Borough  Swindon

of

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1961

Report of the

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1961

Report of the

PRINCIPAL BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1961

Report of the

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES

FOR THE YEAR 1961

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

BOROUGH OF SWINDON

COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE AND STAFF

as at the 31st December, 1961

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN T.G. GAY

Chairman: Councillor N. Toze

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor Mrs. K.M. Tomkins

MEMBERS

Alderman F.E. Akers
" A.J. Beck
" A.J. Bown
" R.S.J. Honey
" Mrs. L.R. Lock
" L.C. Mobey
Councillor A.M. Bennett
" F.N. Deane
Councillor A.C.G. Durston
" Capt. L.C. Greenfield
" W.G.H. Hind
" W.J. Homer
" Mrs. G.L. Knapp
" Mrs. M. Leckie
" F.W.G. Perry
" T.R. Sealy
Councillor Mrs. A.E. Topple

TOWN CLERK

D. MURRAY JOHN, O.B.E., B.A.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

31st December, 1961

Medical Officer of Health	JAMES URQUHART, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	J.L. EVANS, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	S.B.S. SMITH, L.M.S.S.A., D.T.M. & H. A.J. JENKINS, M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Principal Public Health Inspector	R.A. LAW, C.R.S.I., M.P.H.I.A., C.M. and F.I.

Senior Public Health Inspector	R. WALKER
Senior Meat Inspector	R.G. MARSHALL
Additional Public Health Inspectors	P.M. DALE W.L. JUDD J.C. HUGHES G. ASHFORD B.J. DEAN
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	G.C. SINKINS R. WINTER
Dental Surgeon	D.C. DAWSON
Dental Attendant	MRS. M.B. GARDNER
Senior Health Visitor and School Nurse	MISS C.J. THORN
Health Visitors and School Nurses	MRS. P. GILMOUR MRS. E.A. GOODALL MISS R. OAKFORD MISS B. OXBORROW MISS W. PARKINS MRS. J.D. WALL
Domiciliary Midwives	MRS. N. BATEMAN MRS. J. BROOKS MISS N. EVANS MRS. E. LATHAM MISS M.M. KENNEDY MISS J. PARKER MISS N. NEAL MRS. G.M. TAYLOR MISS C. TREDREA MISS J. VANCE MRS. M. TEODOROWICZ
Matron, Day Nursery	MRS. A. DAVIES
District Nurses	MISS E.E.M. BARKER MRS. A.B. BUSHNELL MRS. M.A. DUFF MRS. E.M. EGGERS MRS. C. GODSELL MRS. F. HISCOCKS MISS E.M. HULBERT MISS E.L. WOOD
Domestic Help Supervisor	MRS. E.M. SHURGOLD
Administrative Assistant and Chief Clerk	J.W. DAY
Senior Clerks	J.R. PELL MISS L.M. RAWLINGS

Assistant Clerks	MISS D. BOWDEN MISS J. BROOKS MISS R. BULLOCK G.N. DAY MISS E.A. GARNER MRS. D. HAZELL MRS. P.I. MAY MISS P.A. MOLDEN MISS M. MOORE F.C. MOSS MISS K. PONTING MRS. P. PUGH MRS. U.G. ROUSE MRS. E.M. RUSSELL MRS. C.M. SAMUEL MRS. M. VOCKINGS
Rodent Operatives	C. EVES H. SNELL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Mayor,

Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Swindon.

I have much pleasure in submitting the report on the Health and Welfare for the Borough for 1961.

Under the Local Government Act, 1958 Health and Welfare functions were delegated to the Borough Council on 24th April, 1961. Previously, the Local Health Authority functions which were delegated to the Area Sub-Committee were the subject of a separate report but are now included in this report and cover the whole year. Mental Health and Welfare functions, which were previously not delegated, are reported upon as from the date of delegation.

On the whole, the delegation has functioned smoothly but at the end of the year there were several matters which had not been settled and which are the subject of negotiations between the Borough and the County Council.

During the year the expansion programme under the Town Development Act continued as planned and a further 673 Council houses and 21 bungalows for old people were completed. In addition, 375 private houses were built and occupied. Since the inception of the expansion programme a total of 5282 families from the reception areas have been housed by the Corporation.

The 1961 Census showed that the population of the Borough numbered 91,736. The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-1961 population was 91,430; an increase of 6,560 over the mid-1960 estimate.

From the various statistical tables included in the report it will be seen that the health of Swindon compared favourably with that of England and Wales as a whole. While the infant mortality remains substantially lower than that of the country as a whole there was during the year a substantial increase in the still-birth rate, particularly of female children. Comment is made under the appropriate heading on our investigation into this disturbing finding.

The staffing position of Health Visitors and dentists remains very grave. I am, however, glad to report that one full-time dental officer was appointed and took up work on 18th December, 1961. A scheme for the training of pupil Health Visitors has been approved but even if the places are taken up we will not reap the benefit for a further two years. At the end of the year we had vacancies for seven Health Visitors out of our establishment of 14. We continued to have the help of Health Visitors at Child Welfare Clinics from the County area outside Swindon, but even with this help the work of the department has been severely limited in this field. It is hoped that, in the near future, the proposal to employ trained nurses for routine Clinic and School Health duties will be introduced to alleviate the present difficulties.

In conclusion I wish to express to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee my gratitude for their encouragement and help during the year and my appreciation of the co-operation received from the officers and staff of the Corporation departments.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES URQUHART

Medical Officer of Health

Civic Offices,
SWINDON.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, 1961

Area of the Borough (acres)	6,361
Population (estimated for mid-1961)	91,430
Live Births - Legitimate	1,912
- Illegitimate	82
- Total	1,994
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	21.81
Still Births	47
Still Birth rate per 1,000 registered births	23.0
Deaths from all causes - male	484
- female	384
- total	868
Death rate per 1,000 population	9.64
Death of infants under ONE year old	35
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	17.6
Deaths from Certain Important Causes:-	
Cancer	146
Respiratory Disease	77
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8
Vascular and Heart diseases	447
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2

BIRTHS

Live Births

The table below shows the number of legitimate and illegitimate live births in Swindon together with the comparable figures for 1960.

LIVE BIRTHS	1960			1961		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	898	916	1814	1022	890	1912
Illegitimate	40	47	87	49	33	82
TOTALS	938	963	1901	1071	923	1994

The number of illegitimate children born during the year showed a decrease compared with 1960 and the illegitimacy rate (4.10%) is lower than that of England and Wales as a whole (5.9%).

The live birth rate dropped slightly from 22.40 to 21.80 live births per 1000 population. The rate for England and Wales as a whole is 17.4.

Year	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Swindon	England & Wales
1951	15.6	15.5
1952	15.2	15.3
1953	16.6	15.5
1954	16.08	15.2
1955	16.12	15.0
1956	18.29	15.7
1957	19.95	16.1
1958	19.96	16.4
1959	21.29	16.5
1960	22.40	17.1
1961	21.81	17.4

Still Births

The following table shows the number of legitimate and illegitimate still births in Swindon in 1961, with the comparable figures for 1960.

STILL BIRTHS	1960			1961		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	17	8	25	17	28	45
Illegitimate	2	1	3	1	1	2
TOTALS	19	9	28	18	29	47

Year	STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Live & Still Births)	
	Swindon	England & Wales
1956	22.4	22.9
1957	20.2	22.5
1958	19.0	21.6
1959	16.8	21.0
1960	14.5	19.7
1961	23.0	19.1

Swindon's still birth rate rose sharply during 1961. The reasons for this rise are inexplicable because the causes of still births are not recorded in England and Wales, nor is there an agreed classification. It is recognised that maternal age and parity order independently influence the probability of a child being stillborn i.e. older mothers tend to give birth to a higher percentage of stillborn children and first born children are more liable to still birth. So, it may happen that in any given year, a higher percentage of children may be first born and the age of the mothers may be higher than usual, and the still birth rate may rise due to these factors alone and without any regard for living standards, diet and ante-natal care.

Post mortem examination of 26 babies delivered stillborn in hospital showed the causes of death to be as follows:-

	Male	Female
Intra uterine asphyxia	7	7
Prematurity	1	1
Tentorial tears	1	3
Anencephaly	0	4
Spina bifida	1	1
	10	16

Deaths

Swindon's death rate in common with the rate for England and Wales as a whole rose slightly in 1961 compared with 1960. The rate for Swindon, remains below the national figure.

Year	Total Death Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Swindon	England and Wales
1951	13.2	12.5
1952	10.9	11.3
1953	11.6	11.4
1954	10.9	11.3
1955	10.6	11.7
1956	10.3	11.7
1957	10.02	11.5
1958	10.9	11.7
1959	10.25	11.6
1960	8.93	11.5
1961	9.64	12.0

A table of causes of deaths in Swindon, shown below, indicates increased mortality compared with 1960 due to respiratory tuberculosis, neoplasm of stomach, lung and breast, coronary artery disease and other heart diseases, ulcer of the stomach and duodenum, and congenital malformations. Deaths from vascular and heart diseases amounted to approximately half the total deaths.

TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATHS IN SWINDON 1960 AND 1961.

	Male	Female	1961 Total	1960 Total
Tuberculosis - respiratory	5	3	8	3
Tuberculosis - other	-	2	2	-
Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	1	-	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	1
Measles	1	-	1	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	16	9	25	20
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	37	2	39	32
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	18	18	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	5	5	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	40	19	59	62
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	5	2	7	8
Diabetes	1	-	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	53	63	116	111
Coronary disease, Angina	102	55	157	104
Hypertension with Heart disease	11	18	29	35
Other Heart diseases	64	81	145	129
Other Circulatory diseases	9	13	22	25
Influenza	6	3	9	3
Pneumonia	23	19	42	44
Bronchitis	24	7	31	43
Other diseases of Respiratory system	3	1	4	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	10	2	12	9
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	2	4	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	4	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	5	-	5	6
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	8	3	11	8
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	33	46	79	61
Motor vehicle accidents	9	1	10	7
Other accidents	7	4	11	9
Suicide	6	4	10	10
Homicide and Operations of War	1	-	1	1
TOTALS	484	384	868	758

Deaths due to Lung Cancer

Year	Males	Females	Total	Death Rate Per 1000 population
1956	13	1	14	.189
1957	13	2	15	.192
1958	35	7	42	.523
1959	33	1	34	.411
1960	28	4	32	.377
1961	37	2	39	.433

The number of deaths and the death rate per 1,000 population from the main causes of death are given in the following table:-

Year	Circulatory & Heart diseases		Respiratory diseases		Tuberculosis		Cancer	
	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000
1956	321	4.34	81	1.09	10	1.35	121	1.63
1957	301	3.85	72	0.92	9	0.11	126	1.61
1958	340	4.23	98	1.22	4	.049	160	1.99
1959	350	4.23	80	.97	3	.036	149	1.8
1960	293	3.45	90	1.06	3	.035	125	1.5
1961	353	3.92	77	.85	8	.088	146	1.62

The ages of death of Swindon residents are given in the following table:-

Year	0 - 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 & over	Total
1959	42	9	3	45	189	559	847
1960	29	5	3	41	177	503	758
1961	32	6	4	46	197	561	868

Maternal Mortality.

For the fourth successive year, Swindon has been in the enviable position of having had no maternal deaths. The table below illustrates the position over the past five years:-

Year	No. of Maternal Deaths in Swindon.	Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
		Swindon	England & Wales
1957	2	1.22	0.48
1958	-	-	0.44
1959	-	-	0.38
1960	-	-	0.39
1961	-	-	0.33

Infant Mortality.

The Infant Mortality Rate rose slightly in Swindon during 1961. 35 babies under the age of 1 year died, compared with 29 in 1960. The certified causes of death were as follows:-

Prematurity, with unexpanded lungs	10	
Prematurity, alone	6	
Bronchopneumonia	4	(including 1 premature child)
Congenital abnormality	3	
Birth Trauma	3	(including 1 premature child)
Asphyxia (including 1 accidental death)	3	
Meningitis	2	
Acute Bronchitis	1	
Adrenal Haemorrhage	1	
Volvulus	1	
Rhesus incompatability	1	

It will be seen from the table below that the Infant and Neonatal Mortality Rates for Swindon compare favourably with that of England and Wales as a whole. The rates are expressed per 1,000 live births.

Year	Swindon		England & Wales	
	Neo Natal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Neo Natal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1956	14.0	19.9	16.8	23.7
1957	19.9	26.4	16.5	23.1
1958	26.8	33.5	16.2	22.6
1959	16.5	23.9	15.8	22.2
1960	12.1	15.3	15.6	21.9
1961	13.5	17.6	15.5	21.6

Infectious Diseases.

The table below gives the number of notifications of notifiable infectious diseases in Swindon during the past 5 years.

Disease	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Acute Pneumonia	19	11	20	25	12
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	-	1	3	-
Acute Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	6	5	6	4
Dysentery, Food Poisoning	25	80	71	215	10
Measles	2,186	1,414	478	110	2,824
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	1	-	6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	55	56	43	29	33
Scarlet Fever	31	206	130	43	45
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - pulmonary	35	42	24	37	54
Tuberculosis - non-pulmonary	4	9	6	11	6
Whooping Cough	314	74	119	109	15
Meningococcal Infection	2	2	-	2	1
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	4

Poliomyelitis. No case of acute poliomyelitis was notified in Swindon during 1961. The number of people coming forward for immunisation continues to rise steadily, and the introduction of the Sabin oral vaccine, planned for Spring 1962 should encourage those with a morbid fear of "the needle".

Cases and Deaths from Poliomyelitis

Year	No. of Cases Notified	No. of Deaths
1952	2	0
1953	11	2
1954	6	1
1955	8	1
1956	3	0
1957	3	0
1958	0	0
1959	1	0
1960	3	1
1961	0	0

Whooping Cough.

The number of notifications fell from 109 in 1960 to 15 in 1961 and no deaths from this disease was reported.

Measles.

The forecast in the 1960 report that 1961 would see a substantial number of cases of measles proved to be correct. There were 2,824 notifications compared with 170 in 1960. One death was recorded due to complications of the disease.

Year	Measles		Whooping Cough	
	Number Notified	Number of Deaths	Number Notified	Number of Deaths
1957	2186	-	314	-
1958	1414	-	74	-
1959	478	-	119	-
1960	170	-	109	-
1961	2824	1	15	-

Diphtheria.

Although no case of diphtheria was recorded during 1961, sporadic cases and outbreaks continue to occur throughout the country, and efforts to persuade every mother to allow her child to be protected must not be relaxed.

Smallpox.

No cases were reported during 1961, and the absence of infective cases has led to some apathy in obtaining vaccination. With the increasing speed of world travel, and the large number of immigrants from endemic areas coming to the United Kingdom it is increasingly important for the individual to maintain his or her level of immunity at its highest possible level. It is particularly vital and important that infants receive their primary vaccination within the first years of life.

Tuberculosis.

The number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis rose from 37 in 1960 to 54 in 1961, the highest figure since 1956. This does not necessarily mean that pulmonary tuberculosis is becoming more prevalent in Swindon, but that more cases have been diagnosed and notified. It is becoming increasingly important to reduce the reservoir of infection, and the finding of cases and the screening of contacts is vital. An important factor in case finding is mass miniature radiography. To this end a campaign was planned for June 1961 in which by use of intense propaganda and door to door visits by canvassers it was hoped the bulk of the population would be x-rayed. In spite of long preparation and a vast amount of hard work by the organising area Committees, Chairmen and the canvassers, the number attending for X-ray fell far below the target set.

During this campaign a total of 38,237 attended for X-ray which represents approximately 57.93% of the adult population of the town. A full report on the findings of this campaign is being prepared by the director of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit but this report is not yet available.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis rose from 3 in 1960 to 8 in 1961. The number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified fell from 11 (with no deaths) in 1960 to 6 (with 2 deaths) in 1961.

1003 school children were immunised against tuberculosis with B.C.G. during 1961. In all 1290 children were tested, 286 were found to be immune and 1004 were found to be non-immune.

Year	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		All forms of Tuberculosis	
	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths
1957	35	7	39	9
1958	42	4	51	4
1959	24	3	30	3
1960	37	3	48	3
1961	54	8	60	10

	1961
Number of children given initial tuberculin test	1290
Number of positive reactors	286 - 22.2%
Number of negative reactors	1004
Number of children vaccinated	1003 - 77.8%

Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

Only 10 cases were notified during 1961, although 23 other cases were subsequently ascertained and many more mild cases probably occurred, but did not seek medical advice and consequently were not verified and notified.

There were, in all, 4 food poisoning incidents during 1961. Two involved individuals who ate reheated meat products (a meat pie in one case and meat stock in the other) and suffered minor symptoms only. A third incident involved a child who was in the habit of putting into her mouth all objects which came to hand either in the home or the garden.

The fourth and most serious incident affected 20 schoolchildren and was caused by a food handler in the School Meals Service contaminating food with her hands after touching her infected ear. This incident drives home the lesson that food handlers suffering from ANY degree of sepsis should be excluded from their work until cured. Fortunately recovery in all cases was quick and no lasting ill effects were reported.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Facilities for vaccination and immunisation, except poliomyelitis vaccination, are available at all child welfare clinics and special immunisation clinics are held whenever the number of requests justifies this.

Poliomyelitis vaccination is carried out at special clinics held either in clinic premises or at factories or work places where large numbers are employed. Vaccination facilities are also available through the general practitioners.

The preliminary results of the trial of injected quadruple vaccine (to protect babies simultaneously against poliomyelitis, Type 1, 2, and 3, whooping cough, diptheria and tetanus) shows that such a schedule produces adequate protection against three of the five components tested but to obtain optimum protection against certain types of poliomyelitis virus, boosting injections were desirable. A similar clinical trial is in progress at present, using a simultaneous administration of oral poliomyelitis vaccine and injected triple antigen.

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

The total number of persons vaccinated with two injections during 1961:-

Age Groups			
1943 - 1961	3,189		
1933 - 1942	647		
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday.	1,937		
Others	87	TOTAL	5,860

Total number of persons vaccinated with a third injection during 1961.	8,941
Total number of persons vaccinated with two injections since the commencement of the scheme.	34,056
Total number of persons vaccinated with a third injection since the commencement of the scheme	31,788
Total number of persons vaccinated with a four injection during 1961.	5,316

IMMUNISATION

	Local Health Authority 1961	General Practitioner 1961
Diphtheria alone:		
Number of children who have completed course	119	23
Number of children given boosters	294	123
Whooping cough alone:		
Number of children who have completed course	-	-
Diphtheria and Whooping cough combined:		
Number of children who have completed course	18	39
Number of children given boosters	312	22
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus combined:		
Number of children who have completed course	655	1056
Number of children given boosters	56	311
Diphtheria and Tetanus combined:		
Number of children who have completed course	92	113
Number of children given boosters	74	92
TETANUS ONLY		
Number of children who have completed course	32	108
Number of children given boosters	-	16

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14	15 years and over	Total
Primary Vaccination	856	161	90	92	1199
Re-Vaccination	-	18	45	174	237
TOTALS	856	179	135	266	1436

Medical Examination of Staff.

During the year, the Medical Officers carried out the following examinations of staff:-

Candidates for entry into the Superannuation Scheme and transfer to the established list of employees ...	230
Candidates for Public Service Vehicle Licences ...	65
Entrants to Training Colleges	43
School Meals Service	107
Others	5
	450

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948.

During 1961 legal proceedings were taken in one case to secure the admission to hospital of an elderly infirm man who was living in insanitary conditions.

Health Visiting.

During 1961 the establishment of 14 Health Visitors was never reached, and at best reached a strength of 8. This staff shortage seriously limited the visiting arrangements and also caused a reduction in the number of routine school medical inspections during the year. One partial solution of this difficulty would be to recruit State Registered Nurses for part-time duties at school clinics and medical inspections, thus releasing the Health Visitors for visiting duties, and the staffing of additional Infant Welfare Clinic sessions.

Number of visits paid by Health Visitors (figures for 1960 in brackets):-

Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 & 5	Other Classes
First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits
187 (288)	191 (293)	1897 (1945)	4675 (3875)	3318 (3245)	652 (607)

Included in "Other classes" in this table are 8 visits to cases of infectious disease and 337 visits to cases of tuberculosis.

During the year Health Visitors paid 191 visits to expectant mothers to investigate their home circumstances.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Details of the Infant Welfare Clinics held and the attendances at each throughout the year are recorded in the table given below:-

Centre	Day and Time 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Number of consultations with doctor	Number of attendances
61 Eastcott Hill	Wednesday & Friday	2135	5493
Beech Avenue, Pinehurst.	Tuesday	916	1944
Gorse Hill	Wednesday	834	2304
Rodbourne Cheney	Monday	713	1856
Bath Road	Friday	1161	2692
Penhill	Tuesday	707	2131
Park South - Priory Rd.	Thursday	1137	4047
Walcot - Common Room	Monday	624	2241
TOTAL - All Centres		8,227	22,708

Overall attendances increased during 1961 by over 1,300 compared with 1960. The clinic at Priory Road was particularly well attended, and it is hoped to hold additional clinic sessions here early in 1962. Throughout the year, by kind permission of the County Medical Officer of Health, County Council Health Visitors attended on occasions to assist at some of the busier Child Welfare Clinics, and their help is gratefully acknowledged. It is hoped during the coming year to find additional premises to meet the ever growing need for clinic facilities.

WELFARE FOODS

Welfare foods are distributed at all Child Welfare Clinics and at the Health Centre. Proprietary foods are available at all such Child Welfare Clinics but not at the Health Centre.

Welfare Foods	Health Centre Issues	Clinic Issues
National Dried Milk	18,122 tins (19,692)	17,984 tins (20,400)
Cod Liver Oil	1,382 bottles (1,936)	2,784 bottles (3,752)
Vitamin Tablets	1,868 packets (2,530)	2,091 packets (3,168)
Orange Juice	12,240 bottles (22,406)	20,839 bottles (33,846)

(Figures for 1960 are shown in brackets).

Proprietary Dried Milks, etc.

1960 - 20,007 sales realising £2747. 12. 6.
1961 - 28,431 sales realising £2858. 4. 0.

DAY NURSERIES, AND CHILD MINDERS

The day nursery at Gorse Hill Community Centre provides 25 places. The nursery had its full quota of children throughout the year.

Priority is given to parents who require placement of their children for social reasons. Meals continue to be provided by the nursery staff and the menus are scrutinised by the Medical Officer when he pays his weekly visit of inspection.

No new registrations under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act were made during the year. Two persons continue to be registered as child minders, one catering for 26 children and the other for 8 children between the ages of two and five years for mornings only.

The following table summarises the position of the Local Health Authority nursery:-

	Number of Nurseries	Number of Approved Places	Number of children on the Register at the end of the year.		Average daily attendance	
		0 - 5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
Nurseries maintained by the Council	1	25	4	17	3	14

MIDWIFERY

The establishment of domiciliary midwives for Swindon is 14 and this target was rarely achieved during the course of the year.

Eight midwives are approved as teachers of pupil midwives and during the year 35 pupils from Swindon Maternity Hospital and Bradford on Avon Maternity Hospital completed their district training.

Midwives booking clinics are held as follows:-

81 Bath Road	- 2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month at 6.0 p.m.
Pinehurst Clinic	- 1st and 3rd Thursdays in the month at 2.0 p.m.
Penhill Clinic	- 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in the month at 2.0 p.m.
Priory Road Clinic	- 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month at 6.0 p.m.

Local Health Authority ante-natal clinics are held as follows:-

81 Bath Road	- Monday - 1.30 p.m. Friday - 9.30 a.m.
Pinehurst Clinic	- Friday - 1.30 p.m.

In two instances domiciliary midwives attend ante-natal clinics run by general practitioners.

During 1961, 2023 live births and 50 still births occurred in Swindon, of which 898 live births and 4 still births were domiciliary.

The pressure on maternity beds in Swindon remained acute although extensions at the Maternity Hospital will eventually result in 12 more beds becoming available, and some of these extra beds were in use during 1961. The maternity beds at the R.A.F. Hospital, Wroughton, continued to be fully utilised and 179 live births and 3 still births attributable to the Borough took place there.

Relaxation and Mothercraft courses were held at Pinehurst and Priory Road Clinics and proved to be popular. Details of attendances are shown below:-

	No. of courses	Total of mothers attending
Priory Road Clinic	5 (of 6 weeks)	60
Pinehurst Clinic	1 "	12

Medical Aid.

In accordance with the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1936, medical aid was summoned in 119 instances during the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF ANALGESIA

All the domiciliary midwives employed by the Local Health Authority in Swindon are qualified to administer gas and air and trilene analgesia and have been supplied with the necessary apparatus.

	Acting as Midwives	Acting as Maternity Nurses
Gas and Air	-	-
Trilene	650	38
	650	38

This means that of a total of 902 domiciliary births, analgesia was administered in 688 cases.

	Number of Deliveries Attended by Midwives in the Area During the Year					
	Domiciliary Cases				Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child.	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child.	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child.		
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	1	2	58	839	900	-
(b) Midwives employed by voluntary organisations:-						
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Sec. 23 of the Nat. Health Service Act, 1946.	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Otherwise (including hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the Nat. Health Service Act)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Midwives employed by hospital management committees or Boards of Govenors under the National Health Service Act.	-	-	-	-	-	1145
(d) Midwives in private practice (including midwives employed in nursing homes)	-	-	-	-	-	-

CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

Ante and Post Natal Clinics

Clinics at which a doctor is in attendance are held weekly as follows:-

Beech Avenue	-	Fridays	1.30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Bath Road	-	Mondays	1.30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Bath Road	-	Fridays	9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

	1960	1961
Number of women who attended these clinics during the period	721	647
Number of attendances made during the period	3462	3010

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Premature baby units are maintained at both Kingshill Maternity Hospital and at Wroughton R.A.F. hospital.

When a premature baby born at home is deemed to require the special care and nursing provided by the premature baby unit, both mother and child are admitted to hospital. The ambulance station is equipped with a portable incubator for the transport of these babies to hospital.

It will be seen from the table given below that of the 139 premature babies born during the year 15 did not survive the first month of life and of these 10 died within 24 hours of birth.

	1960	1961
Number of premature babies born:		
(i) At home	31	18
(ii) In hospital or nursing home	108	121
Number who died during the first 24 hours:		
(i) Born at home	-	-
(ii) Born in hospital or nursing home	6	10
Number who survived at end of one month:		
(i) Born at home	30	18
(ii) Born in hospital or nursing home	97	106

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Owing to the fact that no full-time dental surgeon was on our establishment for virtually the whole of 1961, work in this field was again severely curtailed.

	Examinations	Treated
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	28 (91)	25 (61)
Children under School Age	78 (173)	73 (146)

Figures for 1960 are shown in brackets.

HOME NURSING

The demand for home nursing during 1961 remained much the same as 1960 and the total number of cases was 37 fewer than 1960 and 440 fewer visits were made.

The following table summarises the number and type of cases to which the domiciliary nurses were called during the year.

	No. of cases
Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	110
Digestive diseases	57
Heart and Arteries	84
Veins and other circulatory diseases	124
Genito-urinary	81
Skin	32
Ear, Eye and other sense organs	13
Cancer (and other neoplasms)	53
Cerebral lesions of vascular origin	58
Infections and parasitic diseases	32
Diabetes	27
Injuries	19
Tuberculosis	11
Bones and organs and movement (Mainly rheumatism)	22
Pregnancy	28
Mental and other nervous diseases	9
Other diseases or ill defined	364
Preparation for X-ray examination	-
Total number of cases	1124

in respect of which 21,591 visits were made.

MEDICAL LOAN APPLIANCES

A large range of nursing and invalid aid appliances is maintained at the Health Centre and is available on loan when required. A small loan charge is levied for such appliances.

The table below shows how much use is made of these appliances:-

STATEMENT OF MEDICAL LOAN APPLIANCES ISSUES

Appliance	Number Issued on Payment (New Issues)		Number Issued on Free Loan (New Issues)	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Bed Pans (including 5 rubber pans)	692	819	1	1
Waterproof Sheets	624	791	1	1
Air Rings	39	49	-	-
Bed Rests	41	33	-	-
Invalid Chairs	56	60	1	1
Urinals	23	41	-	-
Bed Cradles	21	26	-	-
Sick Feeders	8	16	-	-
Crutches (pairs)	5	4	-	-
Bed Slippers	15	-	-	-
Air Beds	-	-	-	-
Commodes	-	3	-	-
Walking Sticks	3	-	-	-
Diabetic Spring Balances	-	-	-	-
Steam Kettles	-	-	-	-
Inhalers	-	-	-	-
Guthrie Smith Chair	-	-	-	-
Dunlopillow Mattresses	-	-	-	-
Enuresis Alarms	-	3	2	2

	£.	s.	d.
Hire payments received on appliances during the year ended 31.12.61.	228.	7.	9.
Hire payments received on appliances during the year ended 31.12.60.	122.	15.	1.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

(1) Tuberculosis)
(2) Mental Health)
(3) Immunisations)
(4) Provision of Medical Loan Appliances)

Reports under these headings are made in the relevant Sections of this report.

10 convalescent or recuperative holidays were provided during 1961, compared with 5 during the previous year.

EVENING AND NIGHT ATTENDANCE SERVICE

During 1961 there were only 4 cases requesting a night attendant. In all 14 attendances were made. No request was made for evening attendance.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The demand for this service increased during 1961 and in spite of the loss of time through staff illness, approximately 8% more help has been given. Only 7% of the cases helped paid the full fee.

The sum allocated for domestic help service during 1961 was £23,500 an increase of £2,200 over the previous year.

Of the home helps employed 28 worked whole-time and the remainder part-time.

A summary of the work of the Domestic Help Service during the year is given:-

	1961	1960
Number of domestic helps available at the end of the year	96	91
Number of householders helped during the year		
(a) Maternity cases	132	160
(b) Other cases)	527	478
Total	659	638
Number of hours of assistance provided during the year		
(a) Maternity cases	9,215	10,564
(b) Other cases	104,806	95,958
Total	114,021	106,522
Number of cases in which full fee was not charged	618	597
Number of hours lost during the year through sickness	7,593	7,299

HEALTH CENTRE

The Health Centre accommodates 10 general practitioner consulting rooms, a pharmacy, dental and chiropody departments, and a welfare food distribution centre. A summary of some of the work performed at the Health Centre is given below:-

No. of prescriptions dispensed	-	95,987
No. of attendances for dental treatment	-	8,763

Scalings & Gum Treatments	FILLINGS		Extractions	X-rays	DENTURES AND APPLIANCES	
	Amalgams	Plastic			Repairs & Relines	Manufactured
332	2545	408	2260	244	807	848

Chiropody Department.

This department was reopened on 1st March, 1961, having been closed since 31st October 1960. 435 patients awaited appointments and 35% of these failed to keep their appointments or cancelled them at short notice. This was probably due to people making other arrangements during the period that the department was closed. After 2 months, the percentage of missed or cancelled appointments fell to 10%, which is normal for this type of work.

In addition to treatment given at the Health Centre, 32 domiciliary treatments were given during 1961. This service was given to people physically unable to leave their homes.

Owing to increased demand, the period between treatments rose from six to ten weeks, but it was not found necessary to form a waiting list. However it was found necessary to restrict the service to the following categories:-

1. The elderly.
2. The physically handicapped
3. Expectant and nursing mothers.

Statistics (1.3.61. - 31.12.61.)

Patients awaiting new appointments 1.3.61.	- 435
Patients under treatment 31.12.61.	- 565
No. of treatments	- 1997

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Staff.

The Staff consists of 1 Senior Mental Welfare Officer, 1 Mental Welfare Officer and the services of a further Mental Welfare Officer are shared with the North Wilts Area Officer.

A twenty four hour service is maintained and outside office hours this is worked in conjunction with the North Wilts Area.

Co-operation with Hospitals and General Practitioners.

Among other provisions, the Mental Health Act, 1959, provides for co-operation and integration between the Local Authority and the Hospital Services in the field of prevention, care and after care of mental illness. It is pleasant to report a high degree of liaison and co-operation with Roundway and Pewsey Hospitals. There is still, however, extreme pressure on the limited numbers of beds available for the Mentally Sub-normal and it is sometimes extremely difficult to arrange admissions.

The Upham Road Training Centre which started functioning in November will, when fully developed, provide a much needed service for the mentally handicapped in the town and surrounding districts.

There is also an excellent level of co-operation with general practitioners, and it is probable that this level will rise even higher when more and more mentally ill and handicapped people are treated in their homes, instead of spending long periods in institutions.

Summary of the Mental Health work from 24th April, 1961 - 31st December, 1961.

Admissions to Hospitals	213
Home Visits	1298
Office Interviews	1381

The following table shows the number of admissions effected by Mental Welfare Officers under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

	Informal			Sec.25.			Sec. 26.			Sec. 29.			Sec. 60.			Totals		Total
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
BOROUGH AREA	59	113	172	2	8	10	1	1	2	9	9	18	1	-	1	72	131	203
N.W. AREA	5	2	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	7	3	10
															Total			213

At the end of 1961, 324 patients (including 2 Under Guardianship) were under care.

The following table classifies their disabilities.

Mentally ill				Psychopath				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over.		Under 16.		16 and over.		Under 16.		16 and over		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
-	1	32	62	-	-	-	-	5	4	76	80	27	14	12	11	32	19	120	153	324

SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

These services have been provided by the Borough of Swindon since the delegation of authority on 24th April, 1961. The services of the Welfare Officers are shared between the Borough and the N.E. District of Wiltshire.

Handicapped other than Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

A Centre for physically handicapped persons meets once a week in Maxwell Street Hall. The Centre is administered by a voluntary committee and sponsored by the Swindon Health Committee. In addition to normal handicraft instruction etc. the following activities have been enjoyed.

4 outings were made.

Handicapped persons were provided with a week's holiday at the Regent Palace Hotel, Bournemouth.

86 Handicapped persons attended the County Rally at Lydiard Park.

An excursion was made to the pantomime at Oxford.

A Christmas Fair was held to sell the handicraft work made by the members.

I am happy to report that due to the efforts of Swindon Disabled Friendship Centre a specially adapted bus was brought into service during this year. This now enables the severely disabled to be easily transported. The Swindon Centre helpers are to be congratulated on this achievement and deserve our wholehearted thanks for the work they have done during the year.

Adaptations to eight handicapped persons houses were carried out during the year. Regular visits to the homebound handicapped have been made by the Welfare Officers.

Blind and Partially-sighted.

During the past year in co-operation with the Swindon Branch Wilts. Association for the Care of the Blind a weekly social and a weekly handicraft class have been held at Craven House. A week's holiday at Paignton for some of the Blind was arranged. Outings were enjoyed and a Christmas party was held. Great interest was aroused amongst the Swindon Blind by attending the Bristol Blind Gardeners Show and also the inter-county games Tournament at Tidworth. A party of 40 blind persons and their guides travelled from Swindon to attend the County Rally at Longford Castle.

Social Welfare Officers were instrumental in obtaining voluntary pensions, games and apparatus, talking books, relay installations and grant for special needs as well as giving instruction in Braille, Moon and handicrafts.

Deaf without Speech.

A social for the deaf, and a church service is held monthly at Craven House. The social welfare officer for the deaf has made regular visits and was available for interpretation at hospitals, special interviews etc.

I would like to place on record my grateful thanks to all the local voluntary organisations for the untiring efforts they have made on behalf of the handicapped persons within the Borough of Swindon.

Care of Old People.

As each year passes the demands on this department for the care of Old People increases. During the present year the shortage of health visiting staff has severely limited our work in this field and has made us rely more and more on voluntary workers. Here I must pay particular tribute to the Swindon Old Peoples Welfare Committee who give such devoted service to the elderly and who bring to our notice so many cases requiring our help.

The institutional beds available in this area for the old and chronic sick do not meet the demands made on them. In spite of the services given to them by statutory and voluntary bodies many of the old and chronic sick do suffer hardship. Admittedly many in this category are unco-operative and difficult to help but even with the best will in the world the domiciliary services cannot provide as adequately for their care and comfort as can an institution. It is only by the co-operative efforts of the general practitioner, hospitals, voluntary and statutory bodies that hardship is kept to a minimum.

Up to the present time the Council have provided 250 purpose built bungalows and flats for old people and in addition the ground floors of many blocks of flats have been allocated to them. There is, however, a waiting list of over 250 for old peoples housing and with the increasing expectation of life this demand will inevitably increase. In an expanding town such as this with limited land available within the Borough boundaries the provision of housing for old people presents a very difficult problem.

During the coming year work will commence on 24 flats for old people which will incorporate common rooms and wardens accommodation.

The scheme whereby a local laundry provides a service at reduced cost for old people recommended through this department continues to provide for some 40 households per week.

During the year the Meals on Wheels Service run by the W.V.S. provided 2675 meals.

BOROUGH OF SWINDON

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1961.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

(Alderman T.G. GAY)

Chairman: Councillor C.S. MACPHERSON

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J.G. MASON

MEMBERS

Alderman F.E. BISHOP J.P.	Councillor J.G.M. KENNEDY
" G.H.E. BOND	" (Mrs.) G.L. KNAPP M.B.E.
" A.J. BOWN	" (Mrs.) M. LECKIE
" R.S.J. HONEY	" T.I. THOMAS
Councillor A.E. CAMDEN	" R.E. WHITE
" A.F. CHETLAND	Mrs. J.W. FRANCIS
" H.W. GARDNER	Mr. F.W. HAWKSWORTH
" I.W.J. HOMER	Miss I. MOORE
" R.A. JONES	Mr. S.P. WOODLEY

WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

DR. O.D. GILMORE	WING COMMANDER H.A. LANGTON
MRS. D.C. ORMOND	MR. F.M. TAYLOR

BOROUGH EDUCATION OFFICER

G. JELLICOE, M.A., (OXON).

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE BOROUGH OF
SWINDON

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for 1961 on the work of the School Health Service in Swindon.

The number of children on school registers rose by 1186 during 1961. Three new schools were completed, and ten more were under construction. The high birth rate and the expansion of the town will maintain the need for more school places and facilities for many years to come.

Unfortunately, recruiting of staff for the School Health Service failed to keep pace with the rising number of pupils. Despite constant advertisement, adequate numbers of qualified personnel failed to come forward, and the warning note sounded in last year's report is now resounding with greater volume. There are at present, vacancies for one Medical Officer and 6 health visitors/ school nurses. As a result of the staffing problem the number of routine medical examinations fell by 15%.

The Child Guidance Clinics continued to function at 81 Bath Road, and at Priory Road Clinic. Details of the clinics' work are contained in the report of the Principal County School Medical Officer.

The School Dental Service also suffered from being undermanned and a full-time Dental Surgeon was not recruited until the end of December. As a result the amount of dental work accomplished fell considerably during 1961.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES URQUHART

Principal Borough School Medical Officer.

Civic Offices,
Swindon.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

A summary of the principal statistics for the year 1961 with comparable figures for 1960 is given below:-

	1960	1961
Number of primary and secondary school children on register at end of December, 1961.	17,071	18,257
Number of children examined at routine medical inspection.	4,638	3,984
Number found to require treatment for diseases and defects	938	1,011
Number of dental inspections	7,699	3,495
Number referred for dental treatment	6,700	3,183
Number of children treated	5,402	1,718
Number of children examined for part-time employment	97	104

SCHOOL POPULATION

The estimated total population of the Borough of Swindon at mid year 1961 was 91,430 - an increase of 6,560 compared with the previous year. 1961 also showed a comparable increase in the number of Swindon school children. At the end of 1961 there was 18,257 children on the registers of Swindon's primary and secondary schools (including the Central School), 1186 more than at the end of 1960.

STAFF

The following changes in staff took place during the year:-

1. MEDICAL No changes.

2. DENTAL

   Mr. S.G. HOUSE, Dental Surgeon. Resigned 26.9.61.

   Miss K. STONE, Dental Receptionist. Resigned 12.8.61.

   Mr. D.C. DAWSON, Dental Surgeon. Commenced full-time 18.12.61.

   Mrs. M.B. GARDNER, Dental Receptionist. Commenced full-time 18.12.61.

3. SPEECH THERAPIST

   Mrs. McGILL. Resigned August, 1961.

4. SCHOOL NURSES

   Mrs. S.D. BIGGS. Resigned 30.11.61.

   Miss I.V. MARTIN. Resigned 31.7.61.

   Miss E.M. CLARKE. Resigned 2.4.61.

   Miss M.J. MACGREGOR. Resigned 2.4.61.

   Mrs. J.D. WALL. Resigned 31.12.61.

   Miss R. OAKFORD. Commenced 12.6.61.

   Miss B.M. OXBORROW. Commenced 1.1.61.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year periodic medical examinations were carried out in accordance with the School Health Service Regulations, 1959.

Year	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
No. of children examined	3,984	4,638	4,054	3,105	4,330
No. of children found to have defects needing treatment.	1,011	938	792	478	1,184
Percentage of children examined needing treatment.	25.37	20.22	19.53	15.39	27.3

The increase in the percentage of children requiring treatment was due chiefly to the increased number of squints, ear, nose and throat diseases, bronchitis and foot defects found at examinations.

Details of the findings at periodic medical inspections are given in the following table, together with the comparable data for 1960.

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961, WITH COMPARABLE FIGURES FOR 1960.

	Periodic Inspections Number of Defects			
	Requiring treatment		Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Skin	59	68	28	9
Eyes:- (a) Vision	361	290	205	289
(b) Squint	79	102	26	21
(c) Other	9	5	4	2
Ears:- (a) Hearing	16	14	45	54
(b) Otitis Media	38	56	29	33
(c) Other	5	6	-	2
Nose or Throat	113	157	42	64
Speech	36	39	44	120
Lymphatic glands	10	10	7	9
Heart and Circulation	30	24	147	145
Lungs	77	95	75	82
Developmental:- (a) Hernia	3	4	3	6
(b) Other	17	17	17	20
Orthopaedic:- (a) Posture	53	40	16	17
(b) Feet	76	94	15	18
(c) Other	61	31	32	16
Nervous System:-(a) Epilepsy	9	7	23	14
(b) Other	8	8	10	7
Psychological:- (a) Development	7	13	13	17
(b) Stability	37	36	40	50

CLASSIFICATION OF PHYSICAL CONDITION

As in the past three years the nutritional status and general physical condition of the children was classified as either "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory".

All but a small minority were assessed as "satisfactory", (0.025% were found to be "unsatisfactory").

Age Group	No. Examined	No. Satisfactory	% Satisfactory	% Unsatisfactory
School Entrants 1961	2,921	2,921	100	
10-11 year olds 1961	718	717	99.88	0.12
School Leavers & Others 1961	345	345	100	
Total	3.984	3,983	99.975	0.025

CLEANLINESS

A 50% increase in the number of inspections for uncleanliness, (from 15,466 in 1960 to 22,503 in 1961) is recorded. The number of children found to be infested was 193 compared with 147 in 1960. These children usually come from homes where the standards of cleanliness are very low and where it is often very difficult to get the full co-operation of the parents in curing the infestation of the child and the rest of the family. Unless the other members of such families are treated, the infestation remains and the school child will later become re-infested from another member of the household.

SCHOOL CLINICS

The three clinics used by the School Health Service are at Eastcott Hill, Pinehurst and Priory Road (Park South). They are used as follows:-

Eastcott Hill Clinic.

Minor Ailment Clinics are held on Monday and Friday mornings.
Speech Therapy Clinics are held all day Monday to Friday during term time only.

Unfortunately it has proved impossible to recruit a Speech Therapist, and full-time classes have not been held since June, 1961.

Dental Clinics are held all day Monday to Friday.

Child Guidance Clinics are no longer held here, but the clinic is used for many other purposes e.g. special and routine school medical inspections, B.C.G. vaccinations, employment examinations and the examination of handicapped pupils.

Pinehurst Clinic.

Minor Ailment Clinics are held each Tuesday morning during term time only.

Dental Clinics are held all day Thursday and on Friday mornings.

Speech Therapy at this clinic has been discontinued, but it is used for other purposes e.g. B.C.G. vaccination, special medical examinations.

Priory Road Clinic.

Child Guidance Clinics are held here each Friday.

Bath Road Clinic.

Child Guidance Clinics are held here each Thursday.

OBSERVATION CLINICS

These are held for the purpose of examining all children who are found at periodic or special medical examination to have a defect which requires observation. During 1961, 313 children attended for this purpose. They included 174 children who had been receiving remedial exercises from the Remedial Gymnast.

OTHER MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Special medical inspections and re-inspections were carried out on 799 primary and secondary school children. The figures for 1960 and 1961 are as follows:-

	1960	1961
Number of first inspections	821	799
Number of re-inspections	360	257

An analysis of the 1960 and 1961 figures is shown in the following tables of special examinations.

DEFECTS FOUND AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961, WITH COMPARABLE FIGURES FOR 1960.

Defect or Disease	Special Examination Number of Defects			
	Requiring Treatment		Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Skin	307	281	46	125
Eyes:- (a) Vision	107	25	23	46
(b) Squint	1	1	-	5
(c) Other	33	28	1	11
Ears:- (a) Hearing	8	7	-	26
(b) Otitis Media	6	2	-	5
(c) Other	17	3	-	5
Nose or Throat	24	6	-	13
Speech	13	3	1	2
Lymphatic Glands	-	-	-	-
Heart and Circulation	1	-	-	2
Lungs	6	1	-	1
Developmental:- (a) Hernia	1	1	2	1
(b) Other	4	1	-	2
Orthopaedic:- (a) Posture	3	-	-	-
(b) Feet	22	8	1	5
(c) Other	11	36	2	7
Nervous System:-(a) Epilepsy	1	-	-	-
(b) Other	1	-	-	2
Psychological:- (a) Development	2	1	-	3
(b) Stability	19	-	3	2

It should be noted that these figures for "special" inspections include examinations by Doctors for physical or mental handicap, examinations at the special request of teacher or parent, juvenile employment examinations and all first examinations at minor ailment clinics.

PLANTAR WARTS

No one school had a particularly high incidence of plantar warts in 1961. Treatment continued to be provided at the Minor Ailment Clinics. 130 children were found to be infected in 1961 despite every effort to limit the spread of the infection.

CONSULTANT CLINICS

Consultant clinics in Swindon are held on Regional Hospital Board premises and any child found on examination by a School Medical Officer to need hospital treatment, or a Consultant's opinion, is referred to the appropriate clinic. In every case the family doctor is notified of the intention to refer children to these clinics and is given the opportunity to deal with the case himself if he so desires.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

The Ophthalmic Consultants held their clinics at the Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon, and the table below gives details of the number of schoolchildren who attended during the year.

	1961
Number of Clinics held	129
Number of attendances	1546
Number of new cases referred during the year	231
Number of old cases	770

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

During 1961, 21 school children were referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic held in the Princess Margaret Hospital, as compared with 16 in 1960.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINICS

55 children were referred in 1961 as compared with 42 in 1960. There has been an improvement in the waiting period for consultation and operation and there is no delay in obtaining appointments to see the Consultant.

Number of cases known to have received operative treatment during 1961:-

(a)	for diseases of the ear	9
(b)	for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	330
(c)	for other nose and throat conditions	49
	Number of cases known to have received other forms of treatment	16

AUDIOMETRY

The audiometrician employed by the Wiltshire County Council attends Swindon one day per week to test the hearing of children in infant schools.

During 1961, 1,327 pupils were tested and 67 pupils were considered to have sub-normal hearing and were referred to the E.N.T. Consultant for further advice.

PAEDIATRIC CLINIC

25 children were referred to this clinic by School Medical Officers in 1961 as compared with 37 in 1960. As in 1960 the children were seen with little delay and full reports were sent to the School Medical Officer by the consultant Paediatrician. In addition we receive from the Paediatrician reports on all children seen by him whose condition might affect their future education.

OTHER CONSULTANT CLINICS

The following number of children have been referred for consultant opinion:-

Skin Consultant	27
Surgical Consultant	5

SPECIAL CLINICS

REMEDIAL EXERCISES. No. of children receiving treatment

Infant School Children	114
Junior School Children	93
Secondary Modern and Secondary Grammar School Children	144
	351

These 351 children received treatment for the following defects:-

Poor Posture	91
Foot and Leg defects	153
Breathing exercises	107

A number of these children received treatment for more than one defect. In view of the increase in numbers receiving treatment, the appointment of a second remedial gymnast would seem to be indicated.

During 1961 instruction and supervision in remedial exercises have been given to all children referred by the School Medical Officers to the Remedial Gymnast, a total of 152 children being referred during the year. The progress of the children was supervised closely, 174 children being seen for review and re-assessment during the year. Of these, 98 children were discharged from treatment either because their condition had improved sufficiently or because it was considered further treatment would not benefit them.

SPEECH THERAPY

During 1961 a full-time Speech Therapist was carrying out duties for only six months. This position is most unsatisfactory and suitably qualified personnel are not coming forward in response to repeated advertisements of vacancies. There is at present a long waiting list of pupils requiring treatment.

The table below gives details of the service provided during 1961:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of children seen	69	18	87
" " attendances	590	133	723
" " children discharged	17	4	21

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The Education Authority is responsible for the ascertainment of all handicapped children over the age of 2 years who require special educational treatment.

As a general principle handicapped children attend ordinary schools provided they are able to benefit by the education offered and their presence there is not prejudicial either to themselves or other children.

Children are only sent to residential schools when this is considered essential for education, medical or social reasons.

Some children are ascertained in early infancy and referred to the School Health Service when they reach the age of 2 years. Many are referred by the head teachers shortly after admission or at the first periodic medical inspection and some are brought to notice after illness or prolonged hospital treatment.

In 1961 the number and type of handicapped pupils in Swindon remained substantially similar to the findings of 1960.

The number of handicapped pupils found to be in need of special educational treatment in 1961 was 31.

Number of pupils placed in special schools during 1961	21
Number of pupils awaiting places in residential special schools	7

At the end of 1961 there were 96 educationally subnormal children attending the Central Primary School, with 5 children on the waiting list for entry. There were 27 children in residential special schools, one more than in 1960.

One physically handicapped child was receiving Home Tuition at the end of the year (2 in 1960) and seven were attending the Spastic Unit, including one county child.

During 1961, six children were reported to the Local Health Authority under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944 as unsuitable for education at school.

Details regarding the different categories of handicapped pupils requiring special educational treatment are contained in "The Handicapped Pupils and Special School Regulations 1959".

(a) Blind Pupils.

Number of Blind Children ascertained during the year	Nil
Number of Blind Pupils admitted to Special Schools for the Blind	Nil
Total number of blind pupils in Special Schools for the Blind	1

One girl (aged 10 years) at the Royal School of Industry for the Blind, Westbury-on-Trym, since 17.1.59.

(b) Partially Sighted Pupils.

Number of partially sighted pupils ascertained during the year	Nil
Number of partially sighted pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total Number of partially sighted pupils in Special Schools for Partially Sighted Children	3

The following three children attended the West of England School for Partially Sighted Pupils, Exeter:-

One boy aged 15 years has been attending since January, 1953.

One boy aged 13 years has been attending since September, 1953.

One boy aged 14 years has been attending since February, 1956.

(c) Deaf Pupils.

Number of deaf pupils ascertained during the year	Nil
Number of deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for the Deaf	7

These are as follows:-

One boy aged 15 years has been attending St. Thomas' School, Basingstoke, since September, 1959.

One girl aged 11 years has been at The Royal Institute for the Deaf, Derby, since January, 1956.

Two boys aged 10 years and 13 years have been attending St. Thomas' School, Basingstoke, since 1957.

One boy aged 14 years is attending St. John's Residential School for the Deaf.

One boy aged 14 years is attending the Royal West of England School for the Deaf.

One girl aged 15 years has been at the Royal Institute for the Deaf, Derby, since September, 1953.

(d) Partially Deaf Pupils.

Number of partially deaf pupils ascertained during the year	1
Number of partially deaf pupils admitted to Special School during the year	1
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for Partially Deaf children.	2

Special Class for Partially Deaf Children. In last years report I described the special class for partially deaf children which was instituted in September, 1960. This class dealt with children between the ages of 3 and 9 years. Approval has now been given to the establishment of a second such class in this school for children over the age of 7 years which is to come into operation in January, 1962.

When the new class is started the individual attention which can be afforded to the children will be substantially increased.

The electronic equipment installed in the class room is working satisfactorily and the children have made substantial progress. It is pleasing to note that they have integrated happily with the normal children with whom they share classes for subjects which do not require normal hearing. I would here like to pay tribute to the staff of the partially deaf unit for their enthusiasm and patience which manifests itself in the very happy atmosphere which pervades the class.

No. of Partially Deaf attending the class at 31.12.61. - 8.

This figure includes 4 children living outside the Borough, viz. 2 from Wiltshire County Council and 2 from Berkshire County Council.

(e) Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

After ascertainment, educationally sub-normal children are recommended for one of the following:-

a) Admission to the Central Special School.

b) Admission to a residential E.S.N. school.

c) Special educational treatment in the ordinary school.

During 1961, 29 new cases were examined and were grouped as follows:-

Number of E.S.N. children recommended for admission to the Central School	12
Number of E.S.N. children recommended for Special Educational treatment at the Ordinary School	10
Number of E.S.N. children recommended for education at a residential school for E.S.N. Pupils	1
Number of children reported to the Local Authority as being unsuitable for education at school during the year	6
Total number of E.S.N. children on the register at the Central School	96
Total number of E.S.N. children at Ordinary School	87

15 children already classified as educationally sub-normal were re-examined during the year and the following recommendations were made:-

4 were recommended for education at a Special Day School for Educationally Sub-normal pupils.

4 to continue to receive education at a Special Day School for Educationally Sub-normal pupils.

2 to be admitted to a Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal pupils.

2 were recommended for return to the ordinary school system.

2 to continue to receive special educational treatment within ordinary school.

1 for admission to a special school for epileptics.

(f) Epileptic Pupils

Number of epileptic pupils ascertained during the year	1
Number of epileptic pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	1
Total number of epileptic pupils in Special Schools for Epileptic Pupils at the end of the year	2

(g) Maladjusted Pupils

Number of pupils with psychological disturbance ascertained during the year	9
Number of Maladjusted pupils admitted to Special Schools or Hostels for maladjusted pupils	2
Total number of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools, Hostels, etc.	6

(h) Physically Handicapped Pupils.

Number of physically handicapped pupils ascertained during the year	Nil
Number of physically handicapped children admitted to special school for handicapped pupils	Nil
Total number of physically handicapped children in Special Schools for Physically Handicapped, Spastic Unit, or having Home Tuition	11

(i) Pupils suffering from Speech Defect

Number of Pupils with speech defect ascertained during the year	1
Number of pupils with speech defect admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of children with speech defect in Special Schools	Nil

(j) Delicate Pupils

Number of delicate pupils ascertained during the year	Nil
Number of delicate pupils admitted to Special Open Air Schools during the year	Nil
Total Number of delicate pupils in Residential Open Air Schools.	Nil

SPASTIC PARALYSIS UNIT - PRINCESS MARGARET HOSPITAL

During 1961 there were no admissions or discharges from the Unit. Seven children, whose ages range from 7 - 14 years attend for education and physiotherapy.

Meals are now provided by the hospital kitchen and transported in an electrically heated trolley, donated by the Swindon Hospital Spastic Fund.

During the summer an outing was arranged to Bournemouth.

PHYSICAL WELFARE OF CHILDREN

I am indebted to the Borough Education Officer for the details of the School Milk and School Meals given below:-

Milk in Schools Scheme as a result of a survey on one day in September, 1961.

Total number of primary children taking milk, 8919 representing 95.32% of children attending school at the time (8,448 representing 92.36% in 1960).

Total number of secondary children taking milk, 5962 representing 85% of children attending school at the time, (5,534 representing 81.76% in 1960).

Total number of Central Primary children taking milk, 86 which was 100% at that time. (70 representing 90.4% in 1960).

Number of school departments supplied is 50.

All milk supplied to schools is pasteurised and samples are examined at regular intervals, and any complaints regarding it are reported to the Principal Borough School Medical Officer.

MEALS IN SCHOOLS

	1960	1961
Number of school canteens	53	54
Number of school children taking meals	4918	5461
Number of children taking free meals	290	349

PROTECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

The vaccination of children of the 13 - 14 years age group against Tuberculosis continued in 1961, using the freeze dried B.C.G. vaccine. The scheme for checking the efficiency of the vaccine was discontinued by the B.C.G. Control Centre, Oxford, in August, 1961.

All children are given a preliminary skin test to see whether vaccination is necessary. By this means, about 20% of these children are found to have some protection against tuberculosis already and therefore do not require vaccination.

All those vaccinated are followed up six weeks later, when a further skin test shows whether the vaccine has produced some protection.

It has been found that 97% of those vaccinated are given this protection:-

Number of 13 year old children skin tested	1290
Number of negative re-actors (i.e. requiring B.C.G. vaccine)	1004
Number of positive re-actors	286
Number vaccinated	1003

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO COURSES OF TRAINING FOR TEACHING AND TO THE TEACHING PROFESSION

In accordance with Ministry of Education Circular 249, candidates applying for admission to training colleges are examined by the School Medical Officers of the areas where they live.

During 1961, 43 examinations of such candidates were carried out by the School Medical Officers in Swindon.

THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948.

Boarded-out children attending school in the Borough are examined annually by the School Medical Officers as required by the Act.

During 1961, 19 such examinations were made.

SCHOOL PREMISES

School premises, including school meal kitchens, are inspected by the Medical Officers at the conclusion of routine medical inspections. Any defects noted are reported to the Education Committee.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES

This service continued to be seriously understaffed and the dental suites at Priory Road Clinic have therefore not been equipped.

Mr. S.G. House resigned as full-time dental officer on 26.9.61. but prior to this date he had been absent through illness, since 1.5.61.

Mr. Randerson continued to attend for three sessions weekly at Pinehurst Clinic.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR, 1961.

Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:-

(a) At Periodic Inspections	1951
(b) As Specials	1544
Total	3495
Number found to require treatment	3183
Number offered treatment	3183
Number actually treated	1718
Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment	1971

Half-days devoted to Periodic (Schools)

Inspection	17
Treatment	248
Total	265

Fillings:-	Permanent Teeth	605
	Temporary Teeth	24
	Total	629
Number of teeth filled -	Permanent Teeth	571
	Temporary Teeth	22
		593
Extractions:	Permanent Teeth	370
	Temporary Teeth	746
	Total	1116
Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction		237
Other operations:-	Permanent Teeth	308
	Temporary Teeth	398
	Total	706

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1961.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work carried out in the Public Health Inspectors' Section during the year 1961.

STAFF.

In October, Mr. R.D. Winter was appointed to fill a vacancy for Pupil Public Health Inspector.

Mr. B.J. Dean, a pupil in the Department, was successful in passing the examination for Public Health Inspector and was appointed Public Health Inspector as from July 12th, 1961.

Mr. T.C. Pope was successful in obtaining another post and left the service of the Corporation on February 10th, 1961. Mr. G. Ashford was appointed Public Health Inspector to fill the vacancy caused by this resignation and commenced duties on 11th December, 1961.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Frequent visits were made to all food establishments in the Borough - 1441 visits and 363 revisits. An improvement in the standard of hygiene has resulted from the implementing of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and a high level of co-operation has been reached with traders. 710 infringements of the Regulations were found and 695 of these had been remedied by the end of the year.

Particular attention was paid to food vans and mobile food shops, but there is no legislation which provides for the registration of the vehicle as a food establishment. Consequently, providing certain hygiene requirements are fulfilled any vehicle may be converted for use as a mobile shop without further approval or registration.

The records of the Department show that 96 persons are registered as hawkers of food under the provisions of the Swindon Corporation Act.

Two bakery employees were prosecuted and fined £2. 0. 0. each for smoking in a bakehouse. (Regulation 9 (e) of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960).

Numberous complaints were again received regarding foreign matter found in food, including one complaint concerning an insect found in a bottle of cough mixture; this was referred to the Executive Council of the National Health Service.

Legal proceedings were taken in other instances and these are summarised as follows:-

For selling a cornish pasty containing an insect - retailer fined £15 and 24/- costs (Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Section 2).

" " a lardy cake containing a piece of metal - manufacturers fined £10 (Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Section 2).

" " A scone containing a metal bolt - manufacturer fined £5 (Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Section 2).

" " a mouldy faggot - retailer fined £10 (Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Section 2).

" " a mouldy steak and kidney pie - retailer fined £5 (Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Section 2).

" " a chocolate covered date containing a wire nail - manufacturer fined £10 (Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Section 2).

" " packets of mouldy crumpets (two charges) - retailer fined £20 on each charge, with 12/- costs and £10. 10. 0. Advocate's fee. (Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Section 2).

" " a meat faggot containing a sticking plaster bandage - manufacturer fined £10 (Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Section 2).

" " a cream filled sponge containing a piece of metal - manufacturers fined £10 and £3. 3. 0. Advocate's fee. (Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Section 2).

MILK AND DAIRIES

There is only one plant for pasteurising milk in the Borough. The use of three of the plants formerly licensed for this purpose being discontinued when the dairy businesses were taken over by processing firms whose premises are situated outside the Borough. Most milk traders are now obtaining supplies of bottled milk from the larger processing establishments.

The records of the Department show that 93 pre-packed milk licences have been issued authorising the sale of milk in sealed containers only; these include licenses authorising the sale of milk from 18 refrigerated milk vending machines which have now been installed at various sites throughout the Borough.

Two dairies which ceased to be used for the purpose for which they were registered were removed from the register during the year.

SAMPLING

108 samples of milk and 162 samples of other food were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year. Details of these samples, together with the action taken in respect of unsatisfactory samples will be found on pages 57 and 58.

Of the 108 milk samples analysed, 32 were of Channel Island grade, two of which were found to be slightly deficient in fat; both of these samples were procured from the same dairyman and despite a warning letter to the person concerned, a follow-up sample was also found to be deficient in fat. Legal proceedings were taken but the case was dismissed by the Magistrates. The average fat contents of all the milk samples analysed were as follows:-

Designation	Legal Standard	Average % of fat in samples
Raw milk	3%	4.3%
Pasteurised milk (Including T.T. Pasteurised)	3%	3.5%
Channel Island Grade	4%	4.5%
Sterilised	3%	3.1%

118 samples of milk were submitted to the Pathological Laboratory for bacteriological examination and details of these samples will be found on page 56.

During the year 61 samples of milk were sent to the Pathological Laboratory for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, of which two were reported tuberculosis positive. It is interesting to note that these two samples were taken from two producers supplying raw T.T. milk to a local dairy and the results show that the use of the designation "Tuberculin Tested" is not a guarantee that the milk is free from B. Tuberculosis.

The Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was informed and, following an investigation at the farm, eighty cows from the two farms were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, at the Swindon Public Abattoir. Post-mortem examinations revealed that one cow was affected with generalized active tuberculosis and the entire carcase and organs were condemned. Forty-eight of the other cows slaughtered were found to be affected to some degree with localised tuberculosis.

Infection once introduced into a herd, spreads very rapidly, and stresses the importance of frequent sampling of raw milks for the detection of disease organisms.

ICE-CREAM

13 samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were found to be of satisfactory bacteriological quality, 7 of them being placed in Grade I and 6 in Grade II.

The 21 samples of ice-cream submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination were found to be satisfactory and all complied with the appropriate prescribed standards.

25 new registrations were granted during the year authorising the sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

279 visits were made to food shops and stalls in connection with the enforcement of marking orders under the Merchandise Marks Acts.

A number of infringements were noted but, in every instance, on drawing the attention of the trader to the requirements of the Orders, the matter was attended to and the proper marking displayed.

MEAT INSPECTION AND PUBLIC ABATTOIR

As a result of the coming into operation on January 1st, 1961, of the Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty regulations, the abattoir was closed for approximately one month, to enable the necessary modifications to be affected.

These works were completed and the abattoir back into full operation on 30th January, 1961. Whilst the period of killing during the year under review was reduced to eleven months, there was again a considerable increase in the number of animals slaughtered, the total number being 59,947 compared with 33,907 in 1960. Over 58½ tons of meat was rejected as unfit for food.

As a result of this heavy increase in the slaughtering, it was necessary for Meat Inspectors to be on duty at the abattoir for exceptionally long hours, frequently from 7.0 in the morning until 7.0 in the evening and on many Saturdays from 6.0 a.m. or 7.0 a.m. until well into the afternoon. Killing was also carried out on 20 Sundays during the year.

The extended killing hours placed a heavy burden on the Meat Inspectors and involved a considerable amount of duty outside normal office hours. Nevertheless it is pleasing to report that 100% meat inspection was maintained throughout the year.

Reference to the tables and graph on pages 62 and 63 will reveal a slight increase in the incidence of tuberculosis. Of the 5,237 cows inspected, 2.21% were found to be affected with the disease, compared with 1.5% in 1960. This can mainly be attributed to an increase in the number of cows which were slaughtered under the Diseases of Animals Act in connection with the tuberculosis eradication scheme.

Of the carcases inspected, 52 were found to be affected with Cysticercosis, representing 0.45% of the cattle inspected. These carcases, after condemnation of the affected parts, were submitted for cold storage treatment in accordance with the Ministry's recommendation.

As there is no processing plant at the Swindon Abattoir, all condemned meat is disposed of in accordance with the Regulations by a processor whose premises are situated outside the Borough.

With the increased kill the question of disposal of blood became particularly acute because of the lack of demand for blood through normal trade channels. The dumping and covering of blood in a specially prepared pit on the Corporation Refuse Tip was not satisfactory. It was not practicable to permit the blood to be discharged into the drainage system of the abattoir because of the very limited dilution which would occur.

It was therefore arranged, through the Cleansing Officer and the Borough Surveyor, for the blood to be collected daily by the Cleansing Department and disposed of at the Corporation Sewage Works at Rodbourne.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

A total of 3,105 complaints or applications was received and investigated during the year as a result of which 1,769 primary inspections and 1,723 revisits were made to dwelling houses.

Repairs were carried out at 481 houses as a result of informal action under the provisions of the Public Health Act and two Statutory notices in respect of two dwelling houses were served under Sections 92/93 of the Public Health Act, one of which was complied with by the owner. The repairs required to comply with the second Statutory notice were carried out by the Council by agreement with the owner under the provisions of Section 275 of the Public Health Act, 1936 in the sum of £145. 16. 6d. which is recoverable by the Local Authority and was made a charge on the property.

One Statutory notice requiring the conversion of a closet to a water closet was served under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936. This notice was complied with by the owner and a payment of £4. 17. 1½d., representing one half of the cost of the conversion was made to the owner.

One application under Section 47 (4) of the Public Health Act, 1936 was received from the owner of a dwelling house for part payment of the expenses involved in providing a flushing cistern to a closet at the house in which she lived. A payment of £12. 8. 6d. was made in respect of this conversion.

Progress in the Slum Clearance programme continued satisfactorily during the year and one Clearance Order, relating to two houses and one Compulsory Purchase Order relating to eight houses outstanding from 1960, was confirmed by the Minister without modification.

One Clearance Order involving two houses and two Compulsory Purchase Orders involving thirteen houses, were submitted to the Minister but were awaiting confirmation at the end of the year.

As a result of Statutory action taken under Sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1957, closing orders were made in respect of seven individual unfit houses.

41 dwellings were inspected in connection with the rehousing of families from local authority owned properties and 12 Certificates of Unfitness were issued by the Medical Officer of Health in respect of 17 dwellings which were found on inspection to be unfit for human habitation, and from which the tenants were rehoused by the Council.

90 persons, of whom 87 were rehoused by the corporation, were displaced from unfit houses during the year.

OVERCROWDING

At the beginning of the year there were 19 cases of overcrowding, affecting 112 persons, outstanding. 17 new cases affecting 105 persons came to the notice of the Department, and 15 cases of overcrowding affecting 97 persons were abated during the year, leaving 21 cases of overcrowding affecting 120 persons outstanding at the end of the year. 30 complaints of alleged overcrowding were investigated during 1961.

It must be borne in mind that the standard of overcrowding set by the Housing Act is extremely low and allows the inclusion of living rooms in the scale. Most of the difficulties and complaints arise from the limitation of sleeping accommodation not allowing segregation of the sexes. Congestion does therefore occur without the house being legally overcrowded.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is now no registered Common Lodging House in the Borough.

DRAINAGE WORK

The drains of 384 premises were relaid or overhauled during the year under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Under this Act it is the responsibility of the Local Authority to carry out the burial or cremation of any person who has died in their area, where no suitable arrangements have been made for the disposal of the body.

During the year under review, arrangements were made for the burial of one such person.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Four licences were granted during the year for the storage of Rag Flock and seven premises remain on the register of premises where upholstery, including the stuffing and lining of bedding, toys, etc., is being carried out.

Six samples of filling materials were submitted to the Prescribed Analyst and all were found to satisfy the standard of cleanliness prescribed in the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

156 visits and 41 revisits were made in response to complaints under this Act during 1961. The chief causes of complaint were food vender's bells, chimes and other "call signs" and various factory machinery noises. In most cases a considerable reduction in the noise level if not complete elimination was achieved and the nuisance considered abated.

The noise level of present day living is too high for comfort, and it appears that there is ample scope for designers and research workers to produce machinery which does not create a nuisance for people working or living in its vicinity.

The use of loudspeakers in streets in contravention of the Act was investigated on numerous occasions and warnings given in a number of instances; these warnings were followed by confirmation in writing and setting out the requirements of the law.

No legal proceedings were taken under the Act during the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

In February, the Council agreed to participate in a National Survey on Air Pollution being undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The essence of the scheme is the collation of measurements of atmospheric pollution made by local authorities in various parts of the country. The measurements are required for both local and national purposes in order to form as accurate a record as possible of the amount of pollution in the air and to judge the success of whatever action may have been taken in any particular area towards clean air, and to assist local authorities in deciding what remedial measures are necessary in any particular area.

Swindon was one of the towns selected for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide by the volumetric method and instruments for this purpose have been installed at three selected sites in the Borough. Daily measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide are now being made at Ferndale Road Secondary Modern School, Walcot Secondary Modern School, and at Council Offices, Euclid Street.

The information thus obtained should provide a useful guide in connection with the possible future development of Smoke Control Areas in the Borough, and their order of priority.

150 smoke observations were made on industrial chimneys during the year and 47 visits made to factories and other premises in connection with excessive smoke emissions.

A number of recommendations made for the improvement of combustion, particularly to the older factories in the Borough, have been carried out and at the end of the year proposals were in hand for the fitting of specially designed grit arrestors to certain furnaces in the Borough which, over a long period, have been the cause of heavy deposits of grit in the area, resulting in serious nuisance to residents living nearby.

A number of notices under Section 3(3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, of intention to install furnaces were received; all the furnaces were of modern design and the installations call for no special comment.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

1,107 primary inspections and 1,398 revisits were made to premises in connection with rat or mouse infestations during 1961. 404 of these inspections were made as a result of complaints received and treatment was carried out at 489 premises.

As a result of test baiting it was necessary to treat 157 manholes for rat infestation, involving 529 primary visits and 690 revisits.

The results obtained by systematic baiting of the sewers over the past fourteen years are clearly shown on the chart on page 66.

Frequent inspections for rat infestation were made at the Rodbourne Tip, Rodbourne and Broome Sewage Works, and the Rodbourne Salvage Depot. The controlled tip at Rodbourne remains practically free from rats and the permanent baiting points which have been provided at the Salvage Depot showed that no serious infestation occurred. It was, however, necessary to carry out fairly extensive baiting at both Broome and Rodbourne Sewage Works on a number of occasions during the year.

Disinfestation for rates or mice was carried out at 53 business premises at a total cost of £204. 1. 7d. which is recoverable from the occupiers of the premises concerned.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There has been no change in these facilities during 1961 except that the large bath was closed for reconstruction work from November, 1961. The proposed works include reconstruction of both the large and small pools, new changing and toilet accommodation together with new heating and water purification systems.

Samples of all swimming bath waters are taken for bacteriological and chemical examination and the results of the examinations of the samples taken during the year, including samples submitted by the Borough Surveyor, are as follows:-

DETAILS OF SWIMMING BATH WATERS SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL AND/OR CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

BATH WATER SAMPLED	Number of samples taken with results			
	BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL	
	No. taken	Results	No. taken	Results
Small Bath, Faringdon Road	16	Plate count and Presumptive Coliform - Satisfactory. Faecal Coli per 100 mls. Absence in all samples.	6	Reported by Public Analyst to be satisfactory for swimming bath water.
Large Bath Faringdon Road.	15	ditto	4	ditto
Open Air Swim ing Pool, Coate Water	3	ditto	2	ditto

The bacteriological reports show that the swimming bath waters were maintained at a satisfactory standard of purity.

WATER SUPPLY

No change occurred in the source of the water supply for the Borough during the year under review. The water supply for the town being obtained from three main sources situated outside the Borough, at Latton, Ogbourne St. George and Wroughton. Treatment at each source consists of marginal chlorination.

The water supply to all parts of the Borough has been satisfactory, both in quantity and in quality and in addition to 23 samples of chlorinated water which were submitted for chemical analysis, 307 samples of raw water (before chlorination) were submitted for bacteriological examination, and 248 chlorinated samples were analysed bacteriologically during the year. These figures include samples of water taken at the source by the Borough Surveyor's Department.

Details of the bacteriological and chemical results are given on pages 60 & 61 of the report.

No contamination of the water supply occurred during the year and the water supplied from all sources is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

The total number of dwelling houses supplied by piped supply from the public mains at the end of the year was 28,810 serving a population of approximately 97,000.

Number of houses with stand-pipes - Six.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The drainage of the town generally is adequate. A storm water drainage scheme in the north central area is now under construction.

The Council's main sewage works at Rodbourne have been rebuilt and modernised to deal with the needs of a population of 110,000.

The load on these works is now approximately 97,000 population and in the autumn of 1962 the drainage load will increase to 105,000 when the old disposal works at Broome are demolished following the completion of a new link sewer which will connect the flow to the main works.

The Thames Conservancy Board has requested an improvement in standard of effluent above the Commission Standard to a new one of 10 parts per million biological oxygen demand and 10 parts per million suspended solids which will necessitate further extension of the sewage plant.

In concluding my report I desire to thank all officers of the Corporation for their assistance and ready co-operation throughout the year.

R.A. LAW

Principal Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND REVISITS - 1961

PREMISES	Primary Inspections	Revisits
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936		
Dwelling houses on complaint ...	632	773
Dwelling houses - no nuisance found	471	31
Other premises	144	79
Marine Stores/Offensive trades ...	2	-
Stables and Piggeries	32	6
Theatres and cinemas etc. ...	4	-
Licensed premises	53	47
Public Sanitary Conveniences ...	13	-
Verminous premises	29	12
Infectious disease enquiries ...	126	28
Drainage work under supervision ...	481	863
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956		
Inspections:- Dwelling houses ...	40	26
Factories and other premises	47	13
Smoke observations	134	16
HOUSING ACT, 1957		
Dwelling houses	124	105
Houses inspected and recorded ...	40	4
Overcrowding	30	16
RENT ACT, 1957		
Dwelling houses inspected in connection with applications for Certificates of Disrepair etc.	9	14
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955		
Bakehouses	36	12
Butchers Shops	97	40
Dairies	33	17
Fish shops and fish friers ...	48	7
Food prep. and storage premises ...	80	17
Food shops/premises	419	132
Trav. shops/food delivery vans (other than registered hawkers)	16	2
Ice-cream premises	29	7
Licensed premises	90	60
Markets and Food stalls	117	8
Restaurants, cafes, canteens etc.	156	55
Slaughterhouses	624	2
Merchandise Marks Order	219	5
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - SAMPLING		
Food samples - Bacteriological ...	9	-
Food and Drugs samples - Chemical	162	-
Ice-cream samples - Meth. Blue test	13	-
Milk samples - chemical	108	-
Milk samples - Phos./Meth. Blue test	118	-
Milk samples - Biological ...	61	-
OTHER SAMPLES		
Water samples - Bacteriological ...	45	-
Water samples - Chemical ...	11	-
Water samples from Swimming Baths/ Bathing Pools etc.	29	-
Sewage effluent samples	19	-
C/F ...	4950	2397

PREMISES	Primary Inspections	Revisits
Brought forward	4950	2397
FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1959		
Factories - mechanical	177	35
Factories - non-mechanical ...	21	5
Building sites, Electrical stations etc.	35	6
Outworkers	27	-
SWINDON CORPORATION ACTS, 1947 & 1951		
Hairdressers premises	47	16
Hawkers vehicles, premises ...	41	1
AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) REGULATIONS ...	9	2
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT (WASTE FOODS) ORDER	44	10
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 ...	14	-
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949	240	105
RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.		
Inspections	10	1
Samples of Rag Flock and other filling materials ...	6	-
SHOPS ACT, 1950 - Section 38 ...	27	10
CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960	46	22
NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960	115	41
MISCELLANEOUS	3047	635
	8856	3286

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of Sausages or Potted, Pressed, Pickled or preserved food ...	112
Premises registered for the manufacture, sale or storage of Ice-cream	336
Registered Dairies	14
Registered Distributors	46
Wholesale Grocery/confectionery premises	7
General Food shops	302
Bakehouses	13
Bakers and confectioners premises	27
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	59
Works canteens	30
School meals services premises	51
Wholesale greengrocery premises	8
Greengrocers and fruiterers premises	43
Wholesale meat stores	1
Butchers Shops	69
Wholesale Fish Depots	2
Fishmongers and fish friers premises	35
Wholesale Wine and Beer premises	1
Licensed Hotels, Public Houses and Off Licences	98
Licensed Clubs	31
Chemists & Drugs Stores	19
Mineral water works and wholesale depots	2
Wholesale Ice-cream Depots	2
Travelling shop warehouses	2
W.V.S. Kitchen	1
Pie-making Factory	1

SWINDON CORPORATION ACT, 1947

Premises registered as accommodation for food intended for sale from vehicles	24
Hawkers registered for the sale of food from vehicles ...	96

INFRINGEMENTS OF THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960, REMEDIED DURING 1961.

	Remedied
Defective/Unclean fixtures/fittings	26
Unsatisfactory premises	2
Unclean or unsatisfactory equipment	71
No protection from contamination	5
Food placed lower than 18 inches from the ground ...	2
Unsatisfactory personal cleanliness	3
Smoking and taking of snuff	3
Unsatisfactory carriers or wrapping	-
Unsatisfactory drainage	-
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	46
Absence of notice requesting washing of hands ...	12
Absence of water supply	-
Absence of wash basins	6
Absence of hot or cold water supply to wash basins ...	21
Absence of soap/nailbrushes	32
Absence of towels	16
Absence of first aid equipment	12
Absence of accommodation for clothing	7
Absence of sufficient sinks	4
Absence of hot and cold water to sinks	10
Absence of soap or detergents to sinks	2
Absence of clean wiping cloths	2
Unsatisfactory lighting/ventilation	7
Food rooms used as or communicating with sleeping places	-
Defective/Unclean ceilings	114
" " walls	153
" " windows	15
" " doors	14
" " woodwork	13
" " floors	57
Unsatisfactory protection against rodents/birds/insects	4
Accumulations	20
Unsatisfactory temperature of food for immediate consumption ...	1
Absence of name and address on stalls/vehicles ...	8
Absence of covering of sides and backs of stalls/vehicles	-
Absence of covered receptacles for wast and trimmings	-
MEAT VANS	
Absence of impervious floor or duckboards	-
Absence of receptacles for offal	-
Offal not covered in receptacle	-
Absence of cleanliness	-
Absence of clean overalls/head covering	-
Miscellaneous infringements	7
TOTAL	695

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960.

SAMPLES OF MILK SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION TO THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY. PRINCESS MARGARET HOSPITAL, OKUS ROAD, SWINDON, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

Designation	No. of samples taken.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	28	23	5 *
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	65	56	9 *
Pasteurised	22	22	-
Sterilised	3	3	-
TOTALS	118	104	14

* Follow-up samples were taken in each case and these were found to be entirely satisfactory.

ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1959.

Samples of Ice-cream submitted for Bacteriological Examination to the Pathological Laboratory, Princess Margaret Hospital, Okus, Swindon:-

Samples taken	Placed in Grade I	Placed in Grade II	Placed in Grade III	Placed in Grade IV
13	7	6	-	-

FIVE samples of watercress were also submitted for bacteriological examination to the Pathological Laboratory, Princess Margaret Hospital, Okus, Swindon.

B. Coli Type I was isolated from 3 of these samples.

The results of these examinations were taken up with the growers concerned and with the Public Health Inspectors of the district where the water cress beds are situated but unfortunately it was not possible to take follow-up samples of this cress before the end of the growing season.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples procured	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	82	26	105	3 (a)
Steak and Kidney Pies	1	-	-	1 (b)
Jelly - orange	2	-	2	-
" - lime	1	-	1	-
" - strawberry	3	-	3	-
" - lemon	2	-	2	-
" - greengage	1	-	1	-
" - cherry	1	-	1	-
" - raspberry	2	-	2	-
Edible Gelatine	2	-	1	1 (c)
Shredded Beef Suet	3	-	3	-
Mustard	1	-	1	-
Baking Powder	1	-	1	-
Dairy Ice-cream	-	6	6	-
Ice-cream	-	15	15	-
Vienna Roll	1	-	-	1 (d)
Orange Drink	2	-	2	-
Lemon Squash	1	-	1	-
Grapefruit Squash	1	-	1	-
Blackcurrant Juice Syrup	1	-	1	-
High Vitamin Health Drink	-	1	1	-
Lime Juice	1	-	1	-
Lemon Barley	1	-	1	-
Orange Squash	3	-	3	-
Lardy Cake	1	-	-	1 (e)
Portion of Scone	1	-	-	1 (f)
Pheasant Savoury	-	1	1	-
Salmon Spread	-	2	2	-
Smoked Rainbow Trout Savoury	-	1	1	-
Potted Salmon with Butter	-	2	2	-
Fish Crab Paste	-	2	2	-
Ham and Tongue Meat Paste	1	1	-	2 (g)
Ham Meat Paste	-	1	1	-
Chicken Meat Paste	-	1	1	-
Salmon Fish Paste	-	1	1	-
Paté of Pheasant	1	1	-	2 (h)
Minced Turkey in Jelly	-	1	1	-
Smoked Oysters in Cotton Seed Oil	-	1	1	-
Potted Smoked Octopus	-	1	1	-
Ham and Beef Meat Paste	1	-	1	-
Bread and Butter	4	-	4	-
Bread and Butter Rolls	3	-	2	1 (i)
Scones and Butter	1	-	1	-
Faggot	2	-	-	2 (j)
Malt Vinegar	3	-	2	1 (k)
Meal of Chicken Curried Rice	1	-	-	1 (l)
Beef Sausage	11	-	9	2 (m)
Pork Sausages	6	-	3	3 (n)
"Sancos" Prescription	1	-	-	1 (o)
Cream	-	9	9	-
Condensed Full Cream Milk	-	12	12	-
Skimmed Sweetened Milk	-	4	4	-
Hovis Loaf	1	-	-	1 (p)
Tomato Ketchup	1	-	1	-
Mincemeat	1	-	1	-
Apricot Jam	1	-	1	-
Marmalade	1	-	1	-
Pickled Onions	1	-	1	-
Chutney	1	-	1	-
Lemon Curd	1	-	1	-
Piccalilli	1	-	1	-
Blackcurrant Jam	1	-	1	-
Cranberry Jelly	1	-	1	-
Victoria Plum Conserve	1	-	1	-
Carried forward	162	89	227	24

Sample procured	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Brought forward	162	89	227	24
Pickle	1	-	1	
Blackcurrant and Apple Jelly	1	-	1	-
Whisky	8	-	8	-
Gin	5	-	5	-
Brandy	1	-	1	-
Rum	2	-	2	-
Vodka	1	-	1	-
TOTALS	181	89	246	24

(a) One sample was slightly deficient in non-fatty solids. The sample contained 8.4% whereas a genuine milk should contain a minimum of 8.5% solids non-fat. There was no evidence of any added water. A warning letter was sent.

One sample of Chennel Island milk was reported by the Public Analyst to be slightly deficient in fat. The sample contained 3.9% fat whereas the Milk and Dairies (Channel Island and South Devon Milk) Regulations prescribe that milk sold as Channel Island milk shall contain not less than 4% fat. A warning letter was sent to the dairyman concerned in this case.

A second sample procured at a later date from the same dairyman was reported to contain 3.9% fat and legal proceedings were instituted in this case. The case was, however, dismissed by the Magistrates.

(c) This sample was reported by the Public Analyst to be of poor quality and a warning letter was sent to the trader concerned. The company agreed to withdraw from sale all existing stocks of this particular commodity.

(d) This sample was submitted following a complaint regarding the presence of foreign matter. The foreign matter was reported by the Public Analyst to consist of iron particles mixed with dough but contained no injurious substance. A warning letter was sent to the manufacturers.

(g) An informal sample was reported by the Public Analyst to be deficient in meat. A follow-up formal sample was also reported to be similarly deficient. Proceedings were taken against the retailer but the case was dismissed by the Magistrates.

(h) An informal sample was reported by the Public Analyst to contain 70 parts per million of lead. The sample was followed by a formal sample which was found to contain 85 parts per million of lead. This exceeded the maximum recommended limit. A warning letter was sent to the manufacturers.

(k) Complaint sample; The Public Analyst reported that the vinegar contained gelatinous matter. The vinegar had been adulterated by the complainant after purchase and this may have been a contributory cause of the foreign matter. No legal proceedings were instituted in this case.

(l) This was a meal served in a local restaurant and the purchaser alleged that the meal was deficient in meat. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was low in meat content and also contained meat other than chicken meat. As there is no statutory standard for this type of product a warning letter was sent to the trader.

(m) These two samples contained preservative the presence of which was not declared. The traders were interviewed and suitable notices were subsequently displayed in their shops.

(n) One sample contained preservative the presence of which was not declared. The trader was interviewed and a suitable notice was subsequently displayed in his shop.

Two samples were slightly deficient in meat content and warning letters were sent to the traders concerned.

(o) Complaint sample regarding the presence of a flea in a bottle of cough mixture. This was referred to the Executive Council of the National Health Service.

(p) This sample was submitted following a complaint regarding a small insect embedded in the external surface of the loaf. The Public Health Committee resolved that no legal proceedings should be taken.

(b), (e), (i) and (j):- Legal proceedings were instituted in these cases - see narrative of the report.

TABLE GIVING DETAILS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WATER SUPPLIES

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF FINAL WATER — RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION (p.p.m.)

Source	Date of Sample	Chlor-ides	Non carbon-ate Hardness	Total Hardness	Nitrate Nitrogen	Nitrite Nitrogen	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxygen Absorbed	Fluor ides
Latton	2.1.61.	24	35	300	0.3	Abs.	0.040	Nil	0.10	0.7
"	21.3.61.	19	35	300	0.4	Abs.	0.043	Nil	0.10	0.64
"	26.6.61.	25	45	310	0.4	Abs.	0.026	Nil	0.60	0.6
"	2.10.61.	42	15	280	Nil	Abs.	0.13	Nil	Nil	1.2
Ogbourne	2.1.61.	14	60	350	5.6	Abs.	Nil	0.013	0.30	0.1
"	21.3.61.	13	60	355	5.8	Abs.	Nil	Nil	0.30	0.1
"	26.6.61.	16	55	360	5.2	Abs.	Nil	Nil	0.50	0.1
"	2.10.61.	13	40	340	4.4	Abs.	Nil	Nil	Nil	<0.1
Wroughton	2.1.61.	11	35	350	1.7	Abs.	Nil	Nil	0.10	<0.1
"	21.3.61.	13	40	360	2.6	Abs.	Nil	Nil	0.30	0.1
"	26.6.61.	16	55	370	2.6	Abs.	Nil	Nil	0.50	<0.1
"	2.10.61.	13	50	370	2.4	Abs.	Nil	Nil	Nil	<0.1
Towns' Mains Domestic Supply:										
Tap, Drove Road	2.1.61.	20	20	260	Abs.	0.01	0.09	0.02	Nil	
Tap, Cheney Manor Road	6.4.61.	31	25	300	0.8	0.004	0.032	Abs.	Abs.	
Tap, Wickdown Ave.	6.4.61.	30	17	292	0.8	0.006	0.032	Abs.	Abs.	
Kitchen Tap, School, The Mall	4.5.61.	25	-	244	2.5	0.02	0.12	0.02	0.32	
" " "	4.5.61.	25	-	300	2.5	Abs.	0.008	0.032	0.24	
" " "	11.5.61.	20	-	244	3.0	Abs.	0.112	0.02	0.32	
Tap, Wickdown Ave.	11.5.61.	29.	9	284	0.5	0.008	0.064	0.008	0.16	

TABLES GIVING DETAILS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WATER SUPPLIES

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF FINAL WATER

RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION (p.p.m.)

Source	Date of sample	Chlor-ides	Non carbon-ate Hardness	Total Hardness	Nitrate Nitrogen	Nitrite Nitrogen	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxygen Absorbed	Fluor-ides
Tap, School, The Mall.	15.5.61.	19	34	344	5.0	Abs.	0.012	0.02	0.16	
" " " "	25.5.61.	18	-	300	5.0	Abs.	0.032	0.012	0.2	
Tap, School, Euclid Street	5.12.61.	30	125	320	0.3	less than 0.005	less than 0.005	less than 0.005	0.2	
" " "	5.12.61.	27	100	300	1.0	less than 0.005	0.032	less than 0.005	0.4	

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES

Source	Water	Total No. of Samples	Samples in which Coliforms were absent in 100 ml. No.	%	Samples in which Bact. Coli. Type I were absent in 100 ml. No.	%
Latton	Raw	52	51	98	52	100
	Final	52	50	96	51	98
Ogbourne	Raw	99	52	53	95	96
	Final	99	96	97	98	99
Wroughton	Raw	156	33	21	98	63
	Final	52	52	100	52	100
Towns Mains Domestic Supply		45	44	98	45	100

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

The following table shows the number of carcases inspected during 1961, and the incidence of Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:-

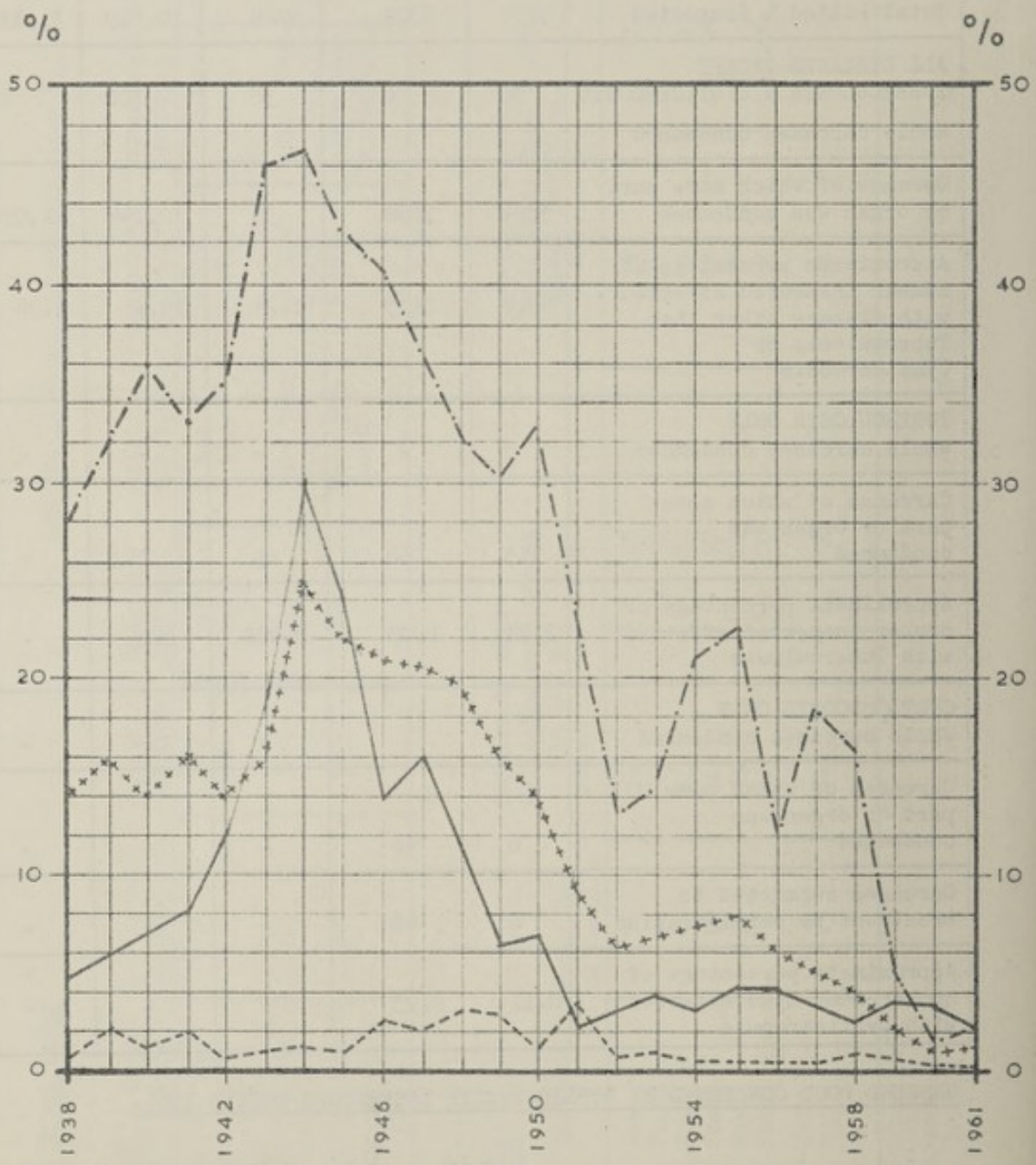
	Cattle		Calves	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs
	Cows	Others			
Total killed & inspected	5237	6321	5724	10,829	31,836
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCOSIS Whole carcases condemned	36	6	38	20	40
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	3024	1850	33	2,144	1,954
Approximate percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticercosis	69.8	29.3	1.24	19.9	6.24
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY Whole carcases condemned	3	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	113	68	3	242	-
Approximate percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.21	1.07	0.005	2.2	-
CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	46	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	48	-	-	-
Approximate percentage of number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.11	0.73	-	-	-

UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS DURING 1961.

	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Unsound meat and offal	58	11	-	3
Other unsound food	3	13	3	9
TOTAL	62	4	3	12

Unsound meat and offal from the Abattoir are sold for processing and animal feeding. Other unsound food is destroyed at the Rodbourne Tip.

PERCENTAGE OF CATTLE AND PIG CARCASES FOUND TO BE AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS. (1938 – 1961)



ANIMALS	No. INSPECTED	% T. B.	KEY TO GRAPH
COWS	5.237	2·21	—·—·—·—·—
OTHER CATTLE	6.321	1·07	++++++++++++
PIGS	10.829	2·2	————————
CALVES	5.724	0·05	- - - - - - - - - -
	28.111		

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959

1. The following table gives the details of the inspections carried out during the year:-

PREMISES	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	14	21	8	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	204	177	16	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers' Premises).	57	35	2	-
TOTALS	275	233	26	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	1	1	1	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	1	-	1	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) insufficient	5	4	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or def.	97	64	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	6	5	-	-	-
Other offences against the Acts (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	5	-	4	-	-
TOTALS	115	74	6	-	-

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111).

Number of outworkers at August, 1961:-

Making, cleaning etc. of wearing apparel	=	119
Making of curtains, furniture hangings etc.	=	5
Making of receptacles of paper, cardboard etc.	=	2
Furniture and upholstery	=	3

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

1. Inspections and revisits during 1961:-

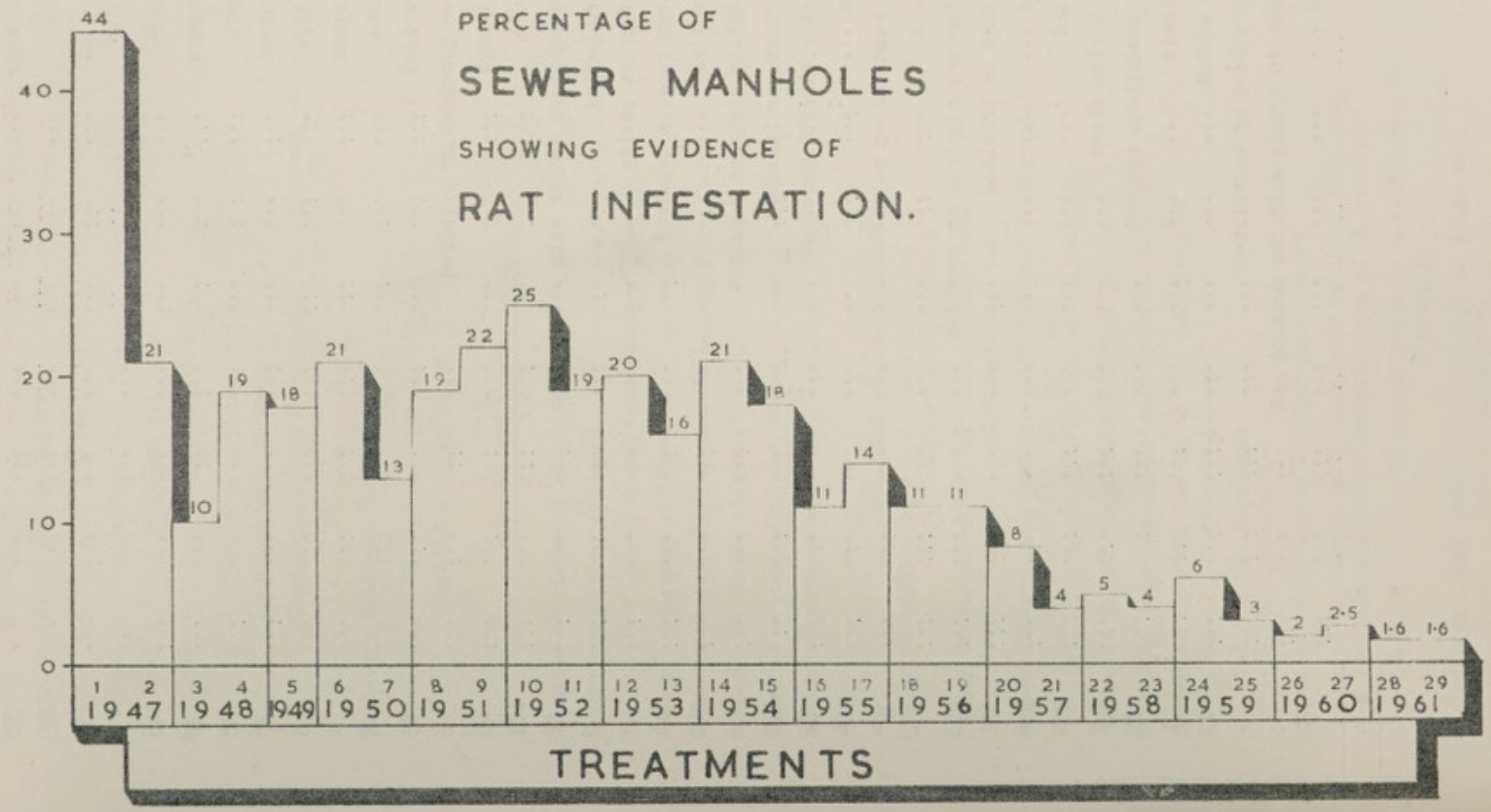
Type of property	Public Health Inspectors' Inspections and Revisits	
Local Authority	4	1
Dwelling house	132	77
Business	100	26
Agricultural	1	-
Other premises	-	-
Inspectors Total	237	104

Type of property	Rodent Operative's Inspections and Revisits	
Local Authority	49	78
Dwelling house	652	963
Business	120	246
Agricultural	47	1
Other premises	2	6
Sewer Manholes	529	690
Operative's Total	1399	1984

2. Premises baited during 1961.

Type of property	Number
Local Authority ...	33
Dwelling house ...	375
Business etc. ...	81
Agricultural ...	-
Sewer Manholes ...	157

3. Block Surveys carried out during 1961. ... 129


PERCENTAGE OF
SEWER MANHOLES
SHOWING EVIDENCE OF
RAT INFESTATION.
40
30
20
10
0
44
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19
18
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2·5
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1·6
1 2 1947
3 4 1948
5 1949
6 7 1950
8 9 1951
10 11 1952
12 13 1953
14 15 1954
16 17 1955
18 19 1956
20 21 1957
22 23 1958
24 25 1959
26 27 1960
28 29 1961
TREATMENTS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, AND HOUSING ACT, 1957.

NUISANCES ABATED AND HOUSING DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Defective ceilings	35
Defective walls	205
Damp walls	159
Dirty Rooms	9
Defective floors	42
Defective firegrates	20
Defective doors	53
Defective windows	87
Defective stairs	6
Defective coppers	-
Defective sinks	4
New sinks provided	63
Water services provided or repaired	6
Defective chimneys	25
Defective roofs	111
Defective eavesgutters and/or rain water pipes	98
Defective yard paving	7
Defective forecourt paving	-
Defective water closets repaired	14
Pedestal pans fixed	240
Defective flushing cisterns repaired	36
New flushing cisterns fixed	117
Additional water closets provided	92
Choked drains	64
Drains: new, repaired or relaid	384
Defective traps	-
Inspection chambers repaired or provided	253
Gullies repaired or provided	331
Drains tested	536
New baths fixed	254
New lavatory basins fixed	267
Offensive accumulations removed	15
Offensive animals	1
Overcrowding abated	15
Food stores provided or ventilated	-
Rent books made to comply with the Housing Act	3
Miscellaneous	147
	3699

HOUSING STATISTICS

Houses inspected	1816
Houses rendered fit by informal action	481
Houses rendered fit by formal action	3
Informal notices served	179
Informal notices complied with	191
Statutory notices, Public Health Act;	
Served	3
Complied with by owners	2
Complied with by Corporation by agreement under Section 275	1
Statutory notices, Housing Act;	
Served	-
Complied with by owner	-

HOUSING ACT, 1957, Section 77

Premises overcrowded at end of 1960	19
Number of persons affected	112
New cases of overcrowding found during 1961 ...	17
Number of persons affected	105
Cases of overcrowding abated during 1961 ...	15
Number of persons affected	97
Cases of overcrowding not abated at end of 1961	21
Number of persons affected	120

RENT ACT, 1957 - STATISTICS

Number of applications for Certificate of Disrepair received ...	3
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates of Disrepair	1
Number of decisions to issue Certificates of Disrepair	
(a) in respect of all defects	1
(b) in respect of some but not all defects	1
Number of Undertakings received from landlords	1
Number of Undertakings refused by Local Authority	-
Number of Certificates as to the remedying of defects issued:	
(a) to the landlords	1
(b) to the tenant	-
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	1
Number of applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	-
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	-
Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objection	-
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled by Local Authority	-

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES

Rooms disinfested in Council owned property	176
Rooms disinfested in other property	157
Lots of bedding disinfested	67
Lots of bedding destroyed	1
Other articles disinfested	3
Wasps nests destroyed	128

DISINFECTION AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES etc.

Rooms disinfected	166
Articles disinfected	11830
Library books disinfected	39
Bedding from hospitals disinfected	-
Bedding from private premises disinfected	63
Infected bedding destroyed	3
Other bedding and miscellaneous articles destroyed	11

SWINDON CORPORATION ACT, 1951.

Number of hairdressers and barbers on the Register	102

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Premises licensed to store Rag Flock	4
Premises registered	7

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Matters requiring attention - 5 found - 3 remedied