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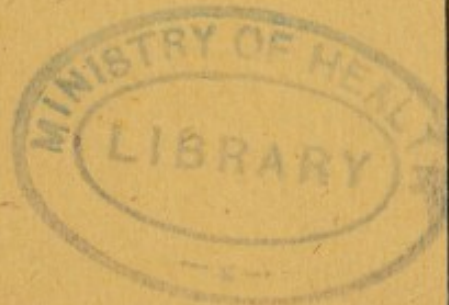
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Royal Borough of New Windsor



# Annual Reports

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH,

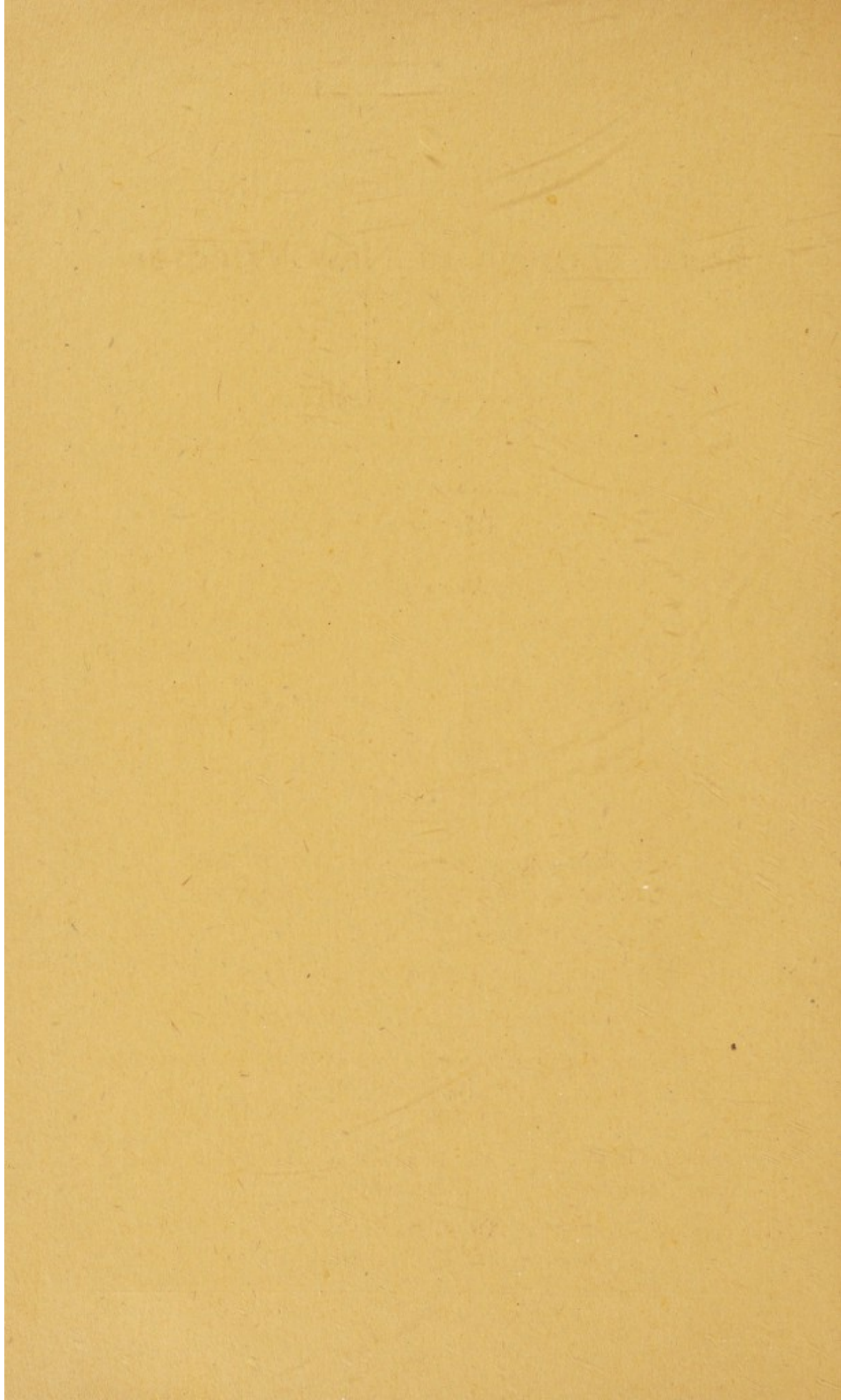
M. T. ISLWYN JONES, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

and

THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

F. ARNOLD

For the Year 1948



# Royal Borough of New Windsor

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

<i>Chairman</i>	...	Councillor Major J. G. H. VIDLER
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>		Alderman A. HARRIS, J.P.
<i>The Mayor</i>	...	Alderman F. I. FUZZENS, J.P.

### *Members :*

Ald. Mrs. F. M. CARTERET-CAREY	Coun. Mrs. L. BRAZIER
Ald. E. C. CUSHING	Coun. Mrs. E. M. DOUGLAS
Ald. J. PROCTER	Coun. S. H. R. HORNBY
Ald. Mrs. M. E. SOUTH	Coun. J. G. F. TULL

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## **WINDSOR AREA SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE BERKSHIRE COUNTY HEALTH COMMITTEE**

### *Chairman*

County Councillor Dr. ESTHER RICKARDS, M.S., F.R.C.S.

*Vice-Chairman* ... Alderman A. HARRIS

*County Council Members* County Councillor Dr. E. RICKARDS,  
M.S., F.R.C.S.  
County Councillor D. G. RICKARDS

*Windsor Borough  
Council Members* ... All Members of the Public Health  
Committee.

*Co-opted Members* ... Dr. J. MACINNES  
Dr. K. WALTER

## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*Medical Officer of Health :*

M. T. ISLWYN JONES, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

*Public Analyst (part-time) :*

ALAN W. STEWART, D.Sc., F.R.I.C.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

F. ARNOLD, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

*Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

F. BARKER, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

*Additional Sanitary Inspector :*

E. G. POLLARD, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

*Pupil Sanitary Inspector :*

D. E. C. HAYWARD

*Senior Health Visitor :*

Miss A. I. McALLISTER, S.C.M., Cert. San. Insp., H.V. Cert.

*Health Visitors :*

Miss B. H. BATTY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss C. R. BISHOP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

*Chief Clerk :* Miss D. E. ROGERS

*Clerical Staff :*

Miss R. C. HUNT      Miss E. M. WOODARD      Miss P. BURNS

*General Assistant :* Mr. S. T. STINGMORE

*Rodent Operative :* Mr. S. HOWARD

# Royal Borough of New Windsor

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TRINITY CENTRE,  
WINDSOR.

TO THE MAYOR, CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,  
OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my second Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the year 1948.

During the year several Acts became operative, changing profoundly the functions and responsibilities of the Borough Council. Of these, the National Health Service Act had, by far, the most important influence on the health of the nation.

The duties transferred, under this Act, from the Borough to the County Council, have been administered locally by the Windsor Area Health Sub-Committee and the service has continued to function efficiently. The majority of the local doctors entered the General Practitioner Service, regretfully perhaps, but determined to maintain the high standard customary in Windsor. It is too early to try to evaluate the benefits accruing from the new Service, but it is evident that its success depends largely on reasonable and intelligent use of the facilities provided. Anticipating that after the 5th July, 1948, the work of the general practitioner would increase considerably, the Local Health Authority considered the need for and desirability of providing a Health Centre for Windsor. Consideration was given to the adaptation of the Kipling Building, and it was agreed that it could have been converted into an excellent Health Centre, conveniently sited to serve the town centre, but, due to lack of support, the scheme did not proceed to fruition.

The Swimming Baths, upon the unequivocal advice of the bacteriologist and myself, and following many long discussions, were closed for the season.

The Home Help Scheme was re-organised at the beginning of the year, and, since then, it has flourished and expanded to such an extent that it became impossible for Miss McAllister, the Senior Health Visitor, to cope with the constantly growing demands of the service without detriment to her own work.

The Ante- and Post-Natal sessions were increased from one to three per month. Fortunately, the able services of Mr. Finlaison were obtained and every mother was examined by him at least twice during and once after pregnancy.

The Child Welfare and Immunisation Clinics were well

attended. Since the disappearance of the Public Vaccinator many infants have been brought to the Clinics for Vaccination against Smallpox.

Again I would draw your attention to the low Infant Mortality Rate and Death Rate (*page 5*).

The Birth Rate has been maintained, while at the other end longevity seems to be the key-note.

The only disturbing factor that I have to record is the many cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis that have been notified during the year. Whether this is connected with any one specific factor remains to be discovered.

The various Voluntary Associations of the town have worked diligently to relieve suffering and help the needy—The St. John Ambulance Brigade have continued to run the Ambulance Service; the British Red Cross Society have given additional comforts and services to hospital patients; the Women's Voluntary Services have distributed clothing, shoes, etc., and commenced a new Service, "Meals on Wheels," providing, at a small charge, a hot meal several times a week for incapacitated or old people; the Old People's Club, formed to unify all sporadic attempts by various Voluntary Associations, to administer to the needs of the old folks, has ameliorated the overt loneliness and hidden distress of the old people in the town.

With the re-organisation on the 5th July, 1948, the Health Visitors severed their association with the Borough. Miss Rogers was appointed Chief Clerk and more of my services were transferred to the County Council. These changes have in no way disturbed the diligent and harmonious work nor militated the team spirit of the department.

The County Medical Officer and his staff have constantly encouraged co-operation and frequent consultation, which I, in particular, have greatly appreciated, leading to a better appreciation and understanding of the local and central problems and resulting in a closely co-ordinated and integrated service.

Mr. Arnold, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, was absent on sick leave for five months. It is gratifying to record that he made a good recovery and resumed work with his former energy and zeal. Mr. Pollard, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, was appointed as Senior Sanitary Inspector to the Cookham Rural District and terminated his services with this authority on the 31st October, 1948.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

M. T. ISLWYN JONES,

M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

**VITAL STATISTICS**

Area (in acres) ... ..	4,616
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate, mid-year 1948) ... ..	21,780
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1948 (estimated) ...	5,586
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1948 ... ..	£192,758
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£758 4s. 0d.

**Births**

	LIVE BIRTHS		STILL BIRTHS	
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Total ... ..	200	223	6	3
Legitimate ... ..	182	212	5	3
Illegitimate ... ..	18	11	1	—
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ... ..			19.4	
Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 total births (Live and Still) ...			20.8	

**Deaths**

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Total Deaths ... ..	104	98
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—		
Total ... ..	7	5
Legitimate ... ..	6	5
Illegitimate ... ..	1	—
Maternal Deaths due to—		
(a) Sepsis ... ..		0
(b) Other causes ... ..		0
Total ... ..		0
	<i>Windsor.</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales.</i>
Death Rate per 1,000 population ... ..	9.3	10.8
Infant Mortality Rate ... ..	28.4	34.0

**Causes of Death in the Borough during 1948**

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
All Causes ... ..	104	98
Typhoid Fever... ..	1	0
Respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	4	3
Syphilitic Diseases ... ..	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	0
Acute Infantile Encephalitis ... ..	1	0
Cancer ... ..	20	18
Diabetes ... ..	0	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage ... ..	3	17
Heart Diseases ... ..	26	26
Other diseases of the Circulatory System ...	8	3
Bronchitis ... ..	6	4

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Pneumonia ... ..	4	5
Gastric Ulcers ... ..	0	3
Nephritis ... ..	5	1
Premature Birth ... ..	1	0
Con. mal., birth injuries and infantile diseases	5	3
Suicide ... ..	0	1
Road Traffic accidents ... ..	1	1
Other violent causes ... ..	1	1
All other causes ... ..	16	9

**PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER  
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**  
**Notification of Infectious Diseases**

	AGE													Total noti- fied	Sent to Hos- pital
	Age no known	Under 1 Year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	Over 65		
			to 2	to 3	to 4	to 5	to 10	to 15	to 20	to 35	to 45	to 65			
Scarlet Fever ...	-	-	2	-	-	1	9	3	-	-	-	1	-	16	9
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia ... ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3
Erysipelas ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-
Food Poisoning ... ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-
Measles ... ..	1	2	18	14	11	11	31	1	-	1	-	-	-	90	6
Whooping Cough ...	-	4	6	9	4	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-

**Acute Poliomyelitis**

Only one case of Poliomyelitis was notified during the year but the disease was extremely virulent and progressed rapidly to terminate fatally.

Although the patient had been in close contact with his family, especially his two young children, there was no evidence to suggest that the infection had been transmitted.

**Diphtheria Immunisation**

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Total Number immunised ... ..	399	430
Number aged 0—4 years (inclusive) ...	391	53
Number aged 5—15 years (inclusive) ...	8	377

A high percentage of Windsor children are immunised against diphtheria and this reflects credit on the wisdom of the mothers and industry of the Health Visitors.

The Diphtheria campaign, sponsored by the Central Office of Information, was deferred until 1949 so that it could be incorporated in a Health Week.

### Smallpox Vaccination

Total Number vaccinated ... .. 67

### Diphtheria Anti-Toxin

A supply of anti-toxin was issued by the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board to be held at this office for issue to the general practitioners.

### Tuberculosis

There were 38 notifications and 7 deaths from tuberculosis in Windsor during 1948, which is an increase on the previous year. It is impossible to determine whether this indicates a more widespread incidence or has resulted from earlier diagnosis because of the better X-Ray facilities and the greater use of mass radiograph.

The lack of accommodation in sanatoria delayed the admission of many cases. For a considerable period patients had to contend with their disease and poor living conditions. Isolation in some cases was inadequate and the infection could have been transmitted to susceptible members of the family.

The Borough Council have assisted several cases by priority rehousing, but, while overcrowding and sub-standard houses exist, there should be no complacency. It is essential that rehousing should proceed speedily to avoid patients living in an environment inimical to their chances of recovery.

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1948

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 years ...	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
15 years ...	4	9	—	—	—	2	—	—
25 years ...	4	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
35 years ...	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 years ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
55 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ...	17	16	1	4	4	3	—	—

### Infestation

Number of pupils examined	...	...	6,356
Number of pupils found to be verminous	...	...	161
Number of pupils with scabies	...	...	6

### Eradication of Bed Bugs

This is a problem common to many old towns and, unless vigorously tackled, it will persist for many more years.

The bed bug (*Cimex lectularius*) is a biting and blood-sucking insect which thrives in dirty, but can survive in clean, conditions. Once it infests a house it is difficult to eradicate. Many families have inherited these unwelcome guests from previous tenants and consequently have suffered discomfort and ill-health. It is extremely difficult to detect slight infestation, especially during the winter months, because the bug hibernates. Therefore it is invidious to make any person responsible for detecting infestation.

When families, from infested accommodation, are being rehoused it is essential to disinfect their entire property in order to prevent the transfer of the bugs or their eggs to the new home. Modern methods of disinfestation are completed in a few hours. The co-operation of the tenant is essential, both during and after transfer. The entire operation would be militated if at a later date the tenant introduced to the house an infested second-hand article.

This matter was considered by the Borough Council and it was decided that when it was necessary the new houses should be sprayed with D.D.T.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead

Total number of beds	...	...	...	...	54
Total number of admissions from Windsor	...	...	...	...	16

The old contract between the Isolation Hospital and the Borough Council terminated on the 5th July, 1948. For many years all infectious cases from Windsor Borough were sent to this hospital and invariably the patients expressed their entire satisfaction with their treatment. The medical and nursing staff always maintained a high standard of efficiency and were invariably courteous and understanding.

It is a pleasure to record that the cordial relationship existing between this Department and the Hospital has not in any way deteriorated since the transfer to the Regional Hospital Board.

### **Hospital Services**

The re-organisation of the hospital service under the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board did not bring any major changes in this area and the town has continued to receive excellent service from the following hospitals :

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

### **Ambulance Service**

The administration of this service was transferred to the Berkshire County Council, but the Windsor Station continued to be manned by the St. John Ambulance Brigade. St. John nurses were available, upon request, for attending to female patients. The public took full advantage of this free service and consequently the staff was exceedingly busy but the varied experiences made this arduous work both interesting and instructive.

### **The Windsor Mental Health Association**

A lively and active local association has been operative in Windsor for a few years and recently it was affiliated to the National Association for Mental Health. The Windsor Association has endeavoured to instruct the public by lectures and publications and thus obtain a more enlightened attitude towards mental disease. It has brought together people who are interested in this work and many of the members participate in voluntary work in allied fields.

### **Maternity and Child Welfare**

The Appointed Day for the National Health Service Act concluded an era of progress in Child Welfare that, in retrospect compares favourably with other progressive authorities. Perhaps it will be of value to dwell on the various stages of development, the vicissitudes and the successes of the clinic, and, in so doing, endeavour to benefit from past experiences.

As in many other places the clinic was formed by Voluntary effort. On the 26th February, 1913, at the Old Infirmary, The Acre, a small group of ladies, with Dr. D. Crofts as honorary Medical Officer, opened the first clinic in Windsor and called it "The Mothers' and Babies' Welcome." After a few years the Borough Council contributed towards the cost, but it continued on a voluntary basis until 1930, when it was moved to the present accommodation in Victoria Street and was then taken over by the Borough Council. Throughout that period invaluable service was generously given by the Voluntary workers. The attendances at the clinic continued to increase and in 1931 the average attendance per session was 117. On the 14th January,

1936, a second centre was opened in Dedworth and later the sessions were increased to 4 per week. Special clinics have been arranged for Toddlers of 2—5 years. During 1947 babies and toddlers made a total of 9,525 attendances and out of 499 births notified, 473 babies under 1 year made their first attendance.

A study of the Infant Mortality Rate in Windsor for this period is informative :

		<i>I.M.R.</i>				<i>I.M.R.</i>	
<i>Year.</i>		<i>Windsor.</i>		<i>Year.</i>		<i>Windsor.</i>	
1913	...	68.0		1934	...	39.5	
1924	...	65.2		1935	...	47.0	
1926	...	44.0		1936	...	38.7	
1927	...	23.9		1937	...	41.9	
1928	...	44.5		1938	...	47.4	
1929	...	44.8		1945	...	35.7	
1931	...	32.2		1946	...	38.1	
1932	...	61.2		1947	...	24.0	
1933	...	83.3		1948	...	28.4	

According to the 1911 Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, the Infant Mortality Rate was 101 and 10 infants succumbed to Epidemic Diarrhoea. The decrease in Infant Mortality, the absence of Epidemic Diarrhoea and higher standard of infant care are ample evidence of the benefits emanating from the clinics, and the assiduous and unremitting work of the Health Visitors.

From October, 1925, till January, 1940, Miss McAllister was the only Health Visitor employed, and the present satisfactory state of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services in Windsor is largely due to the firm foundation laid by her.

Although three Health Visitors are now employed, the additional duties imposed by the National Health Service Act will prove a heavy burden.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES  
UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1-2 weeks</i>	<i>2-3 weeks</i>	<i>3-4 weeks</i>	<i>Total under 4 wks.</i>	<i>1 mth. and under 3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total Deaths under 1 year</i>
Prematurity...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	6
Congenital Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
<i>Total Deaths...</i>	7	—	—	—	7	—	3	2	—	12

**Summary of Work done at Child Welfare Centres  
and Ante-Natal Clinics**

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Total number of attendances ... ..	7,701
Number of children who made first attendances ...	328
Number of new attenders under 1 year of age ...	303
Number of new attenders between 1 and 5 years of age	25

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Number of Expectant Mothers attended ... ..	86
Number of attendances made ... ..	266

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

Number of Mothers attended ... ..	45
Number of attendances made ... ..	47

**Summary of Work done by the Health Visitors during 1948**

Number of first visits to Infants ... ..	381
Number of re-visits to Infants ... ..	1,912
Number of visits to Children, 1—5 years ... ..	2,762
Number of other visits ... ..	459

**Child Welfare Centres**

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Sessions attended by Medical Officer</i>
WINDSOR ...	Victoria Street	Wednesday } 2—5 p.m. Friday }	Wednesday, 2—5 p.m.
CLEWER ...	Vale House ...	Tuesday } 2—5 p.m. Thursday }	Thursday, 2—5 p.m.

WINDSOR CLINIC.

This clinic is held in a portion of an old school in Victoria Street, which was built in 1841, and its old age is evident from even a cursory examination of the exterior. The accommodation available is inadequate and inconvenient for the large numbers that attend the Child Welfare Clinics, but I am particularly perturbed by the inadequate and antiquated water closets and by the lack of lock-up room for Welfare Foods storage. The Foods are stored in the passage-way leading to the lavatories and it is impossible to hold any member of the staff responsible for the stock while it is stored in this manner.

All the staff fervently hope that when the administrative offices move into the Kipling Building the Victoria Street clinic will be transferred there, because the new premises would offer many advantages and improved conditions. By bringing the clinic and the administrative offices under one roof, much valuable time would be saved, documentation would be simplified, and the public would be saved a great deal of trailing from one place to another in search of officials.

**CLEWER CLINIC.**

It is planned to re-arrange the accommodation at Vale House. The large hall will be partitioned so that two consulting rooms will be available and this will obviate the necessity for infants to cross an open passage-way after being undressed.

**Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic**

This combined clinic is held at Victoria Street at the following times :

<i>Sessions.</i>	<i>Sessions attended by</i>
2nd Monday of each month, at 2 p.m. ...	Medical Officer of Health.
3rd Tuesday of each month, at 10.30 a.m.	Mr. Finlaison.
4th Tuesday of each month, at 10.30 a.m.	Medical Officer of Health.

The number of sessions was increased from one to three per month. A blood examination was arranged for each mother in early pregnancy, so that, if necessary, preventive treatment could be given, or later, in the event of sudden emergency, no time would be wasted in determining the blood group or Rh factor.

The appointment of Mr. Finlaison to this clinic bridged successfully the gap separating domiciliary and hospital midwifery. Difficult or abnormal cases requiring investigation or hospital care are transferred by him to the hospital clinic, thus ensuring early ascertainment and continuity of supervision.

The post-natal attendances were poor in the past, but, following a campaign by the clinic staff, there has been some improvement. The Midwives have stressed the importance of a post-natal examination and a letter was sent to each mother, after the birth of her child, indicating the wisdom and need for this examination and also offering an appointment.

**Maternity Accommodation**

	<i>No. of Beds.</i>
(1) Princess Christian Maternity Home	10
(2) King Edward VII Hospital ...	10 (abnormal cases only)
(3) Old Windsor Emergency Hospital	24
(4) Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital ... ..	32
(5) Registered Maternity Homes ...	9

**Dental Clinic**

Many mothers attending the ante-natal clinic were in dire need of dental treatment. A special dental session was arranged for mothers and children at the Hatch Lane Dental Clinic. Every effort was made to ensure attendance, but the response was not encouraging.

### Foster Mother Scheme

Prior to 5th July, 1948, the Borough Council sponsored a Foster Mother Scheme and the results in one particular case were exceptionally gratifying. An ailing, inert and poorly nourished infant was transformed within a few weeks into a thriving, lively, bonny baby.

### The Children Act, 1948

This Act legislated that the Children's Committee of Local Health Authorities should be responsible for all deprived children and that a Children's Officer must be appointed to undertake this work. During the transition period the Health Visitor continued to supervise children in foster homes. Child Life Protection work will also be the responsibility of the Children's Committee.

### Care of Illegitimate Children and Unmarried Mothers

The Moral Welfare Worker and the Health Visitor continued to supervise the illegitimate children and have guided, advised and assisted several cases. The centres for the unmarried mothers have rendered invaluable service. The mother and her child are admitted, until their future has been decided. Careful understanding and sympathetic consideration is given to each case and a final decision is deferred until every possible elucidation has been minutely explored. Painstaking caution is essential as the future welfare of two lives is at stake.

### Domestic Help Scheme

This scheme was completely reorganised at the beginning of 1948 and it was decided to employ several part-time, in preference to a few whole-time, helpers. It was envisaged that in this way it would be possible to build a service more resilient, adaptable, efficient, economic, and suited for the particular requirements of Windsor. Under the administration of Miss McAllister, the Senior Health Visitor, the scheme grew and maintained a high standard of service. Careful selection of Domestic Helps and judicious allocation of duties, assured the success of the scheme, but the work absorbed too much of the Senior Health Visitor's time and it was imperative to relieve her of the routine duties. The appointment of a part-time organiser was contemplated, but probably the Women's Voluntary Service will undertake these duties.

No. of Domestic Helps in January, 1948	...	...	3
No. of Domestic Helps in December, 1948	...	...	13
No. of cases on the Register	...	...	55
No. of hours worked	...	...	8,224

### Day Nursery

The demands on the services of the Day Nursery increased during the past year, due partly to the refusal of the schools to accept children under 5 years of age, and to the increase in the number of mothers seeking employment. To maintain a high average attendance the number on the register was increased to 53, together with a further 2 vacancies reserved for emergency admissions.

Every endeavour was made to accept the children of those in the greatest need, this being evaluated in accordance with the circumstances of the family. Several children were admitted temporarily while the mother was in hospital, attending a clinic, or confined to bed.

A good diet, ample rest, fresh air, an orderly routine and careful supervision by the staff contributed largely to the robust health and freedom from infectious diseases of the nursery children.

*Warden.*—The first Warden to be appointed to the Lawns Day Nursery commenced duty in July, 1948. This completed the establishment and assured full recognition of the Nursery as a training centre for Nursery Nurses.

Total number of children on register	...	...	...	53
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	10,692
Total number of children admitted during the year	...	...	...	37
Total number of children on waiting list	...	...	...	61

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

### Water Supply

The town water supply is obtained from shallow wells on Tangier Island and a bore hole at Dedworth.

The Tangier Island Wells have been in use since 1872. There are three shallow wells, sunk through a 24ft. alluvial layer into a few feet of the chalk outcrop and situated in close proximity to the river. Due to their situation, contamination is possible from the river or from the water in the alluvial layer and when, in 1915, this was realised, a plant was installed to purify the water by chlorination and de-chlorination in conjunction with a battery of six candy "dechlor" filters.

These wells have been under close observation for many years and samples, which have been consistently satisfactory, have been analysed at regular intervals. The quality of the well water has been satisfactory and even the well situated nearest to the river has an entirely different analysis from the river water.

The Dedworth Borehole has functioned satisfactorily since 1938, and the water obtained there shows characteristics similar to that obtained from the chalk under the London Tertiary Bed.

The softness of this water in comparison with the Tangier Island water is appreciated by the people in the Dedworth area. The Tangier Island supply is very hard and consideration has been given to the possibility of introducing a process for softening it.

During the year the wells and the filters were cleaned and since then the supply has improved in quality and quantity. Following a report on one sample taken from St. Leonard's Hill, the tank at the pumping station was cleaned, and since then, results have been entirely satisfactory.

All new personnel prior to commencing duty at the Water Works were examined and submitted to a special investigation to exclude the possibility of a typhoid carrier state.

### **Sanitary Inspection of the Borough.**

Full details of this work will be found on pages 19, 20 and 21.

### **Refuse Disposal.**

During the year it became necessary to locate an alternative site for tipping but none could be found within the Borough boundary. For a short period refuse was tipped at a site in the vicinity of The Willows, but the area available was limited and the proximity of the site to the houses gave rise to complaints. Arrangements were made for tipping outside the Borough but the long journeys may result in delay in refuse collection and will certainly increase the cost.

### **Swimming Baths.**

With the approach of the summer season the perennial problem of the swimming baths had to be confronted. Another careful and detailed investigation yielded more information that further substantiated the recommendation that the baths should be closed. A series of samples were taken from the main stream as well as the backwater in which the swimming baths are situated.

The Bacteriologist reported : " On this data and that supplied, every feature of the examination shows the water to be unsatisfactory for swimming pool purposes."

The Chemical Analyst reported : " The figure for the albuminoid ammonia is high and indicates an excess of organic matter. The use of a raw river water which has not been subject to any purification, is inadvisable."

The evidence indicated that the backwater was more heavily contaminated than the main stream. This was not unexpected, as a surface water culvert opened into the upper end of the swimming baths, but, in my opinion, the water of the main stream, at this level, is not fit for swimming and I would suggest that all local authorities on the Thames should receive guidance

so that an uniform policy could be adopted, for at present a progressive authority, conscious of its responsibilities for the health of the community and wishing to prohibit swimming in the river, meets with opposition not only from within but also from without the boundary. It was decided to close the baths for another year and in reaching that decision the Council had carefully considered the relative risk of disease and the possibility of fatalities from drowning in the open river.

There is a great and indisputable need for a swimming pool in Windsor, for it would serve not only the residents of the town but also give pleasure and health to a multitude of visitors. Plans are available for the construction of a swimming pool incorporating modern appliances which will ensure a high standard of hygiene.

### HOUSING

Although the Council has supplied 152 units of accommodation during 1948, the housing problem does not appear to have been greatly ameliorated, but while other authorities are slow in building houses people will flock to areas where houses are being erected. In this town there still remains two major problems—overcrowding and unfit houses. Overcrowding has diminished but, as there are no byelaws in force in this Borough, it is difficult to cope with this under the available legislation. Many individual unfit houses have been demolished but groups of unfit houses should be dealt with as Clearance Areas and until it is possible to deal with this problem in this manner, it will be necessary to persist in repairing and patching the old, worn-out, crumbling and rotten property. This is a heart-rending work for the Sanitary Inspector and much diplomacy is demanded to placate both owner and tenant.

It was decided to confine consideration for re-housing to those on the waiting list prior to the 31st December, 1947. In the event of exceptional hardship a case, not on the list, could be considered by the Council.

### Labour Camp.

An old army camp had been utilised to house building contractors' men, from a mobile force, in order to accelerate the building of Council houses. In this way about 150 additional workers were made available.

The last manager of the camp improved conditions and took an interest in the men with a most gratifying response. The camp was inspected regularly and a satisfactory standard of hygiene was maintained. When the need for casual labour diminished it was decided to close the camp.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

**Milk Supply—Milk Register.** *See page 27.*

### **Milk Pasteurisation**

Most of the milk sold in the town has been pasteurised. One firm installed an H.T.S.T. plant and another a Holder plant; satisfactory samples have been consistently obtained from both.

Pasteurisation is a process which, when properly performed will destroy pathogenic organisms in the milk. With modern appliances the destruction of important constituents of the milk is reduced to a minimum and it is a small price to pay for the safety of young children from milk borne diseases. It has been estimated that several hundred children die each year from tuberculosis contracted from infected milk and this does not take into consideration the suffering and maiming of many more. Before long, legislation will ensure that all milk will be pasteurised and then it may be hoped that bovine tuberculosis will be eradicated.

### **Meat and Other Foods**

Details of this work can be found on pages 22, 23 and 24.

### **Food and Drugs Act, 1938**

Ninety-eight samples of various foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst. *See page 25.*

### **Food Poisoning**

Three cases of food poisoning, all from one family, were notified. Careful bacteriological investigations did not detect any specific organisms that may have been the cause. The evidence indicated the probable cause to have been a bacterial toxin and it was concluded that this had been formed in the milk because of the poor storage condition.

The patients were severely ill for a short time, but were much improved at the end of 24 hours. Although the three had consumed the milk at one meal the child succumbed first, followed by the mother and finally the father.

Investigations by the Sanitary Inspector of a neighbouring Authority did not detect any obvious source of contamination in the dairy of the producer-retailer. Clean milk production is completely vitiated if the housewife fails to keep her utensils clean and store the milk under suitable conditions.

**FACTORIES ACT, 1937**1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of Provisions as to Health  
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced ... ..	70	33	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced ... ..	76	30	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	7	3	—	—
<i>Total</i> ... ..	153	66	5	—

## 2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of Defects</i>				<i>Prosecutions instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	4	2	—	—	—
<i>Total</i> ... ..	9	7	—	—	—

# Annual Report of Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1948

TO THE MAYOR, CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS  
OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I respectfully submit for your consideration my  
Report for the year 1948.

## HOUSING

The following houses were erected during the year :

(1) By the Local Authority—	
Bungalows for aged persons ... ..	22
Permanent Prefabricated houses ... ..	68
Traditional houses ... ..	55
Flats (Dedworth Manor) ... ..	7
(2) By Private Enterprise ... ..	32

The Housing Manager informs me that 190 families were re-housed by the Local Authority during the year.

### Housing : Inspections, etc.

Information with regard to action taken under the Housing Act, 1936, during the year is set out in the form below, as required by the Minister of Health.

#### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	540
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2357
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	59
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	337
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	25
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	87

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... .. 73

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :

(A) *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... .. 0

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners ... .. 0

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

(B) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. 10

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners ... .. 47

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

(C) *Proceedings under Sections 11, and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... .. 10

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... .. 4

(3) Number of Undertakings accepted from owners not to re-let when premises become vacant ... 13

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

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... .. 8

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. 2

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936.—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

It is impossible to ascertain the actual number of overcrowded dwellings, a complete survey would be necessary in order to obtain this information.

**GENERAL.**

The conditions under which many families are compelled to live, due to the continued shortage of houses, is a cause of grave concern to the Department, a large proportion of the smaller dwellings in the district are really beyond repair, and it will be a great relief when we are permitted to commence slum clearance again.

**SANITARY DEFECTS AND NUISANCES**

During the year 1,047 sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered; 223 informal and 43 formal notices were served requiring abatement of the defects or nuisances. At the end of the year 117 informal and 19 formal notices had not been complied with.

**COMPLAINTS**

Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	277
Offensive smells	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Obstructed and defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Absence of and dilapidated dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Wasps nests, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Nuisance from smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Yard Paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Increase in Rent and Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<hr/> 592 <hr/>

**MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.****SLAUGHTER HOUSE**

The number of inspections made at the Government Slaughter House was 849.

The Table following shows the diseases and weight of meat condemned.

	Bulls	Steers	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total	Weight in lbs.
NO. KILLED ...	33	538	563	322	904	2570	29	4959	—
NO. INSPECTED ...	33	538	563	322	904	2570	29	4959	—
<i>ALL DISEASES except Tuberculosis: Whole Carcasses Condemned—</i>									
Bruising ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	104
Congestion due to insufficient bleeding	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	46
Emaciation ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	329
Fevered ...	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	4	1395
Septic Pericarditis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	378
TOTALS ...	—	—	2	2	3	2	—	9	2252
<i>Carcases of which some part or Organ was Condemned—</i>									
Abscesses ...	3	47	37	18	4	4	1	114	1894
Actinomycosis ...	1	5	1	1	—	—	—	8	403
Adhesions ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Aneurism ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Angioma ...	1	11	5	16	—	—	—	33	477
Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	28
Bruising ...	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	5	50
Cirrhosis ...	—	51	31	26	—	—	—	108	391
Decomposition ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	58
Dropsy ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	45
Echinococcus Cysts	1	12	9	2	—	—	—	24	379
Emphysema ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Fatty Degeneration	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	6	89
Fibrosis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Flukes ...	2	131	96	30	—	8	—	267	2294
Inflammation ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	79
Injuries ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	4	25
Johne's Disease	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	20
Mastitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	54
Multiple Infarcts	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	47
Necrosis ...	—	2	4	3	2	—	—	11	285
Neoplasms ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	25
Nephritis ...	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	5	8
Other Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	149	—	149	340
Pericarditis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Pleurisy ...	—	10	4	3	—	—	—	17	172
Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	19
Urinary Cysts ...	—	1	5	4	—	—	—	10	16
TOTALS ...	8	276	200	118	10	164	4	780	7213
<i>Percentage of No. of Animals Inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...</i>									
	24.2	51.3	35.9	37.3	1.4	6.5	13.8	—	
<i>TUBERCULOSIS only</i>									
Whole Carcasses Condemned ...	—	3	2	7	—	—	1	13	8611
Carcases of which some part or Organ was Condemned...	3	46	64	65	1	—	1	180	8352
TOTALS ...	3	49	66	72	1	—	2	193	16963
<i>Percentage of No. of Animals Inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...</i>									
	9.1	9.1	11.7	22.3	0.1	—	6.9	—	



Flour ... ..	69
Fruit (Fresh) ... ..	26
Fruit (Dried) ... ..	154
Ham ... ..	10
Milk (Fresh) ... ..	1,000
Poultry ... ..	230
Sausages ... ..	40
Sweets and Chocolates ... ..	44
Sugar ... ..	2
BOTTLED FOODS—	
Pickles ... ..	105
Sauce ... ..	2
Wine ... ..	2
CANNED FOODS—	
Beans ... ..	96
Beverages ... ..	2
Fish ... ..	477
Fruit ... ..	296
Meat ... ..	186
Meat and Vegetables ... ..	7
Meat Paste ... ..	34
Milk (Liquid) ... ..	490
Preserves ... ..	108
Sausage Meat ... ..	10
Spaghetti ... ..	16
Soup ... ..	39
Sweet Corn ... ..	21
Vegetables ... ..	279
<i>Total</i> ... ..	6,608

These foods were condemned for a variety of reasons, *e.g.*, decomposition, blown or rusted tins, etc. The number of condemnations was 154, in most cases the attention of the Department was called to the unsound foods by the retailer.

### DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

All condemned meat from the Slaughterhouse, Depot and Butchers' Shops is coloured green and removed by a Government Contractor for utilisation in purposes other than human food. Other unsound foodstuffs are dealt with in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Food.

### FOOD AND DRUGS

The following table shows the number of samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and the results of such analysis :

Article	Number Examined				Number Adulterated			
	Formal	In-formal	Private	Total	Formal	In-formal	Private	Total
Milk ... ..	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	-
Cooking Fat ...	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Margarine ...	2	4	-	6	-	-	-	-
Butter ...	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ice-Cream ...	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Tinned Grapefruit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marmalade ...	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Plum Jam ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fish Paste ...	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Salmon & Anchovy Paste ... ..	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Veal & Ham Paste	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sausages containing Whalemeat ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Liver Sausage ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Polony ... ..	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Brawn ... ..	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Savouries ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
White Pudding ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bun Flour ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Batter Flour ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cake Flour ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Self-Raising Flour	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sponge Mixture	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Cake Mixture ...	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Frizets Mixture ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Semolina ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Blanc Mange Powd'r	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cornflour ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Junket Powder ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Soup Powder ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Desiccated Soup	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
White Pepper ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Black Pepper ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
French Mustard...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vinegar ... ..	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Horseradish ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mint Sauce ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ginger ... ..	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lemonade Crystals	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Peppermint Flav'ng	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ground Coffee ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sweet Tablets ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Baking Powder ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Banana Flavouring	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bicarbonate of Soda	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vi-Cocoa ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rum ... ..	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Chewing "Plug"	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Syrup of Figs ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Liquid Paraffin ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Siedlitz Powder ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Aspirin Tablets ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Stomach Powder	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cod Liver Oil ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cough Mixture ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tonic Iron Pills	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cinnamon and Quinine ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Zinc, Starch and Boracic Powder	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Olive Oil ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Glycerine ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Zinc Ointment ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Glycerine of Thorax	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tincture of Iodine	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sulphur Ointment	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Totals</i> ...	32	66	-	98	-	-	-	-

Twenty-seven samples of milk were examined at the office by the Gerber test, all of which were found to be genuine.

### MILK : SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

#### TUBERCULIN TESTED :

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	67
Passed both tests	...	...	...	...	55
Failed Methylene Blue test	...	...	...	...	1
Failed Coliform test	...	...	...	...	8
Failed both tests	...	...	...	...	3

#### HEAT TREATED.

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	10
Passed both tests	...	...	...	...	10

#### PASTEURISED.

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	33
Passed both tests	...	...	...	...	33

#### EXAMINATION FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI (Animal Inoculation).

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	18
Passed	...	...	...	...	15
Contained T.B. bacilli	...	...	...	...	3

The three samples found to contain Tubercule Bacilli were from producers outside the Borough. In one case the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries traced the suspected animal which was slaughtered and found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis with small lesions in the udder. The other two samples were of milk from one producer. Investigation proved negative, but between sampling and the investigation one cow from the herd had been sent to the Knacker and therefore the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry concluded that this animal was probably the source of the trouble.

### ICE-CREAM

The number of samples submitted for bacteriological examination was 39, and were classified by the Bacteriologist as under :

Grade I	...	...	13
Grade II	...	...	5
Grade III	...	...	3
Grade IV	...	...	18
			—
			39
			—

Although an improvement on 1947 the results are not good, but I am of opinion that until it is made compulsory for ice-cream to be wrapped at the place of manufacture we shall continue to get unsatisfactory samples.

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS

The following are registered under the various Orders and Regulations :

Retail Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	10
Dairymen	...	...	...	...	6
Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	4

The number of cows kept in the district is about 80 ; the various premises have been regularly inspected.

Seven Dairymen are licensed to sell Tuberculin-tested milk, four to sell Pasteurised milk, and two Dairymen are licensed to pasteurise milk and sell the same.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSE

The Common Lodging House has been regularly inspected. It has been satisfactorily kept, and has given no cause for complaint during the year.

### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

3,815 visits in this connection were made to various premises. The number of rats found dead was 435 ; mice 150.

Ten sewer manholes were test baited in May, and in September the sewers were treated, 280 manholes being baited ; the estimated kill in the sewers was 355.

### DISINFECTION

In infectious cases, bedding and clothing are removed to the Steam Disinfector at Dedworth. The rooms are sprayed and fumigated. During the year disinfections were as follows :

Articles of bedding and clothing disinfected	...	...	2,275
Articles of bedding and clothing destroyed	...	...	65
Rooms disinfected	...	...	422

### BED BUGS

The eradication of bed bugs during the warm months takes a great deal of time. During the year the following work was carried out :

Council houses found to be infested	...	...	19
Council houses disinfested	...	...	19
Other houses found to be infested	...	...	39
Other houses disinfested	...	...	39

In the 19 Council houses, 47 rooms were affected, and in the 39 other houses, 78 rooms.

The method adopted for freeing houses from bed bugs is to spray with an insecticide containing D.D.T.



Food and Drugs—						
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	61
Food Preparing	...	...	...	...	...	33
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	...	111
Meat Depots	...	...	...	...	...	561
Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	302
Shops, <i>re</i> Meat	...	...	...	...	...	87
Shops, <i>re</i> Other Foods	...	...	...	...	...	315
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	849
Interviews with Owners	...	...	...	...	...	1,910
Legal Proceedings and Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	5
Markets and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	150
Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	39
Merchandise Marks	...	...	...	...	...	112
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	33
Piggeries and Stables	...	...	...	...	...	14
Public and Other Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	33
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	3,815
Other Pests	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rent Restrictions—Unfurnished	...	...	...	...	...	12
Reference to Other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	212
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	123
Requisitioning	...	...	...	...	...	3
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	11
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	44
Water Courses	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water—Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	720
Game Licences...	...	...	...	...	...	3
River Pollution Prevention	...	...	...	...	...	10
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	...	12,861

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Two appeals were made by owners of property as under :

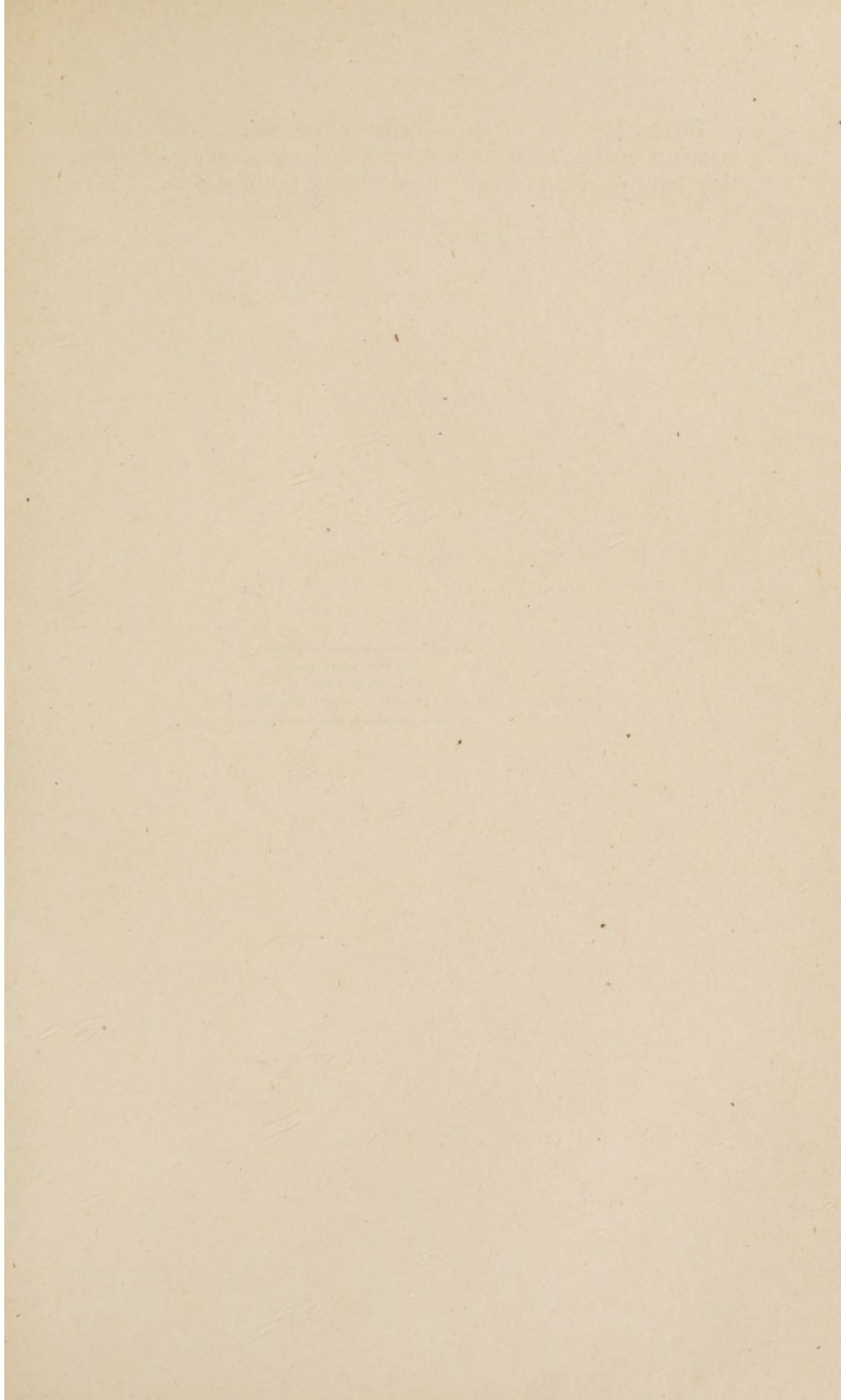
- (1) Appeal against Closing Order on rooms made by the Council. The Appeal was allowed, with costs against the Council.
- (2) Appeal against Closing Order on basement rooms made by the Council. Appeal dismissed, with costs to the Council.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to all members of the Department for the very able manner in which they have carried out their duties during the past year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

F. ARNOLD,  
*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*



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