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ST. ALBANS CITY COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

JAMES C. SLEIGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R. E. C. GODDARD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

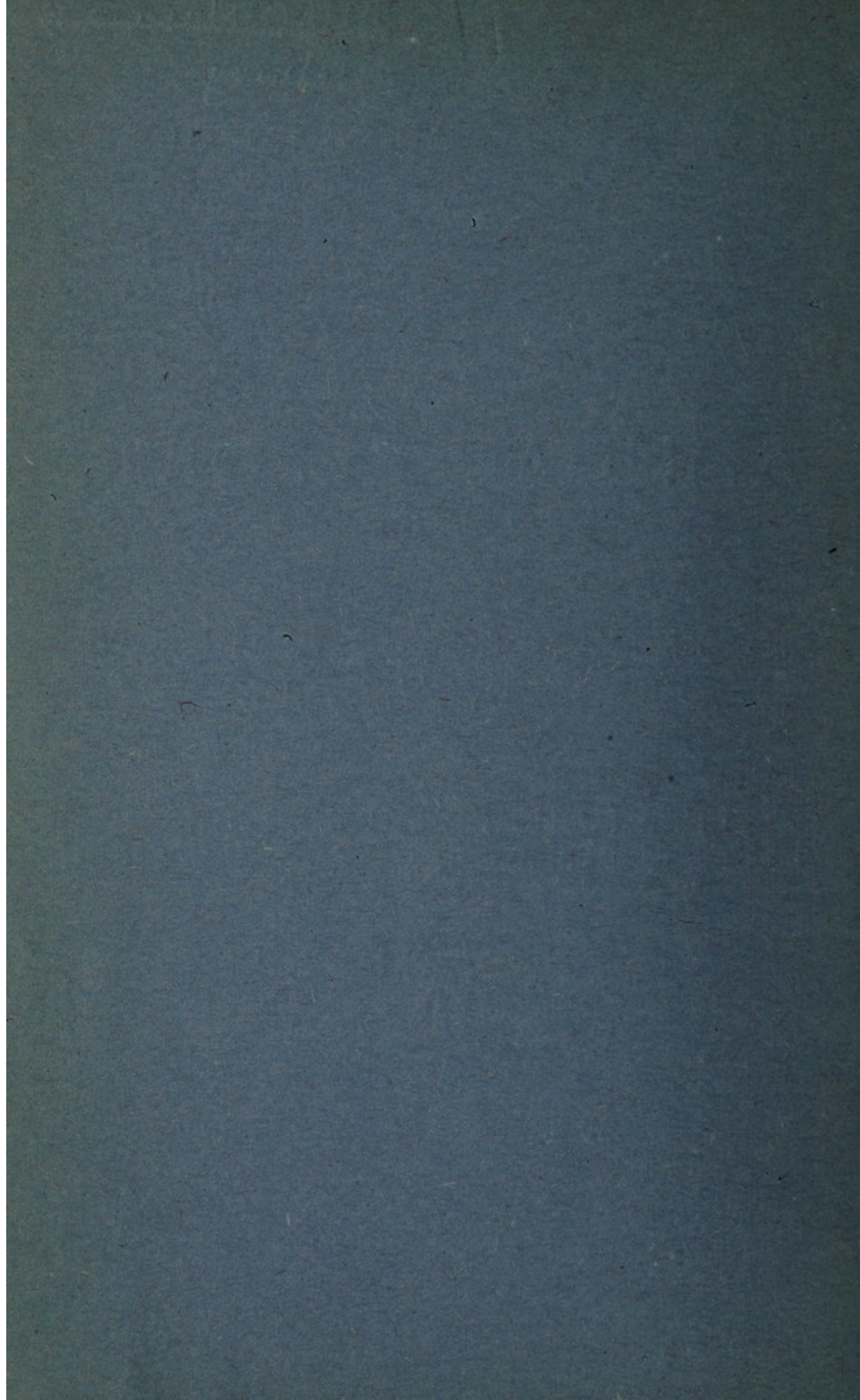
FOR THE YEAR

1958



ST. ALBANS:
PRINTED BY H. A. RICHARDSON, LTD.
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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

ST. ALBANS CITY

Alderman Mrs. S. E. DUNHAM (*Chairman*)
 Alderman Miss E. TOMS (*Vice-Chairman*)
 Councillor D. ASHTON DAVIES
 Councillor E. M. B. BONE
 Councillor T. BURNS
 Councillor H. L. COLLINS
 Councillor J. FARRELLY
 Councillor Mrs. I. E. STEBBINGS
 Councillor T. H. THORNTON

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

JAMES C. SLEIGH, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
 Medical Officer of Health
 R. E. C. GODDARD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
 Chief Public Health Inspector
 L. A. CROFT, M.A.P.H.I.
 Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
 G. R. ALLENBY, M.A.P.H.I.
 Resigned — February
 J. CABOURNE, M.A.P.H.I.
 Public Health Inspector
 C. W. McHUGO, F.R.I.C.
 Public Analyst
 MRS. K. F. JAMES
 Secretary
 MISS B. MUNT
 Clerk
 R. H. FOX
 Public Health Assistant

Health Department,
15 Hatfield Road,
St. Albans.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of St. Albans
and the Chairman and Councillors of the St. Albans Rural
District Council.*

MR. MAYOR, MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of the City of St. Albans and the St. Albans Rural District for 1958.

The general health of the area was good throughout the year. I have dealt, in the body of the report, with the very difficult and exasperating problem of Winter Sickness.

To you, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to record my sincere thanks for the consideration and help you have at all times shown to me, and to my staff I wish to record my sincere thanks for their able and conscientious performance of their duties.

I am also deeply indebted to the chief clerk, secretary and staff in the Divisional Health Office for their assistance in preparation of the statistics for this report, and for the many extra duties carried out by them during the year, which were actually outside their Divisional Health Office duties.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. SLEIGH,

Medical Officer of Health.

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	St. Albans City	St. Albans R.D.C.
Registrar General's estimate of resident population ...	47,880	34,480
Area (in acres)	5,129	32,084
Number of inhabited houses on the Rate Books —		
Dwelling Houses	14,838	9,013
Shops with living accommodation	321	85
Licensed Premises with living accommodation	75	57
TOTAL	15,234	9,155
Rateable Value	£851,055	£431,064

Extracts from Vital Statistics

	St. Albans City			St. Albans R.D.C.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Live Births : Legitimate ...	393	386	779	322	256	578
Illegitimate ...	15	15	30	9	9	18
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ...			16.90			17.29
Stillbirths	14	11	25	8	5	13
Deaths	269	234	503	209	261	470
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			10.51			13.63

Birth and Death Rates

Obviously the birth rate in any community will be affected by the percentage of women of childbearing age and marital status in that community, compared with the average of the country as a whole.

Especially or even more so, a community with a high proportion of elderly people must have a higher death rate than one with few old people and many young ones.

In order to make comparisons between the rates in different areas and the country as a whole, the Registrar General has supplied "Comparability Factors" to be applied to these two rates so that comparisons can be made.

Applying these two factors to the City and R.D.C. gives the following results :—

	Crude Birth Rate	Comparable Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Comparable Death Rate
City	16.90	16.56	10.51	10.30
R.D.C.	17.29	18.33	13.63	8.86

Deaths from Pregnancy

Child Birth, Abortion

Deaths	Rate per 1,000 (Total live and Stillbirths)	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 (Total live and Stillbirths)
—	—	1	1.64

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age

			St. Albans City			St. Albans R.D.C.		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	10	7	17	5	6	11
Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age. All infants per 1,000 live births			22.25			18.46		
Combined Rate			21.01			20.64		
Neonatal Death Rate			21.01			16.78		

The following Table gives the Death, Birth and Infant Mortality Rates since 1947.

Year	Death Rate		Birth Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
	St. Albans City	St. Albans R.D.C.	St. Albans City	St. Albans R.D.C.	St. Albans City	St. Albans R.D.C.
1947	12.6	9.2	17.9	16.5	33.0	54.0
1948	10.2	6.98	17.2	14.54	19.2	18.1
1949	11.5	8.2	18.2	14.8	13.1	22.2
1950	11.3	7.7	16.3	13.2	33.3	22.5
1951	12.0	7.7	16.4	13.3	27.6	29.1
1952	10.6	6.8	16.5	12.8	27.1	8.1
1953	11.52	18.05	15.60	14.46	29.87	28.64
1954	10.83	17.74	15.43	14.48	18.54	16.59
1955	10.32	19.10	15.93	15.16	15.23	15.28
1956	10.99	19.31	16.31	14.43	15.77	19.78
1957	10.87	16.00	15.48	15.31	15.03	17.79
1958	10.51	13.63	16.90	17.29	22.25	18.46
1902	10.9		21.4		67.4	
1901	13.0		21.6		135.4	

Causes of Death

					St. Albans City		St. Albans R.D.C.				
					M.	F.	M.	F.			
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...			2	1	2	1			
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...		—	—	—	—	
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...		2	—	1	2		
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...		—	—	—	—	
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...		—	—	—	—	
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...		—	—	—	—	
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	2	—	3	—		
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...		4	3	4	3		
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	13	1	12	1	Cancer 154	
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...		1	9	—	7		
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...		—	5	—	3		
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	34	19	15	18		
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...		—	—	1	1		
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	3	—	1		
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	35	36	20	37	Heart Disease 314	
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...		50	37	29	28		
19.	Hypertension	...	...	...	6	9	8	9		
20.	Other heart disease	...	...		31	35	27	45		
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...		11	10	10	26		
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	2	1	3	2		
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	8	10	21	27		
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	25	7	11	4		
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	4	4	3	5		
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...		3	3	1	3		
27.	Gastritis and enteritis, diarrhoea	...	...		—	—	—	—	
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...		2	1	1	3		
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...		1	—	6	—		
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—	1		
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...		3	2	3	2		
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	18	28	17	23		
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...		4	2	3	1		
34.	All other accidents	...	...		4	6	6	7		
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	4	2	2	—		
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...		—	—	—	1		
TOTALS					269	234	209	261	973		

Once again, the greatest single cause of death was, excluding heart disease, cancer. "Heart Disease" was chiefly a normal termination of life in old age—something which is inevitable, and most of the 314 cases would be more reasonably classified as "Old Age."

Vital Statistics, 1958 — England and Wales

Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns of Registrar General.

BIRTHS

Live Births (per 1,000 total population)	...	...	...	16.4
Stillbirths (per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	...	21.6

DEATHS

All Causes (per 1,000 total population)	...	...	...	11.7
Infants under 1 year (per 1,000 related live births)	...	...	...	22.50
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	0.43
Neonatal Death Rate (per 1,000 related live births)	...	...	...	16.20

This table is included to enable comparisons to be made between local rates and national rates, but in dealing with the relatively low numbers from which local rates are calculated, one must be very cautious about drawing conclusions.

Number of Deaths and Death Rate from Tuberculosis and Cancer, 1958

The provisional numbers of deaths and death rates per million population for England and Wales during the year 1958 are as follows:

	<i>Number</i>			<i>Rate</i>		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2,950	1,050	4,000	136	45	89
Other Tuberculosis ...	258	222	480	12	10	11
Cancer of lung and bronchus ...	17,030	2,779	19,809	783	119	439
Other cancer ...	33,702	42,288	75,990	1,550	1,810	1,685

ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY (Combined figures for two authorities)

AGE AT DEATH

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 and under 2 weeks	2 and under 3 weeks	3 and under 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 and under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 9 months	9 and under 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	14		2		16					16
Gastro Enteritis										
Pneumonia	1				1				1	2
Congenital Malformations	8				8					8
Marasmus										
T.B.										
Whooping Cough										
Difficult Labour										
Other Causes		1		1	2			1		3
All Causes	23	1	2	1	27			1	1	29

It will be noted that all but two of the deaths occurred under one month of age, in fact 23 under one week, and many of these occurred only a few minutes after birth. Premature birth and congenital malformations accounted for 24 and on Page 5 it will be seen that there were 38 stillbirths. There is a good deal to be said for comparing the stillbirths and deaths under one week with other areas as the conditions causing stillbirths and deaths under one week must be similar.

Section B**GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA****Welfare Centres and Clinics****Bricket Wood—The Scout Hut, Black Boy Wood**

Infant Welfare ... 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m.

Colney Heath—The Pavilion

Infant Welfare ... 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2.30-4 p.m.

Minor Ailments treated in children's own homes or at local school.

Harpenden—Memorial Hospital (Harpenden 3696)

Ante-Natal ... Mondays, 2-4 p.m.

Orthopaedic ... Saturdays, a.m. (Surgeon attends once monthly)

40, Luton Road (Harpenden 40)

Ophthalmic ... 1st and 3rd Mondays, 10 a.m.-12 noon.
(By appointment.)

Minor Ailments ... Wednesdays, 9 a.m.-12 noon (Dr. attends).

Speech Therapy ... Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.-12 noon; 2-4 p.m.
(By appointment.)

Infant Welfare ... 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 1.45-4.30 p.m.

Dental ... Tuesdays, 10.30 a.m.-12 noon.
Thursday, 10.30 a.m.-12 noon; 2-4 p.m.
Fridays, 10.30 a.m.-12 noon; 2-4 p.m.
(By appointment.)

Batford J.M.I. School, Pickford Hill

Infant Welfare ... 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 1.45-4.30 p.m.

London Colney—Primary School, Alexander Road

Minor Ailments ... Fridays, 9.30 a.m.-12 noon.
(Dr. attends 2nd and 4th.)

Infant Welfare ... Thursdays, 1.45-4.30 p.m.

Redbourn—Congregational Hall

Infant Welfare ... (2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2.30-4.30 p.m.)

Minor Ailments treated 8.15-8.30 a.m. and 6.15-6.45 p.m. at nurse's
residence, 18, Bettespool Meadows (Redbourn
251).

St. Albans—Village Hall, Park Street

Infant Welfare ... 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1.30-4 p.m.

St. Luke's Hall, Camp Road

Infant Weighing ... 2nd and 4th Fridays, 2-4 p.m.

Mandeville J.M.I. School

Infant Welfare ... 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.

Margaret Wix Health Annexe—High Oaks (St. Albans 56994)

Infant Welfare ... Wednesdays, 1.30-4 p.m.

Speech Therapy ... Mondays, 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

Dental ... Tuesday a.m. (2nd and 4th in month).*

Wednesday a.m. (1st and 3rd in month).*

Thursday p.m. (weekly).*

Friday a.m. and p.m. (weekly)*

Saturday a.m. (alternate).*

* By appointment.

Wellington Court, Bricket Road (St. Albans 55002 and 54926)

Immunisation and Minor Ailment	...	Mondays, 9 a.m.-12 noon. (Dr. attends 9.30 a.m.)
Dental	... ..	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Saturdays, 9.30 a.m.-12 noon (alternate). Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 2-5 p.m.
Orthoptic	... ..	Thursday and Friday, 9 a.m.-12 noon; 2-4.30 p.m.
Ophthalmic	...	Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m.-12 noon.
Speech	... ..	Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 1.30-4.30 p.m.
Ante-Natal	... ..	Wednesday, 9.30-11.30 a.m.. Monday, 2-4.30 p.m. (Midwives session).
Infant Welfare	...	Tuesday and Friday, 1.30-4 p.m. (Dr. attends Friday.) Foods issued Tuesday and Friday.

Bricket House, Bricket Road (St. Albans 55431)

Orthopaedic	...	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, all day. Surgeon attends 3rd Wednesday and 2nd Friday. p.m.
-------------	-----	--

Osterhills Hospital, Normandy Road (St. Albans 52211)

V.D. (Women)	...	Tuesday, 5-7 p.m.; Friday, 2-4 p.m.
V.D. (Men)	...	Tuesday, 5-7 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m.-12 noon.
Post Natal	...	Wednesday, 11 a.m.
Chest Clinic	...	Tuesday, 10.30 a.m. (children). Monday, 2 p.m. (St. Albans Patients).

Hill End Hospital (St. Albans 55555)

Child Guidance	...	Mondays to Fridays a.m. and p.m.
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Sandridge—The Parish Hall

Infant Weighing	...	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2.30-3.30 p.m.
-----------------	-----	--------------------------------------

Shenley

Minor Ailments treated at school.

Wheathampstead—Mead Hall, East Lane

Infant Welfare	...	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2.30-4 p.m. (Dr. attends 3 p.m.)
----------------	-----	--

Minor Ailments treated 8.30-9 a.m. at nurse's residence, 5, Brewhouse Hill. (Wheathampstead 3123.)

National Health Service Act

The Divisional Administration of the Health Services administered by the Local Health Authority, the County Council, continues to work very smoothly and an increasing amount of detailed administration is being passed out to Divisional Health Offices from Hertford.

The records available in the Divisional Health Office on Local Health Authority work are of the greatest value to me in my Local Sanitary Authority (Medical Officer of Health) work, especially in what is my most difficult job, assessing medical points for housing applications.

Every ambulance journey exceeding 50 miles outwards has to be sanctioned by me as Divisional Medical Officer, and I can assure you that the case is investigated very carefully indeed before consent is given.

Ambulance Service

I have omitted the figures for ambulance journeys, etc. The service is at full stretch and whether a St. Albans case is serviced from St. Albans or Harpenden or even further afield depends on the urgency of the case, availability of vehicles, etc. County ambulances are under wireless control and an ambulance bringing a case to St. Albans from, say, Hertford, may be detailed to take a St. Albans case home to, say, Smallford.

Hospitals

I am indebted to Mr. E. J. Burgess, Secretary, Mid-Herts Group Hospital Management Committee, for the following information :—

The allocation of beds is as follows :—

	St. Albans City Hospital						
Surgical	87
Medical	66
Orthopaedic	20
Paediatric	25
Chronic Sick	78
Maternity	23
Gynaecological	26
Chest	31
Infectious Diseases	18
Private Wing—							
Section 5 Patients	4
Section 4 Beds	6
Total	384

School Medical Service

This service continues to work very smoothly, due largely to the help and co-operation received from Head Teachers. I have been very impressed by the interest taken by parents and in about 75% of the examinations, one of the parents has been present.

The innovation of calling parents up when their children are re-examined following a defect found at a previous examination has proved to be very valuable and is, I believe, thoroughly appreciated by the parents. The attendance of parents at such examinations is very good indeed. It was considered that this might overload the School Medical Officers, in that it would possibly take more time to deal with each individual case, but in practice we find that by calling the parents we do not have to call the children so often, and this fully balances the apparent disadvantage.

Milk and Meals in Schools

These are of a very high standard and a well worth while investment. Washing facilities appear adequate in most cases and food preparation rooms and kitchens clean, though space is often limited.

Health Visiting

There are 21 nurses doing health visiting in the St. Albans Division of Hertfordshire. They are employed for the visiting of persons in their homes for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, old persons, persons suffering from illness and expectant or nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

Nursing Homes and Old People's Homes

There are 3 Registered Nursing Homes in this area, and 7 Registered Old People's Homes. All are regularly inspected.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supplies

See Public Health Inspector's Report.

Drainage and Sewerage

See Public Health Inspector's Report.

Swimming Baths

The public swimming baths in the area—one in the City and two in the Rural District—have at all times been well maintained. Continuous filtration and chlorination is carried out at all three and the bacteriological results which are checked frequently throughout the summer, have proved very satisfactory.

Public Baths

These have been going now for over five years and undoubtedly provide a much needed service. I have always emphasized that this service is a Public Health service and cannot be expected to be financially self-supporting, but the increasing numbers using the baths suggest that the gap between income and expenditure will decrease, but it will, I am sure, never close. To put up the charges would, I feel sure, increase not decrease the gap.

Mortuary

The following bodies were removed to the mortuary :

Adult—Males	...	...	...	54
Females	...	...	...	32
Children—Males	...	...	...	1
Females	...	...	...	2
Number of Post Mortems	...	...	...	74

General Nutrition

Poor nutrition is rare and often is the result of fussing parents indulging in food fads. Underweight children often are of small birth weight, or have small parents.

Nursing in the Home

The District Nursing Sisters are available for all cases of domiciliary nursing, which includes Midwifery and General Nursing and in all cases where there is illness in the home and where a request is made personally or at the request of the doctor in attendance.

Home Help Service

This service is administered by the Herts County Council and provides domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over school age within the meaning of the Education Act, 1944.

The Organiser, who is a member of the Divisional Health Office staff, receives requests from doctors, health visitors, midwives, hospital almoners and welfare organisations, but these requests must be backed up by a medical or a nurse's certificate. No one is denied help on financial grounds and every case can be assessed according to the family income.

The service is proving extremely popular. So much so, in fact, that we are unable to provide all the home help that is desired because we cannot get sufficient numbers of Home Helps. This is particularly difficult in the period Christmas—Easter when, of course, illness is at its height and one must remember that illness affects Home Helps as well as other members of the community.

Section D

HOUSING

Rehousing is still the greatest problem confronting the two Councils. Both use a points scheme and in addition, all certificates from medical practitioners requesting priority for any of their patients are submitted to me as Medical Officer of Health. I have the power to allocate additional points on medical grounds without disclosing my reason for doing so. In extreme cases I also have the power of giving absolute priority, but this power I am very unwilling to use as, of course, if this power were abused it would ruin the whole points scheme, with which I am completely in favour.

The duty thus imposed on me is a very difficult one, and I have no doubt that on occasions I shall make mistakes, but I can assure both Councils that I shall do my utmost to make their housing scheme work as fairly as is humanly possible, bearing in mind the very large and urgent demand for houses.

Points are allotted independently of me for such conditions as overcrowding. I therefore never give points for conditions which already attract points under the Housing points scheme.

Section E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

There were no food poisoning outbreaks but isolated cases were reported as follows:—

ST. ALBANS CITY

1 case Salmonella Typhi-murium.

ST. ALBANS R.D.C.

3 cases Salmonella Typhi-murium.

1 case Salmonella Thompson.

Section F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1958

	St. Albans City	St. Albans R.D.C.		
	Notified	Deaths	Notified	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	14	—	7	—
Whooping Cough	24	—	5	—
Measles	134	—	183	—
Pneumonia	12	—	1	—
Erysipelas	6	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	4	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	3	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non Paralytic)	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	2	—	52	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—

Poliomyelitis

We were fortunate in this area in having only 1 case of paralytic Poliomyelitis with no deaths and 1 non-paralytic.

The diagnosis in the non-paralytic form is usually highly doubtful and several other cases were quite rightly admitted to hospital as suspects. Even the laboratory examination of the Cerebro spinal fluid gives in some cases doubtful results, and experience so far of laboratory examination of stools seems quite untrustworthy.

All close contacts of definite and doubtful cases who have to deal with food or children are kept away from work for 3 weeks. This, of course, means that contacts of doubtful cases which subsequently turn out to be not Polio may be kept away from school or work for 3 weeks.

Winter Sickness

This condition has been common in the area for some time.

It affects chiefly young children especially the 5—7 age group but also adults. Epidemics have occurred all over the country and it is by no means a new disease—my own first experience of it was a very severe outbreak in Chatham in 1940-43. In spite of many laboratory examinations no infecting organism has been found though the disease is certainly infectious with an incubation period of 1 to 7 days.

I am indebted to Miss Webb, the Headmistress of Bernards Heath School, for the following clinical symptoms of the disease.

Usually the illness is characterized by :—

- (1) Lethargy and irritability for a day or two followed by;
- (2) Feeling of chilliness immediately preceding and during.
- (3) Sudden explosive vomiting and/or diarrhoea. In about 2/3 of the cases this happens during the night. In children the vomiting is the most marked feature whereas in adults diarrhoea is most common.
- (4) During the period of the illness, including the day or two before the onset of vomiting, a silvery pallor (yellowish behind the ears and sometimes over the temples) is most noticeable.
- (5) Pains and "wind" in the abdomen precedes, accompany and often follow the vomiting/diarrhoea.
- (6) Motions are yellow often with slime; urine usually dark coloured.
- (7) Phlegm and colourless slime is typical in the vomit.
- (8) Lethargy and irritability last, in many cases, for a month or more. The general noise and "joie de vivre" of children during "break" at a school with many cases is noticeably lower.
- (9) Repeat attacks are by no means unusual and generally occur within 21 days. These are usually, but by no means always, milder than the initial attack.

Careful investigation has shown no connection of cases with school meals, school milk, crowded classrooms, ventilation of school buildings, whether children are seated in the modern way around tables or at the older-fashioned school desks, modern or older schools, sex, drains, dustbins, lavatories, home conditions or general state of health, and the epidemic though possibly most marked in the autumn goes on throughout the year.

In one school where it was particularly prevalent I even tried a gieger counter to see if somehow or other radiation sickness had anything to do with it, needless to say with negative results.

I have had the help of Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education Medical Officers to try to solve the problem but so far with no result whatever.

Tuberculosis

Cases on Register at 31st December, 1958

	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
St. Albans City ...	234 (219)	135 (124)	23 (25)	17 (19)	409 (387)
St. Albans R.D. ...	174 (168)	134 (125)	12 (13)	19 (19)	339 (325)
TOTALS ...	408 (387)	269 (249)	35 (38)	36 (38)	748 (712)

Figures at 31.12.57 are in brackets.

The increases are, I believe, due to more intensive search for cases, e.g., Mass Radiography, and the better co-operation of other Local Authorities in notifying to us their cases moving into our district. I do not think the disease is, in fact, increasing.

Smallpox

There were no cases during 1958.

Vaccination

The following figures obtained from the Divisional Health Office relate to the St. Albans Division, which comprises St. Albans City, St. Albans R.D.C., Harpenden U.D.C. and Elstree R.D.C.

Number of persons Vaccinated (or Re-vaccinated) during 1958 :

Age at 31st December—	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 & over	Total
Number vaccinated ...	1,563	70	29	35	34	1,731
Number Re-vaccinated	—	—	8	18	137	163
Number of cases specially reported during period (age groups as above) ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of births registered for the St. Albans Division	...	...	...	...	...	2,198
Primary vaccination rate per 100 births	...	...	...	...	...	78.75

Of the total number of primary vaccinations (1,731), 729 were done at County Council Clinics.

The primary vaccination rate of 78.75 per 100 births is up on last year (73.3).

I strongly advocate vaccination before the age of 1 year when the risks involved are negligible. Many people in later life find they must be vaccinated either to travel abroad or take up some employment where vaccination is insisted upon. The risks in vaccination in later years are much greater, except when the primary vaccination has been done in infancy.

The great increase in air travel has also increased the risk of smallpox being brought into the country, as a case may be infected in, say, Egypt or India, and be here before the onset of the disease, whereas previously, by surface transport, the time involved in the journey ensured that the disease became apparent before landing in the United Kingdom,

Diphtheria

There were no cases reported in 1958.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

The following figures obtained from the Divisional Health Office relate to the St. Albans Division, which comprises St. Albans City, St. Albans R.D.C., Harpenden U.D.C. and Elstree R.D.C.

Number of children who completed a Full course for Primary Immunisation in the Authorities' Area (including temporary residents) in 1958:

Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (*i.e.*, subsequent to a complete full course):

Age at date of final injection—

Under 5	5-15	Total	
1,706	45	1,751	867
Number of births registered for the same area ...			2,198
Primary immunisation rate per 100 births ...			79.7

The numbers shown above include 1,084 children who received primary combined Whooping Cough—Diphtheria immunisation injections and 294 children who received re-inforcing combined injections.

Whooping Cough

The following figures obtained from the Divisional Health Office relate to the St. Albans Division, which comprises St. Albans City, St. Albans R.D.C., Harpenden U.D.C. and Elstree R.D.C.

Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authorities' Area (including temporary residents) in 1958:

Age at date of final injection—

Under 5	5-15	Total
1,630	20	1,650

These figures include 1,084 children who received a primary immunisation with a combined Whooping Cough-Diphtheria vaccine.

Several cases of Whooping Cough have occurred in children who have been immunised, but all such cases have been very mild indeed. We do not claim that whooping cough immunisation prevents whooping cough to anything like the extent that diphtheria immunisation prevents diphtheria, but it will prevent altogether the disease in most cases and in others, turn what is a very long, distressing and sometimes fatal disease into what could fairly be called a "Minor Ailment."

Programme of Protective Inoculations

The following should be the routine procedure for young children :—

Month and Age

3rd month	...	Pertussis Vaccine 1 c.c.
4th month	...	Pertussis Vaccine 1 c.c.
4½ months	...	Smallpox Vaccine
6th month	...	Poliomyelitis Vaccine 1 c.c.
7th month	...	Poliomyelitis Vaccine 1 c.c.
8th month	...	Diphtheria Formol Toxoid 1 c.c.
9th month	...	Diphtheria Formol Toxoid 1 c.c.
12th month	...	Pertussis Vaccine 1 c.c.

Booster

Diphtheria 1 c.c. Formol Toxoid or T.A.F. immediately before or after the child starts school.

Poliomyelitis Vaccine

The only contraindications considered to be valid at present are the same as those applying to the other types of immunising procedures, viz., acute or intercurrent illness, poor or indifferent general health, acute constitutional disturbance, etc. If a child is to have tonsils or adenoids removed and is also due for the vaccine, it should be given at least two weeks before the operation if possible in the hope that the child may develop some immunity.

B.C.G. Vaccine

If this vaccine is to be—or has been—given to a young child contact, there should be no immunising injections within six weeks before or after the B.C.G. vaccine.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of St. Albans.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my twentieth Annual Report on the work of the Department for the year 1958.

In connection with the Council's Slum Clearance Programme thirteen houses were demolished, thirteen individual unfit houses were closed and a total of 28 families, involving 69 persons, were re-housed.

A large number of dwelling houses were rendered fit as the result of informal action, although it was necessary to serve statutory notices in twenty-three instances, before necessary repairs were carried out. There were 42 applications for certificates of disrepair and inspection of the properties concerned showed that almost all were justified.

Despite the difficulty in filling a vacant post, caused by the resignation in February of Mr. G. R. Allenby (additional Inspector), a 100% meat inspection was maintained at the two slaughterhouses in the City, although this necessitated considerable overtime on the part of the staff through early morning and evening inspections, and as much time as possible was given to the inspection of food preparing premises and the supervision of food.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and the members of the Staff for their excellent work throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. C. GODDARD,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of visits made during the year :—

Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	509
Complaints reported to Department	...	...	...	...	...	342
Complaints re rats and mice	...	...	...	...	...	417
Complaints re flies, ants, bedbugs, woodworm, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	30
Infectious disease and contacts	...	...	...	...	...	21
Disinfestation of verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	30
New Council houses sprayed prior to re-occupation	...	...	...	...	...	169
Council houses sprayed prior to re-occupation	...	...	...	...	...	254
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	13
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	153
Cinemas and Public Halls	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	2,966
Drains examined and/or tested	...	...	...	...	...	123
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	125
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	85
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	102
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	438
Food premises (see later section)	...	...	...	...	...	233
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	511
Revisits to premises under notice (P.H. Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	878
Revisits to premises under notice (H. Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	426
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	12
Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	95
Public Market and Food stalls	...	...	...	...	...	1,501
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water Cress Beds	...	...	...	...	...	17
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	...	17
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	24
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	21
						<hr/> 9,531

DEFECTS REMEDIED AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT

The defects and nuisances remedied or abated were 1,144 and 209 preliminary and 23 statutory notices were served in connection therewith.

In addition to these notices the abatement of insanitary conditions is effected by an interview with those directly concerned.

The following summary gives particulars of work carried out as a result of inspections :—

Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	132
Defective roofs, spoutings and down pipes	...	...	...	...	...	160
Defective floors, walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	105
Defective window frames and sash cords	...	...	...	...	...	95
Drains cleaned and/or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	71
Drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	6
New W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	18
W.C. compartments repaired	...	...	...	...	...	41
W.C. pedestals provided	...	...	...	...	...	22
W.C. cisterns provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	33
Pail closets abolished	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	30
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Foodstore provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Chimney and stack repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Yards and passages paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Animals — Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Contraventions remedied in shops	...	...	...	...	...	52
Contraventions remedied in food premises	...	...	...	...	...	69
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	184
Hot water supplied	...	...	...	...	...	32
Wash-hand basins supplied	...	...	...	...	...	31
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	33

DISINFECTION

Enquiries are made with regard to infectious diseases and to contacts from other infected areas.

Disinfection of rooms is carried out following cases of infectious diseases and in connection with cases of Tuberculosis and Cancer.

Twenty-one cases of infectious diseases were enquired into and four houses or rooms connected therewith fumigated. Three houses in connection with Tuberculosis and Cancer were also fumigated.

DISINFESTATION

1. Eradication of Bed Bugs, etc.

During the year, eight treatments with an effective insecticide were carried out.

Of the premises treated, five were private dwellings and three were Council houses.

As a preventive measure one hundred and sixty-nine new Council houses were sprayed with an insecticide before occupation, and two hundred and fifty-four Council houses before re-occupation.

2. Other Vermin — Ants, Earwigs, etc.

One house infested with ants was reported to the department and treated with insecticide.

Twenty-one wasp nests were also destroyed by the Public Health Assistant.

HOUSING

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during quarter	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation ...	—	—	—
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act 1957	—	—	—

NOT in Clearance Areas

(4) As a result of formal or informal pro- cedure under Sec. 17 (1) Housing Act 1957	5	2	1
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders			

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act 1957	3	9	3
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957			

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	58	
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	2	
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	2	
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	—	

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act 1957)

Position at end of Quarter	Number of Houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) under Section 48		
(b) under Section 17 (2)		
(c) under Section 46		
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53		

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of occu- pants of houses in column (1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clear- ance Orders or Compulsory Orders, purchased in the quarter		

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are two registered Common Lodging Houses in the City and these have been well conducted.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the year under review the City Council approved the renewal of licences in respect of the stationing of eighteen caravans, situated as single caravans or in small groups, in various parts of the City. New licences were granted under similar conditions in respect of three caravans.

The Corporation now owns three sites—one at Abbey Camp, which holds fourteen caravans, one at Folly Avenue, which holds ten caravans, and one at Drake's Drive, which holds thirty caravans.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1948

The following table shows the number of Factories registered in the City at the end of the year :—

(a) Factories with mechanical power	230
(b) Factories without mechanical power	31

Many of these are small factories where only a few persons are employed.

The following defects were dealt with :—

Want of cleanliness	4
Inadequate ventilation	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences	14
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	2

OUTWORKERS

During the year notification was received of twenty-three persons within the City who are employed as outworkers in connection with the various trades as shown below :—

Finishing and repairing of wearing apparel	23
---	----

No cases of notifiable infectious disease has occurred in the homes of these outworkers and conditions of work and the premises are satisfactory in each case.

RODENT CONTROL

The work in connection with the destruction of rats and mice has again been carried out efficiently and the standard methods, as recommended by the Ministry, have been maintained.

The work is divided into two main sections — private and business premises — and the latter is sub-divided into casual and annual contracts.

Eighteen treatments were carried out at Local Authority properties, two hundred and seventy at dwelling houses and one hundred and twenty-nine at other premises (including business premises).

Treatment of the soil system of sewers was carried out on two occasions and, as previously, infestation was found to be in the older part of the system.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	44	15060	1445	16549	7
2. Number of properties inspected as a Result of:—					
(a) Notification ...	18	270	129	417	—
(b) Survey under the Act. ...	26	500	150	676	7
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) ...	—	1500	1776	3276	—
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	152	4456	2700	7308	14
4. No of properties inspected (in Sect. 2) which were found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats (Major ...)	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...)	18	230	99	347	—
(b) Mice (Major ...)	—	1	—	1	—
(Minor ...)	—	115	50	165	—
5. Number of infested properties (in Sect. 4.) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sec. 4.) ...	18	346	149	513	—
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	24	360	161	545	—
7. Number of notices served under Sect. 4. of the Act:—					
(a) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work ...	—	30	25	55	—
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following issue of notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ...	—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal Proceedings ...	—	—	—	—	—

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act came into force on 1st April, 1952 and the City Council adopted the recommendations of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals regarding conditions of licence.

Two licences were renewed, and one new licence issued during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The only class of offensive trade carried on in the City—that of Edible Fat Refiner—has been well conducted during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Throughout the year observations were made of factory chimneys within the City regarding excessive emission of smoke.

Managements were interviewed and advice given. Assistance was also obtained from the representatives of the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

SWIMMING BATHS

Periodic inspection of the Public Swimming Bath at Cotton-mill Lane has been carried out and twenty-four samples, twelve from the shallow (inlet) end and twelve from the deep (outlet) end were taken covering the period May—September, and all proved to be satisfactory.

In addition, six samples were taken during the same period from the pool at St. Albans School. This work is advisory and is done in co-operation with the school authorities.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Premises

The following table shows the visits paid to food premises during the year :—

Grocery and provision shops	...	...	...	...	244
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	50
Cooked food premises (including restaurants, kitchens and cafes)	...	...	...	...	148
Fish shops (including fried fish premises)	...	...	...	...	58
Dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	...	257
Slaughterhouses and butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	412
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	87
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	102
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	220

Bakehouses

At the end of the year there were thirteen bakehouses on the register.

The majority of these are maintained in a satisfactory condition but difficulty is experienced in one or two of the older bakehouses where the structural condition is such, that demolition would appear to be necessary in the very near future.

Cafes and Restaurant Kitchens

Regular inspection of food premises was made throughout the year and these were found to be reasonably satisfactory.

Grocery and Provision Shops

Frequent visits are made to grocery and provision shops in the City and in addition numerous requests are received from retailers for the examination of food stocks.

A list of food condemned at these and other premises is included in a later paragraph.

Hotels and Public Houses

A number of visits was also made to these premises at three of which structural improvements, including the provision of additional lavatory accommodation, have been carried out.

Butchers' Shops

Regular inspection of butchers' shops has been carried out throughout the year and on numerous occasions examination of meat and canned food was carried out at the request of the traders.

Fish Frying

The trade of fish frying is carried out at ten establishments and on inspection during the year the premises were found to be well maintained.

St. Albans Market — Food Stalls

Since the adoption by the City Council last year of the new Food Byelaws all food stores on the Saturday market have been visited weekly.

Generally there is a great improvement in the handling and displaying of food stuffs and the stallholders, without exception, have co-operated with the staff in effecting improvements.

Slaughterhouses

Two hundred and nine visits have been made to local slaughterhouses for the inspection and examination of carcasses for human consumption, as shown in the following table.

In addition, fifty-two visits have been made to Sandridge Slaughterhouse in co-operation with St. Albans Rural District Council and the following have been examined viz :—

CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
259	171	406	1,011

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	TOTAL
Number killed (if known) ...	226	74	328	394	1022
Number inspected ...	226	74	328	394	1022
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	1	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	48	—	3	21	72
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	21%	—	1.2%	5.5%	7%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	6	—	—	10	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	2.6%	—	—	2.7%	1.6%
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned ...	2	—	—	—	2
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	2	—	—	—	2
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—

Merchandise Marks Orders

The above Orders relating to an indication of country of origin to be given to a number of imported food stuffs were introduced in May 1951.

In general it was found that traders co-operated readily in complying with the requirements of the Regulations.

ICE CREAM

(a) Premises

Premises (including eleven registered during the year) for the sale of ice cream under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, are as follows:—

Manufacture and sale of ice cream	...	...	2
Sale of ice cream	...	...	148

Regular inspection was made of these premises and at a number, structural alterations and improvements have been carried out.

The premises used by retailers are all provided with portable cabinets for storage of ice cream which is received in bulk from the manufacturers.

(b) Bacteriological Examination

The results of the bacteriological examination of ice cream during the year were very satisfactory.

Of the twenty-three samples examined, nineteen were placed in Grade I, three in Grade II and one in Grade IV.

(c) Chemical Examination

Seven samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis and the Public Analyst reported that they were of good quality and complied with the requirements of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order 1953.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Number of premises registered as Dairies at 31.12.58	4
Number of persons registered as Distributors at 31.12.58	42

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

Number of persons holding at 31.12.58 Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	5
---	---

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

Number of persons holding at 31.12.58 :

Dealers' (Pasteuriser's) Licences	2
Dealer's Licences authorising the use of the special Designation "Pasteurised"	12
Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the special Designation "Sterilised"	37

The following table shows the results of the bacteriological examination of samples of "Designated" milk during 1958. In the course of these examinations "Tuberculin Tested" milks are submitted to the Methylene Blue Test and "Pasteurised" milks to the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.

Designation	No. of Samples		Methylene Blue Test Passed		Methylene Blue Test Failed		Phosphatase Test Passed		Phosphatase Test Failed	
Tuberculin Tested	18	(29)	18	(28)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	192	(202)	192	(201)	—	(1)	191	(202)	1	(—)
Channel Island, Sth. Devon (Pasteurised)	34	(—)	34	(—)	—	(—)	34	(—)	—	(—)
Pasteurised	197	(205)	196	(203)	1	(2)	197	(204)	—	(1)
TOTALS :	441	(436)	440	(432)	1	(4)	422	(406)	1	(1)

The figures in brackets refer to the corresponding results in 1957.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Samples

During 1958, one hundred and twenty-five samples were submitted to the Public Analyst (Mr. C. W. McHugo, F.R.I.C.) for chemical analysis. These included seventy-five of milk, three of beef sausages (canned), two of butter, tinned cream, icing sugar, and one each of steak and kidney pie, pork pie, meat pie, meat pudding (canned), pork sausages, baked beans with hamburgers, shredded suet, self-raising flour, mincemeat, vinegar, mint sauce, dried mint, horseradish, white pepper, curry powder, essence of chicken, "Cheez Whiz," "Frizettes," dried currants, tomatoes (canned), ground rice, ground ginger, ground nutmeg, nutmeg flavoured compound, baking powder, margarine, desiccated coconut, cream magnesia, T.C.P., glycerin, cascara sagrada, tincture of iodine, halibut oil, Friars balsam, bi-carbonate of soda, lemon juice, grape fruit squash, lemon barley, lime juice (unsweetened), lime juice cordial, lime juice cordial (diabetic), orange squash (diabetic), lemon squash (diabetic), peppermint cordial and W. Indian marmalade.

All the milk samples were obtained formally during delivery to the consumer, and with the exception of two, all were reported upon as genuine, reaching the legal presumed standard of fat content (3%) and solids not fat (8.5%).

The two samples reported against by the Public Analyst were deficient in fat to the extent of 6.6%, but there was no evidence of adulteration. The producer was interviewed and further samples proved satisfactory.

It will be seen that the miscellaneous samples, all of which were obtained informally, covered a wide range of foodstuffs and all were reported upon as satisfactory by the Public Analyst.

WATER SUPPLIERS

(a) Main Supply

Quarterly samples of water from the main supply of the St. Albans Water Works Company have been submitted to the Public Analyst for bacteriological examination.

Mr. McHugo reported that the water possesses a high degree of bacteriological purity and fully complies with the requirements of a supply intended for general and public use.

(b) **Watercress — Treatment at the Beds**

Further to our experiences over the past few years with watercress grown locally, another series of trials with hypochloric disinfection was carried out.

All cut cress from two extensive beds in the City is now immersed in a large shallow, concrete dipping tank, which is dosed daily with a hypochloric solution before being dispatched to a number of markets throughout the country.

The object of the daily tests was to ascertain the strength of hypochlorite required to produce a sterile cress under every possible variation of circumstances, without of course affecting the natural product in taste and appearance.

The cultivation of cress is dependent upon running water from natural sources, in this case from boreholes and river water, and it cannot be denied that at some stage in the course of time, such waters are liable to contamination without warning. It was felt, therefore, in the light of past experience, that precautions of the nature now undertaken are most desirable.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	183	tins
Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	292	"
Beef Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	5	"
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	...	111	"
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	17	"
Veal	...	...	...	...	...	7	"
Lambs Livers	...	...	...	...	...	3	"
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	1,159	"
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	993	"
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	176	"
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	188	"
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	82	"
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	283 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Ham—Cooked	...	...	...	...	...	50	"
Pork—Cooked	...	...	...	...	...	14	"
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	186	"
Lamb	...	...	...	...	...	60	"
Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	36	"
Gammon	...	...	...	...	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Pork Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	9	"
Beef Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	...	75	"
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Potatoes (Jersey)	...	...	...	...	...	84	"
Macaroni	...	...	...	...	...	23	"
Peanuts	...	...	...	...	...	14	"
Cake	...	...	...	...	...	17	"
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Toffee	...	...	...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Coconut Icing	...	...	...	...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Mixed Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	10	pkts.
Glaze Cherries	...	...	...	...	...	35	"
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	41	"
Peaches	...	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	boxes
Figs	...	...	...	...	...	40	kgms.
Gherkins	...	...	...	...	...	3	bottles
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	90	
Walnut Whirls	...	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	79	tins
"	...	...	...	...	...	51	pkts.



