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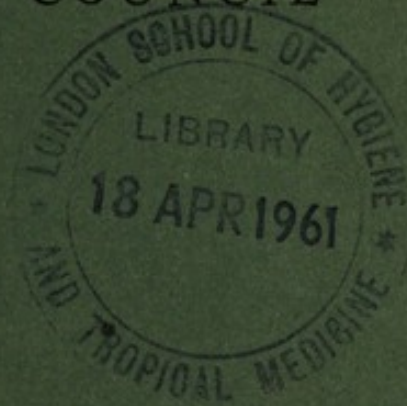
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ST. ALBANS CITY COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

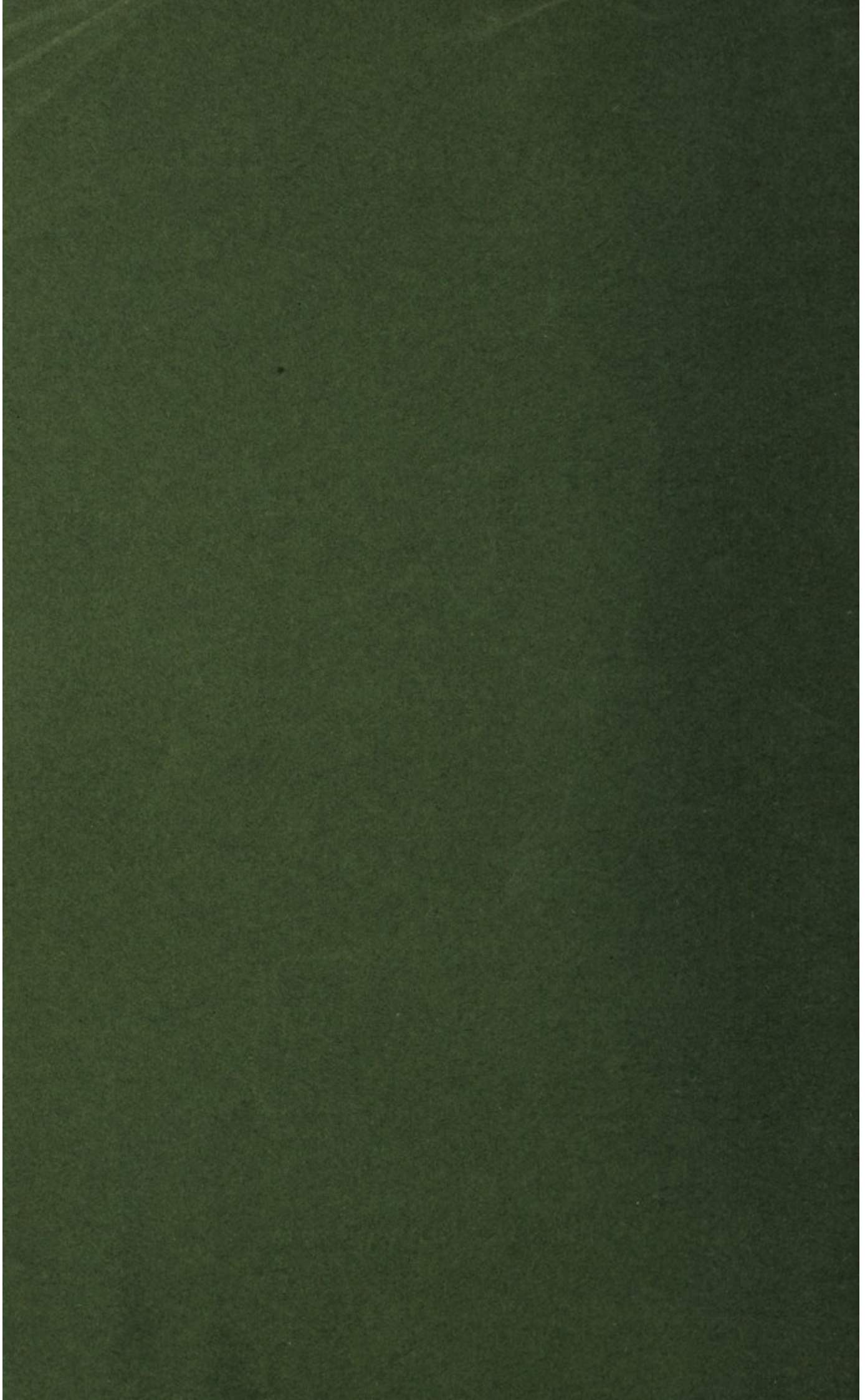
R. E. C. GODDARD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

FOR THE YEAR

1959

ST. ALBANS:

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

ST. ALBANS CITY

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Councillor T. BURNS
Councillor G. BUTTRESS
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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
J. CABOURNE, M.A.P.H.I.
Public Health Inspector
B. W. GOODE, M.A.P.H.I.
Appointed March
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 1959.

The general health of the area was good throughout the year except for the usual bi-annual outbreak of measles. There was only one case of poliomyelitis, unfortunately fatal.

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	48,630	35,930
Area (in acres)	5,129	32,084
Number of inhabited houses on the Rate Books—		
Dwelling Houses	15,069	9,364
Shops with living accommodation	311	87
Licensed Premises with living accommodation	74	59
	TOTAL ...	15,454
Rateable Value	£904,358	£453,822

Extracts from Vital Statistics

	St. Albans City			St. Albans R.D.C.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Live Births—						
Legitimate	449	379	828	321	294	615
Illegitimate	15	14	29	10	13	23
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population .			17.62			17.76
Stillbirths	6	10	16	9	9	18
Deaths	295	262	557	188	246	434
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			11.45			12.08

Birth and Death Rates

Obviously the birth rate in any community will be affected by the percentage of women of child-bearing 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 ...	17.62	17.27	11.45	10.99
R.D.C. ...	17.76	18.83	12.08	7.97

Deaths from Pregnancy, Child Birth, Abortion

St. Albans City		St. Albans R.D.C.	
Deaths	Rate per 1,000 (Total live and Stillbirths)	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 (Total live and Stillbirths)
—	—	1	1.52

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	St. Albans City			St. Albans R.D.C.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	9	5	14	10	5	15
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age. All infants per 1,000 live births	16.34			23.51		
Combined Rate	19.40					
Neonatal Death Rate ...	12.84			12.54		

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
1959	11.45	12.08	17.62	17.76	16.34	23.51
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	5	2	1	1	
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	1	—	
3. Syphilitic disease	—	1	—	—	
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	—	1	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .	7	6	1	2	Cancer 160
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	1	13	1	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	10	—	8	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	6	—	3	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	25	18	12	
15. Leukaemia, alukaemia	2	1	2	1	
16. Diabetes	1	2	1	2	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous sys- tem	43	46	15	41	Heart Disease 299
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	50	32	18	17	
19. Hypertension	10	16	4	6	
20. Other heart disease	25	33	34	54	
21. Other circulatory disease	12	11	6	16	
22. Influenza	3	2	2	7	
23. Pneumonia	12	14	14	27	
24. Bronchitis	19	13	8	7	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	2	2	1	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	1	1	
27. Gastritis and enteritis, diarrhoea	—	—	1	—	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	—	—	—	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	7	—	2	—	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abor- tion	—	—	—	1	
31. Congenital malformations ...	2	3	3	4	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	26	22	28	19	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	7	1	8	1	
34. All other accidents	9	7	4	8	
35. Suicide	4	3	1	4	
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	1	—	1	
TOTALS ...	295	262	188	246	991

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 299 cases would be more reasonably classified as "Old Age".

Vital Statistics, 1959 — England and Wales

Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns of Registrar General.

BIRTHS

Live Births (per 1,000 total population)	16.5
Stillbirths (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)...	20.7

DEATHS

All Causes (per 1,000 total population)...	11.6
Infants under 1 year (per 1,000 related live births) ...	22.0
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) ...	0.38
Neonatal Death Rate (per 1,000 related live births) ...	15.8

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, 1959

The provisional numbers of deaths and death rates per million population for England and Wales during the year 1959 are as follows:—

	NUMBER			RATE		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Respiratory Tuberculosis.	2,621	854	3,475	120	36	77
Other Tuberculosis ...	190	190	380	9	8	8
Cancer of lung and bronchus	18,181	2,882	21,063	831	123	464
Other cancer	33,602	42,451	76,053	1,430	1,940	1,676

ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY (Combined figures for two authorities)

Cause of Death	AGE AT DEATH										Total under 1 year
	Under 1 week	1 and under 2 weeks	2 and under 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		
Prematurity	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4
Congenital Malformations	10	2	—	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	17
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Difficult Labour	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Causes	15	3	1	—	19	4	3	2	—	—	29

It will be noticed that of the 29 deaths under one year of age, 17 were due to congenital conditions, 10 of them living less than one week. Several of the 10 lived only a matter of minutes. Some 30 years ago the chief cause of death under one was marasmus but over the last few years this has ceased.

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 ... Mondays, 10 a.m.-12 noon.
(By appointment.)

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

Speech Therapy ... Tuesdays, 9.30-12 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

Speech Therapy ... Mondays and Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m.-12 noon.

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

Infant Welfare ... Thursdays, 1.45-4.30 p.m.
(Dr. attends 1st and 3rd.)

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.

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.
(Dr. attends 1st and 3rd.)

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

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

*By appointment.

Wellington Court, Bricket Road (St. Albans 50421/2).

Immunisation and Minor Ailments		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	... ..	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 9.30 a.m.- 12.30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1.30-4.30 p.m.
Ante-Natal	... ..	Wednesday, 2-4 p.m.
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.
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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.
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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 am grateful to Divisional Officer Gunnett for the following report:—

The number of patients conveyed by the St. Albans and Harpenden ambulances during the year has risen, the increase being mainly sitting patients for the various clinics. To cope with this extra traffic without an increase in establishment, the four-seater sitting case vehicles have been replaced by seven-seater Bedford dual purpose ambulances, and these have proved very efficient and successful.

Special arrangements for mobilising and for operational procedure were necessary on the opening of the Motorways M1 and M10. All accident calls to that part of the Motorway in Hertfordshire are handled by the St. Albans Control and the restricted access and lack of turning facility has meant that ambulances from other stations (notably Hemel Hempstead) must continue to St. Albans hospitals while St. Albans and Harpenden ambulances will now run more frequently with accident cases into West Herts and Luton and Dunstable Hospitals.

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	75
Medical	83
Orthopaedic	44
Paediatric	25
Chronic Sick	78
Maternity	23
Gynaecological	26
Recovery Ward	12
Infectious Diseases	18
Private Wing—	
Section 5 Beds	4
Section 4 Beds	6
	394
	6,865
In-patient Discharges	45,059
Total Out-patient Attendances	1,052
Out-patients Minor Surgery	21,892
Casualty	

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 22 health visitors 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 four Registered Nursing Homes in this area, and nine 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 emphasised 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	...	...	...	...	...	66
Females	...	...	...	...	...	25
Children—Males	...	...	...	...	...	4
Females	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of Post Mortems	...	...	...	...	...	95

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**

The following food poisoning outbreaks and isolated cases were reported:—

ST. ALBANS CITY	ST. ALBANS R.D.C.
1 Outbreak involving 7 cases. - Salmonella Enteritidis.	1 Salmonella Typhi-Murium
1 Family outbreak involving 3 cases. - Untyped.	
2 Single cases Salmonella Typhi-Murium.	
1 Single case Untyped.	

Section F**PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES****Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1959**

	St. Albans City		St. Albans R.D.C.	
	Notified	Deaths	Notified	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	12	—	29	—
Whooping Cough	33	—	10	—
Measles	797	—	897	—
Pneumonia	36	—	12	—
Erysipelas	2	—	3	—
Food Poisoning	13	—	1	—
Infective Hepatitis	3	—	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	3	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non Paralytic)	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	11	—	16	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—

Poliomyelitis

There was one case of poliomyelitis, paralytic, which was fatal. The infection, undoubtedly in this case, arose outside the area as the family had just moved in.

Poliomyelitis vaccination is now available to all up to the age of 40 and the response to open sessions has been very good, embarrassingly so on one occasion when 650 turned up on a Saturday morning.

Research is going on all over the world on two different lines : (1) To produce a combined vaccine (diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis). The difficulty I foresee in this is that whooping cough vaccination should be done very early, about two to three months, whereas poliomyelitis vaccination is not effective

under the age of seven months. (2) A living virus but attenuated so that it is harmless, has been extensively used in America, Russia and, under close control, in this country. So far the difficulty, in this country at any rate, has been that although the virus is harmless to the person it is given to, sometimes it becomes virulent on passing through that person and can give rise to cases of definite poliomyelitis in others, but this difficulty appears to be on the way to solution. One possible advantage in vaccination by this form is that it is given by mouth and not with a syringe.

The principle of living, non-virulent vaccines is very old, vaccination against smallpox is one, but of course it is absolutely necessary to be sure that there is no risk of provoking the real disease.

Winter Sickness

This illness has again been fairly prevalent during the winter. The diagnosis is not by any means always clear, after all many conditions will cause vomiting and diarrhoea, but where we get the really typical cases characterised, in children at any rate, by the explosive vomiting, there is no reasonable doubt.

It was noticed that in these cases there was a tendency to sore throats or sore noses and we started taking nose and throat swabs for all cases, whether the diagnosis was entirely clear or not. The results were very interesting; provided these swabs were taken within 48 hours of the onset of vomiting, they all showed the presence of staphylococcus where the diagnosis was clear. Most of the other cases, where the diagnosis was by no means clear, were negative. Then the types of staphylococcus isolated became very interesting in that many of them were the types of staphylococcus usually associated with food poisoning. The fact that there were several different types isolated was also in accordance with our clinical experience whereby some cases had a tendency to re-occur in about 3 to 4 weeks. This is our experience in accordance with the streptococci in scarlet fever, where it is well known now that one attack of scarlet fever does not produce immunity to attacks of other types of streptococci.

It is too early yet to assert categorically that we have found the cause of winter sickness but I very much hope that other Medical Officers of Health in different parts of the country will check these results and see if it is the same elsewhere. My own results so far bear it out all over my Division, including Harpenden and Boreham Wood, but it is essential that the nose and throat swabs be taken within 48 hours of the onset of vomiting. Subsequent swabs are usually negative.

Tuberculosis

CASES ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1959

	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
St. Albans City ...	229 (234)	133 (135)	19 (23)	18 (17)	399 (409)
St. Albans R.D. ...	162 (174)	127 (134)	11 (12)	16 (19)	316 (339)
TOTALS ...	391 (408)	260 (269)	30 (35)	34 (38)	715 (748)

Figures at 31.12.58 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 1959.

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 1959

	Ages at 31st December					Total
	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 and over	
Number vaccinated ...	1,726	61	25	45	27	1,884
Number re-vaccinated ...	—	—	6	23	119	148
Number of cases specially reported during period (age groups as above) ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of births registered for the St. Albans Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,314
Primary vaccination rate per 100 births ...	...	...	...	...	...	81.4

Of the total number of primary vaccinations (1,884), 952 were done at County Council Clinics.

The primary vaccination rate of 81.4 per 100 births is up on last year (78.75).

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 1959.

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 1959:—

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	
1,739	32	1,771	932
Number of birth registered for the same area			2,314
Primary immunisation rate per 100 births			76.5

The numbers shown above include 1,093 children who received primary combined Whooping Cough-Diphtheria immunisation injections and 354 children who received reinforcing 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 1959:—

Age at date of final injection :		
Under 5	5-15	Total
1,511	28	1,539

These figures include 1,093 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 programme of inoculations has been recommended:—

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Inj.	Interval
2-6 months	1	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis)	1	4 weeks or more 4 weeks or more
	2		2	
	3		3	
7-10 months	4	Poliomyelitis	4	4 weeks or more
	5		5	
15-18 months	6	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis) Poliomyelitis*	6	Same visit
			7	
School entry	7	Smallpox some time during the first 5 years Diphtheria and tetanus	8	
8-9 years	8	Diphtheria and tetanus Smallpox (re-vaccination)	9	Same visit
10-15 years	9	B.C.G.	10	

* There is no doubt that a fourth dose of poliomyelitis vaccine will be necessary, but the exact timing of this dose has not yet been decided.

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,

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

This table is enclosed by a request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1959
FOR THE CITY OF ST. ALBANS
IN THE COUNTY OF HERTFORDSHIRE**

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	235	122	6	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	31	14	—	—
TOTAL ...	266	136	6	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:—
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	14	14	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	21	21	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing) ...	18	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 twenty-first Annual Report on the work of the Department during the year 1959.

HOUSING

Considerable progress was made in connection with the Council's Slum Clearance Programme, including Clearance Areas for Keyfield Terrace and Mount Pleasant.

Forty-six families, involving ninety-eight persons, were rehoused; forty-seven houses were demolished and eight individual unfit houses were closed.

A large number of dwelling houses were rendered fit as the result of informal action although in fifty-one instances it was necessary to serve statutory notices before repairs were carried out.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Considerable attention has, as always, been paid to all aspects of food hygiene and in the majority of premises a high standard is maintained.

As I have mentioned in previous reports a happy relationship exists between members of the staff and traders generally and I am very pleased to acknowledge the co-operation of the traders in matters of food and food hygiene.

The weekly sampling of "Designated" milks in the City has continued with very good results as can be seen from the table on page 36.

A one hundred per cent inspection of all carcasses and offal was maintained at the local slaughterhouses although this usually entails evening and early morning visits to the slaughterhouses.

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	447
Complaints reported to Department	340
Complaints re rats and mice	373
Complaints re flies, ants, bed bugs, woodworm, etc. ...	4
Infectious disease and contacts	31
Disinfestation of verminous premises	24
New Council houses sprayed prior to occupation ...	22
Council houses sprayed prior to reoccupation ...	225
Common lodging houses	11
Factories and workplaces	122
Cinemas and public halls	12
Rats and mice	3,207
Drains examined and/or tested	137
Smoke observations	131
Tents, vans and sheds	80
Licensed premises	95
Interviews	106
Food premises (see later section)	1,488
Miscellaneous visits	675
Revisits to premises under notice (P.H. Acts) ...	995
Revisits to premises under notice (H. Acts) ...	495
Swimming Baths	16
Shops Acts	45
Public Market and food stalls	1,617
Pet shops	3
Water-cress beds	19
Mobile shops	13
Factory canteens	23
School canteens	6

DEFECTS REMEDIED AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT

The defects and nuisances remedied or abated were 1,110 and 228 preliminary and 51 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	172
Defective roofs, spoutings and down pipes	131
Defective floors, walls and ceilings	115
Defective window frames and sash cords	94
Drains cleared and/or repaired	58
Drains connected to sewer	4
New W.C.s provided	11
W.C. compartments repaired	31
W.C. pedestals provided	28
W.C. cisterns provided or repaired	35
Dustbins provided	33
Offensive accumulations removed	11
Foodstore provided or repaired	2
Chimney and stack repaired	5
Yards and passages paved or repaired	5
Animals—Nuisances abated	3
Contraventions remedied in shops	58
Contraventions remedied in food premises	61
Miscellaneous	164
Hot water supplied	22
Wash-hand basins supplied	25
Factories	42

Legal Proceedings—Public Health Act 1936

Legal proceedings were instituted against an occupier who failed to comply with a Statutory Notice to remove offensive rubbish from a rear garden of a house and a penalty of £5 with £5 5s. costs was imposed by the Magistrates.

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.

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

DISINFESTATION

1. Eradication of Bed Bugs, etc.

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

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

As a preventive measure twenty-two new Council houses were sprayed with an insecticide before occupation and two hundred and twenty-five Council houses before re-occupation.

2. Other Vermin—Ants, Earwigs, etc.

Four houses infested with ants were reported to the department and treated with insecticide.

Two hundred and sixty-eight 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	20	85	35
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957 ...	3	—	—

NOT in Clearance Areas

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	24	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

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	5	6	2
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ...	3	5	2

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

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	228	—
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	36	1
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	15	—
(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 occupants of houses in column (1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance 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.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

During the year under review the City Council approved the renewal of licences in respect of the stationing of seventeen 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.

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.

Fifteen treatments were carried out at Local Authority properties, three hundred and seventy-five at dwelling houses and one hundred and twenty 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) Agricultural
	Non-Agricultural				(4) Total of columns (1), (2) and (3)	
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of columns (1), (2) and (3)		
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	44				16,834	7
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of :						
(a) Notification	13	231	46		290	
(b) Survey under the Act	31	400	120		551	7
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)						
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections		1,200	1,080		2,280	
4. Number of properties inspected (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by :	115	2,755	1,996		4,866	14
(a) Rats—Major						
Minor	10	240	100		350	1
(b) Mice—Major						
Minor	3	30	20		53	
5. Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by the L.A. Figures should NOT exceed those given at Section 4)	13	270	120		403	1
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	15	289	170		474	1
7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :						
(a) Treatment						
(b) Structural Work		15	20		35	1
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of notice under Section 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.

Three licences were renewed 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-six samples, thirteen from the shallow (inlet) and thirteen from the deep (outlet) end were taken covering the period May to September, and all proved to be satisfactory.

In addition, samples were taken during the same period from the pool at St. Albans School, St. Albans High School and Birklands 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	234
Bakehouses	37
Cooked food premises (including restaurants, kitchens and cafés)	126
Fish shops (including fried fish premises)	67
Dairies and milk shops	254
Slaughterhouses and butchers' shops	402
Ice cream premises	61
Licensed premises	95
Other food premises	212

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.

Cafés and Restaurant Kitchens

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

Grocery and Provisions 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 four 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 foodstuffs and the stallholders, without exception, have co-operated with the staff in effecting improvements.

Merchandise Marks Act

Legal proceedings were instituted against two stallholders in the Saturday Market for exposing for sale imported tomatoes which did not bear an indication of country of origin, and for exposing for sale apples to which a false trade description, viz., Cox's Orange Pippins, had been applied.

Each defendant pleaded "Guilty" and was fined £2 and £5 on the respective counts.

Food Hygiene Regulations

Legal proceedings were instituted during the year against three individuals for offences under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

One defendant was fined £2 for failing to refrain from the use of tobacco whilst handling open food and £3 for failing to keep a wash-hand basin in a clean condition, being a person handling food.

Two defendants were fined £7 10s. with £5 5s. costs and £2 respectively for exposing food as to involve any risk of contamination.

Slaughterhouses

One hundred and seventy-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, forty-nine 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
210	101	550	980

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Figs	TOTAL
Number killed (if known)	233	37	453	477	1,200
Number inspected	233	37	453	477	1,200
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	54	—	4	10	68
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	23%	—	1.1%	2.1%	5.7%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	6	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1.2	0.5%
Cystercercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

ICE CREAM**(a) Premises**

Premises (including eight 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	...	...	...	156

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 eleven samples examined, all were placed in Grade I.

(c) Chemical Examination

Eleven 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 31.12.59	4
Number of person registered as Distributors at 31.12.59	44

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949

Number of persons holding at 31.12.59 Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	7
---	---

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

Number of persons holding at 31.12.59—	
Dealers' (Pasteuriser's) Licences	2
Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"	13
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 1959. 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	Blue Test Failed	Phosphatase Test Passed	Failed
Tuberculin Tested	39 (18)	33 (18)	6 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	167 (192)	167 (192)	— (—)	167 (191)	— (—)
Channel Island S. Devon (Pasteurised)	66 (34)	66 (34)	— (—)	66 (34)	— (—)
Pasteurised	170 (197)	170 (196)	— (1)	170 (197)	— (—)
TOTALS	442 (441)	436 (440)	6 (1)	403 (422)	— (1)

The figures in brackets refer to the corresponding results in 1958.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Samples

During 1959, one hundred and twenty-six samples were submitted to the Public Analyst (Mr. C. W. McHugo, F.R.I.C.) for chemical analysis. These included sixty-six of milk, six of pork sausages, two of beef sausages, liver sausage and self-raising flour, and one each of pork sausage meat, steak pie, steak and kidney pie, pork pie, black pudding, salmon cutlets, minced ham and chicken, "Tunes", liquid paraffin, olive oil, aspirin tablets, shredded beef suet, sultana cake, dried mixed fruit, strawberry jam, marmalade, honey, lime marmalade, lime marmalade (sugar free), W. Indian marmalade, ground almonds, desiccated coconut, icing mix, marzipan, Xmas pudding, sugar, demarara sugar, lemon curd, mincemeat, almond flavour, milk shake cordial, diafrutes, Swedish milk diet, cold capsules, gluco juice, raspberry juice, guavin, flavoured milk drink, orange drink, lime juice cordial, lime juice cordial (dietetic), orange squash, orange squash (dietetic), grapefruit squash, cheese spread, lemon barley, lemon squash and lemon squash (dietetic).

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

It will be seen that 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 SUPPLIES

(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.

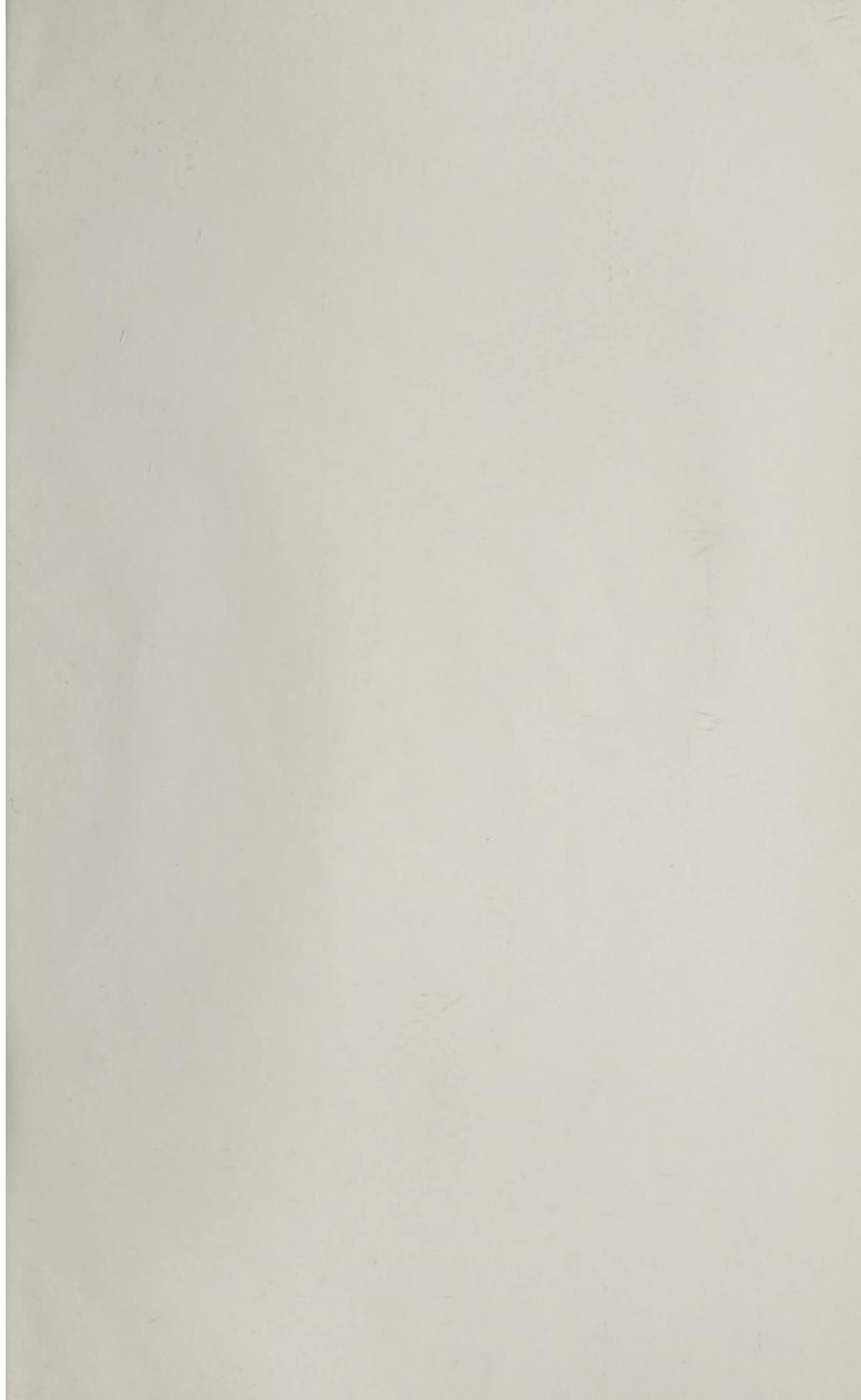
(b) Watercress—Treatment at the Beds

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 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

Home Killed Beef	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
New Zealand Lamb	4 "
Gammon	92 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Bacon	409 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Cooked Ham	147 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Roast Pork	90 "
Pork Sausages	11 "
Lamb's Liver	80 "
Lamb's Tongue	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Ox Tongue	34 "
Ox Kidneys	18 "
Pigs' Kidneys	43 "
Jellied Veal	74 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Pork Pies	21 "
Chicken Croquettes	19 "
Danish Cooked Shoulder	25 lbs.
Fish	469 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Vegetables	1,016 tins
Fruit	1,172 "
Milk	77 "
Fish	156 "
Soup	47 "
Luncheon Meat	282 lbs.
Pork Luncheon Meat	335 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Stewed Steak	218 "
Corned Beef	679 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Ham	409 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Miscellaneous	107 tins
Cheese	23 pkts.
Italian Tomatoes	48 lbs.
New Jersey Potatoes	448 "
Apricot Jam	10 "
Slab Cake	30 "
Ground Almonds	25 "
Rolled Oats	2 cwts.
Assorted Groceries	2 tons
Red Cabbage	17 jars



SECTION OF NEAR AND OTHER FORMS

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