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Chart of I.M.R.

BOROUGH OF



WATFORD

Annual Report

ON

Health, Sanitary Conditions

ETC.

FOR THE YEAR, 1934, BY

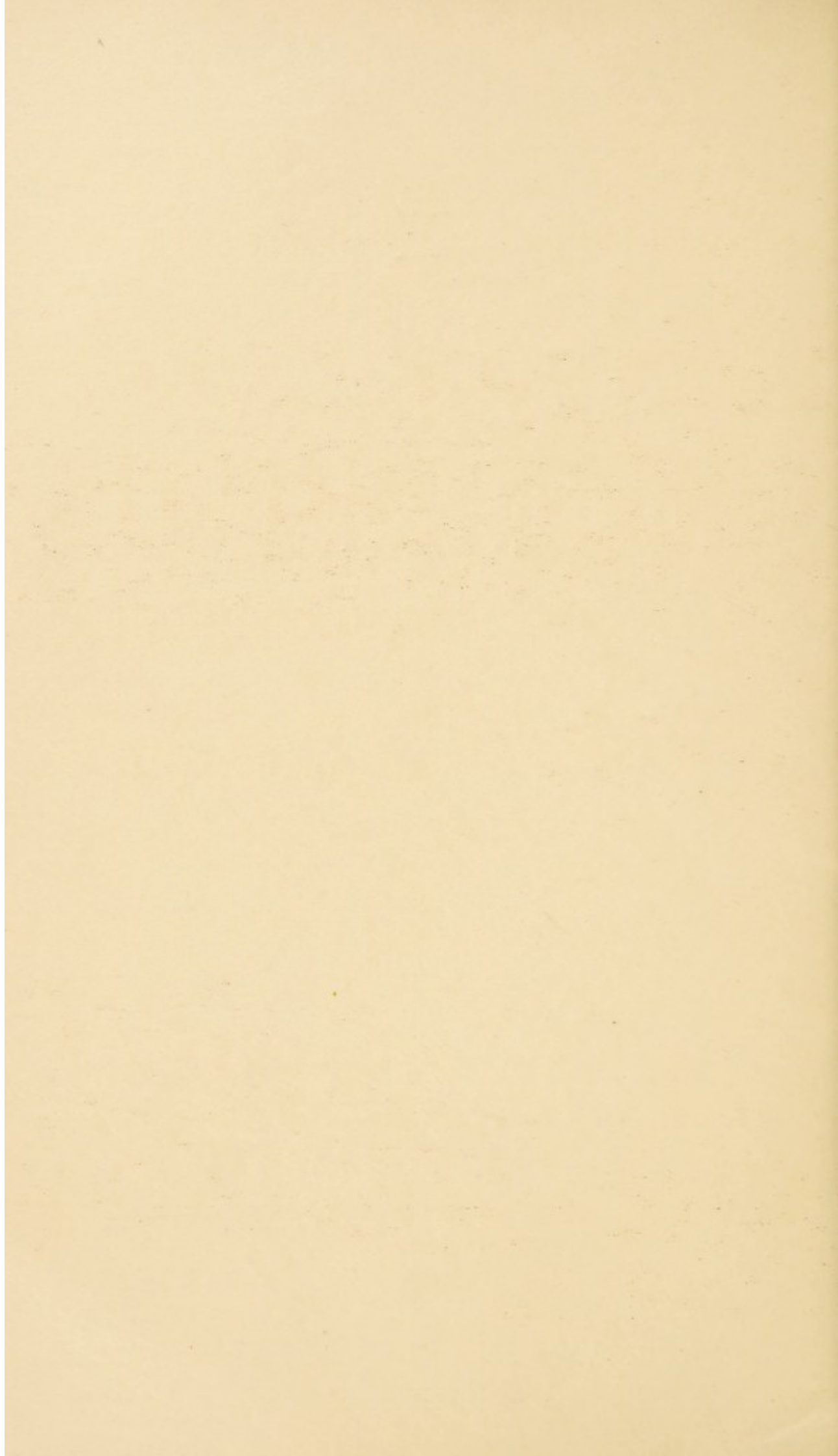
William J. Cox, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health. Medical Officer Maternity
and Child Welfare Scheme. Medical Superintendent of
Watford Joint Isolation Hospital. Assistant School
Medical Officer, Herts. County Council



INCLUDING REPORTS ON

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS. WATFORD DENTAL
CLINIC AND WATFORD JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL



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WATFORD

Watford Printers Limited, 58 Vicarage Road, Watford
1935



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
1 ST. ALBANS ROAD,
WATFORD.

April, 1935.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF WATFORD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Thirteenth Annual Report, which is also the Thirteenth Health Report of the Borough of Watford.

It is actually the Sixty-second Annual Report for this district, as it was preceded by forty-nine Health Reports of the former Urban District.

This year's report is an ordinary report and is, therefore, a little briefer than the full Survey Report which is published every fifth year. The problem of insanitary areas in Watford has been settled satisfactorily, by their almost total abolition, with re-housing of tenants, following the Ministry of Health enquiry.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance I have received from various other officials of the Borough in carrying out my duties, and particularly from Mr. S. Jump, Senior Sanitary Inspector, whose help has been invaluable, particularly in connection with housing matters. I am also indebted to him for some of the statistical figures in this Report dealing with sanitary inspection, etc.

A new feature of the Annual Report is the inclusion of Reports on the Toddlers' Clinic, the Ante-Natal Centre and Dental Treatment in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare.

With regard to new enterprises, the Pre-School Clinic is already proving itself useful and a clinic for immunisation against diphtheria has been started at the time of writing this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM J. COX.

ARRANGEMENT OF ANNUAL REPORT.

- I. GENERAL.
 - Vital Statistics.
 - Natural and Social conditions of the Area.
 - II. PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.
 - (a) Public Health Staff.
 - (b) Nursing in the Home, and Midwives.
 - (c) Laboratory Facilities.
 - (d) Legislation in force.
 - (e) Maternity and Nursing Homes.
 - (f) Maternal Mortality.
 - (g) Ambulance Facilities.
 - (h) Clinics and Treatment Centres.
 - III. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.
 - Water, Drainage and Sewerage, Scavenging, Sanitary Inspection, Smoke Abatement, Health Education.
 - IV. HOUSING.
 - (a) Unhealthy areas.
 - (b) Schemes to relieve shortage.
 - (c) Housing Schemes completed.
 - (d) Statistics for the year
 - V. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.
 - VI. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.
 - Milk, Meat, etc.
 - VII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
 - Prevalence of, and control over, infectious diseases.
 - Laboratory work.—Cases notified.
 - VIII. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
 - (a) Statistics.
 - (b) Orthopædic Centre.
 - (c) Pre-school Clinic.
 - (d) Ante-Natal Centre.
 - (e) Dental Clinic.
 - (f) Other matters.
 - IX. MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.
 - X. DENTAL TREATMENT.
 - XI. WATFORD JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.
- APPENDIX.
- Table of Incubation and Exclusion Periods.

I. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area—5,275 acres.

Population to Mid-year 1934—57,800 (Registrar General's Estimate).

Number of inhabited houses—13,453 (Census, 1931).

Number of families or separate occupiers—14,799 (Census 1931).

† Rateable value—£547,387 (April 1st, 1935). (See further particulars below).

† Sum represented by a penny rate—£2,130.

SOME FURTHER PARTICULARS OF RATEABLE VALUE OF THE BOROUGH ON 1st APRIL, 1935.

The following particulars have been kindly supplied by Mr. A. E. Barker, Chief Collector of Rates and Valuation Officer:—

Parish of Watford—No. 1 District	£	288,705
Parish of Watford—No. 2 District		194,886
Metropolitan Police District (part of Oxhey)		21,716
Leavesden, etc., Differential Rating Area...		6,280
Nascot Wood, etc., Differential Rating Area		35,800
		<hr/>
		£547,387

NOTE.—The above includes the values in respect of Government Properties.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Live Births	{	Legitimate	808	M	F.	} Birth rate 14·6
				411	397	
(Total 848)	{	Illegitimate	40	24	16	
			<hr/> 848	<hr/> 435	<hr/> 413	

Still Births—30

Deaths—621

Death Rate—10·7

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :

From Sepsis 3

Other Puerperal causes 3

Death-rate of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 live births :

Legitimate 34·1

Illegitimate 75

Total 37·7

Deaths from measles (all ages) 2

Deaths from whooping cough (all ages) ... 1

Deaths from diarrhoea (under two years of age) 1

† These figures refer to the period beginning April 1st, 1935, and to the Borough area which includes recent extensions on that date.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following Table gives the chief vital statistics of the Borough of Watford and also of London, the groups of 121 County Boroughs and Great Towns and 135 Smaller Towns, and also of the country as a whole. The rates have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1934 for the towns, but those for England and Wales and London on population estimated to middle of 1933. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of Towns.

TABLE A.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY—1933.

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	
	TOTAL		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under one year	
	Live-births	Still-births												
England and Wales ...	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59	
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63	
135 Smaller Towns (1932 Adjusted Populations 25,000-50,000) ...	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53	
London ...	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67	
WATFORD ...	14.6	0.51	10.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.53	1.1	37.7	

Puerperal Sepsis 2.03
 Others 2.57
 Total 4.60
 per 1,000 live births 3.53
 per 1,000 live births 3.53
 Total 7.06

The Maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :
 The Maternal mortality rates for BOROUGH OF WATFORD are as follows :

BIRTH RATE.—The number of births in the Borough of Watford during the last year after correction for inward and outward transfers was 848, compared with 809 in 1933. This gives a Birth Rate of 14·6

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF WATFORD.

The Registrar General's Estimate of the population of Watford for 1934 (i.e., 57,800) has been used for the compilation of statistics in this Report. This figure refers to the middle of 1934. Since then, however, there has been an extension of the Borough which came into operation on April 1st, 1935. Owing to the number of houses which this extension brought into the Borough, the population of the extended Borough on this date could not have been less than 62,000.

POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN WATFORD SINCE 1890

YEAR	POPULATION estimated to middle of year	BIRTHS		DEATHS		
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate.	
1890	16,000	328	20.50	225	14.0	
1891	16,519	396	23.54	220	13.0	{ Census 1891 gave popula- tion as 16,819
1892	19,400	547	28.19	276	14.22	
1893	20,500	580	28.78	265	12.92	
1894	21,500	610	28.37	225	10.46	
1895	23,200	724	31.20	367	15.8	
1896	24,000	691	28.58	285	11.9	
1897	25,300	679	26.83	258	10.2	
1898	26,500	754	28.45	311	11.7	
1899	27,500	760	27.63	355	12.9	
1900	28,500	830	29.12	408	14.3	
1901	29,527	944	31.90	363	12.2	{ Census 1901 gave popula- tion as 29,327
1902	31,000	823	26.50	348	11.2	
1903	31,600	909	28.70	375	11.8	
1904	33,048	928	28.00	380	11.4	
1905	34,633	946	27.3	373	10.7	
1906	35,237	954	27.0	377	10.6	
1907	36,379	914	25.1	428	11.7	
1908	37,521	896	23.8	350	9.3	
1909	38,663	935	24.1	400	10.3	
1910	39,805	887	22.3	375	9.4	
1911	41,200	907	22.0	418	10.1	{ Census 1911 gave popula- tion as 40,939
1912	42,570	897	21.0	389	9.1	
1913	43,670	885	20.2	434	9.9	
1914	45,000	969	19.0	450	10.0	
1915	41,640	872	20.9	510	12.2	{ Figure shown for popula- tion repre- sents popula- tion after de- duction of drafts to Army
1916	41,436	783	17.3	491	11.7	
1917	40,650	625	13.7	475	11.3	
1918	50,502	596	11.8	577	12.8	{ Figure shown for popula- tion includes men demo- bilised
1919	48,113	624	12.9	509	11.0	
1920	48,027	1,077	22.4	407	8.4	
1921	45,910	890	19.3	426	9.2	{ Census 1921 gave popula- tion as 45,910
1922	46,610	915	18.9	448	9.6	
1923	47,100	866	18.3	405	8.5	
1924	48,628	847	17.7	481	9.8	
1925	48,990	847	17.2	484	9.8	
1926	50,033	775	15.4	477	9.5	
1927	52,580	825	15.4	543	10.03	
1928	54,460	842	15.4	511	9.38	
1929	54,670	834	15.2	644	11.7	
1930	55,870	864	15.4	535	9.5	
1931	56,500	829	14.6	525	9.2	{ Census 1931 gave popula- tion as 56,799
1932	57,400	819	14.2	602	10.4	
1933	57,370	809	14.01	629	10.7	
1934	57,800	848	14.6	621	10.7	

Birth and Death rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths for the Borough after allowing for outward and inward transfers is, according to the Registrar-General's return, 621, as compared with 629 in the previous year.

This gives a *Death Rate* of 10·7 per 1,000 from all causes which compares favourably with London's *Death Rate* of 11·9 and with the *Death Rate* of the whole country, which was 11·8 per 1,000.

The following table gives a complete list of deaths from all causes.

TABLE B.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.
All Causes...	310	311
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—
2. Measles	1	1
3. Scarlet Fever	—	1
4. Whooping Cough... ..	1	—
5. Diphtheria... ..	1	1
6. Influenza	4	2
7. Encephalitis Lethargica... ..	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	25	18
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	2
11. Syphilis	—	—
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	1	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	46	50
14. Diabetes	3	7
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	13	15
16. Heart Disease	78	81
17. Aneurysm	—	—
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	17	19
19. Bronchitis	3	6
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	14	12
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	4	3
22. Peptic Ulcer	4	3
23. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	—	1
24. Appendicitis	2	6
25. Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	1	—
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	—	2
27. Other Digestive Diseases	9	8
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	6	6
29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	3
30. Other Puerperal Causes	—	3
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	13	11
32. Senility	7	14
33. Suicide	4	4
34. Other Violence	14	9
35. Other Defined Diseases	37	23
36. Causes-Ill-defined or Unknown... ..	—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):—		
Smallpox	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—

INFANT DEATHS.—Under the age of 12 months. These number 32, giving an *Infant Death Rate* of 37·7 per 1,000 births. It will be seen from the comparative table of Birth and Death Rates given on

page 7, that the Infant Death Rate of Watford is lower than that of London which is 67 and the whole country which is 59.

Particulars of the various causes of death under the age of 12 months are given in the following Table.

TABLE C.—DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.

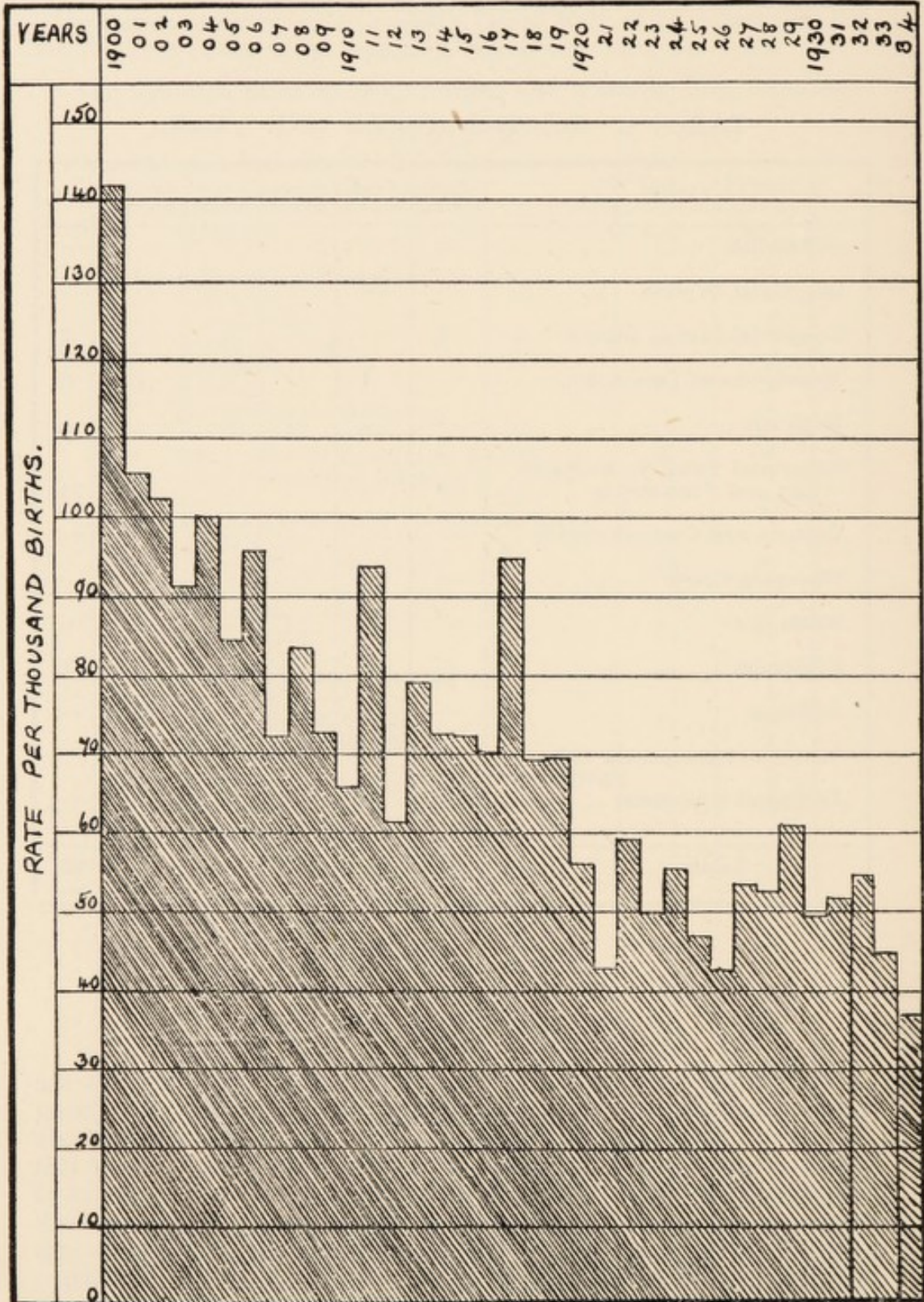
CAUSE.	Under 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 9 Months	9 to 12 Months	TOTAL
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Cardiac Disease ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	—	4	—	—	1	5
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Malforma- tion and Prematurity ...	19	4	1	—	—	24
Gastritis and Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	1
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Hæmorrhage and obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngeal Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	21	8	2	—	1	32

FALL IN INFANT MORTALITY.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that in the year 1934 the Infant Mortality in this Borough was the lowest on record, being only 37·7. Records of this mortality figure since 1900 show a steady fall since that date. There are various reasons which account for this fall, among which are the increased attention given to the subject of infant feeding by the medical and nursing professions, and the work of health visiting and infant welfare centres, and other institutions which are directly concerned with the care of mothers and infants.

INFANT MORTALITY IN WATFORD.

This Diagram shows fall since the year 1900. This year's mortality is the lowest on record in the borough.



II. PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent Isolation Hospital,

*Medical Officer Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme :—

WILLIAM J. COX, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer (for Ante-natal Clinic) :—

WINIFRED PIGGOTT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Assistant Medical Officer (for Elfrida Road and North Watford Centres and also for Pre-School Clinic and Immunisation Centre):—

MARGARET WARD, M.B., CH.B. D.P.H.

*Dental Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre :—

SIDNEY W. FISK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.

*Senior Sanitary Inspector :—

S. JUMP, M.S.I.A., CERT. R. SAN. INST.

“ “ “ (Meat and Foods).

*Meat and Food Inspector :—

R. V. JACOB, CERT. R. SAN. INST.

“ “ “ (Meat and Foods).

*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :—

A. W. NICOL, CERT. R. SAN. INST.

L. D. SATURLEY, CERT. R. SAN. INST.

“ “ “ (Meat and Foods).

*Health Visitors :—

MISS G. M. HAMMOND, General Training, and C.M.B.
CERT. HEALTH VISITOR, R. SAN. INST.

MISS ELSIE F. POTTER, General Training and C.M.B.
CERT. HEALTH VISITOR, R. SAN. INST.

MISS M. ROBERTSON, General Training and C.M.B.
CERT. HEALTH VISITOR, R. SAN. INST.

Clerks :—

(Public Health) R. A. SMITH.

(Maternity and Child Welfare) Miss D. V. JENNINGS.

* Denotes salary contribution made by Exchequer grants.

(b) HOME NURSING AND MIDWIVES.

During the year under consideration a great advance has taken place in the nursing arrangements in the Borough. This is due to the formation of a new association—The Watford Borough District Nursing Association. This is actually a branch of the Herts. County District Nursing Association, from which it arose, and with which it is affiliated. For many years there has been a great need for this association in Watford, and it is hoped that all those families who are unable to afford the services of a private nurse, will enrol themselves as members. The family subscription is 5s. 6d. per annum, but in respect of attendance on domestic servants, the householder pays 7s. 6d. per annum. At the present time there are over 6,000 members enrolled. There are five nurses and a superintendent in residence at the Home in Alexandra Road.

MIDWIVES.—The Herts. County Council is the supervising authority for Midwives, whose services may be engaged from the Home in King Street. In addition there are three midwives in private practice in the Borough, which is therefore well catered for in this respect.

(c) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

For general pathological and other forms of laboratory investigation the medical practitioners of Watford usually rely upon the Peace Memorial Hospital. Certain members of the honorary staff act as pathologists and in addition there is a whole time laboratory assistant.

Diphtheria swabs from the Borough are sent to the Peace Memorial Hospital for examination. Samples of milk are dealt with by the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

(d) LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND LOCAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT WITH DATE OF ADOPTION.

The undermentioned Acts have been adopted in the Borough of Watford :—

- The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889
- The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- The Baths and Wash-houses Acts.
- The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- The Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907 (part).
- The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The following Local Act and Orders are in force in the Borough of Watford :—

- The Watford Urban District Council Act, 1909.

The Borough Council has made bye-laws or regulations for the following matters :—

- New Streets and Buildings.
- The Cleansing of Footways and Pavements.
- Nuisances.
- Common Lodging Houses.
- Slaughter Houses.
- Pleasure Grounds.
- Bathing Place.
- Houses Let in Lodgings.
- Offensive Trades.
- Water Supply.
- Commons.
- Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.
- Keeping of Poultry.
- Dogs (fouling of public footways).
- Smoke Abatement.

(e) MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The Herts. County Council is the supervising authority for the inspection of maternity and nursing homes. Watford is fairly well supplied with such institutions. The new Maternity Home of the Herts. County Nursing Association situated in King Street and for the use of cases in Watford and District was opened in 1931. It has 22 beds and is well equipped in every way. There is no doubt that this institution is greatly appreciated by the mothers of the Borough. The Home contains two wards of eight beds each, five single beds, and one ward for isolation purposes. During the last year 399 cases were admitted. In connection with the Maternity Home there is an Ante-Natal Centre, at which 400 expectant mothers attended in 1934, making 2,329 attendances.

(f) MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Following the report on Maternal Mortality by Dr. Janet Campbell in 1924, increased interest has been taken in this matter. In 1928 in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health, the Committee on Maternal Mortality drew up an Inquiry Form for the investigation of maternal deaths which was circulated to Local Authorities to be used in inquiries by the Medical Officer of Health.

Since it was issued this Inquiry Form has been in use in connection with all maternal deaths occurring in this Borough, reports on each case having been sent up to the Ministry.

It should be stated that for cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia in the Borough of Watford, Mr. John Ellison, F.R.C.S.E. acts as specialist when required, and that his services are available to assist practitioners when necessary. The Hertfordshire County Council is responsible for this specialist service.

It is unfortunate that one has to report a rise in the Maternal Mortality Rate for Watford for the year 1934 to 7·06 as compared with that for the whole country of 4·60 per 1,000 births.

Altogether there were six maternal deaths during the last year, three being due to puerperal sepsis and three to other puerperal causes. The chief factor in this increase of maternal mortality was the occurrence of an unusual number of complicated cases. Also it must be remembered that in dealing with a rate in which a small number of cases is involved, a comparatively small increase in the number of cases causes a large fluctuation in the rate concerned. Of the deaths which occurred, five were in institutions and one at home. This is due to the fact that difficult cases are frequently sent to institutions instead of being nursed at home.

(g) **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

These are the same as in the previous year. In addition to Motor Ambulances in use at the Isolation Hospital for removal of infectious cases, there are also the Corporation Ambulances provided in co-operation with the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

(h) **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

These are the same as in previous years, with the addition of the "Toddlers' Clinic," which is referred to under the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare. A full list of these has been given in previous Annual Reports.

III. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water Supply.

The Water Supply of the Borough is obtained from deep wells and is moderately hard.

Samples are analysed by Messrs. Beale and Suckling of the Counties Public Health Laboratories at regular intervals.

The following very satisfactory report is that of a sample of water received by the analysts on November 14th, 1934.

Appearance	...	...	...	Clear and bright.
Colour	...	...	...	Normal.
Odour	...	...	...	Nil.
Reaction pH	...	...	...	Neutral 7·8
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	...	—
Electric Conductivity at 20° C.	...	...	...	350.
Total Solids, 180° C.	...	...	...	23·0.
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	2·7.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	0·92.
Nitrites	...	...	...	Absent.
Hardness :—				
Permanent...	...	...	...	9·5.
Temporary	...	...	...	4·5.
Total	...	...	...	14·0.
Metals	...	...	...	Absent.
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0·0008.
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0·0004.
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°				
C.	...	...	...	0·0100.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

No. of bacteria per c.c. :—

On Gelatine in 3 days at 20° C.	6
On Agar in 24 hrs. at 37° C.	2
The Bacillus Coli	... Absent in 100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii (B. Enteritidis	
Sporogenes)	... Absent in 100 c.c.

REPORT.

This is a clear and bright water of normal colour and neutral reaction. It is of moderate hardness, free from excess of saline matter and contains no metallic impurity.

The water is of a very high degree of organic and bacterial purity and is pure and wholesome and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) JOHN F. BEALE
for DRs. BEALE AND SUCKLING.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION.

I am indebted to Mr. S. Jump, Senior Sanitary Inspector, for the following table which is a copy of particulars which have to be supplied to the Ministry of Health each year, showing full details of cost, etc., of this service. The particulars, however, relate to the twelve months ending 31st March, 1934.

Item.	Particulars.	I.—Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		II.—Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded		TOTAL, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded	
		Included (3)	Excluded (4)	Included (5)	Excluded (6)	Included (7)	Excluded (8)
(1)	(2)						
A	REVENUE A/c						
B	Gross Expenditure	£ 5,822	£ 5,389	£ 4,055	£ 4,055	£ 9,877	£ 9,444
B	Gross Income ...	471	471	1,549	1,549	2,020	2,020
C	Net Cost ...	5,351	4,918	2,506	2,506	7,857	7,424
D	UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
D	Gross expenditure, per ton ...	9 4·1	8 7·7	6 6·0	6 6·0	15 10·1	15 1·7
E	Gross income, per ton ...	0 9·1	0 9·1	2 5·8	2 5·8	3 2·9	3 2·9
F	Net cost, per ton	8 6·0	7 10·6	4 0·2	4 0·2	12 7·2	11 10·8
G	Net cost, per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected ...	£ s. d. 356 14 8	£ s. d. 327 17 4	£ s. d. 167 1 4	£ s. d. 167 1 4	£ s. d. 523 16 0	£ s. d. 494 18 8
H	Net cost, per 1,000 population ...	£ s. d. 93 5 4	£ s. d. 85 14 6	£ s. d. 43 13 8	£ s. d. 43 13 8	£ s. d. 136 19 0	£ s. d. 129 8 2
J	RATE POUNDAGE						
J	Net cost; equivalent rate in the £	2·820	2·592	1·321	1·321	4·141	3·913
K	Percentage of J to total rates in the £ ...	2·203%	2·025%	1·032%	1·032%	3·235%	3·057%

1. Total refuse collected (in tons) ...	12,470	5. Number of Houses and premises	15,000
2. Population, Midsummer, 1933 ...	57,370	6. Rateable Value ...	£466,801
3. Area (Statute acres) ...	3,247	7. Product of a penny rate ...	£1897·1012
4. Weight (in cwt.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	11·9	8. Total rates in the £ ...	10s. 8d.

9. Method of collection :—	Number of vehicles	Percentage of refuse collected
Horse Vehicles ...	1	5%
Mechanical vehicles ...	8	95%
Container system (combination of mechanical and horse vehicles)	—	—

METHOD OF DISPOSAL :—

Burnt in Meldrum's Destructor.

Average length of haul to disposal ... 1·5 miles.

DISINFECTION, ETC.

Rooms after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	392
" " Consumption	...	...	...	...	...	60
" " Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	20
" for Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	53
School Rooms after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	118
Hospital Wards, etc., Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	6

BEDDING, ETC., DISINFECTED.

Mattresses	...	...	19	Blankets	...	...	211
Beds	...	...	93	Sheets	...	...	162
Pillows	...	...	171	Sundries	...	...	563
Bolsters	...	...	73				

BEDDING, ETC., DESTROYED.

By request of owners.

Beds	...	...	7	Counterpanes	...	...	2
Sundries	...	...	125	Mattresses	...	...	14
Sheets	...	...	7	Pillows	...	...	10
Blankets	...	...	4	Bolsters	...	...	5

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

A bye-law has been adopted in Watford but it has not been necessary to take legal proceedings in any case during the past year.

The bye-law prescribes that the emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes, from any building other than a private dwelling house, shall until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be a nuisance.

Health Education.

Under Section 67 of the Public Health Act, 1925, Local Authorities are permitted to engage in and to incur expenditure on health propaganda. There are various voluntary associations willing to assist in this matter as, e.g., the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, The Health and Cleanliness Council, and the Central Council for Health Education. With regard to the publication of a local issue of the journal "Better Health," this has now been revived. Its republication has been made possible by the action of the printers, Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, who have canvassed the town for advertisements. The publication of this journal may be considered the most valuable form of health propaganda, as in addition to good popular articles which appear therein, local announcements are inserted. This journal is the result of a campaign by the Society of Medical Officers of Health for health propaganda. The object of the journal is not to describe the symptoms of disease, such literature having usually a morbid tendency, but to indicate how the general public may maintain and improve its general health.

IV.—HOUSING.

(a) UNHEALTHY AREAS.

The year opened well in January with the removal of the first families from various insanitary areas—Wells' Yard, New Road, Chapman's Yard, Chater's Yard and Albert Street and other districts.

In February certain demolitions began with Fox Alley, High Street, and Wells' Yard and demolitions continued throughout the year affecting other areas.

The following table shows the areas dealt with, the number of families living in each area, and the number who were re-housed by the Corporation on their estates of Leavesden.

It will be seen that fifteen families did not avail themselves of the Corporation's offer, but found accommodation elsewhere. A hundred and thirty-four families were dealt with and a hundred and eighteen of these families found a home at Leavesden Green. Throughout the whole year 1934 the process of removal of families to the new areas was continued, followed by demolition of the areas affected, which was complete by the end of the year.

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS OF RE-HOUSING SCHEME, 1934.

Area, &c,	No. of Houses.	No. of Families.	Re-housed by Council.	Found other Accom'dat'n
1, 2, 3, New Road ...	16	17	16	1
10 to 22 Chapman's Yard } 4 to 21 New Road } 3 to 13 Chater's Yard } 7 to 10 Albert Street }	16	19	17	2
16 to 19 Red Lion Yard ...	4	4	4	—
34 to 37 Red Lion Yard ...	4	4	3	1
2 to 8 Beechen Grove } 13 Loates Lane ... }	5	6	4	2
1 to 7 Grove Circus } 15 and 17 Beechen Grove }	9	10	10	—
Wells' Yard ...	23	23	20	3
Upper Paddock Road } Van Yean Cottages }	8	8	6	2
43 to 47 Riverside Road } 67 to 81 Riverside Road }	11	11	9	2
Watford Heath ...	3	3	2	1
239 High Street ...	1	2	2	—
1 to 3 Three Tuns Yard ...	2	2	2	—
4 Fox Alley ...	1	1	1	—
5 Fox Alley ...	1	1	1	—
Home Farm Cottage ...	1	1	1	—
Timber Yard Cottage ...	1	1	1	—
Hut, Lea Farm ...	1	1	1	—
Hut, Lea Farm ...	1	1	1	—
9 Wright's Buildings ...	1	1 (still occupied)	—	—
14 Watford Fields ...	1	1	1	—
	<u>125</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>15</u>

With regard to individual unfit houses, which were eleven in number, it is interesting to note that three of these were satisfactorily altered and reconditioned (3, 4 and 5 Fox Alley). Of the remainder six were demolished and for the others undertakings were given not to re-let for human habitation. They were altered in such a manner as to render them unsuitable as dwellinghouses in the future.

In February, 1934, at 246 High Street, the owner undertook not to use the basement rooms for sleeping purposes, and in October a similar undertaking was given not to re-let for human habitation the shop and premises at 234 High Street. In April the following clearance areas were considered and scheduled as insanitary areas:—1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Wright's Buildings, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Crown Terrace, 9, 11 and 13 Water Lane.

A subsequent Ministry of Health enquiry confirmed the orders in each of these cases. In 1935 these houses were still in occupation owing to the fact that new Corporation houses were not ready for the tenants. For particulars of houses demolished during the period 1924–28, which were 152 in number, reference should be made to last year's Report. The last two years have been a time of great activity with regard to dealing with unfit houses, as no fewer than 200 have been dealt with during this period. Further particulars about this matter, concerning the earlier stage of proceedings in scheduling and demolition will also be found in last year's Report.

With regard to re-housing tenants from the recently condemned areas—Wright's Buildings, Crown Terrace and Water Lane, a scheme for building sixteen flats and four cottages has been sanctioned and is being proceeded with. There is also a proposal for erecting forty-four more cottages in Riverside Road for re-housing.

(b) **SCHEMES TO RELIEVE SHORTAGE.**

The active part played by the Borough of Watford in municipal housing has been referred to in previous reports. When, however, so much has been done there is always a list of families who desire a Corporation house. Mr. Pickering's list still has the names of 500 families who, for various reasons, require a Corporation house. Some of these are without a house, and others seek to better their present accommodation by making this change. With regard to future prospects of more Corporation houses, at the time of writing this Report (April, 1935) there is a proposal to erect more houses at Leavesden Green for dealing with shortage. There is land available in this district for about 230 more houses.

(c) CORPORATION HOUSING SCHEMES COMPLETED.

(At the end of the year 1934).

The list of houses given below includes not only those erected to relieve shortage, but also houses built for the re-housing of tenants from insanitary areas which have been demolished.

LIST OF HOUSES OWNED BY CORPORATION.**ASSISTED SCHEMES. 1919 ACT (Total 953).**

Harebreaks (G. Brightman and Son)	...	...	...	...	828
Harebreaks (Garden Cities Co.)	...	...	...	...	47
Sidney Road ...	...	...	...	...	28
Rickmansworth Road	...	...	...	...	10
Rose Gardens	...	...	...	...	40

PRE-1919 SCHEME

Willow Lane	22
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

1923 ACT SCHEME.

Rookery Road	40
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

1924 ACT SCHEME (Total 326).

Wiggenhall Hall Estate	...	...	...	...	*122
Harebreaks (Gammons Farm Estate)	...	...	...	...	124
Eastbury Road (Thorpe Crescent)...	...	...	...	...	80

TENANT PURCHASE SCHEMES (Total 112).

Leggatts Way	...	...	...	...	16
Harebreaks	...	...	...	...	54
Blackwell Drive	...	...	...	...	24
Eastbury Road	...	...	...	...	18

TOTAL ... 1,453

*Includes 114 houses built for re-housing schemes.

In addition to the above list of 1,453 houses, which were completed at the end of 1933, there were also in course of construction during this year, 100 houses for shortage at Leavesden Green, 18 for shortage at Harebreaks (Elm Grove), and 130 for re-housing at Leavesden Green. These schemes are now completed and there is a **grand total of 1,701 houses owned by the Corporation**, as shown below:—

Total number completed at end of 1933	...	...	...	1,453
Number completed for Shortage in 1934	...	...	...	130
Number completed for Re-housing in 1934	...	...	...	118
TOTAL (at end of 1934)				1,701

ADVANCES FOR HOUSE PURCHASE.

Much has been done by the Corporation in assisting private enterprise by means of loans. Mr. J. Ginger, the Borough Treasurer, reported to the Housing Committee on April 3rd, 1934, that the position with regard to advances to the 1st April, 1934, for purpose of acquiring houses, was as follows :—

	Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts 1899-1923		Housing Act 1925 Section 92		TOTAL.	
	No.	Amt. £	No.	Amt. £	No.	Amt. £
Amount Offered ...	1,262	741,920	155	117,200	1,417	859,120
Amount Advanced...	1,247	732,210	155	117,200	1,402	849,410
Amount Repaid ...	—	200,033	—	58,080	—	258,113
Amount Outstanding	—	<u>£532,177</u>	—	<u>£59,120</u>	—	<u>£591,297</u>

(d) HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	648
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority	248
(ii) By other bodies or persons	Nil

I. INSPECTION OF DWELLING - HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	638
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,355
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	260
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	649
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	16
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	523

II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 487

III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 1
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By owners Nil
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners ... Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- 1.—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By owners Nil
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners ... Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 118

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

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

V. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The following tabulated statement (required by the Secretary of State) gives details of inspections, etc.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Inspections. (2)	Number of Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	116	41	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	161	57	—
Workplaces Other than Outworkers' premises	10	6	—
Total	<u>287</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>—</u>

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prose- cutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Reme- died. (3)	Referred to H.M. In- spector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	82	82	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	16	16	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>104</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

VI. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK.

There are 3 cowsheds in occupation in the Borough and in these sheds there are 55 cows kept, the milk from which is used in the district. Besides these there are no less than 58 different milk supplies produced in other districts which come into the Borough.

During the year 116 samples of milk have been taken and these have been examined by Drs. Beale and Suckling for tuberculosis, etc. The following table shows the result of these examinations:—

Number of Samples ...	...	116
„ found satisfactory ...	...	93, or 80·17 per cent.
„ „ with tubercle bacilli	...	2, or 1·72 per cent.
„ „ with blood or pus cells	...	21, or 18·10 per cent.

In all cases where the samples were not satisfactory the Authority for the district in which the milk was produced was communicated with, and each case was dealt with by the Authority responsible.

In addition to these samples, in accordance with the Ministry's instructions, systematic samples have been taken of "Certified" and "Grade A" (T.T.) milk, in certain cases.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.—Under this Order there are four licensed vendors of Grade A (T.T.) milk, but there are no producers in the Borough of milk under special designations. There is no licensed apparatus in the Borough for the pasteurisation of milk, although this process is partially and unofficially carried out in connection with some of the milk sold in the Borough.

There is evidence that the amount of milk sold under special designations is increasing and this is undoubtedly a satisfactory development.

(b) MEAT.

Watford is an important centre for the slaughter of animals, and the Kosher method is practised at one large slaughter house in the town. A full-time officer is engaged in food inspection, the greater part of his time being employed in connection with duties at the slaughter houses.

The following is a tabular statement of the number of slaughter houses in the town:—

		In 1920		In January, 1930		In December, 1934
Registered	...	6	...	6	...	5
Licensed	...	5	...	5	...	4
		—		—		—
Total	...	11		11		9
		—		—		—

1934.

FOOD INSPECTION.**Total number of Animals examined.**

Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
2,868	12,365	12,682	3,517

Condemned and Destroyed.

1,676 st. English Beef.

161 st. Imported Beef.

3 st. English Mutton.

46 st. Pork.

8 st. Frozen Mutton.

4 st. Veal.

63 Beasts and all Organs (Weight, 4,277 st.)

21 Calves and all Organs.

206 Beasts' Lungs.

166 „ Livers.

172 „ Heads.

172 „ Tongues.

98 „ Other Organs.

173 Cows' Udders.

8 Sheep and all Organs (Weight 56 st.)

165 Sheep's Plucks.

72 „ Kidneys (frozen).

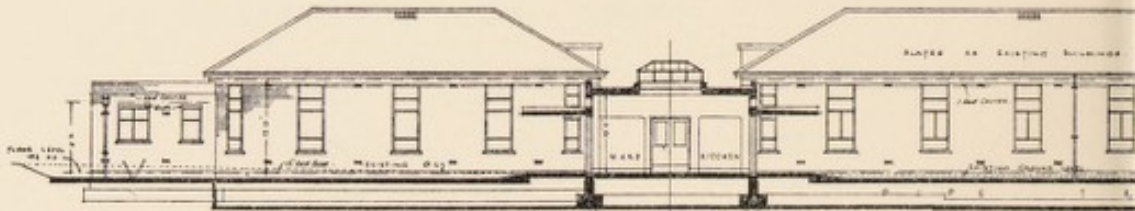
12 „ Heads.

67 Pigs and all Organs (Weight 845 st.)

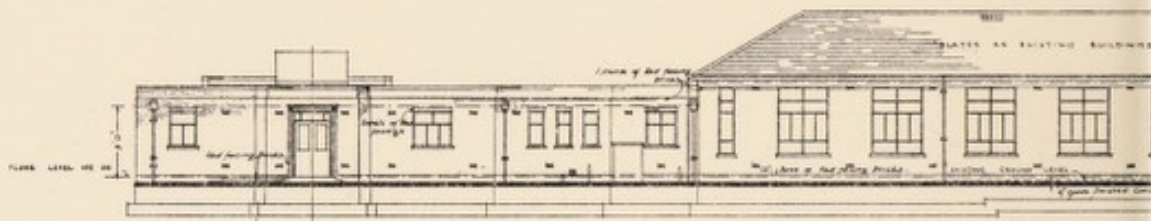
161 „ Heads.

225 „ Plucks.

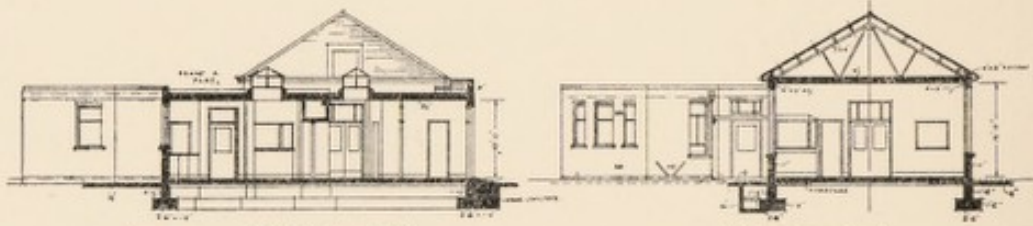
11 st. Haddocks.



NORTH ELEVATION DEVELOPED and SECTION THRO' WARD KITCHEN

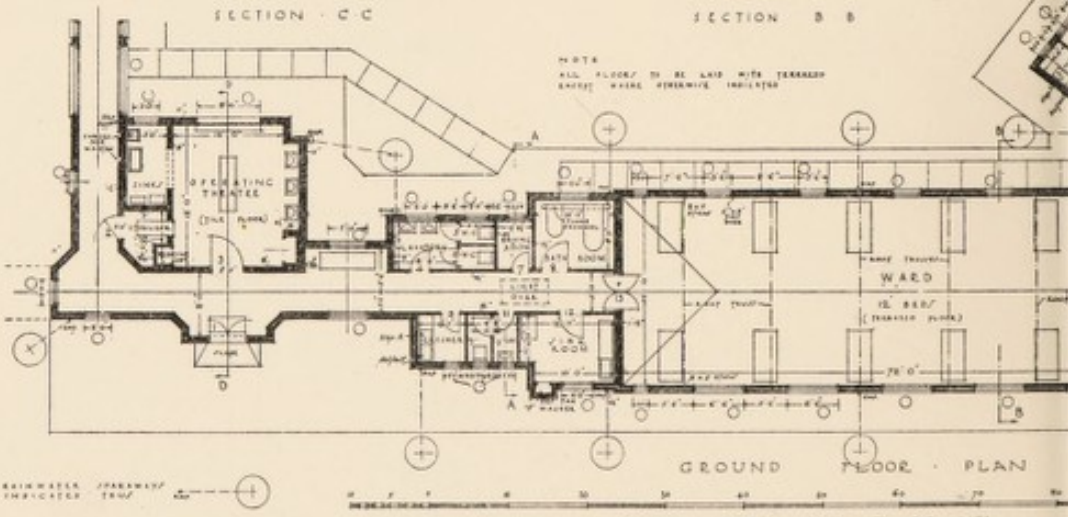


SOUTH ELEVATION DEVELOPED



SECTION C-C

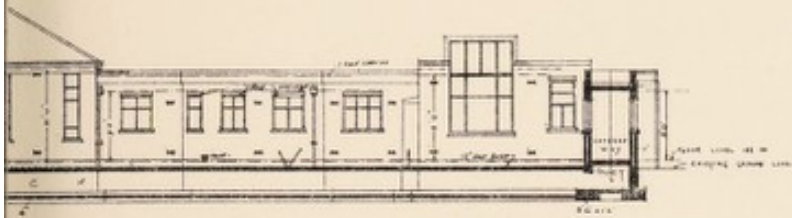
SECTION B-B



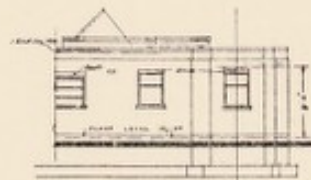
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

DRAWING NO 490
DATE AUGUST 1934

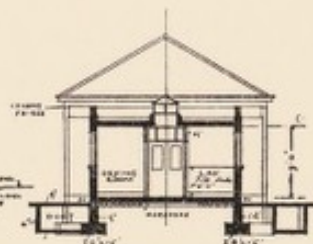
WATFORD · JOINT · ISOLATION



OPERATING - BLOCK

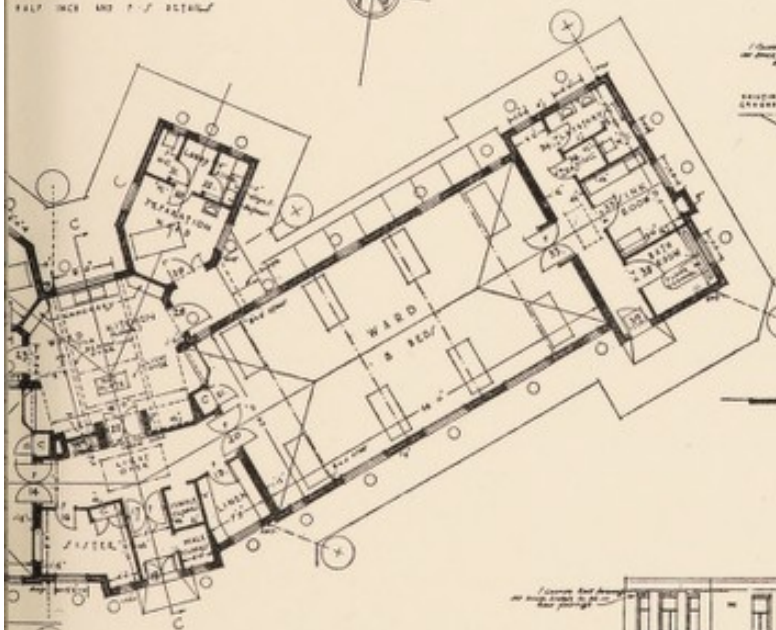


EAST - ELEVATION

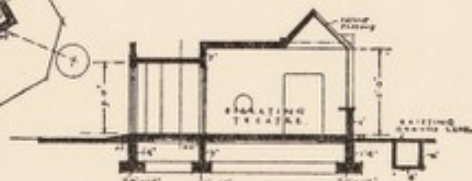


SECTION - A - A

NOTATIONS FOR SETTING OUT
NEW FROM THE ACTUAL WORK
HALF INCH AND 1/4" SCALES



EAST - ELEVATION



SECTION - D - D



NORTH - ELEVATION - of - SEPARATION - WARD

HOSPITAL - NEW - DIPHTHERIA - BLOCK.

W. B. HODDAY, F.R.C.S. &c.
OF PAINE & HODDAY ARCHT.
2, MILLBANK HOUSE
WESMINSTER, S.W. 1

10 st. Cod.

8 st. Skate.

10 st. Catfish.

7 st. Herrings.

16 st. Mixed Fish.

4 Boxes Kippers.

7 st. Fish Fillets.

134 Tins Corned Beef.

47 Tins various Fruits.

91 Rabbits.

17 Tins frozen Lambs' Livers.

4 Tins Ox Tongues.

3 Tin Asparagus.

16 Tins Ham.

12 Bags Potatoes.

12 Tins Salmon.

66 Tins Milk.

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOUS DISEASES IN ANIMALS EXAMINED,
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1934.

Kind of Animal.	Number Examined.	Of which were Tuberculous.	Heads	Thorax.			Abdomen.								Udders	Entire Carcases Condemned owing to Tuberculosis.
				Lungs	Hearts and Pericardii	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes	Mesenteries		
Beasts	2,868	{ 5 Bulls 149 Cows 17 Heifers 32 Bullocks ----- 203	170	179	63	117	100	62	54	59	60	33	60	60	49	1 Bull 52 Cows 5 Heifers 2 Bullocks ----- 60
Sheep	12,365	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Pigs	12,682	228	186	182	21	29	37	19	20	21	21	5	21	21	8	21 Pigs
Calves	3,517	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1 Calf
Totals	31,432	433	358	363	85	148	138	82	75	81	82	38	82	82	57	82

VII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.—This disease was prevalent throughout the whole district in 1934. Two hundred and twenty-five cases were admitted to hospital out of the two hundred and forty which occurred in the Borough. In addition the Joint Isolation Hospital also admitted a hundred cases from the districts of the other authorities constituting the Joint Board.

In the Borough the greatest incidence occurred since 1907 when 254 cases occurred. Fortunately it was a comparatively mild outbreak which caused one death, as compared with five deaths in 1907.

PREVALENCE OF SCARLET FEVER IN WATFORD.

since 1892.

Year	Total number Scarlet Fever cases notified	Attack rate per 1,000	Number cases sent to Hospital	Number of deaths
1892	52	2.5	No Record	—
1893	364	18.0	268	7
1894	60	2.9	No Record	1
1895	66	3.0	64	3
1896	44	1.5	38	—
1897	46	1.8	41	—
1898	33	1.3	31	2
1899	190	7.0	No Record	4
1900	150	5.4	136	—
1901	130	3.9	119	3
1902	264	8.8	231	1
1903	155	5.0	130	2
1904	220	7.0	198	4
1905	117	3.4	98	—
1906	197	5.6	175	7
1907	254	7.0	225	5
1908	92	2.5	82	2
1909	121	2.8	106	—
1910	120	3.0	110	2
1911	102	2.4	93	1
1912	80	1.9	61	2
1913	58	1.4	58	—
1914	116	2.8	92	1
1915	100	2.3	94	2
1916	74	1.7	70	No Record
1917	26	0.6	26	—
1918	25	0.6	23	—
1919	164	4.0	138	—
1920	213	4.7	173	1
1921	181	4.0	149	—
1922	64	1.4	50	—
1923	35	0.7	29	1
1924	24	0.5	20	—
1925	149	3.0	131	None
1926	183	3.6	147	1
1927	91	1.7	79	2
1928	183	3.3	152	1
1929	190	3.4	151	1
1930	118	2.1	103	1
1931	64	1.1	52	None
1932	45	0.7	41	None
1933	89	1.5	83	2
1934	240	3.9	225	1

DIPHTHERIA.—Fortunately Watford is not a town where there is usually a large incidence of cases of diphtheria, and only 28 cases occurred during the last year, as compared with 20 in 1933, 61 in 1932, and 94 in 1931. Two deaths occurred from this disease in 1934.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Only one case of enteric fever was notified during the year 1934.

ERYSIPELAS.—Twenty-five cases were notified as compared with six in the previous year and seventeen in 1932.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.—Twelve cases were notified, eight being mild cases described as puerperal pyrexia and four being notified as puerperal fever. Three deaths occurred from puerperal sepsis.

CHICKEN POX AND MEASLES are not notifiable diseases in this Borough.

PNEUMONIA (which includes primary pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia).—Twenty-four cases were notified. This notification is of some value at times when influenza is prevalent, in order to show the extent of the epidemic, and also the number of serious cases.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.—The usual seasonal occurrence of these diseases resulted in one death from whooping cough, and two from measles.

INFLUENZA.—Fortunately influenza was less prevalent than in the previous year. There were six deaths from influenza in 1934 compared with thirty-two in 1933.

VENEREAL DISEASES are dealt with by the County Council. No treatment centres have been established in the County owing to facilities for treatment which are easily available in London. Cases of this disease occasionally present themselves at the Public Health Offices, and are directed to obtain treatment at one of the London hospitals. In certain necessitous cases, who were unable to afford the fares to London, the County Council has, from time to time, defrayed this expense in order to assist the obtaining of treatment.

TABLE E shows that one case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified.

TABLE E.—OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	Cases			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	At Hospital				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	One	One	Nil	One	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE F shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified and the number of deaths from this disease.

TABLE F.—TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5	5	6	3	1	1	1	—	—
10	4	5	1	1	—	2	—	—
15	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1
20	5	13	1	3	—	6	—	—
25	11	10	2	5	5	5	1	—
35	8	4	—	1	3	3	—	1
45	14	2	1	—	2	1	—	—
55	9	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
65 and upwards	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	58	45	9	11	19	20	1	2

Of the 42 cases who died from tuberculosis, 36 were notified and 6 un-notified

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925, AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62. It was not found necessary to take action under the powers given by either of these. There are only three cowsheds in the Borough and none of these employ workers suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. With regard to compulsory removal to hospital of persons in an infectious state suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, up to the present time no cases have arisen where removal was so urgent as to justify the exercise of compulsion.

VISITS TO TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.—These are paid by the Health Visitors of the Borough. The object of the visit is chiefly to ensure that precautions against infections are taken, to advise about general care of the health, and to ascertain whether home and sanitary conditions are satisfactory. During the year 367 visits of this nature were paid. There are several shelters in use by patients in the Borough.

VIII. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

This is a scheme which has expanded gradually with the growth of the Borough and in accordance with local requirements. The first Health Visitor was appointed in 1910, and this was followed in 1913 by a second appointment, a third Health Visitor being appointed in 1930, together with a clerk for Maternity and Child Welfare work. For many years there was only one Centre which was held in the Hut at 1 St. Albans Road, but this became very overcrowded owing to attendance of mothers, not only from all parts of the Borough, but also from the villages around Watford. A demand arose for a Centre at Oxhey, and in response a Centre was opened in April, 1930, at the Church Hall, Elfrida Road. This was subsequently removed to the Council's premises at Wiggshall. In 1931 a new Centre was opened for North Watford at the Wesleyan Schoolroom, and is well attended.

During the next year it will be necessary to consider the appointment of a fourth Health Visitor on account of the new areas to be added to the Borough on April 1st, 1935.

It will also be necessary to open another centre in North Watford.

(a) STATISTICS.

The following three tables give statistics of the work, including that of previous years for the sake of comparison:—

I. Visits by Health Visitors.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
First visits ...	877	683	750	723	785	689	826
Re-visits ...	2597	2855	3094	3155	3088	3036	3278
Visits 1-5 years ...	990	1075	2145	2062	1283	1555	2020
Ante-natal ...	106	120	319	285	218	223	240
Tuberculosis, Dental visits, etc. ...	495	455	538	545	382	354	417
Total visits paid ...	5065	5088	6846	6770	5756	5857	6781

II. Attendances at the Centres.

Centre.	Weighings.	Consultations.	Number of Infants on Books.	New Cases Examined.
The Hut ...	33,93	821	442	158
Elfrida Road ...	3,344	835	306	162
North Watford...	4,002	894	429	246
Totals...	11,739	2,550	1,177	566

III. Other Statistics.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Ante-natal clinic:—</i>							
Mothers attending ...	279	282	257	264	231	200	220
Total attendances ...	777	832	809	848	768	568	767
<i>Dental Clinic:—</i>							
Ante-natal cases ...	30	29	43	34	31	36	34
Nursing mothers ...	62	57	56	80	76	55	50
Children ...	45	69	68	76	82	115	135
<i>School for Mothers:—</i>							
Attendances ...	639	573	542	504	400	368	460
<i>Orthopædic Centre:—</i>							
Cases referred for treatment ...	58	45	34	63	63	73	100
<i>Free Milk:—</i>							
Number of Cases ...	69	82	87	109	114	112	107

ATTENDANCES OF INFANTS FROM OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.—One hundred and eighty-six children were brought to the various centres from places outside the Borough, such as Croxley Green, Rickmansworth, King's Langley, Abbot's Langley, Bushey, Aldenham, Bricket Wood, Elstree, etc. Such cases are at liberty to attend if the parents wish it, and a small grant is available from the County Council funds in respect of such attendances. There were 799 attendances on the part of the 186 cases mentioned. The above figures include 30 children attending the Dental Clinic, thirty-nine at the Toddlers' Clinic and twenty-three Ante-natal cases.

(b) RED CROSS ORTHOPÆDIC CENTRE.

Mr. S. L. Higgs, F.R.C.S., attends as consultant at the Centre which is now held in Queen's Road. A large number of cases are referred each year from the Infant Welfare Centre. A block grant of £40 per annum is given by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee towards the cost of treatment, and a further grant for splints. In addition, cases referred for treatment at the Orthopædic Hospital are also assisted. Particulars of the number of cases referred to the orthopædic centre since its opening will be found in the table of statistics at the beginning of this section of the report. The following is a list of 100 cases referred this year and the treatment given, with the exception of two cases where it was only necessary to give advice.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE CASES FOR 1934.

WATFORD.

The following particulars have been supplied by Miss M. Kirby.

Knock Knees	...	...	...	...	53
Bow Legs	...	...	...	...	13
Congenital Club Feet	...	...	...	...	11
Flat Foot	...	...	...	...	8
Congenital Wry Neck	...	...	...	...	3
Spastic Paralysis	...	...	...	...	1
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	...	2
Birth Palsy	...	...	...	...	—
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	9
					—
					100
					—
Splints ordered	...	...	...	...	14
Alterations to Boots and Shoes	...	...	...	...	60
Valgus Insoles	...	...	...	...	20
Operations	...	...	...	...	1
X-ray	...	...	...	...	3
Advice only...	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					100
					—

It is very satisfactory that the Red Cross Clinic has now secured permanent premises on a site at the rear of the County Council Clinic in Queen's Road and with an entrance in Grosvenor Road. The great importance of the work carried on in these premises is very obvious, not only to the general population of the district, but particularly in respect of infants and school children.

With regard to the cases sent from the Infant Welfare Centres, it is far easier to deal with them in infancy than at a later stage in life. With early treatment in infancy it is frequently found that a comparatively short course of splinting or manipulation will cure the deformity instead of later on, either operative treatment or a long period of remedial care. There has been an increase in the number of cases sent for treatment by the Infant Welfare Centres this year, 100 cases as compared with 73 the previous year. In addition the Committee has given help in some cases by grants in aid of hospital treatment, and in others by paying for splints and other necessary curative apparatus.

(c) **PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC.**

This is sometimes known as the Toddlers' Clinic, but actually it deals with children between the ages of eighteen months and five years. The Medical Officer—Dr. Margaret Ward—reports as follows:

**REPORT ON MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE—1934.**

The Toddlers' Clinic has now completed its second year. During this time 51 sessions were held, 350 new cases were examined, and 158 cases re-examined. Re-examinations included children coming for their second annual examination and those attending at intervals for observation. The attendance has been satisfactory and many of the mothers seem to appreciate the fact that their children can be kept under medical supervision when necessary even though they may not be needing actual treatment.

The figures given in the accompanying table refer to new cases.

The standard of nutrition, muscularity, clothing and cleanliness appeared to be good on the whole. As regards nose and throat condition 21 per cent. had enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and 25 per cent. had enlarged cervical or tonsillar glands. Dental defects again provided a large number, namely, 25 per cent. Many cases were brought to the Clinic simply for this reason. This figure is slightly in excess of last year's but may be due to the fact that more advantage is being taken of the facilities provided for dental treatment. A moderate number of children were anaemic, namely, 9·7 per cent. There was one case of congenital heart disease and 26 of functional.

Under the heading of nervous system a fairly large number of children showed minor retardation in some form often in a very slight degree. Those exhibiting "behaviour symptoms" were again numerous. These showed various forms of nervous trouble such as excitability, restlessness, temper tantrums, fear of the dark or of being left alone, fear of meeting strange people or irritability after some recent illness. Under a separate heading are given those children who were getting insufficient sleep and these cases generally showed some nervous symptoms. On the whole most of the small children appear to be put to bed in good time, except in the summer when bedtime is far too late. Another fact to be deplored is the omission of the daily sleep or rest at a very early age. Many quite young children are allowed to run about all day without resting and are consequently over excited and difficult to manage.

It will be noted that there were only two cases of active rickets. This small number is partly due to the fact that most cases would occur at an earlier age and would receive treatment before the children began to attend this Clinic.

There were 16 cases of enuresis which were due to various causes, such as nervous trouble, general debility and errors in diet. Several of the cases observed during the year showed marked improvement.

There were many cases of minor deformities, most of whom received orthopædic treatment.

The percentage of vaccinated children was 23, which was slightly higher than the previous year.

MARGARET WARD,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

The following table gives the list of defects found. It will be seen that the total number of attendances for the year was 1,656.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF TODDLERS, 1934.

Disease, Defect or condition	Total
Nutrition:	
(a) Good	220
(b) Fair	96
(c) Poor	34
Muscular Tone:	
(a) Good	276
(b) Fair	47
(c) Poor	27
Clothing and Footgear:	
(a) Satisfactory	337
(b) Unsatisfactory	13
Cleanliness:	
(a) Good	325
(b) Fair	18
(c) Dirty	7
Skin:	
Minor Skin conditions	34
Eye:	
Squint	11
Other Conditions	6
Ear:	
Otorrhoea	11
Nose and Throat:	
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	73
Enlarged Glands	90
Teeth:	
Caries	90

Disease, Defect or condition	Total
Heart and Circulation:	
(a) Functional Heart Disease	26
(b) Organic Heart Disease... ..	1
Anaemia	34
Lungs:	
Bronchial Catarrh	6
Bronchitis	2
Asthma	1
Nervous System:	
Minor Retardation	51
Behaviour Symptoms	68
Mental Deficiency	2
Spastic Paralysis	1
Infantile Paralysis	1
Alimentary System:	
Poor Appetite	37
Constipation	23
Threadworms	7
Genito-Urinary System:	
Enuresis	16
Minor Conditions	6
Rickets:	
Active	2
Healed	11
Deformities:	
Genu Valgum	51
Genu Varum... ..	12
Flat Feet	5
Cleft Palate	1
Spina Bifida Occulta	1
Minor Defects	37
Insufficient Sleep	15
Vaccination	80
Children who had not attended a clinic before ...	90
Cases from outside the Borough of Watford ...	39
New Cases	350
(a) Girls	168
(b) Boys	182
Re-examinations	158
Total Examinations... ..	508
Total Attendances	1,656

(d) THE ANTE-NATAL CENTRE.

Dr. Winifred Piggott reports as follows:—

This year, 1934, the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic have been well maintained. Two hundred and twenty-one mothers have come up for examination with an average attendance of 3·5 per mother.

We have instituted a system of giving each patient a definite date for her next examination and a record of these appointments is kept at the clinic. If a mother fails to keep her appointment, Miss Hammond arranges for her to be visited during the week so that the reason of her absence may be ascertained and so that she may be given another appointment if required. The following up of the absentee mothers is very important as a patient will fail to attend exactly because she is feeling ill, and yet will not on her own initiative get other medical advice.

The Committee has also sanctioned a Post-Natal Clinic on the second Monday in each month. We hope that the mothers will come up with their babies six or eight weeks after their confinement, so that they may be examined to see if involution has been satisfactory. We shall also be able to keep a record of the confinement itself according to the mother's and midwife's report and verify the prognosis made during the ante-natal examinations.

I hope, therefore, that next year I shall be able to give a more detailed and interesting report of our results.

WINIFRED PIGGOTT, M.B., B.S.

(e) DENTAL REPORT, 1934.**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.**

I am indebted to Dr. S. Fisk for the following report:—

The following table shows the number of cases treated:—

Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	...	50
Ante-Natal Mothers...	...	...	...	...	34
Children under 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	135
					<hr/>
	TOTAL	...	...	...	219
					<hr/>

Total attendance, 241; Sessions, 18.

Only those cases referred by Medical Officers pass through the Dental Clinic and, of course, it is difficult to judge the condition of the teeth of the mothers and children (under 5) as a whole. Patients seen by me have, for the most part, bad teeth, and consist mainly of those requiring urgent treatment, pain and ill-health being the usual causes which bring the patients along. The mothers seem to have little idea of any prophylactic measures to prevent decay in their own or their children's teeth.

It is, of course, unnecessary to impress on Medical Officers the importance of ante-natal treatment from the dental point of view, but one or two observations may not be out of place.

Special attention is required during pregnancy because the teeth are much more likely to decay and the gums to become spongy.

Another important factor is that the milk teeth of the child are calcified during intra-uterine life. During this period plenty of butter, milk, green vegetables and fruits should be included in the diet.

For the young child, as soon as the teeth appear, mouth hygiene is most important and the avoidance of sticky, starchy foods between or at the end of meals should be avoided. "Sweets" and biscuits given in bed are most harmful.

Up to fifteen months, a little orange juice with small doses of cod liver oil should be beneficial. Later on, crusts, vegetables and fruits should be given.

When the child goes to school regular dental inspection and treatment are carried out provided the parents are agreeable.

The next difficulty is to bridge over the school-leaving age and the entry on insurance.

There is no national scheme for this. An experiment, however, has been begun at Chiswick, but as the scheme has only been working for a short while, it is impossible to express a considered opinion about it.

S. FISK, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.

The scheme mentioned in Dr. Fisk's report is one of after-care. It appears that the children on leaving school are presented with a Certificate of Dental Fitness, in cases where the condition of their teeth warrants this. Eighty-three per cent. of the children who left the schools in Chiswick at the age of 14 years and upwards qualified in this way, and then enrolled themselves in the scheme. They were then encouraged to present themselves for dental inspection once a month, and were given the necessary treatment by a panel of local dental practitioners for a sum of 5s. per annum. The scheme is known as "The Brentford and Chiswick Scheme for the Dental Inspection and Treatment of Approved Past Pupils." It appears to be a good solution of a difficult problem.

BENEVOLENT FUND, 1934.

Miss Hammond reports as follows:—

This fund is raised by small donations from mothers attending the Clinic, also from the profits on teas provided. In addition money was also raised in connection with a Mothers' Competition. The amount raised during the year, in various ways was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Collected by small donations	2	3	11
Profits from pieces of blankets obtained from Bury, and sold to the Mothers ...	0	15	6
Received from Miss Potter, per tea profits	8	15	0
Raised from the Competition held for Mothers on December 7th, 1934 ...	6	8	6
	<hr/>		
TOTAL AMOUNT ...	£18	2	11
	<hr/>		

This sum was expended chiefly in sending mothers and children to the Convalescent Home, St. Leonards-on-Sea. Twenty-seven children were sent away and four mothers. The amount paid from the fund in sending these away was £10 15s. 6d., and in addition glasses were provided for a toddler attending Moorfields Hospital at a cost of 7s. 10d. Emulsion was provided for children and sums of 8s. and 5s. were given to mothers towards the cost of prams.

The total expenditure was £11 16s. 4d. There is a balance in hand for the coming year of £6 6s. 7d.

Gifts of clothing, woolly garments, toys, etc., were received from the following ladies and others.—

- Lady Caulcutt, pairs of boots, blankets and parcels of groceries to various families.
- Gift of a pram from Harris & Co., Market Street.
- Clothing from Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Harris.
- Vests from Mrs. Arthur King.
- Woollen garments from Miss Beattie, made by girls of Victoria School.
- Woollies from Dr. Ward.
- Thirty garments from the Herts Needlework Guild per Miss James, Nascot Grange.
- Woollies and shawls from the women members of Toc H, per Miss Chaston.

The thanks of the Committee are tendered to the above benefactors for their generosity and kindness, which have been much appreciated by the mothers who have benefited thereby.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The Borough of Watford is now responsible for carrying out this work which was formerly done in connection with the old Poor Law Administration. The following figures have been compiled by Miss Hammond:—

Number of persons on register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	25
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

FOSTER CHILDREN.

Coming under observation during 1934	31
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number on books at the end of the year	38
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(a) 6 were under twelve months.

(b) 32 were over twelve months and under seven years of age.

Number that entered Watford with their foster children	—
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Removed from observation during the year:

(a) Number given up	8
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(b) Died...	1
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(c) Legally adopted	5
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(d) Removed to Institutions	1
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(e) Left Watford with their foster parents	2
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(f) Reached the age of seven	2
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Remaining under observation:

(a) Under twelve months	6
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(b) Over twelve months	32
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

TOTAL	38
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It will be seen from the above figures that the number of children in care of foster mothers in Watford is comparatively small. Miss Hammond reports that generally speaking these children are very well cared for. Most of them are brought regularly to a centre and are thus kept under careful supervision. In addition regular visits are paid to the homes. There is not the least doubt that the co-ordination of this work with that of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Borough was a useful and necessary development. The total number of visits paid in connection with this work during year 1934 was 164.

DENTAL CLINIC.—A dental clinic is held for nursing and expectant mothers and for children under five years of age. The work is steadily increasing and 219 cases received treatment during the past year. Eighteen sessions were held. Five mothers were provided with new dentures, either whole or partial sets, and in two cases part of the cost was paid by the Council.

MILK (MOTHERS' AND CHILDREN'S) ORDER, 1920.

Under this Order free milk has been supplied to 112 cases during the past year. It is usual to supply a pint of milk per day in necessitous cases, the circumstances being carefully investigated by the Health Visitor. In some cases it is found that dried milk is more useful than fresh milk, as the infant in question is sometimes better suited by this arrangement. The milk may be supplied for an ill-nourished infant or nursing mother or for an expectant mother. Below are given the amounts spent on cases for the period from March, 1930, to March, 1934. It was not possible to give more recent particulars of this expenditure.

EXPENDITURE ON FREE MILK.

	Fresh Milk.			Dried Milk.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
March, 1930, to March, 1931 ...	75	0	0	43	5	8	108	5	8
March, 1931, to March, 1932 ...	84	7	1	44	16	0	126	3	1
March, 1932, to March, 1933 ...	93	12	4	46	15	3	140	7	7
March, 1933, to March, 1934 ...	72	8	6	38	3	5	110	11	11

VOLUNTARY WORKERS.—In the scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare much valuable assistance has been rendered by voluntary workers. We have always relied to some extent in past years on this assistance, but at the present time the number of voluntary workers is greater than in the past and their services are available at all three Centres. In addition to helping at the Centres, some of these ladies also serve on the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, many of them devoting a large amount of time to this form of public service. Their presence at the Centres is very helpful and encouraging to the mothers, and one has much pleasure in placing on record this appreciation of their work.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—Under the Notification of Births Acts 1907 and 1915 all births should be notified to the M.O.H. within 36 hours. Persons competent to notify are the parent, the medical attendant or the midwife in attendance. If the birth is not notified in this way some delay may occur, owing to the fact that the information is then obtained through the Registrar of Births, a period of six weeks being allowed for registration.

The following list gives the number of births notified from various sources including 30 still births:—

Notified by:—

(a) Medical Practitioners and Parents ...	159
(b) Midwives	609
(c) Registrar of Births, not having been previously notified	110
	878

IX. MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS, WATFORD AREA, 1934.

The Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of Watford is responsible for medical inspection of the following schools:—

Leggatts Way, Chater, Field, Parkgate Road, Holy Rood Roman Catholic, Beechen Grove Boys, Higher Elementary and Beechen Grove Special, and the following report therefore relates chiefly to these schools. For a fuller account of medical inspection of school children the Annual Report of the County School Medical Officer should be consulted.

The children of these schools constitute about half the total number in the elementary schools of the Borough, the remaining schools in the town being dealt with by Dr. Buchanan.

The following groups of children were inspected:—

- (1) Those children just admitted to school—"entrants."
- (2) Children born in year 1926 known as the "intermediate group."
- (3) The group known as "leavers," in which are included all those children known to be on the point of leaving and those who have not previously been examined.

In all, 1,169 children were examined in the course of routine inspection. Of these 1,169 children, 387 (or 33 per cent.) were found to be suffering from defects which required medical treatment. Altogether the 387 children were suffering from 429 defects, as it is quite common for one child to have two conditions which require treatment, e.g., enlarged tonsils and carious teeth.

TREATMENT OF AILMENTS FOUND.—In the majority of cases, treatment was obtained promptly by parents, on, or shortly after, receiving notification of the defect from the medical inspector.

The following table gives a list of ailments for which parents were advised to obtain treatment either at the hands of their family doctor, or at the Dental Clinic, or in the case of enlarged tonsils, by operative or other treatment by the staff of the Peace Memorial Hospital or their own medical attendant. The results of this procedure are also shown in the table. The figures below refer to cases which were advised to obtain treatment at a clinic or other medical institution.

Disease.	Number of children affected.		Number treated.		Under treatment.	No action taken by parents.	
Carious Teeth ...	244	...	191	...	50	...	3
Tonsils and Adenoids	75	...	66	...	9	...	—
Defective Vision ...	98	...	84	...	14	...	—
Other cases ...	3	...	3	...	—	...	—

Only the chief causes of physical defect are referred to in the above table. In addition advice was given in numerous cases about minor ailments such as anæmia, poor nutrition and functional heart disease. In addition the parents of some of these children consulted their own doctor about these matters, acting on advice received at the inspection.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.—There has been a slight increase in the number of cases of removal on last year's figures, 75 as compared with 66, but in 1931 the number was 82.

Discrimination has been exercised to distinguish between cases of simple hypertrophy of tonsils causing no pathological condition, and cases where operation was necessary to remedy diseased conditions which were present.

Such cases are septic tonsils, which are causing general toxæmia, or considerable enlargement of the cervical lymphatic glands, or tonsils so large that mechanical obstruction to breathing is caused. In addition, there are cases of adenoids causing deafness which must be operated on, and other cases which are complicated by the presence of a chronic nasal or aural discharge. It frequently occurs that enlargement of tonsils is only temporary, and if left for further observation, on later inspection the tonsils will be found to have diminished to the normal size. Such is often the case at the time of an epidemic of influenza or of catarrhal winter "colds." Adenoids, if only at the early stage, may be remedied in some cases by suitable breathing exercises. If, however, nasal breathing is neglected there is a tendency for adenoids to get worse, so that operation may become inevitable.

DEFECTIVE VISION.—In this class of cases, 98 children were dealt with in the last year, as compared with 97 in the previous year. It is highly satisfactory to report that in no case did the parents refuse to obtain treatment for defective sight. In all the cases notified to the parents, the response in obtaining spectacles was satisfactory. This prompt action indicates that the popular view about obtaining spectacles for children has altered for the better during the last fifteen or twenty years. This change of attitude is doubtless partly due to better general education. On the other hand, however, some credit may be claimed for the system of medical inspection itself. The continual reiteration of advice by medical inspectors of schools with reference to the seriousness of this defect for a whole generation, is doubtless having a good effect on the psychology of the parent. Nowadays it is usually sufficient to mention the existence of defective sight in the children and the parents are eager to obtain spectacles. Formerly a very different attitude prevailed and many parents objected strongly to their children wearing glasses, very often on the grounds of personal appearance. Unfortunately there is a certain amount of carelessness in some cases where spectacles are obtained. These are sometimes broken and not renewed, or the wearing of spectacles is discontinued when they are still necessary for the child.

CARIOUS TEETH.—Here, again, the response of the parents has been, on the whole, satisfactory, although in some cases the parent is inclined to argue the case against treatment. If decayed teeth are causing pain, there is little hesitation about obtaining treatment. If, however, the reverse is the case, one sometimes hears the argument that first teeth do not matter, or that they will decay and fall out in due course. There has, however, been a great improvement in the parental attitude on this important matter, but not to the same extent as in the case of visual defects.

MALNUTRITION.—Generally speaking, Watford is a town where malnutrition is not of common occurrence in normal times. The present times of economic difficulty are, however, bound to have an effect on the nutrition of school children, although extreme cases showing loss of weight and marked anæmia are comparatively rare.

On the other hand cases of slight malnutrition are sometimes difficult to detect by medical examination. The head teacher who is constantly in touch with the children, and who also is usually aware of the economic circumstances of the families from which they come, is well able to judge which are the cases who most require this form of nourishment from the administrative point of view.

The provision of milk for consumption at school is a useful adjunct to the child's dietary and is of great value in preventing malnutrition. The reduction in price to a halfpenny per bottle is a great boon to the health of the children concerned.

CLEANLINESS.—Children are inspected with regard to cleanliness at the time of Routine Inspection and also by the School Nurse, who makes regular visits to all the schools for this purpose. During the last year inspections of this kind have been held in various schools on 80 occasions, and in addition re-inspections were held on 165 occasions. Altogether there were 19,537 inspections and re-inspections of children. The value of this work is beyond question. It is found to be most necessary after school holidays, and its continuance ensures a high standard of cleanliness in the schools.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS.—The table of incubation and exclusion periods of the commoner infectious diseases is again printed as an appendix to this report, in the hope that it may prove of use to teachers and others interested in the matter. With regard to disinfection of classrooms, this was carried out on 62 occasions as compared with 52 in 1933 and 51 in 1932, 71 in 1931, and 120 in 1930.

Disinfection is by means of formalin solution with which the classrooms are sprayed. To be of full value, it should always be followed up by thorough cleansing on the part of the caretaker and free ventilation of the premises. The number of disinfections of classrooms per annum is an index of the prevalence of infectious disease in the schools.

BEECHEN GROVE SPECIAL SCHOOL.—In connection with this school, a complete inspection was made towards the end of 1934 of all the children in the school. This was in accordance with a request by the Medical Inspector of the Board of Education that an annual examination of each child should be made, in addition to the routine inspections which are carried out. The examination included an investigation into the mental and physical condition of each child, assistance being rendered by the Head Teacher, particularly in respect of the mental progress of the children. In each case the child was classified according to type. Notes were also made on its progress in the school, and also on physical health and improvement.

This annual examination is necessary and is proving of great value in estimating the progress of each child and also for the better supervision of its physical condition. The results of the inspection are entered on a form provided by the County Council and are retained at the Health Office together with the previous records of annual inspection of each child. The results of these inspections are encouraging as they show very great physical improvements with a certain amount of advance in mental development. Unfortunately, mental development does not keep pace with physical improvement in most cases of mentally defective children.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.—This continues to be uniformly good generally speaking, but there are certain schools in the town at which the system of trough closets is still in use. This is a recognised system of sanitation which has its drawbacks. Although it is capable of being sanitary in use, it is objectionable from an æsthetic point of view, and sometimes the parents are inclined to ascribe illness to the use of apparatus of this kind. Fears on this account are usually groundless, but the abolition of this unpleasant system and the substitution of individual pedestal closets would be a great advantage in various ways.

X. DENTAL TREATMENT

In addition to the School dental work for which the Herts County Council is responsible, there is also a Dental Clinic in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. The following figures, however, for which I am indebted to Mr. C. H. Powell, refer to the work in connection with School children. Statistics relating to the Dental Treatment of Mothers and Infants will be found in the section of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

		Totals for period April, 1921 to Dec. 1934	
Number of children examined at School	... 1,679	... 21,835	
" " with sound dentures	... 640	... 9,032	
Number of cases refused treatment	... ..	
" " failed appointment	... } 196	... 3,426	
Attendances of Dentists :—			
Mr. A. C. Wilson (whole day)	... 43		
Mr. L. Dinnis (half day)	... 41	... 1,980	
Mr. S. F. Fisk (half day)	... 41		
Attendances of children	... 2,636	... 30,821	
Average Attendance—Wednesdays (2 sessions)	36·7		
" " Fridays (morning)	11·1	... 15·7	
" " Fridays (afternoon)	14·3		
Number of children treated with Nitrous Oxide Gas	... 1,073	... 8,659	
Attendances of Dr. Reynolds (Anæsthetist)	... 42	... 351	
Average number treated per attendance	... 25·6	... 24·6	
FILLINGS { 1st Permanent Molar	... 334		
{ Other Permanent Teeth	... 204	... 8,556	
{ Temporary Teeth	... 34		
EXTRACTIONS { Permanent Teeth	... 738	... 5,423	
{ Temporary Teeth	... 3,980	... 38,705	
OTHER OPERATIONS :—			
Scaling, Dressing, etc.	... 102	... 1,115	

DETAILS—PERMANENT TEETH.

FILLINGS.				EXTRACTIONS.			
No. 1	...	...	87	No. 1	...	...	11
2	...	...	58	2	...	...	10
3	...	...	1	3	...	...	9
4	...	...	13	4	...	...	37
5	...	...	13	5	...	...	64
6	...	...	334	6	...	...	578
7	...	...	32	7	...	...	29
8	...	...	—	8	...	...	—
Total			538	Total			738

WATFORD DENTAL TREATMENT CENTRE.

INSPECTION STATISTICS, 1934.

Date.	School.	Dept.	AGES.														Complete.	Requiring Treat- ment.	Totals.
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							
30.1.34	Field.....	I. & J.G.	-	75	52	41	32	30	15	-	-	-	-	93	152	245			
20.2.34	Field.....	J.B.	-	-	34	37	26	25	11	-	-	-	-	52	81	133			
15.5.34	Victoria.....	I. & S.G.	-	39	60	9	-	-	37	51	38	18	109	143	252				
31.5.34	Victoria.....	S.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	54	46	10	67	107	174				
17.7.34	Holy Rood.....	I.B. & C.	1	26	22	20	13	13	13	11	15	2	61	75	136				
13.9.34	St. Andrews.....	I.	-	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	22	33				
13.9.34	Beechen Grove.....	J.M.	-	-	34	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	48	67				
11.10.34	Parkgate Road.....	I. & J.M.	2	82	76	77	24	13	-	-	-	-	95	179	274				
8.11.34	Parkgate Road.....	J.M.	-	-	38	29	29	29	-	-	-	-	34	91	125				
13.12.34	Callow Land.....	J.B.	-	-	54	57	67	62	-	-	-	-	99	141	240				
TOTALS.....			3	247	378	303	191	172	140	116	99	30	640	1,039	1,679				

NUMBER OF CHILDREN TREATED FROM SCHOOLS OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH OF WATFORD.

Bushey ...	...	140	Brought forward ...	251
Croxley Green ...	...	23	Chorleywood ...	11
Rickmansworth ...	...	13	Leavesden ...	10
Mill End ...	...	13	Abbots Langley ...	12
West Hyde ...	...	32	Aldenham ...	4
Sarratt ...	...	20	Bedmond ...	1
Bricket Wood ...	...	10		
Carried forward ...	251	Total ...	289	

XI. WATFORD JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The year under review has proved a very busy one for the hospital. The increased prevalence of scarlet fever which existed at the end of 1933 was continued throughout the greater part of 1934. Diphtheria was less prevalent than scarlet fever, but this disease accounted for 50 cases, and in addition an unusually large number of cases of erysipelas was admitted, some of these cases being very severe.

The number of new cases admitted during the year was 417 which, with the number of cases already in hospital at the beginning of the year made a total of 470 cases dealt with.

A certain number of institutional cases were received from the Borough of Watford, including ten cases of measles. In addition two cases of enteric fever were admitted from St. Albans and seven cases from the Cell Barnes Institution.

During the next year it is hoped that the additional accommodation which is now being provided will become available, as the extra beds are urgently needed. When the new buildings are completed the hospital will be adequately equipped to deal with almost any contingency which may arise. There will be more accommodation available for non-notifiable infectious diseases, better accommodation for diphtheria cases, a cubicle block of twelve beds, and a well-equipped operating theatre. The new scheme provides thirty-four additional beds, making a total of 100 beds. The diphtheria block will contain twenty-two beds, including small separation wards and there will be a block of twelve cubicles which will be most useful for observation cases.

The figures for the year 1934 were as follows:—

In Hospital, 1st January, 1934	...	...	...	53
Cases admitted from Watford Borough	...	...	...	285
" " " Watford Rural District	...	...	...	55
" " " Rickmansworth U.D.C.	...	...	...	14
" " " Bushey U.D.C.	...	...	...	51
" " " Chorleywood U.D.C.	...	...	...	3
" " " Cell Barnes Institution and St. Albans Rural District	...	...	...	9
			TOTAL	470
				<hr/>
Patients discharged—cured—during 1934	...	...	...	433
" died in Hospital during 1934	...	...	...	6
" still in Hospital, 1st January, 1935	...	...	...	31
				<hr/>
				470
				<hr/>

The 31 cases in hospital, 1st January, 1935, consisted of 11 scarlet fever, 9 diphtheria, 2 enteric fever, 8 measles, and 1 erysipelas.

The following table gives the number of cases admitted from each district, and the total number of cases of each disease.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED FROM THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN 1934.

District.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	TOTALS.
Watford Borough ...	225	29	17	2	1	10	1	285
Watford Rural	43	11	1	—	—	—	—	55
Bushey Urban	39	9	2	—	1	—	—	51
Rickmansworth Urban ...	12	—	1	—	—	1	—	14
Chorleywood Urban ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Cell Barnes and St. Albans Rural ...	6	1	—	2	—	—	—	9
Totals ...	325	50	24	4	2	11	1	417

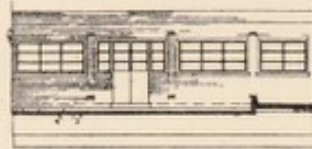
The number of deaths which occurred in the hospital were:—scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 1; erysipelas, 1; total, 6.

APPENDIX—INCUBATION AND EXCLUSION PERIODS OF THE COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

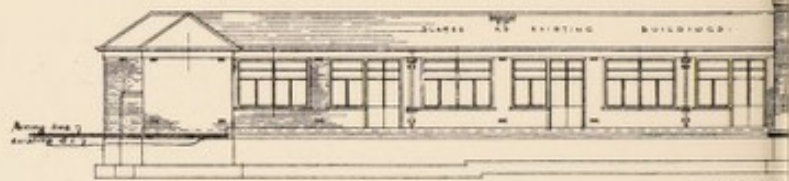
The following table is published for the information of head teachers and others interested in the prevention of the spread of infectious disease. It is practically identical with the table published in the official Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education.

It is necessary to have a uniform method of dealing with this matter in all the schools of the Borough and hence the value of publication of this table.

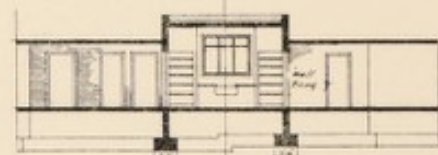
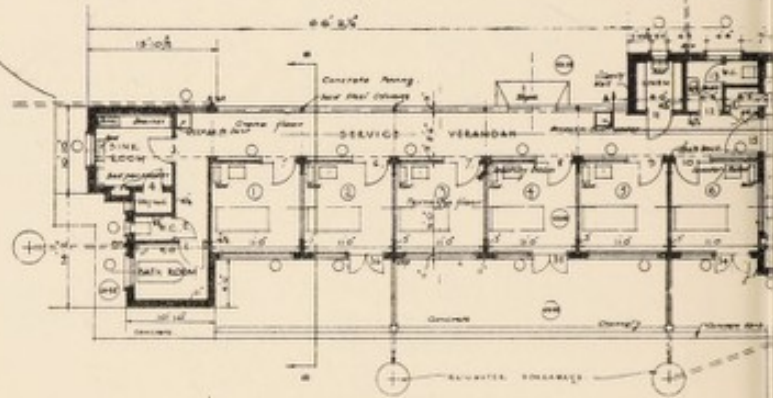
Disease	Incubation period	Interval between onset of illness and appearance of rash	Period of Exclusion.	
			Patient	Contacts
Scarlet Fever	1-8 days	1-2 days	Three weeks after return from hospital, or in the case of patients treated at home, three weeks after release from isolation.	One week after removal of patient to hospital, or in the case of patients at home one week after release from isolation.
Diphtheria	2-10 days	—	Three weeks after end of attack; or until pronounced free from infection by a medical practitioner.	Two weeks after removal of patient to hospital, or in the case of patients treated at home, ten days after release from isolation.
Measles ...	7-14 days	4 days	Three weeks from date of appearance of rash.	Infants and other children, who have not had the disease, three weeks from date of onset of last case in house.
German Measles	5-21 days	0-2 days	One week from the date of appearance of rash.	Infants and other children, who have not had the disease, three weeks from date of last exposure to patient with rash.
Whooping Cough...	6-18 days	—	Six weeks from commencement of cough.	Infants only, for six weeks from date of onset of last case, or three weeks from date of last exposure to infection.
Mumps ...	12-23 days	—	Until one week after subsidence of swelling.	No exclusion.
Chicken Pox	11-21 days	0-2 days	Three weeks, or until all scabs have disappeared.	Infants and other children, who have not had the disease, three weeks from date of last exposure to infection.
Smallpox	10-14 but usually 12 days	3 days	Six weeks, or until the patient is certified free from infection by a medical practitioner.	Sixteen days unless recently vaccinated, when exclusion is unnecessary.



EAST ELEVATION OF
CONNECTING CORRIDOR.

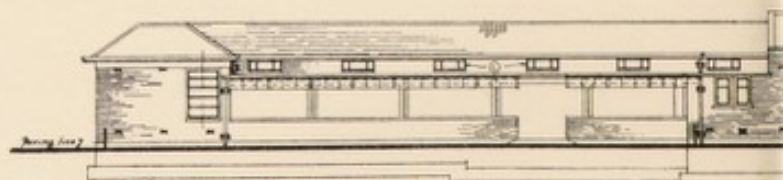


SOUTH



SECTION A. A.

ALL DIMENSIONS FOR SETTING OUT
TO BE TAKEN FROM ACTUAL WORK.
SEE ALSO S.E.P.'S DETAILS
RAINWATER DRAINAGE INDICATED THIS
NEW LEVELS SHOWN THIS
TYPES OF WINDOWS SHOWN SEE ALSO WINDOW SCHEDULE

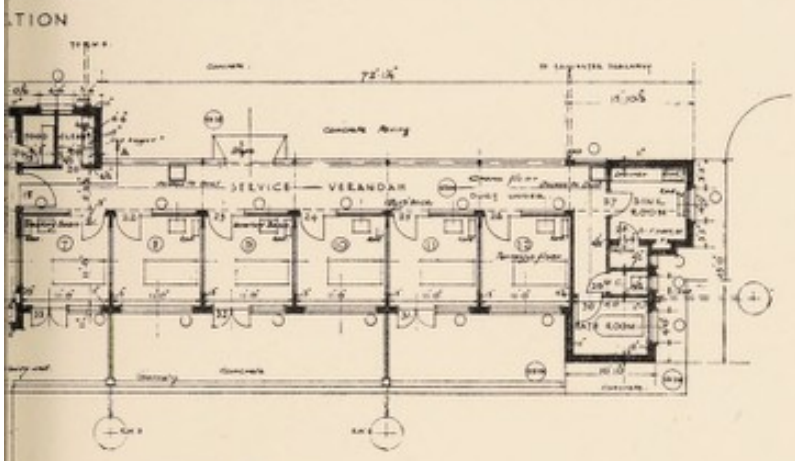
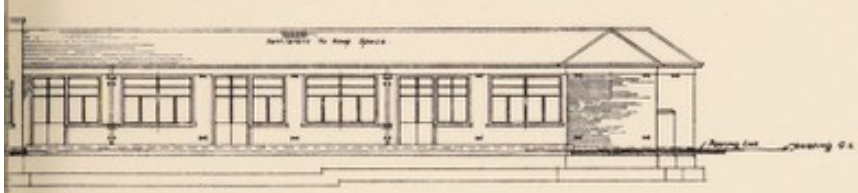
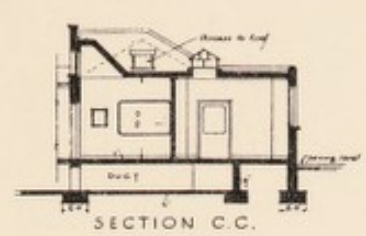


NORTH

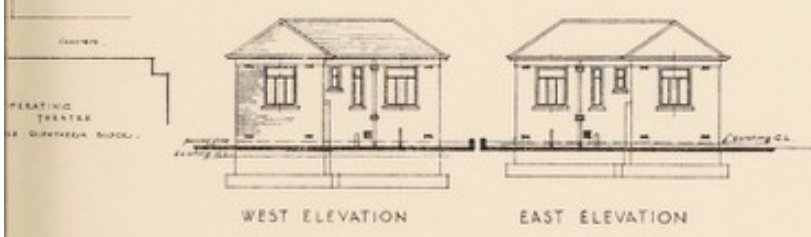
7/8" = 1' SCALE: EIGHT FEET TO ONE INCH

DRG NO 4997

WATFORD JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL

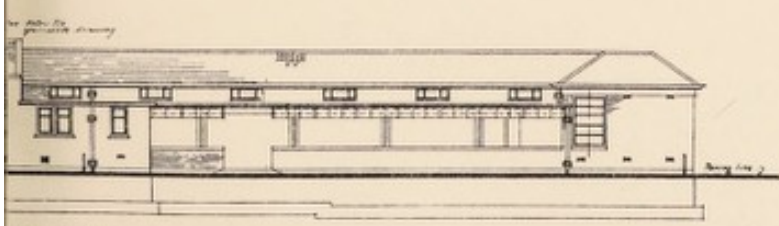


GROUND FLOOR PLAN



WEST ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION



ELEVATION

CUBICLE BLOCK. 12 BEDS.

W. H. HODDAY, F.R.I.B.A.
OF PAINE & GODDARD, ARCHTS.
2, MILLBANK, HOUSE
WOOD ST LONDON, SW1



