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BOROUGH OF WATFORD

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1961

W. ALCOCK

M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

K. H. MARSDEN

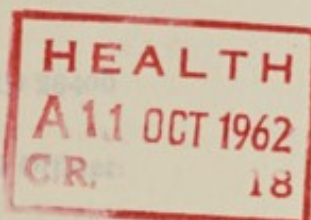
F.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health, and Divisional Medical Officer for South West Hertfordshire:

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Town Hall, Watford. Telephone: WATFOR



Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer:

H. Gough Thomas, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

K. H. Matison

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. F. Wilcox

District Public Health Inspectors:

E. Ellerington

J. L. Willoughby

T. B. Eastwood

D. Cahill

D. Vincent - Commenced October, 1961.

Student Public Health Inspector:

P. King resigned August, 1961.

Miss F. Nicham commenced October, 1961.

Chief Clerk Borough and Divisional Health Departments:

Miss J. E. M. Sherlock

Clerical Staff:

Miss M. Johnson

Miss A. Finn

Miss A. Taylor

HEALTH
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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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W. Alcock, M.B., Ch.B., B. Hy., D.P.H.

Town Hall, Watford.

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Chief Public Health Inspector:

K.H. Marsden

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G.F. Willcox

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E. Ellerington

J.L. Willoughby

T.B. Rosamond

D. Cahill

D. Vincent - Commenced October, 1961.

Student Public Health Inspector:

P. King resigned August, 1961.

Miss P. Bircham commenced October, 1961.

Chief Clerk Borough and Divisional Health Departments:

Miss J.E.M. Sherlock

Clerical Staff:

Miss M. Johnson

Miss A. Finn

Miss A. Taylor

Medical Officer of Health, and Divisional Medical Officer for South West Hants

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The members of the Health Committee

1960 - 1961

Chairman:	Alderman G. A. Musk
Vice-Chairman:	Alderman H. Horwood
The Worshipful The Mayor:	Alderman E. H. Harrowell
The Deputy Mayor:	Alderman T. F. Harris

Alderman E. C. Amey	Councillor F. Mackenzie
Alderman L. C. Johnson	Councillor H. A. E. Mounter
Alderman Mrs. A. Primett	Councillor J. S. Oliver
Councillor T. D. Bathurst	Councillor J. R. Rourke
Councillor Mrs. E. I. Bruce	Councillor Miss D. M. Scawen
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Carter	
Councillor J. P. Cook	
Councillor Mrs. M. Higgins	
Councillor C. F. W. Johnson	

1961 - 1962

Chairman:	Alderman L. C. Johnson
Vice-Chairman:	Councillor H. A. E. Mounter
The Worshipful The Mayor:	Councillor J. R. Hicks
The Deputy Mayor:	Alderman H. W. C. Lodder

Alderman H. Horwood	Councillor F. Mackenzie
Alderman Mrs. M. Higgins	Councillor J. S. Oliver
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Carter	Councillor A. W. A. Reynolds
Councillor J. P. Cook	Councillor A. J. Quinn
Councillor Mrs. H. M. Dodd	Councillor J. R. Rourke
Councillor W. Hill	Councillor Miss D. M. Scawen
Councillor C. F. W. Johnson	Councillor P. A. Wilson

BOROUGH OF WATFORD

Health Department,
Town Hall,
WATFORD.

7th September, 1962.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1961.

Principal Vital Statistics

With one exception the vital statistics generally compare favourably with previous years and with those for England and Wales. The infantile mortality rate is lower than that for 1960 and is substantially lower than the national rate. The still-birth rate is also satisfactory by similar comparisons.

Unfortunately, the figures for child-birth were marred by the occurrence of four maternal deaths during the year. The sad circumstances surrounding these deaths were fully investigated in accordance with a scheme which has been in operation for many years whereby all maternal deaths are the subject of a careful confidential enquiry. This is initiated by a report of the Medical Officer of Health of the Local Health Authority and the report is completed by the local Consultant Obstetrician. It is then sent to the regional assessor, a senior obstetrician of high standing, who adds his opinion as to the cause of death. The report then goes to the Ministry of Health for analysis and classification.

These were the first maternal deaths in the Borough since 1954.

Infectious and Other Diseases

The incidence of the common infectious diseases was low apart from measles. No case of diphtheria has occurred for fifteen years, and it is satisfactory to record that, for the second year in succession, there have been no cases of poliomyelitis.

The markedly low trend in the incidence of new notifications of tuberculosis which was a noteworthy feature of the 1960 Report is repeated in 1961. The table of comparative statistics showing the incidence of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis over the past forty years show the remarkable progress which has been made in the conquest of this disease.

The common infectious diseases now in fact account for only a small fraction of the annual deaths. Cardio-vascular degenerations and malignant conditions easily top the list, coronary disease with angina, the largest single cause, accounting for 172 deaths which is an increase of 32 over the previous year. Although many of these deaths are a terminal event in the late decades a substantial proportion occur during active working life and it is for consideration whether there is anything which can be done to prevent this premature wastage.

It is said that a man is as old as his arteries. It is certainly true that the ageing of the blood vessels varies considerably between individuals, but very little is known about the factors which influence the development of the ageing processes in the body. The remarkable achievements of sanitary science over the past century have considerably extended the expectation of life but, although for an infant this is now around 70 years, whereas a century ago it was about 40, sanitary science has done little to benefit the veteran. Old people are not living much longer than they did 50 or 60 years ago and it is unlikely that medical science in general or anything that we may do in the public health service is likely to increase materially the natural life span. As far back as 800 years ago the famous monk and scientist, Roger Bacon, claimed that the total life span of man was fixed by God and could not be exceeded. However, Bacon believed that most men perished within a much shorter period of years than their natural span and that the average length of life might be greatly extended by the application of experimental science to the improvement of human health. Some experimental work has been done which suggests that certain dietary factors have an important influence on the development of degenerative arterial disease and investigations have shown that there is a lower incidence of arteriosclerosis in countries where the per-capita intake of calories is low and, conversely, the incidence of cardio-vascular and related degenerative diseases is high in countries where the daily diet has a high calory value, especially where a high proportion of the calories is derived from animal fats. Much of the present work on dietary fat in relation to the problem of cardio-vascular disease is however confusing and difficult to interpret and although the work being done in this field may profoundly affect our ideas about basic nutrition, the present policy so far as diet is concerned should be one of moderation in all things and restriction in the amount of dietary fats particularly fats of animal origin.

The figures for the deaths from cancer reveal the prominent place now occupied by lung cancer, especially among males. Indeed the two diseases coronary thrombosis and lung cancer are robbing the middle-aged male, as a class, of many years of useful life. At the present time all the advice we can give to those seeking to reduce their chances of developing these diseases is to eat less and smoke less. For many people, however, eating and smoking give considerable pleasure which they are not prepared to forego because they are not convinced that they may have harmful effects. The steady, and as yet uncontrolled, annual rise in the incidence of these two diseases may however give rise to some radical re-thinking within the next few years.

We are hopeful that in time we may be able to influence public opinion on such matters a little more effectively through our health education activities.

Health Education

In the Report will be found an account of the work of the Department in the field of health education during 1961. It will be noted that the emphasis has been on "catching them young", for there is little doubt that in the early formative years habits and patterns of thought are laid down which can have a most important bearing upon conduct in later years

Enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations continues to play an important part in the work of the Department and it is satisfactory to record the low incidence of reported cases of food poisoning during the year

Clean Air

With the virtual completion of the slum clearance programme the way is now open for an all-out attack to be made on the problem of atmospheric pollution which the provisions of the Clean Air Act now bring within the range of practical realisation. Confirmation is awaited of the two Smoke Control Orders now lodged with the Minister in respect of the Holywell and Meriden Estates and it is hoped that it will not be many years before the whole town is one smokeless zone. If progress has not been as rapid as it might have been in the matter of smoke control it is because at one time there were serious doubts as to whether there would be adequate supplies of domestic smokeless fuels to meet requirements. Fortunately these have now been largely dispelled but your Inspectors still have much work to do in converting the general public to their use, since prejudice in favour of the cheerful open coal fire dies hard. The measure of activity in this field can best be gauged from a scrutiny of Table 2 in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector which indicates inter alia the changing role of the Public Health Inspector in the field of public health

Fluoridation

Fluoridation of the public water supplies has been maintained continuously since May, 1956. As in previous years, a detailed dental examination of a cross section of the child population has been carried out by dental officers of the Ministry of Health and the strict routine tests of water supplies have been maintained

I am most grateful to all the members of the Department who have collaborated in the work of this Report and for their unfailing support and splendid teamwork during the year.

Finally, I desire to thank the Council, especially the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, for their help and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

W ALCOCK,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	5, 275
Estimated civilian population to mid-year 1961	75, 000
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	23, 476
Rateable value at 1. 4. 61.	1, 721, 959
Sum represented by a penny rate	£7, 225

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	681	581	1, 262
Illegitimate	34	33	67
	<u>715</u>	<u>614</u>	<u>1, 329</u>

NUMBER OF STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	11	8	19
Illegitimate	3	-	3
	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>22</u>

TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL) 1, 351

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS 865

INFANTILE DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	11	8	19
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>19</u>

CAUSES OF DEATH OF WATFORD RESIDENTS:- (ALL AGES)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	6	4	2	6
Tuberculosis, other ...	1	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease ...	1	1	-	1
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough ...	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections ...	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	-	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic disease	1	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	16	10	11	21
c/f...	<u>25</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>31</u>

	1960	Male	Female	Total
b/f...	25	16	15	31
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	36	39	11	50
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	17	-	26	26
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	5	-	5	5
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	51	34	37	71
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	5	1	3	4
Diabetes ...	3	6	2	8
Vascular lesions of nervous system	135	42	88	130
Coronary disease, angina ...	140	105	67	172
Hypertension with heart disease	18	7	10	17
Other heart disease ...	87	36	55	91
Other circulatory disease ...	34	17	14	31
Influenza ...	2	5	1	6
Pneumonia ...	46	23	33	56
Bronchitis ...	50	22	17	46
Other diseases of respiratory system	6	3	2	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	4	-	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	1	5	6
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	5	3	-	3
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3	5	-	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	4	4
Congenital malformations ...	8	3	3	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	62	21	36	57
Motor vehicle accidents ...	9	6	2	8
All other accidents ...	15	5	12	17
Suicide ...	10	3	3	6
Homicide and operations of war	1	-	-	-
	<u>781</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>865</u>

CAUSES OF DEATH IN PERSONS AGFD 60 AND UNDER
(excluding children under 1 year)

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	2	4
Other infective & paristic diseases	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	7	14
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	1	15
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	10	10
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	8	8	16
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	2	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	7	11
Coronary disease, angina . . .	30	3	33
Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3
Other heart disease . . .	4	5	9
Other circulatory diseases . . .	3	1	4
Pneumonia	3	2	5
Bronchitis	7	4	11
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis . . .	3	-	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	4	4
Congenital malformation . . .	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	2	9
Motor vehicle accidents . . .	4	-	4
All other accidents	3	5	8
Suicide	3	2	5
	109	72	181

(The above figures are not supplied by the Registrar General but have been taken from the local Death Registers).

DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER AND CORONARY DISEASE 1961

Age	Lung cancer		Coronary disease & angina	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
30-40	-	-	-	1
41-50	-	-	6	-
51-60	14	1	24	2
61-70	12	5	27	10
71-80	8	4	28	29
81+	2	1	20	25
Age unknown	3	-		
TOTALS	39	11	105	67

<u>Birth Rate and Death Rate, 1961</u>	<u>Watford</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Rates per 1,000 civilian population		
LIVE BIRTHS	17.7	17.4
STILL BIRTHS (per 1,000 total live and still births)	16.3	19.1
DEATH RATE		
All Causes	11.5	12.0
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.08	0.15
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.75	0.65
Tuberculosis	0.08	0.07
Malignant Neoplasms, Lung, Bronchus	0.67	0.49
Coronary Disease Angina Pectoris	2.29	2.07
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 total births)	2.22	0.27
All puerperal Causes	2.96	0.33
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Deaths of infants under 1 year)		
ALL INFANTS per 1,000 live births	14.3	21.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	15.1	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	0.00	
NEONATAL MORTALITY (Deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	11.3	15.5
EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths during first week per 1,000 live births)	10.5	
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Still births plus deaths during first week per 1,000 total live and still births)	26.6	32.2
PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS	5.2	5.3

COMPARATIVE RATES

	<u>Watford</u> <u>1961</u>	<u>England and</u> <u>Wales 1961</u>	<u>Watford</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>England and</u> <u>Wales 1960</u>
Birth Rate (Live Births)	17.7	17.4	16.6	17.1
Death Rate	11.5	12.0	10.5	11.5
Infant Mortality Rate	14.3	21.4	15.2	21.9
Maternal Mortality Rate	2.96	0.33	0.00	0.30

REGISTERED PREMATURE INFANTS - CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
BIRTH WEIGHT

	<u>2lbs & under</u>	<u>2-3lbs</u>	<u>3-4lbs</u>	<u>4-5lbs</u>	<u>5-5½lbs</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Number	1	5	12	29	61	108
Number surviving after 24 hours	-	4	11	28	60	103
Number surviving after 8 days	-	3	10	28	60	101
Number surviving at 4 weeks	-	3	10	28	60	101

Prematurity rate 8.1% of all births

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Prematurity	5	6	3	4	2	3	5	4	3	3	1
Malformation	3	6	5	6	5	5	7	5	1	6	4
Birth injuries	4	2	4	-	3	-	3	2	2	3	2
Collapse of lung	2	3	6	4	1	2	6	3	-	2	8
Respiratory diseases	1	4	6	2	1	4	4	2	-	4	2
Other diseases of infancy	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Infectious disease	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	1	1
Accidents	2	3	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1
Not traced	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>19</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>

Of the 19 infant deaths occurring in 1961, 11 died within 24 hours of birth, 3 more died during the first week, 1 more died during the first month and 4 died between the ages of 1-9 months.

The neo-natal death rate was therefore 11.3 compared with 8.1 in 1960.

SEX OF INFANTS

The sex ratio of 1,164 boys to every 1,000 girl infants is much higher than last year.

HEALTH EDUCATION - 1961

A special Home Safety programme was introduced into two Watford schools during the year. The scheme, which enjoyed considerable success, was in the nature of an experiment.

Two hundred secondary modern school girls were sent a visual Home Safety Questionnaire. They were asked to place a ring round all the accident hazards depicted on it. The forms were returned to the Health Department for analysis. The results obtained were used as a base line of basic knowledge of these school girls regarding Home Safety. Subsequently, each school was visited three times at monthly intervals by the members of the Watford Home Safety Committee. At the first visit the secondary modern school girls were given a talk dealing with all aspects of accident prevention in the home. At the second visit, colour film transparencies (many of which had been made by the members of the Watford Home Safety Committee) were shown to the audience. On the third and final visit the girls were asked to take part in group discussions on Home Safety and allied topics. A month after the final visit a second totally different visual questionnaire was sent out to the original two hundred school girls. These were returned to the Health Department as before, and analysed. The results of the first and second questionnaires were compared and contrasted. It became quite apparent that most of the school girls taking part in this experiment had a high degree of awareness about the cause of Home Accidents prior to the start of the experiment but this awareness was further increased after the visits made by the members of the Watford Home Safety Committee.

Attempts were made during the year to interest all the local schools in the formation of a Junior Watford Home Safety Committee and some progress has been made.

During the Whitsun Carnival celebrations the annual Home Safety Exhibition was displayed. Many interesting models were shown.

A local photographic competition was sponsored by the Watford Home Safety Committee in order to enlarge the scope of their display material and to stimulate interest.

Talks on various subjects were given to sixteen local organisations during the year, and help and advice regarding the syllabus for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme was given to several school children participating in it.

During the National Fire Prevention Week posters were distributed to factories, schools, clinics, shops, and places of entertainment in the Borough. A circular letter from the Mayor was also included. Posters were displayed on a certain number of the

Corporation vehicles. Book markers were distributed from the Public Libraries and all out-going post from the Town Hall carried a franked slogan specially prepared for the occasion. Articles regarding this event appeared in the local press.

Finally, posters dealing with various aspects of public health are displayed on the Corporation's vehicles. These are changed at frequent intervals, about every two months. Out-going post from the Town Hall carries a seasonal message which is changed every quarter. The "Programme of Events" carries a different public health message every month.

LABORATORY SERVICES

Provision is available for investigation of all outbreaks of infectious disease and as will be seen from the Chief Public Health Inspector's report help was willingly given when it was necessary to investigate small outbreaks of food poisoning.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT - SECTION 47 (REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION)

Several cases of persons reported to be living in insanitary circumstances or in need of care and attention were investigated during the year. The majority of such cases could usually be dealt with satisfactorily either by appropriate action of our own Health Department staff or through the County Health Services, for example by the provision of a Home Help, District Nurse or other related services. In only one case was it necessary to invoke the powers under Section 47 of the above Act to remove compulsorily an old lady to an institution who was living alone under extremely insanitary conditions.

SECTION 50 (BURIALS)

No cases dealt with.

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES

Below are set out the birth rates and principal mortality rates from 1939. The infant mortality rate is expressed as per 1,000 registered live births. The maternal mortality rate is expressed as per 1,000 live and still-births registered during the year under review. The remaining rates are per 1,000 of population.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Tuberculosis Death Rate	Cancer Death Rate (All Causes)	Lung Cancer Death Rate only
1939	15.3	10.7	36.1	0.00	0.57	1.88	
1940	15.1	11.7	44.3	5.90	0.59	1.35	
1941	13.8	10.9	55.06	0.90	0.53	1.62	
1942	17.4	10.9	28.4	1.50	0.56	1.75	
1943	16.5	12.4	40.0	1.74	0.32	1.75	
1944	19.7	14.8	32.0	3.69	0.50	1.59	
1945	17.4	11.6	28.2	0.84	0.58	2.04	
1946	18.6	10.1	23.3	1.51	0.36	1.68	
1947	19.6	10.8	28.6	0.69	0.23	1.94	
1948	15.7	10.3	24.2	0.00	0.37	1.81	
1949	14.7	10.8	18.5	0.00	0.36	2.06	
1950	13.9	10.8	23.1	0.00	0.24	1.61	0.35
1951	14.0	11.4	18.7	0.00	0.22	1.66	0.28
1952	14.1	11.1	25.2	0.00	0.15	1.98	0.37
1953	13.3	11.9	25.9	3.05	0.17	1.90	0.36
1954	14.0	10.5	18.7	2.89	0.05	1.94	0.26
1955	14.4	11.5	13.4	0.00	0.10	2.06	0.46
1956	14.9	11.1	13.9	0.00	0.22	2.01	0.29
1957	14.8	11.0	26.9	0.00	0.11	2.40	0.51
1958	14.8	12.1	18.4	0.00	0.03	2.56	0.57
1959	15.7	11.8	7.8	0.00	0.04	2.37	0.47
1960	16.6	10.5	15.2	0.00	0.09	1.75	0.48
1961	17.7	11.5	14.3	2.96	0.08	2.36	0.67

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notified Infectious Diseases, 1961 (Corrected)

Disease	Under									Over	Total
	1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65	
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	15	2	-	-	-	1	-	19
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis -											
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	9
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	7
Jaundice	-	-	-	7	4	8	5	1	-	-	25
Whooping Cough	3	7	7	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	29
Measles	22	165	211	323	7	1	4	1	-	-	734
Food Poisoning	-	-	2	3	1	1	4	1	1	-	13
Dysentery	-	1	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	8
Acute Encephalitis -											
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	26	174	223	360	15	14	19	4	8	4	847

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION - 1961

(South-West Herts.)

	At Clinics		By Private Doctors		Total
	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	
<u>Diphtheria Immunization -</u>					
Primary	79	221	81	67	448
Booster	156	1,160	27	308	1,651
	235	1,381	108	375	2,099
<u>Whooping Cough Immunization</u>					
Primary	26	3	17	3	49
Booster	-	-	-	-	-
	26	3	17	3	49
<u>Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Immunization</u>					
Primary	1,673	35	1,142	31	2,881
Booster	35	93	65	168	361
	1,708	128	1,207	199	3,242
<u>Smallpox Vaccination</u>					
Primary	1,342	18	868	246	2,474
Re-Vaccinations	2	17	15	432	466
	1,344	35	883	678	2,940

PREVALENCE OF ANTI-POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION IN INFANTILE PARALYSIS DISEASES

(South West Herts.)

	At Clinics			By Private Doctors			Total
	To 31.12.60	1961	Total	To 31.12.60	1961	Total	
<u>Two Injections Given</u>							
Children born in years 1943-1961	28,457	1,604	30,061	11,416	1,896	13,312	43,373
Young Persons born in years 1933-1942	6,379	228	6,607	5,472	732	6,204	12,811
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday	2,943	904	3,847	4,339	2,320	6,659	10,506
Expectant Mothers to 31.12.59	1,053	-	1,053	939	-	939	1,992
Special Groups and Others	34	-	34	417	2	419	453
Total	38,866	2,736	41,602	22,583	4,950	27,533	69,135
Number of persons given three injections (All Groups)	32,941	4,250	37,191	16,328	5,855	22,183	59,374
Number of children aged 5-12 years given a fourth injection	-	10,187	10,187	-	2,970	2,970	13,157

Smallpox

No smallpox contacts were investigated.

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	3	5	1	1	-	1	-	-
35 - 44	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	-
45 - 54	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	6	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
65 and over	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Untraced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	20	18	5	1	4	2		

A survey of water supplies in temporary dwellings within the Borough revealed the following situation:

196 Leazesden High Road

Caravan dwellers have standpipe supply and foot W.C.'s (population 6)

r/o 82 Leazesden High Road

Caravan dweller has standpipe supply (population 1)

278 Sheepcot Lane

Caravan dwellers have two standpipes and flush W.C.'s (population 20)

r/o 217 Honesbee Lane

Caravan dweller has standpipe supply (population 17)

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

1920 - 1961

NEW CASES						DEATHS			
Year	Popula- tion	Pul.	Non- Pul.	Total	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Pul.	Non- Pul.	Total	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1961	75,000	38	6	44	0.59	6	-	6	0.08
1960	74,340	37	9	46	0.62	6	1	7	0.09
1959	73,780	75	5	80	1.08	3	-	3	0.04
1958	73,350	72	8	80	1.09	2	-	2	0.03
1957	73,050	92	6	98	1.34	8	-	8	0.10
1956	72,520	54	6	60	0.83	13	3	16	0.22
1955	72,420	74	7	81	1.12	6	1	7	0.10
1954	72,490	77	5	82	1.13	4	-	4	0.05
1953	72,610	79	2	81	1.12	12	-	12	0.17
1952	73,200	73	11	84	1.15	9	2	11	0.15
1951	72,700	97	9	106	1.46	14	2	16	0.22
1950	74,380	66	12	78	1.05	16	2	18	0.24
1945	67,070	88	12	100	1.49	34	5	39	0.58
1940	67,430	52	4	56	0.83	37	1	38	0.59
1935	63,200	91	20	111	1.76	39	5	44	0.70
1930	55,870	116	11	127	2.27	44	-	44	0.79
1925	48,990	93	23	116	2.37	51	4	55	1.12
1920	48,027	124	19	143	2.98	40	8	48	1.00

REPORT OF THE WATER SUPPLY

Mr. J. R. Collins, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., M.R.S.H., Water Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied the following information:-

1. The supply was satisfactory both in quality and quantity throughout the year.
2. 1,166 million gallons were supplied during the year, averaging 3.19 million gallons per day and the supply on the maximum day (30th May) was 4.24 million gallons.
3. The population supplied was approximately 72,200 and the average consumption for domestic, trade and industrial purposes was approximately 42 gallons per head per day. 139 new water supplies were connected during the year.
4. All water going into supply was softened to approximately 155 ppm.
5. Fluoridation was continued at both pumping stations in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. The fluoride content of the supply was tested 8 times per day, and these tests confirmed that the treatment was maintained at the correct level of 1 ppm.
6. Sterilisation by super chlorination and de-chlorination was carried out on the supplies from both pumping stations. Chlorine residual tests were taken at hourly intervals at each plant, and four hourly intervals on the high level reservoir supplies, and twice daily on the low level reservoir supply.
7. 150 bacteriological and 8 chemical analyses were made on the water at various points in the system, and showed a consistently high standard of purity. There is no plumbo-solvency.
8. A survey of water supplies to temporary dwellings within the Borough revealed the following situation:

106 Leavesden High Road

Caravan dwellers have standpipe supplies and flush W.C.'s.
(population 6)

r/o 82 Leavesden High Road

Caravan dweller has standpipe supply
(population 1)

275 Sheepcot Lane

Caravan dwellers have two standpipes and flush W.C.'s (population 20)

r/o 227 Horseshoe Lane

Caravan dwellers have standpipe supply (population 17).

r/o 289 Sheepcot Lane

Caravan dwellers have standpipe supply (population 8).

r/o 173 Horseshoe Lane

Caravan dweller has standpipe supply (population 1).

Community Centre, Clarke Way.

Caravan dwellers obtain water from Community Centre. (population 4).

r/o 785 St. Albans Road

Caravan dwellers have standpipe supply (population 16).

r/o 736 St. Albans Road

Caravan dwellers obtain water from 736. (population 2).

"The Berkeley", First Avenue

Caravan dwellers have supply piped into van (population 2).

Lammas Fields Garage, Wiggenhall Road.

Caravan dwellers have standpipe supply (population 2).

9. There was one permanent dwelling within the Borough without a main water supply pipe into the premises. This was Rose Villa, North Orbital Road, where a standpipe supply and flush W.C. were available.

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1. ORGANISATION

The public health inspector is concerned primarily with our environment; in particular with the elimination of unsatisfactory conditions in our homes and work-places the purity of the food we eat and the air we breathe. The emphasis on the various aspects of this work varies from year to year and, of course, with the locality.

The completion of the slum clearance programme in Watford and the improved state of repair of other houses has resulted in far less time being spent on housing work. The Council's decision, however, to proceed with the establishment of smoke control areas has given a new impetus to the clean air campaign which has more than absorbed the time formerly spent on housing inspections.

There was an increase in 1961 of 6,279 animals slaughtered in Watford and the inspection of this meat could only be carried out at the expense of routine inspection visits to food premises and work places.

The Council recognised that if the clean air campaign is to proceed without impairment of other public health work it would be necessary to appoint another public health inspector; this decision was implemented in October when a new inspector joined the staff.

HOUSING

2. CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

During the year the Council made closing orders on the following unfit houses:-

No. 4 Chalk Hill

Nos. 13a and 13b Wells Yard, High Street.

The Council has now dealt with all but one of the houses in the slum clearance programme. Unfortunately there has been an unavoidable delay in the rehousing of families in the houses represented during 1960. Only ten of these families were rehoused during 1961 leaving 23 others to be rehoused before demolition of the houses can proceed.

The Closing Orders on three houses, Nos. 3 and 6 Terrace Gardens and 66 Fearnley Street, were determined by the Council following reconditioning and improvement.

The Council must determine a closing order on a house when it has been made fit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957

and this is a very low standard indeed. A house on which a closing order is made is obsolescent and in bad repair and the Council are called upon to rehouse the occupants. Before the house can be brought back into use it should be made to comply with the twelve-point improvement standard and it is time the law was amended to empower a local authority to enforce this.

The following unfit houses were demolished during 1961:-

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Carey Place

No. 109 Queens Road.

3. REPAIR OF UNFIT HOUSES

Routine "house to house" inspection work has been continued during the year but the number of houses that can be dealt with in this way is restricted by the severe shortage of building labour in the town. There is a continuous decrease in the number of older rented houses in Watford; in one survey of 115 old houses during the year no less than 65 were found to be owner occupied. Many obsolescent old houses have been reconditioned by the owner occupiers at considerable expense giving them a new lease of life and, no doubt, making the ultimate re-development of the older areas of the town more difficult.

Of the 150 houses which were made fit for human habitation during the year 114 were dealt with informally by the public health inspectors. Statutory action under the Public Health and Housing Acts resulted in the repair of 36 houses; the works on 10 of these being carried out by the Council in default of the owners.

The owner of 19 Liverpool Road lodged an appeal against a notice served under Section 9 of the Housing Act on the grounds that it could not be made fit at a reasonable cost. The Hearing was adjourned to enable the Council to negotiate for the purchase of the house.

4. IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

Applications for Improvement Grants are dealt with by the Borough Engineer but my observations are considered before grants are approved. 81 discretionary grants and 26 standard grants were authorised during the year. Only 4 of these grants (all discretionary) were in respect of rented houses.

5. RENT ACT, 1957

No applications were made during the year for certificates of disrepair. Three certificates were cancelled and one application for the cancellation of a certificate was refused.

6. OVERCROWDING AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

The overcrowding of dwellings today is usually associated with the sub-letting of rooms to families and the conversion of houses into lodging houses without the provision of essential toilet and kitchen facilities.

Watford has been more fortunate in this respect than many other towns and few cases have been encountered of bad housing conditions being created by immigrants but there is ample evidence that the Council cannot relax their vigilance without the danger of slum conditions being established in well built houses.

The severe housing shortage in the town is an ever present inducement to property speculators to use their houses for multi-occupation; the Council therefore welcomed the stronger powers of control in the Housing Act, 1961.

Two landlords were convicted of causing overcrowding, the maximum fine of £5 with costs being imposed in each case. In one of these cases a tenant applied to the Council for a licence under Section 80 of the Housing Act 1957 authorising a number in excess of the permitted number to sleep in his flat - the Council rejected the application.

Six notices were served under Section 90 of the Housing Act 1957 resulting in a substantial reduction in the number of lodgers accommodated in the houses. The owner of one of these houses was convicted of permitting 3 rooms to be used for sleeping purposes in excess of the number specified in the notice he was fined £2 on each of the 3 summonses.

Two notices were served under Section 36 of the Housing Act 1957 on the owners of 2 lodging houses requiring the provision of additional toilet and cooking facilities or a reduction in the number of lodgers.

7. CARAVANS

There are 37 residential caravans on 11 sites within the Borough, two of which are also used by travelling showmen; one other site which is only used by travelling showmen is exempt from the licensing provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The Town Planning Committee are of the opinion that not one of the sites is suitable for development as a permanent caravan site. Limited permissions were therefore granted under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1947 and Orders were made under Section 26 of the Act for the discontinuance of the use of seven sites within periods ranging from 3 to 7 years.

To prevent hardship to caravan residents on the sites a "run-down" condition was inserted in the licences to prevent the re-occupation of caravans which become vacant or the replacement of caravans which are removed from the site

9 caravan site licences have been issued; the conditions imposed on the licences being no more stringent than necessary to safeguard the health and welfare of the caravan dwellers.

Four owners of sites gave notice of appeal against the Discontinuance Orders.

One site on which there was a single caravan ceased to be used during the year.

Towards the end of the year the Council authorised legal proceedings against a land owner for failing to apply for a licence for a caravan stationed on the land; and against a licensee for failing to comply with five conditions imposed on his licence within the 6 month period stipulated on the licence.

From time to time during the year it has been necessary to take action for the removal of caravans which have been placed in the Borough without the Council's consent but these were removed without resort to legal proceedings.

FOOD

8. FOOD HYGIENE

Work in connection with smoke control areas and the measurement of atmospheric pollution resulted in fewer visits to food premises and these were concentrated on those establishments known from experience to require supervision. Satisfactory standards (so far as these are legally enforceable) were maintained but in one instance it was necessary to resort to legal proceedings. This was a cafe near the town centre used principally by labourers. Summonses were issued in respect of dirty structural surfaces and equipment and defects in the structure and an oven door which rendered them incapable of being readily cleaned. There was evidence that members of the staff smoked tobacco in the kitchen but no summons could be issued because no-one was actually seen to be smoking; and a filthy ventilation hood could not be included on the summons because this was not an item of equipment with which food was "liable to come into contact". Fines totalling £60 were imposed but the summons in respect of the oven door was dismissed on the grounds that food would not come into contact with it. It is not difficult to imagine conditions in which many exposed surfaces of kitchen equipment might be extremely dirty, but the law would provide no remedy if food was not liable to come into contact with those particular surfaces.

A fine of £10 was imposed on a fishmonger in the public market on his second conviction for smoking while handling food. The Council warned him that any further offence might result in his being refused a stall; he has since voluntarily given up trading in Watford market.

9. FOOD INSPECTION

(i) Meat

All food animals slaughtered at the two slaughterhouses in the Borough are inspected and to achieve this it has been necessary for the inspectors to work overtime and on Sundays. Advantage was taken of the Exchequer Grant made available by the Government in respect of the inspection of meat assumed to be in excess of that required for local consumption.

The Divisional Veterinary Officer continues to notify the Chief Public Health Inspector of animals sent for slaughter which have reacted to the tuberculin test and is in turn notified if evidence is found in the slaughterhouse of tuberculosis in home-reared cattle.

Table IX shows that over the last ten years there has been a steady decrease in the percentage of all classes of animals affected with tuberculosis and this has been accelerated since 1958. In 1961 there was in fact a rise in the percentage of infected cows from 0.5 in 1960 to 3.4 in 1961. This apparent regression is explained by the fact that the majority of the cows had been sent by veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for slaughter because they had reacted to the tuberculin test. Their slaughter indicates intensified effort to eliminate the disease entirely from our bovine herds.

Statistics relating to meat inspection in the slaughterhouse will be found in the appendix.

Slaughterhouses

Work commenced during the year on the new slaughterhouse near the Borough boundary which is to be used when the existing one in the middle of the busy shopping centre is closed in 1962; the "appointed day" in Watford under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 has been fixed for 1st July, 1962.

The second, smaller slaughterhouse is expected to be brought up to the standard required by Slaughterhouse Regulations by the appointed day. Some of the required improvements were carried out during 1961.

Slaughter of Animals Act

A licence to slaughter all classes of animals was issued to the local R. S. P. C. A. inspector and eighteen other persons were licensed to slaughter all classes of animals except horses. One of the licences restricted the holder to slaughtering only under supervision of an experienced slaughterman. No infringements of the legislation have been reported.

Diseases of Animals Acts

Two cases of suspected swine fever in pigs were dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Acts.

(ii) Milk

The two heat-treatment plants in the Borough were operated satisfactorily during the year and seventy-two samples taken from them complied with the statutory tests, as did twenty-three samples taken from the eight automatic vending machines in the town. The larger of these plants filled over twenty-two million bottles with milk during the year and it is gratifying to report that only one bottle was brought to the Town Hall with a complaint that it was dirty. No complaint of any kind has ever been received in respect of milk or bottles supplied by the smaller dairy - a quite outstanding record indicating exceptional diligence on the part of the dairyman.

A farmer outside the Borough sells a very few bottles of raw T. T. milk in the Borough. Two samples proved negative for tuberculosis and brucella abortus and a third satisfied the statutory test.

There were two complaints of sour milk having been sold, one from a machine and one from a "supermarket".

(iii) Ice-cream

Although five premises are registered for its manufacture, only four of them were used for making ice-cream during 1961. Satisfactory standards of hygiene were maintained and these were reflected in the results of seventeen samples submitted for bacteriological examination. Two samples of ice-cream manufactured outside the Borough were also satisfactory.

During the year vehicles selling "soft" ice-cream appeared in the streets. Ice-cream mix is carried on the vehicle in chilled conservators and is frozen immediately before serving to the public in biscuit cones. This is "manufacture" of ice-cream and, were it done in premises they would have to be registered by the Council. There is no provision for the registration of vehicles and the appropriate regulations do not ensure that they will be equipped to safeguard the commodity from the risks inherent in carrying out food processing on a peripatetic plant. Fortunately the vehicles so far seen in Watford have been furnished with all necessary facilities for hygienic handling of the ice-cream, including a constant supply of really hot water. Moreover the operators of the vehicles inspected were intelligent and fully understood the necessity for scrupulous cleanliness and the sterilisation of the vessels and freezing plant. It is to be feared that as soft ice-cream becomes more popular (as seems likely) the market may be invaded by less capable operators and inadequately-equipped vehicles

Five samples of ice-cream submitted to the Public Analyst satisfied the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations 1959 but one did not comply with the Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations 1959 in that the presence of non-milk fat was not declared. The vendor was fined £5 for this offence.

(iv) Unsound food

Twenty-five complaints were received from members of the public of food having been sold which was mouldy, decomposed or of unsatisfactory quality. Three complaints of dirty bottles (two milk bottles and a medicine bottle) and thirty-five of foreign matter in food made a total of sixty-three in all. Some unusual items reported are listed below:

- Plastic paint (from bakery machinery) in bread
- Cigarette ends in potato chips
- Brass paper fastener in orange drink
- The prohibited Rhodamine red dye in dark Barbados sugar
- Iron oxide in lemon curd (thought to have come from a foundry near the curd factory)
- Excessive lead in Italian tomatoes (defective canning process)

Complaints of alien substances in food may be expected to continue and even increase as food production becomes more and more mechanised. Too often "untouched by hand" also means "unseen by eye" and science has not yet found any device to detect foreign occlusions in foodstuffs comparable with the constant awareness of a human being carrying out a manual process. Fortunately the contamination is usually easily detected before the food is consumed and the majority of substances found would be harmless even if swallowed. Increased vigilance and more scientific aids to detection must nevertheless accompany each new development in mechanical food handling.

Eighteen of the complaints were reported to the Council who authorised legal proceedings in seven cases, all of which were successful (see table XIII). The remainder of the complaints were fully investigated by the public health inspectors. There is no doubt that food traders are very sensitive to complaints from the public via the Town Hall and the effect is always salutary, whether or not legal proceedings follow

10. FOOD POISONING

There was a considerable reduction in the number of cases of food poisoning reported during the year; only one family outbreak involving five persons and nine single cases were notified

Salmonella typhi-murium was identified as the causative organism in all cases but the bacteriologist found that these were of at least five different types and it was impossible to establish any common source of infection. One of the cases undoubtedly contracted the infection whilst on holiday in Spain.

A schoolboy became a persistent carrier and five months elapsed before he became free from infection and could return to school.

We are indebted to the staff of the Public Health Laboratory for the help they have given in connection with the notified and other suspected cases of food poisoning.

Imported canned tomatoes were suspected to be the cause of an acute illness in two persons. Chemical examination of the dried remains of the tomatoes in the can revealed a high lead content which came from the solder on the inside seam of the can.

The Ministry of Health made representations to the appropriate government department of the country of origin.

Fundamental research into the spread of salmonella organisms in an abattoir was undertaken in 1960 by Doctors Galbraith and Taylor of the Central Public Health Laboratory and assistance was given by the collection in the Watford slaughterhouse of animal faeces and sewer swabs. Of ninety-six faecal specimens collected over a period of two months two were positive for salmonella dublin and two for different types of salmonella typhimurium. Corresponding sewer swabs, however, were not infected with the organisms. These results did not justify a full-scale investigation but further laboratory work was done on sewer swabs. No salmonellae were recovered, however, from a total of 27 swabs taken over a six months period.

Six specimens of coconut from local bakehouses were free from food poisoning organisms, as were coconut cakes taken from a quantity surrendered by a multiple firm who had been advised that the cakes had probably been made from an infected supply of coconut.

11. MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1887 AND 1926

As a Food and Drugs authority, the Council is charged with the enforcement of these Acts so far as they relate to foodstuffs. No offences were reported to the Council during the year.

12. COMPOSITION OF FOOD AND DRUGS

The report of the Public Analyst, Mr. C. W. McHugo, on the samples submitted for examination during the year 1961 is as follows:-

Number of Samples

- 36 formal milk samples
- 9 formal sausage samples
- 1 formal ice cream sample
- 1 formal sweets sample
- 109 informal samples, comprising:

(i) Routine Samples

(a) Foods

- Sausages and other meat products
- Ice cream, soft drinks and sweets
- Flour and cereal foods
- Preserves and canned foods, dried fruits
- Coffee, condiments and food additives

(b) Drugs

- Mist bismuth sod. co
- Mist. acesosalicyl co.
- Saccharin
- Aspirin
- A P C. tablets

With the exception of the sausage samples referred to below, the food products were satisfactory. There was, however, a labelling offence in connection with the sale of ice cream, as mentioned elsewhere in this report. The samples of drugs complied with the British Pharmacopoeia.

An informal sample from a butcher who makes his own pork sausages had a meat content of 51%. A subsequent formal sample from the same butcher had a meat content of 66%. Similarly, pork sausages supplied to a hospital had only 51% of meat in an informal sample, but a subsequent formal sample had 66% of meat. A formal sample of sausages from the hospital (from another supplier) which were guaranteed to have a meat content of 68%, contained only 53%, a deficiency of 22%. Legal proceedings ensued and the vendor was fined £5.

(ii) Special Samples

A sample of orange drink which was the subject of complaint was found to be quite normal.

The skins of sausages had a greenish-blue discolouration due to oxide of iron.

Foreign matter in a white loaf proved to be charred dough, mineral oil and iron; another loaf also contained charred dough; a third loaf was contaminated with mineral oil and iron. Grit was found in a Hovis loaf. A small piece of rubber was found in a pork pie crust.

Excessive lead was found in imported tinned tomatoes (see "food poisoning").

A rodent dropping and fibres were found in a packet of tapioca (see table XIII).

Small specks of iron oxide were found in lemon curd and Rhodamine red dye in dark Barbados sugar (see "unsound food").

At Mr. McHugo's suggestion the Council was pleased to appoint as deputy Public Analyst Mr. J. B. Curzon, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., a member of the firm of McHugo and Hatch. This appointment was confirmed by the Ministry of Health with effect from 18th April, 1961.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

- 13 There is a considerable number of factories in Watford but the great majority of these are equipped with modern boiler plants which are operated smokelessly; more serious atmospheric pollution comes from domestic chimneys and the exhausts of motor vehicles.

For many years the Council have conducted an active clean air policy and in pursuance of this they decided during 1961 to co-operate with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the new National Survey of Air Pollution; and to proceed with the establishment of smoke control areas until the whole Borough is included in Smoke Control Orders.

The increasing importance of this work stimulated two of the staff of public health inspectors to qualify as Smoke Inspectors.

14 INDUSTRIAL SMOKE

Excessive smoke emissions have been recorded from the chimneys of four factories and two hospitals. The hand fired boiler plant at one of these factories is to be replaced by a new oil fired installation. The solid fuel boilers at one hospital were modified to abate the smoke nuisance but this was not completely successful. At the other hospital the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was invited to investigate the causes of acidic smut emissions and their recommendations to abate the nuisance were put in hand towards the end of the year.

The nuisance caused by grit and fumes from the Watford Gas Works has been discussed with the Alkali Inspector on several occasions. The Producer Gas Plant has been improved and coke only is now used in the Complete Gasification Plant. The Alkali Inspector is of the opinion that the plant is operated satisfactorily and that little more can be done to reduce the emissions from the horizontal retorts which from time to time cause a serious nuisance to nearby residents in Bushey.

Nuisances caused by bonfires on factory and commercial premises have been abated by the installation in total of six new smokeless incinerators.

Prior Approval of New Furnaces

Whenever there is a proposal to instal a new boiler plant the Council advises the developer of the prior approval provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Twelve applications were approved during 1961 and one was rejected.

Height of New Chimneys

The Council required the Architects to increase the height of eleven industrial chimneys when plans were submitted during the year. In general it can be said that architects are more concerned with the appearance of the chimney stack than the dispersal of the fumes from it.

15. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RESEARCH

When the Council decided to co-operate with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the new National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution the following sites were selected for the volumetric measurement gauges after discussions and surveys with their officers. These gauges remove the smoke and sulphur dioxide from measured volumes of air that pass through the instruments during consecutive 24 hour periods.

1. Smoke Control Area - Adjoining 31 Bowmans Green Meriden Housing Estate.
2. Residential district with low population density - Wynyard House, Langley Road.
3. Residential district with high population density - Alexandra School, Judge Street.
4. Commercial centre of the town - The Public Market, High Street.
5. Industrial district - 291 Lower High Street.

The domestic and industrial coal consumption in Watford and the natural ventilation of the town were all classified as of medium level by the Atmospheric Pollution Division of D.S.I.R.

The submission of records to the D.S.I.R. of our daily observations was commenced on 1st December, 1961.

The Council has continued to co-operate with the Bushey U.D.C. by maintaining one lead peroxide gauge in Watford Fields.

16. SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The Council's outline proposals for the establishment of two smoke control areas in Watford were given provisional clearance by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in December, 1957. It was not until 1960 when the Eastern Gas Board opened a new carbonising plant in St. Albans that the Council became satisfied that a reasonable choice of smokeless fuels was available and that they could proceed with the project. In July 1961 the Council resolved to submit the following two Smoke Control Orders to the Minister for confirmation:-

1. Meriden Estate - Smoke Control Order No. 1

Situated on the North-East boundary of the Borough this estate has an area of 256 acres and contains 731 Council houses and flats and 310 privately owned houses, all but 143 of these being post-war development. When completed the estate will have 1,298 houses and 16 shops and other premises.

2. Holywell Estate - Smoke Control Order No. 2

This estate lies on the South-West boundary of the Borough and has an area of 335 acres. The 347 houses on the estate were built by the Council during the post-war period and 7 of the 10 factories are on a part of the estate which is zoned for new industrial development. When completed the Estate will have 821 houses, 21 factories and 11 shops and other premises.

Both the Orders are expected to come into operation towards the end of 1962.

In November 1961 the Council decided to proceed with the policy of extending the above two areas until the whole of Watford is covered by Smoke Control Orders. In furtherance of this policy they decided that the third smoke control area would be an extension eastwards of the Holywell area to include 940 houses, 47 shops and 17 factories; and an extension westwards of the Meriden Area to include 1,025 houses, 32 shops and 7 factories.

It is recognised that the ultimate success of this scheme is dependent upon the goodwill of the public and that a sound public relations policy is essential.

MISCELLANEOUS

17 FACTORIES

There is close co-operation with the Borough Engineer on all plans of new factories or alterations to existing premises which are submitted to the Council for approval. This procedure ensures that the premises will comply with the various legislative requirements before structural work commences.

The items which have concerned the Health Department during the year are the lay-out and equipment of works canteens, sanitary accommodation; the prior approval of boiler plant, height of chimneys and the prevention of atmospheric pollution and other nuisances; and the storage of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures.

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

Part I Health Provisions

Certain health provisions of the Act are enforced by the Council; a summary of the work carried out during 1961 will be found in tabular form in the Appendix.

Part IV Special Provisions - Section 54 - Underground Bakehouses

There is only one underground bakehouse in Watford at 24 Langley Road, and the Council have continued to renew the certificate of suitability.

Part VIII - Section 110 - Home Work

The nature of the work undertaken by the 88 outworkers within the Borough is set out in Table XIV.

18. SHOPS ACT, 1950

The public health inspectors are appointed by the Council as Shops Act inspectors and much of this work can conveniently be carried out when inspections of shop premises are made for other purposes. Three notices were served requiring adequate arrangements for the health of the workers.

The enforcement of the closing hour provisions of the Act on Sundays and Wednesday afternoons is very difficult in respect of all "mixed" shops when such a wide variety of goods can quite properly be sold on these days.

The Council made a determined effort to stop infringements of the Act by second-hand car dealers whose premises were open for business on Sundays. Legal

proceedings were taken against six dealers for this offence, one of whom was prosecuted on three occasions and another on two occasions. A fine of £5 plus advocates fee was imposed for each of the offences.

19. SCHOOLS

Unsatisfactory toilet and sanitary facilities for pupils and staffs at schools in Watford have again been discussed with the Divisional Education Officer. It is regrettable that lack of money has continued to delay urgent improvement schemes; improvement funds in fact are raided to provide even more urgent additional accommodation for children. Unless more money is forthcoming from the Government there is little hope of an early completion of the schemes now lying fallow in County Hall.

20. SWIMMING BATHS

The one public swimming bath in Watford is used to capacity during the summer months. All but two of the bacteriological samples taken during the year showed that the filtration and chlorination plant was maintaining the water in a satisfactory condition. One of the unsatisfactory samples was due to a mechanical failure of the chlorination plant and the other to an error in estimation. It is hoped to instal automatic dosing equipment as a further safeguard.

In addition to providing facilities for hospital patients and instruction for patients recommended by their doctors the baths also accommodates the Sea Lion Swimming Club for handicapped persons. There were nine hundred attendances by members in 1959/60, over fifteen hundred in 1960/61 and this number had already been exceeded at the end of 1961.

There are open-air swimming baths at four schools in the Borough. Bacteriological samples taken from these pools were, with a single exception, satisfactory.

21. PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928 & 1936

The Chief Public Health Inspector is appointed by the Council as authorised officer for the purposes of these Acts.

159 premises are licensed for the storage in total of 644,535 gallons of petroleum spirits and petroleum mixtures. Not less than one-third of this quantity comprises highly inflammable spirit solvents which are not petroleum mixtures within the meaning of the Act. These are used in five large printing and printing ink factories in Watford and they are so intermingled with petroleum mixtures as defined that by agreement with the factory managements they are included on the licences and stored in accordance with the Council's Conditions.

In previous Annual Reports I have commented on the inadequacies of the legislation and it is hoped that this will be rectified without delay when the report is presented by the "Working Party on Inflammable Substances" which was set-up by the Home Office in 1959.

During the year 279 inspections were made of licensed premises and 31 underground tanks were tested. One firm was prosecuted for keeping petroleum mixtures on their premises in excess of the quantity permitted by the licence; a fine of £10 was imposed plus 6 guineas advocates fee.

3 licences have been granted for the storage of 1,294 lbs. of carbide of calcium

22. PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Buildings that are used for public entertainment are licensed by the Herts County Council under the Home Counties (Music and Dancing) Licensing Act, 1926. If the Borough Council is dissatisfied with the toilet facilities they can object to the grant or renewal of licences when they are considered each year.

Inspections are made at pleasure fairgrounds to ensure that there is compliance with the Council Byelaws and Food Hygiene Regulations.

23. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Noise or vibration which is a nuisance can now be dealt with as a statutory nuisance within the provisions of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936. There has been considerable publicity in the National Press on Noise Nuisances and this has not passed un-noticed by the public. The complaints we have received vary from a serious noise nuisance caused by a heavy industrial compressor to domestic friction caused by barking dogs and crowing cockerels. It has not been necessary for the Council to serve any Abatement Notices.

24. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Eight premises in Watford are registered for upholstery work and one shop was licensed for the storage of rag flock until the storage ceased in October 1961.

The Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1961, which came into force on 1st August, 1961, supersede the 1951 and 1954 Regulations. They prescribe standards of cleanliness for filling materials; forms of records to be kept and analysts' certificates etc.

It has not been necessary to report any infringements of the Act to the Council during the year.

25. FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACT, 1913

The public health inspectors are appointed as authorised officers for the purpose of enforcing the Fabrics (Misdescription) Regulations, 1959, which prescribe a standard of non-inflammability for textile fabrics.

There is little demand for low flammability and flare free fabrics. Only three samples of fabrics were submitted to an approved testing house for examination and these complied with the appropriate British Standard.

26. CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1961

This Act came into force on 19th August, 1961, and it repealed the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952, and the Oil Burners (Standards) Act, 1960, the enforcement of which had been entrusted to the Public Health Inspectors in Watford.

The new Act empowers the Secretary of State to make regulations governing the composition, content, design, construction, finish or packing of any class of goods for the purpose of preventing or reducing risk of death or personal injury. The Regulations made under the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952, are continued in force. No regulations were made under the Oil Burners (Standards) Act, 1960, and in June 1961 the Council requested the Association of Municipal Corporations to press the Home Secretary for these to be made without delay.

27. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The public health inspectors are appointed officers under Section 4 of the Act. Thirteen persons are licensed to keep pet shops within the Borough and these have been conducted satisfactorily.

28. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Council continues to provide a free service for the destruction of rats and mice on domestic premises. Rodents on commercial and industrial premises and wasps nests on occupied premises are dealt with on payment of a fee which for wasps nests is 10s.

The two operators with the assistance of a sewer-man carried out test-baiting of those sewers which have been found in the past to be rat-infested. The remaining sewers are tested on a three-year cycle and those due for test this year were also baited. No evidence of infestation was found in any of these sewers.

Table XVI sets out details of rat and mouse infestations treated during the year. Nineteen wasps nests were destroyed.

APPENDIX

RECORD OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS 1961

TABLE I

<u>Houses</u>		
Public Health Act (disrepair)	..	508
Housing Act	..	1,033
Overcrowding	...	93
Rent Act	...	3
Movable dwellings	...	230
<u>Places of Work</u>		
Power factories	..	152
Non-power factories	..	19
Building sites, etc	..	24
Offices, workplaces	..	21
Shops Act	...	372
Outworkers	...	34
<u>Food</u>		
Food Inspection	...	266
Slaughterhouses	...	1,998
Food factories	..	37
Dairies	...	10
Ice cream premises	...	37
Restaurant, canteens public houses	...	178
Retail food shops	...	241
Public market	...	142
Mobile shops, stalls	...	47
Other food premises	...	25
Food (adulteration) samples	...	135
Food (bacteriological) samples	...	143
<u>Air</u>		
Industrial smoke control	...	729
Smoke control areas	...	631
Atmospheric pollution research instruments	...	241

<u>Public Health Act</u> -		
Drainage	...	609
Refuse	...	178
Vermin, insect pests	...	85
Conveniences	...	38
Nuisances	...	277
Infectious disease	...	143
Schools	...	8
Swimming pools	...	47
<u>Other Acts</u> -		
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act.	...	3
Home Counties (Music and Dancing) Act	...	40
Pests Act	...	65
Pet Animals Act	...	38
Petroleum Acts	...	279
Rag Flock etc. Act	...	11
<u>Miscellaneous</u> -		
Interviews	...	466
Attendance at Court	...	21
Lectures	...	12
Unclassified visits	...	573
Water samples	...	5
		10,247

For comparison purposes the classification of the inspections made during 1960 and 1961 are shown in the following table.

TABLE II

Purpose	Total Visits		Change	Percentage change + or -
	1960	1961		
Housing	2,180	1,867	- 313	- 14
Places of work	1,039	622	- 417	- 40
Food	3,679	3,259	- 420	- 11
Clean Air	851	1,601	+ 750	+ 88
General	2,942	2,898	- 44	- 1
	10,691	10,247	- 444	- 4%

HOUSING

TABLE III

The Borough Engineer and Borough Treasurer have kindly supplied the following information:-

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (a) Number of new dwellings erected by the Council during 1961. | 29 |
| (b) Number of new houses erected by private enterprise during 1961. | 270 |
| (c) Total number of dwellings built by the Council since 1945 | 3,728 |
| (d) Total number of houses built by private enterprise since 1945 | 1,939 |
| (e) Number of Council houses occupied on the 31st December, 1961
PLUS 98 prefabricated bungalows. | 5,505 |

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1961 RE HOUSING DEFECTS

TABLE IV

ACT	INFORMAL	STATUTORY
Housing Act, 1957	31	10
Public Health Act, 1936	125	12

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND OTHER UNFIT HOUSES

TABLE V

A. <u>HOUSES DEMOLISHED</u>	Houses Demolished	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
IN CLEARANCE AREAS			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	6	12	5
(2) Houses unfit - bad arrangement	-	7	2
NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS			
(4) As a result of formal procedure under Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	-	4	1
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	1	3	1
B. <u>UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED</u>			
(8) Under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957.	<u>Number</u> 3	3	1

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED (Cont'd)			
(10) Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	Nil	Nil

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED		
	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	114	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	15	4
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957.	11	6

FOOD

TYPES OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE BOROUGH AT 31ST DECEMBER 1961

TABLE VI

Bakehouses	...	...	15
Retail food shops	...	...	431
Wholesale Food merchants	...	...	13
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	65
Industrial and Commercial Canteens	...	...	71
School Canteens	...	...	36
Hotels and Public Houses	...	...	56
Food Factories	...	...	12
Public Market	...	...	1
Slaughterhouses	...	...	2

Food Premises Registered by the Council

1. Under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	5
Ice Cream Dealers	...	185
Preserved Food Manufacturers	...	62

2. Article 8 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Dairies	...	2
---------	-----	---

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949-1954

The Council has granted two Dealers Licences to pasteurise milk and one Dealers Licence to sterilise milk at dairies within the Borough. Licences for the sale of milk under the above Regulations were granted as follows:-

Designated Milk	Dealers Licences
Tuberculin Tested Milk	16
Pasteurised Milk	42
Sterilised Milk	28

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION DURING 1961

TABLE VII

HOME KILLED MEAT AND OFFAL

(a) Rejected at Slaughterhouses

lbs.

Beef (including 9 carcasses)	...	...	5,266
Lamb (including 4 carcasses)	...	...	173
Pork (including 33 carcasses)	...	...	4,888
Veal (including 10 carcasses)	...	...	413

Offal from Bovines

220 Heads	...	...	6,600
163 Tongues	...	...	815
912 Lungs	...	...	9,120
110 Hearts	...	...	550
1,339 Livers and 499 Part Livers	...	...	22,226
17 Spleens	...	...	34
22 Skirts	...	...	44
10 Tails	...	...	20

Offal from Pigs

346 Plucks	...	...	1,750
1,221 Livers	...	...	2,444
1,561 Lungs	...	...	3,122
153 Heads	...	...	1,909
277 Other Organs	...	...	154

Offal from Sheep

89 Plucks	...	...	357
279 Livers	...	...	494
79 Lungs	...	...	139
4 Heads	...	...	21
5 Other Organs	...	...	3

Offal from Calves

10 Heads	...	...	57
11 Plucks	...	...	42
4 Other Organs	...	...	8

(b) Condemned in Retail and Manufacturing Premises

				<u>lbs.</u>
Pork	...	...	...	2,813
Beef	...	...	...	15,633
Lamb	...	...	...	496
<u>IMPORTED MEAT AND OFFAL</u>				
Beef	...	...	...	726
Mutton	...	...	...	274
Pork	...	...	...	3,148
<u>OTHER FOODS INCLUDING CANNED GOODS</u>				6,903
				<u>90,642</u>

Total weight of food found to be unfit = 40 tons, 9 cwt., 1 qtr. 6 lbs.

Of the above food 66.9% comprised meat and offal rejected in the slaughter-houses.

TABLE VIII
INCIDENCE OF DISEASE IN ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED
IN WATFORD DURING 1961

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	6,283	1,019	1,061	16,439	32,110
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	7	10	4	33
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,768	352	4	437	2,996
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis	28.1	35.2	1.3	2.7	9.4

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	31	34	-	-	60
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.5	3.4	-	-	0.2
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases in which cysticercosis was found	172	7			
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	172	7			
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	100	6			
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil			

For comparison purposes, the percentages of the animals found to be diseased during the past ten years are set out below:-

TABLE IX

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis					
1952	41.3	43.0	1.2	6.7	15.4
1953	34.5	35.2	1.9	9.6	20.8
1954	34.4	29.6	3.2	6.9	14.6
1955	36.2	30.9	0.6	5.9	11.4
1956	36.3	31.0	0.4	6.6	9.1
1957	32.9	27.7	2.5	2.5	8.9
1958	29.4	33.9	2.0	9.5	9.7
1959	42.9	37.3	1.1	20.0	8.7
1960	36.4	33.4	1.8	3.7	10.7
1961	28.1	35.2	1.3	2.7	9.4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis					
1952	7.6	26.8	0.2	-	3.7
1953	8.1	22.8	0.1	-	3.7
1954	7.0	22.1	0.5	-	2.4
1955	6.9	19.3	-	-	1.3
1956	6.2	20.4	-	-	1.1
1957	4.5	14.6	-	-	1.2
1958	4.9	13.6	-	-	1.0
1959	3.0	8.1	0.3	-	0.9
1960	0.9	0.5	-	-	0.8
1961	0.5	3.4	-	-	0.2

LOCATION AND NATURE OF CYSTICERCUS BOVIS INFECTIONS

TABLE X

179 cases of cysticercus bovis were discovered in the 7302 cattle slaughtered in Watford. This gives an incidence rate of 2.5%. The locations of the cysts are shown in the following Table:-

	Head	Heart	Skirt	Other
Viable Cysts	32	9	-	-
Degenerate Cysts	83	62	10	-

The cysts in 41 cases (22.9%) were viable indicating that the infections were of recent origin.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES OF HEAT-TREATED MILK - TABLE XI

Pasteurised	Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	Sterilised
46	32	18

All the samples were satisfactory.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES - TABLE XII

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES -

18 samples were all satisfactory - provisional Grade I.

CHEMICAL SAMPLES

The statutory minimum content for ice cream is 5 per cent fat and 7½ per cent milk solids other than fat. Artificial sweeteners are prohibited.

Sample Number	Fat Content	Milk Solids
1	7.0	8.1
2	12.2	11.0
3	12.5	9.0
4	8.0	10.4
5	9.8	13.4

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN RESPECT OF THE SALE OF
UNSATISFACTORY FOODSTUFFS (SECTIONS 2 & 8,
FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955) - TABLE XIII

Section	Condition of Food	Result	Fine	Remarks
2	Cigarette ends in potato chips	Conviction	£10	
2	Rodent dropping in tapioca	Conviction	£20	Defendant had a previous conviction.
2	Wire in Banbury cake	Conviction	£5	
2	Mouldy meat pie	Conviction	£15	Defendant had a previous conviction.
2	Mouldy chocolate rolls	Conviction	£5	
2	Sour swiss roll	Conviction	£10	
2	Rodent-contaminated sweets	Conviction	£20	
2	Sausages deficient in meat	Conviction	£5	Case heard in 1962.
7	Ice-cream labelling offence	Conviction	£5	

FOOD POISONING - APPENDIX

FOOD POISONING

TABLE XIV

OUTBREAKS

Number of Outbreaks	Number of Cases		Deaths	Organism Responsible	Food Suspected
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained			
1	5	Nil	Nil	Salmonella typhi-murium phage type U72	Unknown

SINGLE CASES

Number of Cases		Deaths	Organism Responsible	Food Suspected
Notified	Otherwise ascertained			
1	Nil	Nil	Salmonella typhi-murium taunton	Unknown
1	"		" " phage type 2C	"
1	"		" " " " 1a Var. 1	"
1	"		" " " " 1 Var. 5	"
2*	"		" " " " U72	"
3	"		" " " " -	"

* In one of these cases three other symptomless excretas of the infective organism were found.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 to 1959

TABLE XV

Part I - Health Provision

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	30	19	10	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	369	152	4	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	16	24	1	-
Total ...	415	195	15	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H. M. F. I.	By H. M. F. I.
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	3	3	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	10	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-
Total ...	15	13	-	-

NOTE (1) No agricultural premises in the Borough.

(2) No notices were served under Section 4 of the Act.

PART VIII - Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	No. of Outworkers as required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists
Wearing Apparel making, etc.	26	1	Nil
Curtains and furniture hangings	3	Nil	"
Artificial flowers	39	1	"
Brush Making	7	2	"
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	13	1	"
Total ...	88	5	"

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

REPORT FOR PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.

TABLE XVI

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including business premises)	Total
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	70	23,567	3,832	27,469
2. Number of infested premises treated by Local Authority				
RATS:	2	347	39	388
MICE:	-	58	22	80
3. Number of block treatments carried out	Nil	36	Nil	36

NOTE: (1) No agricultural premises in the Borough.

(2) No notices were served under Section 4 of the Act.

PART VIII - Outlets (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	No. of Outlets as required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists
Wearing Apparel-making, etc.	28	1	Nil
Curtains and furniture hangings	3	Nil	-
Artificial flowers	19	1	-
Beak Making	7	2	-
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	13	1	-
Total	68	5	-

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS AND VERMIN

REPORT FOR PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1961

TABLE XVI

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other premises (including premises)	Total
1. Number of properties in 'Local Authority' District	79	23,563	2,000	27,642
2. Number of infested premises treated by Local Authority				
BATS:	1	27	26	54
MICE:	-	52	23	75
3. Number of block treatments carried out	Nil	2	Nil	2

NOTE (1) No agricultural premises in the Borough.

(2) No notices were served under Section 4 of the Act.



