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Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1962

W. A L C O C K

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

Medical Officer of Health

K. H. M A R S D E N

F.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health, and Divisional Medical Officers for Sundry Ward Memberships

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

K. H. Mander

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. P. Wilson

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Miss F. Statham

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Miss M. Johnson

Miss A. Finn

Miss A. Taylor

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Chief Public Health Inspector:

K.H. Marsden.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G.F. Wilcox

District Public Health Inspectors:

E. Ellerington

J.L. Willoughby

T.B. Rosamond

D. Cahill

D. Vincent

Student Public Health Inspector:

Miss P. Bircham

Chief Clerk Borough and Divisional Health Departments:

Miss J.E.M. Sherlock

Clerical Staff:

Miss M. Johnson

Miss A. Finn

Miss A. Taylor

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The members of the Public Health and Water Supply Committee

1962 - 1963

Chairman:	Councillor J. P. Cook
Vice-Chairman:	Councillor R. S. Horner
The Worshipful The Mayor:	Alderman H. W. Lodder
The Deputy Mayor:	Alderman J. R. Hicks
Alderman Mrs. M. Higgins	Councillor J. S. Oliver
Alderman L. C. Johnson	Councillor K. F. Reynolds
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Carter	Councillor A. L. Robinson
Councillor Mrs. H. M. Dodd	Councillor J. R. Rourke
Councillor W. Hill	Councillor Miss D. M. Scawen
Councillor B. A. R. Hobson	Councillor P. A. Wilson
Councillor C. F. W. Johnson	
Councillor F. Mackenzie	

1961 - 1962

~~1960 - 1961~~

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.

September, 1963.

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 1962.

Principal Vital Statistics.

On the whole, the vital statistics compare favourably with those for previous years and those for England and Wales. The slow upward trend of rising birth-rate seen over the past few years was maintained in 1962. The birth-rate has in fact risen by over one-third during the last 10 years. Indices such as the above are useful as indicating, for example, the probable number of infant school places to be catered for 5 years hence, the number of persons for whom work will have to be found fifteen or sixteen years hence and so on.

The infantile mortality rate, although higher than the figure for 1961, is substantially lower than that for England and Wales and is lower than the County rate (17.8). The number of deaths which constitute this rate (24) is so small, however, that fairly wide fluctuations from year to year are to be expected. The 1962 figure (17.6) is considerably lower than that for 1952 (25.2) which was lower than that for 1942 (28.4).

There was a slight reduction in the general death rate and during the year there were no maternal deaths.

Infectious and other Diseases.

The incidence of the common infectious diseases was in general conformity with the low trend of recent years. No case of diphtheria has occurred for sixteen years and for the third year in succession there has been none of poliomyelitis in the Borough. This is a remarkable achievement in view of the fact that the intensive vaccination campaign against the latter disease only began in 1956. During the year the Sabin oral vaccine was introduced in place of the original Salk vaccine. There is good reason to believe that the new vaccine will be even more effective than the old and being given by mouth it is easy to administer to young children.

A case of typhoid fever was notified during the early part of the year. Occurring in a residential children's home, it caused the department considerable work in attempting to trace the source and no little anxiety lest the infection should spread. Fortunately, no secondary cases occurred, but we never discovered the source of the infection.

During the early part of the year several cases of smallpox were imported into the country, though fortunately none reached this area. Nevertheless, General Practitioners and the Health Department were inundated with requests for vaccination and it became necessary for a time to hold vaccination sessions at the Avenue Clinic. It is not without good reason that this disease is held in great dread, for of the 62 known cases, no fewer than 25 died, but panic vaccination measures when an outbreak has occurred only serve to distract and divert an already overworked Health Department from its immediate task of tracing contacts and generally, of containing the outbreak within the smallest possible limits. Vaccination and re-vaccination remain, however, the surest means of maintaining a high level of protection against smallpox. It should be carried out in the first place during infancy and the Ministry of Health recommend that between the ages of one and two years is the best time. Re-vaccination should take place at the age of eight to twelve years, and thereafter as necessary. Such a procedure will not only ensure a high level of immunity but will greatly reduce the severity of reactions and the risk of complications.

The tuberculosis death rate was the lowest figure ever recorded. Only one person a middle-aged male, died of this disease during the year. In the early part of the year, a mobile X-ray Unit was allocated to the South-West Herts area with a weekly circuit covering South Oxhey, Radlett and Rickmansworth. Watford was not included because presumably, the Borough was regarded as being adequately served by the local Chest Clinic. A summary report on the work of the Mass Radiography Service for 1962 is included in the body of the Report.

The total cancer death rates have shown no serious increase in the past few years, and in fact the lung cancer death rate for 1962 fell appreciably. It is tempting to speculate as to whether all the anti-smoking propaganda which has been circulated during the last few years might not at last be having some beneficial effect. Any such speculations would, I feel, be premature. Certainly the national figures lend no support to such a view. One event which undoubtedly made a deep impression upon the smoking public was the appearance during the early part of the year of the Report of the Royal College of Physicians on "Smoking and Health". Written by physicians of high standing this report probably had a greater impact than any of its predecessors; indeed the statistical evidence presented is so overwhelming that, to quote a current leading article in the Observer: "only a tobacco manufacturer could deny it".

The Health Committee promptly followed the receipt of this Report by arranging with the Central Council for Health Education for their mobile team of lecturers to visit Watford to give a series of lectures on the effect of smoking on health.

The remaining statistics call for no special comment, conforming as they do to the general pattern of previous years.

Fluoridation of the Public Water Supply.

We have waited patiently for the results of the fluoridation trials which commenced in Watford in May, 1956. The climax of the fluoridation study was reached in July, 1962 when the Report of the Ministry of Health was published upon the conduct of the fluoridation trials. These, it may be remembered, were the outcome of the recommendations of a special Commission which went to America in 1952 to study the effect of fluoridation just becoming apparent after some seven years of trial in various parts of North America. The Commission reported conclusive evidence of the beneficial effect of adding fluoride salts to drinking waters deficient in these substances and recommended that the fluoridation of certain selected water supplies should be carried out in this country on a trial basis. So it came about that Watford was selected as one of the trial areas, the others being Kilmarnock in Scotland and part of Anglesey in Wales.

The Report embodies the results of 5 years study of the effect of adding fluoride salts to the water supplies of these three areas.

The Proof of the Pudding ...

The results of the trials show conclusively that where fluoride salts are added to drinking waters which are deficient in these minerals, so that the fluoride concentration in the distribution system is as near as possible to 1 part per million, a substantial reduction in the incidence of dental decay is achieved. Maximum benefit is only achieved, however, where such fluoride-containing water is consumed throughout early life, in fact, whilst the teeth are undergoing development and mineralisation. This was clearly demonstrated in the trials. The combined results for the 3 areas showed an overall reduction in dental decay of 66% in the 3-year old children, of 57% in the 4-year olds and of 50% in the 5-year olds. In children of 6 and 7 years whose teeth had not had the full benefit of fluoride, the reductions were 27% and 14% respectively.

What the trials have done in effect is to show that the results of the controlled addition of fluoride salts in optimal amounts to waters lacking these minerals compare very closely with those of similar carefully controlled trials in America. They also compare very well with the findings in areas where fluoride salts occur in optimal concentrations as a normal constituent of drinking waters. Moreover, all available evidence indicates that whilst fluoridation will achieve substantial reductions in the incidence of dental decay, no harmful effect upon the health of the community consuming such fluoridated water is produced. We have, therefore, good reason to be satisfied with the outcome of the trials.

Clean Air.

In November, 1962 Smoke Control Orders became operative on the Meriden and Holywell Estates. These came almost exactly 10 years after the London smog disaster of 1952 and it is hoped that as a result of progress which is rapidly being made to achieve smokeless air, disasters of such magnitude are things of the past.

A notable event during the year was the opening of the new slaughter-house. This is fully described in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Another interesting event which took place was the "marriage" of the Public Health and Water Supply Committees. We had, of course, been engaged for many years on matters of joint concern and I am sure the union will prove to be a very happy one.

In conclusion, I wish to express by grateful thanks to the Public Health Inspectors and to members of the Clerical Staff who have worked extremely hard during the year. I should also like to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Council, especially the Chairman and members of the Public Health and Water Supply Committee, for their encouraging support and interest in the work of the Health Department.

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 1962	75,540
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	23,476
Rateable value at 1.4.62	£1,753,592
Sum represented by a penny rate	£7,400

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	683	591	1,274
Illegitimate	48	31	79
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	731	622	1,353
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

NUMBER OF STILL BIRTHS			
Legitimate	8	12	20
Illegitimate	3	1	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11	13	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL) 1,377

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS 859

INFANTILE DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	12	7	19
Illegitimate	3	2	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15	9	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CAUSES OF DEATH OF WATFORD RESIDENTS:-

(ALL AGES)

	1962			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>1961</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	1	-	6
Tuberculosis, other ...	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease ...	-	-	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
c/f...	1	1	-	7

	Total	Male-	Female	1961
b/f	1	1	-	7
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough ...	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections ...	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	-	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic disease	3	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach...	23	9	14	21
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	43	35	8	50
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	21	-	21	26
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	2	-	2	5
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	83	50	33	71
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	6	3	3	4
Diabetes ...	5	2	3	8
Vascular lesions of nervous system	103	44	59	130
Coronary disease, angina ...	166	100	66	172
Hypertension with heart disease	21	6	15	17
Other Heart disease ...	96	36	60	91
Other circulatory disease ...	30	12	18	31
Influenza ...	2	1	1	6
Pneumonia ...	48	25	23	56
Bronchitis ...	53	34	19	46
Other diseases of respiratory system	5	3	2	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	2	3	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	4	2	2	6
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	7	3	4	3
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	4	4	-	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	4
Congenital malformations ...	8	7	1	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	73	28	45	57
Motor vehicle accidents ...	14	11	3	8
All other accidents ...	22	8	14	17
Suicide ...	10	6	4	6
Homicide and operations of war	1	1	-	-
	<u>859</u>	<u>436</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>865</u>

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

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	2	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	2	15
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	9	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	20	10	30
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	-	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	5	8
Coronary disease, angina	28	7	35
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
Other heart disease	9	5	14
Other circulatory diseases	2	3	5
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	8	3	11
Bronchitis	4	2	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	3	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	2	7
Motor vehicle accidents	6	1	7
All other accidents	7	1	8
Suicide	2	1	3
Homicide	1	-	1
	118	59	177

(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 1962

Age	Lung Cancer		Coronary disease & angina	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
30-40	1	-	-	1
41-50	-	-	5	-
51-60	12	2	23	6
61-70	10	5	23	9
71-80	10	-	34	22
81+	1	1	15	28
Age unknown	1			
TOTALS	35	8	100	66

<u>Birth Rate and Death Rate, 1962</u>	<u>Watford</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Rates per 1,000 civilian population		
LIVE BIRTHS	17.9	18.0
STILL BIRTHS (per 1,000 total live and still births)	17.4	18.1
DEATH RATE		
All causes	11.4	11.9
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.03	0.07
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.64	0.68
Tuberculosis	0.01	0.07
Malignant Neoplasms, Lung, Bronchus	0.57	0.51
Coronary Disease Angina Pectoris	2.20	2.20
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 total births)		
All puerperal Causes	0.00	0.35
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Deaths of infants under 1 year)		
ALL INFANTS per 1,000 live births	17.6	21.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	14.9	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	63.3	
NEONATAL MORTALITY (Deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)		
	13.3	15.1
EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths during first week per 1,000 live births)		
	11.1	
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Still births plus deaths during first week per 1,000 total live and still births)		
	28.3	30.8
PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS		
	5.8	6.6

COMPARATIVE RATES

	<u>Watford</u> <u>1962</u>	<u>England and</u> <u>Wales 1962</u>	<u>Watford</u> <u>1961</u>	<u>England and</u> <u>Wales 1961</u>
Birth Rate (Live Births)	17.9	18.0	17.7	17.4
Death Rate	11.4	11.9	11.5	12.0
Infant Mortality Rate	17.6	21.4	14.3	21.4
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.00	0.35	2.96	0.33

REGISTERED PREMATURE INFANTS-CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

	<u>2lbs & under</u>	<u>2-3 lbs</u>	<u>3-4 lbs</u>	<u>4-5 lbs</u>	<u>5-5½lbs</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Number	1	6	10	25	47	89
Number surviving after 24 hours	-	1	9	24	46	80
Number surviving after 8 days	-	1	8	24	46	79
Number surviving at 4 weeks	-	1	8	24	46	79

Prematurity rate 6.6% of all births

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR

	<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>	<u>1962</u>
Prematurity	6	3	4	2	3	5	4	3	3	1	4
Malformation	6	5	6	5	5	7	5	1	6	4	6
Birth injuries	2	4	-	3	-	3	2	2	3	2	3
Collapse of lung	3	6	4	1	2	6	3	-	2	8	4
Respiratory diseases	4	6	2	1	4	4	2	-	4	2	4
Other diseases of infancy	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Infectious disease	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	1	1	3
Accidents	3	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-
Not traced	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<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>	<u>24</u>

Of the 24 infant deaths occurring in 1962, 9 died within 24 hours of birth, 6 more died during the first week, 3 more died during the first month and 6 died between the ages of 1 - 5 months.

The neo-natal death rate was therefore 13.3 compared with 11.3 in 1961.

SEX OF INFANTS

The sex ratio of 1,175 boys to every 1,000 girl infants is slightly higher than last year.

HEALTH EDUCATION - 1962

Further to the National Water Safety Campaign the Watford Home Safety Committee, through the enthusiastic help of the Manager of the Watford Baths, started a special effort in Water Safety Campaign. With the help of the West Herts Tape Recorder Society, recordings of telephone conversation life-saving methods, etc., were fed into the dressing rooms at regular intervals throughout the day, each recording lasting 3 minutes. This has impressed the public a great deal. School teachers asked for a competition amongst the schools for appropriate recordings - this was not very successful as the number of entries was negligible. An article about this appeared in the local press.

The Watford Technical College made some posters for the Whitsun Carnival where the Home Safety Committee had a stall. Film strips were shown and posters displayed. One of the girls secondary modern schools supplied older girls to help man the stall.

The Annual General Meeting of the Home Safety Committee was held in October, Station Officer Roberts giving the address on Fire Safety.

Posters on vehicles and in clinics were changed according to a monthly programme of events.

Several speakers spoke to various clubs and local organisations on various subjects throughout the year.

There has been suggestions that local Community Centres should be approached to allow the Home Safety Committee to hold "At Homes" for the general public. This will be followed up in the New Year.

Health Visitors help with local Mothers' Clubs, giving film shows and general advice.

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 and arrangements were made where necessary for the provision of such services as a Home Help or District Nurse. In no case, however, was it necessary to invoke powers under Section 47 during the year.

SECTION 50 (BURIALS)

Two cases - One adult and one newborn child -
identity unknown.

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	0.58	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
1962	17.9	11.4	17.6	0.00	0.01	2.36	0.57

PREVALANCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notified Infectious Diseases, 1962, (Corrected)

Disease	Under										Over 65	Total
	1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65		
Scarlet Fever	-	2	1	10	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	21
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis -												
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	4
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	1	-	-	-	16
Jaundice	-	1	1	9	4	3	2	1	1	1	-	23
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Measles	4	46	53	105	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	214
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	4
Dysentery	-	2	1	4	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	13
Acute Encephalitis-												
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	7	52	58	134	13	15	16	4	6	2	-	307

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION - 1962

(South - West Herts).

	At Clinics		By Private Doctors		Total
	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	
<u>Diphtheria Immunization</u>					
Primary	35	113	88	4	240
Booster	126	893	37	97	1 153
	161	1006	125	101	1393
<u>Whooping Cough Immunization</u>					
Primary	10	-	1	-	11
Booster	-	-	-	-	-
	10	-	1	-	11
<u>Tetanus Immunization</u>					
Primary	15	64	7	2	88
Booster	25	151	2	15	193
	40	215	9	17	281
<u>Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Immunization</u>					
Primary	1 406	33	1 047	25	2 511
Booster	107	92	52	99	350
	1513	125	1 099	124	2 861
<u>Smallpox Vaccination</u>					
Primary	1639	520	1540	6405	10104
Re-Vaccination	33	998	263	14390	15684
	1672	1518	1803	20795	25788

ANTI-POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

(South West Herts)

	At Clinics			By Private Doctors			Total
	To 31. 12. 61	1962	Total	To 31. 12. 61	1962	Total	
Children born 1962 -							
2 injections	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
3 doses oral vaccine	-	162	162	-	94	94	256
Children born 1943-1961							
2 injections	30,061	272	30,333	13,312	400	13,712	44,045
3 doses oral vaccine	-	1,717	1,717	-	665	665	2,382
Young persons born 1933-1942							
2 injections	6,607	20	6,627	6,204	95	6,299	12,926
3 doses oral vaccine	-	114	114	-	153	153	267
Others							
2 injections	4,934	29	4,963	8,017	174	8,191	13,154
3 doses oral vaccine	-	204	204	-	412	412	616
	41,602	2,518	44,120	27,533	1,994	29,527	73,647
Number of persons given 3 injections (all groups)	37,191	446	37,637	22,183	1,400	23,583	61,220
Number of children 5 - 12 years given 4th injection	10,187	17	10,204	2,970	162	3,132	13,336
Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after: -							
2 salk injections	-	2,314	2,314	-	2,370	2,370	4,684
3 salk injections	-	3,152	3,152	-	1,006	1,006	4,158

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	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	5	5	-	4	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	4	7	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 64	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Untraced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	28	24	-	4	1	-	-	-

Summary Report of the Mass Radiography Service for the year, 1962.

During 1962 a total of 262, 556 people was x-rayed. This includes 42, 843 men over 40 included in a cancer research scheme, leaving 219, 713 persons x-rayed in the normal course of case-finding programmes.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

393 active cases and 239 cases of undetermined activity were discovered, giving an incidence rate of 1.8 per thousand, of disease requiring treatment or close supervision and a combined rate of 2.9 per thousand of significant tuberculosis. The incidence was considerably higher in men than in women. The highest incidence was found in Irish born men. The figures for 1962 and the past 3 years showed that no decrease in case-finding has taken place and that optimistic forecasts of eradication are premature or indeed misleading.

Lung Cancer.

The total number of cases in men increased by 85 compared with 1961 (over 50%) and reached a record of 215. The largest number was found in age groups 45-64 although the actual incidence rate was highest in men over 65 years of age. There was a decrease in the number of cancer cases in women.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

1920 - 1962

NEW CASES						DEATHS			
Year	Popula- tion	Pul	Non- Pul.	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Pul	Non- Pul.	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop
1 1962	75,540	52	4	56	0.69	1	-	1	0.01
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. 1,155 million gallons were supplied during the year, averaging 3.16 million gallons per day and the supply on the maximum day (17th June, 1962) was 4.33 million gallons.
3. The population supplied was approximately 72,058 and the average consumption for domestic trade and industrial purposes was approximately 45 gallons per head per day. 171 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. 163 bacteriological and 9 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 12).

r/o 227, Horseshoe Lane

Caravan dwellers have standpipe supply (population 13).

r/o 289, Sheepcot Lane.

Caravan dwellers have standpipe supply. (population 10).

r/o 785, St. Albans Road.

Caravan dwellers have standpipe supply (2) (population 10)

r/o 736, St. Albans Road.

Caravan dwellers obtain water from 736. (population 4).

"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). and flush W.C.

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

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The public health inspector is concerned with those matters in our environment which are detrimental to public health whether in the home the workplace or the food establishment. He is no less interested in the purity of our food and air than he is in defective drains.

In a country that is becoming more and more densely populated there can be no relaxation in this work without a corresponding increase in health hazards.

The whole range of the inspector's responsibilities is constantly being increased by the never-ending flow of new legislation and from time to time this demands a re-assessment of the work to be done and the staff available to do it.

The first two Smoke Control Orders in Watford came into operation during the year but several years will elapse before the whole Borough is covered by orders and the inspection of thousands of houses in connection with the payment of grants is a considerable undertaking.

Slum clearance work is virtually completed but there are many outdated houses in the Borough in need of improvement and a survey of 200 such houses was commenced during the year.

Serious staffing difficulties were encountered when a new abattoir in Watford came into use on 1st October, 1962. This operates on a line dressing system demanding a meat inspector working in the line from 7.0 a. m. oftentimes until 8 and 9.0 p. m. throughout the week and with week-end slaughtering.

The Council decided to increase the establishment by the appointment of a specialist meat inspector but by the end of the year advertisements had failed to attract a suitable applicant. The number of animals slaughtered in Watford increased by 17,321 in 1962 and the inspection of this meat could only be carried out at the expense of routine inspection visits to food premises and workplaces.

HOUSING

2. CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

Clearance and demolition proceedings have been taken in respect of all the houses in the Council's slum clearance programme. Better progress has been made during the year on the rehousing of the families in these unfit houses; twenty-one families were rehoused and the remaining nine families will be rehoused early in 1963.

The following unfit houses were demolished during 1962:

Caractacus Cottage, Holywell Farm.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 Carey Place.

The Council made Closing Orders on Nos. 76 and 78 Merton Road and declared Nos. 280, 282 and 284 High Street to be a Clearance Area, resolving to deal with this area by way of Compulsory Purchase Order.

The Closing Order on No. 4 Terrace Gardens was determined by the Council following reconditioning and improvement.

3. REPAIR OF UNFIT HOUSES.

The very considerable increase in the vacant possession value of houses and the increase in rents since 1957 has encouraged many landlords to maintain their houses in good repair; the result has been a reduction in the housing repair work enforced by the Council. Most of the rented houses that become vacant are sold for owner-occupation and are reconditioned and improved.

Of the 103 houses which were made fit for human habitation during the year as a result of action by the public health inspectors 79 were dealt with informally. Statutory action under the Public Health and Housing Acts resulted in the repair of the other 24; the works on 11 of these being carried out by the Council in default of the owners.

On two occasions the Council instituted legal proceedings for failure to comply with Abatement Notices but the necessary housing repairs were completed before the dates of hearing.

4. IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES.

Applications for improvement grants are dealt with by the Borough Engineer; 29 standard and 65 discretionary grants were authorised during 1962.

During the eight years 1955 to 1962 the Borough Council paid 505 discretionary and standard grants, only 35 of which were for the improvement of rented houses. There are of course many other houses in the town that have been improved by the owners without financial aid from the Council but very few rented houses have been improved. There was a spate of house building in Watford during the 1890's and early 1900's when some 6,000 houses were built. Although most of these were of substantial construction they were not provided with the amenities required by modern standards. Many of these houses are in need of improvement and the public health inspectors can do much to stimulate this work.

In response to Circular 42/62 from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, which urged local authorities to pursue a more active policy for the improvement of houses, the Council decided that a pilot survey be made of some 200 houses in two separate areas of the town by the public health inspectors and that this be followed up by an approach to the owners. Action taken by the Council will be aimed at the thorough reconditioning of the houses.

5. OVERCROWDING AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The overcrowding of houses to-day 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 and without Town Planning consent. Watford has been more fortunate in this respect than many other towns but there has been a steady increase in the number of immigrants who are sharing houses. The Council must maintain their vigilance if the comparatively good housing conditions in Watford are to be maintained.

The Council made a direction under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961, limiting the number of persons who should live in one house. One of the advantages of using this power is that admittance can thereafter be demanded without prior notice.

The owner of one house was convicted for permitting two sheds in the rear garden to be used for sleeping accommodation otherwise than in accordance with a notice served under Section 90 of the Housing Act, 1957; a fine of £5 was imposed.

6. RENT ACT, 1957.

One application was made during the year for a certificate of disrepair which later was cancelled. Two other applications for the cancellation of certificates of disrepair were refused.

7. CARAVANS

Two caravan sites ceased to be used during the year and the Caravan Site Licenses were cancelled. The licences for two other sites were amended; in one case to permit seven caravans to be kept on the site instead of four; and in the other case to reduce the number of caravans from eleven to one. One new caravan site licence was issued for one caravan.

At the end of the year there were 26 caravans on 7 licensed sites within the Borough, two of which are also used by travelling showmen; one other site which is used only by travelling showmen is exempt from the licensing provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The occupier of land which is used as a scrap yard for old cars was prosecuted by the Council for failing to apply for a Site Licence for one residential caravan on the site. The Defendant successfully relied on an exemption clause in the Act on the ground that persons living in the van were engaged on building work on the site.

Legal proceedings were taken against the licensee of one caravan site for a breach of five of the conditions on his Caravan Site Licence. He was fined a total of £37.0.0. plus £6.6.0. costs.

The Town Clerk successfully took action to retain on the Statute Book Section 93 of the Hertfordshire County Council Act, 1935. This Section gives local authorities power to proceed against caravan dwellers themselves where they are camping on land without permission as opposed to the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1961 which allows action only against the land owner.

FOOD

8. FOOD HYGIENE.

Despite heavy pressure of work in other fields nine hundred visits were made to premises and vehicles used for the storage, preparation, transport or sale of food, to check compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations. There is no doubt that visits, and where necessary, repeated visits by a Public Health Inspector are the most effective means of ensuring that satisfactory standards of premises, equipment and food handling methods are maintained. It is still unfortunately true to say that disciplines in food handling are the most difficult to control. Unqualified and untrained staff are to be found in many establishments. Tasks which, if improperly performed, may lead to food poisoning, are entrusted to the lowest-paid workers and are carried out satisfactorily only if there is very strict supervision and a high standard set by the management. Too often proprietors or supervisory staffs are themselves not sufficiently knowledgeable or are not sufficiently strict. With labour at a premium in Watford it can easily happen that correction of rebuke or a worker simply means that he or she leaves the job.

For these and other good reasons legal proceedings are instituted only as a last resort and when it is clear that the inspector is unable by any degree of persuasion or exhortation to ensure compliance with the law. Two restaurant proprietors and the proprietor of a mobile ice-cream stall were convicted of offences against the Regulations (see table XIII). All three were immigrants to this country and for this reason special care was taken to ensure that they understood clearly the requirements of the law. The conditions were such, however, as to make a report to the Council imperative after verbal and written warnings had had no effect.

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 opening of the new slaughterhouse (see below) has necessitated a meat inspector being continuously on duty from 7 a. m. until slaughtering ceased, often until very late in the evening.

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 decrease in the percentage of all classes of animals affected with tuberculosis and this has been accelerated since 1958, indicating the success of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the elimination of this disease. The percentages for 1962 are the lowest ever recorded.

Statistics relating to meat inspection in the slaughterhouse will be found in the appendix. (Tables VII - X).

At the end of the year, in conjunction with Dr. P.L. Ingram of the Royal Veterinary College Field Station, North Mimms, and Mr. C.R. Alexander, Senior Public Health Inspector, Rickmansworth Urban District Council, an investigation was commenced aimed at the distinction, macroscopically, of lesions in the submaxillary lymph nodes of pigs as between tuberculosis and corynebacterium equi. Infected nodes were collected in the slaughterhouse, photographed in colour by Mr. Alexander and the inspector's judgment recorded. They were then sent to Dr. Ingram for determination of the nature of the infection. The investigation was continuing at the end of 1962.

Slaughterhouses.

It is safe to say that no one could have regretted the closing, after some 75 years during which countless animals had been prepared for food, of "Fishers" slaughterhouse in New Street. Situated at the heart of the town's commercial and shopping centre, the slaughterhouse became more and more of an anachronism as redevelopment of the adjacent shops and demolition of worn-out cottage property proceeded. It is only seven years since animals ceased to be driven on the hoof from the Junction Station through the streets to the slaughterhouse. Animals frequently escaped, to the terror of girls at the nearby grammar school and in 1962 an ox was slaughtered in public view in Market Street because it could not be driven back to the slaughterhouse. The stench associated with the removal

of waste matter, plagues of flies, the cries of animals and drovers and, not least, the traffic congestion in the narrow thoroughfare all contributed to an unmitigated nuisance.

The old slaughterhouse closed on the 30th September and the new one, built and owned by W. Devis and Son, opened at the site of the former Holywell Farm, Vicarage Road, near the Borough boundary on the 1st October. (The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food deferred for three months the operation of construction regulations in Watford to enable the slaughterhouse to be completed). The contrast between the old and the new is complete. Remote from the highway, the access for bringing of stock and removal of meat is easy. In addition to ample and well-designed lairage, which the slope of the site has permitted to be built on a level with the first-floor slaughter-hall, there are some 12 acres of grazing land. The slaughter-hall is designed on the "line" system, the animals being slaughtered at points nearest to the lairs and then proceeding on overhead rails through the various dressing operations. After they have been inspected all organs, together with inedible and waste matter, are delivered by chutes to appropriate sections on the ground floor, with complete separation of edible, inedible and waste matter; diseased meat and offal going to special locked accommodation until it is removed.

On completion of dressing and inspection, carcasses are lowered mechanically to the ground floor where cooling and storage for sale takes place in capacious refrigerated rooms. Between these and the loading dock is a meat cutting room and deep-freeze room.

Provision for the staff includes a messroom, cloakroom (with drying room) showers and toilets. The meat inspectors have their own office with washing facilities adjacent to the slaughterhall.

A very great deal of thought and care was taken to ensure that the design of the slaughterhouse and arrangements for meat inspection satisfied fully the high standards set by the slaughterhouse construction regulations and many hours were spent in consultation with Mr. H.M. Puddy, the engineer responsible for the design and erection of the building. It is more disappointing to record that even before the end of 1962 some structural defects were apparent.

The second, smaller slaughterhouse was altered where necessary to comply with the new regulations and continued to operate during the year.

Slaughter of Animals Act.

A licence to slaughter all classes of animals was issued to the local R. S. P. C. A inspector and twenty other persons were licensed to slaughter all classes of animals except horses. Three of the licenses restricted the holder to slaughtering only under supervision of an experienced slaughterman.

A youth of fifteen was found to be slaughtering pigs. He said he had been told to do so by the slaughterhouse foreman. The Public Health Committee felt that the Management and foreman were more culpable than the boy and instructed the Town Clerk to inform the Company and persons concerned that a very grave view indeed would be taken of any contravention in the future.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

Thirty-four 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 thirteen samples taken from the eight automatic vending machines in the town, and one from a refrigerated dispenser at a restaurant.

On the instructions of the Health Committee an investigation was made into the comparative keeping quality of bottled milk from a particular dairy company and milk packed on the same day in cartons. The experiment was limited by the availability of milk in half-pint bottles (the cartons were half-pint size) and the capacity of the local Public Health Laboratory to undertake additional work.

The tests, over a period of 5 weeks from the 24th September to the 19th November were carried out as follows:-

Each week four bottles of milk and four cartons of milk, stored under identical conditions (similar to those in a cool larder), were submitted to (a) the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and (b) the Clot-on-boiling Test, on each of the four succeeding days. In addition, during the last three weeks of the tests, a duplicate collection of samples was obtained and stored in a refrigerator.

Results

(a) The Methylene Blue Test

In the first week the milk in cartons more nearly satisfied the test on the second day than did the bottled milk. In the third week the milk in cartons failed on the second day and the bottled milk on the fourth day.

(b) The Clot-on-boiling Test

In the second and fourth weeks the milk in cartons failed the test on the fourth day and the corresponding bottled milk passed the test that day.

No milk kept at atmospheric temperature soured until the third day during the warmest period of the test. All the refrigerated samples satisfied both tests on all four days.

Summary

The tests showed certain discrepancies in the results, some favouring bottled milk, others, milk in cartons.

All the samples submitted to the Statutory Methylene Blue Test (i. e. performed 24 hours after storage at atmospheric shade temperature) satisfied the test. There was no evidence that milk in cartons tended to go sour within 24 hours of purchase.

(iii) Ice-cream

Ice-cream was manufactured in only four premises in Watford and in one of these the manufacture consisted only of passing prepared mixture through a "soft" ice-cream machine. Two manufacturers produced both "hard" and "soft" ice-cream, one preparing his own soft mixture.

Seven samples of locally produced hard ice-cream were satisfactory and one unsatisfactory. The principal local manufacturer brought into use three mobile vans selling soft ice-cream and samples from these were unsatisfactory. An immediate check was made on the sterility of the ingredients and the processing in the factory and on the vehicles, but no fault could be found and a subsequent sample was satisfactory. Two unsatisfactory samples of soft ice-cream were taken from the other local manufacturer producing both hard and soft ice-cream. Again the efficiency of sterilising the machine was found to be satisfactory and subsequent samples of the ice-cream also satisfactory.

Many ice-cream vendors based outside the town visit Watford. Two unsatisfactory samples of soft ice-cream were taken from one of these operators and the manufacturing firm notified. An operator from the same firm was prosecuted by the Council for six offences against the Food Hygiene Regulations (See table XIII).

It is clear from the foregoing that soft ice-cream is very susceptible to contamination, especially so when it is carried on vehicles in the charge of ignorant or untrained operators. The Council are of the opinion that there is need for registration of all food vending vehicles. At present, no matter how ill-equipped a vehicle may be, there is nothing to prevent food being sold from it. An inspector finding an unsatisfactory vehicle is powerless to forbid its use; the Council's sole remedy is to prosecute for breach

of regulations as and when these are discovered. The advice of the Association of Municipal Corporations is to be sought on possible action to secure registration of such vehicles.

Four samples of ice-cream submitted to the Public Analyst were satisfactory (table XII).

(IV) Unsound Food

Twenty two complaints were received of foodstuffs which were sold in a mouldy or decomposed condition, including bread (5) sausages (4) meat pies (3) cakes (2), meat bacon, black pudding, fish, cheese, sandwiches, crumpets and soup. In fifteen bakery products (including meat pies) were found an assortment of foreign matters including cotton cloth; paper labels (2); tobacco; a matchstick; a fly; ants; hair; string; old dough, grease and charred flour (5) and macerated meat and blood. Maggots were present in bacon and a chocolate bar; a fly and charred fat in potato chips; wool in salmon spread; a wasp in jelly; wood in mamalade; black specks in soda water; lubricating oil in butter and creosote in a soft drink. Bottles of milk contained dirt (2); greasy paper; cement and paint. Tinned foods contained paper; wire and part of a rubber glove.

All the complaints were fully investigated. Of the twenty-one reported to the Council, thirteen resulted in legal proceedings (table XIII) and warning letters were sent to the remainder.

10. FOOD POISONING

It is pleasing to report that there has again been a considerable reduction in the number of cases of food poisoning notified during the year; only 4 single cases occurred. Salmonella was the causative organism in all the cases but the bacteriologist found that they were of three different types and it was impossible to establish any common source of infection.

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

A tabular statement is set out in Table XIV in the Appendix.

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 1962 is as follows:-

Number of Samples

- 39 formal milk samples
- 9 formal sausage samples
- 1 formal ice-cream sample
- 5 formal bread and butter samples
- 1 formal sample "Indian Brandee"
- 102 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, beer and well-water

(b) Drugs

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Indian Brandee | Compound Syrup of Figs |
| Cough and Cold Mixture | Glycerin BP |
| Indigestion Tablets | Phensic Tablets |
| Saccharin Tablets | Aspirin Tablets |
| Lemon Glycerine and Honey | Seven Oils |
| Glycerine Lemon and Honey | Camphorated Oil |
| Saccharin BPC | Stilbagen |
| Hewvite Capsules | |

One informal and four formal samples of "bread and butter" taken from cafes were found to contain margarine. The Council instructed the Town Clerk to send warning letters to the offenders.

A warning letter was also sent to the proprietor of a restaurant from whom a sample of milk was obtained from a refrigerated dispenser on the counter. Analysis revealed the presence of added water but no explanation could be found as to how the water got into the milk.

The Public Analyst, in the absence of a statutory standard, regards a meat content of 60% as reasonably high for pork sausages. Three of the sixteen samples fell below this figure, the lowest being 56%. The sample of Indian Brandee had no statement on the label as to the purpose for which it was intended and, in the opinion of the Town Clerk was not, therefore, recommended as a medicine; consequently it was not required by the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941 to have on the label a declaration of the nature of its contents. All the other routine food samples were satisfactory and the drugs all complied with the British Pharmacopoeia.

(ii) Special Samples

Tough sausage rolls served at a dance were found to be exceptionally dry.

A sample of soft drink which was the subject of complaint was found to contain creosote.

Particles of aluminium were found on the surface of an "Arctic Roll".

Tinned pears were found to be slightly acid but not unfit for human consumption. Rhubarb was found to have attacked the laquer lining of the can. Tinned grapefruit had deposits of Naringin crystals on the fruit; this is a glucoside and a normal constituent of grapefruit.

Foreign matter in a white loaf proved to be charred flour and iron. Another loaf contained tobacco and was the subject of legal proceedings. Sandwiches supplied by a landlady to her lodger contained decomposed meat filling and she was prosecuted for the offence (Table XIII).

Lemon marmalade, tinned rice pudding and tinned baby food which were the subjects of complaint were all found to be normal.

Mr. McHugo's report concludes as follows,

"As this is the last occasion on which I shall have the honour of submitting an Annual Report to your Council, I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging, with much pleasure, the valuable help and assistance which I have always received, during the many years that I have been your Public Analyst, from your Public Health Inspectors.

It is a pleasure to place on record the excellent service Mr. McHugo has rendered to the Council since it became a Food and Drugs Authority in 1944.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

13. The great majority of the boiler plants in the factories and commercial premises in Watford are of modern design and are operated smokelessly; more atmospheric pollution undoubtedly comes from domestic chimneys.

The domestic and industrial coal consumption in Watford and the natural ventilation of the town are all classified as of medium level by the Atmospheric Pollution Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. During recent years many industrial and domestic boilers have been converted or replaced by boilers fired by oil or gas.

14. Industrial Emissions.

Excessive smoke has been emitted from the chimneys of four factories and two hospitals. The boiler plant at one of the hospitals was modified in accordance with the recommendations of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to prevent acidic smut formation. Representations were made to the Regional Hospital Board concerning the long-standing intermittent nuisance from the boiler plant of the other hospital and as a result alterations were made to the boiler furnaces and a smoke recorder was fitted.

Nuisances caused by dust from a tarmacadam plant and fumes from the stoving ovens of a factory paint shop were mitigated by the installation of more efficient fan extraction units.

From time to time the horizontal retorts at the Gas Works and the obsolete boiler plant at the Electricity Generating Station cause a nuisance. We look forward to the day when this outdated plant is scrapped.

Prior Approval of New Furnaces

Whenever there is a proposal to install a new boiler plant the Council advise the developer to take advantage of the prior approval provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Twelve applications were approved during the year.

Height of New Chimneys

The Council required the architects to increase the height of six new industrial chimneys during the year. The sole function of a chimney stack serving a modern boiler plant is the dispersal of fumes and it is time architects paid as much attention to this as they do to the appearance of the stack.

15. Atmospheric Pollution Research

The Council co-operate with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution by maintaining in the Borough five volumetric gauges for the daily recording of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. These have now been in operation for a complete year.

The gauges are situated in an industrial area; the commercial centre of the town; the Meriden Smoke Control Area; and residential districts of high and low population densities.

The tables in Appendix XV which show the average monthly recordings also show very clearly the considerable increase in atmospheric pollution from chimneys during the winter months. The fact that during November and December there was about one-third more smoke in the Bradshaw residential district (Station No. 2) than there was in the Lower High Street industrial area points to the domestic chimney as being the major source of smoke in the Watford atmosphere.

The effect of weather conditions can be seen most markedly during the first week of December when a dense fog which persisted for four days produced a concentration of smoke and sulphur dioxide some three to five times the average for the month as a whole.

It is gratifying to see that the lowest smoke and sulphur dioxide readings were found in the Smoke Control Area. The Smoke Control Order did not come fully into operation until 30th November, 1962 but its beneficial effect is quite apparent.

16. Smoke Control Areas

It is the Council's policy to proceed with the establishment of Smoke Control Areas until the whole Borough is included in Smoke Control Orders.

Smoke Control Orders Nos. 1 and 2 covering the Meriden and Holywell Estates on the North-East and South-West boundaries of the Borough were confirmed by the Minister on 16th May and came into effect on 30th November, 1962. The two areas, of 591 acres, contain 1488 houses, 10 factories and 15 shops. The number of houses will rise to 2119 when the development is completed.

The Orders came into operation very smoothly and credit is due to the coal merchants for the way they have co-operated in the supply of smokeless fuels.

The Council's publicity campaign was assisted by the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation who loaned their exhibition van to tour the areas for one week.

Smoke Control Order No. 3 was made by the Council in October, 1962. This covers an area of 125 acres in West Watford adjoining the Holywell Estate and it contains 17 factories, 46 shops and 991 dwellings of which 102 are owned by the Council. This Order had not been confirmed by the end of the year but it is intended that it will come into operation during Autumn 1963.

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 1962 will be found in tabular form in the Appendix. (Table XVI).

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 - Homework

The nature of the work undertaken by the 65 outworkers within the Borough is set out in Table XVI.

18. SHOPS ACT, 1950

The public health inspectors are appointed by the Council as Shops Act inspectors as much of this work can conveniently be carried out when inspection of shop premises are made for other purposes.

Twelve notices were served requiring adequate arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers.

There are many anomalies in the closing hour provisions of the Act particularly in the sale of goods in "mixed" shops on Sundays and Wednesday afternoons.

During the year the Council gave consideration to the following two particular aspects of the closing hours of shops.

The Watford Half Holiday Order stipulates Wednesday as the day on which all shops shall close at 1.0 p. m. other than those exempted by statute.

It was suggested to the Council that if this Order were revoked it would enable those shopkeepers who would like to institute a five-day working week to do so by, for instance, closing all day on Sunday and Monday and remaining open for the rest of the week.

The Watford Uncooked Meat Closing Order which was made in 1921 prohibits, inter alia, the sale of uncooked meat after 7.0 p. m. on Fridays. This was causing some embarrassment in food shops which now remain open until 8.0 p. m. on Fridays.

The Town Clerk was instructed to ascertain the view point of local organisations on the advisability of revoking both these Orders.

19. SWIMMING BATHS.

The one public swimming bath in Watford is used to capacity during the summer months. All the bacteriological samples taken during the year showed that the filtration and chlorination plant was maintaining the water in a satisfactory condition. Automatic dosing equipment to regulate constantly the addition of chlorine to the water was installed in August.

In addition to providing facilities for hospital patients and instruction for patients recommended by their doctors the baths also accommodate the Sea Lion Swimming Club for handicapped persons.

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

20. PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928 and 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 of 649,075 gallons of petroleum spirits and petroleum mixtures. Not less than one-third of this quantity comprises spirit ink solvents which have a very low flash point but which are not petroleum mixtures within the meaning of the Act. These are used in four large printing and printing ink factories in Watford and they are so intermingled with inflammable spirits that are petroleum mixtures that by agreement with the factory managements they are included on the licenses and stored in accordance with the Council's conditions.

The inadequacies of the legislation have been recognised for many years and it was hoped that a more realistic statute would soon be made when the "Working Party on Inflammable Substances" was set-up by the Home Office in 1959. No report has yet been issued by the "Working Party" and its title appears to be a misnomer.

During the year 234 inspections were made of licenced premises and 55 underground tanks were tested.

Two licences were granted for the storage of 1224 lbs of carbide of calcium.

21. 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.

22. 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. Complaints received included serious noise nuisance caused by a heavy industrial compressor and by extraction fans, the repairing and tuning of cars, preparation of ready-mixed concrete and crowing cockerels. Statutory notices were authorised in the case of one ventilating fan and the car repairing but no court proceedings were necessary. The people who complained about their neighbours' cockerels were advised as to action they could themselves take under the Act and local byelaws.

23. 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. Two samples of fabrics were submitted to an approved testing house for examination and these complied with the appropriate British Standard.

24. CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1961

The 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. New regulations, the Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962 make provision for the safety of construction, design and performance of unflued domestic heaters sold or held for sale, let under hire-purchase agreements or hired (other than hire incidental to the letting of premises). The regulations apply to heaters manufactured after 1st June, 1962 and a difficulty of enforcement is that of ascertaining the date on which a heater was manufactured.

25. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Eight premises in Watford are registered for upholstery work under the Act. It has not been necessary to report any infringements of the Act to the Council during the year.

26. 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.

27. 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 (only one operator for the latter part of the year) 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. Evidence of reinfestation was found in the older sewers and baiting continued until no further bait was taken.

Pigeons are as much a nuisance in Watford as in any other town and the Council authorised the employment of a commercial firm to reduce their numbers. In March they concentrated on the vicinity of the Town Hall and in November extended their operation to the High Street shopping centre. Local shopkeepers contributed £10 towards the second campaign.

Table XVII sets out details of rat and mouse infestations treated during the year. Thirty-three wasps nests were destroyed.

Year	Number of infestations treated	Number of rats destroyed	Number of mice destroyed
1980	18	18	18
1981	18	18	18
1982	18	18	18
1983	18	18	18
1984	18	18	18
1985	18	18	18
1986	18	18	18
1987	18	18	18
1988	18	18	18
1989	18	18	18
1990	18	18	18
1991	18	18	18
1992	18	18	18
1993	18	18	18
1994	18	18	18
1995	18	18	18
1996	18	18	18
1997	18	18	18
1998	18	18	18
1999	18	18	18
2000	18	18	18
2001	18	18	18
2002	18	18	18
2003	18	18	18
2004	18	18	18
2005	18	18	18
2006	18	18	18
2007	18	18	18
2008	18	18	18
2009	18	18	18
2010	18	18	18
2011	18	18	18
2012	18	18	18
2013	18	18	18
2014	18	18	18
2015	18	18	18
2016	18	18	18
2017	18	18	18
2018	18	18	18
2019	18	18	18
2020	18	18	18
2021	18	18	18
2022	18	18	18
2023	18	18	18
2024	18	18	18
2025	18	18	18
2026	18	18	18
2027	18	18	18
2028	18	18	18
2029	18	18	18
2030	18	18	18

APPENDIX

RECORD OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS 1962

TABLE 1

<u>Houses</u>		
Public Health Act (disrepair)		409
Housing Act		691
Overcrowding		78
Rent Act		5
Movable Dwellings		193
<u>Places or Work</u>		
Power Factories		213
Non-power factories		14
Building sites, etc.		11
Shops Act, Offices & Workplaces		361
Outworkers		17
<u>Food</u>		
Food Inspection		265
Slaughterhouses		2, 217
Food Factories		46
Dairies		18
Ice-cream premises		48
Restaurants, canteens, public houses		354
Retail food shops		257
Public Market		116
Mobile shops, stalls		45
Other food premises		16
Food (adulteration) samples		159
Food (bacteriological) samples		130
<u>Air</u>		
Industrial smoke control		577
Smoke Control Areas		1,888
Atmospheric pollution research instruments		1,262

TABLE II
NOTICES SERVED DURING HOUSING DEFECTS

<u>Public Health Act</u>			
Drainage	...	...	581
Refuse	...	...	142
Insect Pests	...	...	118
Conveniences	...	...	66
Nuisances	...	...	258
Infectious disease	...	...	163
Schools	...	...	42
Swimming pools	...	...	33
<u>Other Acts -</u>			
Home Counties (Music and Dancing) Act	...	...	26
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	134
Pet Animals Act	...	...	39
Petroleum Acts	...	...	234
<u>Miscellaneous -</u>			
Interviews	...	...	350
Attendance at Court	...	...	10
Lectures	...	...	9
Unclassified visits	...	...	427
Water samples	...	...	42
TOTAL		...	12,064

For comparison purposes the classification of the inspections made during 1961 and 1962 are shown in the following table.

(c)	Total number of dwellings built by the Council since 1945	108, 8
(d)	Total number of houses built by private enterprise since 1945	2, 180
(e)	Number of Council houses occupied on 31st December, 1962	108, 2
	PLUS 87 private houses occupied on 31st December, 1962	41, 1
	TOTAL	150, 1

TABLE II

Purpose	Total Vists		Change	Percentage Change + or -
	1962	1961		
Housing	1,376	1,867	-491	-26
Places of work	616	622	-6	-1
Food	3,671	3,259	+412	+13
Clean Air	3,727	1,601	+2126	+133
General	2,674	2,898	-224	-8
	12,064	10,247	+1817	+17%

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 1962 | 83 |
| (b) | Number of new houses erected by private enterprise during 1962 | 221 |
| (c) | Total number of dwellings built by the Council since 1945 | 3,801 |
| (d) | Total number of houses built by private enterprise since 1945 | 2,160 |
| (e) | Number of Council houses occupied on the 31st December, 1962 | 5,561 |

PLUS 97 prefabricated bungalows

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1962 RE HOUSING DEFECTS

TABLE IV

ACT	INFORMAL	STATUTORY
Housing Act, 1957	39	12
Public Health Act, 1936	64	19

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	4	43	13
(2) Houses unfit - bad arrangement	2	4	1
NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS			
(4) As a result of formal procedure under Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	1	11	4
B. <u>UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED</u>			
(8) Under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	2	10	3
(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	79	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	8	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	5	11

FOOD

TYPES OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE BOROUGH AT 31ST DECEMBER 1962

TABLE VI

Bakehouses	...	15
Retail food shops	...	441
Wholesale Food Merchants	...	13
Cafes and Restaurants	...	60
Industrial and Commercial Canteens	...	82
School Canteens	...	35
Hotels and Public Houses	...	52
Food Factories	...	11
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	...	193
Preserved Food Manufacturers	...	63

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	12
Pasteurised Milk	38
Sterilised Milk	25

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN
CONSUMPTION DURING 1962

TABLE VII

HOME KILLED MEAT AND OFFAL

(a) Rejected at Slaughterhouses.

				<u>lbs.</u>
Beef (including 14 carcasses)	...	...	...	8,661
Lamb (including 10 carcasses)	...	...	...	399
Pork (including 89 carcasses)	...	...	...	10,064
Veal (including 14 carcasses)	...	...	...	526
<u>Offal from Bovines.</u>				
235 Heads	...	...	...	7,050
169 Tongues	...	...	...	845
769 Lungs	...	...	...	7,690
161 Hearts	...	...	...	805
1,497 Livers and 437 Part Livers	...	...	...	24,380
47 Spleens	...	...	...	94
70 Skirts	...	...	...	140
14 Tails	...	...	...	28
<u>Offal from Pigs</u>				
711 Plucks	...	...	...	3,600
2,186 Livers	...	...	...	4,372
3,448 Lungs	...	...	...	6,898
226 Heads	...	...	...	2,641
500 Other Organs	...	...	...	261
<u>Offal from Sheep</u>				
129 Plucks	...	...	...	530
749 Livers	...	...	...	1,362
207 Lungs	...	...	...	363
11 Heads	...	...	...	57
22 Other Organs	...	...	...	17
<u>Offal from Calves</u>				
14 Heads	...	...	...	80
16 Plucks	...	...	...	64
2 Other Organs	...	...	...	4

(b) Condemned in Retail and Manufacturing Premises

Pork	...	...	...	3,171
Beef	...	...	...	9,936
Lamb	...	...	...	552
Veal	...	...	...	46

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE IN ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED
IN WATFORD DURING 1962.

TABLE VIII

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and Inspected	6,362	1,005	1,415	20,784	44,667
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses Condemned	-	13	14	10	89
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,869	370	6	1,128	5,841
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis	29.4	38.1	1.5	5.5	13.3
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	3	-	-	80
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.2
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>					
Carcases in which cysticercosis was found.	209	18			

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.					
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
1962	29.4	38.1	1.5	5.5	13.3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.					
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
1962	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.2

LOCATION AND NATURE OF CYSTICERCUS BOVIS INFECTIONS.

TABLE X

209 cases of cysticercus bovis were discovered in the 7,367 cattle slaughtered in Watford. This gives an incidence rate of 2.8%. The locations of the cysts are shown in the following Table:-

	Head	Heart	Skirt	Other
Viable Cysts	33	2	1	-
Degenerate Cysts	103	98	6	-

The cysts in 36 cases 17.2% were viable indicating that the infections were of recent origin.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES OF HEAT-TREATED MILK - TABLE XI

Pasteurised	Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	Sterilised
32	37	17

All samples were satisfactory.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES - TABLE XII

Bacteriological Samples

Satisfactory	-	Grades 1 and 2	15
Unsatisfactory	-	Grades 3 and 4	8

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	11.7	15.2
2	9.1	15.3
3	7.0	12.3
4	7.7	13.7

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN RESPECT OF THE PREPARATION OR SALE OF FOOD

TABLE XIII

No.	Section	Alleged Offence	Result	Fine	Costs payable by defendant	Remarks
1	8	Sale of bad fish	Conviction	£5.	£8. 8. 0.	
2	2	Sale of mouldy sausages	Conviction	£5.	£6. 6. 0.	
3	2	Sale of mouldy lamb	Dismissed	-	-	
4	2	Sale of mouldy cheese spread	Conviction	£10.	£5. 5. 0.	
5	8	Sale of sour meat sandwiches	Conviction	£10.	-	
6	2	Sale of mouldy loaf	Conviction	£10.	-	
7	2	Sale of mouldy chocolate sponge	Conviction	£10.	-	
8	2	Sale of mouldy steak and kidney Pie	Conviction	£25	-	Defendant had two previous convictions for sale of mouldy foods.
9	2	Sale of mouldy crumpets	Conviction	£10.	-	
10	2	Sale of bread containing tobacco	Conviction	£10.	£6. 6. 0.	
11	2	Sale of bacon containing maggots	Conviction	£10.	-	

No.	Section	Alleged Offence	Result	Fine	Cost payable by defendant	Remarks
12	2	Sale of mouldy black pudding	Conviction	£20.	-	These two cases were against the same company who cross-summoned their manager in respect of the bacon. Both were convicted and fined for the latter offence
13	2	Sale of stinking bacon	Conviction	£10.	£5. 5. 0.	
			Conviction	£10.	£5. 5. 0.	
14	13	Mobile ice-cream stall - 6 offences against Food Hygiene Regulations	Conviction	£18.	-	
15	13	Restaurant - 12 offences against Food Hygiene Regulations	Conviction	£36.	-	
16	13	Restaurant - 7 offences against Food Hygiene Regulations	Conviction	£21	£10. 0. 9.	

(NOTE: The cases numbered 6 to 16 were heard in 1963)

FOOD POISONING - APPENDIX

FOOD POISONING

TABLE XIV

SINGLE CASES

Number of Cases		Deaths	Severity of Illness	Organism Responsible	Food Suspected
Notified	Otherwise Ascertained				
1	Nil	Nil	Severe	Salm. typhi-murium	Unknown
1	Nil	Nil	Severe	- do -	Jellied Veal
1	Nil	Nil	Severe	Salm. Reading	Unknown
1	Nil	Nil	Severe	Salm. Bredeney	Canned Ham

APPENDIX

TABLE NO. XV

Station No. 1 Bowman's Green ; No. 1. Smoke Control Area which came into operation 30.11.62

1962	Smoke micrograms/cubic metre			Sulphur Dioxide micrograms/cubic metre			Smoke/SO ₂ Ratio
	Average For Month	Highest Daily Figure	Lowest Daily Figure	Average For Month	Highest Daily Figure	Lowest Daily Figure	
JANUARY	122	532	24	139	531	58	0.88
FEBRUARY	95	407	19	112	287	27	0.85
MARCH	126	413	30	149	349	349	0.85
APRIL	46	115	16	73	143	20	0.63
MAY	28	104	4	63	172	33	0.44
JUNE	20	54	4	48	78	20	0.42
JULY	23	70	5	46	102	13	0.50
AUGUST	18	71	6	46	92	26	0.39
SEPTEMBER	35	103	10	67	150	39	0.52
OCTOBER	79	200	25	108	216	46	0.73
NOVEMBER	128	251	27	177	310	42	0.72
DECEMBER	153	670	14	246	1151	52	0.62

Station No. 2 Alexandra School, Judge Street - Residential District with high population density.

1962	Smoke micrograms/cubic metre			Sulphur Dioxide micrograms/cubic metre			Smoke/SO ₂ Ratio
	Average for Month	Highest Daily Figure	Lowest Daily Figure	Average For Month	Highest Daily Figure	Lowest Daily Figure	
JANUARY	-	545	36	195	468	65	-
FEBRUARY	95	339	6	148	340	64	0.64
MARCH	188	540	55	219	628	79	0.86
APRIL	80	186	29	87	176	41	0.92
MAY	50	158	9	72	225	31	0.69
JUNE	23	83	4	58	106	31	0.40
JULY	27	65	7	61	158	25	0.44
AUGUST	22	104	7	43	112	14	0.51
SEPTEMBER	52	145	11	75	220	32	0.69
OCTOBER	114	269	52	146	301	60	0.78
NOVEMBER	241	475	92	250	464	79	0.96
DECEMBER	303	1,121	69	346	1,682	60	0.88

Station No. 3 Wynyard House, Langley Road, Residential District with Low Population Density

1962	Smoke micrograms/ cubic metre			Sulphur Dioxide micrograms/ cubic metre			Smoke/SO ₂ Ratio
	Average For Month	Highest Daily Figure	Lowest Daily Figure	Average For Month	Highest Daily Figure	Lowest Daily Figure	
JANUARY	98	461	17	129	529	56	0.76
FEBRUARY	78	365	9	111	331	55	0.70
MARCH	129	473	21	170	552	41	0.76
APRIL	43	138	9	71	155	23	0.61
MAY	26	103	3	72	225	24	0.69
JUNE	18	77	2	49	111	18	0.37
JULY	20	36	3	51	92	24	0.39
AUGUST	15	68	3	39	100	18	0.38
SEPTEMBER	35	117	7	58	164	19	0.60
OCTOBER	78	202	14	107	264	44	0.73
NOVEMBER	144	310	49	185	335	60	0.78
DECEMBER	238	1,115	23	335	1,666	30	0.71

Station No. 4 Public Market, High Sweet, Commercial Centre of the Town.

1962	Smoke micrograms/cubic metre			Sulphur Dioxide micrograms/cubic metre			Smoke/SO ₂ Ratio
	Average For Month	Highest Daily Figure	Lowest Daily Figure	Average For Month	Highest Daily Figure	Lowest Daily Figure	
JANUARY	153	607	34	156	607	45	0.98
FEBRUARY	105	346	22	121	318	37	0.87
MARCH	145	410	54	194	494	80	0.75
APRIL	68	156	34	91	156	33	0.75
MAY	44	145	14	64	161	37	0.69
JUNE	22	47	7	45	98	25	0.49
JULY	30	58	15	47	80	24	0.64
AUGUST	24	68	11	37	96	19	0.65
SEPTEMBER	45	107	15	62	194	13	0.73
OCTOBER	91	247	28	121	250	40	0.75
NOVEMBER	172	371	59	203	388	55	0.85
DECEMBER	300	1,267	34	366	1,626	52	0.82

Station No. 5 291, Lower High Street, Industrial District

1962	Smoke micrograms/cubic metre			Sulphur Dioxide micrograms/cubic metre			Smoke/SO ₂ Ratio
	Average For Month	Highest Daily Figure	Lowest Daily Figure	Average For Month	Highest Daily Figure	Lowest Daily Figure	
JANUARY	139	571	31	191	787	75	0.73
FEBRUARY	140	334	29	289	783	98	0.48
MARCH	146	375	46	254	550	38	0.57
APRIL	80	156	32	180	340	85	0.44
MAY	45	107	9	109	296	17	0.41
JUNE	25	61	9	71	126	30	0.35
JULY	33	60	13	79	161	41	0.42
AUGUST	22	67	7	54	256	18	0.41
SEPTEMBER	44	107	16	75	209	18	0.59
OCTOBER	95	209	30	148	345	42	0.64
NOVEMBER	182	343	74	254	377	142	0.72
DECEMBER	200	669	54	426	1,470	100	0.47

A comparatively low smoke/sulphur dioxide ratio is expected in areas where central heating and industrial boiler plants predominate because they produce far less smoke than domestic firegrates do from an equivalent weight of fuel.

TABLE XVI

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	31	14	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	338	213	8	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	23	11	1	-
Total...	392	238	9	-

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)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	8	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
Total . . .	9	6	-	-	-

PART VIII - OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	No. of Out-workers 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, and alteration.....	26	1	Nil
Leather goods.....	1	Nil	Nil
Soft toys, Novelties etc..	15	Nil	Nil
Brush Making.....	5	2	Nil
Soft furnishings.....	1	Nil	Nil
Carding of buttons.....	11	1	Nil
Labelling and bottling of tablets.....	7	1	Nil
Total.....	65	5	Nil

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
REPORT FOR PERIOD 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1962
TABLE XVII

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including business premises)	Total
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	63	23,604	3,785	27,452
2. Number of infested premises treated by Local Authority				
RATS:	10	311	36	357
MICE:	Nil	18	19	37
3. Number of block treatments carried out	Nil	49	Nil	49

NOTE: (1) No agricultural premises in the Borough.
(2) Rodent operators records were incomplete.

PART VIII - OUTWORK (SECTION III and IV)
 CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Name of work and nature of defect	No. of cases reported by Section to the Council	No. of cases of defect in sending list	No. of prosecution for failure to supply list	Cases in cases to be made	
				No. of cases reported by Section to the Council	No. of cases of defect in sending list
Total.....	55	5			
of cables.....	7				
Labeling and bonding					
Carding of cotton.....	11				
Soft finishing.....	1				
Brush making.....	2				
Soft toys, needles etc.	12				
Leather goods.....	1				
and abrasion.....	22				
Wearing Apparel making	1				

TABLE XVII
 REPORT FOR PERIOD IN JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER 1962
 PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY RATS ACT 1954

Local Authority	Number of premises in premises rated by Local Authority	Number of infested premises rated by Local Authority	Dwelling Houses		All other (including (a) premises (b) premises (c))
			1	2	
Local Authority	53	13,004			2,782
					21,432
RATS	10	211			38
MICE	11	12			19
					57
3. Number of block treatment carried out	Nil	42			Nil

NOTE: (1) No agricultural premises in the Borough.
 (2) Rat bait operator records were incomplete.

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