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1



BOROUGH OF WATFORD

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1963

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.

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

Town Hall, Watford.

Telephone: WATFORD 28400

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officers:

H. Gough Thomas, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. - resigned 27th May, 1963

Mrs. P. Martin, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. - temporary from 24th June, 1963.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

K.H. Marsden.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G.F. Wilcox

District Public Health Inspectors:

E. Ellerington

J.L. McKenzie

T. P. ...

D. Cahill

D. Vincent

M. MacDonald

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Specialist Public Health Medical Officer:

D. Bamford - commenced 19th June, 1963.

Authorised Meat Inspector:

J.L. McKenzie - commenced 2nd December, 1963.

Student Public Health Inspector:

Miss P. Birchall - resigned 18th January, 1963.

G.J.A. Woolfe - commenced 14th March, 1963.

Chief Clerk Borough and Divisional Health Department:

Miss J.E.M. Sherlock

Clerical Staff:

Miss M. Johnson.

Mrs. A. Arnold

Miss A. Taylor - resigned April, 1963.

Miss D.L. Fellows - commenced April, 1963.

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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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

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

Town Hall, Watford.

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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. - resigned 27th May, 1963

Mrs. P. Martin, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. - temporary from 24th June, 1963.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

K.H. Marsden.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G.F. Willcox

District Public Health Inspectors:

E. Ellerington

J.L. Willoughby

T.B. Rosamond

D. Cahill

D. Vincent - resigned 19th May, 1963.

M. MacDonald - commenced 12th July, 1963.

Specialist Public Health Meat Inspector :

D. Bamford - commenced 19th June, 1963.

Authorised Meat Inspector:

J.L. McKenzie - commenced 2nd December, 1963.

Student Public Health Inspector:

Miss P. Bircham - resigned 18th January, 1963.

G.J.A. Woolfe - commenced 14th March, 1963.

Chief Clerk Borough and Divisional Health Departments:

Miss J.E.M. Sherlock

Clerical Staff:

Miss M. Johnson.

Mrs. A. Arnold

Miss A. Taylor - resigned April, 1963.

Miss D.L. Follows - commenced April, 1963.

A.H.H. Lake, 15th June 1963 - 28th December, 1963.

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.	

1963 - 1964

Chairman:	Councillor J. P. Cook.
Vice-Chairman:	Councillor R. S. Horner.
The Worshipful The Mayor:	Alderman G. W. Knox.
The Deputy Mayor:	Alderman H. W. Lodder.
 Alderman Mrs. M. Higgins.	Councillor J. S. Oliver.
Alderman H. Horwood.	Councillor K. F. Reynolds.
Alderman L. C. Johnson.	Councillor A. L. Robinson.
Councillor Mrs. H. M. Dodd.	Councillor Dr. P. Watney Roe
Councillor Mrs. M. E. Edwards.	Councillor J. R. Rourke.
Councillor C. F. W. Johnson.	Councillor Miss D. M. Scawen
Councillor F. Mackenzie.	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 1963.

Principal Vital Statistics.

The birth rate has again risen appreciably, continuing an upward trend which has become apparent over the past ten years.

The infant mortality rate has declined slightly and is substantially lower than the rate for England and Wales.

The general death rate, was slightly higher than that for the previous year for which doubtless the severe cold spell in the early part of the year was partly responsible. The rate however is just below that for England and Wales.

There was one maternal death.

Infectious and other Diseases.

The incidence of the common infectious diseases was low. The rather large measles incidence was no more than a reflection of the biennial trend which this disease regularly shows. Diphtheria is now fortunately a disease of the past so far as this Borough is concerned although sporadic cases do occur in parts of the country indicating the need to maintain a satisfactory level of herd immunity. We may soon be saying the same of poliomyelitis for indeed no case of this disease has been recorded in the Borough for the fourth year in succession - eloquent testimony to the efficacy of the anti-polio vaccination campaign. Although exact figures for the Borough are not available it is believed that about 95% of the eligible population have been vaccinated against poliomyelitis. Details of the immunisation and vaccination programmes (for South-West Herts). are set out in the body of the Report and will give some idea of the formidable scope of this undertaking.

Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis continue to decline slowly indicative of the success of the prodigious efforts now directed towards the prevention, ascertainment and treatment of this disease.

The number of notified cases of food poisoning was low. This is a gratifying situation in view of the enormous number of processed food commodities on sale to the public and the extensive use made of canteens and snack bars. Occasionally, disturbing outbreaks of food poisoning do occur and one such is recorded in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. Such outbreaks generally indicate, at some stage of processing, a failure to observe the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations but their comparative rarity is an indication of the importance which the Catering Trade attach to the practice of sound food hygiene principles - and of the diligence on the part of your Inspectors to ensure that as far as practicable they are carried out.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the town during the year and details of the sites visited and attendances are given in the Report.

The total cancer death rates have shown no serious increase in the past few years and in fact the figure for 1963 declined compared with that for the previous year. There was, however, an increase in deaths from lung cancer and the lung cancer death rate has almost doubled in the last ten years.

In June the Anti-Smoking Unit of the Central Council for Health Education visited the town and for three days lectured to schools and Youth Organisations. The effect of such an effort is difficult to assess but it is to be hoped that the films shown and talks given were of benefit. Certainly some of the youngsters asked good questions at one of the sessions visited. Success in combatting the grave effects upon health of heavy smoking will, however, only be achieved by a sustained health education campaign directed principally at the children and conducted through systematised teaching programmes built into the school curriculum. Thus a child from its early school life onwards might be taught the simple elements of anatomy, physiology and biology, introducing at appropriate intervals suitable films to show the effect on the vital organs, not only of cigarettes but other noxious agents. Surely education should have a broad enough basis to include instruction not only in the three R's but in the Art of Living.

During the year a small pilot survey was undertaken into the incidence of diabetes. Diabetes may remain undetected, particularly in the middle-aged and the elderly, for several years, and thereby be a source of serious ill-health.

Out of a total of some 600 persons tested over the age of 35, fourteen cases with a positive urine test were found, of which eight were proven diabetics. These new diabetics may have remained undiscovered for several years and the small survey served to emphasise the importance of undetected diabetes as a public health problem.

Fluoridation of the Public Water Supplies.

In 1962 the Empire Rheumatism Council Field Survey carried out a survey into the incidence of rheumatism in Watford, and the report of the Council was published in 1963.

It should be stated that amongst alleged harmful effects of fluoridation has been a suggestion that the incidence of arthritis may be increased. The survey therefore compared the incidence of rheumatism in Watford with that of Leigh in Lancashire.

In brief, the report indicated that rheumatic complaints in general were less frequent in Watford than in Leigh and that loss of work due to rheumatic diseases was also less.

During the year a report was received on a Survey of Public Opinion on Fluoridation in Watford conducted by Dr. S.P.W. Chave and his co-workers, of the London School of Hygiene. The survey revealed that over 80% of Watford residents who were interviewed had heard about fluoridation. When asked if they were in favour of fluoride being put into the water, 70% replied that they were, 10% were against it and the rest had no opinion. When the replies given by householders with children under 16 were considered separately, 70% thought that fluoridation was good and nearly 90% were in favour of continuing it in the future.

In summary we may say that here was a group of ordinary people, the great majority of whom had heard of fluoridation and were in favour of it in the future - those with children being almost unanimous about it. They remembered articles in the local papers more than any other source of information and were hardly influenced at all by the opinion of their friends and acquaintances.

In May 1963 a Writ was issued against the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Watford to restrain the Corporation from adding fluoride to their water supply. At the time of writing this Report, no information is available as to when the case is due for hearing in the High Court.

In July judgement was delivered in the Dublin High Court, after a hearing lasting 64 days, of the case in which the right of the Eire Government to add fluoride to the country's water supplies was challenged.

In dismissing the action, the judge said: "I am satisfied beyond the slightest doubt that the fluoridation of public water supplies in this country to a concentration of one part per million will not cause the slightest damage or injury to the health of anybody living in this community".

We may be inclined to chafe at times at what seems to be the slow rate of progress along the road to the attainment of the goal of positive health. But if we look backwards and survey the ground we have covered over, say, the last 25 years, the progress has been truly remarkable. There are many problems awaiting a solution and new ones will arise, but the loyal team of workers in the Health Department will continue to keep abreast of progress and my grateful thanks are due to them for the hard work they put in.

Finally I desire to thank the members of the Council, especially the Chairman and members of the Public Health and Water Supply Committee for the support and encouragement they have given the Department during the year.

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 1963	75,780
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	23,819
Rateable value at 1.4.63	£5,491,329
Sum represented by a penny rate	£ 22,680

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	656	634	1,290
Illegitimate	57	52	109
	<u>713</u>	<u>686</u>	<u>1,399</u>
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>

NUMBER OF STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	8	13	21
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>23</u>
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>

TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL) 1,422

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS 909

INFANTILE DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	12	8	20
Illegitimate	3	1	4
	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>24</u>
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>

CAUSES OF DEATH OF WATFORD RESIDENTS :-

(ALL AGES)

	1963			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>1962</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	3	1	2	1
Tuberculosis, other ...	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease ...	1	-	1	-
c/f...	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

			Total	Male	Female	1962.
		b/f	4	1	3	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic disease			3	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach			13	8	5	23
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus			49	43	6	43
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...		15	-	15	21
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...		5	-	5	2
Other malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms			77	41	36	83
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...		7	3	4	6
Diabetes	5	2	3	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system			119	49	70	103
Coronary disease, angina	...		196	111	85	166
Hypertension with heart disease			16	5	11	21
Other Heart disease	...		87	37	50	96
Other circulatory disease	...		38	19	19	30
Influenza	2	2	-	2
Pneumonia	57	22	35	48
Bronchitis	60	45	15	53
Other diseases of respiratory system.			8	5	3	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum			5	4	1	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea			3	1	2	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...		3	1	2	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	...		3	3	-	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion			1	-	1	-
Congenital malformations	...		7	5	2	8
Other defined and ill-defined diseases			73	30	43	73
Motor vehicle accidents	...		12	11	1	14
All other accidents	...		29	12	17	22
Suicide	11	5	6	10
Homicide and operations of war			1	1	-	1
			<u>909</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>859</u>

CAUSES OF DEATH IN PERSONS AGED 64 AND UNDER (EXCLUDING CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

DISEASE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	1	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	31	1	32
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	10	10
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	12	33
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1	3	4
Diabetes ...	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	7	16
Coronary Disease, angina ...	46	8	54
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	-	2
Other heart disease ...	11	11	22
Other circulatory disease ...	5	4	9
Pneumonia ...	5	7	12
Bronchitis ...	13	2	15
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhea	-	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
Congenital malformations ...	2	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	5	12
Motor vehicle accidents ...	11	1	12
All other accidents ...	2	2	4
Suicide ...	3	4	7
Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
	183	88	271

Rates per 1,000 civilian population

LIVE BIRTHS	18.5	18.2
STILL BIRTHS (per 1,000 total live and still births)	16.2	17.2
DEATH RATE		
All causes	12.0	12.2
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	0.75	0.78
Tuberculosis	0.04	0.06
Malignant Neoplasms, Lung, Bronchus	0.65	0.52
Coronary Disease Angina Pectoris	2.59	2.29
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 total births)	0.70	
All puerperal Causes	0.70	0.28
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Deaths of infants under 1 year)		
ALL INFANTS per 1,000 live births	17.2	21.1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	15.5	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	36.7	
NEONATAL MORTALITY (Deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	11.4	14.2
EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths during first week per 1,000 live births)	10.7	
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Still births plus deaths during first week per 1,000 total live and still births)	26.7	29.3
PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS	7.8	6.9

COMPARATIVE RATES.

	<u>Watford</u> <u>1963</u>	<u>England and</u> <u>Wales 1963</u>	<u>Watford</u> <u>1962</u>	<u>England and</u> <u>Wales 1962</u>
Birth Rate (Live Births)	18.5	18.2	17.9	18.0
Death Rate	12.0	12.2	11.4	11.9
Infant Mortality Rate	17.2	20.9	17.6	21.4
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.70	0.28	0.00	0.35

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>5-5½ lbs.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Number	3	5	13	30	43	94
Number surviving after 24 hours	-	2	11	29	41	83
Number surviving after 8 days	-	2	11	29	41	83
Number surviving at 4 weeks	-	2	11	29	41	83

Prematurity rate 6.7% 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>	<u>1963</u>
Prematurity	6	3	4	2	3	5	4	3	3	1	4	7
Malformation	6	5	6	5	5	7	5	1	6	4	6	5
Birth Injuries	2	4	-	3	-	3	2	2	3	2	3	2
Collapse of lung	3	6	4	1	2	6	3	-	2	8	4	1
Respiratory diseases	4	6	2	1	4	4	2	-	4	2	4	4
Other diseases of infancy	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1
Infectious disease	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	1	1	3	1
Accidents	3	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
Not traced	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26	25	19	14	15	29	20	9	19	19	24	24

Of the 24 infant deaths occurring in 1963, 8 died within 24 hours of birth. 7 more died during the first week. 1 more died during the first month and 8 died between the ages of 1 - 7 months.

The neo-natal death rate was therefore 11.4 compared with 13.3 in 1962.

SEX OF INFANTS.

The sex ratio of 1,039 boys to every 1,000 girl infants is lower than last year.

HEALTH EDUCATION - 1963.

An Anti-Smoking Campaign was held in Watford from Monday 10th June to Wednesday 12th June. A visit from workers in the Central Council of Health Education enabled the Campaign to be taken into eight schools and colleges including Wall Hall Teachers Training College and the College of Technology. Also to some factories and youth groups and the Health Visitors and Social Workers.

Posters as usual were posted on vehicles and in clinics and public buildings. These were changed monthly. Mr. J. Anstey, Baths Superintendent, went to a Conference on Water Safety in October 1963 and gave a helpful report to the Home Safety Committee.

An "At Home" on Home Safety was held at Woodside Community Centre on March 27th between 2.30 - 4.30 p.m. Exhibitions and film strips were shown. This was not very well attended some material was sold at the "At Home" but it was felt not to be very profitable as propaganda.

A few speakers went out early in the year to Towns Women's Guilds and Young Wives Groups.

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).

One case - Burial was arranged in one case, namely that of a newborn child.

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
1963	18.5	12.0	17.2	0.70	0.04	2.19	0.65

Smallpox Vaccination							
Primary	293	17	369	174	832		
Re-Vaccination	6	31	18	815	890		
	299	48	387	689	1722		

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notified infectious diseases, 1963 (corrected)

Disease	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	Over 65	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	1	3	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	18
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis -											
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal											
Infections.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	5	2	12
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	5	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Measles	27	193	209	360	10	3	1	-	-	-	803
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	1	7
Dysentery	3	4	3	8	2	1	6	2	-	-	29
Acute Encephalitis											
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia											
Neonatorium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35	200	217	385	15	9	9	3	7	3	883

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION - 1963.

(South-West Herts).

	At Clinics		By Private Doctors		Total
	Under 5	Over 5.	Under 5	Over 5	
<u>Diphtheria Immunization</u>					
Primary	24	41	31	16	112
Booster	57	788	18	120	983
	81	829	49	136	1,095
<u>Whooping Cough Immunization</u>					
Primary	-	-	-	-	-
Booster	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
<u>Tetanus Immunization</u>					
Primary	44	356	10	14	424
Booster	49	427	9	71	556
	93	783	19	85	980
<u>Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Immunization</u>					
Primary	1279	12	1035	8	2334
Booster	784	25	68	137	1014
	2063	37	1103	145	3348
<u>Smallpox Vaccination.</u>					
Primary	293	17	369	174	853
Re-Vaccination	6	31	18	515	570
	299	48	387	689	1423

ANTI-POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

(South West Herts)

	At Clinics			By Private Doctors			Total
	To 31. 12. 62	1963	Total	To 31. 12. 62	1963	Total	
Children born 1963							
2 Injections	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
3 doses oral vaccine	-	240	240	-	108	108	348
Children born 1962							
2 Injections	-	-	-	1	15	16	16
3 doses oral vaccine	162	1091	1253	256	695	951	2204
Children born 1943-1961							
2 Injections	30, 333	-	30, 333	44, 045	3	44, 048	74, 381
3 doses oral vaccine	1, 717	423	2, 140	2, 382	280	2, 662	4, 802
Persons born 1933-1942							
2 Injections	6, 627	-	6, 627	12, 926	1	12, 927	19, 554
3 doses oral vaccine	114	54	168	267	94	361	529
OTHERS							
2 injections	4, 963	-	4, 963	13, 154	-	13, 154	18, 117
3 Doses oral vaccine	204	97	301	616	129	745	1, 046
	44, 120	1, 905	46, 025	73, 647	1, 327	74, 974	120, 999
Number of persons given							
3 injections (all groups)	37, 637	4	37, 641	61, 220	32	61, 252	98, 893
Number of children							
5-12 years given 4th							
Injection.	10, 204	-	10, 204	13, 336	-	13, 336	23, 540
Number of persons given							
a reinforcing dose of							
oral vaccine after :-							
2 Salk injections	2, 314	217	2, 531	4, 684	393	5, 077	7, 608
3 Salk injections or oral	3, 152	1, 239	4, 391	4, 158	792	4, 950	9, 341
doses							

TUBERCULOSIS

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
45-54	8	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	-
Untraced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	27	22	-	2	1	2	-	-

Summary Report of the Mass Radiography Service for the year, 1963.

During 1963 a total of 22,681 people were x-rayed. The table below sets out details of sites and attendances and the number of persons referred for further investigation.

Sites visited for Industrial Groups.	Males	Females	Total
Sun Printers Ltd.	2404	311	2715
Bristol Siddeley Ltd.	1685	328	2013
Scammell Lorries	448	83	531
Odhams Press	818	3	821
Ever Ready Ltd.	454	102	556
Building Research Station	372	111	483
			Cont'd.

Mass Radiography Service (Continued).

Sites visited for industrial Groups.	Males.	Females.	Total
S. G. Brown Ltd.	375	123	498
Cox of Watford	590	179	769
British Transport Commission	249	112	361
Benskins Brewery	252	48	300
Minister of Labour	223	304	527
Meltonian Wren Ltd.	55	152	207
Ellams Duplicator Co. Ltd.	64	90	154
Yeatman & Co. Ltd.	98	221	319
Greycaines Estate.	351	101	452
Station Estate	134	40	174
Sandown Road	811	299	1,110
Holywell Estate	224	64	288
King Georges Avenue	490	354	844
St. John's Road	878	501	1,379
The Parade	1,126	678	1,804
Otterspool Way	738	191	929
Colonial Way	152	132	284
Marks & Spencer	18	119	137
TOTAL	13,009	4,646	17,655
Summary Report of the Mass Radiography Service for the year 1957			
GENERAL PUBLIC	Males	Females	Total
The Parade	1,761	3,265	5,026
PERSONS REFERRED FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION			
Industrial Groups	107		
General Public	52		
TOTAL	159		

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

1920 - 1963

NEW CASES						DEATHS			
Year	Popula- tion	Pul	Non- Pul.	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Pul	Non- Pul	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
1963	75,780	49	2	51	0.67	3	-	3	0.04
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. 1,143 million gallons of water were supplied during the year, averaging 3.133 million gallons per day and the supply on the maximum day (17th September, 1963) was 3.865 million gallons.
3. The population supplied was approximately 73,296 and the average consumption for domestic, trade and industrial purposes was 42.11 gallons per head per day. 153 new supplies were connected during the year.
4. All water going into supply was softened to approximately 155 parts per million.
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, at four hourly intervals on the Merryhill Reservoir supply, and twice daily on the Paddock Road Reservoir supply.
7. 13 bacteriological and 8 chemical analyses were made on the water at various points in the supply 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 3).

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 15).

r/o 289 Sheepcot Lane

Caravan dwellers have standpipe supply (Population 10).

r/o 785 St. Albans Road.

Caravan dwellers have two standpipe supplies (Population 10)

r/o 736 St. Albans Road.

Caravan dwellers obtain water from No. 736 (Population 4).

"The Berkeley", First Avenue

Caravan dwellers have supply piped into caravan (Population 2).

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

HOUSING

2. CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

The following houses were demolished during 1953

No. 11 to 28 Albert Street (19 houses)

No. 4 New Street (3 flats)

No. 60, Westland Road.

All the houses in the Council's post-war slum clearance programme have now been dealt with. Altogether 58 houses have been demolished by way of clearance means and 89 as individual

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1. INTRODUCTION

Compared with many industrial towns Watford is a very pleasant town in which to live. Situated in the 'green belt' most of its houses, shops and factories are fairly modern and the community is a thriving one. Nevertheless, this does not mean that there is little work for the public health inspectors to do. In fact their responsibilities have increased considerably during recent years due to a progressive expansion in the town's industries and a spate of new public health legislation. The result has been serious staffing difficulties and the necessity once again to increase the establishment of the Department.

Meat inspection at Devis's new abattoir is the most onerous responsibility of the inspectors. Not only has the number of animals slaughtered during the year increased by some 17,000 but the new Meat Inspection Regulations which came into force on 1st October require a more detailed post-mortem inspection and the marking of every carcase. It thus became necessary for two inspectors to work on the dressing line often times from 7.0 a.m. until 8.0 p.m. throughout the week with Saturday and Sunday inspection duties.

Although the Council decided in 1962 to appoint a specialist public health meat inspector it was not possible to fill the appointment until June 1963. The staff was again increased on 2nd December when an "authorised meat inspector" commenced work. Most of the meat inspection has therefore been carried out by the district public health inspectors working on a shift system and the routine work of the Department has suffered accordingly.

When a junior inspector left Watford in May the Council decided to upgrade the post by the appointment of another district public health inspector but three months elapsed before the appointment was filled.

Despite these difficulties every urgent matter has been dealt with expeditiously and tribute must be paid to the inspectors for the conscientious manner in which they have fulfilled their responsibilities.

It is regrettable that routine public health inspection visits have had to be restricted for they contribute more than anything else towards the higher standards required by the legislation in a wide variety of premises.

HOUSING.

2. CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

The following houses were demolished during 1963 :-

Nos. 11 to 28, Albert Street (19 houses).

No. 4 New Street (3 flats).

No. 50, Westland Road.

All the houses in the Council's post-war slum clearance programme have now been dealt with. Altogether 68 houses have been demolished by way of clearance areas and 83 as individual

unfit houses. In addition 23 closing orders have been made but 7 of these have been determined following the reconditioning of the houses. When a house has been closed and the family rehoused by the Council the owner should be obliged to improve the house fully before he can require the Council to determine the Order.

During the year the Council closed 237A, High Street and made demolition orders on 76, Pinner Road and 5 and 7 Devon Road but the dates of operation of these three orders were deferred to enable the owners to submit reconditioning schemes.

The Closing Order which was made on 4 Sotheron Road in June 1957 was determined during the year after the house had been reconditioned.

3. REPAIR OF UNFIT HOUSES.

The substantial increase in the value of houses in Watford has led to a considerable improvement in their maintenance by landlords and a consequent reduction in the housing repair work enforced by the Council.

Of the 103 houses which were made fit for human habitation during the year as a result of action by the public health inspectors 80 were dealt with informally. Statutory action under the Public Health and Housing Acts resulted in the repair of the other 23.

4. IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES.

Applications for improvement grants are dealt with by the Borough Engineer; 34 standard and 40 discretionary grants were granted during 1963.

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 by the public health inspectors of 192 houses in two separate areas of the town and that this be followed up by an approach to the owners - aimed at the thorough reconditioning of all the houses.

All the houses in the two areas were built between 1890 and 1910. They are typical of many terrace houses in the Borough having two living rooms and a back addition kitchen on the ground floor and three bedrooms on the first floor. The survey was completed early in the year and the findings are summarised in the following table.

Number of owner/occupied houses.	87)	192
Number of rented houses	105)	

Number of houses provided with bath, wash-hand basin, hot water and internal w. c.	43)	
Number of houses with some of the above amenities	33)	192
Number of houses with none of the five "standard" amenities (other than food stores in some houses)	)	116)
Tenants willing to pay a higher rent for improvements	50	
Tenants unwilling to have improvements done	34	

All the landlords and owner/occupiers of the unimproved houses were urged to take advantage of the discretionary grant scheme and were offered full assistance by the Council including loans if they were unable to pay their share of the cost of improvement.

The progress which had been made by the end of the year is shown in the following table :-

Number of improved houses - rented	1
- owner/occupied	44
Number that will definitely be improved	40
Number that may be improved	42
Number that will not be improved in the near future	65
	<hr/>
TOTAL	192

Most of the 34 occupiers who are unwilling to have their houses improved are old age pensioners who are reluctant to pay more rent even with the help of the National Assistance Board. They are even more reluctant to be disturbed by the unavoidable upheaval associated with the execution of works.

The Council decided to await the passing by Parliament of the Governments new Housing Bill before establishing a policy for the enforcement of improvements.

5. 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 but the number of houses being used in this way is increasing. During the year the Council authorised the service of five notices under Section 90 of the Housing Act, 1957 and made directions under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961 on two other houses, restricting the number of persons who could sleep or live in the houses.

6. RENT ACT 1957.

No applications were made during the year for the grant or cancellation of certificates of disrepair.

7. CARAVANS

The town planning consents and the licences issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 are all for limited periods, none extending beyond 1968. Whenever a caravan becomes vacant or is removed from a site it may not be reoccupied or replaced and there is, therefore, a steady reduction in the number of residential caravans within the Borough. In the three years since the Act became effective the number of caravans has been reduced from 37 on 11 sites to 20 on 7 sites; two of these sites are also used by travelling showmen.

Itinerant caravan dwellers frequently camp on the grass verges of the Watford By-pass. They have no toilet facilities or water supplies and since their livelihood is derived from the collection and sale of scrap metal and rags, the camping sites very soon become fouled not only by faecal matter but also by unwanted scrap, and litter of all kinds. The nuisance that they cause is out of all proportion to their numbers and it is exceedingly difficult to prevent. The Police have had some success in "moving them on" but this is of limited effect and obviously is not the solution to the problem.

FOOD.

8. FOOD HYGIENE.

The necessity for maintaining the rota of inspectors at the abattoir, discussed elsewhere, again meant that fewer visits were made to food premises and vehicles than is desirable. Visits were concentrated on those premises and vehicles known to require supervision to maintain a satisfactory standard. Reports were made to the Council in respect of a butcher's shop and a bakehouse; in both cases the proprietors had not complied with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations despite repeated verbal and written requests to do so. A warning letter was sent by the Town Clerk to the butcher and the Public Health Committee recommended prosecution if the bakehouse had not been made to comply by the date of the next Council meeting. The works were eventually completed without the necessity for legal proceedings.

The proprietor of a mobile ice-cream stall ventured out on snow-bound icy roads in January. Inspection revealed that not only was he without hot water but that several packets of ice-cream in his conservator were very soft (despite the weather) and seven of them had dirt on the cut surface of the ice-cream. The knife on the vehicle was also dirty. The contaminated ice-cream was condemned by a magistrate and the trader was fined both for having unfit food in his possession for sale and for the offences against the Hygiene Regulations (table XIII).

Avery year at Whitsuntide a carnival for charity is held in Cassiobury Park and concessions are granted to food traders to erect stalls in the carnival enclosure. Other traders in considerable numbers set up stalls in the approaches to the park. Reports were made to the Council of offences on the part of five of these traders, as a result of which convictions were obtained in respect of failure to provide hot water in two licensed refreshment tents and at a shell-fish stall. An ice-cream vendor was also convicted of failure to provide hot water and for having a dirty knife, but summonses against him for failure to maintain soap and nailbrush were dismissed (table XIII). Two firms were sent warning letters in regard to their failure to display their names and addresses on their stalls.

A complaint on the part of slaughtermen that dirty churns had been sent by a meat products factory for the collection of blood was also dealt with by way of an official warning by the Council.

9. FOOD INSPECTION

(i) Meat.

More time was spent by the inspectors on meat inspection than on any other duty. This was necessary because the rate of slaughter makes it impossible for one man to inspect simultaneously different classes of animals being killed concurrently at the abattoir. The "line" system of operation requires the inspectors to be on duty the whole time that killing is in progress and precludes the holding of carcasses and organs for inspection at some time subsequent to slaughter. Killing is often spasmodic and it has happened that two inspectors have been kept available for duty when one man only was required. This problem was greatly eased at the end of the year, with two full-time inspectors available for duty. "Full-time" in this connection means, of course, available for 38 hours of duty each per week. Since hours of killing often approach twice this figure in a week it is still necessary for district inspectors to provide re-inforcements at the abattoir, but it is now possible to use their time much more economically.

Even so, the power of the slaughterhouse management to demand, after 24 hours notice, the services of meat inspectors literally at any hour of the day or night without restriction, makes it impossible to organise the meat inspection service satisfactorily from the point of view of the local authority and still less so as regards the inspectors themselves. Thus the formality of the Council's accepting a notice of regular slaughter covering six days of the week and sixty hours of slaughtering was, in fact, quite meaningless.

The coming into force of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, however, largely offset the advantage derived from the employment of full-time officers. The Regulations, require, from 1st October last, a very detailed examination of every animal, even those which to an experienced inspector are quite obviously young and healthy. A second requirement is that every carcass shall be stamped with a mark identifying the inspector. Inspection is, therefore much more protracted and there is not a corresponding increase in efficiency because some of the stipulated procedures are often unnecessary. Others (e.g. the examination of bovine feet which are usually filthy) are quite impracticable if the work is to be done by the inspector who is handling meat which is to be passed for human consumption.

The Regulations prescribe maximum charges which the Council may make for meat inspection and the Council adopted these maxima with the proviso that they be reviewed after an experimental period.

The incidence of tuberculosis in bovines has fallen to negligible proportions and the percentage in pigs is very low. For the first year ever, no cow has been found to be infected. Figures over the last four years suggest that the eradication scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has been completely successful. From March 1963 the Ministry has tackled outbreaks of swine fever by purchasing and slaughtering on the farm all animals which have been

exposed to infection. Their activity is reflected in the slaughterhouse records which show that only one pig was suspected of being infected with the disease in 1963 as compared with thirty-four in the previous year.

An investigation commenced in 1962 aimed at the macroscopic distinction in pigs' lymph nodes, between lesions of tuberculosis and corynebacterium equi, was concluded. Infected nodes, with a note of the inspector's judgement, were photographed by Mr. C.R. Alexander, Chief Public Health Inspector of Rickmansworth, and submitted to Dr. P.L. Ingram, Royal Veterinary College Field Station, North Mimms, for culture.

The inspectors' judgement corresponded very closely with the laboratory findings and with the photographic record it was possible to deduce three simple rules for distinguishing between the two diseases. If the inspector entertains any doubts on the nature of the disease he treats it as tuberculosis and records it as such.

There are relatively few slaughterhouses in the London area and public health and meat inspection students have difficulty in finding opportunities for practical experience. With the co-operation of the Abattoir Manager it has been possible to provide these facilities in Watford.

(ii) Cysticercus bovis.

Former recommendations for dealing with meat infested with this parasite now have the force of law. The Meat Inspection Regulations prescribe that affected meat (other than meat totally condemned because the condition is generalised) shall be regarded as unfit for human consumption unless an inspector is satisfied that it has been held in cold storage for appropriate periods depending on the temperature. He must put his official mark on meat which has been frozen in the prescribed manner.

Butchers both inside and outside the Borough avail themselves of the freezing facilities at the abattoir and at a commercial refrigeration company's premises. It is, therefore necessary to keep a close check on carcasses being refrigerated and to stamp them at the expiry of the period of storage. On three occasions affected meat was removed from the abattoir too soon. On the last occasion the company was in breach of the new regulations and a report was made to the Council.

Statistics relating to animals slaughtered in the Borough and found to be affected are in Table X.

Slaughterhouses.

Of the ninety-one thousand animals killed in Watford in 1963 ninety-two per cent were killed in the abattoir and the remaining eight per cent in a small slaughterhouse. When licences became due for renewal it was reported that various works were required to bring both slaughterhouses into conformity with regulations relating to their construction. The Council authorised the issue of a twelve-months licence in respect of the small slaughterhouse provided that the required works were completed before the expiry of the current licence and this was done. Defects at the abattoir included leaking floors due to structural faults. The issue of a six months licence was authorised provided that works not of structural nature were completed before the current licence expired (this was done) and on the understanding that the floors would be dealt with during the six months period. The slaughterhouse was accordingly closed from the 1st November

to the 11th December when the leaking floors were reconstructed and their drainage improved. The opportunity was taken to do other works of improvement, e. g. the tiling of wall surfaces subject to heavy contamination.

Slaughter of Animals Act.

Twenty-seven licences to slaughter all classes of animals except horses were issued. Four of the licences restricted the holder to slaughtering only under supervision of an experienced slaughterman.

A slaughterman was convicted of slaughtering a calf without first rendering it insensible to pain and was fined £5.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

One case of suspected swine fever in a pig was 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 samples taken from them complied with the statutory tests, as did eight samples taken from the eight automatic vending machines in the town and eight of bottled milk from outside the Borough.

A link with a past era was broken when use of the smaller pasteurising plant was discontinued. Installed by a dairyman who originally drew supplies of milk from the family farm outside the Borough, the plant was daily operated by him without assistance of any kind for thirteen years. This meant that almost every day without fail he filtered, heated, cooled and bottled milk in bottles which he himself had washed, before delivering the milk to his customers in West Watford. He was rarely ill and took no holiday. It would be hard to find anyone who has worked so hard for so long. Economic forces finally compelled him to give up pasteurising and this decision was probably hastened by the rigours of the wintry weather at the beginning of the year.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 give recognition to the elimination of tuberculosis from our dairy herds (c. f. "Food Inspection - Meat" above) by dropping the designation "Tuberculin Tested" in respect of raw milk. This in future to be known by the somewhat pejorative title of "Untreated", which may by implication warn consumers that diseases other than tuberculosis are still transmissible by milk.

(iii) Ice-cream

Ice-cream was manufactured in four premises in Watford and in three of these the manufacture consisted only of passing prepared mixture through "soft" ice-cream machines. The principal manufacturer produced both "hard" and "soft" ice-cream, which was sold from three mobile stalls as well as from local shops. Of six samples of "Soft" ice-cream

taken from this source two were unsatisfactory. Reports of unsatisfactory samples were also received in respect of his soft ice-cream from a neighbouring authority. In an attempt to check the handling of the ice-cream on the van, the operator himself on two occasions took a series of samples during the course of a day's trading. It is perhaps not surprising that these were all satisfactory.

An unsatisfactory "soft" sample from another trader was found to be due to the condition of the mixture supplied to him. The high proportion of bacteriologically bad samples of soft ice-cream shewn in Table XII indicates the need for more work in this field. The Council had already indicated their concern that this foodstuff should be manufactured on ice-cream vans to the Association of Municipal Corporations. The Association's Health Committee agreed to consider the question when the working party set up by Local Authority Associations to consider the whole question of mobile shops had reported.

Eight samples of ice-cream submitted to the Public Analyst were satisfactory as regards their composition, but two prepacked confections containing ice-cream failed to satisfy the Labelling of Food Order in that the packets were not marked to indicate that the ice-cream contained non-milk fat. The packers were prosecuted for the offence and fines of £10. and £20 were imposed.

(iv) Unsound food.

Sixty-nine complaints of food being sold in a mouldy or decomposed condition, containing foreign matter or placed in unsatisfactory containers were received. All the complaints were thoroughly investigated and one-third of them were reported to the Council who authorised legal proceedings in fifteen cases (Table XIII) and instructed that warning letters be sent in the remaining eight cases.

There were appeals to Quarter Sessions against two convictions. Both appeals were dismissed and the Council awarded the costs of the appeals.

In addition to matters which were the subject of complaint, dirty ice-cream found in a mobile stall was seized and condemned by a magistrate and the person in whose possession it was, prosecuted (see "Food Hygiene") and a report was made to the Council of the sale from the abattoir of beef affected with *Cysticercus bovis* (see "*Cysticercus bovis*")

10. FOOD POISONING.

During the year seven cases of food poisoning were notified. Four of these were single unassociated cases of salmonellosis and it was not possible to discover the infected foods.

The other three notified cases formed part of an outbreak involving 19 factory workers who became ill shortly after taking a mid-day meal in the factory canteen. Three of them were so ill that they were admitted to hospital. All the affected people had eaten roast beef which had

been cooked the previous day. Unfortunately a specimen of this was not available for bacteriological examination but specimens of all the other foods were free from food poisoning organisms.

Faeces, nose and throat swabs from some of the patients revealed staphylococci as did nose and throat swabs from two of the canteen staff.

Following this outbreak the Medical Officer of Health wrote to all the caterers in the town advising them on the precautions they should take in the cooking and handling of meats.

No reheated meat is served in any of the school canteens in Hertfordshire and this gives a very real measure of protection against outbreaks of food poisoning.

We are indebted to the staff of the Public Health Laboratory for the help they have given in connection with the control of food poisoning.

A tabular statement is set out 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 first report of the new Public Analyst, Mr. J.D. Curzon, on the samples submitted for examination during the year 1963 is summarised as follows:-

(i) Formal Samples.

33 milk samples

10 sausage samples

2 ice-cream samples

(ii) Routine Samples

(a) Foods.

Sausages and other meat products

Ice-cream, soft drinks and sweets

Flour and cereal foods, cheese

Fresh fruits, condiments, and well-water

(b) Drugs

Syrup of Figs

Aspirin

Saccharin

Bile Beans

Camphorated Oil

Cough Mixture

Juno Junipah Tablets

Phosphorine Tablets

Panets Tablets	* Deep Heat* Rub
Supavite Capsules	Clearsil Medication
Lobak	Minadex Syrup
Multivite	Mycardol
Mysoline	Panadol

All the routine food samples were satisfactory and all the drugs complied with the British Pharmacopoeia. In particular 15 meat pies from 7 different manufacturers satisfied the standard recommended by the Food Standards Committee. No trace of lead arsenate was found on apples and pears examined for pesticide residues.

(iii) Special Samples

Two samples of ice-cream did not contain milk fat but their Wrappers did not bear the required declaration (see "Ice-cream").

A market trader described as "full-cream" a toffee which did not warrant the description. (He was warned).

A bap loaf which was the subject of complaint was found to contain excess salt, and particles of glass were found in toffee (see "Unsound Food").

Tinned peas were found to contain a beetle. A milk bottle contained sand and cement and another, dried milk residues. Foreign matter in a milk loaf proved to be old dough. Cornflakes contained some which were charred.

Cheese with "too strong" flavour, white bread and potato squares said to have caused sickness and orange drink alleged to taste of coal gas were all found to be normal.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

13 INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS.

The great majority of boilerplants in the factories and commercial premises in Watford are of modern design and are operated smokelessly.

Excessive smoke has been recorded during the year from the chimneys of four factories and one hospital and nuisances have been caused by the emission of acidic smuts from the chimneys of oil burning plants at three other premises. The causes of acidic smut formation have been known for several years and it is regrettable that the recognised preventative measures are not always taken when new oil burning plant is installed.

A dealer in scrap cars caused a serious nuisance by the burning of car bodies. Proceedings were taken under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 and the Magistrates made a Nuisance Order. Further proceedings were taken for five contraventions of this Order when fines amounting to £23. plus £6. 6. 0. costs were imposed.

Prior Approval of New Furnaces.

Whenever there is a proposal to instal new boiler plant the developer is advised to take advantage of the prior approval provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Seven applications were approved during the year subject in three cases to the provision of additional instruments.

Height of Chimneys.

During the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued a memorandum setting out a recommended method of calculation for chimney heights which is a very useful guide to local authorities. Plans were submitted to the Borough Engineer during 1963 for the erection of thirteen chimneys. It was necessary to require the height of eleven of these to be increased, the diameter of one to be reduced and two steel stacks to be insulated to prevent acidic smut formation.

All too often the architect regards the chimney as an excrescence on his building which must be made as inconspicuous as possible and he overlooks the fact that it has an important function to perform.

14. 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.

The guages 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 domestic and undustrial 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 D.S.I.R.

The table and graphs in Appendix XV which show the average monthly recordings also show very clearly the considerable increase in atmospheric pollution from chimneys, particularly domestic chimneys, during the winter months and the effect of the abnormally cold weather during January and February. It is encouraging to see that the cleanest air in the Borough was found in the smoke control area.

15. SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

The first quarter of the year was exceptionally cold and there were shortages in the town of all solid fuels due mainly to the difficulties of distribution associated with frozen stock piles and icy road conditions. It was not always possible to maintain supplies of solid smokeless fuels to the houses in numbers 1 and 2 smoke control areas which were established on 30th November, 1962 but the householders suffered little, if any, greater hardship than other residents in the town.

Tribute must be paid to the coal merchants for the way they have co-operated with the Council in the supply of smokeless fuels.

Satisfactory progress was made during the early months of the year in the establishment of new smoke control areas. In April the West Watford Smoke Control Order (No. 3) was confirmed by the Minister specifying the 1st November 1963 as the date when it would become effective and the North Watford Order (No. 4) was made by the Council in June and was submitted to the Minister for confirmation. This Order covers an area of 201 acres on the Western boundary of the North Watford (No. 1) area. It contains 1,078 dwellings (of which 402 are owned by the Council); 52 shops; 6 factories and 9 other premises.

Early in October the Council became aware of the difficulties many householders in the No. 3 area were experiencing in getting contractors to undertake the necessary alterations to their firegrates due to the shortage of skilled tradesmen. They therefore decided to postpone the date of operation of the Order until 1st January, 1964.

The Council again considered the matter in November and at the same time they gave consideration to the future availability of solid smokeless fuels locally and nationally. They decided to postpone the date of operation of Smoke Control Order No. 3 until 1st November, 1964 and to review the fuel situation in July, 1964. The Council also decided :-

1. to request the Minister to defer his consideration of the Council's application for the confirmation of the North Watford Smoke Control Order No. 4; and
2. that no further steps be taken to proceed with any further smoke control orders at the present time, and that representations be made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government to recognise the changes taking place in the production and use of domestic fuels and in consultation with the Ministry of Power to consider the National fuel policy.

The Council made these decisions with regret as they are convinced that clean air is vital to the health of the community.

Towards the end of December Circular 69/63 was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government describing the different basis on which future smoke control areas must be planned in areas where technological changes in the gas industry are leading to a decline in the production of open grate coke.

MISCELLANEOUS

16. 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 layout 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 and 1959.

Part I - Health Provisions.

Certain health provisions of the Act are enforced by the Council; a summary of the work carried out during 1963 will be found in tabular form in the Appendix. (Table XVI).

One firm was prosecuted for failing to maintain sanitary conveniences in good repair and clean condition. Fines of £7. were imposed.

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 69 outworkers within the Borough is set out in Table XVI.

17. THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

This important new Act received Royal Assent on 31st July 1963. It will bring the working conditions in offices and shops under a far more comprehensive and more stringent scheme of control than has hitherto been the case.

The Minister of Labour will decide when the various parts of the Act shall be brought into force. The registration of premises is expected to commence during the second quarter of 1964.

The Council have appointed the public health inspectors for the enforcement of this legislation in Watford.

18. SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The Public health inspectors are appointed as Shops Act Inspectors. The closing hour provisions of the Act contain many anomalies and they are difficult to interpret and enforce particularly in the case of "mixed" shops.

The Council consulted various local organisations on the advisability of revoking the Watford Half Holiday Order and the Watford Uncooked Meat Closing Order. Thereafter they decided to take the appropriate steps for the revocation of the two orders. The Town Clerk was instructed to ascertain

whether the majority of occupiers of the classes of shops affected are opposed to the continuance of the existing orders and whether a new closing order should be made for the sale of uncooked meats. This enquiry had not been completed by the end of the year.

A shopkeeper who sold fireworks on a Wednesday afternoon was prosecuted and was fined £1.

19. 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.

153 premises are licensed for the storage of 641,675 gallons of petroleum spirits and petroleum mixtures. Three licences were granted for the storage of 1,294 lbs. of carbide of calcium.

The most important industry in the Town is printing in which large quantities of spirit ink solvents are used. Some 200,000 gallons of the mixtures licensed to be stored comprise low flash-point spirit solvents which are not petroleum mixtures as defined in the Act. The factory management have agreed that these spirits be included on the licences and that they be kept in accordance with the Council's conditions.

There has been a vast expansion in the petroleum industry since the existing legislation was drafted. The quantity and variety of petroleum mixtures used in industry are very much greater than they were. More and more cars and vans are licensed every year and new garages and petrol filling stations are constructed. Cars are parked in, over and under buildings. The legislation is inadequate and a more realistic statute is long overdue.

During the year 193 inspections were made of licensed premises and 31 old and 18 new underground tanks were tested. One notice under Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1961 was served on the occupier of one garage requiring him to make a derelict petrol tank safe.

In another garage two mechanics were injured by an explosion which occurred while they were draining the petrol tank of a car in the lubricating bay. There was no infringement of the licence conditions calling for action by the Council.

20. 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 and that the automatic dosing equipment was functioning correctly.

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.

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

Investigations have been made into several complaints that noise from industrial and commercial operations was causing a nuisance. The most serious noise nuisances during the year undoubtedly have been caused by the use of pile drivers and pneumatic drills on building sites and road excavations. The ear-shattering din from one mechanical hammer could be heard all over the town and effective representations were made to the Contractor. It is an offence to make a noise of this description unless the best practicable means have been used for preventing and for counteracting the effect of the noise. Devices are available, such as "muffles" for pneumatic drills, which will reduce the noise although they lower the efficiency and are therefore more costly to use. The background noise in built-up areas is constantly increasing and it is inexcusable to add to this by the use of needlessly noisy equipment.

23. FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACT, 1959.

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

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

Seven 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.

25. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

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

26. ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

This Act provides for the licensing of boarding establishments for animals, for the inspection of the establishments and the prosecution of offences; the duty of registration, inspection and prosecution rests on the Borough Council.

The measure comes into force on January 1st 1964 and the Council resolved:

- (a) that the public health inspectors be appointed Authorised Officers under the Act.
- (b) that a local veterinary surgeon be similarly appointed and that he make inspections at the request of the Chief Public Health Inspector.
- (c) that the conditions suggested by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals be adopted as the standard conditions for licences, subject to modification, if required, in particular cases.

27. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council continue 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 operator with the assistance of a sewer-man carried out 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. Slight evidence of reinfestation was found in the older sewers and baiting continued until no further bait was taken.

Pigeons are a nuisance in Watford and the Council employed a commercial firm to reduce their numbers in the vicinity of the Town Hall and the High Street shopping centre.

Table XVII sets out details of rat and mouse infestations treated during the year. One hundred and fifteen wasps nests were destroyed.

APPENDIX

RECORD OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS 1963

TABLE I.

<u>Houses.</u>		
Public Health Act (disrepair)	...	450
Housing Act	...	379
Overcrowding	...	113
Improvement Grants	...	200
Movable Dwellings	...	139
<u>Places of Work.</u>		
Power Factories	...	69
Non-power factories	...	15
Building sites, etc.	...	10
Shops Act, Offices & Workplaces	...	221
Outworkers	...	20
<u>Food</u>		
Food Inspection	...	255
Slaughterhouses	...	1,788
Food Factories	...	32
Dairies	...	20
Ice-cream premises	...	31
Restaurants, canteens, public houses	...	235
Retail food shops	...	230
Public Market	...	42
Mobile shops, stalls	...	35
Other food, premises	...	13
Food (adulteration) samples	...	175
Food (bacteriological) samples	...	127
<u>Air</u>		
Industrial smoke control	...	253
Smoke Control areas	...	1,062
Atmospheric pollution research instruments	...	1,204

Public Health Act				
Drainage	Change	Total Visits	Purpose	
Refuse	-	...	...	721
Insect Pests		...	...	148
Conveniences		...	...	36
Nuisances	88	1,372	...	62
Infectious disease	182	618	...	350
Schools	88	3,671	...	127
Swimming pools	1,298	2,987	...	5
Other Acts				9
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act	192	2,674	...	8
Home Counties (Music and Dancing) Act	2-417	12,084	...	21
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act		...	...	55
Pet Animals Act		...	...	18
Petroleum Acts		...	...	193
Rag Flock etc. Act		...	...	5
Miscellaneous				
Interviews		...	...	304
Attendance at Court		...	...	21
Lectures		...	...	8
Unclassified visits		...	...	438
TOTAL				9,647

For comparison purposes the classification of the inspections made during 1962 and 1963 are shown in the following table.

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
(8) Under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	1	6	3
(10) Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957	39	Nil	Nil

TABLE II

Purpose	Total Visits		Change	Percentage Change + or -
	1962	1963		
Housing	1,376	1,281	-95	-7
Places of work	616	335	-281	-45
Food *	3,671	2,983	-688	-19
Clean Air	3,727	2,519	-1,208	-32
General	2,674	2,529	-145	-5
	12,064	9,647	-2,417	-19%

* Following the appointment of a full-time meat inspector the district inspectors made fewer visits to the Abattoir.

HOUSING

TABLE III

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

- (a) Number of new dwellings erected by the Council during 1963 - 110
- (b) Number of new houses erected by private enterprise during 1963 - 254
- (c) Total number of dwellings built by the Council since 1945 - 3,911
- (d) Total number of houses built by private enterprise since 1945 - 2,414
- (e) Number of Council houses occupied on the 31st December 1962 - 5,668

Plus 97 prefabricated bungalows.

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1963 RE HOUSING DEFECTS

TABLE IV

ACT	INFORMAL	STATUTORY
Housing Act, 1957	20	5
Public Health Act, 1936	103	28

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND OTHER UNFIT HOUSES

TABLE V.

A. <u>HOUSES DEMOLISHED</u> IN CLEARANCE AREAS	Houses Demolished	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	17	10	4
(2) Houses unfit - bad arrangement.	2	3	1
NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS			
(4) As a result of formal procedure under Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	1	3	2
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	1	2	1
B. <u>UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED</u>			
(8) Under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	1	6	3
(10) Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

FOOD

TYPES OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE BOROUGH AT 1st JUNE, 1963.

TABLE V I

Bakehouses	...	...	15
Retail food shops	...	...	398
Wholesale Food Merchants	...	...	12
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	...	...	3
Ice-Cream Dealers	...	...	200
Preserved Food Manufacturers	...	...	64

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

Dairies	2
---------	-----	-----	---

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 - 1963.

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 held as follows :-

Designated Milk	Dealers Licence
Tuberculin Tested Milk	17
Pasteurised Milk	45
Sterilised Milk	28

**MEAT AND OTHER FOODS REJECTED AS UNFIT
FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION DURING 1963.**

TABLE VII

HOME KILLED MEAT AND OFFAL

(a) Rejected at Slaughterhouses.

				lbs.
Beef (including 15 carcasses)	...	...	...	8,602
Lamb (including 21 carcasses)	...	...	...	950
Pork (including 69 carcasses)	...	...	...	7,922
Veal (including 100 carcasses)	...	...	...	3,903

Offal from bovines

227 Heads	...	...	...	6,810
185 Tongues	...	...	...	925
438 Lungs	...	...	...	4,380
191 Hearts	...	...	...	955
1,578 Livers and 282 Part Livers	...	...	...	24,841
60 Spleens	...	...	...	120
112 Skirts	...	...	...	224
24 tails	...	...	...	48

Offal from Pigs

1,480 Plucks	...	...	...	7,434
3,628 Livers	...	...	...	7,256
5,750 Lungs	...	...	...	11,498
294 Heads	...	...	...	3,363
304 Other Organs	...	...	...	187

Offal from Sheep

337 Plucks	...	...	...	1,355
621 Livers	...	...	...	1,106
245 Lungs	...	...	...	430
21 Heads	...	...	...	148
21 Other Organs	...	...	...	47

Offal from Calves

103 Heads	...	...	...	614
106 Plucks	...	...	...	415
104 Other Organs	...	...	...	133

and Manufacturing Premises.

Pork	Excluded	...	...	...	3,197
Beef	Excluded	100% 3.00%	...	...	4,274
Lamb	...	...	...	...	549
Veal	...	...	...	...	4

IMPORTED MEAT AND OFFAL

Beef	...	...	...	...	452
Mutton	...	...	...	...	295
Pork	...	...	...	...	70

OTHER FOODS INCLUDING CANNED GOODS.

5,343

107,850

Total weight of food found to be unfit = 48 tons, 2 cwts. 3 qtrs. 1 stone, 8 lbs.

Of the above food 86.9% comprised meat and offal rejected in the slaughterhouse.

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE IN ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED
IN WATFORD DURING 1963

TABLE VIII

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and Inspected	7,889	959	17,524	15,597	49,137
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses Condemned	3	12	100	21	69
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,800	278	47	1,133	9,639
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis	22.9	30.2	0.8	7.4	19.8
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>					
Whole carcasses	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	-	133
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.09	-	-	-	0.3
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses in which cysticercosis was found	169	6	-	-	-

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.					
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
1963	22.9	30.2	0.8	7.4	19.8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis					
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
1963	0.09	-	-	-	0.3

LOCATION AND NATURE OF CYSTICERCUS BOVIS INFECTIONS

TABLE X.

175 cases of cysticercus bovis were discovered in the 8,848 cattle slaughtered in Watford. This gives an incidence rate of 2.0%. The locations of the cysts are shown in the following Table :-

	Head	Heart	Skirt	Other
Viable Cysts	28	5	-	-
Degenerate Cysts	68	86	9	-

The cysts in 31 cases 17.7% were viable indicating that the infections were of recent origin.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES OF HEAT-TREATED MILK - TABLE XI

Pasteurised	Sterilised
69	17

All samples were satisfactory.

ICE-CREAM SAMPLES - TABLE XII

Bacteriological Samples.

		Locally produced		Not locally produced	
		Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft
Satisfactory	Grades 1 and 2	8	11	4	3
Unsatisfactory	Grades 3 and 4	1	7	1	1

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	7.7	16.1
2	12.7	13.1
*3	5.0	6.4
*4	4.0	5.9
5	9.2	11.4
6	10.1	14.4
7	9.9	15.0
8	8.9	10.7

*These confections consisted of ice-cream in an ice lolly (No. 4) and ice-cream with syrup (No. 5). The ice-cream component was deemed to satisfy the appropriate food standard as regards fat and milk solids, but contained no fat derived from milk.

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 (13 ( (	Possession for sale of unfit ice-cream Mobile ice-cream stall - 2 offences against Food Hygiene Regulations. Beer-tent - lack of hot water	Conviction Conviction Conviction	£10)) £10.) -	£10. 10. 0. £8. 16. 0.	Defendant granted an absolute discharge
3.	13	Shell-fish stall - lack of hot water	Conviction	£5.	-	
4.	(13 ((13.	Mobile ice-cream stall - lack of hot water, dirty knife. Mobile ice-cream stall - lack of soap, nailbrush	Conviction Dismissed	£10. £10. £20.	£6. 6. 0.	
5.	(7. (7.	Ice-cream - Labelling offence Ice-cream - Labelling offence	Conviction Conviction	£10. £20.	- -	
6.	2.	Sale of mouldy pork pie	Conviction	£10.	-	
7.	2.	Sale of toffee containing glass	Conviction	£20.	£6. 6. 0.	
8.	2.	Sale of mouldy pork pie	Conviction	£10.	£12. 3. 0.	

No.	Section	Alleged Offence	Result	Fine	Costs payable by defendant	Remarks
9.	2.	Sale of mouldy chocolate drink	Conviction	£10.	£6. 6. 0.	Defendant had had three previous convictions for sale of mouldy food
10.	2.	Sale of mouldy sausages	Conviction	£50.	£7. 8. 6.	
11.	2.	Sale of mouldy loaf	Conviction	£50	£4. 3. 0.	Appeal dismissed. Council awarded £40. costs.
12.	2.	Sale of mouldy cake.	Conviction	£10.	£6. 6. 0.	Same defendant as 9 above.
13.	2.	Sale of mouldy cake	Conviction	£20	£4. 4. 0.	
14.	2.	Sale of mouldy rolls	Conviction	£10.	£6. 6. 0.	Appeal dismissed. Council awarded £10. 10s. costs.
15.	2.	Sale of stale chocolate	Conviction	£20	£2. 2. 0.	
16.	2.	Sale of mouldy bread	Conviction	£10.	-	Appeal dismissed. Council awarded £10. 10s. costs.
17.	2.	Sale of mouldy chicken	Conviction	£10.	£6. 6. 0.	
18.	2.	Sale of unfit pork	Conviction	£10.	£6. 6. 0.	Prosecution pending
19.	2.	Sale of mouldy pastry	Prosecution pending	-	-	
20.	2.	Sale of sausage roll containing tobacco	Prosecution pending.	-	-	Prosecution pending.

FOOD POISONING

TABLE XIV

	Number of Cases		Deaths	Severity of Illness	Organism Responsible	Food Suspected
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained				
OUT BREAKS	3	16	Nil	Severe in 3 cases	Staphylococci	Roast Beef
SINGLE CASES	1	Nil	Nil	Severe	Salm. typhimurium	Unknown
	1	Nil	Nil	-do-	-do-	-do-
	1	Nil	Nil	very severe	-do-	-do-
	1	Nil	Nil	moderate	Salm. bareilly	-do-

**VOLUMETRIC CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN
THE ATMOSPHERE, 1963.**

Average Daily Concentration Expressed as Micrograms Per Cubic Metre
TABLE XV

Month	Industrial Area (Lower High Street)		Commercial Area (The Market)		Residential Area -High Population Density (Judge St.)		Residential Area Low Population Density (Langley Rd.)		Meriden Smoke Control Area (Bowman's Green)	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	214	592	197	236	252	350	185	280	121	232
February	132	400	176	288	270	355	158	273	135	240
March	92	207	91	137	141	186	82	135	81	131
April	63	186	66	114	73	138	59	108	40	97
May	52	159	37	70	45	70	19	51	29	70
June	39	154	30	60	27	60	19	53	22	55
July	25	89	23	81	24	76	17	67	19	66
August	24	78	26	52	20	54	19	55	20	57
September	41	142	42	81	47	91	32	75	34	72
October	50	160	64	119	88	136	40	94	53	126
November	84	212	86	154	145	184	79	134	71	139
December	169	340	108	204	196	259	153	191	88	135

300

ATMOSPHERIC SMOKE CONCENTRATION, 1963

High density residential
area (Alexandra School)

200

Industrial area (Lower
High Street)

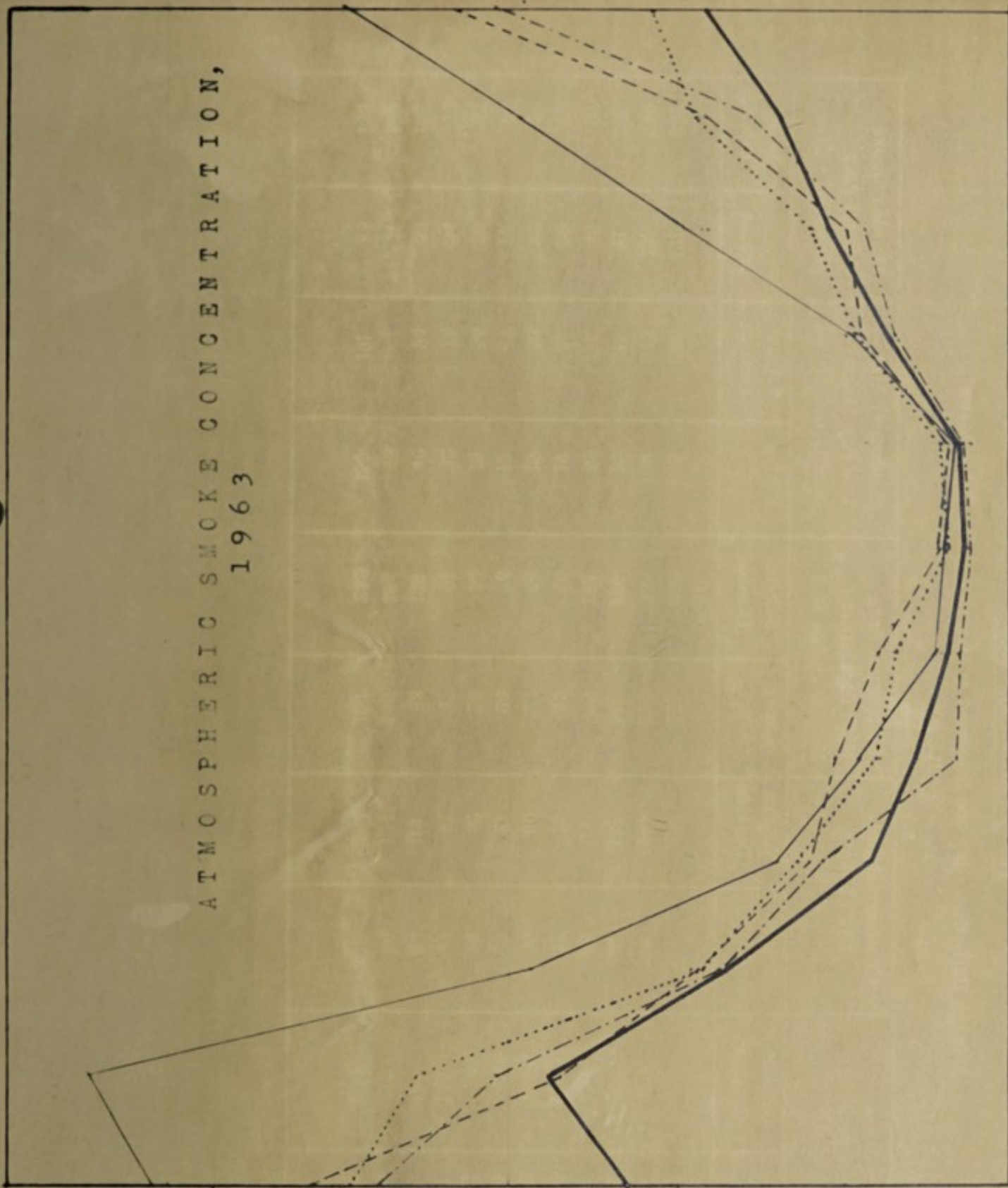
Commercial area (Town
Centre)

100

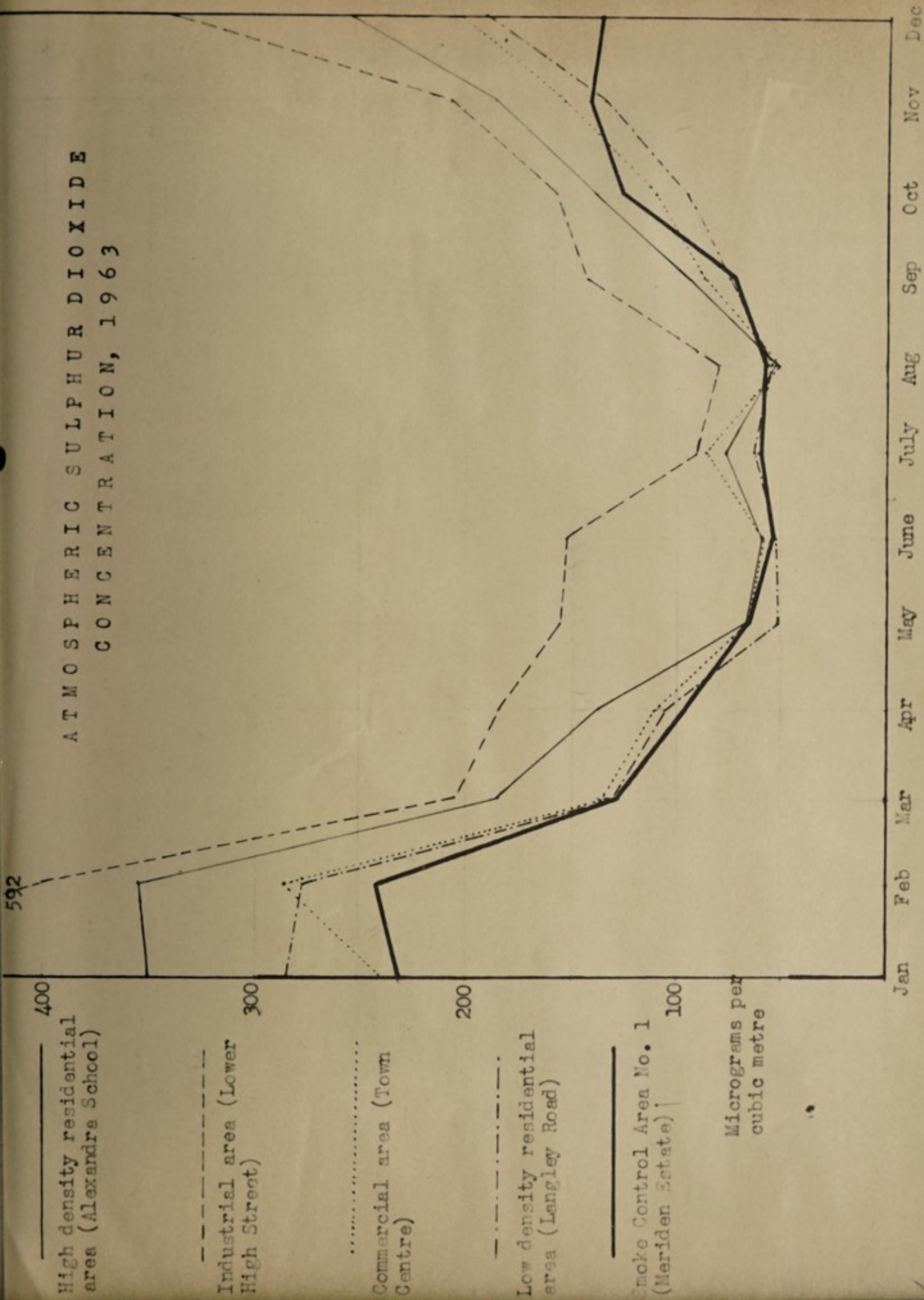
Low density residential
area (Langley Road)

Smoke Control Area No.1
(Garden Estate)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec



ATMOSPHERIC SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION, 1963



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

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 enforced by Local Authorities.	27	15	1	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	369	69	6	1
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	11	10	-	-
TOTAL ...	407	94	7	1

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.	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	5	3	-	1	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	7	3	-	1	1

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 ..	20	Nil	Nil
Soft toys, Novelties etc.	18	Nil	Nil
Brush making ..	12	2	Nil
Soft furnishings ..	1	Nil	Nil
Carding of buttons ..	11	1	Nil
Labelling and bottling of tablets ..	7	1	Nil
TOTAL ..	69	4	Nil

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

REPORT FOR PERIOD 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

TABLE XVII.

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including business premises)	TOTAL
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	60	23, 947	4, 158	28, 165
2. Number of infested premises treated by Local Authority.				
RATS:	10	350	22	371
MICE:	1	36	13	50
3. Number of block treatments carried out	Nil	52	Nil	52

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

PART VII - OUTWORK (Sections II, and III)

Nature of Work	No. of Out-works as reported by Section (10)(1)(b)	No. of cases of default in rendering them to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply them
Wearing apparel making and alteration	20	NIL	NIL
Soft toys, Novelties etc.	18	NIL	NIL
Brush making	12	2	1
Soft furnishings	1	NIL	NIL
Carding of yarns	11	1	1
Labelling and bottling of tablets	7	1	1
TOTAL	69	4	NIL

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

REPORT FOR PERIOD 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1962

TABLE XVII

1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	2. Number of infested premises treated by Local Authority	3. Number of block treatments carried out	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other premises including business premises	TOTAL
60	10	NIL	23,947	350	4,158	28,105
	1			30	22	371
				13	13	26

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

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