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BOROUGH OF WATFORD

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1964

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



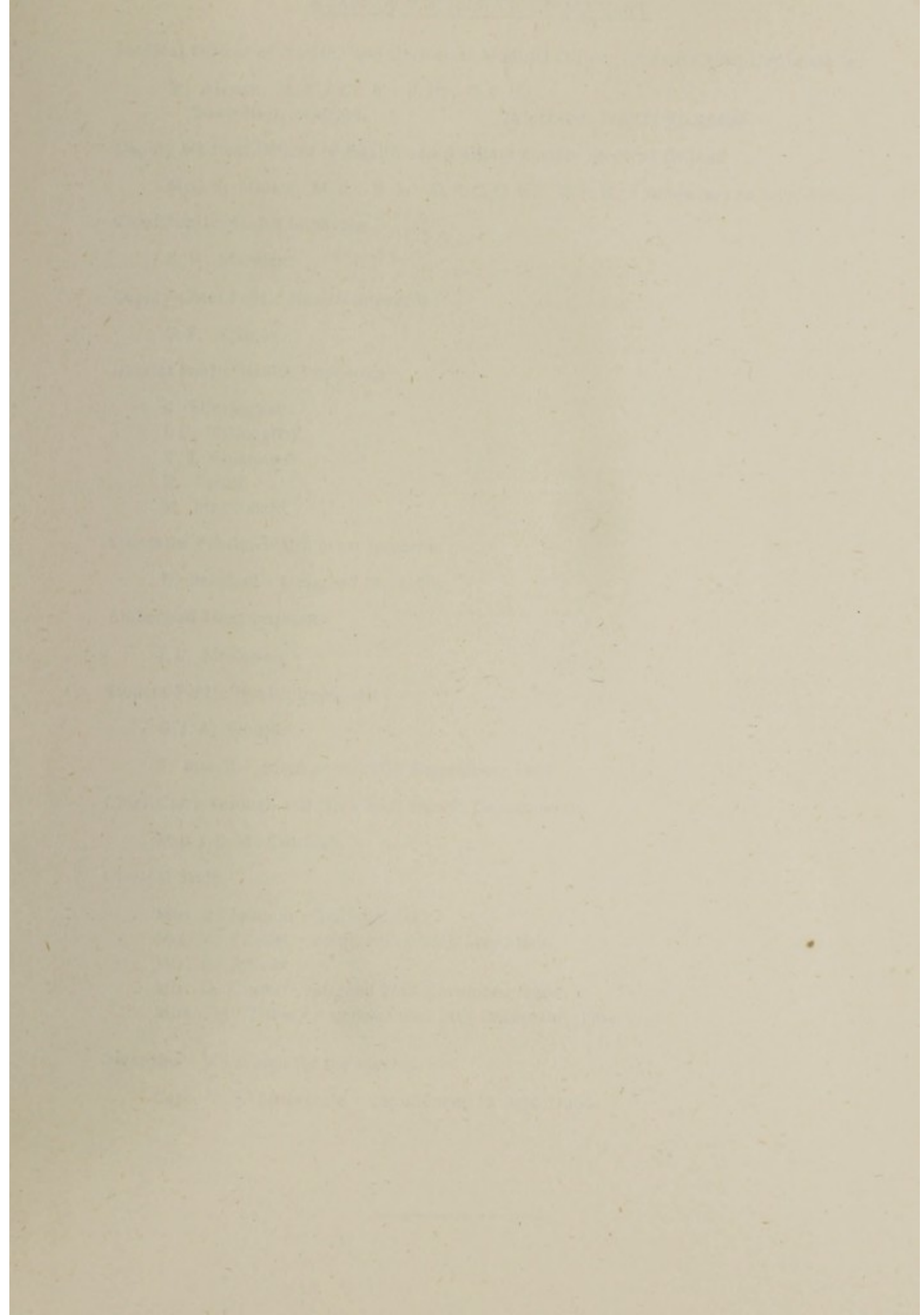
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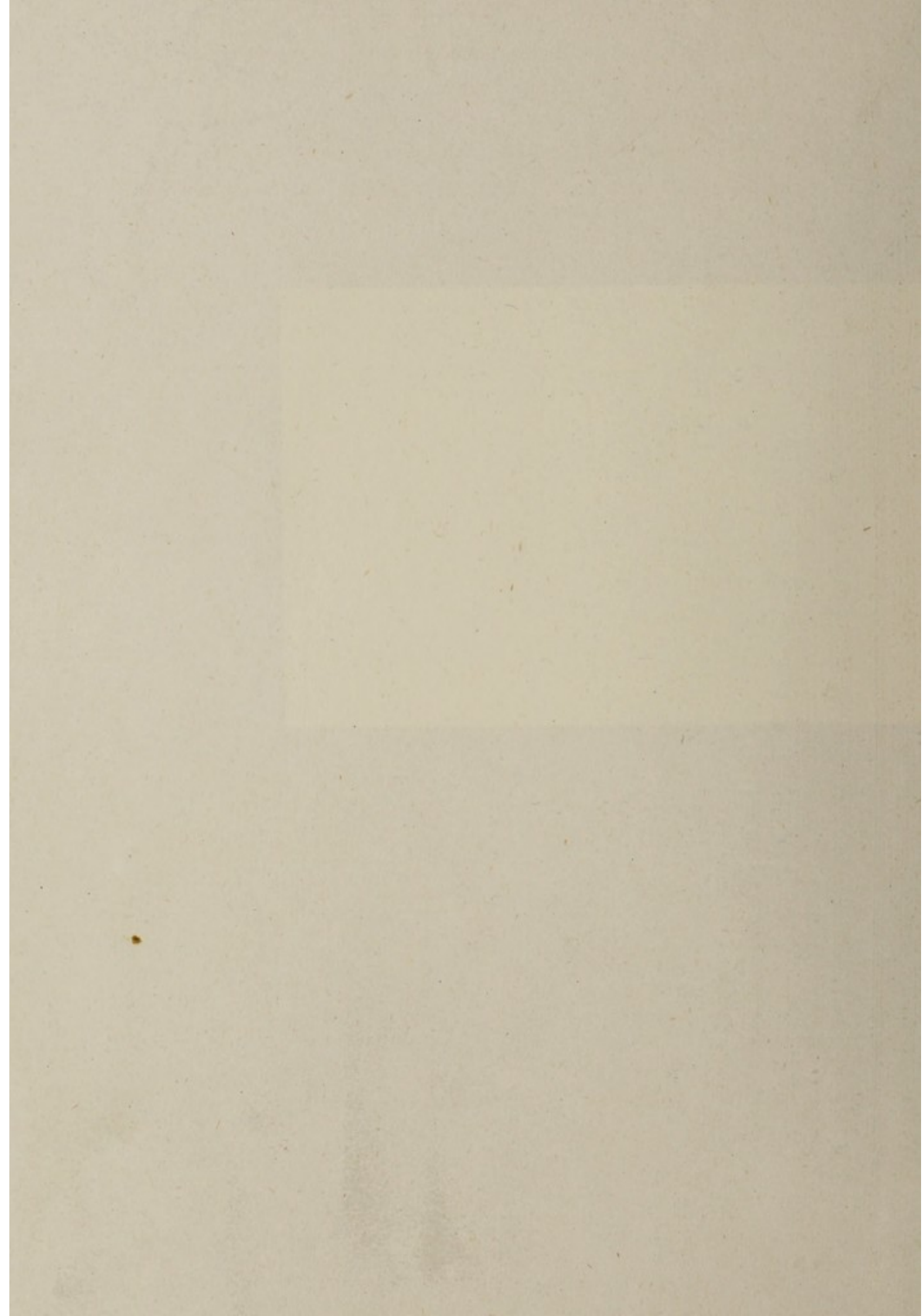
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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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.

Telephone: WATFORD 26400

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer:

Mrs. P. Martin, M. B., B. S., D. R. C. O. G., D. P. H. - temporary to July, 1964.

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

M. Macdonald

Specialist Public Health Meat Inspector :

D. Bamford - (resigned 31.12.64).

Authorised Meat Inspector:

J. L. McKenzie -

Student Public Health Inspectors :

G. J. A. Woolfe

S. Bissell - commenced 28th September, 1964

Chief Clerk Borough and Divisional Health Departments:

Miss J. E. M. Sherlock

Clerical Staff:

Miss M. Johnson - Senior Clerk

Mrs. M. Pirouet - commenced 20th May, 1964.

Mrs. A. Arnold

Mrs. D. Coster - resigned 20th November, 1964.

Miss . M. Tilbury - commenced 14th December, 1964.

Organiser - Workroom for the elderly.

Capt. T. B. Littlechild - commenced 1st June, 1964.

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The members of the Public Health and Water Supply Committee

1964 - 1965

Chairman:
Vice-Chairman:
The Worshipful The Mayor:
The Deputy Mayor:

Alderman Mrs. M. Higgins
Alderman H. W. C. Lodder
Councillor C. Braybrooke
Councillor J. P. Cook
Councillor Mrs. H. M. Dodd
Councillor Mrs. M. E. Edwards
Councillor R. S. Horner

Alderman F. Mackenzie.
Councillor C. F. W. Johnson.
Alderman A. Reynolds.
Alderman G. W. Knox.

Councillor J. S. Oliver
Councillor K. F. Reynolds
Councillor A. L. Robinson
Councillor Dr. P. Watney Roe
Councillor J. R. Rourke
Councillor Miss D. M. Scawen
Councillor P. A. Wilson

1963 - 1964

Chairman:
Vice-Chairman:
The Worshipful The Mayor:
The Deputy Mayor:

Alderman Mrs. M. Higgins.
Alderman H. Horwood.
Alderman L. C. Johnson.
Councillor Mrs. H. M. Dodd.
Councillor Mrs. M. E. Edwards.
Councillor C. F. W. Johnson.
Councillor F. Mackenzie.

Councillor J. P. Cook.
Councillor R. S. Horner.
Alderman G. W. Knox.
Alderman H. W. C. Lodder.

Councillor J. S. Oliver.
Councillor K. F. Reynolds.
Councillor A. L. Robinson.
Councillor Dr. P. Watney Roe.
Councillor J. R. Rourke.
Councillor Miss D. M. Scawen
Councillor P. A. Wilson.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
WATFORD.

September, 1965.

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 1964.

Principal Vital Statistics

The birth rate has again risen appreciably, approaching the high figures reached towards the end of the war and in the immediate post-war period.

The infantile mortality rate has increased but no special significance can be attributed to this. It will be seen from the comparative table on page 12 that this rate tends to vary fairly widely due to the comparatively small numbers of births involved.

There was a fall in the general death rate and there were no maternal deaths.

Infectious and other diseases.

The incidence of the common infectious diseases was low. We have not had a case of diphtheria since 1951 and for the fifth year in succession no case of poliomyelitis has occurred in the Borough.

A substantial decline in the number of notifications of new cases of tuberculosis occurred during the year and the death rate was again very low. The numbers of notified cases of food poisoning was also low. This is very satisfactory considering the vast array of ready-cooked, processed or made up foods now on sale to the public. That more cases of food poisoning do not occur reflects credit both on the catering establishments in the Borough and your public health inspectors for the care they take to ensure that the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations are complied with. Occasionally however things can go wrong as the outbreak of typhoid fever in Aberdeen exemplifies. A tin of Argentine corned beef became contaminated by typhoid organisms introduced through the water which was used to cool the tins after sterilisation. During the cooling process the sudden contraction which occurs is liable to strain the seam of the tin and water may be drawn in. Unless the water used has been chlorinated there is a danger that the contents may be contaminated by pathogenic organisms. It was the use of raw, unchlorinated river water which proved to be the cause of the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak in which over 400 cases occurred.

We have almost come to believe that outbreaks of this magnitude were things of the past, but events such as the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak only serve to emphasise the need for unremitting vigilance not only in regard to matters such as food hygiene but also to ensure that infections from other parts of the world are not imported into the country either by immigrants seeking employment here or by our own people who feel the urge to explore foreign parts, where, however, pleasing may be the prospect, standards of hygiene may be low.

Fluoridation of the Public Water Supplies

This procedure has now been in operation since May 1956. Meticulous care is taken to ensure that the fluoride content of the water is maintained at the correct level and it is quite remarkable how the apparatus is capable of metering the fluoride into the supply so closely to the optimum concentration of 1 part per million.

It is my belief that the great majority of Watford residents now accept fluoridation as a safe and effective public health measure. Indeed those who have young children can see for themselves the benefits that fluoridation is achieving, especially where there are older children in the family whose teeth are not so good because they did not have the benefit of fluoride from birth or at an early age.

Workroom for the Elderly

The provision of a workroom for the elderly has been under consideration for some years but one of the difficulties in the way of such provision has been lack of suitable accommodation. When however the corporation acquired Greycaines Hall (later renamed Tudor Hall) an opportunity was presented of obtaining the use of the hall and a modest start was made in July. When certain inherent deficiencies have been remedied such as inadequate heating, and storage facilities, it should be much appreciated by the elderly of both sexes in the North Watford area. Time passes slowly for those who have nothing to do, and with no calls made upon them the brain and muscles soon lapse into a state of atrophy. Workrooms of this kind offer a means whereby those who have retired from normal gainful occupation may find once more a purpose in life through the performance of simple tasks amidst congenial company. Much has been done to add years to life. More must be done to make those added years worth the living, in other words we must not only strive to add years to life, we must add life to years.

Delegation of Health and Welfare Services South West Herts Division.

An event of outstanding importance took place during the year when, on September 1st, the County Council, formally delegated the functions of health and welfare to a newly elected body, The South West Herts, Health and Welfare Executive.

It will be recalled that prior to the passing of the National Health Service Act, in 1946, the personal health services were administered by a variety of authorities; county councils, county borough councils and district councils of varying sizes. No doubt the resources of many of the latter were too small to give an efficient comprehensive service and under the National Health Service Act only the councils of counties and county boroughs were permitted to exercise functions in relation to the personal health services.

When the National Health Service Act came into operation during the year 1948 another important piece of legislation was introduced to deal with the welfare of the disabled. Hitherto, much of this work had devolved upon public assistance committees whose functions were rooted in the old Poor Law system, a system which found little favour in the eyes of the public. The National Assistance Act of 1948, however, did away with the poor law and substituted a

comprehensive scheme for the welfare of disabled persons, the aim being, in other words, to create services founded on modern conceptions of social welfare. Basically the aim was to provide financial assistance according to need, residential accommodation for persons who were by reason of age, infirmity, disability, or sub-normality, in need of care and attention not otherwise available to them, and various forms of training in simple craft work.

As time has passed the need for closer integration of health and welfare functions has been recognised and that in certain circumstances these functions might be delegated to certain district councils, thus enabling the elected representatives of districts to take a more active part in the running of the services. Accordingly in 1958 an Act was passed delegating to councils of county districts with populations exceeding 60,000 certain of the health and welfare functions of county councils. The Borough of Watford, therefore, would have qualified to apply to the county council to have these functions delegated to them. The Act, however, did not apply to the Metropolitan area and at that time Watford was included within the scope of the Royal Commission which was set up to enquire into the local government of the Greater London area and was, for the purpose of that enquiry, therefore, regarded as a Metropolitan area and therefore outside the scope of the Local Government Act of 1958.

When however, the London Government Act was passed Watford was again free to consider the question of delegation. It was clear from the outset, however, that if Watford exercised her right to apply for delegation of the health and welfare services, the existing divisional organisation which had been built up over many years would be seriously disorganised and might, indeed, prove unworkable with Watford, its major component excluded. With this difficulty in mind, negotiations took place which resulted in the County Council offering to delegate health and welfare services to the whole of the South West Herts divisional area on terms similar to those which the Borough of Watford would have received if that authority had sought delegation as of right. Thus a happy solution has been sought to what might otherwise have been a difficult administrative problem. All the constituent authorities of the South West divisional area, namely: Watford Borough, Watford Rural District, Rickmansworth, Bushey and Chorleywood, have all agreed to collaborate and a body called the South West Herts Executive for Health and Welfare has been set up comprising eight members of the Watford Borough Council, three from Watford Rural District Council, two from Rickmansworth, two from Bushey, and one from Chorleywood. In addition it includes three representatives appointed by the County Health Committee, two by the County Welfare Committee and two members nominated by the Watford and District Hospital Management Committee and the local Medical Committee, comprising a total membership of twenty-three. Thus a body has been set up which can be fairly regarded as representative of local interests.

The administration of these services by the new Health and Welfare Executive will not, in any way, affect the environmental health functions of the constituent local authority. The delegated functions for which the executive will be responsible are the personal health services embraced within Section 21 - 29 of the National Health Service Act (except the Ambulance Service) and those powers and duties of the council in relation to Mental Health and Welfare. In carrying out their functions the executive, however, are subject to the usual limitations which apply to all county council committees and sub-committees in so far as they are debarred from carrying out any functions which are contrary to general county council policy.

The Executive will, however, have power to authorise the spending of money within an agreed budget, but in the case of capital expenditure planning and approval of capital building programmes remains with the county council. In regard to welfare the Executive will exercise no functions relating to residential accommodation for the old, the infirm, and others needing care and attention, or for the care and after-care of the mentally ill in residential accommodation. In relation to health the functions of the divisional executive will lie mainly in the field of early preventive treatment and will entail close liaison between those working in the field of maternal and child health, the psychiatric service based on the child guidance clinic, school health service, and all engaged in the field of preventive psychiatry. It is to be hoped that in the years to come, by co-ordinated effort, a measure of success in the field of preventive mental health may be achieved comparable with that which has been attained with such spectacular success in that of physical health.

A generous measure of goodwill has helped to steer this scheme of delegation through its early difficult period, but problems of staffing and department re-organisation will have to be overcome before the division is braced to take the full impact of delegation.

The year has been a busy one and I should like to record my thanks to all members of the staff of the Health Department for the hard work they have put in during the year. I also **desire** to thank members of the Council and in particular the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the interest they have shown in the work of the department and for the encouragement they have given us 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 1964	76,340
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	24,800
Rateable value at 1.4.64.	£5,629,567
Sum represented by a penny rate	£22,750

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	706	657	1,363
Illegitimate	55	56	111
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	761	713	1,474
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

NUMBER OF STILL BIRTHS	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	9	10	19
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10	10	20
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL) 1,494

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS 845

INFANTILE DEATHS (UNDER 1 YEAR)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	13	14	27
Illegitimate	2	-	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15	14	29
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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

		1964			
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>1963</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	2	1	1	3
Tuberculosis, other	...	1	-	1	-
Syphilitic Disease	...	-	-	-	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	c/f ...	3	1	2	4

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>1963</u>
	b/f	3	1	2	4
Diphtheria	...	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	...	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	...	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	-	-	-	-
Measles	...	1	-	1	-
Other infective & parasitic disease		1	-	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	20	15	5	13
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus		38	27	11	49
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	21	-	21	15
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	4	-	4	5
Other malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms		84	43	41	77
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	8	5	3	7
Diabetes	...	10	-	10	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system		112	49	63	119
Coronary disease, angina	...	186	119	67	196
Hypertension with heart disease	...	13	4	9	16
Other Heart disease	...	59	20	39	87
Other circulatory disease	...	27	9	18	38
Influenza	...	1	-	1	2
Pneumonia	...	57	30	27	57
Bronchitis	...	41	29	12	60
Other diseases of respiratory system		3	2	1	8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum		3	2	1	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea		3	1	2	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	3	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	5	5	-	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations	...	13	9	4	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases		78	28	50	73
Motor vehicle accidents	...	9	7	2	12
All other accidents	...	32	19	13	29
Suicide	...	9	6	3	11
Homicide and operations of war		1	1	-	1
		<u>845</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>909</u>

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

DISEASE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	-	1
Tuberculosis, other ...	-	1	1
Measles ...	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	-	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	3	14
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	13	13
Malignant neoplasm uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	11	26
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	4	2	6
Diabetes ...	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	6	18
Coronary disease, angina ...	47	14	61
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart disease ...	7	4	11
Other circulatory disease	3	4	7
Pneumonia ...	8	3	11
Bronchitis ...	10	1	11
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	-	1
Congenital malformations ...	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	11	20
Motor vehicle accidents ...	6	2	8
All other accidents ...	7	3	10
Suicide ...	5	3	8
Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
	159	87	246

DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER AND CORONARY DISEASE 1964.

Age	Lung Cancer		Coronary disease & angina	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
35 - 44	-	1	1	-
45 - 54	4	-	10	7
55 - 64	7	2	36	7
65 - 74	13	7	40	12
75 or over	3	1	32	41
TOTALS	27	11	119	67

<u>Birth Rate and Death Rate, 1964.</u>	<u>Watford</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Rates per 1,000 civilian population		
LIVE BIRTHS	19.3	18.4
STILL BIRTHS (per 1,000 total live and still births)	13.4	16.4
DEATH RATE		
All causes	11.1	11.3
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.01	0.02
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.75	0.63
Tuberculosis	0.04	0.05
Malignant Neoplasms, Lung, Bronchus	0.50	0.54
Coronary Disease Angina Pectoris	2.44	2.24
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 total births)		
All puerperal Causes	0.00	0.25
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Deaths of infants under 1 year)		
ALL INFANTS per 1,000 live births	19.7	20.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	19.8	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	18.0	
NEONATAL MORTALITY (Deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	15.6	13.8
EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths during first week per 1,000 live births)	13.6	
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Still births plus deaths during first week per 1,000 total live and still births)	26.8	28.2
PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS	7.5	7.2

COMPARATIVE RATES

	<u>Watford</u> <u>1964</u>	<u>England and</u> <u>Wales 1964</u>	<u>Watford</u> <u>1963</u>	<u>England and</u> <u>Wales 1963</u>
Birth Rate (Live Births)	19.3	18.4	18.5	18.2
Death Rate	11.1	11.3	12.0	12.2
Infant Mortality Rate	19.7	20.0	17.2	20.9
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.00	0.25	0.70	0.28

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	5	3	12	24	46	90
Number surviving after 24 hours	-	2	9	22	45	78
Number surviving after 8 days	-	1	9	20	43	73
Number surviving at 4 weeks	-	1	9	20	43	73

Prematurity rate 6.1% 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>	<u>1964</u>
Prematurity	6	3	4	2	3	5	4	3	3	1	4	7	7
Malformation	6	5	6	5	5	7	5	1	6	4	6	5	10
Birth Injuries	2	4	-	3	-	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3
Collapse of lung	3	6	4	1	2	6	3	-	2	8	4	1	2
Respiratory diseases	4	6	2	1	4	4	2	-	4	2	4	4	5
Other diseases of Infancy	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Infectious disease	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	2
Accidents	3	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	-
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>	<u>24</u>	<u>29</u>

Of the 29 infant deaths occurring in 1964, 14 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 - 4 months.

The neo-natal death rate was therefore 15.6 compared with 11.4 in 1963

SEX OF INFANTS.

The sex ratio of 1,067 boys to every 1,000 girl infants is higher than last year.

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 only two cases, however was it necessary to invoke powers under Section 47 during the year.

SECTION 50 - (BURIALS).

Burial was arranged in one case.

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
1964	19.3	11.1	19.7	0.00	0.04	2.29	0.50

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notified infectious diseases, 1964 (corrected)

Disease	Under										Total
	1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	Over 65	
Scarlet fever	-	1	2	16	2	2	-	-	-	-	23
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis											
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	5
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Jaundice	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	5
Whooping Cough	3	18	13	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	53
Measles	12	91	101	168	5	2	1	-	-	-	380
Food poisoning	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	1	5	-	12
Dysentery	2	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	13
Acute Encephalitis											
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia											
Neonatorium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17	114	120	202	14	10	4	2	8	4	495

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION - 1964

(South-West Herts).

	At Clinics		By Private Doctors		Total
	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	
<u>Diphtheria Immunization</u>					
Primary	13	8	29	14	64
Booster	242	1125	103	138	1608
	255	1133	132	152	1672
<u>Tetanus Immunization</u>					
Primary	62	332	9	30	433
Booster	86	873	58	105	1122
	148	1205	67	135	1555
<u>Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Immunization</u>					
Primary	1561	2	1073	20	2656
Booster	1093	51	107	150	1401
	2654	53	1180	170	4057
<u>Smallpox Vaccination.</u>					
Primary	1073	6	598	154	1831
Re-Vaccination	2	14	27	401	444
	1075	20	625	555	2275

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION - 1964

(South West Herts)

AGE GROUP	PRIMARY	BOOSTER
Children Born 1964	372	
Children Born 1961 - 1963	2302	
Children & Young persons Born 1943-1960	172	
Persons Born 1933 - 1942	86	
Others	70	
All Age Groups	3002	1934

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
55 - 64	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Untraced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	21	8	2	2	1	1	-	1

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

1920 - 1964.

NEW CASES						DEATHS			
Year	Popula- tion	Pul.	Non- Pul.	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Pul	Non Pul	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
1964	76,340	29	4	33	0.43	2	1	3	0.04
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 ON THE WATER SUPPLY

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

1. The supply was satisfactory both in quality and quantity throughout the year.
2. 1,228 million gallons were supplied during the year averaging 3.356 million gallons per day and the supply on the maximum day (5th August 1964) was 4.058 million gallons.
3. The population supplied was approximately 73,745. and the average consumption for domestic trade and industrial purposes was 41.995 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 some 2,440 times and these tests together with check samples taken independently by the Medical Officer of Health and tested by the Laboratory of the Government Chemist, confirmed that the treatment was maintained at the correct level of 1 part per million.
6. Sterilisation by super-chlorination and de-chlorination on all water supplied was carried out on the supplies from both pumping stations. Automatic sterilisation plant was put into commission at The Grove Waterworks in March 1964 and automatically adjusts and records the sterilisation processes and gives an alarm if the pre-determined conditions are not maintained. Chlorine residual tests were taken at hourly intervals from the Watford Fields Pumping plant, at 4 hourly intervals on the Merryhill Reservoir supply, twice daily from the Paddock Road Reservoir supply, and twice daily from the Abbots Langley Reservoir supply.
7. 149 bacteriological analyses have been made of the water drawn from various parts of the supply system, and of the raw and untreated water from both pumping stations and have indicated that the supply has at all times been of a satisfactory bacteriological quality.
8. Chemical analysis also indicated satisfactory chemical quality of the untreated and treated water. There was no plumbo-solvency.
9. A survey of water supplies to temporary dwellings within the water supply area 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 Sheepcote Lane

Caravan dwellers have two standpipes and flush W. C's (population 13).

r/o 227 Horseshoe Lane

Caravan dwellers have standpipe supply (population 10)

r/o 289 Sheepcot Lane

Caravan dwellers have standpipe supply (population 11)

r/o 785 St. Albans Road

Caravan dwellers have two standpipe supplies (population 8).

r/o 736 St. Albans Road.

Caravan unoccupied.

"The Berkeley," First Avenue

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

10. There was one permanent dwelling within the water supply area 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.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the appointment in December 1963 of a second full time meat inspector it was possible to relieve the district public health inspectors of some of their shift work at the abattoir and concentrate on other important work in the town. Nevertheless, the number of animals slaughtered in Watford increased by 33,644 during 1964 and it was necessary for the district inspectors to spend about one-fifth of their time on meat inspection.

If the throughput at the abattoir continues to increase, consideration must be given to the appointment of a third full time meat inspector.

The decision of the Council to suspend the making of new smoke control orders, although regrettable in itself, did enable the inspectors to make substantial progress on the inspection of shops and offices which came under statutory public health control for the first time on 1st August, 1964.

Stability of staff throughout the year has been a great help in organising the work of the department and it was therefore with disappointment that we received the resignation of the senior meat inspector in November; advertisements for a successor had failed to attract one applicant by the end of the year.

Early in the year the Council gave consideration to the national shortage of public health inspectors and decided to increase the establishment of the department by the appointment of another pupil inspector.

HOUSING

2. CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

The following houses were demolished during the year:

Occupation Cottage, Occupation Road
19 Liverpool Road
237A High Street

Four houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation. The owner of one gave an undertaking to make the house fit; the Council made Demolition Orders on the other three, i.e., Nos. 29 and 31 High Road and "The Glen", North Orbital Road.

Demolition Orders which were made in July 1963 on Nos. 5 & 7 Devon Road were revoked following reconstruction works; and closing orders which were made on Nos. 46, 50, 54 & 56 Upper Paddock Road in June 1960 were determined following the reconditioning of the houses.

3. REPAIR OF UNFIT HOUSES.

There has been a big improvement during recent years in the standard of maintenance of rented houses. This is probably due to the enhancement in value of all property in Watford which now represents an investment well worth safeguarding.

Of the 116 houses which were made fit for human habitation as a result of action by the public health inspectors 78 were dealt with informally. Statutory action under the Public Health and Housing Acts resulted in the repair of the other 38.

4. IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES.

Applications for improvement grants are dealt with by the Borough Engineer; 54 standard and 52 discretionary grants were authorised during the year.

During 1963 a pilot survey was made of 192 houses in two areas of the town which are typical of the many terrace houses which were built some sixty to seventy years ago. It was found that of the 87 houses which were owner-occupied 44 had been fully improved. Only 1 of the 105 rented houses had been provided with the five "standard" amenities.

The owners of all the houses were urged to take advantage of the improvement grant scheme. Plans for the improvement of sixty-two rented houses were in hand but little real progress had been made by the end of 1964. One of the reasons for this slow progress may well have been the reluctance of many tenants to have their houses improved.

The Housing Act 1964, which came into force in August 1964, revised the provisions governing improvement grants to make them more attractive and gave local authorities the power to enforce the improvement of houses in improvement areas defined by them, or in individual houses where the tenant has asked the Council to use their new power.

The Council will give consideration to the merits of making the two pilot areas into improvement areas early in 1965.

5. OVERCROWDING AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Most of the overcrowding in Watford today is associated with houses in multi-occupation and many of them are occupied by immigrants. Twenty-five houses which are owner occupied by immigrants are used as lodging houses for men, a number of whom have lived in several of the houses. The risk of infection being spread when overcrowding exists is apparent. For instance, one man who is a notified case of pulmonary tuberculosis has lived in six different houses in less than one 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 twenty houses restricting the number of persons who could sleep or live in the houses.

Legal proceedings were instituted against the occupiers of six houses for infringements of the Notices or Directions. The occupier of one house was prosecuted on two occasions. Altogether twelve summonses were issued: one case was not heard and fines varying between £3. 3s. 0d. and £10. were imposed in respect of the other summonses. The total fines amounted to £71. 6. 0. with £16. 6s. 0d. costs.

The only way these offences could be established was by making inspections late at night.

6. RENT ACT 1957.

Two Certificates of Disrepair were granted during the year. There were no applications for the 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 continuing reduction in the number of residential caravans on the established sites within the borough. In the four years since the Act became effective, the number of caravans has been reduced from 37 on 11 sites to 18 on 6 sites; two of these sites are also used by travelling showmen. A licence was granted during the year to a contractor who was engaged on a large engineering project on the perimeter of the town to place 12 caravans on land owned by the Council.

There has been less trouble during the year from itinerant caravan dwellers placing their caravans within the Borough, although adjoining Authorities have not been so fortunate. The Council prosecuted one caravan dweller for living in a caravan without consent on the grass verge of the Watford Bypass. Five other summonses issued by the police were heard at the same time. Fines of £2. were imposed by the Bench in respect of each summons.

The Town Clerk represented to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that strong legislation was necessary to deal adequately with the problems associated with itinerant caravan dwellers.

FOOD

8. FOOD HYGIENE

The number of inspections of premises and vehicles in which food was stored, prepared or sold was increased by nearly 50% as compared with 1963. It was not found necessary to report adversely to the Council on the condition of any food premises but a report was made of breaches of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations in an ice-cream van after the owner had failed to heed a written warning and legal proceedings were authorised. (See table XIII).

The outbreak of typhoid fever in Aberdeen was made the opportunity for reminding food traders of the importance of clean food handling, especially of cold cooked meats. Posters were sent to all traders to serve as a constant reminder of the dangers of dirty equipment, dust, flies, and particularly, hands. These were accompanied by an explanatory letter from the Medical Officer of Health underlining the dangers to health which may arise from unsatisfactory storage and handling of food.

The Chairman of the Public Health Committee reminded the Council, in a statement which was given press publicity, that it is an offence for persons engaged in serving in bars, licensed restaurants and clubs, to smoke whilst so doing. This was followed by a letter to breweries, club secretaries and the local Licensed Victuallers Association and assurances of their co-operation were received.

9. FOOD INSPECTION

(i) (i) Meat

Meat inspection at the two slaughterhouses occupied the whole time of the Public Health Meat Inspector and the Authorised Meat Inspector and, in addition, the five District Public Health Inspectors spent as much time on this duty as they did on any other single aspect of their work. It is worth repeating that without control by the local authorities of slaughtering hours they are set a problem incapable of

satisfactory solution, either administratively or from the point of view of the individual inspector, who can never know what hours he will be expected to work. The Council (having no alternative) accepted at the beginning of the year notice of revised (and increased) hours of slaughtering at the abattoir totalling 72 per week between Monday and Saturday. Despite this, the abattoir management (as they are entitled to do) called for the services of meat inspectors on 21 Sundays. The inspectors accept these highly unsatisfactory working conditions but it should not be necessary for them to do so.

The Council make the maximum permitted charges for meat inspection and the officers were not in a position to make any recommendation to the Council as to their revision.

With the co-operation of the Abattoir Manager it has been possible to make available practical training facilities to public health and meat inspection students.

Cysticercus bovis

The Meat Inspection Regulations prescribe that meat infested with this parasite (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. In December 1963 affected meat was removed from the abattoir too soon. Proceedings for breach of the regulations were successful (Table XIII) but it is considered that the public health would be better safeguarded if prior notification to the local authority of intention to remove affected meat from cold storage was made obligatory.

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

Slaughterhouses.

The abattoir and small slaughterhouse were again licensed by the Council. Compliance with the relevant regulations was secured only by dint of constant verbal and written reminders. It was necessary to report to the Council the failure of a slaughterman to wear a cap and washable overalls and of the management to ensure that he did so. The Council authorised legal proceedings which were pending at the end of the year.

When the abattoir was planned much time and thought was given to the design of an offal inspection unit in connection with the slaughter of small animals. This made provision for the hanging up of "plucks" (edible offals) and trays were provided for stomachs and intestines. After inspection the offals travel via chutes to the appropriate ground floor departments (if sound) or to the condemned meat section.

While serving its purpose reasonably well, as the rate of throughput on the pigdressing line has been speeded up, the unit has proved unsatisfactory. As at present arranged, the inspectors and slaughtermen are required to work too close to one another. The painted steel surfaces have not withstood heavy wear and are difficult to clean. A stainless steel unit of improved design has been ordered by the management.

Slaughter of Animals Act.

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

Diseases of Animals Acts.

For the first time for many years, no disease notifiable under the Acts was detected in the slaughterhouses. Since the number of animals, and especially pigs, greatly exceeded those killed in any previous year, it may be assumed that this was due to the policy of slaughter on the farm of all animals in contact with swine fever. The aim of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is complete eradication of the disease by the method which is used to control foot-and-mouth disease.

(ii) Milk.

With the virtual elimination of the small dairyman there has been a marked reduction in the sources of milk supplied within the Borough and samples for chemical composition (all satisfactory) have been restricted to milk bulked in the one remaining heat-treatment plant in the town. Bacteriological samples from this dairy and from vending machines (59 samples were taken - see table XI) were satisfactory with one exception. This was from a machine supplied by the local dairy and it failed the methylene blue (keeping quality) test. This one failure, when considered in the light of some hundreds of satisfactory samples taken over many years from milk sold by this dairy cannot be regarded as of special significance. A complaint was received of sour milk obtained from a vending machine supplied from a firm outside the Borough but the complainant failed to keep the carton and it was thus impossible to investigate the matter.

Complaints of unsatisfactory milk bottles (3) all concerned the local dairy. Glass in one bottle (which was retained in the bottle when it was inverted during washing) disinfectant in another and firework residues in the third were all attributable to abuse of the bottles while they were outside the control of the dairy company.

(iii) Ice-cream.

Ice-cream was manufactured in four premises in Watford and in two 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.

Five samples of ice-cream made by local firms were satisfactory as regards their chemical composition. Some of the sixty-four samples (table XII) taken for bacteriological test shewed conflicting and inexplicable results. One sample of ice-cream mixture (provisional grade 3 of the methylene blue test) gave a better result (grade 2) after freezing; this is theoretically impossible. Another manufacturer whose product for many years has yielded consistently satisfactory samples had an adverse report which could not be explained by any fault in his production technique. It was later shewn that two of the ingredients of the mixture contained an organism, *Bacillus cereus*, which survives the heat of pasteurisation and causes the sample to fail the test, although the organism itself is believed to be harmless. This is a disquieting discovery, since it means that wholesome and properly produced ice-cream may fail to pass the officially recommended test.

Eight samples from itinerant street vendors were satisfactory and two unsatisfactory.

(iv) Unsound food.

Sixty-eight complaints of food being sold in a mouldy or decomposed condition; containing foreign matter or creatures (caterpillar, flies, maggots, beetles), or placed in unsatisfactory containers, were received. All the complaints were thoroughly investigated and eighteen of them were reported to the Council who authorised legal proceedings in eight cases (Table XIII), instructed that warning letters be sent in seven cases and decided to take no action in regard to the remaining three.

Two complaints which recur fairly regularly were repeated this year. Codfish, and sometimes other varieties, may be infested with the parasite filaria bicolor which has the appearance of a thread-worm and cannot always be detected even when the fish is cut. Tinned fish may contain naturally-formed crystals which are often mistaken for glass. Both conditions are harmless.

Every year food traders ask the inspectors to "condemn" tinned foodstuffs which are patently unsaleable and to issue certificates which enable the owners of the food to claim from their suppliers. This practice, instituted during the last war to ensure that food was not wasted or illegally diverted, is now used by the trade as a convenient aid to stocktaking and does nothing to safeguard public health.

10. FOOD POISONING.

Three family outbreaks involving seven persons and four single cases of food poisoning were investigated but it was not possible to discover the infected foods. Two persons in one family had undoubtedly been infected while on holiday abroad.

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

As in some previous years, the department was invited to assist in research initiated by the Central Public Health Laboratory into the contamination of meat supplies. Samples of meat sold for pets were procured and examined for the presence of Salmonella (food poisoning) organisms. The principal sources of pet meat are frozen horse and beef from Argentina and fresh meat from knackers yards. A high incidence of infection was found - 37.5% of imported meat (from 48 samples) and 23.4% of home-killed (from 64 samples) being positive for various types of salmonellae. It is important that such meat, taken into the home, should be handled and cooked separately from that intended for human consumption and knives, cutting boards and containers sterilised after use for pet meat.

One hundred samples of home-killed butcher's meat, similarly examined, were found to be free from salmonellae.

We are indebted to the staff of the Public Health Laboratory in Watford for the help and advice they have so readily given in the control of food poisoning.

11. MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1987 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. J. D. Curzon, on the samples submitted for examination during the year 1964 is summarised as follows :-

(i) Formal Samples

13 milk samples

(ii) Routine Samples

(a) Foods

Sausages and other meat products

Ice-cream, soft drinks and sweets

Flour and cereal foods, cheese, cream

Fresh fruits, condiments, and well-water

(b) Drugs

Junior Paynocil Tablets

Saluric Tablets

Veganin Tablets

Saccharin Tablets

Macprin Tablets

Glycerine Lemon & Honel Balsam

G. L. I Mixture

Junior Aspirin Tablets

Priscol Tablets

Solprin Tablets

Vitavel Syrup

Aspirin Tablets

Liquid Paraffin B. P.

Owbridge's

Vapour Rub Ointment

A chicken pie contained less than the 25% meat recommended by the Food Standards Committee.

All the other routine food samples were satisfactory and all the drugs complied, where applicable, with the British Pharmacopoeia. No trace of lead arsenate was found on apples and pears examined in connection with a survey of pesticide residues made by the Association of Public Analysts.

(iii) Special Samples

Tinned pork tenderloin and tinned lunch tongues, both from Yugoslavia, showed surface discolouration. The cause was not ascertained, but in each case the condition was found to be harmless.

Milk contained cresols and detergent was found in a bottle of limeade.

A bap roll which was the subject of complaint was found to contain old dough, and tobacco and cigarette paper were found in a sausage roll (see "Unsound Food").

Wholemeal bread was found to contain a label. A milk bottle contained iron deposits from a firework. Black areas in tinned corned beef proved to be bruised meat. Mustard piccalilli contained a caterpillar.

Pickled onions which "reeked" and frankfurter sausages said to have caused sickness were found to be normal.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

13. INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS

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

Excessive smoke has been recorded from the chimneys of four factories and the Peace Memorial Hospital. One factory boiler plant was converted from coal to oil firing following a warning by the Council. Although the boiler plant at the hospital is of modern design with automatic controls it is too big for the job it has to perform and therefore demands very skillful operation. It has caused a nuisance intermittently since it was installed some eight years ago, particularly during the summer months and the Council have made numerous representations to the Management Committee and Regional Hospital Board. In March 1964 the Council made representations to the Minister of Health concerning this smoke nuisance. The outcome was a decision to overhaul the plant; instal a smoke recording instrument and to appoint a Group Superintendent Engineer.

Acidic smuts from the chimney at a Government stores in Watford have caused a serious nuisance since new oil fired packaged boilers were installed in 1958. Insulation of the stack and modifications to the burners and furnaces failed to abate the nuisance. In December 1964 the Council, therefore, made representations to the Minister of Public Buildings and Works.

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. Six applications were approved during the year.

Height of Chimneys.

Plans were submitted to the Borough Engineer for the erection of ten chimneys. It was necessary to require the height of six of these to be increased, the diameter of one to be reduced and two steel stacks to be insulated to prevent acidic smut formation.

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 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 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 D. S. I. R.

The tables and graphs in appendix XVI show the average monthly recordings.

15. SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

Towards the end of 1963 the Council became seriously concerned about the future availability of solid smokeless fuels and their increasing costs. By the beginning of 1964 all activity in the establishment of smoke control areas in Watford had been suspended - a decision the Council had taken with regret. The Council protested to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Ministry of Power that they had been misled on the availability of coke and that there was no price control on bagged fuels sold in shops. They also asked the Ministry to introduce legislation enabling local authorities to pay grants to any householder who voluntarily scrapped a coal burning firegrate and replaced it with an appliance burning a smokeless fuel in good supply. The Council considered that the introduction of such legislation would enable progress to be made towards a cleaner atmosphere until a more precise picture emerged on the various smokeless fuel supplies in this country.

It became apparent from correspondence with the Minister that the Government were adhering rigidly to their policy of eliminating domestic smoke by the establishment of smoke control areas and the Minister made strong representations to the Council to resume their support of this policy.

Firm assurances were received by the Council from the suppliers of all the principal smokeless fuels that an adequate supply of their fuels would be available in Watford for the foreseeable future and in November 1964, just twelve months after the programme was suspended, the Council decided to proceed with their Smoke Control Area work by bringing the West Watford (No. 3) Order, 1962, into operation on 1st July, 1965. The Council subsequently decided to ask the Minister to confirm the North Watford Smoke Control Order (No. 4), 1963, to come into operation on 1st November, 1965. and to commence the survey of the No. 5 Area.

Greater changes are now taking place in the manufacture and use of fuels than at any time in the past and these are making a valuable contribution to cleaner air. It is hoped that an adequate supply of solid smokeless fuels at a competitive price will be available for use in appliances that are being installed by the aid of grants for at least the next ten years

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 VXII)

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 34 outworkers within the Borough is set out in Table XVII.

17. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

The Registration provisions of this Act came into operation on 1st May 1964, although most of the main provisions of the Act did not come into effect until 1st August 1964.

The number of premises in Watford registered under the Act at 31st December, 1964 is as follows :-

Offices	289
Retail Shops	542
Wholesale shops and Warehouses	31
Catering Establishments open to the public	37
Canteens	2
Fuel storage depots	1
	<hr/>
	902
	<hr/> <hr/>

The number of persons employed in the above premises is 10,104 (4,600 males and 5,504 females).

The above table is far from being complete. Although the publicity undertaken nationally by the Government was supplemented by advertisements in the local press, a considerable number of premises had not been registered by the end of the year.

There were no applications for exemptions under the Act and there have been no prosecutions.

During the latter part of 1964, 473 general inspections of registered premises were made by the Public Health Inspectors. Altogether 572 visits and inspections were made by the inspectors during 1964.

A substantial number of infringements were found and 361 notices were served requiring the remedying of these.

Eleven minor accidents were notified under the Act.

A summary of the infringements and an analysis of the accidents are set out in Table XV in the Appendix.

18. SHOPS ACT 1950

The Public Health Inspectors are also appointed as Shops Act Inspectors. The closing hour provisions of the Act contain so many anomalies that they are very difficult to enforce, particularly in the case of "mixed" shops and almost every High Court decision has made the legislation even less intelligible.

One shopkeeper was prosecuted for failure to comply with Section 38 of the Act by not providing sufficient sanitary conveniences; the Bench imposed a fine of £10. with £6. 6s. 0d. costs. Another shopkeeper was warned by the Council for not maintaining proper records of the hours of employment of young persons.

The Watford Half Holiday Order specifies Wednesday as the early closing day. Representations were made to the Council during 1963 that the Order had become a barrier to some shopkeepers who wished to introduce a five-day working week to make employment in their shops more attractive. The Council therefore instructed the Town Clerk to carry out a referendum to ascertain whether the majority of the occupiers of the shops affected by the Order were in favour of its revocation.

When the voting papers were counted in January 1964 it was found that of the 947 that had been sent out 545 had been returned. 336 shopkeepers had voted in favour of revocation and 204 against. The necessary majority of the 947 shopkeepers had, therefore, not supported the revocation of the Order.

As the year progressed the managers of department stores in the town found increasing difficulty in recruiting and retaining staff willing to work a 5½ day week and they asked the Council to make an Order exempting department stores from the early closing requirements of the Act and thus facilitate the introduction of a five-day working week in this class of shop. This matter was under consideration at the end of the year.

19. PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928 and 1936.

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

152 premises are licensed for the storage of 630,230 gallons of petroleum spirits and petroleum mixtures. Two licences were granted for the storage of 1224 lbs of carbide of calcium.

There has been a vast expansion in the petroleum industry since the existing legislation was introduced and the quantity and variety of the petroleum mixtures used in industry have increased immeasurably. Some 200,000 gallons of the mixtures licensed to be stored in Watford comprise low flash point spirit solvents in printing and printing ink factories yet these are not petroleum mixtures as defined in the Acts. Nevertheless, they are not less hazardous and the factory managements have agreed that these solvents should be included in the licenses and that they will be kept in accordance with the Council's conditions.

More and more cars and vans are licensed every year; they are parked in, over and under buildings, and new petroleum filling stations have appeared in profusion. The legislation is inadequate and a more realistic statute is long overdue.

During the year 354 inspections were made of licenced premises and 33 old and 14 new underground tanks were tested. One garage proprietor was prosecuted for failing to comply with the Council's conditions in his mode of storage of cellulose paints. He was fined £10. on each of three summonses.

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 concerning noise nuisances. Wherever these were considered to be justified formal action was taken to secure an improvement. The Council authorised the service of one Statutory Notice where the neighbourhood was disturbed by the barking during the night of a guard dog.

The Borough Engineer requires Contractors who are engaged on road works to use pneumatic drills that are muffled.

23. FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACT, 1913. THE FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) REGULATIONS 1964. CONSUMER (PROTECTION) ACT, 1961 THE CHILDREN'S NIGHTDRESSES REGULATIONS 1964.

The Public Health Inspectors are appointed as authorised officers for the purpose of enforcing these Regulations. Two samples of fabrics were submitted to an approved testing house for examination and these complied with the appropriate British Standard.

The Council noted that the Nightdresses Regulations did not preclude the purchase of inflammable materials for making up into nightdresses and resolved to consult the Association of Municipal Corporations upon the desirability of extending the scope of the Regulations.

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. Twelve 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 and inspection of the establishments by the Borough Council. It came into force on January 1st 1964.

Three establishments have been licensed; no offences have been reported.

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 were found to be nesting in large numbers in the roof of a large commercial building in the vicinity of the Town Hall. The nests were destroyed and the roof-space sealed to prevent further entry. The roofs and parapets of the Town Hall itself were treated to prevent pigeons from perching thereon.

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

RECORDS OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS 1964TABLE 1.

<u>Houses</u>			
Public Health Act (disrepair)	...	...	375
Housing Act	...	...	707
Overcrowding	...	...	207
Improvement Grants	...	...	5
Movable dwellings	...	...	136
<u>Places of work</u>			
Power Factories	...	...	125
Non-power factories	...	...	15
Building sites, etc.	...	...	20
Outworkers	...	...	4
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	258
<u>Offices, Shops, etc. Act</u>			
(a) General Inspections :			
1) Offices	...	...	168
2) Retail Shops	...	...	275
3) Wholesale shops, Warehouses	...	...	18
4) Catering establishments & Canteens	...	...	12
(b) Other Inspection visits	...	...	125
<u>Food</u>			
Food Inspection	...	...	481
Slaughterhouses	...	...	1,561
Food factories	...	...	34
Dairies	...	...	6
Ice-cream premises	...	...	35
Restaurants, canteens, public houses	...	...	394
Retail food shops	...	...	335
Public market	...	...	58
Mobile shops, stalls	...	...	47
Other food premises	...	...	20
Food (adulteration) samples	...	...	139
Food (bacteriological) samples	...	...	358
<u>Air</u>			
D. S. I.R. Instruments	...	...	259
Industrial Smoke Control	...	...	329
Smoke Control Areas	...	...	215

<u>Public Health Act</u>			
Drainage	...	...	799
Refuse	...	...	128
Insect pests	...	...	97
Conveniences	...	...	50
Nuisances	...	...	607
Infectious disease	...	...	387
Schools	...	...	38
Swimming pools	...	...	4
 <u>Other Acts</u>			
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act	...	...	2
Home Counties (music and dancing) Act	...	...	7
Pests Act	...	...	75
Pet animals Act	...	...	9
Petroleum Acts	...	...	354
Rag, Flock etc. Act	...	...	2
Rent Act	...	...	7
 <u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Interviews	...	...	355
Attendance at Court	...	...	23
Lectures	...	...	49
Unclassified visits	...	...	482
Water samples	...	...	10
Total -			10,206

For comparison purposes, the classification of the inspections made during 1963 and 1964 is shown on the following table :-

TABLE II

Purpose	Total Visits		Change + or -
	1963	1964	
Housing	1281	1430	+ 149
Place of work	335	1020	+ 685
Food	2983	3468	+ 485
Clean Air	2519	803	- 1716
General	2529	3485	+ 956
	9647	10,206	+ 559

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 1964 - 110
- b) Number of new houses erected by private enterprise during 1964 - 161
- c) Total number of dwellings built by the Council since 1945 - 4,021
- d) Total number of houses built by private enterprise since 1945 - 2,575
- e) Number of Council houses occupied on 31st December 1964 - 5,763

Plus 97 Prefabricated bungalows.

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1964 RE. HOUSING DEFECTS.

TABLE IV

Act	Informal	Statutory
Housing Act 1957	15	5
Public Health Act, 1936	73	18

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	-	2	1
	(2) Houses unfit - bad arrangement	-	-	-
	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	2	-	-
B	<u>UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED</u>			
	(8) Under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
	(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 of the 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	78	-
(12) After formal Notice under :		
(a) Public Health Acts	15	6
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	16	1

FOOD

Types of Food premises within the Borough at 31st December, 1964

TABLE VI

Retail Food Shops	...	...	428
Hotels and Public Houses	...	...	52
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	68
Industrial and Commercial Canteens	...	...	71
School Canteens	...	...	35
Clubs	...	...	8
Bakehouses	...	...	13
Wholesale Food Merchants	...	...	10
Food Factories	...	...	5
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	...	...	196
Preserved Food Manufacturers	...	...	65

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

Dairies	1
---------	-----	-----	---

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

The Council has granted one dealer's licence to pasteurise milk and one dealer's licence to sterilise milk at a dairy. Licences for the sale of milk under the above Regulations were held as follows :-

Designated Milk	Dealers Licence
Untreated Milk	3
Pasteurised Milk	38
Sterilised Milk	24

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS REJECTED AS UNFIT
FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION DURING 1964.

TABLE VII

HOME KILLED MEAT AND OFFAL

(a) <u>Rejected at Slaughterhouses</u>			<u>lbs.</u>
Beef (including 28 carcasses)	...	...	13,568
Lamb (including 50 carcasses)	...	...	2,894
Pork (including 165 carcasses)	...	...	18,200
Veal (including 121 carcasses)	...	...	4,554
 <u>Offal from bovines</u>			
186 Heads	...	...	5,580
182 Tongues	...	...	985
503 Lungs	...	...	4,985
266 Hearts	...	...	1,700
1950 Livers and 154 Part Livers	...	...	29,893
68 Spleens	...	...	136
319 Skirts	...	...	638
29 Tails	...	...	58
 <u>Offal from Pigs</u>			
2,340 Plucks	...	...	11,815
4,643 Livers	...	...	9,306
7,168 Lungs	...	...	14,336
265 Heads	...	...	3,294
240 Other Organs	...	...	138
 <u>Offal from Sheep</u>			
240 Plucks	...	...	956
1,269 Livers	...	...	2,261
779 Lungs	...	...	1,394
49 Heads	...	...	368
24 Other Organs	...	...	21
 <u>Offal from Calves</u>			
123 Heads	...	...	738
129 Plucks	...	...	516
38 Other Organs	...	...	37

(b)	<u>Condemned in Retail and Manufacturing Premises.</u>			<u>lbs.</u>
	Pork	...	...	756
	Beef	...	...	825
	Lamb	...	...	170

IMPORTED MEAT AND OFFAL

	Beef	...	...	2,383
	Mutton	...	...	476
	Pork	...	...	515

OTHER FOODS INCLUDING CANNED GOODS

5,058

1,38,554

Total weight of food found to be unfit = 61 tons, 17 cwts. 10 lbs.

Of the above food 92.7% comprised meat and offal rejected in the slaughterhouses.

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE IN ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED
IN WATFORD DURING 1964

TABLE VIII

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	10,751	587	18,822	21,680	72,910
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	27	121	50	163
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	2,289	104	49	1,967	11,293
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis	21.3	22.3	0.9	9.3	15.7
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses	-	-	-	-	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	-	-	-	37
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.06	-	-	-	0.05
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases in which cysticercosis was found	160	4	-	-	-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	160	4	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	80	3	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

For comparison purposes, the percentage 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					
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
1964	21.3	22.3	0.9	9.3	15.7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis					
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
1964	0.06	-	-	-	0.05

TABLE X

164 cases of cysticercus bovis were discovered in the 11,338 cattle slaughtered in Watford. This gives an incidence rate of 1.33%. The locations of the cysts are shown in the following Table :-

	Head	Heart	Skirt	Other
Viable Cysts	13	7	-	-
Degenerate Cysts	85	60	12	-

The cysts in 19 cases 11.6% were viable indicating that the infections were of recent origin.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES OF HEAT-TREATED MILK - TABLE XI

Pasteurised	Sterilised
44	10.

One sample of pasteurised milk failed the methylene blue test

ICE CREAM SAMPLES - TABLE XII

Bacteriological Samples

Satisfactory	Grades 1 and 2	50
Unsatisfactory	Grades 3 and 4	14

78% of the samples were satisfactory

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.	9.0.	10.4
2.	6.5	9.8
3.	7.0	11.0
4.	11.5	13.7
5.	7.8	14.6

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN RESPECT OF THE PREPARATION OR SALE OF FOOD

TABLE XIII

No.	SECTION	ALLEGED OFFENCE	RESULT	FINE	COSTS PAYABLE BY DEFENDENT	REMARKS
1.	13	Ice-cream van - 4 offences against Food Hygiene Regulations	Conviction	£20.	-	-
2.	8	Sale of beef affected with Cysticercus Bovis	Conviction	£10.	£6. 6s. 6d.	-
3.	2	Sale of mouldy sausages.	Conviction	£10.	-	-
4.	2	Sale of sausage containing fly.	Conviction	£10.	-	-
5.	2	Sale of sour sausages.	Conviction	£2.	-	-
6.	2	Sale of sour sausages.	Conviction	£5.	-	-
7.	2	Sale of mouldy meat pie.	Conviction	£5.	-	-
8.	2	Sale of mouldy chocolate cake.	Conviction	£15.	£8. 1s. 0d.	-
9.	2.	Sale of loaf containing beetles.	Conviction	£20.	-	-
10.	2	Sale of apple pie containing fly.	Conviction	£5.	£3. 3s. 0d.	-
11.	2	Sale of mouldy fruit pie.	Conviction	£5.	£3. 3s. 0d.	-
12.	13	Offence against Slaughtherhouses (Hygiene) Regulations.	Conviction	£10.	-	-
13.	13*	Offence against Slaughtherhouses (Hygiene) Regulations	Conviction	£10.	-	-
<u>PROSECUTIONS PENDING 1963.</u>						
19.	2	Sale of mouldy pastry	Conviction	£5.	£2. 2s. 0d.	-
20.	2	Sale of sausage roll containing tobacco.	Conviction	£20.	-	-

FOOD POISONING

TABLE XIV

	No.	Number of cases		Deaths	Severity of illness	Organism responsible	Food suspected
		Notified	otherwise ascertained				
Family outbreaks	1	3	Nil	Nil	Severe in one case	salm. typhimurium phage type 1. Var 5	unknown
	1	2	Nil	Nil	Severe	Salm. brandenburg	unknown
	1	2	Nil	Nil	Very severe in one case	Salm. group B	infection contracted abroad.
Other outbreaks	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	-
Single cases	1	1	Nil	Nil	Severe	Salm. typhimurium	unknown
	1	1	Nil	Nil	Severe	Staph. pyogenes	unknown
	1	1	Nil	Nil	Moderate	Not identified	unknown
	1	1	Nil	Nil	Very severe	Not identified.	unknown.

TABLE XV

INFRINGEMENTS OF ACT in 473 PREMISES INSPECTED
DURING 1964

Uncleanly condition of premises or furnishings	...	...	59
Overcrowding	...	...	11
Inadequate provision for maintaining reasonable temperature	...	...	23
No thermometer	...	...	262
Inadequate light or ventilation	...	...	84
Insufficient sanitary conveniences or washing facilities	...	...	31
Unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences or washing facilities	...	...	114
Inadequate hot water, clean towels, etc., for hand washing	...	...	103
Inadequate provision for accommodating clothing	...	...	15
Defective condition of floors or stairs	...	...	66
Inadequate fencing of dangerous parts of machinery	...	...	70
Inadequate first aid equipment	...	...	234
Other matters	...	...	53
			<hr/>
			1,075
			<hr/>

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS NOTIFIED
DURING 1964.

CONTINUATION OF TABLE XV

Falls on same level	...	...	1
Stepping on or striking against object	...	...	2
Use of hand tools	...	...	1
Handling goods	...	...	5
Machinery (power driven)	...	...	1
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	11
			<hr/> <hr/>

IN THE ATMOSPHERE, 1964.

Average Daily Concentration Expressed in Micrograms per Cubic Metre.

TABLE XVI

Month	Industrial Area (Lower High St.)		Commercial Area (Town Centre)		High Density Residential Area (Alexandra School)		Low Density Residential Area (Langley Road)		Smoke Control Area No. 1. (Meriden Estate)	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	168	360	185	238	258	262	161	210	138	162
February	160	350	108	263	204	252	142	201	160	165
March	106	410	69	154	140	183	79	147	51	103
April	55	167	56	119	74	124	76	91	48	114
May	32	116	28	63	29	60	24	52	23	55
June	30	85	-	-	29	63	-	-	21	46
July	27	77	25	46	25	39	12	25	21	43
August	36	74	29	37	25	52	21	29	22	32
September	40	79	38	59	29	63	31	53	33	57
October	118	245	175	126	145	210	110	152	100	155
November	99	266	99	132	96	160	81	104	84	131
December	159	344	161	201	189	245	143	193	137	206

High Density Residential Area (Alexandra School)

Industrial Area (Lower High St.)

Commercial Area (Town Centre)

Low Density Residential Area (Langley Road)

Smoke Control Area No. 1 (Meriden Estate)

ATMOSPHERIC SMOKE CONCENTRATION 1964

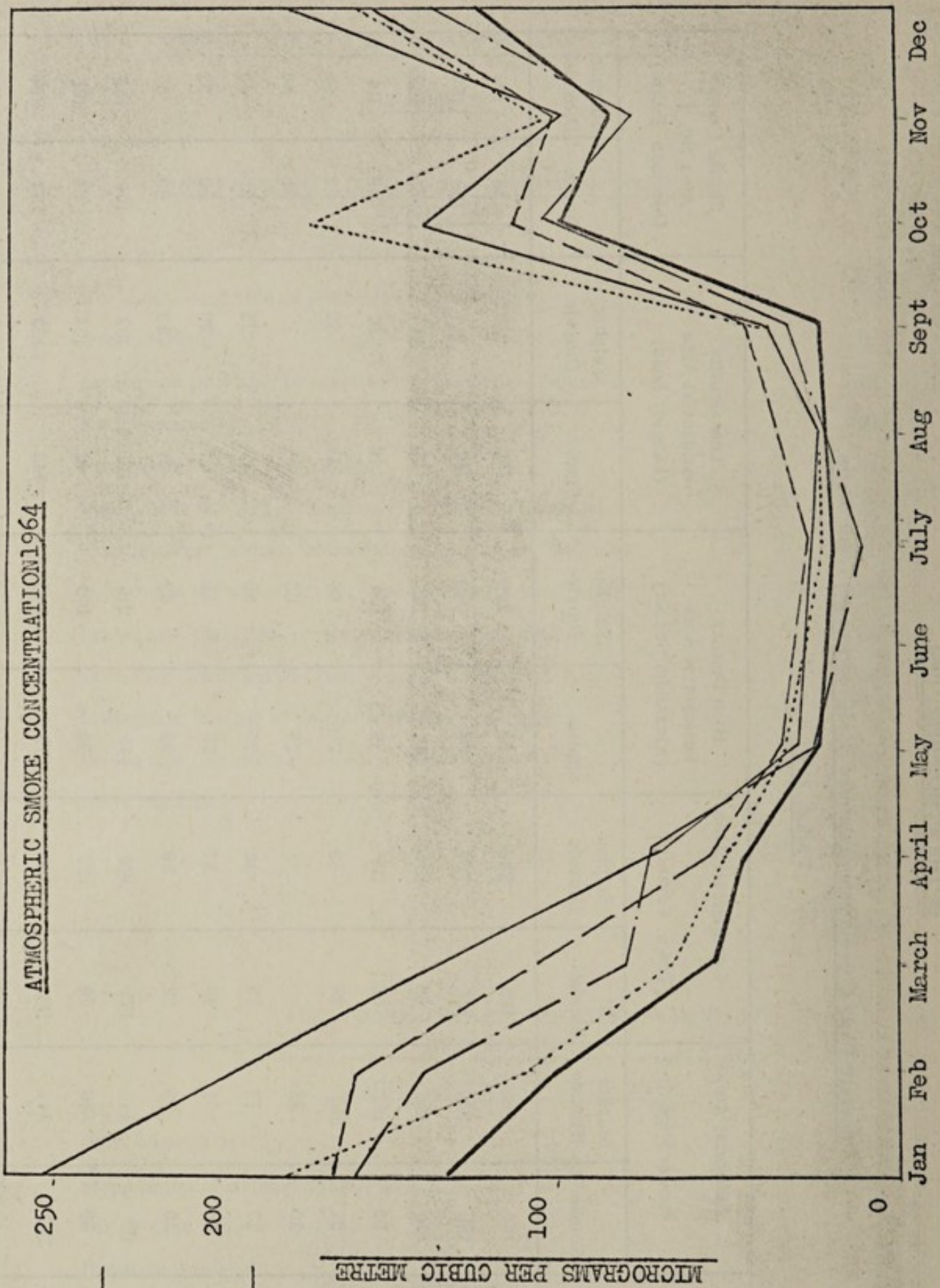


TABLE XVII.

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	28	15	2	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	376	125	5	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	25	20	-	-
Total	429	160	7	-

	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.)	4	4	-	-	-
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	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	1	-	-	-
	10	8	-	-	-

PART VIII - OUTWORK (SECTIONS 110 & 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	10	1	-
Christmas Crackers	1	-	-
Brush making	8	-	-
Carding of buttons	14	1	-
Labelling and bottling of tablets.	1	1	-
	34	3	-

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

TABLE XVIII

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1964.

	Local Authority	Dwelling House	All other (inc. business premises)	Total.
1. No. of Properties in L. A. 's District	64	24108	4235	28407
2. No. of infested premises treated by L. A.				
Rats :-	13	333	41	388
Mice :-	5	32	18	55
3. No. of block treatments.	Nil.	17	Nil	17

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1900

THE [illegible] COMPANY

Year	No. of Shares	No. of Shares	No. of Shares	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
1900	100	100	100	100	100
1901	100	100	100	100	100
1902	100	100	100	100	100
1903	100	100	100	100	100
1904	100	100	100	100	100

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