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Borough of



Chelmsford.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

Mealth, Sanitary Conditions

ETC.

FOR THE YEAR 1921,

BY

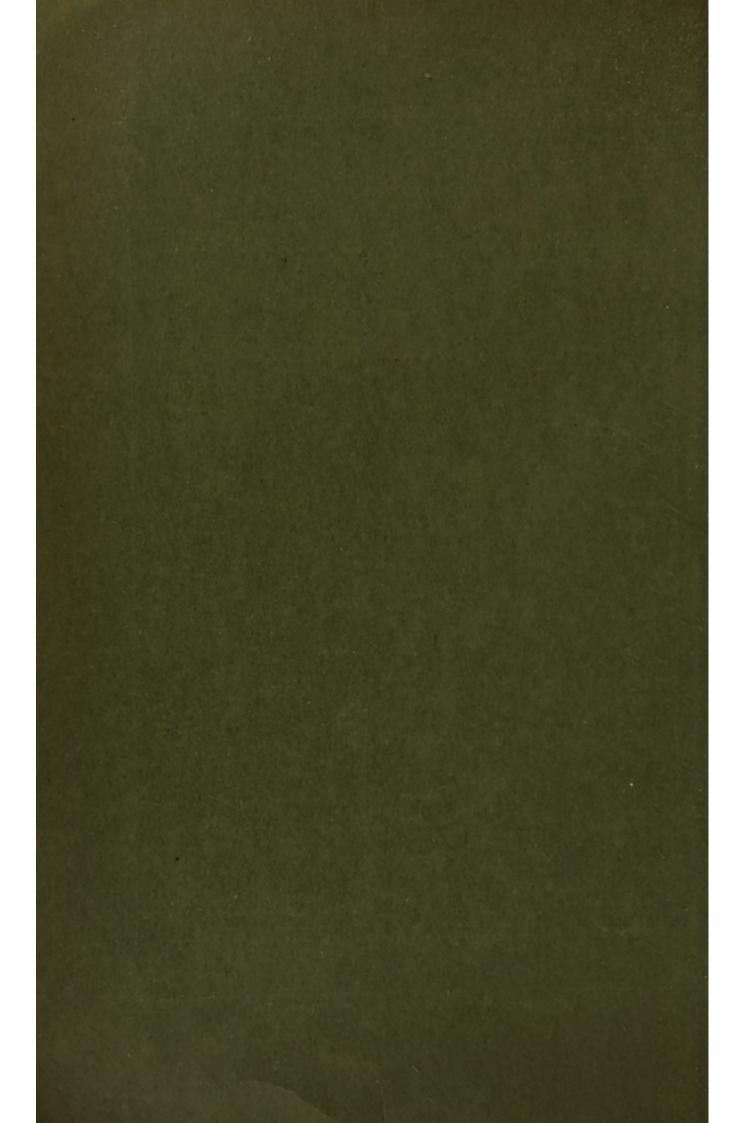
WILLIAM J. COX, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer,
Medical Officer of Maternity and
Child Welfare Scheme.

INCLUDING THE

REPORTS of the VETERINARY INSPECTOR

And SANITARY INSPECTOR. —



Public Health Department, Duke Street,

Chelmsford.

April, 1922.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Chelmsford.

Miss Chancellor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Third Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health of the Borough, relating to Health, Sanitary Conditions, &c.

On account of the present necessity for economy the usual Tables I. to IV. are omitted. Some of the statistics usually contained in these tables are, however, given at the beginning of the Report, and others in the appendices at the close of the Report.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance I have received in carrying out my duties from various other Officials of the Borough during the past year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM J. COX.

.

General Statistics.

AREA ... 3,015 acres.

POPULATION ... 20,800 (Registrar General's Figure).

20,761 (Census 1921).

Males ... 10,121

Females... 10,640.

NUMBER OF INHABITED Houses: -- 4,500 (approximately,

RATEABLE VALUE 133,761

Amount Produced by 1d. Rate... ... 480

Other Statistics.

Total. M. F.

BIRTHS ... { Legitimate ... 386 202 184 } Birth Rate 19.3

DEATHS 205 99 106 Death Rate 9.8

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :-

From Sepsis ... None.

Other causes ... 4

Deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 births :-

Legitimate, 18. Illegitimate, None. Total, 18.

INFANT DEATH RATE... ... 44.2 per 1,000 births.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... None

" Whooping Cough (all ages) ... 2

Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ... 1

Vital Statistics.

The following table gives the chief vital statistics of the Borough of Chelmsford and also of London, the groups of 96 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns, and of the country as a whole.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY 1921.

	BIRTH-	Annual Death-bate per 1,000 Population. Rate per 1,000 Births.									
	PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Violence.	1,000 Br Liarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 Years). 15.5 19.3 15.6 2 21.3	Total Deaths under One Year.
England and Wales	22.4	12.1	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.44	15.5	83
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)		12:3	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.15	0.40	19:3	87
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000)	22.7	11.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.32	15.6	84
London	22:3	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.25	0.42	21:3	80
CHELMSFORD	19:3	9.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.14	0.14	2.53	44.2

POPULATION. According to the last Census taken on June 19th, 1921, the population of the Borough of Chelmsford was 20,761. The Census was originally planned for April 24th and had it been carried out on this date the results would have been more reliable. As it was postponed until June 19th, holidays had already commenced and the holiday resorts were credited with some population which had made its temporary abode there. It is not likely, however, that the population of Chelmsford would have greatly exceeded this number had the Census been on the earlier date. The figure supplied by the Registrar General, which is a corrected one, is 20,800.

BIRTHS. Three hundred and ninety one births were registered as occurring in the Borough. The Registrar General's figure, after correction, for inward and outward transfers is 402 for the Borough. The number of notifications of births received from medical practitioners and midwives during the year was 365. Three still births were notified by doctors and five by midwives, making a total of eight. These cases of still births were investigated by the Health Visitor to accertain, as far as possible, the cause of death.

BIRTH RATE. The birth rate of Chelmsford for 1921 was 19·3 as compared with 20·8 in 1920, and 15·3 in 1919. This is a low rate compared with that of England and Wales as a whole, which was 22·4 in 1921, 25·4 in 1920 and 18·5 in 1919. The birth rate of this town has fluctuated with that of the whole country during the last three years, always, however, keeping at a lower level.

The illegitimate birth rate of Chelmsford is at the rate of 48 per 1,000 births or 4.8 per cent. In 1920 the percentage of illegitimate births was 4.2, and in 1919 9.2 per cent.

DEATH RATE. The number of deaths registered in the Borough was 233. Of this number 46 were of persons not inhabitants of Chelmsford, but from other districts who died in institutions within the Borough.

Also 18 deaths were accepted as deaths of Chelmsford residents occurring in other districts. Subtracting the 46 outward transfers from the figure 233 and adding 18 inward transfers, a net figure of 205 is obtained, which agrees with the return supplied by the Registrar-General.

This gives a death-rate of 9.8 per 1,000 for the year 1921. Chelmsford's death rate compares favourably with that of the whole country which was 12.1, and with London's death rate of 12.4.

Zymotic Death Rate. Fortunately, there were no deaths in Chelmsford from Measles, Enteric Fever nor Scarlet Fever. The total death rate from the Zymotic diseases specified in the preceding table was ·33 for Chelmsford, as compared with ·49 for London and ·35 for the whole country.

The Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is 52 per 1,000, which is lower than that of the whole country and less than half that of many of the larger towns.

INFANTILE MORTALITY. It is a satisfactory fact that out of 402 births there were only 18 deaths of infants under the age of 12 months. Another satisfactory feature is that of the 18 illegitimate births which occurred, none of these children died during the first twelve months of life.

This gives an Infant Death Rate of 44.2 per 1,000 births. During the last summer there was a long period of hot weather, which was favourable to the occurrence of Infantile Diarrhoa. This had some effect on the Infant Mortality of the whole country, which rose from 80 to 83 and in London from 75 to 80.

Fortunately, in Chelmsford, there was a decline in the Infant Death Rate from 55.4 to 44.2, and this in spite of somewhat adverse circumstances.

As a matter of fact last year's Infant Death Rate was the lowest on record in Chelmsford, but there is no reason why this death rate should not be further reduced in future years.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY. This matter has been fully dealt with in previous reports. The present sources of supply are the same as in past years. Every three months samples are taken from the various supplies and forwarded to Drs. Thresh and Beale for analysis. Generally speaking the reports throughout the last year have been satisfactory, with the exception that Bacillus Coli Communis was found in the water supplied by the Chelmsford Rural District Council from Great Baddow. It was found, however, that the tank at the water tower needed cleaning out. When this matter was attended to the bacterial contamination disappeared.

RIVERS AND STREAMS. The condition of the Chelmer and its tributaries which flow through Chelmsford remains much the same as in past years. During the summer of 1921, owing to the prolonged drought, the condition of these rivers was naturally worse than usual. The swimming bath continues to be supplied with filtered river water. In future and during the next season the water ought to be chlorinated before admission to the bath. The process of chlorination would not be detrimental to the quality of the water in any way whatever, and it would at once do away with any danger of bacterial contamination, as all bacterial life would be destroyed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The Borough Surveyor informs me that the following new sewers have been laid during 1921:—

(a) Foul Water Sewers on the Boarded Barns Estate, roads Nos. 2, 8, 11 and parts of roads Nos. 1, 5 and 16.

Extension of Long Stumps sewer, south of Rothesay Avenue.

Extension of Broomfield Road sewers to Kings Road.

An 18-inch effluent carrier at the Sewage Farm is now in progress.

(b) Surface Water Sewers on Boarded Barns Estate in roads Nos. 2, 8, 11 and parts of roads Nos. 1, 5 and 16, also in Rectory Lane, Broomfield Road and Coval Lane.

SCAVENGING. No refuse destructor has been provided as yet, although this is needed in a borough the size of Chelmsford.

The number of loads of refuse tipped during the year was 4,060 as compared with 4,471 loads in 1920. The smaller number of loads is accounted for by the fact that larger loads were taken.

The Borough Surveyor has effected a considerable saving in the cost of refuse collection and removal, the work being now done by four carts instead of five, and a more central tip being used.

FOOD SUPPLY AND INSPECTION. For particulars under this head reference should be made to the reports of the Sanitary and Veterinary Inspectors.

Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Clinios, Hospitals, Etc.

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS. There is one District Nurse in each of the three wards of the town. In the Springfield Ward the District Nurse undertakes midwifery cases, but the other two do not.

MIDWIVES. There are three fully qualified midwives in the Borough, one residing in each of the three wards.

CLINICS, ETC. The School Clinics and two Infant Welfare Centres n the town are municipal, whilst the Tuberculosis and Venereal Clinics are provided by the County Council.

Hospitals are the Chelmsford and Essex General Hospital, the Poor Law Infirmary and the Isolation Hospital for Infectious Diseases. There is also a Small-pox hospital at Galleywood.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified was as follows:—Diphtheria 38, Scarlet Fever 35, Enteric Fever 2, Puerperal Fever 1, Pneumonia 10, Erysipelas 1, Encephalitis Lethargica 1, Anterior Poliomyelitis 1. Of these cases the following number were admitted to Hospital:—Diphtheria 30, Scarlet Fever 33, Enteric Fever 2, Anterior Poliomyelitis 1. No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year. (See also Appendix on Infectious Diseases at the end of this Report).

The incidence of infectious disease has been very slight and the small number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria may be considered satisfactory, especially when it is remembered that there has been a marked prevalence of these diseases in London, whence fresh infection is easily derived. The usual methods of disinfection and of dealing with contacts have been followed throughout the year. Diphtheria Antitoxin has been provided to practitioners free of charge.

TUBERCULOSIS. See figures in Appendix. The Chelmsford Tuberculosis Dispensary is under the control of the County Council.

Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

The work under this Scheme has been carried on much in the same way as in the previous year.

HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITOR. Mrs. Langford continues to do much good work in visiting mothers and their infants in their homes. The following is the record of her work during the year:—

			First visits.	Subsequent visits.	Total.
Visits	to	expectant mothers	 50	 35	 85
11	"	infants under 1 year	 411	 1670	 2081
,,	,,	children 1-5 years	 -	 928	 928
			461	2,633	3,094

In all 3,094 visits were paid.

The first visit follows notification of birth, and is with the object of advising the mother on infant care, and also about her own health.

Later visits are paid, varying in number and frequency according to the requirements of each case.

In addition to her work in the homes, the Heath Visitor attends with the Medical Officer of Health at the Centres. There are two Centres where mothers may obtain advice about the health of their infants, these being held at the Friends' Meeting House and at the Orchard Street Hall. Judging by the attendance at the Centres, the mothers appreciate them. The attendance has been well sustained at both the Centres throughout the year as follows:—

	No. of infants.	No	of attendances made.
Friends' Meeting House	181		1255
Orchard Street Hall	144		1084
	325		2,839

Altogether, 325 infants were brought to the Centres by their mothers throughout the year, making in all 2,339 attendances. This number of attendances is in excess of that of the previous year, which was 1,911

Since the Centres were first opened the attendance has been very gratifying, the total number of infants who have attended since the beginning being 693.

The voluntary workers have continued to give their services as previously, and their assistance has contributed very materially to the success of the work. They have rendered the usual services of recording

the attendances, weighing the infants and providing refreshment for the mothers, in addition to selling woollen garments to the mothers. The latter are sold at the cost price of the wool, and this help is greatly appreciated by the mothers. Thanks are due to the head teachers of the Girls' Departments where the garments have been knitted by the children.

MATERNITY HOME. No scheme has been drawn up for the provision of a Maternity Home nor for its equivalent—a Maternity Ward at the Chelmsford Hospital.

The reason for this negligence is not far to seek, for it is easily explained on financial grounds. No grants are at present available from the Ministry of Health for this purpose. The necessity for this Institution must, however, be kept in mind in the future, but at present it is postponed indefinitely.

THE MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER. During the year free milk has been supplied for the use of necessitous mothers and their infants. The amount has been restricted to one pint daily for each family supplied. Altogether 135 families have been relieved.

Expenditure at the beginning of the year was at the rate of £200 per annum, this being the amount sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, to whom the scale of income, etc., was first submitted. Later, the Ministry sanctioned the expenditure of £300, as £200 proved insufficient.

The actual amount spent during the financial year ended March 31st, 1922, was £258 17s. 10d.

Sanitary Administration.

Full particulars of the Isolation Hospital, which is a Joint Hospital for the Borough and the Rural District, also of the Sanitary Staff and of arrangements for bacteriological examinations have been given in previous reports. A list of Local Acts, Adoptive Acts and Bye-laws in force in the Borough was published in the Annual Report of 1919.

Housing.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS. The number of dwelling-houses in the Borough is approximately 4,500. Of these about 3,500 may be considered working-class houses.

The population of the Borough is 20,800. (R.G. Estimate).

During the year considerable progress was made with the housing scheme on the Boarded Barns Estate. At the end of the year matters stood as follows:—

Number	of houses	contracted for	 280
"	"	completed and inhabited	 72
11	-11	nearly completed	118
17	"	commenced	 82

In addition to the houses built on the estate, which were 72 in number, a slight contribution was made by private enterprise to the number of 10. This made a total of 82 new houses built in the Borough during the year.

Although the new houses which have been built during the year have relieved overcrowding to some extent, there is still a serious shortage of houses in the borough.

For economic reasons it has been found necessary to call a halt in building operations throughout the country. The effect of the cessation of building operations by Local Authorities will undoubtedly result in a fall in the price of building materials. Whether this fall in prices will be sufficient to allow private enterprise to re-assert itself as a serious factor in house building remains to be seen.

Unfit Houses. In an old town like Chelmsford there is a large number of houses which are constantly requiring repairs if they are to be kept in a condition fit for human habitation. Owners of property of this type naturally demur to expending large sums of money in repairs each year in cases where the property is so dilapidated that it is incapable of being put in a state of repair without some amount of reconstruction. In many cases demolition is the only satisfactory remedy for this state of affairs.

At the present time there are 130 houses in the Borough which are only fit for demolition. These houses are unfit for human habitation for various reasons. In some cases, houses are permanently damp from the fact that they are built on damp sites adjoining the river. In other cases general dilapidation is the causes of unfitness. In a few cases the houses are in danger of falling down from this cause. During last year Section 6 of the Housing (Additional Powers) Act was in force, practically placing a prohibition on the demolition of dwelling houses.

This Section was enacted owing to the great shortage, but it no longer applies, and landlords are now at liberty to demolish unsatisfactory property. In addition to the 130 houses which need demolition, there are 300 more houses which are not entirely satisfactory as dwellings, but which may be considered reasonably fit for habitation in time of shortage, if repairs are attended to regularly.

HOUSING APPENCIX.

1	Number of new houses erected during the year :-	
	(a) Total	82
	(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	72
1.	Unfit for dwelling-houses.	
	Inspection(1) Total number of dwelling-houses in- spected for housing defects (under Public Health or	
	Housing Acts)	167
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	
	(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for	5
	(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	71
2.	Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in con- sequence of informal action by the Local Authority	
	or their Officers	63
3.	Action under Statutory Powers.	
	A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which	

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rende fit :-	red	
	(a) By owners (b) By Local Authority in default of own	 ers	_
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of wh Closing Orders became operative in pursua of declarations by owners of intention to cl	nce	_
B.—Procee	edings under Public Health Acts.		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of who notices were served requiring defects to remedied		1285
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defe were remedied:—	octs	
	(a) By owners (b) By Local Authority in default of own	 ners	1150 —
	edings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housi Planning, &c., Act, 1909.	ng,	
(1)	Number of representations made with a v to the making of Closing orders	iew 	_
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of wh Closing Orders were made	ich 	_
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of wh Closing Orders were determined, the dwelli houses having been rendered fit		_
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of wh Demolition Orders were made	ich	_
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished pursuance of Demolition Orders		_

INFECTIOUS DISEASES APPENDIX.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Cases admitted Total Deaths.	ω ±	-		G: C3	11	es	60	21
Cases admitted to hospital	888 1	99		28	37	11	1	103
Over 45		1		40	9	-1	1	00
5-10 10-15 15-20 20-35 35-45	0001 144 1	7		60 10	00	11	1	15
20-35	202777	6		10	16	1.1	1	25
15-20	8 1	8		01 61	4	11	1	7
10—15	121 12 11	29		1-	1	11	1	30
The second second	55118111	33		1.1	1		1	34
1-0	1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1	00		11	1	11	1	oo
Total Under 1-5	11111111	1		11	1	11	1	1
Total	1122533	96		19	35	cs	CS	127
Disease.	nargica oliomyelitis			Males	Totals	Females	Totals	
Notifiable 1	Diphtheria Scarlet Fever Enteric Fever Puerperal Fever Preumonia Erysipelas Encephalitis Lethargica	Totals	TUBERCULOSIS.	Y mmonest.		Non-Pulmonary		Grand Totals

There were no notifications of Ophthalmis Neonatorum.

Report of the Veterinary Inspector, 1921.

CHELMSFORD.

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

GENTLEMEN.

I have much pleasure in reporting that nothing of unusual nature has arisen in connection with my duties as Veterinary Inspector to the Borough during the year.

Cows and Cowsheds. All cows and cowsheds are inspected and examined at least once in each two months, and samples of milk have been taken from cows and examined whenever considered advisable.

The number of cowsheds in the Borough is	9
The number of cows in the Borough is approximately	250
The number of cows excluded from cowsheds in the	
Borough during the year was	2
The number of samples of milk tested during the year	
was	50
The number of cows tested with the tuberculin test	
during the year was	0
The number of visits paid to cowsheds during the year	
was	75

SLAUGHTERHOUSES. The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough for human food during the year 1921, is approximately:—

Beast	 ***	 	2400
Sheep	 	 	3900
Calves	 	 	400
Pigs	 	 	3235

About one-third of these were slaughtered at Wright's slaughterhouse in Springfield Road.

In November, Messrs. Creswell & Terry opened a new slaughterhouse at Hill Farm.

Foods condemned and surrendered, 1921:-

Jan. 14th ... 18 lbs. of Corned Beef. 29th ... 4 Boxes of Kippers. Feb. 2nd ... Carcase of a Sheep. 4th ... 6 lbs. of Corned Beef. 11th Mar. 8th ... 18 ,, ,, April 7th ... Carcase of a Pig. " 29th ... Carcase of Beef May 2nd .. 20th ... 210 lbs. of Beef. " 24th ... 145 ,, ,, 54 lbs. of Corned Mutton. June 23rd Sept. 13th ... Carcase of a Pig. ., 27th ... Nov. 4th ... ,, of a Sheep. Dec. 29th ... 105 lbs. of Beef.

Wright's slaughterhouse has been visited every day since it was taken over; Creswell's three times a week; all the others at very frequent intervals. They are, on the whole, well kept, but of course require supervision.

Horse Flesh. A very large quantity is sent from this town to Rotterdam.

Palmer's slaughterhouse is visited every Sunday and Tuesday night to inspect the carcases before they are put on rail.

MARKET. The Corporation Market has been regularly attended on each Market and fair day, and all animals deposited or exposed for sale have been examined.

The following is a list of all the animals removed from the market during the last year:—

Animals sent out of Market.

1921.

April 8th. ... 3 Store Pigs suspected to be suffering from Swine Fever.

Aug. 26th. ... 6 ,, ,, ,,

Sept. 30th. ... Blue Roan Cow very emaciated and suffering from Mammitis.

The class of animals sent to this market is very markedly superior to that of previous years.

Contagious Diseases. Outbreaks of Contagious Disease are less than in previous years—only one outbreak of Sheep Scab, two of Glanders, three of Parasitic Mange have been reported.

CORPORATION HORSES. With the exception of temporary disablement, the condition of the horses has been satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. S. MULVEY, T.D., F.R.C.V.S.

Report of the Inspector of Nuisances.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

DUKE STRETT,

CHELMSFORD, 1922.

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting the following report of work done during the year ended December 31st, 1921, being my Tenth Annual Report.

The following is a Summary of Sanitary Work carried out as a result of notices served or recommendations made:—

Drains, Water Closets, &c.

Dilapidated water closets r	e-built				11
Additional water closets pr	ovided w	here previou	s accomm	odation	
		***			11
Flushing apparatus and su	pply of w	ater provide	d to water	closets	
previously flushed by l	hand		***		5
Water closets provided wi	ith prope	er waste-prev	renting cist	erns in	
place of large tanks					6
Flushing apparatus and fit	tings of	water closets	repaired o	r new	
flushing cisterns provide	ded				243
Pedestal basins provided t	to water	closets prev	viously fitte	ed with	
defective long hopper					310
Defective water closets rep		ansed, &c.			271
Defective drains properly in			ed		30
New branch drains laid					35
New drainage provided					7
Glazed gulley traps fixed					111
Defective drains repaired					103
Defective sink and lavate	rv waste				-
trapped, repaired or re	-				136
Inspection chambers provide					15
Obstructed drains, water cl					124
Urinals improved or new o		The state of the s			5
			***		46
Miscellaneous nuisances ab	avea	***	***	***	10

Refuse Receptacles.

Foul ashpits abolished			3
Galvanized iron sanitary dustbins provide	ed in place	of foul ashp	its
or where previous bins were dilapid	ated		397
D. 11: II.			
Dwelling Hor	uses.		
Houses or parts thereof cleansed			38
Damp conditions prevented, damp cours	ses inserted	, walls coat	ed
with impervious material, soil remov	ed from wa	lls, &c.	121
Overcrowding abated			1
Coppers and stoves repaired or new ones	provided		97
Floors relaid		.,	218
Floors and stairs repaired			137
Windows and doors repaired			133
Roofs, ceilings and chimneys repaired			213
777 11 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			254
Troughing and downpipes provided, di	sconnected,	repaired	or
alasmed from abatumation			312
Additional light provided			6
Efficient ventilation provided, windows m	ade to open	n, &c.	189
Sanitary sinks and water supplies provi			
sink was previously provided and w			
1			28
Sanitary sinks provided in place of defe			
Yard paving laid, relaid or repaired			334
Houses closed as unfit for habitation			2
Migaellancong			11
			11
Factories and Workshops (inc	ludina bake	houses	
Workshops or parts thereof limewashed a		1	9
Insufficient or defective closet accommod	ation		5
Water supply improved			1
Other nuisances			6
Water Suppl	741		
Water Supple	9.		
Samples of water submitted for analysis.			13
" , condemned as unfit for	drinking pu	irposes	11
Wells closed and Borough water laid on .			11

Premises provided with a sufficient supply of water where previous	ous	
supply was insufficient		12
Houses provided with supplies of water directly from the m	ain	
instead of from storage tanks		318
Miscellaneous.		
Dairies, cowsheds or milkshops cleansed or repaired		3
Common lodging houses cleansed or repaired, &c		3
Nuisances from keeping animals abated		18
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed		39
Slaughterhouses: Cleansed or repaired after notice		4
,, : New drainage and proper blood pit provided,	&c.	1
,, : Wells closed and Borough water laid on		3
Premises cleansed, &c		17

Drains, Water Closets, &c.

As the summary shows, 11 additional W.C.'s have been provided where the previous accommodation was insufficient and 11 dilapidated water closets have been rebuilt.

Five handflushed water closets have been provided with flushing apparatus and six have had water waste preventing cisterns provided in place of the previous large tanks with spindle valves.

Three hundred and ten pedestal basins have been substituted for long hopper basins and the floors of the W.C.'s have been relaid in cement.

This, coupled with the constant attention given to these matters in the past, is rapidly bringing about a marked improvement in the sanitary accommodation of the Town. There are now no midden privies in the Borough and only about 40 pail closets; no conversion of this type of closet has been possible during the year; practically all of them being situated where there is no sewer or Borough water main available.

Refuse Receptacles.

Practically all the open ashpits in the Borough have disappeared and only three have been abolished during the year; sanitary bins were substituted and altogether 397 sanitary bins have been provided, nearly all of which were in substitution for worn-out sanitary bins.

Dwelling Houses.

Particulars of the work done will be found in the summary; two houses were closed by the owners at the end of the year.

In 28 instances sanitary sinks and supplies of water have been provided inside the houses; where previously the water had to be procured from a common tap in the yard.

In 40 cases sanitary sinks were provided in place of defective stone or brick sinks, which had become so defective or objectionable as to render them a nuisance.

Common Lodging Houses.

The two common lodging bouses in the Borough have been well conducted; at "The Kettle" additional accommodation, for seven persons, has been provided during the year.

Slaughterhouses.

The number of slaughterhouses in the Borough is now 10; one new one having been licensed during the year.

All the slaughterhouses are fairly satisfactory and some improvements have been made; two are now seldom used for slaughtering.

In three instances wells were closed and the Borough water laid on; samples from the wells having been condemned at the latter part of the previous year.

Bakehouses, &c.

The bakehouses and other places where food is prepared have continued to receive a good deal of attention and several improvements have been carried out. There is still one underground bakehouse in the Borough.

The Market.

I visit the Borough Cattle Market each market day with the Borough Veterinary Inspector, Major W. S. Mulvey, F.R.C.V.S.

During the year two lots of store pigs suspected to be suffering from swine fever were removed from the market under the Board of Agriculture Regulations and reported to the Police. One blue roan cow, very emaciated and suffering from Mammitis, was also sent out of the market.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

During the year one new registration was sanctioned for premises in Glebe Road and six transfers of registration were also granted, but of these, two ceased trading shortly afterwards.

The Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society transferred their milk business from Wells Street to more suitable premises in Barrack Square where they have installed a Pasteurising plant.

At Waterhouse Farm a new system of drainage has been provided. Altogether 11 persons are now registered as purveyors of milk (against 12 last year) and seven persons as cowkeepers.

Minor matters have received attention from time to time but generally the premises are well kept,

Food Inspection.

The following articles of food have been condemned :-

14/1/21 18 lbs. Corned Beef ... 4 boxes of Kippers 29/1/21 ... Carcase of a Sheep 2/2/21 ... 4/2/21 do. do. ... 6 lbs Corned Beef 11/2/21 8/3/21 18 lbs. do. Carcase of a Pig 7/4/2129/4/21 do. of Beef do. of a Pig 2/5/21 210 lbs. of Beef 20/5/21 145 lbs. of Beef 24/5/21 4/6/21 31 boxes of Biscuits Jar of Anchovy Fish 11/6/21 23/6/21 54 lbs. Corned Mutton Carcase of a Pig 13/9/21 ... 27/9/21 do. do. Sheep 4/11/21 ... 29/12/21 ... 105 lbs. of Beef

Offensive Trades.

At the end of the year there were 1 fat extractor's, 1 tanner's and 4 fish fryer's premises, one of the latter having been opened by your permission during the year.

No definite or serious complaint has been made as to the way they have been conducted during the period under review.

Elementary Schools.

The sanitary conveniences have been regularly inspected, and a report made each month to the Education Committee as to their condition.

Disinfection, &c.

The number of cases removed to the Isolation Hospital was as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	 	 33
Diphtheria	 	 30
Enteric Fever	 	 2
Acute Poliomyelitis	 	 1

Number of houses, &c., disinfected, was as follows :-

Scarlet Fever			34
Diphtheria	***		30
Consumption			7
Cancer			5
Measles			1
Acute Poliomyelitis			1
Enteric Fever		***	2

The bedding and clothing, where necessary, were removed to the Joint Hospital Board's disinfecting station for disinfection.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WALTER BROWN,

Cert. Roy. San. Inst., M.S.I.A.,

Inspector of Nuisances.