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**Contributors**

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44116 (CHELMSFORD)  
Borough of Chelmsford.

P.5525



# ANNUAL REPORT

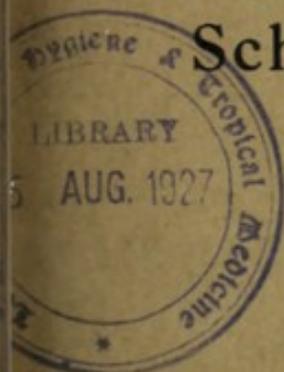
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer.

for 1926.



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RICHARD H. VERCOE, B.A., M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

Medical Officer Maternity and Child Welfare.

Medical Superintendent Joint Isolation Hospital.

School Medical Inspector, Essex County Council.

INCLUDING THE

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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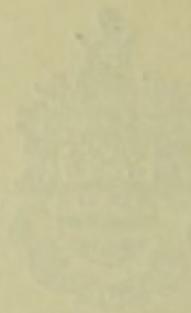
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Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine



ANNUAL REPORT

1920

OF THE

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SCHOOL OF MEDICAL OFFICERS

FOR 1920

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1921

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY

## STAFF.

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RICHARD H. VERCOE, Medical Officer of Health.

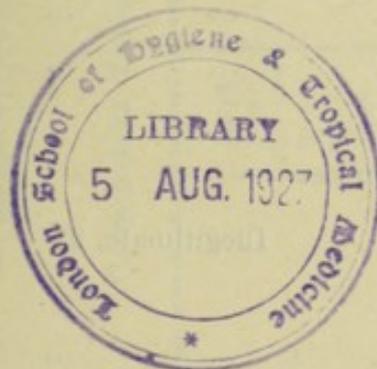
WALTER BROWN, Sanitary Inspector.

SARAH G. LANGFORD, Health Visitor.

E. M. LEVETT, School Nurse.

HAROLD J. COZENS, Clerk.

W. REED, Junior Clerk.



**(1) General Statistics.**

AREA ... ..	3,112 acres, including Inland Water (Census, 1921)
POPULATION, 1926 ... ..	22,800 (Registrar General's Figure) 20,761 (Census, 1921)
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES ...	5,567 (Census, 1921)
RATEABLE VALUE ... ..	£152,405
AMOUNT PRODUCED BY LD. RATE ...	£580

**(2) Extracts from vital Statistics of the Year.**

		Total.	M.	F.	
BIRTHS ...	{ Legitimate ...	312	173	172	} Birth Rate 15.44
	{ Illegitimate ...	9	4	5	

**DEATHS—**

Total uncorrected, 339 : rate, 14.9 per 1,000 living

Total corrected, 232 : rate, 10.17 per 1,000 living

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth :—

From Sepsis ... ..	0
Other Causes ... ..	0

Deaths of infants under one year :—

Legitimate, 22.	Illegitimate, 2.	Total, 24.
-----------------	------------------	------------

INFANT DEATH RATE ... .. 68.18 per 1,000 births

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	4
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	7
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	1

(3) Vital Statistics.

The following table gives the chief vital statistics of the Borough of Chelmsford and also of London, the groups of 105 Great Towns and 157 Smaller Towns, and of the country as a whole.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, 1926.

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales	17.8	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.47	8.7	70	91.8	7.2	1.0	
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	18.2	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.22	0.43	11.8	73	92.0	7.5	0.6	
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000).	17.6	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.23	0.40	6.6	67	92.6	6.3	1.1	
London	17.1	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.17	0.48	11.8	64	90.6	9.4	0.9	
<b>Chelmsford M.B.</b>	15.44	10.17	0.04	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.17	0.17	9.86	68	95.2	4.8	0.0	

**BIRTHS.** Three hundred and fifty-two births (R.G.) were registered as occurring in the Borough. The number of notification of births received from medical practitioners and midwives during the year was 307. Six still births were notified. These cases of still births were investigated by the Health Visitor to ascertain, as far as possible, the cause of death.

**BIRTH RATE.** The birth rate of Chelmsford for 1926 was 15.44 as compared with 15.16 in 1925, 15.72 in 1924, and 17.57 in 1923. This is a low rate compared with that of England and Wales, as a whole, which was 17.8 in 1926, 18.3 in 1925, and 18.8 in 1924. 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 following tabular statement gives details of the number of deaths classified according to cause and sex (R.G.) :—

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Enteric Fever	1	—	1
Small-pox	—	—	—
Measles	1	3	4
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	4	7
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Influenza	3	1	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	13	3	16
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	1	1	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	12	20	32
Rheumatic Fever	—	1	1
Diabetes	1	—	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	5	6	11
Heart Disease	16	18	34
Arterio Sclerosis	3	3	6
Bronchitis	7	3	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	6	4	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	1	4
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	4	—	4
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	1	—	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3	2	5
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	—	3	3
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	8	4	12
Suicide	1	2	3
Other Deaths from Violence	3	1	4
Other Defined Diseases	26	28	54
Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>232</b>

## DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1926.

AGES.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	Total Deaths
	24	3	7	5	9	29	64	91	232

DEATH RATE. The number of deaths registered in the Borough was 339. Of this number 124 were deaths of persons who were not inhabitants of Chelmsford.

In addition, 17 deaths were accepted as deaths of Chelmsford residents occurring in other districts.

Subtracting 124 "outward transfers" from the figure of 339, and adding 17 "inward transfers," the net number of deaths is 232, which agrees with the figure supplied by the Registrar-General. This gives a corrected death-rate of 10.17 per 1,000 for the year 1926. This is a low death-rate as compared with that of the whole country, which is 11.6 per 1,000. It is almost the same as that of 1925 for Chelmsford, which was 9.22 per 1,000.

INFANTILE MORTALITY. It is a satisfactory fact that out of 352 births there were only 24 deaths of infants under the age of 12 months. This gives an Infantile Death-rate of 68.18 per 1,000 births.

### Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified was as follows:—Diphtheria 2, Scarlet Fever 17, Pneumonia 12, Erysipelas 1, Paratyphoid 2, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1, Puerperal Fever 0, Encephalitis Lethargica 3, Anteria Poliomyelitis 0. Of these cases the following number were admitted to Hospital:—Diphtheria 2, Scarlet Fever 17. (See also Appendix on Infectious Diseases on page 12 of this Report).

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, on page 12 of this Report. The Chelmsford Tuberculosis Dispensary is under the control of the County Council.

## **Sanitary Circumstances of the District.**

**WATER SUPPLY.** The present sources of supply are the same as in past years, but the quantity is limited and it is only possible to supply water to the Town between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. throughout the year, although the pumps are working all night. Every three months samples are taken from the various supplies and forwarded to Drs. Thresh and Beale for analysis, and the reports throughout the last year have been satisfactory.

**RIVERS AND STREAMS.** The condition of the Chelmer and its tributaries which flow through Chelmsford remains much the same as in past years.

**SCAVENGING.** The disposal of refuse is being economically carried out by tipping on the low lying land in the Recreation Ground, men being constantly employed in covering the refuse as it is tipped daily and no nuisance has in any way occurred.

The number of tons of refuse tipped during the year was 5,760. The work is being done by four carts and a central tip is being used.

This number also includes the scavenging of Springfield Ward, which has been taken over by the Corporation; this Ward was previously worked by contract.

**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, Clinics, Hospitals, etc.**

**DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.** 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 six fully qualified midwives in the Borough; 3 in the North Ward, 2 in the South Ward, and 1 in the Springfield Ward.

**CLINICS, &c.** The School Clinics and two Infant Welfare Centres in 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.

### 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 :—

	1st Visits.	Total Visits.
To expectant mothers ...	—	199
To infants under 1 ...	369	1,886
To children aged 1--5 ...	—	825
		2,910
All Maternity and Child Welfare visits totalled...		2,910

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 Health 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...	357	3,165
Orchard Street Hall ...	183	2,000
	540	5,165

Altogether 540 infants were brought to the Centres by their mothers throughout the year, making in all 5,165 attendances. This number of attendances, is in excess of that of the previous year, which was 4,107.

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.

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 93 families have been relieved.

The expenditure sanctioned by the Ministry was £200 per annum.

The actual amount spent during the *financial* year ended March 31st, 1927, was £224 13s. 8d.

#### BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD—INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1926.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Cases	Certified ...	8	3	2	2	15	2	3	1	3	24
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tuberculosis Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis not Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformation ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth ...	...	5	1	2	1	9	1	...	...	...	9
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
TOTALS ...	...	8	3	2	2	15	2	3	1	3	24

Nett Births in { Legitimate, 343.  
the Year 1926. { Illegitimate, 9.

Nett Deaths in { Legitimate, 22.  
the Year 1926. { Illegitimate, 2.

## School Medical Inspection in the Rural District of Chelmsford.

(Work done for the Essex County Council).

Number of visits to Schools	...	...	...	52
„ children medically examined	...	...	...	1331
„ Eye Clinics held in Chelmsford	...	...	...	8
„ children refracted (glasses ordered for 46)	...	...	...	53
„ Gas Clinics for Dentist	...	...	...	12
„ children to whom Gas was administered	...	...	...	236
„ children specially tested for Mental Deficiency			...	11
„ „ „ Physical „			...	10
„ Pupil Teachers medically examined		...	...	3
„ Scholarship Boys	...	...	...	11
„ Boys examined and certified for work		...	...	14
„ Special visits to homes	...	...	...	20

### Bacteriological Examinations.

Number of specimens submitted to the County Public Health Laboratory  
from the Borough of Chelmsford during the year ended 31st December,  
1926.

Specimen.				No. examined.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	168
Sputa	...	...	...	153
Typhoid	...	...	...	14
Ringworm	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	16
Total	...	...	...	372



**Annual Report of the Joint Hospital Board  
for the Year 1926.**

Cases admitted during each month were as follows :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Other Diseases.
January ...	2	0	0	1 Tonsillitis.
February ...	2	0	2	1 Measles Empyema.
March ...	5	0	0	1 Mental case.
April ...	5	1	0	1 Pneumonia (died)
May ...	10	0	0	0
June ...	3	0	1 (died)	0
July ...	1	0	0	1 Tonsillitis.
August ...	2	0	0	1 „
September ...	2	1	0	1 Splenic Anæmia (died)
October ...	11	4	0	0
November ...	7	6	0	0
December ...	9	2	0	1 Neuritis.
Total ..	59	14	3	8
Admitted ...	85	—	—	—

Including 1 patient remaining from 1925, the total number of patients in the Hospital for the year was 86.

Total number of days for the year was 2,929.

Total Deaths were 3. These were 1 Typhoid, 1 Pneumonia, 1 Splenic Anæmia.

Total death-rate for All diseases = 3.52 per cent. of All diseases admitted.

„ Typhoid	= <del>17</del> 333	Typhoid Fever cases	„
„ Scarlet Fever	= 0	„ Scarlet Fever	„ „
„ Diphtheria	= 0	„ Diphtheria	„ „

Of 14 cases admitted as Diphtheria 3 proved to be Tonsillitis.

Of 3 „ Typhoid 0 „ Gastritis.

## Housing.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS. The number of dwelling-houses in the Borough is 5,567. Of these, about 4,291 may be considered working-class houses.

The population of the Borough is 22,800. (R.G. Estimate).

" " (Census 1921) 20,761.

During the year considerable progress was made with the housing scheme on the Boarded Barns Estate.

Number of houses contracted for	...	...	—
" " completed and inhabited	...	...	88

The number of houses erected in the Borough to December 31st, 1926, was 177, ~~which were~~ by private enterprise.

UNFIT HOUSES. In a 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 about 100 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 cause of unfitness. In a few cases the houses are in danger of falling down from this cause. In addition to the 100 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 APPENDIX.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) with State assistance under Housing Acts)—

(i) By the Local Authority.	...	...	88
(ii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	177

#### 1. *Unfit for dwelling houses.*

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1,311
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	40

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	13
(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 ...	33
2. <i>Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officer ...	31
3. <i>Action under Statutory Power.</i>	
A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—	
(a) By owners ...	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	463
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a) By owners ...	424
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	13
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	13
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ..	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	—

## Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries) .. .. .	25	1	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries ... .. .	127	—	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)... .. .	9	—	—
TOTAL ... .. .	161	1	—

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	3	3	—	—
Want of ventilation .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances .. .. .	20	19	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient .. .. .	1	1	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective .. .. .	6	5	—	—
{ not separate for sexes .. .. .	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other offences .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total ... .. .	30	28	—	—

\*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

## Report of Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

DUKE STREET, CHELMSFORD.

*June, 1927.*

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting the following Report on sanitary work done during the year 1926, being my fifteenth Annual Report.

*Summary of Sanitary Work carried out as a result of Notice served or recommendations made.*

Dilapidated water closets rebuilt ... ..	16
Additional water closets provided... ..	9
Flushing Apparatus and fittings of water closets repaired or new flushing cisterns provided ... ..	89
New pedestal basins provided in w.c.'s in place of defective or obsolete basins ... ..	46
Defective water closets repaired, cleansed, &c. ... ..	27
New branch drains laid ... ..	10
New drainage provided ... ..	6
Glazed gully traps fixed ... ..	26
Drains properly intercepted or ventilated ... ..	4
Defective drains repaired ... ..	26
Inspection chambers provided to drains ... ..	5
Obstructed drains, water closets, &c., unstopped ... ..	31
Defective sink, bath and lavatory waste pipes properly disconnected, trapped or renewed ... ..	13
Smoke nuisances abated ... ..	6
Urinals provided or improved ... ..	7
Miscellaneous nuisances abated ... ..	19

*Refuse Receptacles.*

Galvanised iron sanitary dustbins provided in place of foul ashpits or where previous bins were dilapidated ... ..	118
--	-----

*Dwelling Houses.*

Houses or parts thereof cleansed ... ..	17
Damp conditions prevented, damp courses inserted, walls rendered in impervious material, soil removed from walls, &c. ... ..	45
Overcrowding abated ... ..	4
Floors relaid ... ..	28
Floors and stairs repaired ... ..	17
Coppers and stoves repaired or new ones provided ... ..	13
Windows and doors repaired ... ..	53
Roofs, ceilings and chimneys repaired ... ..	48
Walls and plastering repaired ... ..	105
Troughing and downpipes provided, disconnected, repaired or cleared from obstruction ... ..	96
Efficient ventilation provided, windows made to open, &c. ... ..	1
Sanitary sinks and water supplies provided in houses where no sink was previously provided and water supply was outside houses ... ..	8
Sanitary sinks provided in place of defective stone or other sinks ... ..	7
Yard paving laid, relaid or repaired ... ..	52
Houses closed as unfit for habitation ... ..	13
Baths provided in houses where none were previously provided ... ..	5
Miscellaneous ... ..	2

*Factories and Workshops (including Bakehouses).*

Factories, workshops, or parts thereof, limewashed or cleansed ... ..	3
Insufficient or defective closet accommodation ... ..	6
Other Nuisances abated ... ..	20

*Water Supply.*

Houses provided with supplies of water directly from the main instead of from storage tanks ... ..	4
--	---

*Miscellaneous.*

Dairies, cowsheds or milkshops cleansed or repaired after notice ... ..	3
Nuisances from keeping animals abated ... ..	5
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed, premises cleansed, &c. ... ..	19
Manure pits provided or improved ... ..	2
Common lodging houses cleansed or repaired ... ..	2

*Drains, Water Closets, &c.*

The usual attention has been given to these matters and considerable improvements have been made.

Nine additional water closets have been provided where there was no accommodation or where the accommodation was insufficient; 16 defective water closets have been entirely rebuilt and 46 pedestal basins provided in place of defective and obsolete basins.

In several instances this meant the provision of new drainage and connection to the sewer.

### *Refuse Receptacles.*

One hundred and eighteen sanitary bins have been provided to replace dilapidated ones. There are practically no ashpits in the Borough and no midden privies; there are about 40 pail closets, nearly all in unsewered areas, 1 has been abolished during the year.

### *Dwelling Houses.*

Particulars of this work will be found in the summary at the beginning of this report.

Five houses have been closed under the Public Health Act, 2 of which have been demolished and 3 are unoccupied, in addition to those closed under the Housing Acts.

Under the Housing Acts, 13 houses were represented to you with a view to the making of Closing Orders, and you decided to make the necessary Orders in each case. The problem of finding other accommodation for the tenants, however, has proved a most difficult one, but the following table shows that some headway has been made in getting the dwellings closed against which Closing Orders were made in 1925 and 1926:—

Closing Orders made in 1925.	Condition at end of 1926.
a57, New Writtle Street	... Occupied.
a58            "	...    "
a59            "	..     "
a60            "	... Empty.
a61            "	.. Occupied.
a1, Baddeley Square	...    "
a2            "	...    "
a3            "	... Empty.
4             "	... Occupied.
b5            "	...    "
b6            "	... Derelict.
b7            "	... Occupied.

<sup>a</sup>These houses have been vacated since the close of 1926 and are now empty.

<sup>b</sup>These houses have been demolished since the close of 1926.

a10, Union Yard	...	Occupied.
a11        "	...	"
12        "	...	"
13        "	...	"
Angel Yard—		
Everitt	...	"
Green	...	Used as store.
Turner	...	Occupied.
Fisher	...	"
Lodge	...	"
Hindmarsh's Yard—		
Ridgwell	...	Occupied.
Tovee	...	Empty.
Faiers	...	"
a4, Rainsford Road	...	" since converted into lock-up shop.
5        "	...	Occupied.
6        "	...	Empty.
7        "	...	Occupied.
a11       "	...	"
12       "	...	"
13       "	...	"
14       "	...	Empty.
25       "	...	Occupied.
26 & 27 "	...	"
1, French's Square	...	"
2        "	...	"
3        "	...	"
4        "	...	"
5        "	...	"
6        "	...	Empty.
a7       "	...	Occupied.
8        "	...	"
9        "	...	"
10       "	...	"
11       "	...	"
12       "	...	"
13       "	...	"
14       "	...	Used as store,
15       "	...	"
16       "	...	Occupied.
a17       "	...	"

*a*These houses have been vacated since the close of 1926 and are now empty.

*b*These houses have been demolished since the close of 1926.

1, Grigge Yard	...	Occupied.
3        "	...	"
a4       "	...	"
a5       "	...	Empty.
a6       "	...	Occupied.
7        "	...	"
9, Navigation Road	...	"
40, Orchard Street	..	Made fit by owner and Order cancelled.
21, Baddow Road	...	Empty.
1, St. Helen's Cottages, Baddow Road	..	"
a2       "        "	...	Occupied.
20, New Street	...	"

Summarised, out of a total of 64 houses against which Closing Orders were made in 1925 and 1926, there were at the time of writing this report 32 still occupied, in addition to the 1 case in which the Order was cancelled, 31 are closed as dwellings, 5<sup>a</sup> which have been demolished, 3 are being used as stores and 1 has been converted into a lock-up shop.

Eight houses have been furnished with sinks and water supplies indoors where no sink was previously fixed and where the water supply was previously obtained from a distant tap in the yard, but as stated in previous Annual Reports, the dwelling-houses in the Borough where these conveniences do not exist are now very few, numbering only about 80, whereas a few years ago about a thousand houses were not so furnished.

In the few cases left various difficulties exist, in some cases no water mains exist in the neighbourhood, in others no sewer is available, while in several cases difficulties in obtaining fall to the drains prevents the provisions of the necessary branch drains.

I am hopeful, however, that in the near future the inevitable extension of the sewers and water mains will render it possible to still further reduce the number of houses lacking these conveniences.

#### *Paving of Yards, passages, &c.*

The paving of 52 yards and passages has either been repaired or relaid in cement.

This makes for the comfort and health of the tenants by preventing, to a large extent, dirt and filth being carried into the houses, and is also a good investment for the property owner, tending to the preservation of his property.

<sup>a</sup> These houses have been vacated since the close of 1926 and are now empty.

*Water Supply.*

The whole of the houses in the Borough, with the exception of a few isolated houses at Galleywood where no water mains are available, are supplied from the Corporation water mains. A few years ago great attention was given to the question of the storage of water in tanks which were often objectionable, and placed in situations where they could not be properly cleansed—sometimes within the water closet or in passages leading to or in direct communication with the water closet, and in one or two cases in situations directly over ashpits where all kinds of refuse were deposited.

Over 2,000 of these tanks were abolished in the space of a few years, and it is now somewhat rare to meet with one, only 4 such tanks were abolished during the year; practically all the houses are now supplied direct from the main.

*Common Lodging Houses.*

The 2 common lodging houses have been well kept and improvements have been made during the year, and a good deal of the bedding renewed, &c.

*Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops.*

These have been frequently inspected and are generally well and cleanly kept. Contravention of the Regulations are few, and the butchers are prompt to carry out suggestions made.

There are 6 slaughterhouses in the Borough:—

Registered.	Licensed.
H. Green & Son, Moulsham Street.	Archer & Finning, Viaduct Road.
J. F. Banham, High Street.	
Palmer & Rimmer, Mildmay Road.	W. T. Candler, Moulsham Street.
H. Wright, Springfield Road.	

The slaughter house at Hill Farm has not been used throughout the year and the premises have been entirely unoccupied for some time.

There are now 20 butchers' shops in the Borough, these and the slaughterhouses, and places where food is prepared have been frequently inspected.

Your Veterinary Inspector received the notices of slaughter.

*Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.*

The alterations in the Register for the year are as follows:—

Transfer of business to new premises of persons already registered in the Borough	...	..	...	...	2
Transfer of registration of old premises	...	...	...	...	1
Registration of retailer within the Borough of persons producing milk outside the Borough	...	...	...	...	1

At the end of the year the numbers registered were as follows :—

Producers within the Borough	...	...	...	7
Retailers from premises within the Borough	...	...	...	11
„ „ outside „	...	...	...	13

Milk production at Hill Farm was given up during the year and the premises are not now occupied.

I am indebted to the officials of the Chelmsford Rural District Council for valuable information in respect of the supplies from premises outside the Borough.

In the case of one transfer of registration during the year arrangements were made for the milk to be bottled at the farm and sold as delivered.

The question of bottling milk in the street received a good deal of attention and two milk deliverers were cautioned.

On the instruction of the Council I wrote to the Chief Food and Drugs Inspector of the County asking for his co-operation if such cases came under the notice of himself or his assistants and he promised to let me know of any case coming to his knowledge.

It is pleasing to know that at least two of the producers in the Borough enter the Clean Milk Competition and are highly spoken of.

Generally speaking the conditions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are fairly well observed, but some tightening up still remains necessary ; some of the conditions in the Order are not, however, yet in operation ; but useful work has already been possible.

The persons retailing milk in the Borough from premises outside are as follows :—

- J. R. Magness & Sons, Bowers Farm, Springfield.
- R. Partridge, Patching Hall, Broomfield.
- J. N. Christy, Priors, Broomfield.
- Wm. McMillan, Brick House, Boreham.
- T. Chaplin & Sons, Galleywood.
- A. Bayliss, Jubilee Farm, Newney Green, Writtle.
- Wm. Goby, Writtle. (Purveyor only).
- Wm. Westwood, Roxwell.

F. J. Carter, Great Baddow.

H. J. J. Snelling, Writtle.

A. W. Whiting, Great Baddow. (Purveyor only).

P. N. Cleaver, Butt Hatch Farm, Roxwell.

W. B. Butt, Wellington House, Writtle. (Given up December, 1926).

*Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.*

No certified milk has been sold in the Borough during the year.

Two producers are producing Grade A Milk in the Borough.

One firm is bottling and distributing Grade A Tuberculin Tested Milk produced outside the Borough.

One firm is bottling and distributing Grade A milk produced at a farm within the Borough.

One person is licensed as a distributor of Grade A in the Borough and two persons hold a supplementary licence to retail Grade A in the Borough.

*Food Surrenders.*

October 29th, 1926. 140 lbs. of fish.

*Market.*

I visit the Cattle Market each market day with your Veterinary Inspector, Major Mulvey, and the following is a list of the animals sent out of the market:—

Mar. 12th, 1926.	Black and white cow, suspected to be tuberculous, sent out of market and reported to Police.		
April 14th, 1926.	Jersey cow,	do.	do.
April 28th, 1926.	Black and white cow,	do.	do.
do.	Red and white cow,	do.	do.
do.	Seven store pigs, suspected to be suffering from swine fever and reported to Police.		
June 11th, 1926.	18 store pigs,	do.	do.
July 23rd, 1926.	One pig, suffering from prolapsus of rectum, sent straight to slaughter.		
Aug. 13th, 1926.	14 store pigs, suspected to be suffering from swine fever, sent out of market and reported to police.		
Aug. 20th, 1926.	One pig suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, sent to knackers		
do.	One cow,	do.	do.
Oct. 8th, 1926.	Black and white cow	do.	do.
Nov. 5th, 1926.	Red and white cow,	do.	do.
*Dec. 3rd, 1926.	do.	do.	do.

Dec. 10th, 1926. Black and white cow, suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, sent to knackers.

Dec. 10th, 1926. Red roan cow do. do.

#### *Offensive Trades.*

The offensive trades carried on in the Borough are:—

Tanners	...	1	Fish friers	..	5
---------	-----	---	-------------	----	---

No complaint has been received and the businesses are generally well conducted.

The former Fat Extractor's premises have remained closed throughout the year.

#### *Factories and Workshops.*

The number on the Register is little changed from last year.

The number of bakehouses is the same as last year, viz., 15, as follows:—

Street.	Occupier.
Moulsham Street	... Darby's, Ltd.
"	... W. T. Nickelson.
Duke Street ...	... Shedd Bros.
" ...	... Buxton & Sons
" ...	... H. Cannon.
Springfield Road	... H. Nice.
" ...	... W. & O. Budd.
New Street ...	... "
Tindal Street ...	... F. Poney.
Broomfield Road	... J. Thompson.
High Street ...	.. Hicks Bros.
Wells Street ...	... Chelmsford Co-operative Society.
Anchor Street	... A. E. Sansum.
Rainsford Road	... A. Brown.
Legg Street	

There is no underground bakehouse in the Borough.

The regular limewashing of the bakehouses has been carried out twice yearly as required by the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and in most cases more frequently.

The remaining workshops have, on the whole, been well kept; in 2 cases entirely new w.c. accommodation has been provided—8 new w.c.'s—and in several instances the accommodation has been improved, &c.

Other work done is set forth in the summary of defects found in another page.

*Elementary Schools.*

Inspection of the sanitary conveniences at the Elementary Schools has been regularly carried out and monthly reports on their condition made to the Education and Sanitary Committees.

During the year new and up-to-date sanitary conveniences have been provided at Victoria Infants' School as a result of road improvements being carried out and an arrangement has now been come to between the Managers of these schools and the Local Authority to instal a similar system in place of the trough closets in the Girls' Department.

The table on page 28 shows the number and type of sanitary conveniences, &c., of each school in the Borough.

*Disinfection, &c.*

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

Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	15
Diphtheria ...	...	...	2
Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	2

The number of disinfections done was as follows :—

Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	15
Diphtheria ..	...	...	2
Consumption ...	...	...	9
Cancer ...	...	...	4
Other Illness ...	...	...	9

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

*Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.*

Constant attention has been given throughout the year, this being most important, but special efforts--by circular, &c.—were made on the occasion of Rat Week to enlist the co-operation of occupiers and much good work was done in consequence.

Tips, farms, food, stores, &c., received special attention, and I am indebted to Mr. Miles, the Borough Engineer, for his active and valuable co-operation.

*Petroleum Acts.*

During the year, 70 licences to store petroleum and 15 to store carbide of calcium were granted, as against 57 and 14 respectively in the preceding

year. Increased power have been given to Local Authorities during the year by the passing of new Acts of Parliament relating to transport and storage of petrol. A new schedule of fees has come into operation under this legislation which has resulted in a very large increase of revenue to the Corporation from this source. The bulk storage of petrol in underground tanks is largely taking the place of can storage. The Regulations have been very well observed and little intervention has been necessary so far as contraventions are concerned, but the number of licensed premises continues to increase rapidly.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER BROWN, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

*Sanitary Inspector.*

School.	No. of Scholars. Accommodation provided for.	Sanitary Conveniences.	Washing Accommodation.	Refuse Disposal.	Drainage.	Water Supply.	
Trinity Road, Boys	352	6 Pedestal W.C.'s., 1 Urinal	14 Washing Bowls...	Collected by Council	Connected to Council's Sewer	From Boro' Mains	
" Girls	370	16 " "	14 " "	" "	" "	" "	
" Infants	100	2 " " 1 " "	5 " "	" "	" "	" "	
Friars Junior Mixed	131	14 " " 1 " "	8 " "	" "	" "	" "	
" Infants	228	4 " " 1 " "	1 sink in cookery...	" "	" "	" "	
Roman Catholic	100	4 " " 1 " "	2 Wash Bowls	" "	" "	" "	
St. John's Boys	188	5 Trough Closets, 1 " "	2 " "	" "	" "	" "	
" Girls	264	12 " " 1 " "	5 " "	" "	" "	" "	
" Infants	159	4 " " 1 " "	2 " "	" "	" "	" "	
Victoria Boys	296	6 Pedestal W.C.'s.	5 " "	" "	" "	" "	
" Girls	248	7 " " 1 " "	1 " "	" "	" "	" "	
" Infants	183	7 Trough Closets, 1 " "	2 " "	" "	" "	" "	
St. Peter's Infants	104	{ 3 Pedestal Closets, 1 " "	}	" "	" "	" "	
Springfield Mixed	243	4 " " 1 " "		" "	" "	" "	" "
" Infants		2 " " 1 " "		" "	" "	" "	" "
Boarded Barns Temporary Infants	88	2 Pedestal W.C.'s. 1 " "	2 " "	" "	" "	" "	
			1 Sink				

## Report of Veterinary Inspector, 1926.

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	... .. 11
,, cows ,, approximately	... 270
,, cows excluded from cowsheds in the Borough during the year was	... .. 10
,, samples of milk examined during the year was	65
,, cows tested with the tuberculin test during the year was	... .. 6
,, visits paid to cowsheds during the year was	97

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act is now in force.

Samples are taken at intervals from all cowsheds, submitted for bacteriological examination and in cases where they are adversely reported on, the Veterinary Inspector of the district is required to inspect the herd.

All milk traders selling milk in the Borough, although they live outside that area, have been required to register. This gives us a much better control of the supply to the town.

### MILK RETAILERS IN THE BOROUGH FROM OUTSIDE :—

- Bayliss, Jubilee Farm, Newney Green.
- F. J. Carter, Gardiners Farm, Great Baddow.
- A. W. Whiting, Baddow Road. (Purveyor only).
- T. Chaplin & Sons, Galleywood.
- R. Partridge, Patching Hall, Broomfield.
- J. R. Magness & Sons, Bowers Farm.
- W. McMillan, Boreham.
- W. Westwood, Roxwell
- W. Goby, Writtle. (Purveyor only).
- H. J. J. Snelling, Writtle.
- J. N. Christy, Priors, Broomfield.
- P. W. Cleaver, Butt Hatch Farm, Roxwell.
- W. B. Butt, Wellington House, Writtle. (Given up Dec. 26).

**SLAUGHTERHOUSES.** The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough for human food during the year 1926 is approximately :—

Beasts	...	...	...	...	2,860
Sheep	...	...	...	...	8,736
Calves	...	...	...	...	416
Pigs	...	...	...	...	13,104

About one-half of the beasts, sheep and calves and one-sixth of the pigs were slaughtered at Wright's slaughterhouse in Springfield Road.

**FOOD CONDEMNED AND SURRENDERED :—**

Sheep	...	...	...	...	2	
Cows	...	...	...	...	2	
Lambs	...	...	...	...	3	
Pigs	...	..	...	...	10	
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	24	
Hearts.	Lungs.	Livers.	Kidneys.	Spleen.	Heads.	Tongues.
10	12	58	10	4	6	7

In addition to these, a considerable quantity of various organs and flesh have been destroyed.

All the slaughterhouses have been visited every day.

The number of butcher's shops in the Town is	...	...	20
Tuberculous carcasses condemned	...	...	61

There is a great improvement in the condition of the slaughterhouses.

**HORSE FLESH.** A large quantity is sent from this town to Rotterdam and Antwerp, and a considerable number of carcasses to Paris. Special certificates are required for these, copies of which were published in last year's report.

Palmer's slaughterhouse is visited whenever necessary to inspect the carcasses before they are put on the rail.

**GOAT FLESH.** A large number of carcasses are sent to Belgium.

**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 market has been closed by order of the Ministry of Agriculture, once, owing to outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease.

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

March 12th, 1926.	Black and white cow, suspected to be tuberculous, sent out of market and reported to Police.
May 14th, 1926.	Jersey cow, do. do.
May 28th, 1926.	Black and white cow do. do.
do.	Red and white cow, do. do.
do.	Seven store pigs, suspected to be suffering from swine fever, sent out of market and reported to Police.
June 11th, 1926.	18 do. do. do.
July 23rd, 1926.	One pig suffering from prolapsis of rectum, sent straight to slaughter.
Aug. 13th, 1926.	14 store pigs, suspected to be suffering from swine fever, sent out of market and reported to Police.
Aug. 20th, 1926.	One pig, suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, sent to slaughter.
do.	One cow, do. do.
Oct. 8th, 1926.	Black and white cow, do. do.
Nov. 5th, 1926.	Red and white cow, suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, sent out of market and reported to Police.
Dec. 3rd, 1926.	Red and white cow, do. do. (Prosecution)
Dec. 10th, 1926.	Black and white cow, do. do.
do.	Red roan cow, do. do.

The Tuberculosis Order is working well, one dealer was prosecuted for infringing this Order and fined £5.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES :—

	Chelmsford Division.	Chelmsford Borough.
Anthrax ... ..	4	Nil.
Sheep Scab... ..	3	Nil.
Parasitic Mange ... ..	0	Nil.
Tuberculosis ... ..	81	Nil.
Swine Fever ... ..	29	Nil.
Foot and Mouth Disease ... ..	0	Nil.

HORSES. Two old ones have been disposed of and three new ones purchased.

With the exception of one, which had to be operated on and was laid up for ten months, the health and condition has been very good.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient Servant,

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



**Borough of Chelmsford.**



**EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**

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**REPORT**

OF THE

**School Medical Officer.**

**For the Year ending 31st December 1926.**

**Staff.**  

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*School Medical Officer—*

RICHARD H. VERCOE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., B.A.

*Dentist—*

FRANCIS V. MAQUIRE, L.D.S., R.C.S. ENG.

*School Nurse—*

MISS E. M. LEVETT.

*1st Clerk—*

H. J. COZENS.

*2nd Clerk—*

J. ASHMEAD.

*School Clinic—*

89, DUKE STREET.

The Borough Public Health Offices,  
Duke Street,  
Chelmsford,

March, 1927.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentleman,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for the year 1926, on the work of the School Medical Department.

The following is a brief summary of the principal figures of the work done for the year by the School Medical Department:—

*By the School Medical Officer :*

Visits to Schools for Routine Medical Examinations	...	...	49
Children examined at	...	...	817
"    "    and certificates given for employment			36
Children refracted at the Eye Clinic	...	...	87
"    to whom gas was administered for Dentist	...	...	206
Children examined at the Minor Ailments Clinic	...	...	582
Children's attendances	...	...	4,170

*By the School Nurse :*

In addition to the treatment, preparation and clerical work associated with that of the S.M.O. in the above figures :

Visits paid to Homes were	...	...	466
"    "    Schools	...	...	204
Heads inspected for Pediculosis...	...	...	8,401

The School Nurse also carried out the preparation and clerical work associated with the following summary of the Dental work:—

*By the School Dentist :*

Half-days occupied were	...	...	90
Children's mouths inspected at the Schools...	...	...	845
"    attendances made at the Dental Clinic	...	...	719
"    treated at the Dental Clinic	...	...	271

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD VERCOE,

School Medical Officer.

### Routine Examinations.

ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS in the schools numbered 817, which were the children returned by the Teachers as due for Medical Examination in the three age groups prescribed by the Board namely :—

Entrants (mostly 5 years old), these numbered 333.
Intermediates (mostly 8 years old), these numbered 299.
Leavers ( „ 12 „ ), „ 185.

The complete findings of these examinations are set out in Table II., page 56, and some notes on these are as follows :—

MALNUTRITION cases numbered 12 requiring treatment. This condition may be due to a variety of dissimilar causes such as heredity, chronic disease, defective housing, or defective feeding either in quality, balance, cooking, or quantity. The attempt is made to probe into the most probable causes and advice given accordingly. Those cases which seem likely to benefit by Cod Liver Oil are advised to take this regularly, especially during the colder months, while Virol is recommended for those who cannot tolerate Cod Liver Oil. Both of these are obtainable at the Clinic at cost price to encourage those parents with small means whose children are often those most requiring these substances.

Five cases could not afford this and received it free at the cost of the Education Committee.

Cases of ANÆMIA (8), BRONCHITIS (2), NERVOUS DEBILITY (37), and some others were also advised Cod Liver Oil, &c., in addition to general hygienic instruction and altogether, including additional special cases of the same diseases coming to the Minor Ailment Clinic, 462 lbs. of Cod Liver Oil and 452 lbs. of Virol were obtained during the year from the Clinic.

DEFECTIVE VISION cases numbered 85, which indicates only those who were referred for treatment, not those who already had suitable glasses. Nearly all the former, together with similar cases specially referred, apart from Routine Inspection were refracted at the Eye Clinic.

SQUINT. Two cases were referred for operation at St. Bartholomew's Hospital having worn glasses for a few years without improvement.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS. Six cases of Adenoids and Tonsillar Enlargement (singular or together) were recommended for operation.

Three cases were operated on at the Chelmsford Hospital during the year under the Committee's agreement with that Institution and one was operated upon privately.

Other cases of Tonsils and Adenoids referred for observation from Routine Inspections from Specials, were advised a course of nasal drill and saline douching in the evening before going to bed. This might be termed treatment, but they are put in the Observation column to distinguish them from the operative cases.

HEART DISEASE. Nine cases were found at Routine Inspection, all of which were mild, well compensated cases.

There are five other cases which are Specials.

TUBERCULOSIS. There was one case of active tuberculosis of the lungs sent to Sanatorium and one case of active tuberculosis of the knee. There were six pre-tubercular cases sent to West Mersea by the Tuberculosis After-Care Committee with marked benefit to all six.

### **Uncleanliness of the Head.**

The total number of Heads examined at the Schools by the Nurse was 8,401.

The number of individual children found unclean was 89.

In all these 89 cases the homes were visited by the Nurse in order to verbally instruct the parents and explain the written instruction on the forms calling attention to the defect.

Those cases which were not properly cleansed at home, but had to be cleansed at the Clinic, were only 2.

The total number of days of Exclusion for Pediculosis was only 17 days.

The number of children with Nits at Routine Medical Inspection, where pre-notice had been given and many heads temporarily cleaned up for the event, was three out of 817 examined.

It was not considered necessary or desirable, so far at least, to put into operation the machinery of Prosecution, as the combined efforts of the School Nurse and the response by the parents have kept the standard of cleanliness fully up to the standard of other places where more drastic measures have been necessary.

### Minor Ailments Clinic.

The Minor Ailments Clinic is held every morning from 9.15 to 10.15.

The total number of children treated at the Clinic was 582. (This does not include Refraction cases).

The total number of attendances at the Clinic was 4,170.

The Ailments were of the following kinds and number :—

#### MINOR AILMENTS AT CLINIC.

Malnutrition .. .. .	1	Adenoids only .. .. .	4
Uncleanliness .. .. .	2	Teeth .. .. .	46
{ Ringworm, Scalp .. .. .	5	Nose and Throat .. .. .	84
{     "     Body .. .. .	11	Enlarged Cervical Glands (non T.B.)	47
{ Scabies .. .. .	7	{ Heart Disease, Organic .. .. .	5
{ Impetigo .. .. .	54	{ Anæmia .. .. .	2
{ Septic Conditions .. .. .	75	Lungs. Bronchitis 7, Bronchial	
{ Warts .. .. .	18	{ Catarrh 30 .. .. .	37
{ Chilblains .. .. .	5	Central Nervous Conditions .. .. .	12
{ Alopecia .. .. .	3	Synovitis .. .. .	6
{ Ulcers .. .. .	—	Injuries .. .. .	162
{ Other Conditions .. .. .	58	Gastritis .. .. .	18
{ Blepharitis .. .. .	4	Miscellaneous .. .. .	128
{ Conjunctivitis .. .. .	9	T.B. Glands .. .. .	1
{ Defective Vision .. .. .	40	T.B. Abscess .. .. .	1
{ Squint .. .. .	6	Imbeciles .. .. .	3
{ Other Conditions .. .. .	3	Rheumatism .. .. .	17
{ Defective Hearing .. .. .	4		
{ Otitis Media .. .. .	17		

MALNUTRITION cases numbered 12 and comments on this Ailment have already appeared on page 4.

UNCLEANLINESS cases numbered only 3 (Pediculosis of the Head) which required cleaning at the Clinic. These attendances have not been included in the Clinic figures.

RINGWORM of the Scalp numbered 5 cases. These were sent for X-ray treatment to the London Hospital under the Committee's agreement with that Institution, except 1 which was treated by the private practitioner.

Three of these were unable to afford the railway fare and this was paid for them by the Education Committee.

Ringworm of the body numbered 11 cases which were all easily cured at the Clinic by the usual methods.

IMPETIGO numbered 54 cases and were made to attend regularly at the Clinic and were quickly cured, which is one of the advantages of the Clinic being open every morning, thus making exclusion from school less necessary than might otherwise have been the case. Exclusion, however, was considered advisable in 16 cases, and the average time was 4 days each.

SEPTIC SKIN Conditions numbered 76, as distinct from Impetigo ; and more required exclusion. Other conditions are set out in the table.

The MINOR AILMENT CLINIC does much good by the treatment of conditions in an early stage, which often does not seem to the parent sufficiently serious to go to the private Doctor, but nevertheless might have become much worse if untreated. Certain cases are sent at once to the private Doctor as more suitable for treatment by him for a variety of reasons.

The attendances at the Clinic have again increased and the accommodation at the old premises in Duke Street is very inadequate in the mornings, and the new Clinic and Offices designed for erection at the back of Rainsford House are badly needed.

### Eye Clinic.

**EYE CLINIC.** 87 cases were refracted by Retinoscopy in the Dark Room at the Clinic under Atropin.

70 of these were found to require glasses.

Of these 70, the parents of one could not afford glasses and they were provided by the Education Committee.

All the remaining 69 were paid for by the parents themselves, leaving no case without glasses out of the 70 who were advised to wear them.

I think this result is extremely satisfactory to all concerned.

### Infectious Diseases in the Schools.

Measles and Whooping Cough commenced the last week in January, and through February and the first week in March, the school attendances were badly affected in all the schools and the percentages fell below 60 per cent.

The following special report was made at the time:—

Though school closure used to be formerly resorted to much more frequently than now, the result of numerous experiments over many years in large towns of closing the schools in one half of the town and leaving the other half open during epidemics (specially of measles) has been to discredit school closure as a measure having much effect on the epidemic, except under very rare circumstances and sometimes in rural areas. Yet when attendance dropped 60 per cent. it paid Local Authorities to close the school in order to prevent loss of grant, and this used to be done for that purpose. But this reason is no longer valid since the Board's New Memorandum on School Closure early in 1925 and the new procedure is substituted by which the school is kept open without injury to the grant, namely, that the S.M.O. issues a certificate that the fall of attendance to below 60 per cent. was due to the prevalence of epidemic diseases in the district and the attendance for that period may not be reckoned in calculating the average attendance for purposes of grant. This measure is expressly designed to make closure as rare as possible. The relative importance of other meeting places of children besides schools during epidemics may be assessed from the following considerations. Under special circumstances closure of a class or school may help to stop spread of disease when other methods have failed, for example when a disease such as diphtheria or scarlet fever is limited to one class and other cases follow the original one in that class while none occur anywhere else in the locality.

But when the highly infectious air borne diseases such as measles, whooping cough, &c., are already numerous all over the town, then school closure has extremely little effect because there are so many other ways in which children meet together and under less supervision than in the schools, *e.g.*, playing together in the streets, in the parks, meeting in the cinema, Sunday schools, churches, &c., when one place collects children together from a much wider area than do the elementary schools and without the observation of teachers.

Add to these the evenings of children at either Scouts or Brownies, drills or lantern lectures which are held nearly every evening in the week through the winter in Chelmsford, and it would seem that closure of the schools alone would be of little use without extraordinary additional measures. Moreover, children that are too ill to attend school will often make a special effort to go to a party or treat; two good examples which occurred last month to my knowledge are as follows:—A child in the most infectious stage of measles (just before the rash) was conveyed with a children's party to the local theatre and in addition to those in the party a whole row of children sitting behind are known to have developed measles as a result and probably many other children in other parts of the building. Again at another party a child was brought from bed with severe infective catarrh to the party so as not to miss it and stayed there about three hours and was then taken to bed again.

Closure of the school cuts off all notifications of measles, whooping cough, influenza, &c., which can only be obtained from the Head Teacher. From the Head Teachers' notifications the School Nurse is enabled to follow up the cases and impress upon the parents the importance of calling a doctor and of care and nursing in order to prevent the development of pulmonary complications. The 1925 Memorandum of the Board of Education lays down that "it is only in special and quite exceptional circumstances to close a school in the interests of Public Health," . . . "and they will not in future accept the closure of schools for medical reasons unless such closure is in strict compliance with the principles laid down in the Memorandum."

The Memorandum proceeds to deal with the separate diseases in detail and concludes with a most useful table of periods during which the sufferers and contacts of each disease should be excluded from school.

Our old table of exclusion periods requires revision, and many of the teachers have mislaid their copies, and while the subject of epidemic is under notice I consider this a suitable occasion to recommend this table for your adoption. This exclusion table was drawn up by the Board of Education, and the Ministry of Health acting in conjunction, and its adoption therefore

places us in the strongest possible position to meet any criticisms that our exclusions are either too short or too long. (This table was thereupon adopted by the Borough Education Committee).

**MEASURES TAKEN FOR MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, &c.**

(1) In addition to the ordinary exclusion of well marked cases and home contacts, I instructed the Head Teachers to at once exclude from School as occasion arose those individual children who by reason of the character of their symptoms were suspected to be in the early stages of infectious conditions. The exclusions to be for short periods at a time to see what developed during the exclusion.

Thorough ventilation of the classrooms especially during the intervals when they are empty was also advised.

(2) Home visiting by the School Nurse to urge parents of children suffering from these diseases to regard them seriously and take proper care is a measure which seems to be agreed to be of great value, and is being done instead of the Nurse's ordinary work for the time being.

(3) Warning to parents not to allow their children to mix with other children if they show any commencing signs of infectious illness have been suggested should be sent during epidemic periods.

*Measures which may be employed in addition :—*

(1) Special home nursing during the epidemic by a temporary Nurse engaged for four weeks for the purpose only of visiting all children, including those below school age, suffering with measles and whooping cough or the complications or sequela<sup>e</sup> thereof.

(2) Isolation hospital reception of severe cases.

(3) Convalescent cases to receive special institutional care.

(4) Immunisation by serum.

Of the four extra measures I do not at present suggest the last two at all. The second measure the reception into the Isolation Hospital, is now definitely adopted in the revised policy of the Metropolitan Asylums Board Fever Hospitals which serve the great London area and more measles cases and correspondingly less scarlet fever cases are to be admitted in future. Some of the great towns have already practised this for some years, but whereas all the cases of scarlet fever are admitted it is, of course, impossible to admit even the majority of the cases of measles by reason of their excessive numbers, so that rigid selection has to be made and the choice falls in practice on those cases whose home conditions are least favourable for the child's survival. In effect this appears to mean that parental incompetence receives more official assistance than parental care, thrift, and cleanliness,

where the children are equally ill in both cases. This seems glaringly contrary to all eugenic ideals. Another disadvantage of quite a different kind, is the special effect of exposure to cold during the removal of the patient and its likelihood of aggravating the well known liability of measles cases to pulmonary complications. Neither of these disadvantages apply to the other alternative, namely, home nursing by a special Nurse temporarily engaged from London for this purpose only.

A temporary Home Nurse was recommended by the Council towards the end of February, and one was engaged by me for the whole month of March.

The local practitioners were at once notified by me of her arrival and their close co-operation was asked so that all their urgent cases could receive her nursing attention at the earliest possible time.

It was estimated that at the time there were 140 houses with one or more measles cases in each house. 56 houses with one or more whooping cough cases in each house. And it was pointed out that the deaths in 1924 in England were from measles six times as great as from scarlet fever, and those from whooping cough were five times as great as scarlet fever.

The temporary Home Nurse paid a total number of 260 visits through March to 40 children under 5 and 32 children aged 5 and over.

Her work was in every way most satisfactory and in my opinion may have been one of the most important reasons why there were no deaths from measles or whooping cough during March whereas there had been four from this cause in the previous month.

### **Health Propaganda Lectures.**

Health lectures fully illustrated by lantern slides were given in the schools on the subject of "Food" and secondly on "Sunlight." The teachers were asked to make suggestions to me at the end of the lecture as to how they could be made clearer, if necessary, and improved in general, from the point of view of being understood, and remembered by the children. It was felt that this would also be a good means of making the lectures as interesting as possible when they came to be delivered to the general adult public.

At first the older children only were the audiences, but in the last lecture children as young as eight were included, and the whole department, who were then hearing the lecture for the first time, were told that they would be expected to write a descriptive essay next day on what they had seen on the screen and heard from me during that half-an-hour's lecture.

The following essays from children ranging in age from 8 to 13 were written without any revision or assistance in any way except that some of

the place names were spelt by the Head Teacher for some of the children, and they show how even children of 8 and 10 can understand the subject presented to them in this way :—

*E.C., aged 8 years.*

Sunlight gives health. The sun is called the healer. It is not the heat which is wanted, it is the light. Many people are cured of disease by sunlight. If running about in the sun you must always wear a hat. Children who are delicate go to school in the open air. They sit at their desks and do their lessons outdoors. If it rains they go into shelters made of wattle. It was found that they were better at the open-air schools.

Many children have rickets and some have consumption of the bones. Some children have ulcers on their bodies. They are then sent to a hospital. There they are exposed to the sun. The feet are uncovered for five minutes the first day, the next day they have ten minutes and the legs have five. The next day the feet have fifteen minutes, the legs ten and the thighs have five. These hospitals were often near the sea. Children were washed in the sea. If they were too weak to walk to the sea they were carried. After this the nurse rubs them down. This is done in the sunlight. So children who might have been cripples grow straight and are strong.

Delicate children go to open-air schools. The children grow stronger in the sunlight.

*J.G., aged 9 years.*

The sunlight is very necessary to health. When you go out in the sunlight always wear a hat. Many children and grown-up people have been cured of diseases by the sunlight.

Animals get rickets as well as children. Pigs get rickets. Some pigs are cured by sunlight, but some are cured on cod liver oil. The out-door hospitals were first made in Switzerland. Then we got to hear about it in England. The hospitals are in Surrey, Bromley in Kent, and Hayling Island off Hampshire. Children are taken there with consumption of the bones. There are children taken to the same hospitals with rickets. They lie out-of-doors and get brown. The first day the feet are exposed for five minutes, the next day for ten minutes and the legs for five minutes, and so on until the whole body is exposed.

In London there are open-air schools. Children who are delicate have to go to these schools. They are sheltered by sheds from the wind and rain. When it is hot they work in the sunlight. They must be very careful to keep hats on their heads.

Two chickens were born at the same time, one was small and one was big. The small one was brought up in the shade where there was no sunlight. The big one was brought up in the sunlight.

One boy was very ill with ulcers, so ill that he couldn't move. He was cured by the sunlight and now he is a gardener.

*J.D., aged 9 years. Essay on "Sunshine."*

Sunshine is a great healer. Some children are ill and weak, and they have to go to a home where rickets or consumption of the bones can be cured by sunshine. Some of the homes are in Hayling Island, Carshalton in Surrey, and Alton in Hampshire.

Children in London who are delicate have their lessons outdoors under the trees. Children in Switzerland who are delicate, carry their desks on their backs and they have their lessons behind the pine trees, because they keep the wind away. When a little baby came to the home it had rickets so badly that it could not sit up. After it had had the sunlight treatment the baby was able to sit up, quite cured of its rickets.

A little boy came to a home with thirty-four ulcers on his body. He had the sunlight treatment and was cured, leaving marks where the ulcers had been. When he was cured he went ski-ing on the Swiss mountains. Some schools in London have shelters, to keep the children from getting wet. When it pours the teacher pulls down a canvas thing which keeps the rain from coming in at the front.

The feet have five minutes' exposure to the sun. The next day they have ten minutes, the legs have five minutes, then ten minutes, and so on all the way up the body. When the children go out they wear little white hats and some loin cloth. The sunlight is good for delicate children's health and for everybody's.

*E.D., aged 10 years. Essay on "Sunshine."*

Sunlight is a great healer. It heals many sick people. In London and Switzerland they have open-air schools. We were shown a picture where the delicate children were sitting in their desks doing their lessons out-of-doors. They were under cover and side-pieces could be let down when it rained.

The delicate children of the Sunshine Homes go about without anything on but a loin cloth and a white sun hat. Other children carry their desks on their backs, climb up the mountain slopes in Switzerland, find a nice place sheltered by the wind to sit in and do their lessons. When babies and animals have rickets, which is a disease of the bones, they can be cured by sunlight. After they have had the sunlight treatment they are quite well and straight again.

Sometimes children have ulcers all over their body and they can be cured by sunlight. Children who have deformed bones can also be cured by sunlight. The little boys and girls who go about on crutches are quite happy picking flowers to make into garland to hang round their necks at

Hayling Island. Children who need sunlight very badly sometimes sit near a very powerful electric light which would injure one's eyes if one hadn't got them protected. After the children have had the sunlight treatment they are very brown, *except* for the places where the bandages have been to keep the bones straight.

To heal the children who have bent spines and deformed bones we do not want the heat of the sun, we want the rays of the sun. The children who are too ill to go about, sit in bed and do their lessons. When they want to bathe the nurses put them in stretchers and put them in the sea. Others who can stand up and walk, bathe in the sea, and then the nurses rub them down with a towel, put them in hot water and give them a nice hot cup of cocoa.

Children who are very thin and have deformed limbs are cured by this sunlight treatment. When the children are having the sunlight treatment the feet have five minutes' exposure and next day the legs have five minutes and the feet have ten minutes and so on right up to the head. Sunlight is very valuable and God gave it to us.

*N.F., aged 12 years. "Sunlight."*

The sun is the health-giver and healer. Everybody should get as much sun as possible. This heals the body and makes it healthy and strong. Two of the complaints it heals are rickets and consumption of the bones.

In London there are open-air schools where children who are rather delicate go and have lessons. They are out from April to September, in the sun and air.

The morning sun is the sun to be out in. Midday sun does harm, it is too hot. It is the sunlight that heals. In Surrey, Hayling Island and Kent are hospitals where people are cured by sunlight.

In Switzerland there are also hospitals where children from all parts of the world go to be cured. They have lessons as well. If they are in bed, because they cannot walk, their beds are put out on a verandah, where they get the sun. These children only wear hats and loin cloth. The whole body is not exposed at once. First the feet are exposed for five minutes, then the next day legs for five, feet for ten, and so on till the whole body is exposed.

In the winter in Switzerland the children go out in loincloths and hats as in summer, and skate on the ice, and do their lessons. They are sheltered by the fir trees from the cold winds, and the sun that shines on them is warm. Some children have to have crutches for a time, till their legs have healed. They get brown by the sun shining on them.

There was a little boy who had thirty-four ulcers and was cured by sunlight, and is now a strong man.

In the winter in London, they have the Ultra-violet Rays, which is an electric lamp of great power. The children sit round with covers over their eyes, in this way it does them good, though not so much as sunlight.

Animals need as much sunlight as human beings do. Pigs have rickets and are cured by sunlight. Compare two chickens, one kept in the shade, the other in sun. The one kept in the shade is small and weak, the one kept in the sun is big and healthy. Sunlight is good for all.

*E.C., aged 12 years. "The Power of Sunlight."*

Sunlight can do much more than man in the way of healing. The body should never be exposed to the sun all at once, for it will do much harm. It is not the heat of the sun, but the light that cures. The first day the feet should be in the sun for five minutes, and the next day for ten minutes and so on. If the skin does not brown quickly, then the person has a delicate skin, which must be taken care of. The best time for treatment is in the morning and the children should wear hats to protect them.

Some children are not so strong as others and, for these, schools and hospitals are provided. At the schools if the weather is inclined to be wet, a shelter is adjusted, with part of the back open to let in the air and the whole front open to admit the sun. A tarpaulin or covering keeps the delicate scholars dry. Some of these places are in Switzerland, others in Kent, Surrey, and Hampshire. In the hospitals, one side of the rooms can be opened, allowing the patients to be driven into the open air. Children and people with ulcers, diseased backbones, rickets, and consumption of the bones are all cured by this wonderful sunlight treatment. In some places the sun rarely shines warmly enough and so the children have artificial sunlight treatment. The children are provided with masks to keep the light from harming their eyes.

If the children at the hospitals are too weak to bathe themselves they are taken to the water on a stretcher and dipped in. A little boy with his head right in his shoulder and rickets was completely cured in a year, the sun making him as brown as he was pale before. Also a little girl completely crippled with a diseased backbone was turned into an upright happy child. A crying baby, crying because she had rickets and could not sit up, was in a little while sitting up and smiling happily. Two chickens both the same age were kept separate, one in the sun and one in the shade. It was surprising to see that the chicken kept in sun was five times bigger than the one kept in the shade, which proves what sunlight can do.

*P.H., aged 13 years. "Sunlight."*

Doctors and scientists have discovered that sunlight is one of the great healers that we have. It is the light and not the heat that does us the good. Some of the diseases that sunlight cures are rickets, consumption of the bone

and ulcers. Children who are just delicate have open-air schools so that the sun may make them strong. They have these schools five months a year. In London during the winter they have artificial sunlight by means of great arc lamps. This is not quite as good as the sun, but it is their only means of getting well. At Hayling Island off the Hampshire coast they have the home or hospital facing the sea. This is for children who are too ill to run about. Children who are brown all over wear just a loin cloth and a white hat. The way they get brown is :—

1st day, feet 5 minutes.

2nd „ 10 „ legs 5 minutes.

3rd „ 15 „ „ 10 „ thighs 5 minutes.

4th „ 20 „ „ 15 „ „ 10 „ body 5 minutes.

5th „ 25 „ „ 20 „ „ 15 „ „ 10 „

When the body is properly brown all over they can run about if they are not too weak. Some children are so ill that they cannot sit upright, but when they go home again they are as straight and upright as anybody else. In Switzerland the children have the same treatment, only they have their lessons (those who are strong enough) on the mountain side in the snow. Even though they have no clothes except shoes, loin cloth and white hat they are quite warm, because they have the sun's rays falling upon them and pine trees sheltering them from the wind. They carry their desks on their backs to school. Animals also can be cured of rickets by the sun. When two chickens were small one was kept in the shade the other in the sun. The one that was kept in the shade was small and weak, the other was big and healthy looking. Pigs can be cured of rickets. No operation is necessary to be cured if it is taken in time. A girl who was very small and had a hump on her back was perfectly straight when she came home. Sunlight is one of the most perfect and painless cures.

*J.L., aged 13 years. "Sunlight."*

Sunlight is nature's doctor to all human beings and animals. The diseases which it cures are rickets, ulcers, and consumption of the bones. It strengthens every part of the body.

In London are open-air schools for delicate children, where they have all their lessons outdoors from April to September, with just a cover over their heads if it rains and side covers to let down if necessary.

Near Carshalton in Surrey and Hayling Island off Hampshire are hospitals for sunlight treatment.

When the sunlight treatment has just begun only the feet for five minutes should be exposed to the sun for the first day. On the second day the feet for ten minutes and the legs for five minutes, every day exposing another part of the body until the whole body has been exposed. Then only a loin cloth and a little white hat are worn.

The people who are too ill to move are carried down to the shore and are bathed in the sea, then taken out, rubbed and dried. There are screens of basket, around to shelter them from the wind, called wattles.

All of the children are taken to the sea to be bathed, because sunlight and salt water are both good for the body.

When the children have been bathed, they put their feet in warm water and have something hot to drink.

Even animals need sunlight to make them strong and fat.

In winter when the sun's light is poor, artificial sunlight can be made by an arc lamp. It is very powerful and all who sit around it have a shade over their eyes, because the light is so strong it would ruin the eyes. Of course it is not as good as the *real* sunlight, but is better than none.

Sunlight was first practised in Switzerland.

Points to remember, (1) always wear a hat in the sun, (2) it is sun *light* we want, not heat. Sunlight is the world's healer.

*N.H., aged 13 years. "Sunlight."*

Sunlight is a healer. It heals all kinds of diseases such as consumption of the bones and rickets. These diseases are cured in open-air schools or hospitals.

Some of these schools are in London where rather delicate children go, but bad cases are really cured in Surrey, near Carshalton, or on Hayling Island, off Hampshire. Children go to these schools unable to stand or move and in time they are cured. It is not the heat of the sun that heals them, but the light of the sun. This treatment must be done gradually. The first day the feet are exposed to the sun for 5 minutes, the second day the feet for 10 minutes and the legs for 5 minutes, the third day expose the feet for 15 minutes, the legs for 10 minutes, the thighs for 5 minutes and so on until all the body has been exposed to the sun. When this has been done they wear hardly anything but a loin cloth and a light hat on their heads. Some of these schools are near the sea and the children who cannot walk are carried down to the sea on a stretcher and dipped into the sea, because the salt water does them good. When it is very cold and they have been in the sea the nurses rub them down and then they put their feet in hot water and they have something hot to drink.

In the winter they cannot get enough sunlight so they have artificial sunlight. This is done by using a very strong power of electric light. When they are having this treatment they have to cover up their eyes, because the light is so strong.

These hospitals were started in Switzerland. When the snow is on the ground they are not cold because they are generally sheltered by trees or

mountains. They go about on the snow with their desks on their backs to find a warm and sheltered place for their lessons.

The sun not only cures human beings, but it also cures animals. Sometimes dogs and pigs have rickets very badly, but the sun cures them. The sun makes a great difference to chickens. If one is kept in the shade it hardly grows at all. But if another one is kept in the sun it grows ever so quickly. The sun and fresh air make a great deal of difference to all.

*M.C., aged 13 years. "Sunlight."*

Sunlight has been found to be the best healer for diseases such as consumption of the bones and rickets. In London there are open-air schools for delicate children, where there are shelters from the wind and rain.

In Surrey, near Carshalton, and in the Island of Hayling, off Hampshire, there are proper sanatoria for the sunlight treatment. Many children have been cured by this treatment. One little baby had rickets so badly that it could not sit up and it was given sunlight treatment and it was perfectly cured. Another boy had thirty-four ulcers and consumption of the bones and the sunlight treatment was given to him and he was made quite well and strong again.

In Switzerland the children, dressed in loin cloths and hats, carry their seats on their backs and sit down where they find a nice sunny spot. There they are sheltered by the pine trees, and it was from these people that we learnt about it.

When exposing the body to the sun the first day the feet should have five minutes. On the second day the feet should have ten minutes and the legs five minutes. The next day the feet should have fifteen minutes, the legs ten minutes, and the thighs five minutes. In this way the whole body should be exposed. Never expose the body in the mid-day sun, but in the early morning sun, as it is not the heat of the sun but the light that is needed. A baby should not have more than one hour and a grown-up no more than four hours. If salt water is handy it is a good thing to take the sunlight and salt baths.

Always remember that when exposing the body to the sun a hat and a loin cloth should be worn, as the head should never be exposed to the sun.

If there is not much sun in a country an arc light can be used, but glasses like motor goggles should be worn to protect the eyes from the strong light.

Never sit in a room with the sun coming through the window and think it is doing you any good as it is not.

Animals can also be cured by the sunlight treatment.



Playground area is equal to 5,650 sq. yards, the Boys', Girls' and Infants' areas being separately fenced. The playing ground is not so square in shape as desirable owing to site, but the space allowed per scholar 57 sq. ft. is much more than that required by the Board Regulations, viz. : 30 sq. ft. for each older child and 16 sq. ft. for each younger child.

Aspect has been studied that the whole of the five Infants' Classrooms face south-east, as do also six classrooms of the older boys and girls, looking south-east across the open central space. There are four boys' classrooms on one side facing west, and four girls' classrooms on the other side facing east.

In all the classrooms there are windows on both opposite walls, so that where the main aspect is west, there is supplementary lighting from the east, and so on. In very hot days the south-facing windows can be shaded and receive cross ventilation from the north.

The School includes Head Master and Mistress Rooms, Teachers' Retiring Room and School Medical Officers' Room, all with proper lavatory conveniences near by.

Heating will be by low pressure gravity hot water system, the heating boiler chamber being situated under one of the cloak rooms and convenient of access from outside for caretaker ; radiators will be placed in all rooms to maintain an even temperature of 60° F. in classrooms and 56° F. in Woodwork and Housewifery rooms.

Lighting will be by electric light, but gas will be laid on to Housewifery room.

*Construction.*—It is proposed that the walls should be built of brickwork, with red brick facings and artificial stone dressings on the elevations facing the road. The main roofs to be covered with slates, and the corridors around the quadrangle will be roofed with concrete covered with asphaltic sheeting,

The floors will be partly wood blocked and partly of flooring boards on joistings, the surface of ground will first be covered with concrete over site to comply with Bye-laws ;—

The corridors will be paved with stone slabs.

	£
The estimated cost for building, including a house for Caretaker, fencing, drainage, and the paving of playground area is	22,648*
Value, site and roadworks	1,325
Legal expenses	200
	<hr/>
	£24,173

= £27.27 per head.

Estimated cost for furnishing—£1,500.

\* Actual Tender £22,167 10s. 0d.

*Note.*—Future extensions could inexpensively be made for 80 more scholars by utilising the Woodwork Room as classrooms and building other accommodation for this section.

Dr. R. H. Vercoe, the Medical Officer to the Borough of Chelmsford, suggested to the Council the advisability of having Vita Glass fixed in some of the classroom windows and they have agreed to the windows of classrooms facing south being glazed with this glass, which has the special properties of admitting the health-giving ultra violet rays. Ordinary glass does not permit the passage of these rays, so that however much sunlight may pour through such glass into our rooms and factories, it is robbed of all the vital rays.

*Heating Apparatus.*—In considering the heating installation, the author reported to the Education Committee upon the merits of using oil fuel for the boilers instead of coke, but the majority of the members were in favour of continuing the coke for fuel at present, especially as the Gas Works belong to the Council and coke is usually cheap in Chelmsford, and electricity power for running the necessary motor is expensive.

The method of heating boilers by oil may be of interest :—A special nozzle is fitted to the front of usual type of boilers and a small motor installed which operates an air blast. This current of air operates a rotary oil atomiser, which converts the liquid fuel into an oil mist. The oil mist is intermingled with the correct proportion of air and passes forward into the furnace of the boiler. Perfect smokeless combustion is obtained although the consumption of oil may be varied from a quarter of a gallon to four gallons per hour, and admits of extreme flexibility. An automatic valve, by means of which the oil feed is regulated according to the temperature of the outgoing water, is fitted to the oil supply pipe. It is possible to meet the variations in the demands on the plant without the necessity of an attendant.

After the boiler has been started in the morning, the plant needs no attention until it is turned off.

The Boiler House is clean, no coal or coke, dust or dirt, no firing tools and no ash bins, and there is no noise except with slight hum of the electric fan.

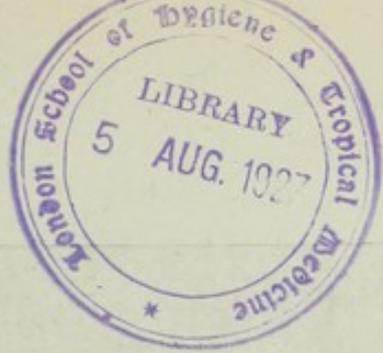
In towns where electricity is served at a cheap rate per unit for the power required to run a small motor, oil fuel adopted for heating installations to Public Buildings is certainly worth consideration as a labour saving and clean method.

In connection also with heating a suggestion for transmitting heat to the floors of classrooms by means of pipes in ducts under solid floors was considered, the author believes this method has been adopted in some schools

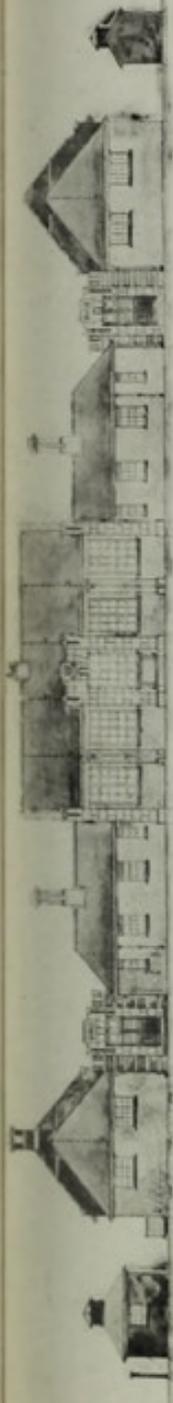
in the North, but as the cost of construction is large and it is doubtful whether the final results warrant the extra cost of making the series of ducts which have also to be lined with non-conducting material, usually cork.

The author, in presenting these descriptive notes, wishes to pay tribute and thanks to J. Stuart, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., the County Architect of Essex, who gave freely of his experience, and allowed inspection of recent schools erected by him in the County.

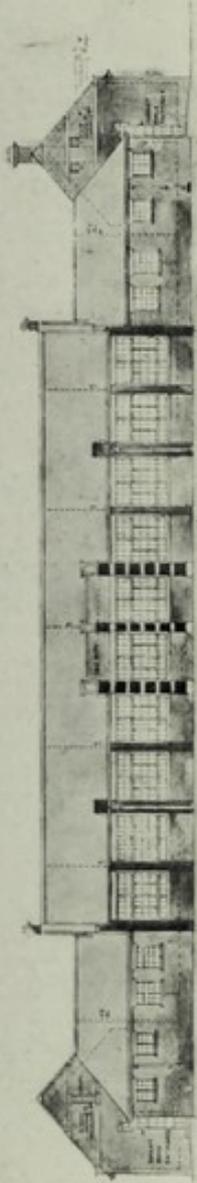
The author also wishes to place on record the good services and assistance rendered by Mr. F. W. Brucker, Architectural Assistant, and to the other members of his staff who have been engaged upon the plans, details and quantities for the New School, tenders for which are now being invited.



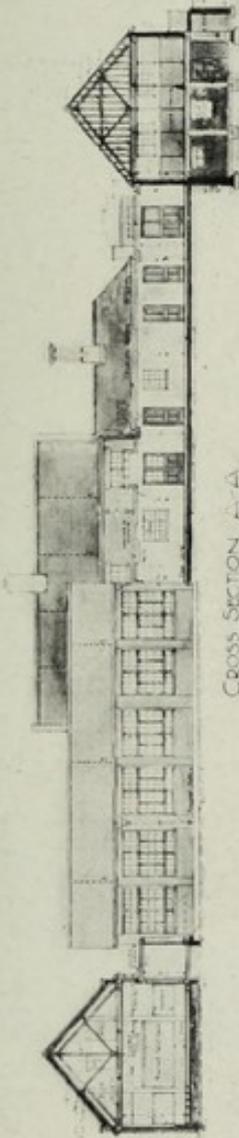
*Shaw & Moxon*  
ARCHITECTS



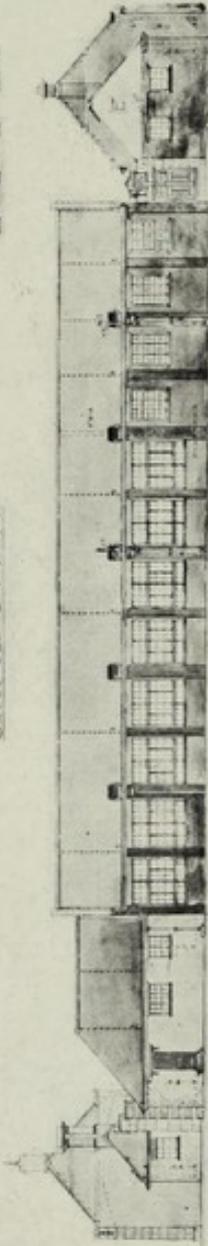
ELEVATION TO KING'S ROAD



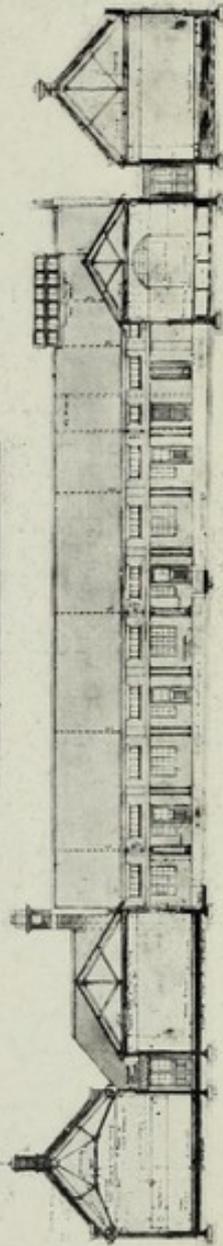
S.E. ELEVATION OF INFANTS BLOCK



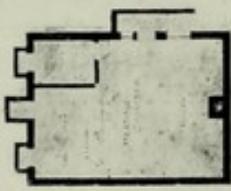
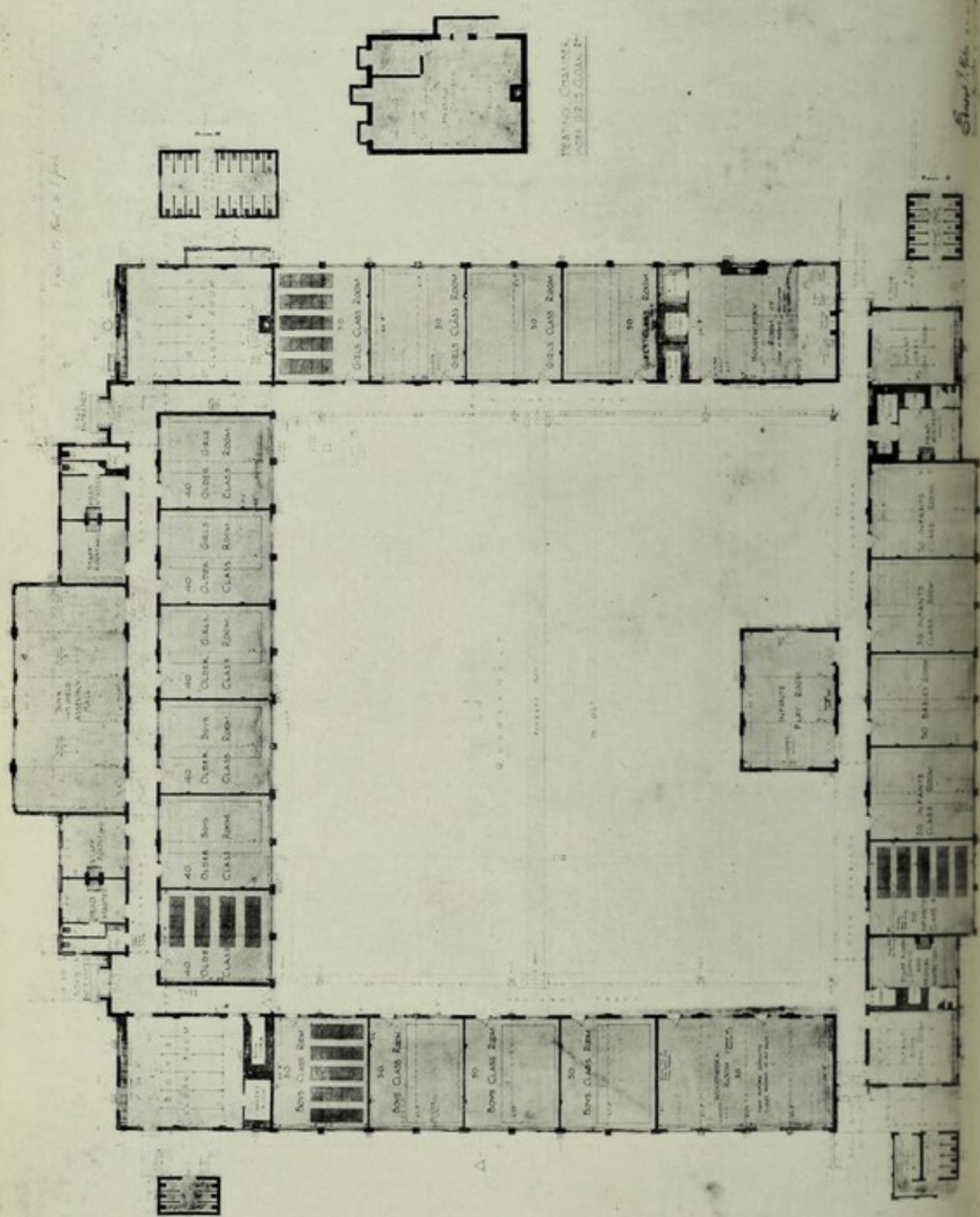
CROSS SECTION A-A



S.W. ELEVATION BOYS BLOCKS



CROSS SECTION B-B



PLANNING CLASSROOMS  
AND GIRLS CLASS ROOM

*Edward T. Fox*

*Room 15 Row 30 1/2 ft*

TABLE I.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED 1ST JANUARY, 1926 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1926.

## A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections :—

Entrants .. .. .	333
Intermediates .. .. .	299
Leavers .. .. .	185
Total .. .. .	817

Number of other Routine Inspections .. .. .

## B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections .. (see note d).	{	582 at Clinics and School
		87 at Eye Clinic
		36 for Employment Certificates
		206 for Gas Administration
Number of Re-Inspections .. (see note d).		4170 at Clinic M. Ailments
Total .. .. .		5081

(d) If a child who has been specially inspected for one defect is subsequently specially inspected for another defect, such subsequent inspection should be recorded as a Special Inspection and not as a Re-Inspection.

(e) The first inspection in every case will be entered as a Routine or Special as the case may be. Every subsequent inspection of the same defect will be entered as a Re-Inspection.

TABLE II.  
A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION  
IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

Defect or Disease.  (1)				Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
				No. referred for Treatment. (2)	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment. (3)	No. referred for Treatment. (4)	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment. (5)
	Malnutrition .. .. .	12	81	1	—		
	Uncleanliness .. .. . (See Table IV., Group V.)	3	—	2	—		
Skin	Ringworm :						
	Scalp .. .. .	—	—	5	—		
	Body .. .. .	—	—	11	—		
	Scabies .. .. .	—	—	7	—		
	Impetigo .. .. .	—	—	54	—		
	Other Diseases (non-Tuberculous) ..	5	—	58	—		
Eye	Blepharitis .. .. .	1	—	4	—		
	Conjunctivitis .. .. .	—	—	9	—		
	Keratitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—		
	Corneal Opacities .. .. .	—	—	—	—		
	Defective Vision (excluding squint)	44	41	40	—		
	Squint .. .. .	8	—	6	—		
	Other conditions .. .. .	—	—	3	—		
Ear	Defective Hearing .. .. .	4	—	4	—		
	Otitis Media .. .. .	3	—	17	—		
	Other Ear Diseases .. .. .	—	—	—	—		
Nose and Throat.	Enlarged Tonsils only .. .. .	1	66	—	—		
	Adenoids only .. .. .	—	—	4	—		
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ..	2	1	—	—		
	Other conditions .. .. .	1	—	84	—		
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tuberculous)	—	8	47	—		
	Defective Speech .. .. .	2	—	—	—		
	Teeth—Dental Diseases .. .. . (See Table IV., Group IV.)	305	—	46	—		
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :						
	Organic .. .. .	—	9	5	—		
	Functional .. .. .	—	8	—	—		
	Anæmia .. .. .	8	—	2	—		
Lungs	Bronchitis .. .. .	2	—	7	—		
	Other non-Tuberculous Diseases ..	3	23	30	—		
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :						
	Definite .. .. .	—	—	—	—		
	Suspected .. .. .	—	—	1	—		
	Non-Pulmonary :						
	Glands .. .. .	—	—	1	—		
	Spine .. .. .	—	—	—	—		
	Hip .. .. .	—	—	—	—		
	Other Bones and Joints .. .. .	1	—	—	—		
	Skin .. .. .	—	—	—	—		
	Other Forms .. .. .	—	—	1	—		
Nervous System	Epilepsy .. .. .	—	—	—	—		
	Chorea .. .. .	1	—	3	—		
	Other Conditions .. .. .	5	32	9	—		
Deformities	Rickets .. .. .	1	5	—	—		
	Spinal Curvature .. .. .	—	—	—	—		
	Other Forms .. .. .	2	—	—	—		
	Other Defects and Diseases .. .. .	17	45	429	—		

TABLE II.—*continued.*

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

GROUP.  (1)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.  (4)
	Inspected.  (2)	Found to require Treatment.  (3)	
CODE GROUPS :—			
Entrants .. .. .	333	75	22.5
Intermediates .. .. .	299	81	27.2
Leavers .. .. .	185	45	24.3
Total (Code Groups) .. .. .	817	201	24.6
Other Routine Inspections .. .. .	—	—	—

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA IN 1926.

				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind including partially blind)	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind.. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools.. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—
		At other Institutions .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution.. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind.. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools.. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—
		At other Institutions .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution.. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	2
		Attending Public Elementary Schools.. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—
		At other Institutions .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution.. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—
	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools.. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—
		At other Institutions .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution.. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—

TABLE III—continued.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Mentally Defective.	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children .. .. Attending Public Elementary Schools.. At other Institutions .. .. At no School or Institution..	— 5 — —	— 4 — —	— 9 — —
	Notified to the E.C.C. during the year.	Feeble-minded .. .. Imbeciles .. .. Idiots .. ..	— — —	— 1 —	— 1 —
Epileptics.	Suffering from severe epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics .. .. In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools .. .. Attending Public Elementary Schools.. At no School or Institution..	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —
	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools.. At no School or Institution ..	2 —	1 —	3 —
Physically Defective.	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board.. .. At other Institutions .. .. At no School or Institution..	1 — —	1 — —	2 — —
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board.. .. At Certified Residential Open Air Schools At Certified Day Open Air Schools .. At Public Elementary Schools .. At other Institutions .. .. At no School or Institution..	— — — — — —	— — — 1 — —	— — — 1 — —
	Delicate children (e.g., pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, &c.)	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools At Certified Day Open Air Schools .. At Public Elementary Schools .. At other Institutions .. .. At no School or Institution..	— — 30 — —	— — 9 — —	— — 39 — —
	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board.. .. At Public Elementary Schools .. At other Institutions .. .. At no School or Institution ..	— 2 — —	— 2 — —	— 4 — —
	Crippled children (other than those with active tuberculous disease) e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools .. At Certified Residential Cripple Schools At Certified Day Cripple Schools .. At Public Elementary Schools .. At other Institutions .. .. At no School or Institution ..	— — — 5 — —	— — — 6 — —	— — — 11 — —

TABLE IV.

## RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING 1926.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.).

Disease or Defect.  (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm-Scalp .. .. .	5	—	5
Ringworm-Body .. .. .	11	—	11
Scabies .. .. .	7	—	7
Impetigo .. .. .	54	—	54
Other skin disease .. .. .	58	—	58
<i>Minor Eye Defects</i> .. .. . (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.).	16	—	16
<i>Minor Ear Defects</i> .. .. .	21	—	21
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. . (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, &c.)	717	—	717
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>889</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>889</b>

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)

Defect or Disease.  (1)	No. of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (3)	Otherwise. (4)	Total. (5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report). .. .. .	85	2	—	87
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>85</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>87</b>

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. .. .	70
(b) Otherwise .. .. .	2

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. .. .	70
(b) Otherwise .. .. .	2

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

## GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Number of Defects				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme—in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3	1	4	3	7

## GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were :—	(3) Attendances made by children for treatment .. .. . 719
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :	(4) Fillings :—
Infants .. .. . 46	Permanent teeth 151
Uppers .. .. . 799	Temporary teeth 29
Total .. .. . 845	Total .. 180
(b) Found to require treatment .. 493	(5) Extractions :—
(c) Actually treated .. .. . 271	Permanent teeth 210
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination ( <i>see note e</i> ).. .. . —	Temporary teeth 383
	Total .. 593
(2) Half-days devoted to :—	(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions.. .. . 206
Inspection .. 7	(7) Other operations :—
Treatment .. 83	Permanent teeth 175
Total .. 90	Temporary teeth 210
	Total .. 385

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

## GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurse .. .. .	8
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses .. .. .	8401
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean.. .. .	89
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority .. .. .	2
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .. .. .	None
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws .. .. .	None

TABLE IV

Summary of the results of the experiments on the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of reaction.

The following table shows the results of the experiments on the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of reaction.

The rate of reaction was measured by the amount of gas evolved in a given time.

The results are given in the following table.

The rate of reaction increases with the concentration of the solution.

The rate of reaction is directly proportional to the concentration of the solution.

The rate of reaction is directly proportional to the square of the concentration of the solution.

The rate of reaction is directly proportional to the cube of the concentration of the solution.

The rate of reaction is directly proportional to the fourth power of the concentration of the solution.

