

[Report 1930] / Medical Officer of Health, Chelmsford Borough.

Contributors

Chelmsford (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1930

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/rjbxn46c>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

TC 4411 (1) CHELMSFORD
BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD.



act 28/7/3
H.M.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
1930,
INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND THE
VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

CHELMSFORD:

Printed by John Dutton, 8, Tindal Street, and 91, High Street.

BOROUGH OF

BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
1930,
INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND THE
VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

CHELMSFORD:

Printed by John Dutton, 8, Tindal Street, and 91, High Street.

BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD.



ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1930.

REPORTS OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND
VETERINARY INSPECTOR

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
Abnormal Maternity Cases	17	Fish Frying	22, 51
Acts of Parliament	11	Food—Inspection of	31
Adulteration of Food	32	„ —Chemical and Bacteriological	
Alterations and Extensions	21	Examination of	32
Ambulances	15	„ —Condemned	54
Analyses of Water	20	General Provisions of Health Services	10
Animals	50, 56	Goat Flesh	54
Animals—Contagious Diseases	55	Health Visitor—Visits	16
Ante-Natal Clinic	16, 18	Home Nursing	10
„ „ —Attendances	17	Homeless Children	15
Area	4	Horse Flesh	54
Attendances at Infant Welfare		Hospitals	12, 13, 14
Centres	15	House Refuse Collection	21
Bacteriological Examinations	10, 32	„ „ Disposal	23
Births	4, 6, 7	Houses—Closure of	29, 43
Birth Rate	4, 7, 9	„ —Demolition of	29, 43
„ —Comparative Table	9	„ Erected	28
Boars	54	„ —Fitness of	31
Butchers' Shops	47, 48	„ —Inspection of	28, 41, 42
Bye-Laws	11	„ —Owned by Local Authority	29
Caravans	22	„ —Supply of	30
Chelmsford & Essex Hospital	12, 14	„ —Types of	30
Chelmsford Joint Isolation Hospital		Housing	4, 28
Board	12	„ —Bye-laws	31
Chelmsford Joint Isolation Hospital		„ —Conditions	30
Board—Annual Report	36, 37	Illegitimate Infants	15
Chelmsford Public Assistance Insti-		Infant Deaths	5, 8
tution	14	„ Welfare Centres	15, 18
Chemical Examination of Food	32	Infectious Diseases	33, 38, 39
Clinics	18	Infirmaries	12, 14
Closet Accommodation	21, 42	Isolation Hospital	12
Closing Orders	29, 43	Inspection of Food	31
Committee—Sanitary	1	Institutional Provision	15
Common Lodging Houses	24, 47	Laboratory Facilities	10
Contagious Diseases of Animals	55	Local Acts	11
Cowsheds	48, 53	„ Bye-laws	11
Cairies	48	Market	50, 54
Deaths	4, 6, 7	Maternal Mortality	4, 15
„ —Maternal	4	Maternity Cases	17
„ —Infant	5, 8	„ Homes	10, 16, 17
„ Causes of	7, 8	„ and Child Welfare	15
„ at various Ages	7	Measles	37
Death Rates	4, 7, 9	Meat	32, 54
„ „ —Comparative Table	9	Mental Defectives	15
Demolition of Houses	29	Mice	52
Dental Clinic	17, 18	Midwives	10
Diphtheria	33, 38, 39	Milk for Mothers and Infants	17
Disinfection	52	„ Producers	49
Drainage	21, 42	„ Retailers	49
Dwelling Houses—see under Housing		„ Samples	31
Employment	5	„ Shops	48
Environmental Conditions	5	„ (Special Designations) Order..	50
Erysipelas	38, 39	„ Supply	31
Expectant Mothers	16	Minor Ailments Clinic	18
Extensions	21	Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases	37
Eye Clinic	18	Nourishment	17
Factories	22, 42, 51	Nursing in the Home	10
Families—Number of	4		

	Page.
Occupations	5
Offensive Trades	22, 51
Our-relief	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	38, 39, 40
Orthopaedic Treatment	17
Overcrowding	31
Paratyphoid	35, 38, 39
Paving of Yards	47
Petroleum Acts	52
Poliomyelitis	38, 39
Poor Law	6
Population	4, 6
Pneumonia	38, 39
Public Assistance Institution	14
Public Health Officers	2
Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws	22
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	38, 39
Rag Flock Acts	26
Rateable Value	4
Rats and Mice	52
Refuse Collection	21
„ Disposal	23
„ Receptacles	41, 43
Rivers and Streams	5, 21
Sandford Mill	19
Sanitary Circumstances	19
Sanitary Committee	1
Sanitary Inspector's Report	41
Sanitary Work—Summary	41
Scarlet Fever	33, 34, 35, 38, 39
Scavenging	21
School Clinic	18

	Page.
Schools—Closure	26
„ —Prevention of Spread of Infectious Diseases	26
„ —Sanitary Condition	25, 27, 52
„ —Water Supply	25, 27
Septicaemia	37
Sewerage	21
Slaughterhouses	47, 54
Smallpox	33, 38, 39
„ Hospital	14
Smoke Abatement	21
Social Conditions	4, 5
Staff	2, 13, 14
Statistics	4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 38, 39, 40
Supervision of Food	31
Treatment Centres	18
Tuberculosis	38, 40
„ Dispensary	18
Typhoid	35, 38, 39
Unemployment	6
Unhealthy Areas	31
Unmarried Mothers	15
Vaccination	37
Veneral Diseases Clinic	18
Veterinary Inspector's Report	53
Vital Statistics	4
Water	19, 20, 21, 42, 47
Welfare Centres	15, 18
Workshops	22, 51
Yards—Paving of	47

Borough of Chelmsford.

SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1930.

The Mayor (Alderman J. O. THOMPSON, O.B.E., J.P.,) *Chairman.*

Alderman W. A. LEECH (*Deputy Chairman*).

Alderman H. CLARK.

„ W. COWELL.

„ J. G. DIXON.

„ J. GOWERS.

„ F. LUCKIN SMITH.

„ F. SPALDING, J.P.

Councillor A. W. ANDREWS.

„ E. C. ASHTON.

„ S. L. BOLINGBROKE.

„ E. G. BROWN.

„ A. G. CARTER.

„ M. B. CLARKE.

„ H. T. COWELL.

„ N. H. DAY.

„ E. DYER.

Councillor W. J. DYKE.

„ F. EVE.

„ C. E. GOSLING.

„ A. R. P. HICKLEY.

„ J. C. PAWSON.

„ T. ROBERTS.

„ F. G. SMITH.

„ F. SMYTH-TYRRELL.

„ H. WRIGHT, M.B.E.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

RICHARD H. VERCOE, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Died 22nd March, 1930).

JOHN F. MACDONALD, M.D., D.P.H. (Acting Medical Officer.)

J. R. TIBBLES, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (From 1st September, 1930).

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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

HEALTH VISITOR.

MISS A. G. GUMBLETON, S.R.N. (Resigned 31st May, 1930).

MISS M. MUNNS (Temporary Health Visitor from 1st June, 1930 to October, 1930).

MISS D. A. JAPP, S.R.N., C.M.B., C.S.M. & M.G. (From 27th October, 1930).

SCHOOL NURSE.

MISS E. M. LEVETT.

CLERKS.

F. ERIC YOUNG, Chief Clerk.

S. V. EDWARDS.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

MAJOR W. S. MULVEY, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.V.S.

DENTAL SURGEON.

F. V. MAGUIRE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

89, DUKE STREET,

CHELMSFORD.

June, 1931.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my First Annual Report on the sanitary conditions and public health of Chelmsford.

Although the Minister of Health has not this year, as was anticipated, required Medical Officers to submit a full survey of public services, I have set out as far as possible, having regard to my short time in the Borough, a description of the means employed in guarding the people's health, with the exception of certain items for which the County Council is responsible.

I cannot help but comment on the loss which you sustained through the unfortunate death of your late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. R. H. Vercoe. His interest in, and the efficiency of, his work are evident in the records of the Public Health Department.

You have recorded your thanks to the medical practitioners who carried on the duties during the vacant period.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. R. TIBBLES,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

AREA IN ACRES	3,112.
POPULATION	{ Census 1921, 20,761. Estimated 1930, 25,760.*
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1921),.. ..	4,621.
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES END OF 1930 (according to Rate Books)	6,931.
NUMBER OF FAMILIES OR SEPAR- ATE OCCUPIERS (Census 1921)	4,821.
RATEABLE VALUE	£224,367.
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE ..	£880.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

		Total.	Male.	Female.	
Live Births	{ Legitimate ..	417	216	201	Birth Rate 16.7
	{ Illegitimate ..	14	10	4	
		431	226	205	

Still Births :—Total 18. Male 10, Female 8.

Rate per 1,000 total births .. 41.7.

DEATHS.

Total 250. Male 146, Female 104. Death Rate 9.7.

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions 18.1 per cent.

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

From Sepsis	3
From other causes	0

*The year 1931, being a Census Year, the Registrar General has issued no estimated population for mid-year 1930. The above figure is based on the Registrar General's estimated figure for mid-year 1929. To this is added the net number of new houses from mid-year 1929 to mid-year 1930 (i.e., houses erected and occupied, less houses demolished) multiplied by 4.5 (the average occupants of a house).

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

Legitimate 42 per 1,000 births. Illegitimate 0. Total 42 per 1,000 births.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	2

Social Conditions.

The Borough of Chelmsford is situated in the watershed of the rivers Can and Chelmer, both of which flow through the town. Although these are not swiftly flowing streams, there is an adequate fall ; their height above sea level being 80 to 90 feet at this point.

The greater part of the town is placed on gravel, sand, loam and alluvium above a deep stratum of London Clay, sloping gently from a height of 140 to 200 feet above sea level on the outskirts. The permeability of this soil, combined with a moderate rainfall, provides the district with a reasonably dry and healthy atmosphere.

Chelmsford has grown considerably of late and, apart from industrial development, is becoming one of the more distant dwelling places of London business men. The frequent train service carries, in and out between the town and Liverpool Street, 1,200 passengers daily.

The principal industries are those of engineering (various types), wireless telegraphy, transport, timber works, and general commercial and financial occupations.

The following table shows the numbers employed by the chief firms at the beginning of 1930 and the alterations in staff necessitated during the year :—

Firm.	Number employed in January, 1930.	Alteration in 1930.
Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (ball and roller bearings, steel balls and rollers)	3,457	.. 1,001 decrease.
Crompton Parkinson, Ltd. (Electri- cal Engineers and Manufacturers)	1,500	.. 400 decrease.
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.	965	.. 60 increase.
Brown & Son's Timber Works ..	60	.. —
Christy & Norris, Ltd. (General Engineers)	115-120	.. *5-6 decrease.
Christy Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Electrical Engineers.	50 (in Chelmsford)	.. —

*Although the actual number discharged is only 5 or 6, the remainder have been employed "somewhat less than three-quarter time."

Unemployment figures, separately for the Borough, are not available ; but the following, which represent the percentage of unemployment in insured persons, are in respect of the Chelmsford District :—

1930.		1929.		1928.
4.7	..	1.9	..	2.1

Poor Law Out-relief paid in the Borough, was for the years ending :—

March, 1931.		March, 1930.		March, 1929.
£1,421 14s. 11d.	..	£1,351 9s. 7d.	..	£1,326 3s. 6d.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General assigns to the Borough a total of 431 live births during the year (226 male and 205 female children), of which 14 are illegitimate. There were 18 still births. This gives a birth rate of 16.7 per 1,000 population compared with a rate for England and Wales of 16.3 and a rate of 16.2 for 159 smaller towns (of less than 50,000 population). The table on page 7 shows distinct improvement in the past five years ; the local rate has been behind that of the country as a whole and also of towns of similar size.

The figure given as Birth Rate depends upon the accuracy of the population estimate, which inevitably diverges more and more from the exact with the distance from the taking of a census.

Of the three annual figures, Population, Birth Rate, and Number of Births, the last is a firm figure, and the middle one is fairly constant. It is a fact that the Birth Rate of the country tends to decrease, while that of Chelmsford is shewn moving in the opposite direction. The actual number of births is definitely increasing : in fact 1930 shows 100 more than 1925, while the Birth Rate for England and Wales has gone down 2 units.

If we take the rate for England and Wales for 1930 as 16.3 and apply it to the actual number of births in Chelmsford during 1930, *i.e.*, 431, we have evidence of a population for the Borough of 26,440. It appears from this and other sources that the Borough Population has been underestimated.

Deaths allotted number 250 (146 males and 104 females) against 275 the previous year : giving a rate of 9.7 per 1,000 population after 11.5 in 1929. As will be seen from the table on page 7 fluctuations occur from year to year. The Chelmsford figures have followed generally those of the country, though maintaining a favourable level several units on the right side. Compared with 1929 there have been 10 fewer deaths from Acute Infections, and a drop of 13 in the Pneumonia and Bronchitis group. Tuberculosis, Abdominal diseases and Cancer account for much the same numbers as last year : the last cause, however, has been responsible for a considerable increase in two years. Deaths from other causes show no marked variation.

The following table shows the deaths from the principal groups of causes for the past four years :—

Disease Group.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.
Acute Infectious Diseases ..	4	14	4	11
Tuberculosis (all types) ..	16	12	22	15
Cancer ..	37	36	26	25
Diseases of Heart and Arteries	65	64	61	71
(including Rheumatic Fever)				
Respiratory Diseases (not T.B.)	22	35	25	30
Abdominal Diseases (including	8	6	11	11
Kidney Disease)				
Child-birth and associated ..	3	1	4	2
conditions				
Congenital conditions ..	14	16	12	13
Violent deaths ..	12	18	7	8

TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.

Year.	Popu- lation.	Still Births.	Live Births.	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		Deaths under 1 Year.
				Chelms- ford Borough.	England and Wales.	Chelms- ford Borough.	England and Wales.	
1907-14 ..	17,920	—	—	20.7	—	10.1	—	—
1918-24 ..	20,940	—	—	17.7	—	10.3	—	—
1925 ..	21,900	6	331	15.2	18.3	9.2	12.2	9
1926 ..	22,800	6	343	15.4	17.8	10.2	11.6	24
1927 ..	23,450	10	364	15.5	16.7	11.4	12.3	19
1928 ..	23,680	12	372	15.7	16.7	9.5	11.7	18
1929 ..	23,930	17	388	16.2	16.3	11.5	13.4	27
1930 ..	25,760	18	431	16.7	16.3	9.7	11.4	18

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1930.

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.
	18	4	1	10	10	21	57	129	250

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1930.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Enteric Fever	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—
Measles	—	2	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	1
Influenza	—	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	5	13
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	1	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease	22	15	37
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—
Diabetes	4	1	5
Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.	7	6	13
Heart Disease	24	18	42
Arterio-Sclerosis	7	3	10
Bronchitis	6	2	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	8	2	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	1	4
Ulcer of Stomach or Duo-denum	—	—	—
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years of age)	2	—	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	3	6
Puerperal Sepsis	—	3	3
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	6	8	14
Suicide	2	—	2
Other Deaths from Violence	8	2	10
Other Defined Diseases	33	31	64
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	—	—	—
TOTALS	146	104	250

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1930.

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 1 year.
All Causes { Certified ..	9	2	—	—	11	6	1	—	—	18
{ Uncertified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and malformation, Premature Birth	9	1	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	14
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	9	2	—	—	11	6	1	—	—	18

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1930.

(The rates for England and Wales and for Chelmsford Borough have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1930, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1929. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births.	Still Births.	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.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Causes.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales	16.3	0.9	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.55	6.0	60	90.4	6.9	1.7	1.0	
107 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London.	16.6	0.71	11.5	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.50	8.3	64	90.6	6.6	2.3	0.5	
169 Smaller Towns (1921 Ad. Justed Pop. 20,000-50,000).	16.2	0.69	10.5	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.43	4.4	55	91.8	5.9	1.2	1.1	
London	15.7	0.56	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.55	9.9	59	88.3	7.4	4.3	0.9	
Chelmsford M.B.	16.7	0.69	9.7	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.46	4.6	42	93.6	4.4	2.0	0.0	

General Provisions of Health Services.

1. NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General.

No provision is made by the Chelmsford Borough Council. The District Nursing Association maintains a District Nurse in each of the three Wards in the Borough.

(b) Infectious Diseases.

The Authority has no arrangements for the home nursing of these cases.

2. MIDWIVES.

The seven midwives practising in the Borough are as follows, and they all hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board :—

Name.		Address.
Luck, Mrs. M.	..	54a, Hill Road, Springfield.
(District Nurse Midwife)		
Bloomfield, Miss A.	..	"Quetta," Rainsford Lane.
Carter, Mrs. A. M.	..	17, Railway Street.
Chapman, Miss I. K.	..	"Aberfeldy," Lady Lane.
Munns, Miss M.	..	86, New London Road.
Jackson, Miss E. T.	..	29, Braemar Avenue.
Brown, Miss D.	..	38, Park Avenue.

There is one registered private Nursing and Maternity Home at 86, New London Road, managed by Misses Cullen and M. Munns, having one maternity bed.

The Essex County Council is the Authority for the registration of Maternity Homes.

3. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological and bacteriological examinations, and analyses of water, milk, food, &c., are made by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. During the year the following pathological materials have been submitted for examination :—

Specimen.		Number examined.	
Diphtheria	669
Sputum	210
Typhoid	58
Ringworm	18
Miscellaneous	7
Total		962

One specimen was also examined biologically.

**Local Acts, Adoptive Acts and Bye-Laws in force in the Borough of
Chelmsford, which particularly affect Public Health.**

LOCAL ACTS.

- | | | | |
|-------|------------|----|---|
| 1915. | 15th July | .. | Chelmsford Corporation Gas Act, 1915. |
| 1923. | 2nd August | .. | Chelmsford Corporation Water Act, 1923. |

ACTS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------|----|---|
| 1889. | 27th November | .. | Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889. |
| 1890. | 31st December | .. | Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. |
| 1890. | 31st December | .. | Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.
Parts II., III. and V. |
| 1893. | 22nd February | .. | The Private Street Works Act, 1892. |
| 1900. | 28th February | .. | Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1899. |
| 1903. | 25th February | .. | Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
Part III. |
| 1909. | 7th June | .. | Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907,
Parts II., III. and IV. Sections 52 to 67.
Parts V. and VI., and Sections 93 and 95
in Part X. |
| 1930. | 25th June | .. | Public Health Act, 1925. Parts II., III.,
IV. and V. |

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

*Made by the Local Board of Health previous to the incorporation of the
Borough.*

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------|----|---|
| 1852. | 27th February | .. | Bye-Laws in respect to Common Lodging
Houses. |
| 1859. | 22nd January | .. | Bye-Laws for the regulation of Slaughter
Houses. |

Made by the Town Council.

- | | | | |
|-------|----------------|----|---|
| 1909. | 29th December | .. | Water Supply Regulations. |
| 1910. | 26th January | .. | Bye-Laws : Nuisances and other matters. |
| 1910. | 23rd February | .. | Bye-Laws : Market (Emaciated Cattle). |
| 1911. | 27th September | .. | Water Supply. Scale of Charges. |
| 1911. | 25th October | .. | Rules with respect to Allotments. |
| 1912. | 29th May | .. | Bye-Laws : New Buildings (Constructed
with steel or iron framework). |
| 1913. | 26th March | .. | Bye-Laws : New Buildings. |
| 1913. | 30th April | .. | Bye-Laws : Means of Escape in case of Fire
from certain Factories and Workshops. |
| 1914. | 25th February | .. | Regulations : Connections to Sewers. |
| 1925. | 30th December | .. | Bye-Laws : New Streets and Buildings. |

Hospitals.

Name of Hospital	..	Chelmsford & Essex ..	Chelmsford Public Hospital & Dispensary	Chelmsford Public Assistance Institution.
Situation ..	..	London Road	..	Wood Street.
Management ..	..	Voluntary	..	Essex County Council.
Total number of beds	..	70	..	116 and 8 cots.
Allotment of Beds :—		Male.	Female.	Male. Female.
General Medical	..	12	.. 12	.. 5 .. 5
General Surgical	..	18	.. 16	.. 5 .. 5
Children ..	..	8	..	6
Maternity ..	..	No special allotment	..	— .. 8 & 8 cots.
Venereal Diseases	..	ditto	..	0 .. 0
Tuberculosis	..	ditto	..	2 .. 4
Chronic Sick	..	ditto	..	38 .. 38
Mental ..	..	ditto	..	nil.
Mental Deficiency	..	ditto	..	nil.
Orthopædic	..	ditto	..	nil.
Ear, Nose and Throat	..	ditto	..	nil.
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ..	..	ditto	..	nil.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	ditto	..	nil.
Other ..	..	Private 4	..	nil.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

The Isolation Hospital serves both the Borough and the Rural District of Chelmsford. It is under the control of the Chelmsford Joint Isolation Hospital Board, consisting of members from the Borough and Rural District Councils, who meet once per month.

The Board is constituted as follows :—

Borough.	Rural District.
The Mayor (<i>ex-officio</i>),	Major W. Brown (Chairman).
Alderman W. Cowell (Deputy-Chairman).	Mr. F. Benson.
Alderman W. Leech.	Mr. A. D. Brazier.
Councillor S. L. Bolingbroke.	Mr. H. C. Carruthers.
Councillor L. F. Christy.	

Clerk :—Mr. A. Maskell.

Matron :—Miss R. Wright.

The hospital is situated on rising ground, just outside the Borough boundary, off the Baddow Road. The site has an area of 5 acres 3 roods 20 poles, and is enclosed in a corrugated iron fence $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The nearest dwelling house is about 100 yards from the boundary and about twice as far from the nearest ward. The buildings, which with the exception of the Scarlet Fever Wards, are well built brick structures, are arranged as follows :—

Administration Block.

A double-fronted, two-storied house, containing office, Matron's rooms, staff sitting and dining room, kitchen, scullery and pantry; seven nurses' bedrooms, three maids' bedrooms and one bathroom. There is no spare room for sick staff. It will be seen that in the event of one of the staff being sick and an extra nurse engaged there is difficulty in finding accommodation.

No. 1 Block—Diphtheria.

A single-storied building of two wards accommodating respectively four and three beds, with duty room, sluice room, one bathroom and two W.Cs. This block has a large glass-roofed verandah which, unfortunately, faces north-west.

No. 2 Block—Diphtheria.

A two-storied building. The ground floor consists of two wards of six and four beds respectively, two observation rooms each containing one bed; also duty room, sluice room, one bathroom and one W.C.

The first floor has two wards, each of two beds; a covered verandah and one W.C.

No. 3 Block—Scarlet Fever.

A single-storied building of temporary type, constructed of wood and corrugated iron. This was erected as an emergency measure during the war but is still water-proof and in reasonably good condition. It consists of two wards each of 10 beds, and two observation rooms of one bed each. Duty room, sluice room, two bathrooms and three W.Cs. are included.

Thus the total accommodation for patients, on a basis of 144 square feet of floor space per bed, is 45 beds.

The estimated combined population of the Borough and Rural District being 54,360, the Hospital therefore provides one bed per 1,208 persons, which has been adequate during the year under review.

There are also garage, coal shed, laundry, mortuary, and disinfecting room. Disinfection is carried out by super-heated steam.

STAFF.

Indoor.

Administrative	..	The Matron.
Nursing	..	1 Charge Nurse—General and Fever Trained.
		1 Senior Assistant Nurse—Fever Trained.
		2 Assistant Nurses—1 General Trained and 1 Fever Trained.
		2 Junior Assistant Nurses—Fever Trained.
Domestic	..	Cook.
		1 Housemaid.
		2 Ward Maids.

Outdoor.

The porter and his wife live at the gate house. The porter drives the ambulance, carries out disinfection, gardening, stoking, &c. An extra man is engaged when necessary for gardening and odd jobs. The porter's wife carries out the laundry work with one daily help.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSULTATIONS.

The Medical Officer is always pleased to hold consultation with private practitioners who have patients undergoing treatment in the hospital; particularly when complications have occurred or where parents are, for any reason, specially anxious.

Where complications involving major surgical interference have arisen, the services of a London Specialist have been obtained. The fees in these cases have necessarily been high.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is situated in Baker's Lane at Galleywood; it consists of two wards with accommodation for three patients. The wards are constructed of corrugated iron with matchboard interior.

When necessary, staff is recruited from the Isolation Hospital.

There is one farm within 100 yards; no other buildings nearer than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

An old horse-drawn ambulance is kept for Smallpox patients and their fomites.

THE CHELMSFORD AND ESSEX HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

The General Hospital has four private wards of one bed each, at a minimum charge of £5 5s. per week. It has also out-patients, dental, x-ray, massage and electrical departments, and an operating theatre.

The Local Authority, since 1927, has had an arrangement with this hospital for the treatment of abnormal and septic maternity cases, ophthalmia neonatorum and tonsils and adenoids. A retaining fee of £10 10s. per annum has been paid, plus 15s. per week per case, except for tonsil and adenoid cases when the charge is £1 1s. per operation.

From January 1st, 1931, the hospital is introducing a Contributory Scheme; and the following alterations have been propounded to the Local Authority. There will be no retaining fee. A maintenance charge will be made on all cases of 8s. per day, except that "tonsils and adenoids" will be charged £1 1s. per case as before.

CHELMSFORD PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTION.

The Local Authority in 1927 made arrangements with the Guardians for the admission of normal maternity cases, other than paupers, on payment of 30s. per week plus the special fee payable to the Medical Officer of the Institution.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Full inquiry is made by the Medical Officer of Health into each maternal death. The co-operation of the medical practitioner and midwife in attendance is requested and the completed report, which is strictly confidential and contains no names, is forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR—

(a) *Unmarried Mothers.* The only arrangement is that supplied by the Public Assistance Committee. After the lying-in period, however, they may be helped by the Girls' Aid Society who have a hostel in Fairfield Road.

(b) *Illegitimate Infants.* }
(c) *Homeless Children.* } The Public Assistance Institution is available.

(d) *Mental Defectives.* No Institution is maintained by the Authority; defectives being housed where vacancies are obtainable.

AMBULANCES.

(a) *For Infectious Cases.* A motor ambulance is maintained by the Chelmsford Joint Isolation Hospital Board. The old horse-drawn ambulance is used for small-pox cases.

(b) *Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.* The Chelmsford and Essex Hospital has no ambulance of its own, but the British Red Cross Society have two motor ambulances which are always available.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS are held on Tuesday afternoons at 2.30 p.m. in the Friends' Meeting House (North end of the town), and on Thursday afternoons in the Orchard Street Hall (South end of the town). The Medical Officer and Health Visitor attend, together with Voluntary Helpers. Children below school age are seen and their mothers advised according to their needs. Tea and biscuits are provided at one penny per head. Infants' dried foods, cod liver oil and malt, &c., are sold at cost price, a clerk from the Public Health Office being present for that purpose. In a few necessitous cases food has been allowed free of charge, after careful investigation.

ATTENDANCES DURING THE YEAR.

	Friends' Meeting House.	Orchard Street Hall.	Total.
Children under 1 year of age ..	787 ..	618 ..	1,405
Children between 1 and 5 years ..	346 ..	215 ..	561
Average per session ..	..	..	41
Number who attended for the first time during the year :—			
Children under 1 year of age ..	..	..	210
Children between 1 and 5 years ..	..	..	192

The 210 "new babies" represents 43.12 per cent. of the total births notified during the year.

Health Visitors have made the following home visits during the year :—

	First Visits.	Total visits.
To children under one year of age	.. 369 ..	1,798
To children between 1 and 5 years	.. — ..	593

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

This clinic has hitherto been held, on the first Monday in each month, in the Out-patient Department of the General Hospital. It has been considered that once a month is too infrequent for this type of work, and that the room itself and its location are not entirely suitable. It is proposed, therefore, to hold this clinic every Monday at 3 p.m. at the Public Health Office.

Expectant mothers are advised as to their mode of life during pregnancy and afterwards, and are kept under supervision ; any abnormal situation or condition being reported to the doctor or midwife who will conduct the confinement. Defective teeth are treated by the School Dental Surgeon by arrangement.

Four Maternity Outfits are kept at the Public Health Office and are provided to women who have not sufficient clothing &c., to carry them through their confinement ; a charge of sixpence being made.

There is no Municipal Maternity Home, but women who have not suitable home accommodation for their confinement can be taken into the Public Assistance Hospital. There is a modern maternity ward of 8 beds with a qualified nursing staff and the non-resident Medical Officer of the Institution is available if necessary.

A charge of 30s. per week is imposed, with 12s. 6d. Medical Officer's fee. These fees are paid by the Council in the case of persons sent in through the Ante-Natal Clinic ; this money being recoverable when possible. This arrangement, far superior as it is to a confinement in unsuitable surroundings, is not sufficiently utilised. There appear to be several reasons for this :—

- (1) It is not widely known that any such arrangement exists.
- (2) The stigma of the " Poor Law."
- (3) Reluctance of women to leave their home ; the feeling that " something will go wrong " if they do.
- (4) The knowledge that they will be attended by the hospital staff and not by the midwife and doctor of their choice.

The advantages of the arrangement are rarely considered ; they may be summed up thus :—

- (1) Cleanliness of patient and surroundings.
- (2) Continuous professional nursing throughout.

- (3) Absence of children, other relations and household concerns.
- (4) Accessibility of doctor, instruments, dressings, sanitary arrangements and light.
- (5) Absolute rest while this is indicated.
- (6) Regular and suitable food and the salutary moral effect of hospital routine.
- (7) Cost is probably no more than for a home confinement, especially when a doctor is called in; and, as observed above, fees for women sent through the Ante-Natal Clinic are paid by the Council and recovered only to the extent which the patient can afford, State Maternity Benefit not being reckoned in the assessment of income.

Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinic during the Year.

Total attendances during the year	..	..	106
Average per session	..	..	9.6
Total number of expectant mothers who attended	..		31
Percentage of total notified births represented	..		6.4

DENTAL CLINIC.

The dental clinic for expectant and nursing mothers is held monthly by the School Dental Surgeon; but urgent cases can be treated without delay. Appointment with the dentist will be made on attendance at the Ante-Natal Clinic, as the Medical Officer considers necessary.

Most women are nervous about dental treatment during pregnancy; but the fear has no foundation as gas is taken excellently right up to term, without injury or risk to mother or child.

ABNORMAL MATERNITY.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases are admitted to the General Hospital. Any requiring advice or treatment not available there, are sent to the special London Hospitals, or a specialist is brought to see them. Fees are recoverable by the Council when possible.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Children suffering from crippling defects are sent to the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital for advice and treatment. They may be admitted to the hospital for treatment, supplied with the necessary instruments, or returned home for treatment.

The Health Visitor is a qualified Masseuse, &c.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

Fresh Grade A Milk is provided to expectant or nursing mothers whose income is below a scale approved by the Council.

Dried Milks, Cod Liver Oil and other foods are available at cost price at the Infant Welfare Clinics, when advised by the Medical Officer or other medical practitioner.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Accommodation.	Purpose.	Sessions.	By whom provided.
Minor Ailments Clinic.	Public Health Offices, 89, Duke Street.	Consultation and Treatment for Elementary School Children.	Daily, 9 to 10 a.m.	Local Authority.
Eye Clinic.	Public Health Offices, 89, Duke Street.	Consultation and Treatment for Elementary School Children.	When necessary and by appointment.	Local Authority.
Dental Clinic.	Trinity Road Council School.	(a) { Treatment for Elementary School Children. (b) { Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers ; and for Infants.	*2 sessions per week on Thursdays. 1 session per month.	Local Authority.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	(1) Friends' Meeting House, Duke Street. (2) Orchard Street Hall, Orchard Street.	Consultation. Consultation.	Tuesdays, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Thursdays, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.	Local Authority. Local Authority.
† Anti-Natal Clinic.	General Hospital, London Road.	Consultation.	First Wednesday each month, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.	Local Authority.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	General Hospital, London Road.	Consultation and Treatment.	Fridays.	Essex County Council.
Venereal Disease Centre.	General Hospital, London Road.	Consultation and Treatment.	Fridays.	Essex County Council.

*There are now four sessions per week on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

†This Clinic is now held at the Public Health Offices from 2 to 4 p.m. every Monday.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.

The recently constructed Borough Waterworks at Sandford Mill were officially declared open on the 16th July, 1930. These works have actually been in operation since March, 1929. They comprise a system for the purification of water, drawn from the River Chelmer at a point nearly two miles below the town, by means of sulphate of alumina and lime water, and the diffusion of carbon dioxide.

The river water passes to a storage reservoir of 3,060,000 gallons capacity : thence to the treatment tanks (1,000,000 gallons capacity) where there is at least 48 hours contact with the chemicals ; and from there to covered, sterile water tanks (500,000 gallons).

This sterile water, as an additional precaution, is pumped through pressure filters and chlorinated in the rising main to the reservoir at Longstomps.

The works are capable of supplying 1,000,000 gallons per day, but are limited by the size of the reservoir. This has a capacity of 818,000 gallons or about 1 day's supply to the Borough.

The river supply is augmented by the deep wells and boreholes which constituted the previous supply as follows :—

Galleywood Station. 2 boreholes : gives 3,000 gallons per hour : pumped direct to Longstomps Reservoir.

Burgess Well : Flows by gravity to

Mildmay Road. Borehole and pumping station where these two supplies are mixed and pumped to the Longstomps Reservoir at 2-3,000 gallons per hour.

Admirals Park. Borehole and spring ; pumped to a tower of 80,000 gallons capacity and thence by gravity direct into the mains.

Boarded Barns Well (40 feet deep, tapping the gravel layer) : pumped to a tower of 20,000 gallons capacity and thence by gravity into the mains.

The total daily supply for the Borough is 670,000 gallons ; or 26 gallons per head.

Trade supplies are metered ; and in 1930 amounted to 17,000,000 gallons.

Quality of the Water.

There is a resident chemist at Sandford Mill, who controls the amount of added chemicals. Monthly samples are sent to Drs. Thresh and Beale for analysis : a summary of those for the year under review is appended.

SANDFORD MILL WATER—1930 ANALYSES.

Average Chemical Results in Parts per 100,000.

Turbidity	Clear and bright.
Colour	Normal. Odour nil.
Reaction pH	Neutral 7.13.
	Free Carbonic Acid 0.175.
Electric Conductivity at 20°C ..	382
Total Solids, 180°C	27.16
Chlorine in Chlorides	3.36
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.21 Nitrites absent
HARDNESS : Permanent	9.54
Temporary	2.66
	— — — —
Total	12.20
	— — — —

Metals Absent. (Minute trace of Iron (0.003) in one sample).

Free Ammonia 0.0120

Albuminoid Ammonia 0.0086

Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C 0.0904

Bacteriological Results.

Number of Bacteria per c.c.

On Gelatine in 3 days at 20°C .. 22

On Agar in 24 hours at 37°C .. Less than 1.

The Bacillus Coli. Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.

Bacillus Welchii. Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.

(B. Enteritidis Sporogenes).

Samples taken at the various boreholes are analysed at six-monthly intervals.

Examination of the last reports from these sources show that :—

(a) The water is in all cases clear and bright, of neutral reaction and contains a small negligible amount of iron.

(b) It has in all cases a high standard of chemical purity, though the hardness varies considerably. Admirals Park, Boarded Barns and Burgess Well are very hard : Galleywood and Mildmay Road are very soft : Baddow Water Tower gives a water of moderate hardness. (This last, not being a Borough supply, is laid on to some houses in the Springfield area).

(c) It has a very high standard of bacterial purity ; pathogenic organisms (B.Coli and B.Welchii) being absent in all cases in 100 c.c.)

The general water supply, therefore, is of good quality and is a pure and wholesome water suitable for the purposes of public use.

ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS DURING 1930.

WATER SUPPLY.

The only extensions during 1930 have been laying of mains. A new main is under construction on the new Bye-pass Road, from Longstombs Reservoir to Springfield Road. This will not be operated until the new road, viaduct and bridges are completed. The water supply from the new source at Sandford Mill has been very satisfactory, both in quality and quantity.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Constant supervision and patrol work is kept of the river and streams within the Borough. Any source of pollution, such as dead animals, &c., is dealt with at once. The improvement in the river has been marked of late.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Both sewers and surface water sewers are being provided for on the new Bye-pass Road now under construction. With regard to sewage disposal in connection with the Joint Sewerage Committee, the Council have under consideration the installing of 8 bacteria filters, supernatant tanks and storm water tanks for the sewage disposal works. It is expected that these works will be commenced during the next few months. The scheme will be sent to the Ministry for their approval at an early date.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the town is carried out with the employment of seven dust waggons and horses. Approximately 6,500 tons were collected and disposed of by controlled tipping during the year 1930. It is the intention of the Council to purchase a low loading petrol driven vehicle, 7 cubic yards capacity, in order to cope with the growing area. This vehicle will be used principally for early morning collections in the town centre and for long distance collections on the outskirts of the town.

I am indebted to Mr. E. J. Miles, Borough Surveyor and Engineer, for the above information.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are no privy middens in the Borough. There are some 50 pail closets in the Galleywood District where as yet there are no sewers.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

In May a complaint was received of the smoke from the works of the Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., On being approached, Messrs. Hoffmann replied that they were anxious to avoid all cause for complaint or discomfort to residents. It was impossible to avoid some smell when the atmosphere was low and they had been advised that the smoke was not dangerous, a statement which was borne out by the health of their employees.

They produced an analysis of the smoke, which showed no sulphur but a proportion of carbon monoxide.

It was recommended that they be asked to take all steps possible to remedy the nuisance by rendering the smoke odourless and innocuous; and that the Sanitary Inspector report any recurrence of the nuisance.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

There are two Common Lodging Houses (32 and 53 beds), both for men only; which are maintained in fair condition.

Occasional caravans have settled for short periods.

The only offensive trades are five fish frying establishments.

There are no underground sleeping rooms in the Borough. One such was discovered during the year but its use was immediately discontinued on representation.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

See the Report of the Sanitary Inspector on pages 41 to 52.

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)	29	—	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	139	—	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	23	—	—
TOTAL	191	—	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H M. Inspector. (4)	
	(2)	(3)		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	6	6	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
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 Trans fer of Powers Order 1921)				
TOTAL	10	10	—	—

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

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS.

House Refuse Disposal.

Prior to 1921, house refuse was deposited in convenient holes or depressions scattered about the Borough. From that date it was spread over low lying ground near the River Can, and earth covered. In this way the Bell Meadow and Recreation Grounds were raised above flood level and are now solid, grass covered and perfectly inoffensive land.

Subsequently, controlled tipping on the Bradford system has been carried out over the Recreation Grounds extension along the north bank of the Can, from the railway viaduct towards the bend of the river; where the latter becomes the Borough boundary and impinges on the gardens of certain houses in Rainsford Avenue.

The elevation of this area is approaching completion and the Council must needs find further land for this purpose.

Accordingly, on February 18th, 1930, a Minute was recorded by the Sanitary Committee "that application be made to the Ministry of Health for sanction to a loan of £4,000 for the purchase of 40 acres of low lying land adjoining the River Can for refuse disposal purposes,"

A protest against this proposal, signed by 197 burgesses residing in and near Rainsford Avenue, was received, and the Council decided to ask the Minister of Health to hold a Public Enquiry.

The late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. R. H. Vercoe, reported on the proposal as follows :—

"The proposed extension of the present system of Borough refuse disposal further west along the river bank has elicited a protest from the residents in Rainsford Avenue, which has figured in print, last week in the local press, and yesterday attained immortality by appearance in the *Daily Mail*. As the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health is quoted in each instance and as my verbal remarks were very brief at the last Sanitary Committee Meeting, I think I ought to set out in writing my reasons for approval.

(1) We have been continuing this same system of refuse disposal along the river side on an adjoining site ever since the new water supply from Sandford Mill has been in operation (for the past twelve months), and yet the analyses of the water have always been excellent. This consideration has already been admirably emphasised by the Deputy-Mayor.

(2) The extension of this refuse disposal is westward in the direction even further away from Sandford Mill than the present site and is in fact as far away from the water intake as it is possible to go in the Borough. At the Council Meeting, more than one objector to this westward site suggested the Baddow Meads as a better alternative, yet one of these objectors had stressed contamination of the water supply at the site which would be twice as far away from the water intake as the Baddow Meads.

(3) The only time when it is suggested that soakage into the river from the refuse might occur is during very heavy rains and floods. But let us consider what is happening during these periods in the eastward direction much nearer Sandford Mill. Firstly, the road sweepings of the town are all being carried through the storm sewers into the river, and secondly, more serious still, the large collections of cattle dung deposited on the agricultural land for manurial purposes all along the river valley are being swamped and some of the dissolved contents carried by rain or flood into the river.

This contingency, of course, is provided for by diversion of this specially contaminated storm water, which is side tracked when it reaches the water works.

(4) Compare the way the house refuse is everywhere shut off from the river by a solid bank of earth, 10 ft. thick at the base, which is itself well set back from the river edge, with the contrasting absence of protection of the river from road washings or from open deposits of manure on the low-lying fields along the river east of the town.

Also compare the constituents of house refuse, which is mostly paper, cardboard, rags, vegetable peelings and empty tins, with agricultural manure on the fields, which consists of concentrated faecal waste which has passed through the intestines of animals and is swarming with countless bacteria, which are of animal origin and therefore much more objectionable than those from vegetable decomposition.

So much for the question of any likelihood of contamination of the river water supply.

Now there remains the alleged nuisance by smells, rats and flies.

Most of this objection is the legacy from the old pernicious system of careless, uncontrolled refuse tipping in bulky, heaps without any attempt to limit the depth or cover every day with earth, and objectors have not had enough experience of the final results of the present improved method to realise its benefits.

At Bradford, the initial opposition has completely changed to such appreciation that a large new secondary school is raising the level of its playground by house refuse tipping, and private landowners are requesting that the refuse shall be tipped on their ground. The latter remark also applies to one of the Councillors of the Chelmsford Rural District Council, who went to Bradford recently as part of a special deputation to see the system there. As a result of this visit, the Chelmsford Rural District Council have enthusiastically adopted this system which enables them to use central tips without causing nuisance. They sent their Tip Foreman to Bradford for a fortnight's first-hand instruction in the methods there carried out on such a large scale and most carefully supervised by a whole-time superintendent for this duty alone.

The principle is to lay a deposit of refuse not deeper than six feet and then cover this with a good layer of earth at the end of each day, and special pains are taken that no hollow space shall remain in the deposited mass, and so there are three men sorting continuously at the bottom of the face of the fresh tip, filling every empty tin with earth and bursting open every box and laying it quite flat.

Finally I would suggest that as the tip approaches the vicinity of the houses a mid-day layer of earth, in addition to the usual evening layer, would diminish the likelihood of complaint, but it will not remove their objection on aesthetic grounds that the nice green fields which they now survey will for a time be brown earth until it becomes grass covered like the old Recreation Ground, and further, the erstwhile privacy of their gardens looking over empty fields will be diminished by a raised bank bearing the burgesses of Chelmsford on a riverside walk from the Recreation Ground to Admirals Park. These last two considerations probably form the strongest objections to Rainsford Avenue residents and may be sympathetically considered, but lie outside the province of condemnation on sanitary grounds."

The Inquiry was held by J. Weyman Mason, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., on the 23rd October, 1930, W. Stunt, Esq., being Solicitor for the protesting burgesses. A large number of witnesses were called by Mr. Stunt and gave evidence as to the objectionable nature of the existing refuse tip and their estimate of the nuisance likely to be caused by the proposed extension. These opinions did not appear to be well founded; but the prevision of increased danger of floods in the town area, caused by the confinement of the river between high banks at this point above the town, required careful consideration. The opinion of a consulting engineer, called by the burgesses, was that this floodable area acted as a safety valve or reservoir in time of flood, allowing excess water which could not pass the comparatively narrow Waterhouse Lane bridge, to be held back pending accommodation.

It was demonstrated, however, that flooding in the past was largely due to the "oil mill" on the river. It was also pointed out that the Waterhouse Lane bridge was of a temporary nature and that a wider waterway would shortly be provided.

The Inquiry was closed after a full discussion. In due course the decision of the Minister was communicated to the Town Clerk, giving approval to the scheme and sanction to the loan.

SCHOOLS.

Sanitary Condition and Water Supply.

All schools in the area are visited monthly by the Sanitary Inspector, who reports defects. No serious faults have been discovered during the year and minor defects requiring attention have been remedied. The Medical

Officer also examines the buildings on the occasion of his routine medical inspections, and at other times on information from the Sanitary Inspector.

All schools have the Borough water supply, which is adequate and satisfactory.

Prevention of Spread of Infectious Diseases.

Schools are visited frequently by the School Nurse, who also sees absentees at their homes, and reports to the School Medical Officer. The latter, if the event requires it, also pays visits to school or home. Children who have been absent from school on account of any infectious disease or whom their teacher suspects to have been absent on such account, are not re-admitted without a certificate from the School Medical Officer.

Closure.

During a mild outbreak of Scarlet Fever, one class at Trinity Road Council School was closed for two weeks. The usual periods of exclusion for cases and contacts have been enforced.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no Rag Flock producers in the Borough.

Number and Type of Sanitary Conveniences in the Elementary Schools in the Borough.

School.	No. of Scholars, Accommo- dation pro- vided 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	14 " " 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	12 " " 1 "	" "	" "	" "	"
Victoria Boys	296	4 " " 1 "	2 " "	" "	" "	"
" Girls	248	6 Pedestal w.c.'s	5 " "	" "	" "	"
" Infants	183	7 " " 1 "	1 " "	" "	" "	"
St. Peter's Infants	104	7 Trough Closets, 1 "	2 " "	" "	" "	"
Springfield Mixed	243	{ 3 Pedestal Closets, 1 "	2 " "	" "	" "	"
" Infants	243	{ 4 " " 1 "	" "	" "	" "	"
Kings Road Boys	320	8 Pedestal w.c's., 2 Urinals	17 " "	" "	" "	"
" Girls	320	28 " "	17 " "	" "	" "	"
" Infants	250	16 " "	22 " "	" "	" "	"

Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	102
(i) By the Local Authority	40
(ii) By other Local Authorities	0
(iii) By other bodies and persons	62
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i) By the Local Authority.	
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925	0
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	0
(c) For other purposes	0
(ii) By other bodies or persons	0

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	1,377
Number of inspections made	2,175
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	141
Number of inspections made	434
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found <i>not</i> to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	121

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	105
---	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(A). *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—*

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	0
--	---

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

(iii) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close 0

(B). *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 322

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	289
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

(C). *Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—*

(i) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 6

(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 6

(iii) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit 3

(iv) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 0

(v) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

(vi) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in 1930 in pursuance of Closing Orders made in previous years 20

(vii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in 1930 without formal Closing Orders 9

4. NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

	Built in the last two years.	Total.
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority	—	1,245
Houses owned by the Local Authority and held under :—		
(1) Part III of the Housing Act, 1925 ..	350	776
(2) Part II of the Housing Act, 1925 ..	0	0
(3) Other powers	—	469

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

1. *General Observations as to Housing Conditions.*

Generally speaking, the housing conditions, considering the age of the town, are good.

It was reported in 1925 that there were 110 houses in the Borough only fit for demolition; of these 90 have been demolished, including 20 during the year under review. Some 300 others were then not entirely satisfactory as dwellings. Many of these have received attention and been rendered habitable: 50 remaining to be dealt with in the future.

Types of Houses. The Borough Engineer estimates that there are 6,931 houses in the Borough (31st December, 1930). These are divided up approximately as follows:—

Terraced	3,500
Semi-detached	1,300
Detached	600
Flats	200
Council Houses	1,245

There are about 215 terraced houses, built at the time of the construction of the Great Eastern Railway about 100 years ago, which are of flimsy construction and need continual minor repairs, although much improved in recent years, having been furnished with internal water supply, improved water closet accommodation, cement paved yards, damp-proof courses, &c.

A few houses of an even earlier period are sound and satisfactory, but over 100 of the oldest houses have been condemned and closed in the last five years.

The remainder of the houses are in a fairly satisfactory sanitary condition.

About 3,000 houses have been erected in the last 20 years and most of the remainder have been built within the last 50 or 60 years.

The prevailing defect is dampness of the houses in the river areas, necessitating persistent supervision to maintain repairs and frequently the provision of damp-proof courses in the older properties.

There is very little overcrowding in the Borough: about 50 cases, which are being dealt with gradually. Less than 50 houses remain which have not through ventilation.

2. *Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.*

(a) There are still about 300 applicants for houses. The Council have advertised for sites for the erection of further houses.

(b) The population of the Borough has been steadily increasing since the war at the rate of several hundreds per year. This has been in the normal course of trade expansion.

(c) There is some difficulty in securing new housing sites owing to the limitation of the Borough boundaries.

3. *Overcrowding.*

- (a) *Extent.* There is very little evidence of any serious overcrowding, about 50 cases being known. The information is that collected by the Sanitary Inspector, based on a space of 300 cubic feet per adult and 150 cubic feet per child.
- (b) *Causes.* Due almost entirely to inability to pay rent.
- (c) *Action taken.* By representation to the Housing Letting Sub-Committee, a Council House has been secured for crowded families.

4. *Fitness of Houses.*

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

The latter is rarely made use of, little difficulty being found in dealing with necessary cases under the Public Health Acts.

- (b) Special measures taken.

No special measures have been necessary, beyond the active policy of repair hitherto pursued.

- (c) Extent to which houses have not an adequate internal water supply :—

(a) Private	30
(b) Common supply	25

- (d) Extent to which houses have no water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation within their own curtilage :—

(a) Private	159
(b) Common accommodation	111

5. *Unhealthy Areas.*

There are no unhealthy areas scheduled in the Borough ; no representations have been made. Individual unfit houses are dealt with by the Public Health Committee as occasion arises.

6. *Bye-laws.*

Bye-laws relating to houses, to houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, &c.

None have been adopted.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) **MILK SUPPLY.**

Frequent inspections of cowsheds, dairies and milk shops are made by the Sanitary Inspector, in addition to the bi-monthly inspections by the Veterinary Inspector.

Samples of milk are taken, when considered necessary at the cowsheds, for bacteriological examination. (See reports of Sanitary and Veterinary Inspectors, pages 41 and 53).

For action taken under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, see Sanitary Inspector's report, page 50.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Veterinary Inspector receives notices of slaughter under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and inspects carcasses.

The Sanitary Inspector supervises slaughter houses, butchers' shops and other places where food is prepared.

(c) ADULTERATION, &c.

The Essex County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority.

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical and Bacteriological examinations are made by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

During the year no notifiable disease became sufficiently prolific to merit the term "epidemic"; though several moderate outbreaks, interesting enough for description, have occurred. Notifiable diseases have been, with few exceptions, conspicuously mild in type, and have shewn the usual seasonal incidence.

SMALLPOX.

Four cases occurred in January and February. They were of the prevalent simple variety, but one case, that of an old man, was severe enough to produce ulceration of the conjunctiva. All were treated at the Galleywood Hospital and were discharged cured. No further cases have been reported despite the persistence of the disease in South West Essex and the freedom of intercommunication.

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria has been mild in type throughout the year. One death occurred in April; that of a child aged five years, who was admitted to the Joint Isolation Hospital with laryngeal diphtheria and who died three hours later of heart failure. The case incidence averaged less than two per month up to September. In October it was noticed that a number of children at the King's Road School were suffering from sore noses. Bacteriological examination showed a number to be due to the Diphtheria bacillus; these were taken into hospital. A circular letter to General Practitioners resulted in a similar condition being discovered at the Boys' (Public Assistance) Home at Writtle; and, during the next two months, practically the whole population of this Home was found to harbour the infection. It appeared to be an organism of low virulence in the latter place, only one case of clinical faucial diphtheria occurring.

To the King's Road School outbreak, however, several clinical cases were traced.

SCARLET FEVER.

From December 17th, 1929, to April 20th, 1930, there were 73 cases; the late Dr. Vercoe reported as follows:—

"In the past month there have been 28 cases of Scarlet Fever in school children and two cases of Scarlet Fever in school teachers.

Of these, one was at the Friars, one was at Victoria Boys', two at Trinity Road Girls' and 26 at Trinity Road Boys' Schools.

Of the 26 at Trinity Road Boys', three were in Standard I., two in Standard IV., two in Standard III., one in Standard VI., and 18 in Standard II. Of these 18 in Standard II., 12 occurred in the first five

days after the last Committee Meeting and the remaining six during the last three weeks, and one of these was the delayed recognition of a case with onset two weeks before.

The visitation by the School Nurse and myself of the homes of the absentees from this Standard especially resulted in at least five being diagnosed as Scarlet Fever who would not have been otherwise, because the attack was so mild that it had not been regarded by the parent as needing a doctor to be called in.

This Standard particularly has been examined right through by me several times during this period and nothing suspicious could be detected as likely to be spreading the infection in those who were actually in the class, but in view of the extreme mildness of the symptoms of those absent and found to be suffering from definite Scarlet Fever, though in extremely mild form, it is quite possible that some of these children still present in school may have been infectious with no means of detection. Some of the absentees had not been noticed to have any sign of a rash until the visit of the Nurse had concentrated their attention on the necessity of calling in a doctor, and these cases were then found to be Scarlet Fever and sent into hospital. In another case the parent was sure there was nothing the matter with the child of an infectious nature and refused to admit the nurse, and the child remained out of school for another two weeks, at the end of which time it was noticed to be peeling and the doctor diagnosed that it had had Scarlet Fever two weeks before. I have myself under observation a child whom I have excluded from school with three out of the four principal symptoms of Scarlet Fever, yet the fourth symptom, the rash, is so exceedingly slight, that it hardly justifies admission of the case into the hospital, and at any other time than this it would certainly have been re-admitted back to school by the parent and private doctor.

The teacher of Standard II. contracted Scarlet Fever himself and his successor two weeks later also did the same at the end of last week, and another child. Under these exceptional circumstances of the concentration of cases in this Standard II and the extreme mildness of the symptoms which render detection so difficult, I thought it advisable that all the remaining children in this Standard II. should be excluded for this week at least. I have to-day interviewed all the mothers of these remaining children and told them how mild the symptoms are and how a case of sore throat may infect another child who may develop typical Scarlet Fever, and have therefore impressed them with the importance of informing me of any unusual symptoms in their children during this week. I have also obtained detailed information from them of all symptoms which their children have had in the past month or two. All the books, &c., in Standard II. are being destroyed and the classroom fumigated, but this is of much less importance than the detection of the first signs of infectivity in the children themselves, however well they may appear, as ought to be clear from what I have described amongst these absentees."

Scarlet Fever serum was used in a large proportion of cases at the Joint Isolation Hospital. The total number is far too small to offer figures of any statistical value, but the general impression received is that, while the initial fever and skin eruption are reduced more rapidly than in uninjected cases, complications occur with as much frequency; and aural and nasal discharges continue to prolong the patients' stay in hospital. Moreover, serum disease has proved a distressing addition to the list of aggravations.

No deaths from Scarlet Fever occurred amongst Borough cases.

TYPHOID GROUP.

In May a number of cases of Paratyphoid "B" occurred.

Dr. J. F. Macdonald, Medical Officer of Health for the Chelmsford Rural District, was acting Medical Officer of Health for the Borough at the time, and I am indebted to him for permission to insert his report on the outbreak:—

"During May of this year (1930) cases of Paratyphoid "B" occurred in the Borough of Chelmsford among customers of a retail purveyor of milk who obtained his supply from two different dairy farms. At one of these a milker was found who gave a positive Widal reaction for Paratyphosus "B" in five minutes with a dilution of 1 in 50. The man stated that he had never suffered from Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever but suffered from an illness some four years ago. It was ascertained from his then medical attendant that this man was ill for some weeks in September, 1927, and that no definite diagnosis had been made, but on referring to the notes made on the man's Insurance Record Card, he was satisfied that probably the man had a mild attack of Paratyphoid Fever.

Specimens of urine and faeces from the milker were forwarded to the Bacteriologist who reported "urine negative" and the "faeces" as "found to contain B. Paratyphosus B in fair abundance."

The movements of this milker since September, 1927, were investigated, and it was ascertained that he had acted as a milker on three different dairy farms (in addition to where he was working in May) during that time. Among the customers obtaining milk produced at two of these farms sporadic cases of Paratyphoid Fever "B" occurred, and although he acted for six months on the third farm, with the exception of his own brother, no case of Paratyphoid Fever occurred among the customers obtaining their supply from this source.

It is interesting to note although this "carrier" has worked as a milker since September, 1927, the number of persons infected through the milk has been limited—in all under twenty cases, including nine in May of this year. He handled on an average during that time 20 gallons of milk daily. This man invariably went to stool after breakfast and by

then all the morning milk had been disposed of—so that there was very little chance of the morning milk being infected which partly explains the small number of cases.

In May, 1930, when this limited epidemic of Paratyphoid Fever occurred, a case was notified that was not associated with this milk and on investigating the probable source of infection it was ascertained that a sister of the patient had Paratyphoid Fever eighteen months previously. A specimen of faeces from the sister was forwarded to the Bacteriologist who reported "Paratyphosus B found in Faeces."

The milker was, in accordance with the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927, prevented from carrying on his employment and was given work by the Borough Surveyor."

A few sporadic cases continued until October. Of these, one was a pure typhoid, and one was a sailor on leave who contracted the infection at Sheerness; the remaining two were probably infected locally, but no connection could be traced between them or with previous cases.

Annual Report of the Chelmsford Joint Isolation Hospital Board for the Year 1930.

Cases admitted during each month were as follows :—

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Septicaemia.	Erysipelas.	Total.
January	42	4	—	1	1	—	—	48
February	12	2	—	4	—	1	—	19
March	23	3	1	—	—	1	—	28
April	13	6	—	—	1	—	1	21
May	17	3	5	—	—	—	—	25
June	9	5	1	—	—	—	—	15
July	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	11
August	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
September	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	9
October	11	22	—	—	—	—	—	33
November	17	15	—	—	—	—	—	32
December	15	18	—	—	—	—	—	33
Totals	175	85	8	5	2	2	1	278
Patients remaining from 1929	13	3	—	—	2	—	—	18
Total patients treated, 1930	188	88	8	5	4	2	1	296
Discharged	167	75	8	5	4	0	1	260
Died	1	1	—	—	—	2	0	4
Remaining, 1931	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	32

Cases admitted from the Borough of Chelmsford	..	..	139
„	„	Rural District of Chelmsford	.. 137
„	„	Rural District of Ongar	.. 13
„	„	Rural District of Billericay	.. 7
			<hr/> 296 <hr/>

Total death rate for all diseases	..	1.35% of all cases treated.
„ „ Diphtheria	..	1.14% of all Diphtheria cases.
„ „ Scarlet Fever	..	0.53% of all Scarlet Fever cases.

SEPTICAEMIA.

Two acute cases were admitted into the Isolation Hospital in February and March respectively. One, a woman of 27, was moribund on admission and died the same day : the other, a child of 18 months, died four days after admission.

VACCINATION.

No vaccination has been done by the Medical Officer of Health.

Non-Notifiable Diseases.

MEASLES.

A sharp epidemic of Measles occurred amongst school children in April and May. The schools chiefly affected were :—

Victoria Boys'.
 Victoria Infants'.
 King's Road Girls'.
 King's Road Infants'.
 Trinity Road Girls'.
 Trinity Road Infants'.
 St. John's Infants'.
 Friars Council Infants'.

Infants' schools, the members of which are naturally less protected, suffered most.

Out of a total school population of 3,192, approximately 460 (14 per cent.) had Measles during the epidemic.

MUMPS.

In the Autumn Mumps broke out, mostly at King's Road School. In November and December 112 children were absent on this account. Only sixty of these children were seen at the Minor Ailments Clinic by the School Medical Officer and given certificates for re-admission to school ; which means that the greater part of the remainder had no medical advice and undoubtedly returned to their classes as soon as the glandular swelling had subsided and while they were still in a condition to pass on their infection to the susceptible children attending school.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES APPENDIX.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1930.

NOTIFICATIONS AT AGES.													Total Cases notified in each Locality. (e.g.) Parish or Ward of the District.		
Notifiable Disease.	Total cases.	Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	Over 45	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths.	North Ward.	South Ward.	Springfield Wd.	
Smallpox	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	3	1	—	
Scarlet Fever	106	—	10	51	24	9	10	1	1	83	—	17	53	36	
Diphtheria	37	—	8	13	5	3	6	2	—	36	1	18	16	3	
Paratyphoid	13	—	4	2	—	2	3	2	—	8	—	4	5	4	
Typhoid	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	
Puerperal Fever	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	6	3	1	5	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia...	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	1	3	1	
Pneumonia	9	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	3	1	10	4	4	1	
Erysipelas	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	3	1	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	1	
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Totals	192	5	23	71	29	15	31	11	7	160	14	52	93	47	
TUBERCULOSIS.															
Pulmonary.	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	4	8	2	5	1	
Males	7	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	4	3	6	1	—	
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	15	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	4	8	11	8	6	1	
Non-Pulmonary.															
Males	8	—	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	4	1	3	
Females	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	
Totals	10	—	4	4	—	—	—	1	1	6	2	4	2	4	
Grand Totals	217	5	27	75	29	16	36	17	12	164	27	64	101	52	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1930.

Month.	Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Para-typhoid.	Typhoid.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
January ..	1	34	2	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—
February ..	3	13	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
March ..	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	—	6	3	—	1	—	—	5	1	1	—
May ..	—	10	3	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
June ..	—	1	5	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
August ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
September ..	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
October ..	—	7	14	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
December ..	—	5	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	4	*106	37	13	2	6	5	9	5	4	1

*This total does not agree with the figure supplied by the Registrar General, which was 112.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1930.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Total Cases admitted to Hospital.	CASES ADMITTED TO			Total Deaths.
			Joint Isolation Hospital.	General Hospital.	Public Assistance Institution.	
Small-pox ..	4	4	4	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	*106	83	83	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	37	36	36	—	—	1
Paratyphoid ..	13	8	5	3	—	—
Typhoid ..	2	2	—	2	—	—
Puerperal Fever ..	6	6	—	6	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	5	4	—	2	2	—
Pneumonia ..	9	1	—	—	1	10
Erysipelas ..	5	2	1	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	4	4	—	2	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	192	150	129	15	6	14

*This total does not agree with the figure supplied by the Registrar General, which was 112.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1930.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ..	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—
5 to 10 „ ..	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 „ ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
20 to 25 „ ..	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
25 to 35 „ ..	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
35 to 45 „ ..	4	1	1	—	3	—	1	—
45 to 55 „ ..	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
55 to 65 „ ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Over 65 years ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	8	7	8	2	8	3	2	—

Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths ..	..	..	3
Total Tuberculosis Deaths ..	..	..	16

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1930.

	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number on Register at commencement of the year ..	60	54	114	20	18	38	152
Number notified for first time during the year ..	8	7	15	8	2	10	25
Number transferred from other areas ..	2	4	6	1	1	2	8
TOTAL ..	70	65	135	29	21	50	185

NUMBER REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER DURING 1930 :—

Died during 1930 ..	8	3	11	2	—	2	13
Died previous to 1930, but removed from register during 1930 ..	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
Left district ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Notifications withdrawn ..	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
TOTAL ..	11	5	16	2	—	2	18
Number on the register at the end of 1930 ..	59	60	119	27	21	48	167

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital.				
4	0	4	4	0	0	0

Report of Sanitary Inspector.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
89, DUKE STREET,
CHELMSFORD.

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 the sanitary work done during the year 1930, being my nineteenth Annual Report.

Summary of Sanitary Work carried out as a result of Notices served or Recommendations made.

Dilapidated water closets abolished	..	..	..	6
Dilapidated water closets re-built	..	..	..	12
Additional water closets provided	..	..	..	4
Flushing apparatus and fittings of water closets repaired or new flushing cisterns provided	..	..	..	46
New pedestal basins provided in water closets in place of defective or obsolete basins	..	..	..	26
Defective water closets repaired, cleansed, &c.	..	..	..	30
Defective drains relaid, improved, &c.	..	..	..	61
Defective sink, bath and lavatory waste pipes properly disconnected, trapped or renewed	..	..	..	13
Smoke nuisances abated	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	..	..	..	52

Refuse Receptacles.

Galvanised iron sanitary dustbins provided in place of foul ashpits or where previous bins were dilapidated	156
---	----	----	----	-----

Dwelling Houses.

Baths and lavatory basins provided	..	..	..	2
Houses or parts thereof cleansed	..	..	..	11
Damp conditions prevented, damp-proof courses inserted, walls rendered in impervious material, soil removed from walls, &c.	..	..	..	40
Additional bedrooms provided	..	..	..	7

New sculleries provided	..	..	..	7
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	3
Floors relaid	..	..	..	39
Floors and stairs repaired	..	..	..	24
Coppers and stoves repaired or new ones provided	..	..	..	17
Windows and doors repaired	..	..	..	72
Roofs, ceilings and chimneys repaired	..	..	..	64
Walls and plastering repaired	..	..	..	133
Troughing and downpipes provided, disconnected, repaired or cleared from obstruction	..	..	..	48
Sanitary sinks provided in place of defective stone or other sinks	..	..	..	9
Sanitary sinks and water supply provided in houses where not previously provided	..	..	..	3
Yard paving laid, relaid or repaired	..	..	..	55
Houses closed as unfit for habitation	..	..	..	8
Houses demolished	..	..	..	29
Insufficient ventilation	..	..	..	4

Factories and Workshops (including Bakehouses).

Factories, workshops, or parts thereof, limewashed or cleansed	..	3
Insufficient or defective closet accommodation	..	1
Other nuisances abated	..	6

Water Supply.

Houses provided with supplies of water directly from main instead of from storage tanks	..	8
Samples of drinking water taken for analysis	..	1
New services provided where service had become defective	..	35

Miscellaneous.

Dairies, cowsheds or milk shops cleansed or repaired or new dairy provided	..	6
Nuisances from keeping animals abated	..	6
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed, premises cleansed, &c.	..	11
Manure pits provided or improved	..	1
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.

Four additional water closets have been provided where there was no accommodation or where the accommodation was insufficient; 12 defective water closets have been entirely rebuilt and 26 pedestal basins provided in place of defective and obsolete basins.

Refuse Receptacles.

One hundred and fifty-six sanitary bins have been provided to replace dilapidated ones, and one ashpit has been abolished. There are practically no ashpits in the Borough and no midden privies ; there are about 40 pail closets, nearly all in unsewered areas. All other accommodation is properly flushed water closets. There are no hand flushed water closets.

The water closet accommodation is nearly all separate for each house and within the curtilage belonging to the house ; there being only 102 houses, including 21 Almshouses, where the accommodation is common to more than one house and not within its own curtilage.

Dwelling Houses.

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

Four houses have been closed under the Public Health Acts in addition to those closed under the Housing Acts ; altogether eight houses were closed during the year and 29 have been entirely demolished, none as the result of formal demolition orders, all being demolished without this formality being necessary.

Under the Housing Acts six houses were represented to you with a view to the making of Closing Orders, and you decided to make the necessary Order in each case. The following table shows that considerable headway has been made in getting the dwellings closed against which Closing Orders were made in 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930 :—

Closing Orders made in 1925.		Condition at end of 1930.	
57, New Writtle Street	Demolished.
58, "	"
59, "	"
60, "	"
61, "	"
1, Baddeley Square	"
2, "	"
3, "	"
4, "	"
5, "	"
6, "	"
7, "	"
10, Union Yard	"
11, "	"
12, "	"
13, "	"

Closing Orders made in 1925.				Condition at end of 1930.
Angel Yard—				
Everitt	..	..	..	Demolished.
Green	..	..	..	”
Turner	..	..	..	”
Fisher	..	..	..	”
Lodge	..	..	..	”
Olive	..	..	..	”
Hindmarsh's Yard—				
Ridgewell	..	..	..	”
Tovee	..	..	..	”
Faiers	..	..	..	”
126, Rainsford Road	..	..	..	Now lock-up shop.
128, ”	..	..	..	Demolished.
130, ”	..	..	..	”
132, ”	..	..	..	”
142, ”	..	..	..	”
144, ”	..	..	..	”
146, ”	..	..	..	”
148, ”	..	..	..	”
172, ”	..	..	..	”
174, ”	..	..	..	”
176, ”	..	..	..	”
1, French's Square	..	..	..	Part used as lock-up shop.
2, ”	..	..	..	Demolished.
3, ”	..	..	..	”
5, ”	..	..	..	”
6, ”	..	..	..	”
7, ”	..	..	..	”
8, ”	..	..	..	”
9, ”	..	..	..	”
10, ”	..	..	..	”
11, ”	..	..	..	”
12, ”	..	..	..	”
13, ”	..	..	..	”
14, ”	..	..	..	”
15, ”	..	..	..	”
16, ”	..	..	..	”
17, ”	..	..	..	”
Closing Orders made 1926.				Condition at end of 1930.
1, Griggs Yard	..	..	..	Demolished.
2, ”	..	..	..	”
3, ”	..	..	..	”
4, ”	..	..	..	”
5, ”	..	..	..	”
6, ”	..	..	..	”
7, ”	..	..	..	Empty.
9, Navigation Road	..	..	..	Used as store.

Closing Orders made in 1926.		Condition at end of 1930.	
40, Orchard Street	Made fit by owner and Order cancelled.
21, Baddow Road	Demolished.
1, St. Helen's Cottages, Baddow Road
2, " " " "
20, New Street	Empty.
Closing Orders made in 1927.		Condition at end of 1930.	
1, Coppins Yard	Occupied.
2, " "	Empty.
5, " "
120, Rainsford Road	Demolished.
122, " "
14, Union Yard	Empty.
29, Wood Street	Demolished.
30, " "
31, " "
32, " "
18, Church Lane
1, Brown's Yard, Moulsham Street	Empty.
2, " " " "
3, " " " "
4, " " " "
1, back of 203, Moulsham Street (Bright)	Occupied.
2, " 203, " (Mead)	Used as store.
1, " 31, " "	Demolished.
2, " 31, " "
3, " 31, " "
4, " 31, " "
Baker's Yard, Moulsham Street (Cowell)	Used as store.
" " (Duce)
King's Arms Yard, Moulsham Street (Warner)	Occupied.
King's Arms Yard, Moulsham Street (Oliver)	Empty.
Springfield Green (Woodison)
" (Gurton)
Coppins Yard (Marshall)
Closing Orders made in 1928.		Condition at end of 1930.	
25, Wood Street	Repaired and Order cancelled.
26, " " " "
Closing Orders made in 1929.		Condition at end of 1930.	
4, Union Yard	Empty.
5, " "
20, New Street
21, " "

Closing Orders made in 1929.			Condition at end of 1930.
3, Hall Street	..	..	Repaired and Order cancelled.
71a, London Road	..	..	Empty.
71b, ,,	..	..	,,
71c, ,,	..	..	,,
Closing Orders made 1930.			Condition at end of 1930.
28, Moulsham Street	..	..	Occupied.
29, ,,	..	..	Empty.
(a)30, ,,	..	..	Occupied.
(a)31, ,,	..	..	Empty.
Back of 28, Moulsham Street (Bines)	..	..	Occupied.
,, 28, ,, (Freestone)		..	,,

(a—These houses have been demolished since the end of 1930).

SUMMARY.

Houses against which Closing Orders were made 1925-1930 .. 108

Houses made fit by owners and Closing			
Orders cancelled	..	..	4
Houses occupied	..	..	7
Houses now used as stores	..	..	4
Houses now used as lock-shops	..	..	2
Houses empty	..	..	22
Houses demolished	..	..	69
Total			108

Altogether 20 of these houses were demolished during the year, in addition to 9 others, and in recent years as many as 97 houses have been demolished.

The houses closed during the year where Closing Orders had not been made were as follows :—

- 26, Baddow Road.
- 62, High Street.
- 1 house back of 46, Moulsham Street.

The following, all very unsatisfactory houses, have been demolished in connection with street widening :—

- 7, Duke Street.
- 8, Duke Street.
- 9, Duke Street.
- 211, Moulsham Street.
- 212, Moulsham Street.
- 213, Moulsham Street.
- 214, Moulsham Street.
- 10, Friar's Place.

The thirteen remaining houses in French's Square have been demolished during the year and a very great improvement has resulted.

In one case where a cellar was being used as a dwelling, the premises were at once disused upon notice being given to the owner.

Paving of Yards, Passages, etc.

The paving of 55 yards or passages has either been repaired or relaid in cement, and most of the yards in the Borough are well paved as a result of previous activities in this respect.

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.

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 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. Eight such tanks were abolished during the year; practically all the houses are supplied direct from the mains. Very few houses remain without an internal water supply, about 1,000 sinks and internal water supplies having been provided in comparatively recent years.

One sample of water from a private well was submitted for analysis during the year and this proved to be satisfactory.

Common Lodging Houses.

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

Slaughter Houses and Butchers' Shops.

The slaughter houses are generally well and cleanly kept. Contravention of the Regulations are few, and the butchers are prompt to carry out suggestions made.

There are six slaughter houses in the Borough :—

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

There are now 25 butchers' shops in the Borough; these and the slaughter houses, and other places where food is prepared, have been frequently inspected.

The butchers' shops in the Borough are as follows :—

H. Wright ..	..	..	..	Tindal Street.
..	..	..	..	Springfield Road.
..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
..	..	..	..	Duke Street.
..	..	..	..	King's Road.
Edgcumbe ..	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
Rowe ..	..	..	..	..
Matthews ..	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
Day ..	..	..	..	..
Smith ..	..	..	..	Corporation Road.
Co-operative Society ..	..	..	..	Wells Street.
..	..	..	..	Baddow Road.
Rimmer ..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Candler ..	..	..	..	.. ..
Wooltorton ..	..	..	..	.. ..
Green & Sons ..	..	..	..	.. ..
..
British & Argentine Meat Co. ..	..	..	..	High Street.
London Central Meat Co. ..	..	..	..	..
W. & R. Fletcher ..	..	..	..	..
Archer ..	..	..	..	Duke Street.
..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Ben Clarke, Ltd. ..	..	..	..	Duke Street.
Copsey ..	..	..	..	Springfield Road.
Banham ..	..	..	..	High Street.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

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

New registration of producer's premises within the Borough	1
New registration of retailer's premises within the Borough ..	1
New registration of retailer from outside the Borough ..	1

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

Producers within the Borough	6
Retailers from premises within the Borough ..	15
Retailers from premises outside the Borough ..	14

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.

Generally speaking, the conditions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are well observed.

Producers within the Borough are :—

R. H. Currie, Moulsham Lodge and Lodge Farm, Galleywood.
D. Fleming, Springfield Barnes.
P. R. Morse, Whittles Hall, Springfield.
J. Rimmer, Bexfield Farm, Galleywood.
H. C. Hasler, Thrift Farm, Wood Street.
Mrs. Lewis, Goat Hall, Galleywood.

Retailers whose premises are situated in the Borough :—

R. H. Currie, 9 & 10, Springfield Road.
P. R. Morse, Whittles Hall, Springfield.
E. Thurlow, 7, Broomfield Road.
A. A. Freeman, 47, New Street.
A. G. Bateman, 22, Springfield Road.
Mrs. Harrison, Rainsford Road.
Messrs. Fewell & Lilley, Broomfield Road.
Mrs. Tucker, 7, Baddow Road.
J. Rimmer, Moulsham Street.
G. Mason, Moulsham Street.
F. J. French, New Writtle Street.
Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Barrack Square.
D. Fleming, Springfield Barnes.
J. R. Magness & Sons, Railway Street.
P. A. Cleaver, 84, Moulsham Street.

Great improvements have been made at Goat Hall Farm, Galleywood.

Retailers whose premises are situated outside the Borough :—

F. C. Richens, 50, New Road, Great Baddow.
R. Partridge, Patching Hall, Broomfield.
J. N. Christy, Priors, Broomfield.
Wm. Macmillan, Brick House, Boreham.
T. Chaplin & Sons, Galleywood.
Wm. Goby, Writtle.
Wm. Westwood, Roxwell.
F. J. Carter, Great Baddow.
H. J. J. Snelling, Writtle.
A. W. Whiting, Great Baddow.
C. E. Cottey, Wood Farm, Galleywood.
F. Holmes, Mill Hill, Sandon.
W. A. McKnight, Wellington House, Writtle.
L. Wallis, Sawkins, Great Baddow.

In the spring of the year, owing to an outbreak of Paratyphoid Fever, a milkman was stopped from milking and the outbreak was at once over.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

No "Certified" Milk was being retailed in the Borough at the end of 1930.

A sample of "Certified" milk was taken for analysis early in the year, under the Ministry of Health Regulations, and this passed the standard. One sample of ordinary milk was analysed for dirt content and proved satisfactory.

Two firms are bottling and distributing Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk in the Borough, obtained from producers outside the Borough.

One firm is producing Grade A Milk in the Borough.

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

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 during 1930 :—

1930.

January 3rd	..	4 store pigs returned to owner's premises under restrictions.
„ 24th	..	Red roan cow suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
„ 24th	..	Black and white cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
„ 31st	..	Red and white cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
„ 31st	..	Red cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
„ 31st	..	Blue roan cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
February 21st	..	Red cow sent for slaughter.
„ 21st	..	Red and white cow sent for slaughter.
March 14th	..	3 black and white cows, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
„ 14th	..	3 pigs sent for slaughter.
April 4th	..	Black cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
„ 25th	..	Red and white cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
June 20th	..	Red and white cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
August 29th	..	2 cows, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.

Nov.	14th	..	16 store pigs, suspected Swine Fever, reported to Minister of Agriculture.
„	28th	..	Black and white cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
„	28th	..	2 Red roan cows, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades carried on in the Borough are :—

Fish Friers	5
-------------	----	----	----	---

No complaint has been received and the businesses are generally well conducted. The Knacker's Yard has received considerable attention throughout the year.

Factories and Workshops.

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

The bakehouses in use are as follows :—

Occupier.		Street.
W. T. Nicholson	.. ..	Moulsham Street.
Shedd Bros.	.. ..	Duke Street.
Buxton & Sons	.. ..	„
Willcox	.. ..	„
W. & O. Budd	.. ..	Springfield Road.
F. Poney	.. ..	Tindal Street.
J. Thompson	.. ..	Broomfield Road.
Hicks Bros.	.. ..	High Street.
Chelmsford Co-operative Society		Wells Street.
A. E. Sansom	.. ..	Anchor Street.
A. Brown	.. ..	Rainsford Road.
Marriage & Willis	.. ..	Legg Street.
Barker	.. ..	Baddow Road.

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.

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

The table on page 27 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 :—

Smallpox	..	..	..	4
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	83
Diphtheria	..	..	..	36
Paratyphoid B	..	..	..	8
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	2

The number of disinfections done was as follows :—

Small Pox	..	..	..	4
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	102
Diphtheria	..	..	..	33
Consumption	..	..	..	6
Cancer ..	..	..	..	3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	..	..	..	13
Other Illness	..	..	..	4

The bedding and clothing, where necessary, were 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 79 licences to store petroleum and 17 to store carbide of calcium were granted, as against 74 and 16 respectively in the preceding year. Increased power has been given to Local Authorities 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.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

Sanitary Inspector.

Report of Veterinary Inspector, 1930.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in reporting that nothing of an unusual nature has arisen in connection with my duties as Veterinary Inspector to the Borough during the year ending 31st December, 1930.

Cows and Cowsheds.

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

The number of cowsheds in the Borough is	..	..	11
„ „ cows in the Borough is (approx.)	..	..	260
„ „ cows excluded from cowsheds in the Borough			
during the year was	..	..	8
„ „ samples of milk examined during the year was	..		52
„ „ cows tested with the tuberculin test during the			
year was	..	..	10
„ „ visits paid to cowsheds during the year was	..		121

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

Samples have been 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 lived 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.

F. J. Carter, Gardiners Farm, Great Baddow.
A. W. Whiting, Baddow Road.
T. Chaplin & Sons, Galleywood.
R. Partridge, Patching Hall, Broomfield.
W. McMillan, Boreham.
W. Westwood, Roxwell.
W. Goby, Writtle.
H. J. J. Snelling, Writtle.
J. N. Christy, Priors, Broomfield.
E. C. Cottey, Wood Farm, Galleywood.
F. C. Ritchens, New Road, Great Baddow.
F. Holmes, Mill Hill, Sandon.
W. A. McKnight, Wellington House, Writtle.
L. Wallis, Sawkins, Great Baddow.

Slaughterhouses.

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough for human food during the year 1930 was approximately :—

Beasts	..	..	..	2,700
Sheep	..	..	..	10,300
Calves	..	..	..	400
Pigs	..	..	..	6,000
Cows	..	..	..	60
Goats	..	..	..	10

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	..	..	..	4
Cows	..	..	..	95
Lambs	..	..	..	2
Pigs	..	..	..	5
Bullocks	..	..	..	7
Bulls	..	..	..	1

In addition to these, a considerable quantity of various organs and flesh is destroyed every day.

All slaughterhouses have been visited every day.

The number of butchers' shops in the town is 25.

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 the Annual Report for 1925.

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

BOARS. A number are sent to Rotterdam.

Animals Slaughtered in the Town and sent Abroad.

Horses	..	..	352
Boars	..	..	10
Goats	..	..	10

The Horses are slaughtered at Moulsham ; Goats and Boars at Mildmay Road.

CONDEMNED : Horses 11 ; Boars 2 ; Goats nil.

Market.

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

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

1930.

January	3rd	..	4 store pigs returned to owner's premises under restriction.
„	24th	..	Red roan cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
„	24th	..	Black and white cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
„	31st	..	Red and white cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
„	31st	..	Red cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
„	31st	..	Blue roan cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
February	21st	..	Red cow, sent for slaughter.
„	21st	..	Red and white cow, sent for slaughter.
March	14th	..	3 black and white cows, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
„	14th	..	3 pigs, sent for slaughter.
April	4th	..	Black cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
„	25th	..	Red and white cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
June	20th	..	Red and white cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
August	29th	..	2 cows, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
November	14th	..	16 store pigs, suspected Swine Fever, reported to Minister of Agriculture.
„	28th	..	Black and white cow, suspected to be tuberculous, dealt with under Tuberculosis Order.
„	28th	..	2 red roan cows, suspected to be tuberculosis, dealt under Tuberculosis Order.

Contagious Diseases.

Contagious Diseases.				Chelmsford Division.	Chelmsford Borough.
Swine Fever	..	..	..	10	Nil.
Anthrax	..	..	..	Nil.	Nil.
Mange	..	..	..	Nil.	Nil.
Sheep Scab	..	..	..	Nil.	Nil.
Foot and Mouth Disease	..	..	..	Nil.	Nil.
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	75	11

Animals exposed for Sale in 1930.

Sows and Pigs	..	..	13
Fat Pigs	..	..	10,870
Store Pigs	..	..	8,565
Rams	..	..	197
Fat Sheep	..	..	4,461
Store Sheep	..	..	14,072
Lambs	..	..	457
Bulls	..	..	651
Fat Beasts	..	..	5,012
Store Beasts	..	..	7,377
Dairy Cows	..	..	2,803
Fat Calves	..	..	187
Store Calves	..	..	5,075
Horses	..	..	485
Goats	..	..	16

Horses.

Two have been disposed of as unfit for further service. With the exception of temporary ailments, their health and condition have been good.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. MULVEY,

Veterinary Inspector.

CHELMSFORD.

28th April, 1931.