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BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

1932.

INCLUDING THE

REPORTS OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR

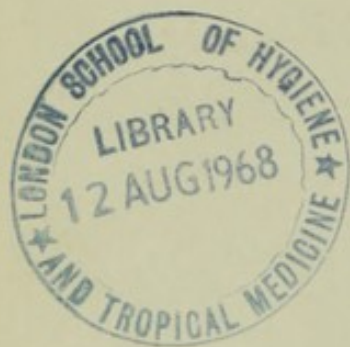
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CHELMSFORD :

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

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Borough of Chelmsford.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

J. C. SLEIGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SANITARY INSPECTOR :

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

HEALTH VISITOR :

Miss D. A. JAPP, S.R.N., C.M.B., C.S.M. & M.G.

SCHOOL NURSE :

Miss G. A. HARYOTT, S.R.N., C.M.B., New H.V. Cert.

CHIEF CLERK :

F. ERIC YOUNG.

JUNIOR CLERK :

S. V. EDWARDS.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

DENTAL SURGEON :

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

VETERINARY INSPECTOR :

LIEUT.-COL. W. S. MULVEY, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.V.S.

BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD.

Public Health Department,
89, Duke Street,
Chelmsford.

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

May, 1933.

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough for the year 1932.

No great fresh developments have occurred in the field of public health during the year. This is due to some extent to the urgent necessity for economy. Yet the year has not been wasted in the progressive sense. It has allowed for a review of our developments and the careful pruning of any expenditure not showing an adequate return.

The public health service if efficient cannot remain stationary for long. Fresh knowledge may alter our views as to the best means of attaining our ends. It may show certain things to be unnecessary and thus save expenditure, whilst in others it may show that we are falling short of what can be and should be done.

In this connection the report of the Committee on Local Government Expenditure has been carefully considered and where possible by administrative action its recommendations have been carried out. In particular I would refer to the changes in hospital treatment of Scarlet Fever, and disinfection in the home.

The enlargement of the area served by the Chelmsford Joint Isolation Hospital Board is awaiting the decision of the Essex County Council and the Ministry of Health.

The most disturbing feature of the health of the Borough is the continued high maternal mortality. I have dealt rather more fully with various aspects of this under "Midwives," "Ante-Natal Clinic" and "Scarlet Fever." In this connection I may say now that last year's comparatively good figures will not be continued in 1933. Already (22/5/33) more maternal deaths have occurred than in 1932.

I have to thank my staff for the loyalty and wholehearted assistance they have given me, and the other officers of the Borough for their co-operation and assistance in providing information on such things as housing, water supply, public cleansing, etc.

For the sympathetic consideration and assistance at all times given me I beg to thank the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. C. SLEIGH,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

AREA (in acres)	3,113 (Census, 1931).
POPULATION	27,030 (Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-year 1932).
	26,537 (Census, 1931).
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (end of 1932) according to	
Rate Books	7,327.
RATEABLE VALUE	£236,797.
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY	
RATE	£920.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

		Total.	Male.	Female.	
Live Births	Legitimate ..	378	177	201	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population: 14.35.
	Illegitimate ..	10	4	6	
	Totals ..	388	181	207	
Still Births	Legitimate ..	16	4	12	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births:— 41.98.
	Illegitimate ..	1	1	0	
	Totals ..	17	5	12	

DEATHS.

All causes	245	125	120	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population:— 9.06.
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Deaths from Puerperal causes:—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	1	2.47
Other puerperal causes	1	2.47
Total	2	4.94

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	20.62
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.52
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	100.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil.

Births and Deaths.

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.	
7-14 ..	17,920	—	—	20.7	—	10.1	—	—
8-24 ..	20,940	—	—	17.7	—	10.3	—	—
5 ..	21,900	6	331	15.2	18.3	9.2	12.2	9
6 ..	22,800	6	343	15.4	17.8	10.2	11.6	24
7 ..	23,450	10	364	15.5	16.7	11.4	12.3	19
8 ..	23,680	12	372	15.7	16.7	9.5	11.7	18
9 ..	23,930	17	388	16.2	16.3	11.5	13.4	27
0 ..	25,760	18	431	16.7	16.3	9.7	11.4	18
1 ..	26,720	10	412	15.4	15.8	9.8	12.3	20
2 ..	27,030	17	388	14.4	15.3	9.1	12.0	8

Deaths.

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

Disease Group.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.
Acute Infectious Diseases	6 .. 6	.. 4	.. 14	.. 4	.. 11	
Tuberculosis (all types) ..	18 .. 21	.. 16	.. 12	.. 22	.. 15	
Cancer	35 .. 35	.. 37	.. 36	.. 26	.. 25	
Diseases of Heart and Arteries (including Rheu- matic Fever)	49 .. 44	.. 65	.. 64	.. 61	.. 71	
Respiratory Diseases (not T.B.)	21 .. 28	.. 22	.. 35	.. 25	.. 30	
Abdominal Diseases (in- cluding Kidney Disease)	22 .. 23	.. 8	.. 6	.. 11	.. 11	
Child-birth and associated conditions	2 .. 3	.. 3	.. 1	.. 4	.. 2	
Congenital conditions ..	8 .. 10	.. 14	.. 16	.. 12	.. 13	
Violent deaths	11 .. 11	.. 12	.. 18	.. 7	.. 8	

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1932.

Age Group.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and up- wards
Deaths	5	4	5	9	9	16	24	36	55	74

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1932.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	1
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Influenza	1	3	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	5	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	4	8
Syphilis	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	24	11	35
Diabetes	—	2	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	5	6	11
Heart Disease	27	14	41
Aneurysm	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	6	2	8
Bronchitis	5	7	12
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	1	5
Peptic Ulcer	1	—	1
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years of age)	—	—	—
Appendicitis	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	2	2	4
Other Digestive Diseases	3	6	9
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	3	5
Puerperal Sepsis	—	1	1
Other Puerperal causes	—	1	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	5	3	8
Senility	9	25	34
Suicide	3	5	8
Other Violence	3	—	3
Other Defined Diseases	10	15	25
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	—	1	1
Special causes (included under "other Defined Diseases" above)	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—
TOTALS	125	120	245

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1932.

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
All Causes { Certified ..	5	1	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	
{ Uncertified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prematurity	2	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	
Debility	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Injury at Birth	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	5	1	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1932.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1932, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1931. The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population, but for London and the towns to civilians only.)

	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.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	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 Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	15.3	0.66	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	91.1	6.2	1.8	0.9	
118 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London.	15.4	0.70	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	91.3	5.9	2.3	0.5	
126 Smaller Towns (Estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000) at Census, 1931)	15.4	0.69	10.8	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	91.9	5.8	1.3	1.0	
London	14.2	0.51	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	89.4	6.2	4.4	0.0	
Chelmsford M.B.	14.4	0.63	9.1	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.41	0.0	21	91.4	4.1	4.1	0.4	

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.	England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.	England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.
1.61	2.57	2.63	2.57	4.24	5.15
1.54	2.47	2.52	2.47	4.06	4.94

The Maternal Mortality Rates are as follows :—Per 1,000 Live Births
Per 1,000 Total Births

N.B.—It must be realised that when dealing with very small figures, such as those for Chelmsford, the rate per 1,000 or the percentage is liable to very heavy fluctuation. The above Maternal Mortality Rates represent 1 death from Puerperal Sepsis and 1 death from Other Causes. The Chelmsford Maternal Mortality Rate, therefore, is not strictly comparable with that for England and Wales. The same applies to the special Death Rates when working with such small figures.

Employment.

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 (including the Borough) :—

1932.		1931.		1930.		1929.		1928.
9.2	..	9.8	..	4.7	..	1.9	..	2.1

The following table shows the numbers employed by the chief firms at the commencement and end of the year 1932, and the alterations necessitated during the year :—

Firm.	Number of hands employed on the 1st January, 1932.	Number of hands discharged during the year, 1932.	Number of hands placed on short time during 1932.	Number of hands employed December, 1932.
Brown & Son, Ltd. ...	57	(a)	—	52
Christy Bros. & Co., Ltd. ...	68	2	2	72
Christy & Norris, Ltd. ...	110	3 (b)	(c)	107
Crompton Parkinson, Ltd. ...	1,142	165	149	1153
The Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2,143	—	—	2359
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.	925	162	50 (d)	954

(a) Messrs. Brown & Sons state :—“ We take on extra hands from time to time when we have to unload a boat.”

(b) Messrs. Christy & Norris, Ltd., state :—“ 25 foundry men standing off.”

(c) “ One week in three for 18 weeks.”

(d) Average of 50 per week for the whole year.

These figures show a slight but very welcome increase in the amount of work to be had in the Borough. A further improvement can confidently be expected due to the resumption of activity in the building trade which has occurred since the close of 1932.

General Provision of Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

See Page 2.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General.

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

(b) *Infectious Diseases.*

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

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	132
Sputa	86
Typhoid	8
Ringworm	13
Miscellaneous	19
			—
Total	258
			—

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

During the year the following Bye-laws, made by the Town Council, came into force :—

Byelaws with respect to Common Lodging Houses	Made by the Council 6/11/31, came into force 6/1/32.
Byelaws with respect to Slaughter-houses	Made by the Council 27/11/31, came into force 8/1/32.

HOSPITALS.

The Chelmsford and Essex Hospital and Dispensary (Voluntary).

Accommodation :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General medical	17	20	37
General surgical	18	34	52
Children, medical and surgical	—	—	21
Private wards	—	—	10
			—
			120
			—

Details of the Out-patient Department are as follows :—

Massage, Electrical and Sunlight Departments	These departments are open daily.
Ophthalmic Department	Patients attend at 3 p.m. on Fridays.

X-ray Department	..	The Radiologist attends at the Hospital on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.
Casualty Department	..	This department is open daily.

The Council has agreements with the Hospital for the operative treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids, and for cases of Puerperal Sepsis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

For a provincial hospital, this is an exceptionally well managed and up-to-date hospital.

Chelmsford Public Assistance Institution. (Managed by the Essex County Council).

The hospital accommodation at this Institution is as follows :—

	Male.		Female.		Total.
General medical ..	5	..	5	..	10
General surgical ..	5	..	5	..	10
Maternity ..	—	..	10	..	10 and 10 cots.
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	—	..	2	..	2
Tuberculosis ..	2	..	4	..	6
Chronic Sick ..	42	..	40	..	82
					—
					120 and 10 cots.
					—

The Town Council has an agreement with the Essex County Council for the treatment in this hospital of cases of puerperal sepsis, and for ordinary midwifery cases where arrangements cannot be made for the confinement in the patient's home. The cost is recovered from the patient by the Council except where such is manifestly impossible. Such cases are of course not Public Assistance cases at all, and some difficulties have arisen over this. I am in touch with the County Medical Officer in this connection and expect to be able to report an improvement in the near future.

In regard to cases requiring transfer from the Isolation Hospital to the Public Assistance Hospital some difficulty has arisen but I am pleased to say that this has now been satisfactorily surmounted. By telephoning the County Medical Officer I can now have the case transferred immediately.

Adequacy of Hospital Accommodation.

The waiting list at the Chelmsford and Essex Hospital is very large and I have under consideration a scheme whereby the Public Assistance Hospital might relieve the congestion at the Voluntary Hospital.

The Chelmsford Joint Isolation Hospital.

Accommodation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Diphtheria cases	10	11	21
Do. for observation ..	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever cases ..	10	10	20
Do. for observation ..	1	1	2
			—
			45
			—

The above is the usual arrangement of the beds but when necessary the number allocated to Scarlet Fever cases is increased and the Diphtheria number reduced or *vice versa*,

CASES TREATED DURING 1932.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Septicæmia.	Encephalitis.	Tonsillitis.	Scabies.	Chicken Pox.	Total.
January	5	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	9
February	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
March	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
April	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
May	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	12
June	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	12
July	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
August	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
September	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
October	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
November	11	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	13
December	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Totals	108	6	6	1	1	2	3	1	128
Patients remaining from 1931 ...	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Total patients treated during 1932 ...	135	6	6	1	1	2	3	1	155
Discharged during the year	115	6	5	1	1	2	3	1	133
Deaths	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Patients remaining in 1933	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19

Of the 128 patients admitted during the year, 73 came from the Borough of Chelmsford and 55 from the Chelmsford Rural District.

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of the Chelmsford Joint Isolation
Hospital for 1932.**

*To the Chairman and Members of the Chelmsford
Joint Isolation Hospital Board.*

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

During the year under review the routine period of hospital isolation of uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever has been reduced to four weeks from the onset of the disease. No increase in "return" cases has occurred and I believe this period to be safe.

All cases of Scarlet Fever now admitted receive at once 10 ccs. of Anti-scarlet serum. If this can be given within two days of the onset of the disease the results are dramatic. After two days from onset its usefulness as a curative agent rapidly fades. If given early it also markedly reduces the number and severity of complications such as otitis media etc., but not if given after say the third day.

On the other hand, in many instances in cases received after the third day, the diagnosis is doubtful; here the effect of the serum is to give temporary immunity to Scarlet Fever for about one month, so covering the time when the patient, if not really suffering from Scarlet Fever, is exposed to the infection. I have ceased specially isolating such cases and no case of Scarlet Fever has arisen amongst them. The diagnosis must have been unusually accurate in such cases or they were immunised to the infection by the serum. This certainly simplifies administration in a small hospital.

You have approved in principle a scheme for the extension of the area served by this hospital to include, in addition to the Borough and Rural District of Chelmsford, the areas of Burnham-on-Crouch Urban, Ongar Rural, Maldon Rural, Maldon Urban, and Witham Urban Districts. A new joint Board would then be constituted and would concentrate cases in one hospital with consequent saving in cost. At present the scheme is delayed until the completion of the adjustment of boundaries under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

After full investigation of the notifications for the last ten years I am of the opinion that the present Chelmsford Joint Isolation Hospital could deal with all the cases from the enlarged area except for very occasional short periods. Maldon Hospital could be closed with a caretaker in charge, and re-opened when necessary. This would cover the period when Chelmsford was unable to accommodate all cases.

Accommodation and case figures are attached. (See page 11).

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. C. SLEIGH,

Medical Officer.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *For Infectious Cases.* A motor ambulance is maintained by the Chelmsford Joint Hospital Board.

(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases,* and

(c) *For Maternity Patients.*

These cases are dealt with by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade under agreement with the Town Council at an inclusive cost of £120 per annum. Two motor ambulances are maintained, and a very satisfactory service is given at a cost much below that which would arise if the Council maintained an ambulance force of their own.

(d) *Tuberculosis Patients.* These are dealt with by the Essex County Council.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

See Table on Page 14.

A new Ante-natal Clinic at the Chelmsford and Essex Hospital has been inaugurated by the Essex County Council for cases from outside the Borough.

The Orchard Street Infant Welfare Centre was discontinued in July owing to the premises being unsuitable, and because the attendances were poor.

The hours for the Friends' Meeting House Centre were extended to meet the additional numbers arising from the closure of the Orchard Street Centre. This has proved a satisfactory arrangement.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Children under 1 year of age	..	..	2,003
„ between 1 and 5 years	..	..	1,430
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	3,433
			<hr/>
Average per session	..	..	50

Number who attended for the first time during the year:—

Children under 1 year of age	..	..	202
„ between 1 and 5 years	..	..	156

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Attendances during the year	..	..	90
Number of expectant mothers who attended	..	..	32

The Borough Ante-natal Clinic is now held on the first and third Monday afternoons of each month instead of every Monday, as the numbers did not

warrant opening once each week. The purpose of this Clinic is to provide ante-natal supervision for midwife's cases. Prospective mothers who have booked a doctor should have their ante-natal care from him. Cases requiring treatment are referred to their own doctors.

It is difficult to decide upon the best method of ensuring adequate ante-natal supervision of expectant mothers. There are three methods :—

(1) *The provision of an Ante-natal Clinic staffed by the Council's whole-time Medical Officer of Health.* I happen to have had ten years' experience of general practice, and therefore may claim to have reasonable experience in gynaecological work, but another Medical Officer of Health might quite well have had little or none.

The great disadvantage is that the Medical Officer doing the ante-natal supervision will never be the one to do the actual confinement. Co-operation between the Medical Officer of Health and the general practitioners can help a lot, but can never be equal to the same doctor doing both ante-natal care and the confinement.

(2) *The provision of an Ante-natal Clinic staffed by a part-time Medical Officer with special experience.* In Chelmsford this would mean the appointment of one of the general practitioners.

This, I fear, would be likely to cause friction with the other general practitioners. The result would be that the Clinic would tend to degenerate into an extra surgery for that particular doctor's own patients. There is also the same objection in regard to other doctors' patients as in the case of (1), that the doctor doing the ante-natal work would not do the confinement.

(3) *The voucher system.* A supply of vouchers would be issued to all midwives and health visitors. These vouchers to be in the form of ante-natal record forms in duplicate. On a midwife being booked, she would give her patient a voucher to take to her own doctor. The doctor would enter the results of his examinations on the form and send it in (retaining the duplicate copy) to the local authority, who would pay him a fee to be agreed upon with the local doctors.

This would ensure that the ante-natal doctor would actually conduct the confinement if a doctor was necessary, and also that the records were reasonably reliable.

This undoubtedly appears to be the best method, but the expense would be considerable, and at present I do not recommend alteration in the existing scheme, but when a suitable opportunity arises, a scheme on these lines should be adopted.

I regard the modern tendency of providing more and more Clinics to do the work which should be left to the patient's own doctor as being against the best interests of both patient and doctor.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Accommodation.	Purpose.	Sessions.	By whom provided.
Minor Ailments Clinic.	Public Health Offices, 89, Duke Street.	Consultation and Treatment of School Children.	Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.	Local Authority.
Eye Clinic.	Public Health Offices, 89, Duke Street.	Consultation and Treatment of School Children.	When necessary and by appointment.	Local Authority.
Dental Clinic.	Trinity Road Council School.	(a) { Treatment for School Children. (b) { Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers; and for Infants.	(a) { 4 sessions per week, Wednesdays and Fridays, by appointment. (b) { 1 session per month by appointment.	Local Authority.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	Friends' Meeting House.	Consultation.	Tuesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.	Local Authority.
Ante-Natal Clinic.	Public Health Offices, 89, Duke Street.	Consultation.	First and third Mondays in each month 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.	Local Authority.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Chelmsford and Essex Hospital London Road.	Consultation and Treatment.	Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m.	Essex County Council.
Venereal Disease Centre.	Chelmsford and Essex Hospital London Road.	Consultation and Treatment.	Fridays 11 a.m.	Essex County Council.
Ante-Natal Clinic.	Chelmsford and Essex Hospital London Road.	Consultation for Chelmsford District cases only. Not for Borough cases.	First Tuesday each month 2.15 p.m.	Essex County Council.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The system of distributing dried milk and infant foods at reduced prices (in necessitous cases free) at the Child Welfare Centres has been discontinued.

With the active co-operation of the chemists a voucher system has been introduced to replace the previous scheme. By this means mothers who cannot afford the full retail price are given a voucher at the Welfare Centre which, on presentation to any chemist in the Borough, enables them to obtain the stated proprietary food at the same cost as previously they obtained it at the Welfare Centre. Necessitous cases after full consideration are given special "Supply Free" vouchers and the Council pay the chemists.

The scheme is working very well indeed. The mothers can now obtain their foods at any time they like. Yet the abuse of the system by people who can perfectly well afford to pay the ordinary retail price is minimised. Such people have not the face to go into the chemist and present a voucher.

My thanks are due to the chemists for the manner in which they are working the scheme.

FREE MILK SCHEME.

Grade A milk is granted on medical grounds to the following categories of cases if they are necessitous according to the scale laid down by the Council :—

(1) Prospective mothers during the last three months of pregnancy—1 pint per day.

(2) Children up to 18 months—1 pint per day.

(The Council has since the end of 1932, added "children between the ages of 1½ and 5 years—½ pint per day.")

Breast feeding is always the best for baby, but when it is impossible we recommend firstly Grade A milk (suitably diluted and with sugar and cream added). Only in the rare cases when this is found unsuitable, do I recommend proprietary foods.

During 1932 a total of 96 families received free milk and about 12,900 pints of Grade A milk were distributed. This compares with 60 families and about 6,850 pints for 1931.

MIDWIVES.

The following Midwives are in practice in the area :—

Name.	Address.
Bloomfield, Mrs. A.	.. "Quetta," Rainsford Lane.
Brown, Miss D.	.. 38, Park Avenue.
Carter, Miss A. M.	.. 17, Railway Street.
Chapman, Miss I. K.	.. "Aberfeldy," Lady Lane.
Jackson, Miss E. T.	.. 29, Braemar Avenue.
Langford, Mrs. S. G.	.. 2, Christy Avenue.
Luck, Mrs. M.,	.. 54a, Hill Road, Springfield.
(District Nurse Midwife)	

The Essex County Council is the authority for the supervision of Midwives, but by agreement this duty has been placed on me as Assistant County Medical Officer of Health. This agreement has proved valuable in co-ordinating the work of the Midwives with the Ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinics.

There are, in addition to the seven registered Midwives, a few handy women or unregistered Midwives in practice. These are a source of considerable anxiety, and I consider the law requires to be further tightened up to prohibit their practice entirely.

They are of a varying degree of professional skill, and it is certainly not unknown for them to do the whole confinement themselves, the doctor booked coming along the following morning.

The law requires that an unregistered Midwife shall only attend a confinement under the personal supervision of a registered medical practitioner (except in real emergency). If such a woman does not send for the doctor in good time for him to arrive before the birth of the child, she is liable to prosecution. On the other hand the doctor must carefully consider whether he is "covering" an unregistered Midwife unless he is personally present at the birth.

In the section of this report dealing with Maternal Mortality (page 18), it will be seen that Chelmsford does not compare at all favourably with the country, as a whole.

Is it too much to ask for the active co-operation of the medical profession to insist that no woman be confined without that standard of professional training and skill that is implied by the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board and registration? It is not only at the actual birth that this skill and training are required; the doctor can see to that, but far more so before and after the birth in giving all the attention which only the Midwife can give.

There is no question of there being any shortage of registered Midwives; seven for about four hundred births per annum.

As Inspector of Midwives, I have been struck by the high standard the registered Midwives have set themselves, without exception in their difficult and arduous work. These ladies are under the control of the Supervising Authority (Essex County Council), and on the occurrence of a case of Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia in their practice can be stopped practicing for such time as may be required to ensure that they may not be the source of infection; suitable compensation is payable in such cases. But the unregistered Midwife is under no proper control, is in many cases ignorant of how the infection may be carried about, and is thus a definite source of danger. It is certainly much safer for the prospective mother to engage a trained Midwife and no doctor than a doctor and a handywoman. The Midwife will always send for a doctor if anything in any way goes wrong.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

See Table on page 7.

The maternal mortality rate this year shows a very welcome improvement, but in dealing with such low numbers it is difficult to truly assess the significance of the figures. Even so they are still above the average for the country, as a whole. I have included a table showing the average maternal mortality in the Borough for 1928-1932 inclusive. This makes melancholy reading, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the figures for 1932 are not merely accidentally comparatively good, but that they will steadily improve in the future.

Period.	Total births.	Rate per 1,000 total births.		
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
1928-1932 (inclusive)	2,065	4.36	2.91	7.22
1932... ..	405	2.47	2.47	4.94

It should be noted, too, that the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia case rates are rather high, and I comment on this under "Scarlet Fever" (page 32) and "Midwives" (page 16).

Every case of maternal death is investigated to try to trace the cause, and a confidential report is sent to the Ministry of Health. This includes a report from the doctor in attendance, for which he receives no fee. As this report sometimes involves a considerable amount of work, I do think that a suitable fee should be paid to the doctor by the Ministry of Health.

HEALTH VISITING.

The Health Visitor has made the following visits during the year :—

	First Visits.	Total Visits.
To expectant mothers ..	60	133
To children under one year of age	402	1,504
To children between the ages of one and five years ..	—	1,106
		<u>2,743</u>

The School Nurse holds the Health Visitors' Certificate, and is thus able to work in with the Health Visitor to the advantage of both.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

Mr. F. Turner is the Infant Protection Visitor for the Borough and the Chelmsford Rural District. During the year the Council appointed the Health Visitor as Assistant Infant Protection Visitor.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

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

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR—

(a) *Unmarried Mothers.* The only arrangement is that supplied by the Public Assistance Committee of the Essex County Council. After the lying-in period, however, they may be helped by the Girls' Aid Society, who have a Hostel in the Borough.

(b) <i>Illegitimate Infants.</i>	} The Public Assistance Institution is available.
(c) <i>Homeless Children.</i>	

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The Essex County Council is the supervising authority for Maternity and Nursing Homes. Actually there are none in the Borough, but if are opened the supervision will devolve on me as Assistant County Medical Officer of Health by agreement with the Essex County Council.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.

(a) *Quality.*

The Borough has a piped water supply. The results of analyses of samples of water taken at the various sources of supply are shown in the table below. These show the water to be clear, bright and of high bacterial purity, suitable for purposes of public supply.

The water from Sandford Mill Waterworks, the chief source of supply, while maintaining a very high standard of purity, is at times flavoured with an "earthy" taste and smell. An activated carbon plant is in operation at these works whereby the carbon is added to the water shortly before it passes through the pressure filters. This has helped considerably, but it has been found advisable to admit the carbon a little earlier in the treatment process of the water to allow longer contact. This is now in hand.

The works at Sandford Mill are certainly efficient, but the condition of the raw material, *i.e.*, the River Chelmer water, at times is not all that could be desired.

The crude water is derived from three main sources :—

- (1) River Chelmer.
- (2) River Can.
- (3) River Wid.

Analyses of the crude water from all three sources have been taken at intervals. These show the River Can to be good, but the other two not so satisfactory.

The River Wid is known to be polluted, but active steps are being taken to deal with this by the appropriate authority.

The Chelmer is chemically about the same as the Wid. There are many possible source of pollution, but the sewage disposal works on its banks appear to be good. As far as isolated houses and small hamlets are concerned, I can see no reason why the Chelmer should be worse than the Can. Both rivers flow through very similar types of country. At Felstead there is a large sugar beet factory, which from October to December passes a great quantity of very hot effluent into the Chelmer. Chemically this effluent does not appear to be bad, but the effect on the Chelmer is very marked, especially on the bed of the river. This was particularly noticed on the aerial survey of the river, a report of which follows :—

“ 21st December, 1932. Time 11.15 a.m. to 12.20 p.m.

Weather—Fine. Clear sky, but hazy.

Visibility—10 miles, except towards the sun, when it was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Height—700 to 1,000 feet. Wind—S.W., 10 miles per hour.

As a means of comparison, careful note was taken of the appearance of all streams on the way over from Colchester Aerodrome. On this basis the Chelmer, which was struck just above Stebbing Brook, looked clear and good, being a clear bluish colour. Over the Felsted Sugar Beet Factory the air was very bumpy at 1,000 feet, probably from the hot air currents rising from the steaming lagoons, and where the effluent entered the Chelmer, a clean cut change was apparent; the colour of the river changing to greenish yellow.

This was obvious to about Hertford End, and from there to Little Waltham could be detected by comparing the Chelmer with any tributary or other nearby water.

It was also noted that the usual air bumps found near a river were more intense to about Hertford End, after which they seemed about normal.

Owing to danger from low flying, the line of the river was left at at about Broomfield, and a circuit east of Chelmsford was taken, regaining the course of the river at about the confluence of the Can and and Chelmer at 1,000 feet. Here it was noticed that the canal appeared to be cleaner than the river.

The river down to Sandford Mill appeared to be dirtier than some of the other rivers seen on the survey, but nothing very definite.

From the air I could not detect any definite change in the river, which might be due to the effluent from the Chelmsford Sewage Farm, right down to Maldon. Even the actual sewage lagoon water looked not markedly different from other open pools seen, but the vegetation on the banks was clearly affected.

The conclusions which I think may be drawn from this are :—

WATER ANALYSES.
(Drs. Beale and Suckling).

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Date of Analysis ..	24th June, 1932.	31st May, 1932.	31st May, 1932.	31st May, 1932.	31st May, 1932.	13th March, 1933.
Sample from ..	Reservoir at Admirals Park Tower.	Mildmay Yard Borehole.	Burgess Well.	Boarded Barns Estate Well.	Galleywood Pumping Station Borehole.	Sandford Mill Rising Main at Longstomps.
	CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER 100,000.					
Turbidity ..	Bright, very few mineral particles.	Bright, few sand particles present.	Clear and bright.	Clear and Bright.	Clear and Bright.	Clear and Bright.
Colour ..	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.
Odour ..	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	Very faint vegetable.
Reaction pH. ..	Neutral 7.5	On the alkaline side of neutrality 8.5	Neutral.	Neutral.	On the alkaline side of neutrality 8.5	Neutral 7.0
Free Carbonic Acid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	1035	1590	735	705	1575	450
Total Solids, 180°C.	69.0	106.0	49.0	47.0	105.0	30.0
Chlorine in Chlorides ..	13.5	30.8	4.0	2.7	30.4	3.2
Nitrogen in Nitrates ..	0.30	Nil.	0.70	0.44	Nil.	0.27
Nitrites ..	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.
Hardness : Permanent ..	2.0	0.0	13.0	7.0	0.0	Free Chlorine 0.15 ppm., on receipt.
Temporary ..	18.0	3.0	26.0	27.0	3.0	15.0
Total ..	20.0	3.0	39.0	34.0	3.0	2.0
Metals ..	Minute trace of iron—0.015	Minute trace of iron—0.03	Minute trace of iron—0.01	Minute trace of iron—0.01	Minute trace of iron—0.02	17.0
Free Ammonia ..	0.0084	0.0470	0.0024	0.0018	0.0580	Absent.
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.0028	0.0028	0.0012	0.0010	0.0028	0.0060
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C. ..	0.0350	0.0550	0.0200	0.0150	0.0400	0.0060
	BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.					
No. of Bacteria per cc.—						
On Gelatine in 3 Days at 20°C. ..	—	21	48	38	9	4
On Agar in 24 hours at 37°C. ..	1	5	4	2	2	1
The Bacillus Coli—Present in 100 cc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absent in 50 cc. ..	—	100 cc.	100 cc.	100 cc.	100 cc.	100 cc.
Bacillus Welchii (B. Enteritidis Sporogenes)—Present in ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absent in 100 cc. ..	100 cc.	100 cc.	100 cc.	100 cc.	100 cc.	100 cc.
Report :	This is a reasonably clear and bright water, free from colour and odour and neutral in reaction. It is hard in character, contains no excess of saline matter or metallic impurity and is of good organic quality. The bacteriological examination shows that Bacillus Coli is sparingly present, but we regard the water as wholesome and fit for drinking and domestic purposes.	This is a bright and colourless water containing a few particles of sand in suspension. It is of faintly alkaline reaction, very soft and the chemical analysis shows that it remains constant in composition within reasonable limits. The water is of a high degree of organic and bacterial purity and is pure and wholesome, suitable for Public Supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright water of neutral reaction and very hard. It contains no excess of saline matter, is practically free from metals and of a high degree of organic and bacterial purity. In addition, the water remains constant in chemical composition within reasonable limits. We regard it as pure and wholesome water, suitable for Public Supply purposes.	This water remains constant in character within reasonable limits and is clear and bright of normal colour and neutral reaction. It is very hard, the hardness being mainly of a 'temporary' nature and of a high degree of organic and bacterial purity. We regard the water as pure and wholesome, suitable for Public Supply purposes.	This water remains constant in character within reasonable limits and is bright, faintly alkaline in reaction and very soft. Both organically and bacteriologically it is of a high standard of purity and is, therefore, a pure and wholesome water, suitable for Public Supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright water of neutral reaction. It is of normal colour and has a very faint vegetable odour. The water is of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity. We regard the water as wholesome, though it is probable that complaints may arise to its odour.

- (i) The effect of a hot effluent (Felstead Sugar Factory) is evident from the air in the changed appearance of the water.
- (ii) Any large amount of sewage effluent of bad quality may show by the condition of the vegetation on the banks of the river.

On this trip I flew alone, and I think a trained observer would have been a great help, as then the pilot could have come much lower over most places with safety, as he could afford to concentrate entirely on safe piloting and let the observer take notes on the conditions seen."

I have also received complaints from local anglers that there were very few fish in the Chelmer as compared with the Can, and at times dead fish have been seen. It is, of course, quite impossible to insist on a standard of purity for Essex rivers, running their whole courses through thickly populated agricultural areas, comparable with rivers arising and flowing through mountainous areas, thinly populated, like the Highlands of Scotland or Wales, but it is felt that with due regard to the other vested riparian interests, it should be possible to ensure a considerable improvement.

The Essex County Council have at present a Bill before Parliament, one section of which has this object in view. I hope every possible support will be given to the Essex County Council in their fight for prevention of pollution of rivers.

(b) *Quantity.*

There is ample water for the needs of the Borough from the Corporation's five waterworks, and with the part of the Springfield Ward at present supplied by the Chelmsford Rural District Council's water tower at Great Baddow, the whole of the Borough and district supplied outside receive a good supply. The increase in consumption of water due to the growth of the town is met by the new Sandford Waterworks, from which a rising main feeds Longstumps Reservoir, and, when necessary, the surface reservoir at Admirals Park Waterworks. In recent years there has been extensive building development in the highest parts of the Borough, viz., Galleywood and Boarded Barns Estate, where the water pressure is insufficient. At Galleywood, where the pressure from Longstumps reservoir is poor, it is proposed to erect an elevated water tank on the Longstumps reservoir site, to be fed by Sandford Mill, Galleywood pumping station and Mildmay Road pumping station. The Boarded Barns Estate is at present supplied by Admirals Park tower and an elevated tank on the estate. Here there is the necessary head, but not the volume of water. The new 10-inch main is to be laid from Longstumps reservoir to the Admirals Park station and thence to the Kings Road main. Thus this main will give ample supply to the Boarded Barns Estate and, when necessary, aid Admirals Park station by filling the tower or lower level reservoir there. These two schemes will be carried out in the near future and will improve the supply to the high districts in the Borough.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Work on the new pumping station at Longstumps has commenced.

The sewer in Sandford Road has been extended 370 lineal yards with glazed stoneware pipes of diameter nine inches.

New Sewage Disposal Works.

An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health into the scheme for new sewage disposal works at an estimated cost of approximately £40,000. Further investigations were found to be necessary and the Ministry's report has not yet been received.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

A close watch is kept on the rivers within the Borough and all possible steps taken to prevent pollution. See also notes on "Water," pages 19 to 23.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

One privy midden was discovered towards the end of the year. This is within reach of the sewer. Steps have been taken to have this converted to the water carriage system and connected to the sewer.

On the outskirts of the Borough there are about 80 W.C.'s connected to cesspools. Schemes are under consideration whereby this number will be considerably reduced and the premises connected to the sewers.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Method of collecting dry house refuse.

By house to house collection. The refuse is collected weekly, with the exception of trade refuse at certain places, which is collected on request, and fish and butchers' offal, which also has a frequent collection.

The Council do not provide or hire sanitary bins.

Three motor refuse vans of the latest type, and three horse vans are used to convey the refuse to the tipping site at Waterhouse Lane. One motor lorry is in use part time for special work.

(b) The method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies.

The Council do not carry out the collection of refuse from earth closets, privies or cesspools. These are few and situated on the outskirts of the Borough. Their contents are disposed of by burying in the gardens. See also (e) below.

(c) The method of disposing of dry house refuse.

The method used is controlled tipping. No complaints have arisen.

(d) *The method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privies.*

The Council has no arrangements for this service.

(e) *The method of cleansing cesspools ; and*

(f) *Arrangements for the disposal of cesspool contents.*

The Council has no arrangements for this service.

Under the 1932 Town Planning Act steps will be taken to prevent the erection of houses which cannot be economically connected with the public sewers, then such nuisances as cesspools, earth closets, etc., will soon cease to exist. See also (b) above.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

See Report of the Sanitary Inspector (pages 36 to 47).

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Occasional trouble has arisen from a Timber Works by the emission of burnt chips of wood from the work's chimney.

This firm use wood shavings, chips, etc., for fuel for the boilers. It is very difficult indeed to secure complete combustion of such light material. The nuisance usually arises in conditions of little or no wind. A strong wind blows the particles clear of the town.

This firm has incurred considerable expense in the provision of spark arresters and special flues, and has consulted a firm of engineers who specialise in such matters.

I have seen the Manager several times and he has always agreed to any practical suggestions I have offered. The plant, as in operation now, coupled with skilful stoking, should minimise the nuisance. But at any time the human factor of stoking may temporarily break down.

It should be noted that an adequate defence to a summons for abatement of smoke nuisance would be to show that all practical steps have been taken to obviate the nuisance.

SPECIAL CLASSES OF PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO CONTROL BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

There are two common lodging houses in the Borough (28 and 44 beds), both for men only. These are maintained in fair condition.

New byelaws came into force in January, 1932, a direct result being that the number of beds was reduced to 28 at the "Model Lodging House" and 44 at the "Kettle."

Occasionally caravans have settled in the Borough for short periods. Two caravans were removed after informal notice.

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)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	16	—	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	129	—	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	27	—	—
TOTAL	172	—	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	3	3	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—
{ 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	9	9	—	—

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

The only offensive trades are five fish frying establishments.

Slaughter houses—see Report of Sanitary Inspector, page 42.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no rag flock producers in the Borough.

SCHOOLS.

All schools in the area are visited each month by the Sanitary Inspector. With the exception of St. John's School, the sanitary condition and water supply are satisfactory. A special report has been made to the Education Committee on St. John's School.

An epidemic of Measles, severe in both numbers and type, occurred among school children in April, May and June. It was not considered advisable to close any school or department for this or any other cause.

Housing.

The general housing situation in the Borough is by no means bad, but there is an acute shortage of houses for the lowest paid wage earners. Such people cannot afford a rent above about 7/- per week.

Houses let at about £1 per week inclusive are plentiful, in fact there must be about 200 such houses awaiting tenants at present.

Overcrowding is slight and what there is appears to be due to occupiers being forced to take in lodgers in order to meet the high rents.

I think we may now claim that there are no slums, in the ordinary sense of the word, in Chelmsford, although there are several individual houses or small groups of houses where demolition is the only remedy. On the other hand such houses are often let at about 5/- per week and the effect on the health of the tenants of moving them into houses at 12/- to 14/- per week is doubtful to say the least.

I have to thank the House-letting Sub-Committee for giving priority to such cases as I have recommended.

1. NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(i) By the Local Authority	..	..	..	4
(ii) By other Local Authorities	..	..	..	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	136
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	140
				<hr/>

2. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	1,406
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,791
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..	108
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	193
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	134

3. 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	128
---	-----

4. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A. *Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	Nil

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	221
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	205
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner ..	Nil

C. *Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
---	-----

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil |
|--|-----|

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. | Nil |

E. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owner .. | Nil |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close | Nil |

F. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | Nil |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative | Nil |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil |

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

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

Samples of milk are taken, when necessary, at the cowsheds, for bacteriological examination. (See Reports of Sanitary and Veterinary Inspectors, pages 43 to 45 and 48).

For action under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, see Sanitary Inspector's Report, page 45.

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 slaughterhouses, butchers' shops, and other places where food is prepared. (See Report of Sanitary Inspector, page 42).

ADULTERATION, &C.

The Essex County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority.

During the year 33 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, in the Borough of Chelmsford, all of which were samples of milk.

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.

NUTRITION.

Any necessary advice on this subject is given at the various clinics.

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

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	83
Diphtheria	..	..	..	1
Paratyphoid " B "	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	10
Pneumonia..	..	..	..	7
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	23
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	7

The monthly incidence of Scarlet Fever was as follows :—

Month.	Cases.
January	2
February	0
March	7
April	13
May	3
June	10
July	3
August	4
September	2
October	17
November	8
December	14

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1932.

Disease.	Total cases.	NOTIFICATIONS AT AGES.										Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.	Total cases notified in each Ward.		
		Under 1 year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	North Ward.	South Ward.	Springfield Ward.
Smallpox ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	83	1	3	1	9	3	36	21	1	5	2	1	—	49	29	5
Diphtheria ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Enteric (Including Paratyphoid) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	8	2
Pneumonia ..	7	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	4	—
Erysipelas ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Totals ..	109	6	4	2	9	3	37	21	2	16	5	4	—	55	45	9

The number of cases in the South Ward cannot be taken as an accurate indication of the incidence of infection amongst South Ward residents owing to the presence of the Chelmsford and Essex Hospital and the Public Assistance Hospital in this Ward. Both of these hospitals serve large areas and patients who develop the infectious disease in the hospitals are regarded as Borough cases and have to be allocated to the South Ward. The puerperal pyrexia cases numbered 10. The onset of the disease in seven of these cases occurred whilst the patient was in hospital. Three of them were normally resident outside the Borough.

DIPHTHERIA.

It is pleasing to report the almost entire absence of diphtheria. Only one case occurred in 1932.

No artificial immunisation against diphtheria was done during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

As will be seen from the above Incidence Table, scarlet fever was fairly persistent during 1932. The disease was mostly of the mild but highly infectious type. In many cases the disease has been indefinite, making diagnosis extremely difficult. Undoubtedly, the fact that it is quite possible that a number of these indefinite cases were overlooked, probably accounts for the persistence of scarlet fever throughout the year.

Nose and ear discharges have complicated matters in many instances. These cases were not discharged from hospital until they were quite clear, but it is possible that, when at home and treatment had ceased, the complication recurred. This is evident as a few 'return cases' occurred in the form of contacts who were admitted to hospital some time after the original case had been released from isolation.

All notified cases were visited and careful investigations made as to possible sources of infection but with negative results in many cases.

A fair number of cases of a disease very like scarlet fever have occurred. This has had the following main features:—Sore throat, headache, rash rather like scarlet fever but more blotchy, with the Schultz Charlton re-action definitely negative. The organism isolated from the throat is a hæmolytic streptococcus but not of the same type as the scarlet fever streptococcus. Some cases have been rather severe with gastro intestinal symptoms and rheumatism. Antiscarletinal serum gave good results in cases where it was tried.

Such cases did not appear to be very infectious. As far as I am aware the cases all occurred singly, with no evidence of infection from one to the other, whereas out of a total of 83 cases of scarlet fever 29 occurred in 12 families.

I do not consider that such cases are true scarlet fever, but they are certainly closely akin to it. In this connection too it should be noted that the number of notifications of puerperal pyrexia (10) and puerperal fever (2) has been rather high.

The whole subject lends itself to almost endless speculation, but I feel we shall soon have to give up the idea that scarlet fever is a definite clinical entity. Is it not more reasonable to consider it as a rather variable subgroup of the big group of diseases caused by the Hæmolytic streptococcus? These cases of, shall we say, para-scarlatina, for want of a better name, have been reported to me privately by general practitioners to whom I am indebted for their help.

A supply of Anti-scarlet serum is maintained at the Isolation Hospital and is available for practitioners either for treatment of cases in their own homes or for the temporary immunisation of contacts. Hospital treatment is not insisted upon except in exceptional circumstances such as a case occurring in a hotel, dairy, &c., but most cases are very anxious to go into hospital. It is undoubtedly more convenient for the patient and relatives if the patient goes into hospital, but the charge to the public funds is rather high.

For many years it has been the policy to get every possible case into hospital, and to suddenly reverse this so that only very ill cases or those engaged in special trades were admitted to hospital would I think be unfortunate. By progressively encouraging home treatment in suitable cases, we can lessen the strain on the resources of Isolation Hospitals and allow them to undertake more cases of what are now, though not notifiable, quite as serious diseases. I refer to measles and whooping cough.

Further comment on this is contained in the Annual Report of the Joint Isolation Hospital, page 12.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Information regarding the prevalence of these diseases is obtained from the weekly returns of the Head Teachers of the Borough Elementary Schools.

There was a severe epidemic of measles in the early summer. The cases were numerous and many were of a severe type.

Fortunately at the time scarlet fever was not very prevalent and diphtheria absent. We were able, therefore, to open a Ward in the Isolation Hospital for the severe cases.

Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough have been about average.

DISINFECTION.

Free disinfection after infectious disease is carried out if requested, but in view of the most recent knowledge of the subject it is not encouraged.

EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

See page 9.

VACCINATION.

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

An investigation into the vaccinal condition of school children showed that only about 35 per cent. were vaccinated. In the Infants' Departments it was barely 30 per cent. The present compulsory vaccination with its conscientious objection clause, seems to be only unnecessarily irritating. If vaccination was made purely voluntary, I believe many more vaccinations would be done.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No cases occurred requiring action under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1932.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Female
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ..	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—
5 to 15 " ..	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 " ..	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	1
25 to 35 " ..	7	4	1	—	4	2	—	—
35 to 45 " ..	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
45 to 55 " ..	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	1
55 to 65 " ..	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Over 65 years ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	18	9	6	5	7	4	3	3

Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths 7

Total Tuberculosis Deaths 18

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, COMPILED FROM THE REGISTER,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Pulmonary and Non- Pulmonary TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
(1) Number of cases on the Register on the 1st January, 1932	67	63	130	29	23	52	182
(2) Number of cases NOTIFIED to me under the Regulations for the first time during the year	16	7	23	3	4	7	30
(3) Number of cases added to the Register during the year which have been brought to my notice otherwise than by notification	2	2	4	3	1	4	8
(4) Number of cases removed from the Register during the year	8	4	12	3	3	6	18
(5) Number of cases remaining on the Register on the 31st December, 1932	77	68	145	32	25	57	202
Information supplied by County Medical Officer.							
Number of patients from Chelmsford Borough sent to Institutions under the County Tuberculosis Scheme during 1932 :—							
Adults	14	12	26	1	2	3	29
Children	1	—	1	2	2	4	5
TOTALS	15	12	27	3	4	7	34

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital.				
4	3	1	4	0	0	0

The figures for both notifications and deaths of pulmonary tuberculosis are in close agreement with those for the country as a whole, *i.e.*, that the greatest incidence and mortality occur in the young adult.

At the same time the young adult, if taken early, is the most "curable" of all cases, but the early diagnosis of consumption is very difficult, indeed, often impossible, without X-rays and in some cases a month or so in an up-to-date Sanatorium as an "observation" case.

I have to thank the Council for allowing me to continue my work as Tuberculosis Officer for the Essex County Council for the Chelmsford District. It has ensured a complete co-ordination between the Public Health and Tuberculosis services, with the result that things can be done much more expeditiously. This is important to the patient who is saved a great deal of unnecessary annoyance from visits of many officials.

Notifications of tuberculosis are always more willingly and accurately given by the general practitioner when he knows that something will be done and done quickly for the patient, whilst the system of definitely notifying doubtful cases, so that they may get treatment, is stopped. To notify a case as tuberculosis is no light matter. It definitely affects the future of the patient. For instance, the patient will not be able to insure his life, he will be unable to enter many professions where a superannuation scheme is in force, and will probably be well advised not to marry.

Instead of notifying doubtful cases, the practitioners send them to me at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. X-ray or other examination is arranged and the case discussed with the practitioner. Only after a definite diagnosis is made is the case formally notified. The majority of doubtful cases sent to the dispensary turn out to be non-tuberculous, but this does not mean that they should not have been sent. Quite the contrary. The only possible means of getting consumption in its early (and curable) stages is for every case presenting suspicious symptoms to be sent to the dispensary for full investigation. If one waits until the stethoscope tells us there is consumption, it does not matter very much to that individual whether we diagnose it or not. He is going to die. I would particularly ask for all "contacts" of pulmonary tuberculosis to be sent to the dispensary for examination.

We are particularly fortunate here in having a special clinic for difficult cases of pulmonary tuberculosis at Black Notley Sanatorium. This Clinic is held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month under Dr. W. Burton Wood, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Tuberculosis to the Essex County Council. For non-pulmonary tuberculosis the services of Sir Henry Gauvain, M.C., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Consulting Surgeon for surgical tuberculosis for the Essex County Council, are available either at Black Notley on the second Tuesday in the month or at the Farringdon Street Dispensary.

It must be clearly understood, however, that the dispensary is not an alternative to the patient seeing his own doctor. It is in addition to that. Cases coming to the dispensary without a note from their own doctor are not encouraged. It is unfair to both private doctor and Tuberculosis Officer.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
89, DUKE STREET,
CHELMSFORD.

May, 1933.

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

MR. MAYOR, GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting the following report on the sanitary work done during the year 1932, being my Twenty-first Annual Report :—

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

Dilapidated water closets abolished	5
Dilapidated water closets re-built	8
Additional water closets provided	7
Flushing apparatus and fittings of water closets repaired or new flushing cisterns provided	34
New pedestal basins provided in water closets in place of defective or obsolete basins	24
Defective water closets repaired, cleansed, &c.	20
Defective drains relaid, improved, or new drains provided	39
Defective sink, bath and lavatory waste pipes properly disconnected, trapped or renewed	9
Smoke nuisances abated	5
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	44

Refuse Receptacles.

Galvanised iron sanitary dustbins provided in place of foul ashpits or where previous bins were dilapidated	117
--	-----

Dwelling Houses.

Baths and lavatory basins provided	4
Houses or parts thereof cleansed	7
Damp conditions prevented, damp-proof courses inserted, walls ren- dered in impervious material, soil removed from walls, &c.	18
Overcrowding abated	7
Floors relaid	12
Floors and stairs repaired	13

Coppers and stoves repaired or new ones provided	..	..	16
Windows and doors repaired	..	..	39
Efficient light provided	..	..	5
Efficient ventilation provided	..	..	8
Roofs, ceilings and chimneys repaired	..	..	30
Walls and plastering repaired	..	..	50
Troughing and downpipes provided, disconnected, repaired or cleared from obstruction	..	..	44
Sanitary sinks provided in place of defective stone or other sinks	..	..	11
Yard paving laid, relaid or repaired	..	..	39
Houses closed as unfit for habitation	..	..	2
Houses demolished	..	..	2
Dilapidated outbuildings rebuilt	..	..	2

Factories and Workshops (including Bakehouses).

Factories, workshops, or parts thereof, limewashed or cleansed	..	2
Insufficient or defective closet accommodation	..	3
Other nuisances abated	..	4

Water Supply.

Houses provided with supplies of water directly from main instead of from storage tanks	..	3
New services provided where service had become defective	..	9
Samples of well water submitted for analysis	..	4

Miscellaneous.

Dairies, cowsheds or milk shops cleansed or repaired or new dairies provided	..	7
Nuisances (from keeping animals) abated	..	7
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed, premises cleansed, &c.	20	
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 any necessary improvements have been made.

Eight dilapidated water closets have been rebuilt.

Seven additional water closets have been provided where there was no accommodation or where the accommodation was insufficient, and twenty-four pedestal basins have been provided in place of defective or obsolete basins.

Refuse Receptacles.

One hundred and seventeen sanitary bins have been provided to replace dilapidated ones. There are practically no ashpits in the Borough, but there are about fifty pail closets, nearly all in unsewered areas. There are no hand flushed water closets in the Borough.

The water closet accommodation is nearly all separate for each house and within the curtilage belonging to the house; there being about 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 Medical Officer's Report on pages 27 to 29.

One house was closed without the service of formal notice, viz., 4, St. Helen's Cottages.

A demolition order was in force *re* 10, Cables Yard, and this house became vacant during 1932.

Altogether two houses were closed during the year and two have been entirely demolished; none as the result of formal demolition orders, both being demolished without this being necessary.

Under the Housing Acts four houses were reported to you with a view to the making of demolition orders, and you decided to make the necessary order in each case. However, the owner came forward with a scheme of reconditioning the property and this was eventually accepted and the work carried out.

Ten houses known as Providence Square, Springfield, were reconditioned and made fit for habitation without the issue of formal notices.

The position with reference to closing orders made under the Housing Act, 1925, and demolition orders made under the Housing Act, 1930, to the end of 1932, is shown below :—

Closing Orders made since 1925.		Condition at end of 1932.	
57, New Writtle Street	Demolished.
58, "	"
59, "	"
60, "	"
61, "	"
1, Baddeley Square	"
2, "	"
3, "	"
4, "	"
5, "	"
6, "	"
7, "	"
10, Union Yard	"
11, "	"
12, "	"
13, "	"
Angel Yard—			
Everitt	"
Green	"

Closing Orders made since 1925.			Condition at end of 1932.	
Angel Yard—				
Turner	Demolished.
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, "	"
1, Griggs Yard	"
2, "	"
3, "	"
4, "	"
5, "	"
6, "	"
7, "	Empty.
9, Navigation Road	Used as store.
40, Orchard Street	Made fit by owner and Order cancelled.
21, Baddow Road	Demolished.

Closing Orders made since 1925.

Condition at end of 1932.

1, St. Helen's Cottages, Baddow Road	..	Demolished.
2, " " " "	..	" "
1, Coppins Yard	..	Occupied.
2, " "	..	Empty.
5, " "	..	" "
120, Rainsford Road	..	Demolished.
122, " "	..	" "
14, Union Yard	..	" "
29, Wood Street	..	" "
30, " "	..	" "
31, " "	..	" "
32, " "	..	" "
18, Church Lane	..	" "
1, Brown's Yard, Moulsham Street	..	Empty.
2, " " " "	..	" "
3, " " " "	..	" "
4, " " " "	..	" "
1, back of 203, Moulsham Street (Bright)	..	Demolished.
2, " 203, " (Mead)	..	" "
1, " 31, " "	..	" "
2, " 31, " "	..	" "
3, " 31, " "	..	" "
4, " 31, " "	..	" "
Baker's Yard, Moulsham Street (Cowell)	..	Used as store.
" " " "	..	Demolished.
King's Arms Yard, Moulsham Street (Warner)	..	Occupied.
King's Arms Yard, Moulsham Street (Oliver)	..	Empty.
Springfield Green (Woodison)	..	" "
" (Gurton)	..	" "
Coppins Yard (Marshall)	..	" "
25, Wood Street	..	Repaired and Order cancelled.
26, " " " "	..	" " " "
4, Union Yard	..	Empty.
5, " " " "	..	" "
20, New Street	..	" "
21, " " " "	..	" "
3, Hall Street	..	Repaired and Order cancelled.
71a, London Road	..	Demolished.
71b, " " " "	..	" "
71c, " " " "	..	" "
Demolition Orders made since 1930.		Condition at end of 1932.
28, Moulsham Street	..	Demolished.
29, " " " "	..	" "

Demolition Orders made in 1930.				Condition at end of 1932.
30, Moulsham Street	..	..	..	Demolished.
31, „	..	..	..	„
Back of 28, Moulsham Street (Bines)	..	..	..	„
„ 28, „ (Freestone)	..	..	..	„

Demolition Orders made in 1931.				Condition at end of 1932.
9, Cables Yard	..	..	..	Empty.
10, „	..	..	..	„

Demolition Orders made in 1932.				Condition at end of 1932.
17, Wood Street	..	..	..	Repaired.
19, „	..	..	..	„
21, „	..	..	..	„
23, „	..	..	..	„

SUMMARY.

Houses made fit by owners and Closing or Demolition Orders				
cancelled	..	..	..	8
Houses occupied where Closing Orders were made	..	..	..	2
Houses now used as stores	..	..	..	2
Houses now used as lock-up shops	..	..	..	2
Houses empty	..	..	..	17
Houses demolished	..	..	..	83
Total				114

One of the above houses was demolished during the year. In addition, one other house (Old King William, Springfield Wharf) was demolished.

In recent years a total of 116 houses have been demolished—83 by formal action, the remainder (33) by informal means.

Two cases of sheds being used as dwellings were found during the year and the occupants were moved on representations to the owners, ejectment proceedings by the owner being necessary in one case.

A room over a shoeing forge was also found to be occupied as a dwelling, after informal action the premises were vacated.

Two caravans occupied in undesirable circumstances were removed when the owner's attention was called to the matter.

Paving of Yards, Passages, &c.

The paving of 39 yards or passages has either been repaired or relaid in cement; most of the yards in the Borough are well paved as a result of previous activities in this respect.

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. Several houses at Galleywood have been supplied with Borough water during 1932, this being possible by a short extension of the main in the neighbourhood.

A few years ago much 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, and in one or two instances in situations directly over ashpits where all kinds of refuse was 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. Three such tanks were abolished during 1932. Practically all the houses in the Borough are supplied direct from the mains. Very few houses remain without internal water supply. About 1,000 sinks and internal water supplies have been provided in comparatively recent years.

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 bedding renewed, &c.

New Bye-laws came into force on the 6th January, 1932, and in consequence the number of lodgers in each of the common lodging houses was reduced. The accommodation is now—at the “Model” 28 and at the “Kettle” 44, as against 32 and 53 respectively before the new Bye-laws came into force.

Slaughter Houses and Butchers' Shops.

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

The seven slaughter houses in the Borough are as follows :—

Registered.	Licensed.
J. F. Banham, High Street	G. H. Archer, Viaduct Road.
H. Green & Sons, Mildmay Road	W. T. Candler, Moulsham Street.
H. Green & Sons, Moulsham Street	The Chelmsford Star Co-operative
H. Wright, Springfield Road.	Society, Limited, Coval Lane.

New Bye-laws came into force on the 8th January, 1932, for the regulation of slaughter houses.

Considerable improvements have been made at Candler's, Archer's, and Green's, Mildmay Road, Slaughterhouses.

One new licence has been granted during the year, viz., the Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Ltd., the premises licensed being specially constructed in accordance with modern ideas.

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

Archer	Duke Street
„	Moulsham Street.
Banham	High Street.
British & Argentine Meat Co.	High Street.
Candler	Moulsham Street.
Co-operative Society	Baddow Road.
„	Kings Road.
„	Wells Street.
Copsey	Springfield Road.
Day	Broomfield Road.
Edgecumbe	Rainsford Road.
W. & R. Fletcher	High Street.
Green & Sons	Moulsham Street.
„	„
L. & E. Gent	High Street.
London Central Meat Co.	„
Matthews	Broomfield Road.
„	Moulsham Street.
Rowe	Rainsford Road.
Smith	Corporation Road.
Snow & Son	Moulsham Street.
Wright	Duke Street.
„	Kings Road
„	Moulsham Street.
„	Springfield Road.
„	Tindal 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	0
Transfer of registration of producer's premises within the Borough	0
New registration of retailers from outside the Borough ..	4
Transfer of registration of retailer in the Borough ..	1
Removal from register of retailer from outside the Borough	1
New registration of retailer's premises within the Borough ..	3

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

Producers within the Borough	5
Retailers from premises within the Borough	18
Retailers from premises outside the Borough	18

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 Farm ; Lodge Farm, Galleywood ;
and Tile Kiln Farm, Galleywood.
D. Fleming, Springfield Barnes.
Mrs. Lewis, Goat Hall Farm, Galleywood.
P. R. Morse, Whittles Hall, Springfield.
J. Rimmer, Bexfield Farm, Galleywood, and Thrift Farm, Wood
Street.

Retailers whose premises are situated in the Borough :—

A. G. Bateman, 22, Springfield Road.
Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Barrack Square.
R. T. Clark, 153, Moulsham Street.
P. W. Cleaver, 84, Moulsham Street.
R. H. Currie, 9 and 10, Springfield Road.
H. H. Davis, 47, New Street.
N. P. Derham, 7, Broomfield Road.
E. A. Fewell, Broomfield Road.
D. Fleming, Springfield Barnes.
E. J. A. French, New Writtle Street.
Mrs. Harrison, Rainsford Road.
J. R. Magness & Sons, Railway Street.
C. Mason, Moulsham Street.
P. R. Morse, Whittles Hall, Springfield.
J. Rimmer, Moulsham Street.
G. D. Rogers, Mill View, Baddow Road.
H. A. Stammers, 85, Moulsham Street.
Mrs. Tucker, 7, Baddow Road.

Great improvements have been made at the premises of the Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Ltd., up-to-date premises have been provided with Pasteurising plant, &c., and this firm is now licensed for the sale of Pasteurised milk.

Retailers whose premises are situated outside the Borough :—

F. J. Carter, Great Baddow.
T. Chaplin & Sons, Galleywood.
J. N. Christy, Priors, Broomfield.
C. E. Cottey, Wood Farm, Galleywood.
N. Evans, Glebe Farm, Galleywood.
F. Holmes, Mill Hill, Sandon.
R. K. Magor, Springfield Lyons.
Wm. Macmillan, Brick House, Boreham.
J. McKinlay, Readings Farm, Blackmore.
W. A. McKnight, Wellington House, Writtle.

R. Partridge, Patching Hall, Broomfield.
 F. C. Richens, New Road, Great Baddow.
 J. H. Smith, Park Farm, Mount Mascalls, Boreham,
 H. J. J. Snelling, Writtle.
 The Mortlock Sterilised Milk Supply Co., Ltd., 65, Whitta Road,
 Manor Park, E.12.
 L. Wallis, Sawkins, Great Baddow.
 Wm. Westwood, Roxwell.
 A. W. Whiting, Great Baddow.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Certified Milk.

No Certified milk is retailed in the Borough.

Grade A (TT) Milk.

Bottlers and distributors in the Borough	..	..	2
Mrs. Fewell, Broomfield Road.			
The Hygienic Dairy, Baddow Road.			
Retail dealers	..	..	3
A. G. Bateman, 22, Springfield Road.			
P. W. Cleaver, 84, Moulsham Street.			
R. H. Currie, 9 and 10, Springfield Road.			

Grade A Milk.

Producers licenced in the Borough	..	..	1
R. H. Currie to produce at two farms.			
Lodge Farm, and Tile Kiln Farm, Galleywood.			
Producers outside the Borough who retail in the Borough	..	..	3
F. J. Carter, Great Baddow.			
R. K. Magor, Springfield Lyons.			
Magness & Sons, Bowers Farm, Springfield.			
Retail dealers	..	..	5
A. G. Bateman, 22, Springfield Road.			
P. W. Cleaver, 84, Moulsham Street.			
R. H. Currie, 9 and 10, Springfield Road.			
Mrs. Fewell, Broomfield Road.			
The Hygienic Dairy, Baddow Road.			

Market.

I visit the Cattle Market each market day with your Veterinary Inspector, and the following is a list of the animals sent out of the market during 1932 :—

March 18th	..	Red roan cow—suspected to be tuberculous—reported to police.
May 13th	..	Red and white steer—suspected to be tuberculous—reported to police.
May 20th	..	Black and white cow—suspected to be tuberculous—reported to police.
October 21st	..	Black and white cow—suspected to be tuberculous—reported to police.
November 25th	..	Pig with fractured leg sent for slaughter.
December 2nd	..	4 pigs—suspected swine fever—reported to police.
December 2nd	..	One red and white cow and two red roan cows—suspected to be tuberculous—reported to police.

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 Knackers 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 :—

F. P. Barker	..	..	..	Baddow Road.
A. Brown	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
W. & O. Budd	..	..	..	Springfield Road.
Buxton & Sons	..	..	..	Duke Street.
Chelmsford Star Co operative Society, Limited				Wells Street.
W. A. Crisp	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
Hicks Bros.	..	..	..	High Street.
D. A. Holder	..	..	..	Baddow Road.
Marriage & Willis	..	..	..	Legg Street.
L. J. Monk..	..	..	..	Duke Street.
W. T. Nickelson	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
F. Poney	..	..	..	Tindal Street.
A. G. Thompson	..	..	..	Writtle Road.
J. Thompson	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
A. E. Sansom	..	..	..	Anchor Street.
Shedd Bros.	..	..	..	Duke Street.
G. Willcox	..	..	..	”

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 Workshop Act, 1901, and in most cases more frequently.

The remaining workshops have, on the whole, been well kept.

Other work done is set out in the table on page 26.

Elementary Schools.

The sanitary conveniences at the various Elementary Schools in the Borough have been inspected regularly and monthly reports on their condition made to the Education and Public Health Committees.

The table on page 48 shows the number and type of sanitary conveniences, &c., of each Elementary School in the Borough.

Disinfection, &c.

Where cases of notifiable infectious diseases occurred the bedding and clothing were removed to the Joint Hospital Board's Disinfecting Station for disinfection and fumigation of the rooms done where necessary.

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 National 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.

Petroleum Acts.

During the year 79 licences to store petroleum and 15 licences to store carbide of calcium were granted, as against 81 and 16 respectively in the preceding year.

Increased power has been given to Local Authorities relating to the transport and storage of petrol. 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, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

Sanitary Inspector.

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 Coun- cil's Sewer	From Boro' Mains
" Girls	370	16 " " "	14 " " "	" "	" "	" "
" Infants ..	100	2 " " 1 "	5 " " "	" "	" "	" "
Friars, Infants.. ..	260	14 " " 1 " {	8 " " "	" "	" "	" "
			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 }			" "	" "	" "
Victoria Boys	296	4 " " 1 "	2 " " "	" "	" "	" "
" Girls	431 }	6 Pedestal w.c.'s	5 " " "	" "	" "	" "
" Infants		7 " " 1 "	1 " " "	" "	" "	" "
St. Peter's Infants	104	7 Trough Closets, 1 "	2 " " "	" "	" "	" "
Springfield Mixed		{ 3 Pedestal Closets, 1 "	2 " " }	" "	" "	" "
" Infants	243	{ 4 " " "	" " }	" "	" "	" "
		{ 2 " " 1 "	" " }	" "	" "	" "
Kings Road Boys ..	320 + 100	8 Pedestal w.c.s, 2 Urinals	17 " " "	" "	" "	" "
" Girls	320 + 100	28 " " "	17 " " "	" "	" "	" "

Report of the Veterinary Inspector, 1932.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND 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, 1932.

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.)	..	..	285
„ „ cows excluded from cowsheds in the Borough			
during the year was	..	..	23
„ „ samples of milk examined during the year was	..		29
„ „ cows tested with the tuberculin test during the			
year was	..	..	6
„ „ visits paid to cowsheds during the year was	..		119

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.

Slaughterhouses.

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough for human food during the year 1932 was approximately :—

Beasts	..	..	..	2,275
Sheep	..	..	..	9,982
Calves	..	..	..	390
Pigs	..	..	..	5,584
Cows	..	..	..	30
Goats	..	..	..	Nil.

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

Food Condemned and Surrendered.

Sheep	..	..	..	2
Cows	..	..	..	187
Lambs	..	..	..	1
Pigs	..	..	..	6
Bullocks	..	..	..	8
Bulls	..	..	..	Nil.

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

All slaughterhouses have been visited every day.

Butchers' Shops in the Borough.

Archer	..	..	..	Duke Street.
"	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Banham	..	..	..	High Street.
British & Argentine Meat Co.	..	..	..	"
Candler	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Co-operative Society	..	..	..	Baddow Road.
"	..	..	..	King's Road.
"	..	..	..	Wells Street.
Copsey	..	..	..	Springfield Road.
Day	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
Edgecumbe	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
W. & R. Fletcher	..	..	..	High Street.
Green & Sons	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
"	"
L. & E. Gent	..	..	..	High Street.
London Central Meat Co.	..	..	..	"
Matthews	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
"	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Rowe	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
Smith	..	..	..	Corporation Road.
Snow & Son	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
Wright	..	..	..	Duke Street.
"	..	..	..	King's Road.
"	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
"	..	..	..	Springfield Road.
"	..	..	..	Tindal Street.

There is great improvement in the condition of the slaughterhouses.

HORSE FLESH. A large quantity is sent from this town to Rotterdam and Antwerp. Export to Paris is now stopped. Special certificates are required for these, copies of which were published in the Annual Report for 1925.

GOAT FLESH. A number of carcasses were sent to Belgium.

BOARS. A number are sent to Rotterdam.

Animals Slaughtered in the Town and sent Abroad.

Horses	..	..	..	..	150
Boars	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Goats	..	..	..	..	10

Condemned : Horses, 6.

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 last year :—

1932.

March 18th	..	Red roan cow—suspected to be tuberculous—reported to police.
May 13th	..	Red and white steer—suspected to be tuberculous—reported to police.
May 20th	..	Black and white cow—suspected to be tuberculous—reported to police.
October 21st	..	Black and white cow—suspected to be tuberculous—reported to police.
November 23rd		Pig with fractured leg—sent for slaughter.
December 2nd	..	4 pigs—suspected swine fever—reported to police.
December 2nd	..	Red and white cow—suspected to be tuberculous—reported to police.
December 2nd	..	2 red roan cows—suspected to be tuberculous—reported to police.

There is a very marked improvement in the quality of cattle exposed for sale.

Five extra Irish Store Sales were held.

Two Jersey Sales, 1 Holstein Sale, 3 Guernsey Sales, 1 Ayrshire and 2 Pig Sales.

I would again call your attention to the need of—

- (1) Ringing of Bulls brought to the Market.
- (2) One-way Traffic to do away with the great congestion.
- (3) Registration of Drovers.

Contagious Diseases.

		Chelmsford Division.	Chelmsford Borough.
Swine Fever	..	.. 4	.. Nil.
Anthrax	..	.. Nil.	.. Nil.
Mange	..	.. 3	.. Nil.
Sheep Scab	..	.. 1	.. Nil.
Foot and Mouth Disease		.. Nil.	.. Nil.
Tuberculosis	..	.. 173	.. 18

Animals Exposed for Sale in 1932.

Sows and Pigs	..	..	..	33
Fat Pigs	..	..	..	6,574
Store Pigs	..	..	..	25,345
Rams	..	..	..	294
Fat Sheep	..	..	..	5,849
Store Sheep	..	..	..	12,980
Lambs	..	..	..	545
Bulls	..	..	..	614
Fat Beasts	..	..	..	3,945
Store Beasts	..	..	..	9,638
Dairy Cows	..	..	..	4,413
Fat Calves	..	..	..	165
Store Calves	..	..	..	6,462
Horses	..	..	..	585
Goats	..	..	..	2

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

Veterinary Inspector.

CHELMSFORD.

March, 1933.

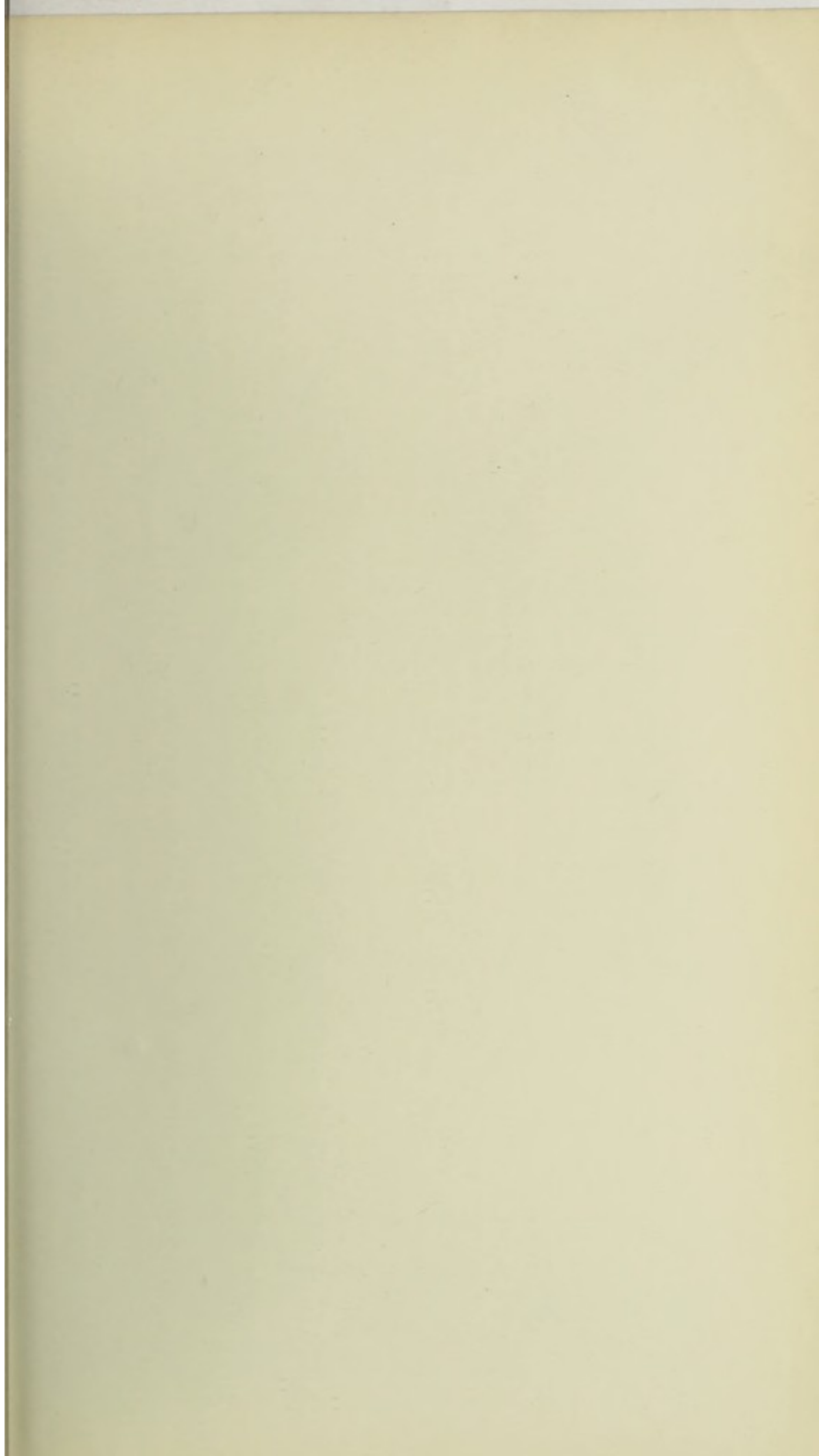


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THE END OF THE WORLD

BY THE AUTHOR

LONDON

1880

THE END