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Contributors

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BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
1933.

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

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.

Medical Superintendent, Joint Isolation Hospital.

*Tuberculosis Officer, Chelmsford District, and Supervisor
of Midwives and Nursing Homes, Chelmsford, for the
Essex County Council.*

INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND THE
VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

CHELMSFORD:

John Dutton, Printer, 8, Tindal Street.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 18, 1907

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1906

ALBANY:

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

PRINTING OFFICE

1907

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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.
(Resigned 4th March, 1933).

Miss G. A. HARYOTT, S.R.N., C.M.B., New H.V. Cert.
(From 5th March, 1933).

SCHOOL NURSE :

Miss J. M. A. FINLAYSON, S.R.N., C.M.B., New H.V. Cert.
(From 6th March, 1933).

CHIEF CLERK :

F. ERIC YOUNG.
(Resigned 31st October, 1933).

W. L. N. RELLEEN.
(From 1st December, 1933).

JUNIOR CLERK :

S. V. EDWARDS.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

CONSULTING GYNÆCOLOGIST :

R. CHRISTIE BROWN, M.S., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.

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.*

April, 1934.

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 1933.

Once more I have to report a high Maternal Mortality; yet the outlook here would appear to be improving. Since the date of my last Report (22-5-33) no maternal deaths have occurred.

The Infant Death-rate, as was only to be expected, rose considerably from the almost "freak" rate which I was able to report last year. This is not surprising, especially when one is dealing with comparatively small numbers.

The figures for population supplied by the Registrar-General are rather surprising, showing a decrease since last year. I have taken this matter up with the Registrar-General but have been unable to persuade him to alter his figures.

You have appointed a Sub-Committee to report on new offices and clinic buildings, and it is hoped that this scheme will be pushed forward with all possible speed. The present accommodation is certainly quite inadequate for the proper conduct of the Public Health Service in a Borough the size and importance of Chelmsford.

The extension of the Borough came into force on 1st April, 1934, and will involve a considerable increase in the work of the department, and a still greater increase in the amount of travelling necessarily incurred. I need hardly say that standards applicable to a rural district in regard to housing, drainage, etc., cannot be considered sufficient for a borough.

I am very glad to be able to report that contracts have been accepted for the completion of new sewage works, and I hope they will be in operation before the end of 1934.

I have to thank my staff for the loyalty and wholehearted assistance they have given me, and the other officers of the Borough for supplying me with information for this report on 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	26,940 (Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-year 1933). 26,537 (Census, 1931).
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (end of 1933) according to	
Rate Books	7,551.
RATEABLE VALUE	£238,790.
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY	
RATE	£944.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

		Total.	Male.	Female.	
Live Births	Legitimate ..	336 ..	172 ..	164	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population —13.28.
	Illegitimate ..	22 ..	12 ..	10	
	Totals ..	358 ..	184 ..	174	
Still Births	Legitimate ..	19 ..	7 ..	12	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births :—52.9.
	Illegitimate ..	1 ..	— ..	1	
	Totals ..	20 ..	7 ..	13	

DEATHS.

All causes	262 ..	126 ..	136	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population :—9.72.
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Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	2 ..	5.29
Other puerperal causes	1 ..	2.64
Total	3 ..	7.93

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	55.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	50.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	136.3
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Ni
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Ni

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.	
17-14 ..	17,920	—	—	20.7	—	10.1	—	—
18-24 ..	20,940	—	—	17.7	—	10.3	—	—
25 ..	21,900	6	331	15.2	18.3	9.2	12.2	9
26 ..	22,800	6	343	15.4	17.8	10.2	11.6	24
27 ..	23,450	10	364	15.5	16.7	11.4	12.3	19
28 ..	23,680	12	372	15.7	16.7	9.5	11.7	18
29 ..	23,930	17	388	16.2	16.3	11.5	13.4	27
30 ..	25,760	18	431	16.7	16.3	9.7	11.4	18
31 ..	26,720	10	412	15.4	15.8	9.8	12.3	20
32 ..	27,030	17	388	14.4	15.3	9.1	12.0	8
33 ..	26,940	20	358	13.3	14.4	9.7	12.3	20

Deaths.

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

Disease Group.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Acute Infectious Diseases ..	10	6	6	4	14
Tuberculosis (all types) ..	9	18	21	16	12
Cancer	42	35	35	37	36
Diseases of Heart and Arteries (including Rheumatic Fever) ..	47	49	44	65	64
Respiratory Diseases (not T.B.) ..	30	21	28	22	35
Abdominal Diseases (including Kidney Disease) ..	16	22	23	8	6
Child-birth and associated conditions ..	3	2	3	3	1
Congenital conditions ..	14	8	10	14	16
Violent deaths ..	19	11	11	12	18

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1933.

Per 1000	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
	2	1	5	5	16	10	20	39	61	83

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1933.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Influenza	7	2	9
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	2	8
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	1	1
Syphilis	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	21	21	42
Diabetes	1	1	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	5	7	12
Heart Disease	14	20	34
Aneurysm	1	—	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	7	5	12
Bronchitis	3	6	9
Pneumonia	6	7	13
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	5	8
Peptic Ulcer	1	1	2
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years of age)	—	—	—
Appendicitis	2	—	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	—	5	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	3	7
Puerperal Sepsis	—	2	2
Other Puerperal causes	—	1	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	9	5	14
Senility	11	15	26
Suicide	2	3	5
Other Violence	11	3	14
Other Defined Diseases	12	18	30
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	—	2	2
Special causes (included under "other Defined Diseases" above)	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—
TOTALS	126	136	262

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1933.

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 ..	9	1	2	—	12	3	1	3	1	
Uncertified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ante-natal causes ..	7	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	
Congenital Malformation ..	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Injury at Birth ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Disease ..	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	3	1	
Accidental Death ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
TOTALS ..	9	1	2	—	12	3	1	3	1	

It should be noted that disease of the child has accounted for only 7 out of 20 infant deaths, i.e., only one-third.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1933.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales and for London have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1933, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1932).

	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.	Uncertified No Inquest.	Causes of Death.	
England and Wales	14.4	0.62	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	0.54	7.1	6.4	90.9	6.3	1.9	0.9	0.9	
118 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London.	14.4	0.67	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.49	9.4	6.7	91.0	6.9	2.5	0.5	0.5	
132 Smaller Towns (Estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000) at Census, 1931)	14.5	0.63	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.44	4.9	5.6	91.7	5.8	1.5	1.0	1.0	
London	13.2	0.45	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.51	0.53	11.6	5.9	88.3	6.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	
Chelmsford M.B.	13.3	0.74	9.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.38	0.70	0.0	5.6	90.4	8.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.	England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.	England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.
1.79	5.58	2.63	2.79	4.42	8.37
1.71	5.29	2.52	2.64	4.23	7.93

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

N.B.—It must be realized 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 2 deaths 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) :—

1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.
5.3 ..	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 1933, and the alterations necessitated during the year :—

Firm.	Number of hands employed on the 1st January, 1933.	Number of hands discharged during the year, 1933.	Number of hands placed on short time during 1933.	Number of hands employed 31st December, 1933.
Brown & Son, Ltd. ...	63	1	—	92
Christy Bros. & Co., Ltd. ...	72	—	3	95
Christy & Norris, Ltd. ...	113	2	(a)	116
Crompton Parkinson, Ltd. ...	1,153	241	96	1,116
The Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2,395	—	—	3,001
Mareconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.	854	132	52 (b)	796

(a) Messrs. Christy & Norris, Ltd., state that the majority of men in the Works worked only 42½ hours per week until the end of June.

(b) Average of 52 per week for the whole year.

These figures show a very marked increase in employment for the Chelmsford District in 1933. It will be apparent that Chelmsford is exceedingly fortunate in the character and business ability of its industries.

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	..	..	..	169
Sputa	..	..	..	96
Typhoid	..	..	..	5
Ringworm	..	..	..	—
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	38
Total				308

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

No new legislation came into force during the year.

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
Total					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.

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
Total ..					120 and 10 cots.

This is still a Public Assistance Hospital, but the Essex County Council, I was pleased to note, have appointed a Joint Committee of the Public Health and Public Assistance Committees to enquire into the Hospital provision for the County.

It is hoped that they will decide to place all hospital accommodation under the Public Health Committee under the 1929 Act.

Blood Transfusion Service.

This service has been inaugurated by a Joint Committee of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and Chelmsford Hospital. It is run entirely on a voluntary basis. Each member of the service is tested for freedom from disease and placed in his correct blood-group. A member of each blood-group is available at all times for service. His out-of-pocket expenses and loss of work are repaid him, but nothing more.

This service has been the means of saving several lives, and the greatest possible praise is due to the members of it for their self-sacrifice.

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.

Other cases of infectious disease, such as Typhoid Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, &c., are accommodated in side wards as and when necessary. During severe epidemics of common non-notifiable diseases such as measles, whooping-cough, &c., arrangements are in force whereby serious cases of such diseases can be taken into the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

CASES TREATED DURING 1933.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Tuberculosis.	Gastro-Enteritis.	Tonsillitis.	Total.
January ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	21
February ...	6	—	—	1	—	—	7
March ...	7	1	—	—	1	—	9
April ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
May ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
June ...	11	—	—	—	—	1	12
July ...	5	—	1	—	—	1	7
August ...	5	6	—	—	—	—	11
September ...	17	1	—	—	—	—	18
October ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
November ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
December ...	7	1	—	—	—	1	9
Totals ...	121	9	1	1	1	3	136
Patients remaining from 1932 ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Total patients treated during 1933 ...	140	9	1	1	1	3	155
Discharged during the year ...	129	8	1	1	1	3	143
Deaths ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Patients remaining in 1934 ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	10

Of the 136 patients admitted during the year, 79 came from the Borough of Chelmsford, and 57 from the Chelmsford Rural District.

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.

The number of cases dealt with, and the mileage covered by the ambulances, are as follows :—

67 accidents	..	..	.. 222 miles.
253 removals	..	..	.. 898 miles.
320 cases			1120 miles.

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

A scheme is being prepared in conjunction with the County Council whereby the various ambulances will be more freely available, and rigid boundary lines abolished. The infectious disease ambulance, under this scheme, will be available, when not required for infectious disease cases, for ordinary cases of sickness or accidents, after proper disinfection. I am convinced there is no danger whatever, with the safeguards enforced, that such patients will contract any infectious disease.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

See Table on Page 13.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Children under 1 year of age	..	..	1,696
Children between 1 and 5 years	..	..	1,896
Total	..	..	3,592
Average per session	..	..	73

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

Children under 1 year of age	..	..	151
Children between 1 and 5 years	..	..	128

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Attendances during the year	..	..	191
Number of expectant mothers who attended	..	..	72

The Ante-natal Clinic is now held on the first and third Monday of each month, and the attendances show a definite increase on last year, so much so, that it may be necessary to increase the number of sessions. In regard to this, however, I must point out that it is more desirable that the patient should be seen ante-natally by the doctor who may be called upon to attend the confinement, than by the Medical Officer of Health who in no circumstances can attend the actual confinement. I have received the closest co-operation from the medical practitioners of the town in this regard.

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. <i>Not for Borough cases.</i>	First and third Tuesday each month 2.15 p.m.	Essex County Council.

When the patient is seen ante-natally by her own doctor, it definitely does not constitute booking that doctor for the actual confinement, the arrangement being that if medical assistance is required at the confinement, that doctor will be sent for. He will therefore have personal knowledge of the case before going to the confinement.

I have made enquiries regarding every birth throughout the year, and find that of 365 births, 285 were seen either by the patient's own doctor or me for ante-natal supervision. It will be seen, therefore, that 78.2 per cent. of the cases have had ante-natal medical supervision. This percentage appears to me to be good, and the few who did not see a doctor beforehand were nearly all cases who had had several children.

I would stress that every case should be seen by a doctor ante-natally, as even if two or three confinements have been passed with no complications, it does not necessarily follow that the next one will be equally easy.

I wish to record here my appreciation of the manner in which the Midwives practicing in the Borough have backed me up in this.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The voucher system for distributing dried milk and infant foods at reduced prices (in necessitous cases free) introduced last year, is working very well indeed, and I wish to convey my thanks to the chemists for the manner in which they are co-operating in this work.

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.
- (3) Children between 1½ and 5 years of age—½ pint per day.

During 1933 a total of 120 families received free milk, and about 18,220 pints of Grade "A" milk were distributed. This compares with 96 families and about 12,900 pints for 1932.

This shows a marked increase in the amount of free milk issued, probably due to the fact that the service is much more widely known, and also that I definitely discourage the use of dried milk foods in the Child Welfare Centre. I am convinced that Grade "A" milk is far superior to tinned milk of any sort for babies and mothers.

MIDWIVES.

The following Midwives are in practice in the area :—

Name.	Address.
Bloomfield, Mrs. A.	.. "Quetta," Rainsford Lane.
Brown, Miss D.	.. 38, Park Avenue (to December, 1933).
Carter, Miss A. M.	.. 17, Railway Street.
Chapman, Miss I. K.	.. "Aberfeldy," Lady Lane.
Clemens, Miss M. E.	.. 54a, Hill Road, Springfield.
(District Nurse-Midwife)	
Jackson, Miss E. T.	.. 29, Braemar Avenue.
Langford, Mrs. S. G.	.. 2, Christy Avenue.
Williams, Miss E.	.. 154a, Wood Street.

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 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.

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 16), 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 should anything in any way go wrong.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

See Table on page 7.

There were 3 maternal deaths during 1933, the maternal mortality rate being 50 per cent. up on last year.

I investigated each case, and in one every possible ante-natal and post-natal care, including a specialist from London, was available.

In another, the cause of death was lobar pneumonia, which brought on premature birth, and is in itself a very fatal disease.

In the third case, there was no ante-natal supervision whatever. The patient had booked an unregistered midwife, who thought that the patient had booked a doctor, but actually she had not done so. It was only after careful consideration of all the circumstances that this unregistered midwife was not prosecuted.

Period.	Total births.	Rate per 1,000 total births.		
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
1928-1933 (inclusive)	2,448	4.50	2.86	7.37
1933... ..	378	5.29	2.64	7.91

HEALTH VISITING.

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

	First Visits.	Total Visits.
To expectant mothers ..	66	106
To children under one year of age	392	1,235
To children between the ages of one and five years ..	243	1,345
Totals ..	701	2,686

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. The Health Visitor is Assistant Infant Protection Visitor for the Borough.

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.

A maternity home was opened during the year at 144, Broomfield Road. As Assistant County Medical Officer, I have inspected this Home and it appears to be very satisfactory.

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 on page 19. These show the water to be clear, bright, and of a 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. This, although not definitely harmful to health, is a matter for serious consideration. A public water supply should be not only safe, but also apparently safe, and water with such a taste and smell does give rise to doubt in the minds of the burgesses as to its suitability for drinking water.

The crude water is derived from four main sources :—

- (1) River Chelmer.
- (2) River Can.
- (3) River Wid.
- (4) Deep Wells.

Analyses of the crude water from all three river sources have been taken at intervals. These show the River Can to be good, the Wid fair, and the Chelmer bad.

The cause of the pollution of the Chelmer is undoubtedly the effluent from the Sugar Beet Factory at Felstead. The authority responsible for the purity of rivers is the Essex County Council, and I have been in touch with them and also the managers of the factory, and although the problem of purification is a very difficult one, I hope to be able to report a definite improvement in the near future.

(b) *Quantity.*

The Borough has been exceptionally fortunate in that during the long drought of 1933, the quantity of the water available has been ample.

I am indebted to the Water Engineer, Mr. G. W. Smith, for the following details as to the extensions of the water supply carried out during 1933 :—

“(1) A ten inch gravitation main has been laid from Longstomps Reservoir to the Boarded Barns Housing Estate. This main also supplies water to Admiral's Park Tower, but does not serve any district *en route* from Longstomps.

(2) A steel water tower has been erected on Longstomps Reservoir site, of 32,000 gallons capacity.

These two developments should provide an ample water supply to the high parts of the Borough.

Springfield Ward was, until 1933, completely supplied by the Chelmsford R.D.C. from their Baddow Road Tower. In May, 1933, that part of Springfield Ward south of Sandford Road was taken over by my Department. The supply from Baddow Road Tower has thus been reduced 50 per cent.

At Sandford Mill Waterworks a standby plant has been installed in a new engine house. This plant consists of one 185 B.H.P. 5-cylinder heavy oil engine and drives the existing Duplex horizontal ram pump.

The supply during the past summer rose to the highest peak yet recorded, viz., 877,000 gallons per day for the months of August and September. This was due to the exceptionally dry weather experienced and the growth of the town.

The percentage supplied from each of the sources is as follows :—

Admiral's Park Tower, 16.5% ; R.D.C., Springfield, 3% ; Boarded Barns Estate Well, 2% ; Sandford Mill, 51%.

This leaves a remaining 27.5% of which Galleywood Pumping Station supplies 8.5% and Mildmay Road 19%.

WATER ANALYSES.
(Drs. Beale and Suckling).

19

Date of Analysis ..	19th October, 1933.	19th October, 1933.	19th October, 1933.	19th October, 1933.	19th October, 1933.	19th October, 1933.	2nd November, 1933.	20th November, 1933.
Sample from ..	Kings Road Main.	Mildmay Road Borehole.	Admirals Park Tower (Borehole and Spring).	Burgess Well.	Boarded Barns Estate Well.	Galleywood Pumping Station Borehole.	Brookley Road Main.	Sandford Mill Rising Main at Longstamps.
			CHEMICAL		RESULTS IN PARTS PER			
					100,000.			
Turbidity ..	Clear and bright.	Bright, few particles of sand.	Clear and bright.	Clear and bright.	Clear and bright.	Clear and bright.	Bright, very few particles of mineral matter.	Clear and bright.
Colour ..	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.
Odour ..	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Reaction pH. ..	Neutral 7.6	8.5	Neutral 7.4	Neutral 7.0	Neutral 7.6	Faintly Alkaline 8.7	Neutral 7.4	Neutral 7.0
Free Carbonic Acid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	690	1605	930	900	720	1590	675	420
Total Solids, 180°C.	46.0	107.0	62.0	60.0	48.0	106.0	45.0	28.0
Chlorine in Chlorides ..	9.4	31.2	9.4	5.7	2.5	30.4	9.1	4.1
Nitrogen in Nitrates ..	0.20	0.04	0.26	0.80	0.40	NIL	0.26	0.24
Nitrates ..	Absent.	Trace.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Minute trace.
Hardness : Permanent ..	4.0	0.0	3.0	14.0	9.0	0.0	0.5	7.5
Temporary ..	10.0	2.5	24.0	26.0	27.0	3.0	11.5	3.5
Total ..	14.0	2.5	27.0	40.0	36.0	3.0	12.0	11.0
Metals ..	Minute trace of iron—0.007	Minute trace of iron—0.01	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Minute trace of iron—0.01	Minute trace of iron—0.005	Absent.
Free Ammonia ..	0.0024	0.0230	0.0072	0.0024	0.0024	0.0040	0.0028	0.0920
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.0064	0.0052	0.0020	0.0016	0.0016	0.0032	0.0060	0.0140
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C. ..	0.0800	0.0950	0.0250	0.0250	0.0250	0.0500	0.0700	0.1100
			BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.					
No. of Bacteria per c.c.—								
On Gelatine in 3 days at 20°C. ..	19	98	74	170	190	91	5	2
On Agar in 24 hours at 37°C. ..	16	34	6	5	33	21	1	0
The Bacillus Coli—Absent in ..	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii—Absent in ..	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
Report :	This is a clear and bright, colourless water of neutral reaction. It is moderately hard in character, free from excess of saline matter, and contains only a minute and negligible trace of iron. Both organically and bacteriologically, the water is of a high degree of purity and is pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a reasonably clear and bright water, containing a few particles of mineral matter in suspension. It is of normal colour, on the alkaline side of neutrality, and very soft in character. The water is free from metals with the exception of a minute and negligible trace of iron, and the chemical analysis shows that it remains constant in this respect within reasonable limits. It is of a high standard of organic and bacterial purity, and is pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright, colourless and odourless water of neutral reaction. It is hard in character, entirely free from metals, and of good organic quality. Bacteriologically, the water is of a high standard of purity, and is pure and wholesome, suitable, therefore, for the purposes of public supply.	This is a clear and bright water, remaining constant in character within reasonable limits. It is of normal colour, neutral reaction, and very hard. The water contains no excess of saline matter, is entirely free from metallic impurity, and of a high standard of organic and bacterial purity. It is, therefore, a pure and wholesome water, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright water, remaining constant in character within reasonable limits, and very hard. The water contains no excess of saline matter, and is of a high standard of organic and bacterial purity. We regard the water as pure and wholesome, suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright water, free from colour and odour, and faintly alkaline in reaction. It is very soft, free from metals, apart from a minute and negligible trace of iron and, in addition, the analysis shows that the water remains constant in chemical 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 reasonably clear and bright water, containing a few particles of mineral matter in suspension. It is of normal colour, neutral reaction, and moderate hardness. The water contains no excess of saline matter, is free from metals with the exception of a minute and negligible trace of iron, and is of good organic quality. Bacteriologically, the water is of a high standard of purity. It is pure and wholesome, water suitable for public supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright, colourless water of neutral reaction. It is of moderate hardness, contains no excess of saline matter and is entirely free from metals. The water is of satisfactory organic quality and a very high standard of bacterial purity. It is a pure and wholesome water, suitable for public supply purposes.

In the past year the point of application of the activated carbon treatment at Sandford Mill Waterworks has been changed from the pump suction to the final tanks, with beneficial results."

It would be interesting to discover the effect of the prolonged drought on the deep wells, but unfortunately no instruments are provided for obtaining the depth of the water in the boreholes.

CORPORATION SWIMMING BATHS.

During the hot, dry season of 1933, the condition of the water in the baths gave rise to grave anxiety.

The baths draw their water supply from the River Chelmer through sand filters, and tests showed that the water on entering the baths was excellent. But the filtration of the entering water is very slow, and it was very difficult indeed to empty and re-fill the bath sufficiently often to maintain reasonably pure water in the pool, even with the addition of a certain amount of chlorine.

It will be realised that a hot, dry season makes the efficient working of such a bath as we have, almost impossible for the following reasons :—

- (1) The number of bathers using it (and therefore the amount of contamination with pathogenic organisms), is greatly increased.
- (2) The high temperature of the water is conducive to the growth of disease-producing organisms.
- (3) The low level of the river makes frequent filling more difficult.

I received many complaints from local practitioners of cases of Streptococcal sore throats and inflammation of the sinuses of the nose, which they definitely traced to the baths. These conditions were difficult to clear up; quite different from cases of sore throats, &c., associated with bathing in a water with too much chlorine. Such cases clear up quickly on removing the cause.

I reported the matter to the Borough Engineer early in August, and such measures as were possible were taken to improve matters.

In October I reported to the Chairman of the Parks Committee, asking that a comprehensive scheme for improving the baths be got out in time for the 1934 season.

In February, 1934, the Borough Engineer laid before the Parks Committee a comprehensive scheme for bringing the baths up-to-date at a cost of about £10,000, recommending that it be done in instalments, the first of which, costing about £2,000, for an efficient circulating and filtration plant, should be carried out in time for the opening of the 1934 season.

The Council, however, decided that if they had to spend £10,000 it would be well to consider alternative sites for a completely new bath, and deferred the matter.

Such steps as are possible in the time are being taken by the Borough Engineer to make the baths safe, but the condition of the water will have to be watched very carefully, especially if we are favoured with another hot summer.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The new pumping station at Longstomps is now in operation.

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," page 17.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

See Report of Sanitary Inspector (page 34).

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There has been no alteration in the method of refuse collection and disposal during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

See Report of the Sanitary Inspector (pages 33 to 42).

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only offensive trades are five fish frying establishments.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

See Report of Sanitary Inspector, page 37.

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.

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 7s. per week.

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

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) ...	21	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	135	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises) ...	21	—	—
TOTAL ...	177	—	—

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 ...	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	7	7	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...	1	1	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective ...	3	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 ...	11	10	—	—

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

In June, 1933, the following report was made to the Housing Committee :—

“ We have carefully considered the question of houses requiring demolition under the Housing Programme of the Ministry of Health, referred to us at your last meeting, and recommend the demolition of some 29 houses during the next five years.

We are of opinion that these do not lend themselves readily to any scheme of slum clearance areas or improvement areas, and suggest that they should be demolished at the rate of about 6 houses annually for the next five years, by means of demolition orders being made in respect of individual houses, as houses of a similar rent become available.

There are 26 houses which require reconditioning, and these can be dealt with at a similar rate of progress.”

This part of the scheme is proceeding satisfactorily, and it has been possible to close many of the houses scheduled by means of private arrangements with the owners, without the necessity of applying for formal demolition orders.

1. NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(i) By the Local Authority	..	..	..	—
(ii) By other Local Authorities	..	..	..	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	123
Total	..	..	..	123

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)	..	1,367
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	2,473
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations, 1932	..	124
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	209
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	29
(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	..	97

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	..	..	..	87
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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	Nil
(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 ..	215
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	178
(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	10
(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	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

FOOD POISONING.

An outbreak of food poisoning following a medical dinner occurred in February. The dinner took place on Saturday, the 25th February, 1933.

The history of the illness was in all cases similar, viz : Sunday night—rather sleepy but nothing definite. Monday morning—abdominal discomfort, diarrhoea, and in some cases vomiting ; stools very watery and light in colour. Pain not very marked. The onset varied from 7 a.m. to about noon.

As far as I can ascertain, all were practically normal on Wednesday.

The incubation period of 36-42 hours pointed to a bacterial origin, probably of the salmonella group, therefore one could exclude all food cooked and eaten hot. This left the following articles as possible sources : (1) Oysters, (2) Fruit Salad, (3) Cream, (4) Chartreuse of Peaches. The only one of these four articles partaken by all the victims was oysters, though it should be noted that many partook of oysters with no ill-effects.

Presumably, therefore, only some of the oysters were affected.

On investigation, I found that the oysters were all apparently good, that all were opened under the personal supervision of the proprietor of the restaurant, and I am satisfied that every possible precaution was taken by him, so that no blame whatsoever can possibly be put on his shoulders.

The oysters were supplied to him by Messrs. ———, as Whitstable oysters, and this statement was repeated by their manager in my presence. On tracing the consignment, however, I found they were not Whitstable, but Brittany oysters—a point of some interest. I was unable to obtain a sample of the particular consignment, but got a sample, which has been traced through to the same Brittany oyster beds, and this, on analysis, was found to pass the most stringent tests bacteriologically.

Owing to the mildness of the disease, it was not until the Wednesday that I knew of it ; that is, when all were practically recovered. Two colleagues kindly sent specimens of their stool to the Ministry for cultural analysis, but this proved negative in both cases. A week later two other colleagues kindly furnished me with samples of blood for agglutination tests against the salmonella group, but these were also negative.

The following extract is taken from the report of the analysis of the oysters by Drs. Beale and Suckling :—

“ The only point for comment with regard to this sample of oysters was the large number (65 per cent.) which were attacked by a parasite. This parasite (a worm) bores its way through the shell. In two oysters the living worm was found in the interior of the shell.

This worm is a well-known parasite on oysters, and is said to be more prevalent in certain French layings than in English. We have no information regarding the effect of these worms on the wholesomeness of oysters, but on general grounds we should consider their presence in an article of food as undesirable.”

I put this view up to the Ministry, but they replied :—“ It does not seem likely that the small worms discovered in the oysters were responsible for the outbreak. Although all tests have proved inconclusive, it is probable that this small outbreak was due to some sewage infection of the oysters in question.”

The question of prosecuting Messrs. ——— for misrepresentation was seriously considered, but I was satisfied that such misrepresentation will not occur again.

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 37 and 44).

For action under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, see Sanitary Inspector's Report, page 39.

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 37).

ADULTERATION, ETC.

The Essex County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority. The following is a list of samples taken by the Essex County Council under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, in the Borough of Chelmsford during 1933 :—

Article.	No. taken.	Adulterated.
Milk	28	1
Butter.. ..	2	—
Vinegar	12	—
Fresh Cream	5	—
Pure Tinned Cream	3	—
Turkey and Tongue Paste	1	—
Iced Vanilla Kup	1	—
Ham and Tongue Paste	1	—
Chicken and Ham Paste	1	—
Sausages	4	—
Saveloys	1	—
Dressed Crab Paste	1	—
Real Ice Cream	1	—
Margarine	1	—
Lard	1	—
Bacon	1	—
White Pepper	1	—
Ground Ginger	1	—
Coffee	1	—
	—	—
	67	1
	—	—

One dairyman was fined £5 in respect of the adulterated sample of milk, and another was fined £3 for refusing to sell to the Inspector.

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. Malnutrition has been a very rare condition in the Borough.

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	72
Diphtheria	5
Puerperal Fever	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	11
Pneumonia	15
Erysipelas	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1933.

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 ..	72	2	1	4	8	4	27	14	4	8	—	—	70	—	42	22	8	
Diphtheria ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	5	—	5	—	—	
Enteric (Including Paratyphoid) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	7	—	4	7	—	
Pneumonia ..	15	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	6	4	—	3	9	3	
Erysipelas ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals ..	107	3	1	5	8	4	29	15	5	23	4	7	83	—	55	41	11	

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 11. The onset of the disease in four of these cases occurred whilst the patient was in hospital. Three of them were normally resident outside the Borough.

The monthly incidence of Scarlet Fever was as follows :—

Month.	Cases.
January	14
February	4
March	6
April	5
May	9
June	11
July	6
August	2
September	5
October	2
November	4
December	4

DIPHTHERIA.

It is again pleasing to report the almost entire absence of Diphtheria, only five cases occurring during 1933, four of these being in one house.

No artificial immunisation against diphtheria was done during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever has again been rather prevalent in the Borough. It has been of a mild type and in many cases the diagnosis has been extremely doubtful. Scarlet Fever has been defined as "An acute contagious disease, characterised by an Erythematous eruption, faucial angina, and a varying degree of constitutional disturbance" (Rolleston). The definition is, therefore, rather vague. The Dicks have proved it to be due to a Hæmolytic Streptococcus, but unfortunately so are a good many other diseases, such as Puerperal Fever and many cases of sore throat without rash. These streptococcal sore throats have been very prevalent during the year, and are certainly contagious, though apparently rather less so than Scarlet Fever.

Last year I reported that every case admitted to hospital was given a routine dose (10 cc.) of Anti-Scarlet serum, on the principle that if the disease was Scarlet Fever it would help in curing, and if the disease was not Scarlet Fever it would give a temporary immunity. I reported very favourably on this procedure, but, alas, this year I cannot give such a good account. We have had 4 cases, of which 2 on admission seemed very doubtful clinically, and 2 definitely appeared to be true Scarlet Fever, who developed a second true Scarlet Fever within three weeks of admission. The Schultz-Charlton reaction in the second attacks was positive, whereas in the primary attacks it was either doubtful or negative. The text books state that "relapses" do occur, but it seems more likely that the second attack was due to a different strain of the streptococcus, and that in fact Scarlet Fever is not a definite disease, but a group of diseases caused by many different types of Hæmolytic Streptococci.

From the administrative point of view, this conclusion would suggest that it is unwise to admit cases of Scarlet Fever to hospital, except :—

- (1) Cases requiring hospital treatment on account of being very ill.
- (2) Cases residing in circumstances making it specially necessary, *e.g.*, Dairy, Hotel, &c.

For some years we have admitted to hospital nearly every notified case of Scarlet Fever, yet the incidence of the disease has not declined. From a public health point of view, therefore, sending all cases to hospital may safely be said to have failed. It would appear that we can make better use of our Isolation Hospital by considering it as a place for the reception of cases requiring hospital treatment by reason of the severity of their disease. Certainly, few of the cases seen during the year would fall into this category, except those with complications such as Mastoid, which has been rather unduly prominent.

During the year comparatively few cases of Measles or Pertussis have occurred, but these diseases are known to kill far more children than Scarlet Fever, and it would appear that to make the fullest use of Isolation Hospitals it would be better that all such infectious diseases be placed in the same category, *viz.*, all severe cases to be admitted to hospital, and others to be nursed at home, instead of clogging up the Isolation Hospital with cases of Scarlet Fever with very little to do with them.

To help this, arrangements are in force whereby any doctor can obtain from the Hospital, Anti-Scarlet serum either for therapeutic use or as a prophylactic injection in the case of contacts.

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.

A severe epidemic of Influenza occurred in January, but the incidence of other non-notifiable diseases is rather less than normal.

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.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

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

TUBERCULOSIS.

I cannot do better than refer to my last Annual Report. I do not wish to alter a word of it, and I would specially note the utility of the Special Clinics at Black Notley Sanatorium for difficult cases by Dr. W. Burton Wood on the second and fourth Wednesdays, and Sir Henry Gauvain on the second Tuesday in each month.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1933.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 " ..	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 " ..	2	4	—	1	—	1	—	—
25 to 35 " ..	5	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
35 to 45 " ..	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
45 to 55 " ..	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
55 to 65 " ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Over 65 years ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	17	7	4	3	8	3	—	—

Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths 2
 Total Tuberculosis Deaths 11

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, COMPILED FROM THE REGISTER,
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

	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, 1933	77	68	145	32	25	57	202
(2) Number of cases NOTIFIED to me under the Regulations for the first time during the year	17	6	23	2	3	5	28
(3) Number of cases added to the Register during the year which have been brought to my notice otherwise than by notification	2	—	2	—	1	1	3
(4) Number of cases removed from the Register during the year	15	9	24	8	3	11	35
(5) Number of cases remaining on the Register on the 31st December, 1933	87	66	146	26	26	52	198
Information supplied by County Medical Officer.							
Number of patients from Chelmsford Borough sent to Institutions under the County Tuberculosis Scheme during 1933 :—							
Adults	1	6	7	2	—	2	9
Children	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
TOTALS	1	6	7	3	1	4	11

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

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

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
89, DUKE STREET,
CHELMSFORD.

April, 1934.

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 1933, being my Twenty-second Annual Report :—

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

Dilapidated water closets abolished	3
Dilapidated water closets rebuilt	8
Additional water closets provided	12
Flushing apparatus and fittings of water closets repaired or new flushing cisterns provided	40
New pedestal basins provided in water closets in place of defective or obsolete basins	19
Defective water closets repaired, cleansed, &c.	15
Defective drains relaid, improved, or new drains provided	84
Defective sink, bath and lavatory waste pipes properly disconnected, trapped or renewed	11
Smoke nuisances abated	3
Urinals provided	1
Drains connected to sewer, formerly draining to cesspools or ditches	44
Cesspools abolished	11
Pail closets converted to water closets with proper flush, &c.	39
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	37

Refuse Receptacles.

Galvanized iron sanitary dustbins provided in place of foul ashpits or where previous bins were dilapidated	99
--	----

Dwelling Houses.

Baths and lavatory basins provided	3
Houses or parts thereof cleansed	19
Damp conditions prevented, damp proof courses inserted, walls rendered in impervious material, soil removed from walls, &c. ..	29
Overcrowding abated	8
Floors relaid	8
Floors and stairs repaired	10
Coppers and stoves repaired or new ones provided	21
Windows and doors repaired	41
Roofs, ceilings and chimneys repaired	27
Walls and plastering repaired	56
Troughing and downpipes provided, disconnected, repaired or cleared from obstruction	31
Sanitary sinks provided in place of defective stone or other sinks ..	8
Yard paving laid, relaid, or repaired	57
Houses closed as unfit for habitation	20
Houses demolished	9

Factories and Workshops (including Bakehouses).

Insufficient or defective closet accommodation	4
Other nuisances abated	7

Water Supply.

Houses provided with supplies of water directly from main instead of from storage tanks	17
New services provided where service had become defective	18
Samples of well water submitted for analysis	6
Houses provided with Borough supply in place of wells	14

Miscellaneous.

Dairies, cowsheds or milk shops cleansed or repaired or new dairies provided	4
Nuisances (from keeping animals) abated	10
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed, premises cleansed, &c. . .	19
Manure pits provided or improved	2
Common Lodging Houses cleansed or repaired	2

Drains, Water Closets, &c.

The usual attention has been given to these matters, and any necessary improvements have been made.

Eight dilapidated water closets have been re-built.

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

Thirty-nine closets have been converted to w.c.'s and 11 cesspools have been abolished ; and in 44 cases the drainage has been relaid and connected to the sewer where the drainage was formerly to cesspools and ditches. There are now about 35 pail closets in the Borough and 17 w.c.'s draining to cesspools in outlying areas. There are no hand flushed water closets, the remaining accommodation consists entirely of proper flushed water closets.

Ninety-nine sanitary bins have been provided to replace dilapidated ones. There are practically no ashpits in the Borough.

Dwelling Houses.

Particulars of this work will be found in the Medical Officer's Report on pages 24 to 26.

Houses closed during the year were as follows :—

Falcon Yard	1
Back of 151, Moulsham Street ..	1
Bungalow, Threadneedle Street ..	1
Coppins Yard	1
8, Union Yard	1
100, Coval Lane	1
Back of 193, Moulsham Street ..	1
Back of 63, Moulsham Street ..	1
22-25, New Street	4
26-27, New Street	2
Long Row, Galleywood	3
36-40, Broomfield Road	3
Almshouse, Springfield Green..	1
	—
	21
	—

Most of these houses were closed without the service of formal Closing Orders.

Eight houses have been demolished, namely :—

Falcon Yard	2
Coppins Yard	4
51, Duke Street	1
52, New Street	1

Under the Housing Acts, 11 houses were reported to you with a view to making demolition orders, and you decided to make the orders in 8 cases, the remaining 3 being postponed for further consideration. Nine of the 11 houses are now empty, but in the cases of Nos. 18 and 19, New Street the Council have accepted an undertaking that the houses will be made fit in the near future. In the case of 100, Coval Lane, an adjournment was agreed to, but in the early part of 1934 the demolition order was made.

The addresses of houses represented for demolition were as follows :—

18-19, New Street	..	..	2
20-21, New Street	..	..	2
22, 23, 24, 25, New Street	..	..	4
26-27, New Street	..	..	2
100, Coval Lane	..	..	1

The summarised position up to date in regard to closures and demolition of houses, is as follows :—

Houses where demolition orders have been made but where the houses are still occupied	..	3
Houses made fit by owners, and closing or demolition orders cancelled		8
Houses used as stores		4
Houses used as lock-up shops		2
Houses used as workshops		1
Houses empty		17
Houses demolished		87
		122

The 4 houses in Coppins Yard were demolished during the year (Section 14 of the Housing Act, 1925). 52, New Street, 2 houses in Falcon Yard, and 51, New Street, were demolished without formal notices.

In recent years, 124 houses have been demolished, 87 by formal action and the remaining 37 by informal means.

Paving of Yards, Passages, &c.

The paving of 57 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. Fourteen houses at Galleywood have been supplied with Borough water during 1933, this being made possible by a short extension of the main in the neighbourhood. The provision of a water supply inside the houses and the provision of baths, proper w.c.'s, sinks, &c., has been much appreciated.

Seventeen storage tanks were abolished during the year, and water taken direct from the mains. Practically all the houses in the Borough are supplied direct from the mains, and very few houses remain without internal water supplies.

Common Lodging Houses.

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

Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops.

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

The seven slaughterhouses 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, Ltd., Coval Lane.

During the year the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, came into force.

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.
Cowley	Corporation Road.
Day	Broomfield Road.
Edgecumbe	Rainsford Road.
W. & R. Fletcher	High Street.
Green & Sons	Moulsham Street.
"	"
London Central Meat Co. ..	High Street.
Matthews	Broomfield Road.
"	Moulsham Street.
Puncher	Moulsham Street.
Rowe	Rainsford Road.
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 ..	3
Removal from register of retailer from outside the Borough	1
New registration of retailer's premises within the Borough ..	4

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.
- W. J. Cubitt, 21, Mildmay Road.
- 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.
- E. Holbrook, 7, New Writtle Street.
- Mrs. Lewis, Goat Hall Farm, Galleywood.
- 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.
- F. W. Woolworth & Co., High Street.

Retailers whose premises are situated outside the Borough :

W. A. Brown, " Branwoods," Writtle.
 F. J. Carter, Great Baddow.
 T. Chaplin & Sons, Galleywood.
 J. N. Christy, Priors, Broomfield.
 C. E. Cottey, Wood Farn, Galleywood.
 R. S. Evans, Glebe Farm, Galleywood.
 W. S. Hodge, Warren Farm, Writtle.
 F. Holmes, Mill Hill, Sandon.
 R. K. Magor, Springfield Lyons.
 Wm. Macmillan, Brick House, Boreham.
 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.
 Wm. Westwood, Roxwell.
 A. W. Whiting, Great Baddow.

*Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.**Certified Milk.*

No Certified milk is retailed in the Borough.

Pasteurised Milk	2
Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Barrack Square.	
A. S. Tucker, Baddow Road.	

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 licensed 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.	
Magneess & Sons, Bowers Farm, Springfield.	

Retail dealers	7
A. G. Bateman, 22, Springfield Road.	
P. W. Cleaver, 84, Moulsham Street.	
R. H. Currie, 9 and 10, Springfield Road.	
Mrs. Fewell, Broomfield Road.	
E. Holbrook, 7, New Writtle Street.	
The Hygienic Dairy, Baddow Road.	
Rogers & Martin, 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 1933 :—

February 3rd ..	10 pigs—suspected swine fever.
February 10th ..	Black and white cow—suspected tuberculosis.
March 17th ..	Red Poll cow—suspected tuberculosis.
„ ..	Red cow—suspected tuberculosis.
„ ..	Red and white cow—injury.
March 31st ..	One pig—suspected swine fever.
May 19th ..	One heifer sent to slaughter—injuries.
May 26th ..	Black cow—suspected tuberculosis.
„ ..	Red Roan cow—suspected tuberculosis.
June 2nd ..	13 pigs—suspected swine fever.
August 18th ..	4 pigs—suspected swine fever.
September 1st ..	One pig—suspected swine fever.
September 29th ..	Red roan cow—suspected tuberculosis.
October 6th ..	Red and white cow—suspected tuberculosis.
„ ..	Red bull—suspected tuberculosis.
December 1st ..	Red roan cow—suspected tuberculosis.
	White cow—suspected tuberculosis.

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.
Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Limited	Wells Street

W. A. Crisp	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
Mrs. Kilner	..	..	..	Broomfield 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	..	..	..	Duke Street.

There is no underground bakehouse in the Borough.

The regular limewashing of the bakehouses has been carried out twice yearly as required by the Factory and 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 23.

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 43 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 letter, &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 81 licences to store petroleum and 15 licences to store carbide of calcium were granted, as against 79 and 15 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.

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 " " " {	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	243	{ 3 Pedestal Closets, 1 "	2 " " "	" "	" "	" "
" Infants		{ 4 " " "		" "	" "	" "
		{ 2 " " 1 "		" "	" "	" "
Kings Road Boys	320 + 100	8 Pedestal w.c.s, 2 Urinals	17 " " "	" "	" "	" "
" Girls	320 + 100	28 " " "	17 " " "	" "	" "	" "
" Infants	250 + 50	16 " " "	22 " " "	" "	" "	" "

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR, 1933.

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

MR. MAYOR, 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, 1933.

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	..	..	8
„ „ cows in the Borough is (approx.)	..	..	350
„ „ cows excluded from cowsheds in the Borough during the year was	..	..	31
„ „ samples of milk examined during the year was	..	..	27
„ „ cows tested with the tuberculin test during the year was	..	..	8
„ „ visits paid to cowsheds during the year was	..	..	106

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 1933 was approximately :—

Beasts	..	..	..	2,339
Sheep ..	..	..	..	9,704
Calves	..	..	..	290
Pigs ..	..	..	..	5,875
Cows ..	..	..	..	30
Goats	..	..	..	5
Bulls ..	..	..	..	10

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

Food Condemned and Surrendered.

Calves	..	..	..	1
Sheep ..	..	..	..	3
Cows ..	..	..	..	198
Lambs	..	..	..	1
Pigs ..	..	..	..	8
Bullocks	..	..	..	4
Bulls ..	..	..	..	2

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

All slaughterhouses have been visited once every weekday and several times on Sundays, and at times for extra slaughtering.

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.
Cowley	..	..	..	..	Corporation Road.
Day	..	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
Edgecumbe	..	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
W. & R. Fletcher	..	..	..	..	High Street.
Green & Sons	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street.
"	..	..	..	..	"
London Central Meat Co.	..	..	..	..	High Street.
Matthews	..	..	..	..	Broomfield Road.
"	..	..	..	..	Moulsham Street
Puncher	..	..	..	..	"
Rowe	..	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
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.

Animals Slaughtered in the Town and sent Abroad.

Horses	..	..	..	95
Boars	..	..	..	Nil.
Goats	..	..	..	5

Condemned : Horses, 7.

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 :—

1933.

February 3rd	..	10 pigs—suspected swine fever.
February 10th	..	Black and white cow—suspected tuberculosis.
March 17th	..	Red poll cow—suspected tuberculosis.
March 17th	..	Red cow—suspected tuberculosis.
March 17th	..	Red and white cow—injury.
March 31st	..	One pig—suspected swine fever.
May 19th	..	One heifer sent to slaughter—injuries.
May 26th	..	Black cow—suspected tuberculosis.
May 26th	..	Red roan cow—suspected tuberculosis.
June 2nd	..	13 pigs—suspected swine fever.
August 18th	..	4 pigs—suspected swine fever.
September 1st	..	1 pig—suspected swine fever.
September 29th	..	Red roan cow—suspected tuberculosis.
October 6th	..	Red and white cow—suspected tuberculosis.
October 6th	..	Red bull—suspected tuberculosis.
December 1st	..	Red roan cow—suspected tuberculosis.
December 1st	..	White roan cow—suspected tuberculosis.

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

The following figures for the year, may be of interest :—

Poultry	..	..	..	112,183
Tame rabbits	..	..	..	3,237
Day-old chicks	..	..	..	47,068
Eggs	..	..	..	6,560,000

The following extra sales were held :—

1933.

February 21st	..	..	British Guernsey.
March 7th	..	..	Jerseys.
April 4th	..	..	Irish Stores.
May 2nd	..	..	British Guernsey.
June 20th	..	..	Jerseys.
July 25th	..	..	British Guernsey.
August 15th	..	..	Ayrshires.
October 3rd	..	..	Ayrshires.

October 3rd	..	..	Irish Stores.
October 25th	..	..	British Friesians.
October 31st	..	..	Ayrshires.
November 14th	..	..	Guernseys.
November 21st	..	..	Ayrshires.
November 21st	..	..	Irish Stores.
December 5th	..	..	Irish Stores.

March 7th	..	..	Essex Pigs.
September 5th	..	..	Essex Pigs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Under the provisions of this Act, 24 persons have been granted licences to slaughter.

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	..	..	3	..	3
Anthrax	..	..	3	..	Nil.
Mange	..	..	1	..	Nil.
Sheep Scab	..	..	1	..	Nil.
Foot and Mouth Disease	..	..	Nil.	..	Nil.
Tuberculosis	..	..	177	..	20

Animals Exposed for Sale in 1933.

Fat Pigs	..	..	..	..	14,146
Store Pigs	..	..	..	..	20,550
Rams	..	..	..	..	277
Fat Sheep	..	..	..	..	9,710
Store Sheep	..	..	..	..	13,614
Lambs	..	..	..	..	1,302
Bulls	..	..	..	..	652
Fat Beasts	..	..	..	..	6,472
Store Beasts	..	..	..	..	6,288
Dairy Cows	..	..	..	..	4,524
Fat Calves	..	..	..	..	294
Store Calves	..	..	..	..	6,616

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.,

CHELMSFORD.

February, 1934.

Veterinary Inspector.

October 2nd	1891	100.00
October 15th	1891	100.00
October 28th	1891	100.00
November 11th	1891	100.00
November 24th	1891	100.00
December 7th	1891	100.00
December 20th	1891	100.00
January 2nd	1892	100.00
January 15th	1892	100.00
January 28th	1892	100.00

Statement of Income for 1891

Income from the sale of land, 100.00

Income from the sale of stock, 100.00

Income from the sale of bonds, 100.00

Income from the sale of other property, 100.00

Total income, 400.00

Item	1891	1892
Income from the sale of land	100.00	100.00
Income from the sale of stock	100.00	100.00
Income from the sale of bonds	100.00	100.00
Income from the sale of other property	100.00	100.00
Total income	400.00	400.00
Expenses for 1891	100.00	100.00
Expenses for 1892	100.00	100.00
Total expenses	200.00	200.00
Net income	200.00	200.00



