

[Report 1934] / Medical Officer of Health, Chelmsford Borough.

Contributors

Chelmsford (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1934

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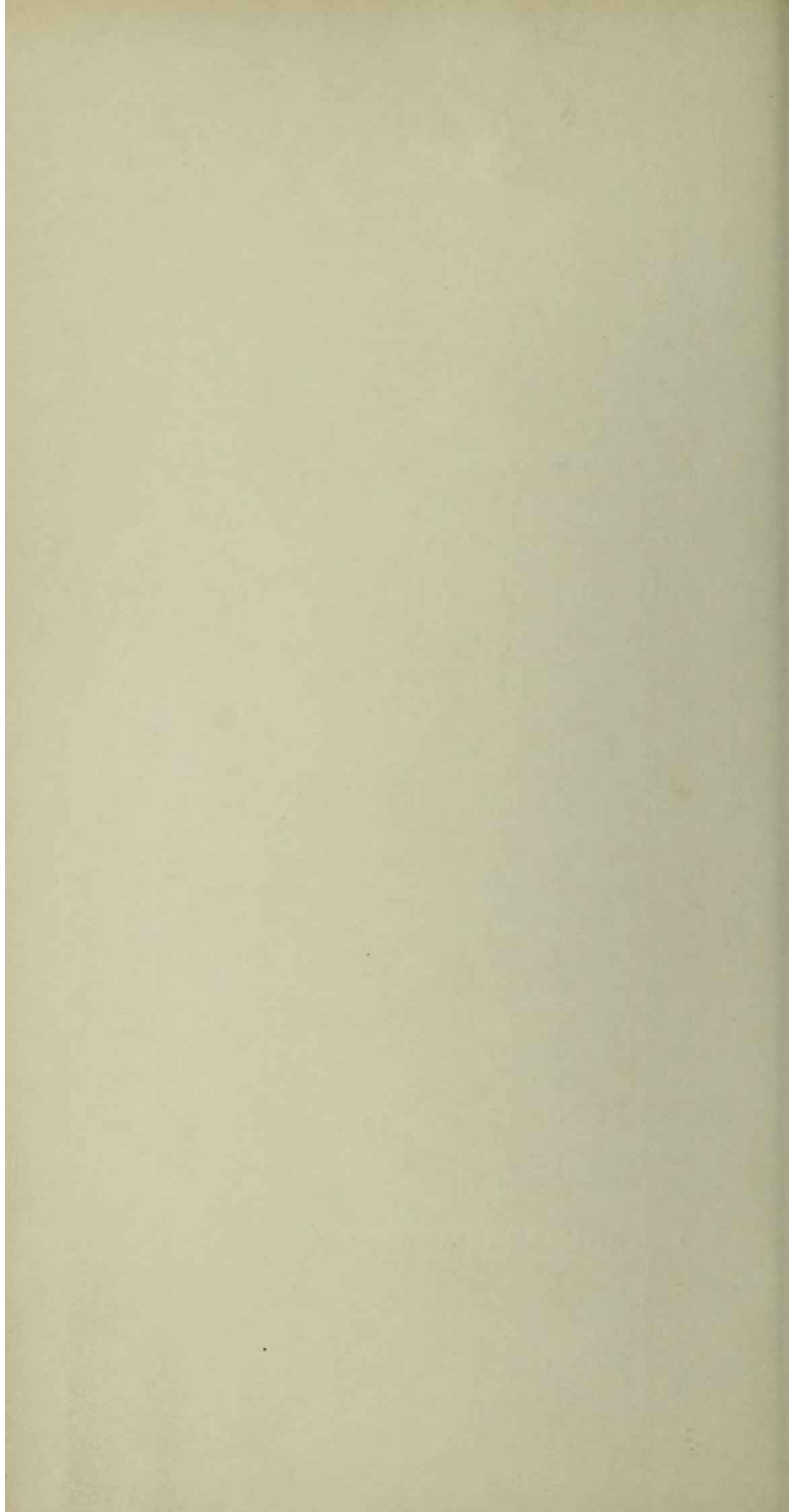
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
1934.

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
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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 G. A. HARYOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., New H.V. Cert.
(Resigned 18th September, 1934).

Miss D. A. HIPKISS, S.R.N., S.C.M., New H.V. Cert.
(From 19th September, 1934).

SCHOOL NURSE :

Miss J. M. A. FINLAYSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., New H.V. Cert.
(Resigned 7th May, 1934).

Miss D. A. HIPKISS, S.R.N., S.C.M., New H.V. Cert.
(Appointed 23rd May, 1934, and resigned 18th September, 1934).

Miss D. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., New H.V. Cert.
(From 8th October, 1934).

CHIEF CLERK :

W. L. N. RELLEEN.

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.*

May, 1935.

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 1934.

I am pleased to be able to report a reduction in maternal mortality.

During 1934 a most disturbing element of the public health in Chelmsford was the persistence of an outbreak of a disease very like that of Scarlet Fever, to which I make reference on page 29.

The scheme for a new Public Health Department has received the general approval of the Minister of Health, and is at present awaiting detailed plans and estimates so that tenders can be obtained.

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)	..	..	4,755 (as extended).	
		{	28,362 (Registrar-General's estimate	of
POPULATION	..		resident population, mid-year 1934).	
			26,537 (Census, 1931).	
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES				
(end of 1934) according to				
Rate Books	..	..	8,125.	
RATEABLE VALUE	..	..	£257,664.	
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY				
RATE	..	..	£1,006.	

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

		Total.	Male.	Female.	
Live Births	Legitimate ..	384 ..	201 ..	183	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population —14.15.
	Illegitimate ..	13 ..	8 ..	5	
	Totals ..	397 ..	209 ..	188	
Still Births	Legitimate ..	20 ..	14 ..	6	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births :— 50.2.
	Illegitimate ..	1 ..	— ..	1	
	Totals ..	21 ..	14 ..	7	

DEATHS.

All causes	257 ..	122 ..	135	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population :— 9.16.
---------------	----	--------	--------	-----	--------------------------------------------------------------------

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 to (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis ..	..	—	—
Other puerperal causes ..	..	1	2.39
Total ..	..	1	2.39

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births ..	..	47.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	..	39.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	..	307.1
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ..	..	1.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	..	1.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	..	1

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.	
14 ..	17,920	—	—	20.7	—	10.1	—	—
24 ..	20,940	—	—	17.7	—	10.3	—	—
..	21,900	6	331	15.2	18.3	9.2	12.2	9
..	22,800	6	343	15.4	17.8	10.2	11.6	24
..	23,450	10	364	15.5	16.7	11.4	12.3	19
..	23,680	12	372	15.7	16.7	9.5	11.7	18
..	23,930	17	388	16.2	16.3	11.5	13.4	27
..	25,760	18	431	16.7	16.3	9.7	11.4	18
..	26,720	10	412	15.4	15.8	9.8	12.3	20
..	27,030	17	388	14.4	15.3	9.1	12.0	8
..	26,940	20	358	13.3	14.4	9.7	12.3	20
..	28,362	21	397	14.15	14.8	9.16	11.8	19

Deaths.

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

Disease Group.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.
Acute Infectious Diseases ..	2	10	6	6	4
Tuberculosis (all types) ..	7	9	18	21	16
Cancer ..	44	42	35	35	37
Diseases of Heart and Arteries (including Rheumatic Fever) ..	64	47	49	44	65
Respiratory Diseases (not T.B.) ..	26	30	21	28	22
Abdominal Diseases (including Kid- ney Disease) ..	19	16	22	23	8
Child-birth and associated conditions	2	3	2	3	3
Congenital conditions ..	12	14	8	10	14
Violent deaths ..	15	19	11	11	12

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1934.

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
Number of Deaths	2	4	4	6	8	16	20	40	66	72

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1934.

Cause of Death.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	—	—	—
Measles	..	..	..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—	—
Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	—
Influenza	..	..	..	—	2	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	5	2	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	—	—	—
Syphilis	..	..	..	—	1	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	..	..	..	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	..	..	21	23	44
Diabetes	..	..	..	1	3	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	..	6	3	9
Heart Disease	..	..	..	19	26	45
Aneurysm	..	..	..	2	—	2
Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	7	10	17
Bronchitis	..	..	..	3	6	9
Pneumonia	..	..	..	8	7	15
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	1	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	—	—	—
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	—	1	1
Appendicitis	..	..	..	1	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver, &c.	..	..	..	—	2	2
Other Digestive Diseases	..	..	..	6	5	11
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	..	..	..	1	4	5
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	—	—	—
Other Puerperal causes	..	..	..	—	1	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	..	..	..	9	3	12
Senility	..	..	..	7	14	21
Suicide	..	..	..	3	1	4
Other Violence	..	..	..	6	5	11
Other Defined Diseases	..	..	..	15	14	29
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	..	..	..	1	1	2
Special causes (included under "other Defined Diseases" above)	..	..	..	—	—	—
Small-pox	..	..	..	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	—	—	—
TOTALS	..	..	..	122	135	257

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1934.

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 ..	8	4	1	—	13	1	—	2	3	1
	Uncertified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	..	2	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho-Pneumonia	..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Congenital Malformation	..	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Melaena Neonatorum	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Exposure	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Misadventure	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	..	8	4	1	—	13	1	—	2	3	1

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1934.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales and for London have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1934, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1933).

	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 Causes of Death.		
England and Wales	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	5.9	90.4	6.5	2.1	1.0		
121 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London.	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	6.3	90.5	6.1	2.9	0.5		
135 Smaller Towns (Estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000) at Census, 1931)	15.1	0.67	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	8.6	5.3	91.2	6.1	1.6	1.1		
London	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	6.7	87.7	6.3	6.0	0.0		
Chelmsford M.B.	14.2	0.74	9.2	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.53	2.5	4.8	87.2	10.8	2.0	0.0		

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.	England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.	England and Wales.	Chelmsford Borough.
2.03	—	2.57	2.51	4.60	2.51
1.95	—	2.46	2.39	4.41	2.39

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

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) :—

1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.
4.0 ..	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 1934, and the alterations necessitated during the year :—

Firm.	Number of hands employed on the 1st January, 1934.	Number of hands discharged during the year, 1934.	Number of hands placed on short time during 1934.	Number of hands employed 31st December, 1934.
Brown & Son, Ltd. ...	90	—	—	99
Christy Bros. & Co., Ltd. ...	95	6	—	98
Christy & Norris, Ltd. ...	118	—	—	125
Crompton Parkinson, Ltd. ...	1,338	264	228	1,293
The Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	3,035	—	—	3,015
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.	796	64	2	1,090

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	217
Sputa	53
Typhoid	7
Miscellaneous	63
Total			..	340

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, although the name has been changed to St. John's Hospital.

The hospital facilities in the County are receiving the earnest consideration of the County Council, but it will be realised that the problem is a very difficult one. Conditions in Chelmsford are very different from those in, say, Dagenham.

The whole future of voluntary hospitals is at stake. They have built up a truly wonderful record of service to the community, but modern medicine is becoming so specialised that the provision of all the facilities required is becoming more and more difficult from a financial point of view. This means some assistance from the County rates or the provision of the required facilities in a County Council hospital.

I feel that for the Chelmsford area it would be better to assist the Chelmsford General Hospital, financially or otherwise, rather than to attempt to provide two hospitals, each with up-to-date facilities, one run by the County Council and one by voluntary work.

Let us have the Chelmsford General Hospital as the Acute Hospital, and St. John's as the Convalescent and Chronic Hospital. At present valuable beds are being used in the Acute Hospital for such cases as fractured legs, which could well be sent up to St. John's Hospital after being X-rayed and set, so releasing a bed for other urgent cases and, at the same time, taking the patient away from the discomforts inevitable in any ward where acutely ill people, are, to the peace and quiet of a convalescent ward. The same applies to operation cases ; many could be moved to St. John's Hospital after about one week,

The difficulties at present are :—

(1) The popular prejudice against Poor Law Hospitals.

(2) The fact that contributors to the Hospital Scheme would lose their financial benefits for which they had paid, *i.e.*, they would be charged in accordance with the Poor Law Scale whilst they were in St. John's Hospital.

It is, therefore, necessary that St. John's Hospital be transferred to the Public Health Committee, and that an agreement be made between the County Council and the General Hospital that Hospital contributors be given exactly the same financial treatment, whether they are in the General Hospital or St. John's. In the event of illness they would then be sent to whichever hospital was most suitable for their particular case, and would be transferred from one hospital to the other solely in accordance with the medical necessity of the case.

The details of such a scheme will require careful thought, but I feel sure it is a practical method of increasing the utility of both hospitals.

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 to 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
						—
		Total		..		45

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

Cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as measles, whooping cough, &c., are admitted if seriously ill, or where sufficient facilities for nursing at home do not exist.

CASES TREATED DURING 1934.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Typhoid.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Scabies.	Total.
January ...	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	12
February ...	10	1	—	—	—	1	—	12
March ...	9	1	1	—	1	—	—	12
April ...	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
May ...	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
June ...	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	19
July ...	29	—	1	—	—	—	—	30
August ...	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	12
September ...	15	2	—	1	—	—	—	18
October ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
November ...	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	22
December ...	5	2	—	—	—	—	7	14
Totals ...	147	10	5	3	1	1	7	174
Patients remaining from 1933 ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total patients treated during 1934 ...	157	10	5	3	1	1	7	184
Discharged during the year ...	152	7	5	3	1	—	7	175
Deaths ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Patients remaining in 1935 ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	6

Of the 174 patients admitted during the year, 83 came from the Borough of Chelmsford, 80 from the Chelmsford Rural District, 6 from Braintree, 3 from Brentwood, and 2 from Billericay.

The Essex County Council Scheme under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, is now before the Minister.

So far as Chelmsford is concerned the scheme proposes to enlarge the area of the Joint Hospital Board to include the following Authorities :—

Chelmsford Borough	Population 30,000
Chelmsford Rural	30,000
Ongar Rural	11,500
Maldon Borough	8,500
Maldon Rural	16,000
Witham Urban	7,000
Burnham-on-Crouch Urban	3,500

An isolation hospital in its very nature must be fully half empty most of the time, in order that it may cope with epidemics of infectious disease. An epidemic is, however, practically never at its height all over an area as large as is proposed, at one and the same time. It is, therefore, safe to allot fewer beds

in proportion to the population when the area is large, than when it is small. Equally so it means that the number of patients in the hospital will be much more constant.

Now, it costs almost as much to run a hospital with one or two patients as to run the same hospital when it is full. If by spreading the risk over a bigger population, and more especially a bigger area, the maximum number of cases can be brought nearer to the minimum, it means a big saving per case and therefore a big saving to the rates.

It has been proposed that the area be split into two. To give the same security that there are sufficient beds to accommodate all cases at a given time in the two areas, would, in my opinion, mean providing as many new beds at each of the two hospitals as would be necessary to provide at Chelmsford only under the single area scheme. The means of treatment for all diseases are becoming increasingly complicated and expensive, and both for efficiency and economy the single hospital scores every time.

The present Maldon Hospital could be used as a reserve, to be opened up when necessary, but for most of the time Chelmsford Hospital, enlarged by 21 cubicle beds, would take all the cases from the new area.

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 £140 per annum.

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

62 accidents	..	..	..	273 miles.
282 removals	..	..	..	1,055 miles.
<hr/>				<hr/>
344 cases				1,328 miles.
<hr/>				<hr/>

In addition, this scheme automatically solves the problem of co-ordination of ambulance services with neighbouring authorities. The St. John's ambulances are, of course, not restricted to the Borough, but serve the surrounding district as well.

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

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.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

See Table on Page 14.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Children under 1 year of age	..	..	1,586
Children between 1 and 5 years	..	..	1,760
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	3,346
			<hr/>
Average per Session	..	..	67

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

Children under 1 year of age	..	..	135
Children between 1 and 5 years	..	..	77

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Attendances during the year	..	..	147
Number of expectant mothers who attended	..	..	50

The Ante-Natal Clinic is held on the first and third Monday in each month. Not only ante-natal work is done, but mothers are encouraged to attend 6 weeks or so after the confinement for post-natal examination. This is very necessary so as to ensure that she has fully recovered.

In addition, married women, where pregnancy would endanger health, are, on their request, given instruction in Birth Control.

Most of the ante-natal work, I am glad to say, is still done by the private doctors. 76 per cent. of all expectant mothers received ante-natal advice and examination from either their own doctor or myself. 21.5 per cent. received ante-natal supervision from midwives only, and the remaining 2.5 per cent. received none because they did not book a doctor or midwife in time.

I am confident that these figures can be further improved, and every effort is being taken to do so.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The voucher system for distributing dried milk and infant foods at reduced prices (in necessitous cases free) 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.

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 years— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per day.

During 1934 a total of 99 families received free milk, and 17,856 pints of grade "A" milk were distributed. This compares with 120 families and about 18,220 pints for 1933.

Grade "A" milk has been insisted on throughout. The question of allowing Pasteurised milk has been considered, but has been definitely turned down. The Grade "A" milk in the Borough is under very careful supervision. The cows are inspected six times a year by the Veterinary Officer, and every care taken that the milk is not only clean, but safe.

Pasteurisation definitely destroys some of the vitamins in milk and lowers the calcium content. It is, therefore, even more important that good, clean, fresh milk be given to infants, than to school children. After all, milk represents practically the whole diet of an infant, whereas for a school child it is only a small part of the diet. A large scale experiment is to be carried out elsewhere on school children to try to find out if Pasteurised or Grade "A" milk is better, but the fact that the milk supplied in the schools represents only a small part of the child's diet (he may be getting the opposite kind of milk at home), will, I fear, vitiate the experiment.

The experience of Dr. Barnado's Home, on the other hand, where they have had control over the whole diet, would appear to be much more reliable. They found that when Pasteurised milk was supplied, the number of cases of tuberculosis was much greater than with Grade "A". This has been attributed to the extra resistance to disease supplied by the extra vitamins in fresh milk. It must be borne in mind, too, that most cases of tuberculosis are not due to milk. All cases of tuberculosis of the lungs (Consumption) are due to other causes, and of the cases of T.B. glands, bones, abdomen, &c., only about one-third are due to the bovine T.B. bacillus, which is the one present in milk.

The advocates of pasteurisation have made much of the recent outbreak of Scarlet Fever at Denham, but it should be remembered that the last big milk-borne epidemic of Scarlet Fever occurred in Glasgow in 1931. It was from Pasteurised milk, and accounted for 230 cases.

MIDWIVES.

The following Midwives are in practice in the area :—

Name.	Address.
Bloomfield, Mrs. A. ..	.. " Quetta," Rainsford Lane.
Burma, Mrs. ..	.. St. John's Nursing Home.
Carter, Miss A. M. ..	.. 17, Railway Street.
Chapman, Miss I. K. ..	.. " Aberfeldy," Lady Lane.

Name.	Address.
Jackson, Miss E. T. . .	.. 29, Braemar Avenue.
Langford, Mrs. S. G. . .	.. 2, Christy Avenue.
Ritchie, Mrs. M. E. . .	.. 54a, Hill Road, Springfield.
(District Nurse-Midwife)	
Williams, Miss E. . .	.. 84, Galleywood Road.

I am glad to be able to report a decrease in the number of confinements attended by "Handy Women," though I shall not be satisfied until that number is nil.

I cannot too strongly urge that every expectant mother should engage a registered midwife, for it is on the skilled attention of registered midwives that centres all the public health procedure to help her. If anything appears to be going wrong before, during or after the confinement, the midwife will call in the patient's own doctor, and his fee will be paid by the County Council. Secondly—if the patient is unable to pay the midwife's fee, the Borough Council will pay it; and thirdly, if a home help is required to look after the house during the lying-in period, the Borough Council will provide one, but these services are conditional on a registered midwife being in attendance. A proportion of the cost of the above three services is recovered by the Councils according to the means of the patient.

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 practising 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.

Actually there were 2 maternal deaths during 1934, giving a maternal mortality rate of 4.78 per 1,000, but the Registrar-General has seen fit to include the second maternal death under the classification "Nephritis." He states:—"It will, however, be included in the table of deaths associated with pregnancy, but not classified thereto, which is published in the text volume of the Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

I investigated both cases fully and had the valuable assistance of Dr. Christie Brown, our Consulting Gynæcologist. In both cases everything possible was done, both before and during the confinement.

Period.	Total Births.	Rate per 1,000 total births.		
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
1928-1934 (inclusive)	2,861	4.19	2.79	6.97
1934	418	2.39	2.39	4.78

DENTAL SERVICE.

Dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age has been carried out during the year, and the following is a summary of the work done :—

No. of patients	61
Attendances made by patients	172
Fillings—	
Permanent teeth	10
Temporary teeth	38
Extractions—	
Permanent teeth	52
Temporary teeth	48
Other Operations—	
Permanent teeth	16
Temporary teeth	136
Administrations of general anæsthetic for extractions ..	21

HEALTH VISITING.

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

	First visits.	Total visits.
To expectant mothers ..	51	78
To children under 1 year of age	427	1,226
To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ..	345	1,691
Totals ..	823	2,995

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
(c) <i>Homeless Children.</i>		} available.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There is one maternity home in the Borough. I have found it quite satisfactory.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

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 21. 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, the chief source of supply, though chemically and bacteriologically of a very high standard, still gives rise to an unpleasant taste and smell at times. There is, however, a definite improvement on last year, and every effort is being made to further improve it. Technically, however, the problem is extremely difficult.

The raw river water has shown a definite improvement, due, I believe, to the fact that Felstead Sugar Beet Factory have stopped all effluent from entering the river. They have managed to secure an entirely "closed circuit" for their water, and I wish to record my thanks for the manner in which they have met my suggestions.

(b) *Quantity.*

Again we have been fortunate. No restrictions were placed on the use of water during 1934, which, be it noted, was the second abnormally dry year in succession.

I am indebted to Mr. G. W. Smith for the following details as to extensions of the water supply carried out during 1934 :—

(1) Supply to area in Broomfield added to the Borough, commenced 31st March, 1934.

(2) Supply to Galleywood (R.D.C.), commenced 21st May, 1934, and ceased 5th February, 1935.

(3) The remaining portion of Springfield Ward was taken over from the Rural District Council on 29th September, 1934.

CORPORATION SWIMMING BATHS.

The provision of up-to-date filtration and chlorination plant at the swimming bath has not yet been accomplished.

During the 1934 season chlorine was added to the bath water, and every attempt made with the means at our disposal to keep the free chlorine content between 0.2 and 0.5 parts per million. This certainly improved the bacteriological analysis of the bath water, but the method available was so crude that it could not be very reliable.

I have to thank Mr. Warren, the Analyst for the Water Department, for carrying out the analyses in addition to his other duties.

It is to be sincerely hoped that a swimming bath with up-to-date filtration and chlorination plant will be ready for use before the 1936 season commences.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The new Sewage Disposal Works are now in an advanced stage of construction, and are expected to be brought into operation about June, 1935.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

A close watch is kept on the rivers within the Borough, and all possible steps taken to prevent pollution.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

See Report of Sanitary Inspector (page 24).

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 32 to 41).

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only offensive trades are five fish frying establishments.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

See Report of Sanitary Inspector (page 35).

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.

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 appears to be slight, but fuller information will be obtained under the survey which is necessary under the 1935 Housing Bill.

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	..	..	..	—
(ii) By other Local Authorities	..	..	..	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	156
Total	..	..	..	156

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) ..	1,154
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,785
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations, 1932 ..	206
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	378
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	18
(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 ..	35

3. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	16
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

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	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	325
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	280
(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	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

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	1
(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

The slum clearance programme by demolition of unfit houses is in advance of schedule. Unfortunately, houses to replace those demolished, at a rent within the means of the tenants, are not being built.

A Clearance Scheme, consisting of the demolition of 16 houses at Widford, and re-housing on or near the site, is under consideration. This was not included in the slum clearance scheme of 1933 as the area was then outside the Borough.

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)
ACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	33	—	—
ORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	125	5	—
ORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	27	—	—
TOTAL	185	5	—

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	8	8	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	4	3	—	—
{ 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	13	12	—	—

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

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, where necessary, at the cowsheds, for bacteriological examination. (See Reports of Sanitary and Veterinary Inspectors, pages 36 and 46).

For action under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, see Sanitary Inspector's Report, page 38.

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 35).

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 1934 :—

Article.	No. taken.	Adulterated.
Milk	57	—
Tripe	3	3(a)
Ground Almonds ..	1	1(b)
	—	—
Totals ..	61	4
	—	—

(a) All contained preservatives. (Vendors cautioned).

(b) Contained a very small admixture of split peas and washing soda crystals. (Vendor interviewed, and his explanation that it was accidental accepted, and a caution given).

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	..	..	..	2
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	3
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	15
Pneumonia	..	..	..	3
Erysipelas	..	..	..	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	24
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	9

The monthly incidence of Scarlet Fever was as follows :—

Month.	Cases.
January	1
February	4
March	2
April ..	4
May ..	1
June ..	15
July ..	18
August	3
September	4
October	7
November	8
December	5

DIPHTHERIA.

It is again pleasing to report the almost entire absence of Diphtheria, only 2 cases occurring during 1934.

There can be no question of the benefits to the individual of artificial immunisation against Diphtheria, but for the community, unless a very high proportion of individuals comprising the community can be protected, it would appear to be a little doubtful whether the greater number of people immune to Diphtheria would counterbalance the greater number of those people who are likely to become carriers. At present, I believe we should provide immunity to those who ask for it, and watch the position carefully in regard to the community.

ESSEX HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Dr. Camps carried out Schick tests on all the boys in this school (140), of which 38 were positive and the rest negative. He immunised the 38 positive cases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1934.

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	—	1	1	2	2	30	25	2	8	1	—	—	55	34	30	8	
Diphtheria ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	
Enteric (Including Paratyphoid) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	3	1	—	13	3	11	1	
Pneumonia ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	
Erysipelas ..	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	1	4	4	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Totals ..	106	2	2	2	3	2	30	26	3	20	9	4	3	76	48	47	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 15. The onset of the disease in ten of these cases occurred whilst the patient was in hospital. Seven of them were normally resident outside the Borough.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified was exactly the same as in 1933, namely, 72; but there can be no doubt that the notifications only represent a portion of the group of diseases caused by the hæmolytic streptococcus, the cause of Scarlet Fever.

The time has now arrived to re-cast our ideas on Scarlet Fever. It is not a specific disease like Measles or Diphtheria, but a group of diseases caused by different varieties of hæmolytic streptococci. Some cases show the text book rash, tongue, &c., of Scarlet Fever, others do not, and an important point is that apparently the same strain of streptococcus will give rise to the typical rash in one person and no rash, or a very different rash, in another. The germ is also by no means rare in the throats of healthy individuals, as has been shown in the investigation into puerperal sepsis.

Cases of acute illness showing no rash or other cardinal symptoms of Scarlet Fever have been admitted to the General Hospital and have given rise to other cases there. Investigation proved that they were suffering from infection by a hæmolytic streptococcus.

The whole subject teems with difficulties, but I feel sure it would be wise to drop the term "Scarlet Fever" altogether. As long as the term "Scarlet" is retained, attention is drawn to the presence or absence of a rash, and cases showing no rash, or a rash not fitting in with the text book description of a Scarlet Fever Rash, are apt to be considered as non-infectious. It has been shown without any doubt that cases of infection by a hæmolytic streptococcus, showing no rash, are quite as infectious and quite as seriously ill as those with the rash.

I would suggest, therefore, that "Hæmolytic Fever" be substituted for "Scarlet Fever," and made a notifiable disease.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

Three cases of this disease were notified in October. Careful investigation revealed one other case with the onset of the disease in July. No connection between any of the four cases could be traced. They resided in different parts of the Borough and apparently had never met each other.

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.

The incidence of non-notifiable infectious diseases was low during 1934, Whooping-Cough towards the end of the year being the only outbreak of note.

DISINFECTION.

Free terminal disinfection following the Scarlet Fever group of diseases has been discouraged, as modern knowledge shows it is useless.

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.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that Tuberculosis is purely an infectious disease. It can be safely said that no one is born with Tuberculosis. All cases have been infected at some time after birth. Why then do we always ask for the history of Tuberculosis in the family? Not because it is an inherited disease, but because if there is Tuberculosis in the family, especially for obvious reasons in the mother, the other members are more likely to be infected.

There are two separate forms of the Tuberculosis germ—the human and the bovine. Now, the human form accounts for all cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs, and about two-thirds of the cases of Tuberculosis of the other organs, the bovine form accounting for the remainder. The bovine form gets into the human body from the products of the cow, that is, milk and its derivatives, butter and cheese.

Unfortunately, Tuberculosis is seldom a disease with an acute onset, and definite signs and symptoms. It is often very gradual, with few definite symptoms and, on ordinary examination, no signs. It is for this reason that I wish to again emphasise the necessity for sending all suspicious cases to the Tuberculosis Dispensary early. Full investigation by X-Rays, &c., will then make it possible to make the diagnosis in time for treatment to give a good prospect of cure. Especially difficult cases are referred to Dr. Burton Wood's special clinic for lung cases, and to Sir Henry Gauvain for cases of other organs.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1934.

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 ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
to 15 " ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
to 25 " ..	4	6	2	—	1	1	—	—
to 35 " ..	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
to 45 " ..	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
to 55 " ..	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
to 65 " ..	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Over 65 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	12	12	5	4	5	2	—	—

Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths
 Total Tuberculosis Deaths 7

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, COMPILED FROM THE REGISTER,
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Pulmonary and Non- Pulmonary. TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of cases on the Register on the 1st January, 1934	80	66	146	26	26	52	198
Number of cases NOTIFIED to me under the Regulations for the first time during the year	12	12	24	5	4	9	33
Number of cases added to the Register during the year which have been brought to my notice otherwise than by notification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year	11	3	14	2	4	6	20
Number of cases remaining on the Register on the 31st December, 1934	81	75	156	29	26	55	211
Information supplied by County Medical Officer.							
Number of patients from Chelmsford Borough sent to Institutions under the County Tuberculosis Scheme during 1934 :—							
Adults	7	3	10	4	2	6	16
Children	1	1	2	1	1	2	4
TOTALS	8	4	12	5	3	8	20

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital.				
1	1	—	1	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
89, DUKE STREET,
CHELMSFORD.

April, 1935.

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 1934, being my twenty-third Annual Report :—

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

Dilapidated water closets abolished	5
Foul water closet removed from inside house and new water closet built outside	1
Dilapidated water closets re-built	4
Additional water closets provided	6
Flushing apparatus and fittings of water closets repaired or new flushing cisterns provided	21
New pedestal basins provided in water closets in place of defective or obsolete basins	23
Defective water closets repaired, cleaned, &c.	23
Defective drains re-laid, improved, or new drains provided	39
Defective sink, bath and lavatory waste pipes properly disconnected, trapped or renewed	16
Smoke nuisances abated	1
Urinals provided	2
Drains connected to sewer, formerly draining to cesspools or ditches	17
Cesspools abolished	10
Pail closets converted to water closets with proper flush, &c.	12
Privy converted to proper water closet	1
Handflushed water closets provided with flushing apparatus and water supply	12
Pail closets repaired	2
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	23

Refuse Receptacles.

Galvanized iron sanitary dustbins provided in place of foul ashpits or where previous bins were dilapidated	134
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Dwelling Houses.

Efficient light provided	9
Baths and lavatory basins provided	5
Houses or parts thereof cleansed	10
Damp conditions prevented, damp proof courses inserted, walls rendered in impervious material, soil removed from walls, &c.	19
Overcrowding abated	5
Floors relaid	15
Floors and stairs repaired, handrails provided, &c.	34
Coppers and stoves repaired or new ones provided	13
Windows and doors repaired	12
Roofs, ceilings and chimneys repaired	21
Walls and plastering repaired	34
Troughing and downpipes provided, disconnected, repaired or cleared from obstruction	21
Sanitary sinks provided in place of defective stone or other sinks	6
Sanitary sinks provided where there was previously no sink	17
Yard paving laid, re-laid or repaired	58
Houses closed as unfit for habitation	19
Houses demolished	18

Factories and Workshops (including Bakehouses).

Insufficient or defective closet accommodation	8
Other nuisances abated	4

Water Supply.

Houses provided with supplies of water directly from main instead of from storage tanks	6
New services provided where service had become defective	20
Houses provided with Borough supply in place of wells	24
Water supply provided inside house instead of outside	30

Miscellaneous.

Dairies, cowsheds or milk shops cleansed or repaired or new dairies provided	1
Nuisances (from keeping animals) abated	1
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed, premises cleansed, &c.	15
Manure pits provided or improved	2
Common Lodging Houses cleansed or repaired	2

Drains, Water Closets, etc.

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

Four dilapidated water closets have been re-built.

Sixteen additional water closets have been provided where there was no accommodation, or where the accommodation was insufficient.

One midden privy and twelve pail closets have been converted to water closets, and ten cesspools have been abolished, and in 17 cases the drainage has been relaid and connected to the sewer where the drainage was formerly to cesspools and ditches. There are now about 100 pail closets in the Borough and many water closets draining to cesspools in outlying areas, owing to the extension of the Borough boundaries in April.

Twelve hand flushed closets, with proper flushing apparatus and water supply, have been provided, and in 23 instances pedestal basins have been provided in place of defective or obsolete basins.

134 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 23 and 24.

Houses closed during the year were as follows :—

Nos. 1, 3 and 9, Union Yard	3
Part of 193, Moulsham Street	1
11 and 12, Friars Place	2
69 and 70, Upper Bridge Road	2
52 and 53, Duke Street	2
1 and 2, back of 152, Springfield Road	2
108, Coval Lane	1
Long Row, Galleywood	3
47, Duke Street	1
1 and 2, Gutters Cottages, Broomfield	2
	—
	19
	—

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

Eighteen houses have been demolished, namely :—

No. 7, Grigg's Yard	1
Nos. 1-5, Pannell's Yard, Duke Street	5
Nos. 52 and 53, Duke Street	2
No. 100, Coval Lane	1

Nos. 20 and 21, New Street	1
Nos. 22, 23, 24, and 25, New Street ..	4
Nos. 26 and 27, New Street	2
No. 70, Upper Bridge Road	1

The Fire Station house was also demolished during the year. This resulted in a great improvement from a housing point of view, a much larger house being provided.

The following houses were thoroughly reconditioned under notice :—

18 and 19, New Street	2
8, The Friars	1
1 and 2, Blackfriars Terrace	2
3 and 4, Gutters Cottages, Broomfield ..	2

In recent years, 142 houses have been demolished, 97 by formal action and the remaining 45 by informal means.

Paving of Yards, Passages, etc.

The paving of 58 yards or passages has either been repaired or relaid in cement.

Water Supply.

The whole of the houses in the Borough, with the exception of some more or less isolated houses at Galleywood, Broomfield and Widford, are supplied from the Corporation mains.

24 houses have been provided with Borough supply in place of wells, and 30 houses have been provided with an internal supply of water where previous supplies were from common taps in the yard. 20 new services have been provided where services had become defective, and 6 houses have been supplied with a direct supply of water instead of from storage tanks.

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. Chandler, Moulsham Street
H. Green & Sons, Moulsham Street.	The Chelmsford Star Co-operative
H. Wright, Springfield Road.	Society, Ltd., Coval Lane.

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 ..	3
Transfer of registration of producer's premises within the Borough	0
New registration of retailers from outside the Borough ..	1
Removal from register of retailers from outside the Borough	3
New registration of retailer's premises within the Borough ..	1

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

Producers within the Borough	8
Retailers from premises within the Borough	22
Retailers from premises outside the Borough	16

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 :—

- P. Arnold, Springfield Hall.
- R. H. Currie, Moulsham Lodge Farm ; Lodge Farm, Galleywood ;
and Tile Kiln Farm, Galleywood.
- D. Fleming, Springfield Barnes.
- D. Hodge, Widford Hall.
- Mrs. Lewis, Goat Hall Farm, Galleywood.
- P. R. Morse, Whittles Hall, Springfield.
- R. Partridge, Patching Hall, Broomfield.
- 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.
- E. A. Fewell, Broomfield Road.
- D. Fleming, Springfield Barnes.
- Mrs. E. A. Frost, 73, Rainsford Lane.
- E. J. A. French, New Writtle Street.
- E. Holbrook, 19, Baker 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. Thompson, Rainsford Road.
- Mrs. Tucker, 7, Baddow Road.
- F. W. Woolworth & Co., High Street.

Retailers whose premises are situated outside the Borough :—

- Mrs. Bayley, The Croft, Danbury.
- W. A. Brown, " Branwoods," Writtle.
- F. J. Carter, Great Baddow.
- T. Chaplin & Sons, Galleywood.
- J. N. Christy, Priors, Broomfield.
- C. E. Cottey, Wood Farm, Galleywood.
- R. S. Evans, Glebe Farm, Galleywood.
- W. S. Hodge, Warren Farm, Writtle.
- F. Holmes, Mill Hill, Sandon.
- Wm. Macmillan, Brick House, Boreham.

W. A. McKnight, Wellington House, Writtle.
 F. C. Richens, New Road, Great Baddow.
 J. H. Smith, Park Farm, Mount Mascalls, Boreham.
 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	4
A. G. Bateman, 22, Springfield Road.	
P. W. Cleaver, 84, Moulsham Street.	
R. H. Currie, 9 and 10, Springfield Road.	
J. R. Magness & Sons, Railway Street.	

Grade A Milk.

Producers licensed in the Borough	1
R. H. Currie to produce at two farms, Lodge Farm and Tile Kiln Farm, Gaileywood.	
Producers outside the Borough who retail in the Borough ..	3
Mrs. Bayley, The Croft, Danbury.	
F. J. Carter, Great Baddow.	
Magness & Sons, Bowers Farm, Springfield.	
Retail Dealers	4
E. Holbrook, 7, New Writtle Street.	
J. R. Magness & Sons, Railway Street.	
P. R. Morse, Whittles Hall, Springfield.	
Rogers & Martin, Baddow Road.	

Ice Cream.—Essex County Council Act, 1933.

55 persons have been registered as vendors, manufacturers, &c. This has entailed much work in visiting and advising on the necessary work, &c., to

make the premises suitable, and owing to the repeated visits necessary to supervise the manufacture and sale will considerably increase the work of the Sanitary Inspector during the summer months.

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 1934 :—

January 26th	..	1 red roan cow—suspected tuberculosis.
January 26th	..	1 brindle cow—suspected tuberculosis.
February 16th	..	5 store pigs—suspected swine fever.
February 16th	..	1 pig—suspected swine fever.
March 2nd	..	1 cow sent for slaughter under T.B. Order.
March 16th	..	1 sow and 4 pigs—suspected swine fever.
March 23rd	..	6 store pigs—suspected swine fever.
May 4th	..	1 black cow—suspected T.B.
July 20th	..	1 pig suffering from injury sent for slaughter.
July 27th	..	1 cow—suspected tuberculosis.
August 17th	..	1 blue roan cow—suspected tuberculosis.
August 17th	..	1 red cow—suspected tuberculosis.
August 24th	..	2 red and white cows—suspected tuberculosis.
October 19th	..	2 cows sent out of market under T.B. Order.
October 19th	..	1 pig suffering from rupture sent for slaughter.
October 19th	..	1 sow, ruptured heart, sent for slaughter.
November 23rd	..	1 black and white cow—emaciated.
December 7th	..	Black cow—emaciated.
December 14th	..	Red and white cow—emaciated.

Offensive Trades.

The offensive trades carried on in the Borough are :—

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

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

The Knacker's Yard has received considerable attention throughout the year.

Factories and Workshops.

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

The bakehouses in use are as follows :—

F. P. Barker	..	..	..	Baddow Road.
A. Brown	..	..	..	Rainsford Road.
W. & O. Budd	..	..	..	Springfield Road.
Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Ltd.	..		..	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.
Mrs. 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 25.

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 42 shows the number and type of sanitary conveniences, &c., of each Elementary School in the Borough.

Disinfection, etc.

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.

See tables on pages 43 to 45.

During the year 86 licences to store petroleum and 15 licences to store carbide of calcium were granted, as against 81 and 15 respectively in the preceding year.

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 " " " {	8 " " "	" "	" "	" "
			1 Sink in Cookery			
Roman Catholic	184	10 " " 2 "	3 Troughs ..	" "	" "	" "
St. John's Boys	188	5 Trough Closets, 1 "	2 Washing Bowls	" "	" "	" "
" Girls	264	12 " " 1 "	5 " " "	" "	" "	" "
" Infants	159			" "	" "	" "
Victoria Boys ..	296	4 " " 1 "	2 " " "	" "	" "	" "
" Girls		6 Pedestal w.c.'s	5 " " "	" "	" "	" "
" Infants	431	7 " " "	1 " " "	" "	" "	" "
St. Peter's Infants	104	7 Trough Closets, 1 "	2 " " "	" "	" "	" "
Springfield Mixed		{ 3 Pedestal Closets, 1 "	2 " " "	" "	" "	" "
" Infants	243	{ 4 " " "	" " " }	" "	" "	" "
		{ 2 " " "	" " " }	" "	" "	" "
Kings Road Boys	320 + 100	8 Pedestal w.c.s, 2 Urinals	17 " " "	" "	" "	" "
" Girls	320 + 100	28 " " "	17 " " "	" "	" "	" "
" Infants	250 + 50	16 " " "	22 " " "	" "	" "	" "
Walsford Mixed	95	5 Pail Closets, 1 Urinal	2 " " "	" "	To Cesspool	" "

CARBIDE OF CALCIUM LICENCES GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Name and Address of Licensee.	Maximum Licensed Storage.
Boreham, C., Mildmay Road .. ..	.. 150 lbs.
Cass, H. H., 69, High Street .. ..	.. 2 cwts.
Chelmsford Car Service, Ltd., Chelmer Road ..	.. 100 lbs.
County Motor Works, Duke Street .. ..	.. 5 cwts.
Curry's, Ltd., 62, High Street .. ..	.. 2 cwts.
Eastern National Omnibus Co., New Writtle Street ..	.. 5 cwts.
Hadler, H., New Street .. ..	.. 8 cwts.
Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., New Street ..	.. 800 lbs.
Jarmain, S., 198, Moulsham Street .. ..	.. 72 lbs.
Myall & Sons, 169, Springfield Road .. ..	.. 72 lbs.
Newcombe & Co., New Street .. ..	.. 168 lbs.
Pollards Garages, Ltd., Broomfield Road .. ..	.. 3 cwts.
Rosling, Ltd., Springfield Road .. ..	.. 5 cwts.
Smyth-Tyrrell & Sons, London Road .. ..	.. 1 cwt.
Tamkin, R., The Forge, Bell Yard .. ..	.. 2 cwts.

PETROLEUM LICENCES GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Name and Address of Licensee.	Maximum Licensed Storage. (in gallons).
Andrews, A. J. & Sons, New Street .. ..	.. 500
Anglo-American Oil Co., Victoria Road .. ..	.. 31,000
Arnold, A. J., Market Road .. ..	.. 500
Austin, J. W., Rainsford Road .. ..	.. 2,100
Bailey, T. J., 82, Victoria Road .. ..	.. 500
Baker, N. C., Galleywood Road .. ..	.. 1,500
Beach, W. & Son, Ltd., Roxwell Road .. ..	.. 500
Betts, S., Goldlay House, Baddow Road .. ..	.. 500
Bond, J. G., Ltd., High Street .. ..	.. 500
Boreham, C., Mildmay Road .. ..	.. 1,000
Brittain Pash, Ltd., Threadneedle Street .. ..	.. 500
Brown & Sons, Ltd., Navigation Road .. ..	.. 500
Brown & Sons, Ltd., Springfield Road .. ..	.. 500
Chelmsford Car Services, Ltd., Chelmer Road .. ..	.. 2,000
Chelmsford Corporation, Manor Road .. ..	.. 500
Chelmsford Egg Supply Co., Victoria Road .. ..	.. 300
Chelmsford Model Laundry, Victoria Road .. ..	.. 400
Chelmsford R.D.C., Waterloo Lane .. ..	.. 500
Chelmsford Star Co-operative Society, Barrack Square ..	.. 1,500
Christy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Broomfield Road .. ..	.. 500

Name and Address of Licensee.	Maximum License Storage. (in gallons).
Cook, G. E. & Sons, Tindal Street	250
County Motor Works, Ltd., Duke Street	5,000
County Tyre & Motor Service, Springfield Road	2,200
Cramphorn, Ltd., 17, High Street	500
Currie, R. H., Moulsham Lodge	1,000
Currie, R. H., Belle Vue, Upper Bridge Road	500
Dannatt, R. L., Victoria Road	500
Dawe, J. H., 35, Rainsford Road	1,500
Day, J., Market Buildings	30
De'ath Bros., Baddow Road	2,000
Dewar, W. R., Baddow Road, Garage	800
Dyke, E. L., Navigation Road	500
Eastern Automobiles, Ltd., London Road	3,500
Eastern Counties Laundries, Ltd., Springfield Road	500
Eastern Garages, Ltd., Market Road	3,000
Eastern National Omnibus Co., Ltd., New Writtle Street	300
Eastern National Omnibus Co., Ltd., Duke Street	5,000
Essex County Council, Old Court, Springfield	500
Essex Haulage Co., Fairfield Road	500
Fleming, D., Springfield Barnes	500
Foreman, L. P. & Sons, Willow Works	500
French, F. J., Coval Works	500
Godfrey, H. & T. C., Moulsham Rope Works	500
Gowers, J., Park Road	500
Gravenor, A. R., Springfield Street	800
Hadler's Garage, New Street	1,500
Hawkes, G. J. & Sons, Rainsford Road	300
Hawkes Bros., New Street	500
Hawkes, J. W., "The Firs," Broomfield Road	1,800
Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Rectory Lane	1,000
Holland & Day, 18, Friars Place	500
Hora, E., Rainsford Road	100
Jarman, S., 198, Moulsham Street	20
Last, G. S. (Chelmsford Garage Co.), Moulsham Street	2,500
London & North Eastern Railway, Station	1,000
Luckin Smith, Ltd., Wharf Road	1,000
Macpherson, J. & Co., Cathedral Close	250
Marriage, W. H. & Sons, Chelmer Mills	500
Mizen, J. R., Widford Garage	1,500
Moss, S. E. & Son, St. Fabians Drive	500
Moy, T., Ltd., 27, Tindal Street	500
Myall, W. & Sons, 169, Springfield Road	2,500
Newcombe & Co., New Street	500
Newstead, F. J., 10, Bruce Grove	1,000
Petchey, J., White Hart Garage, Tindal Street	500

Name and Address of Licensee.	Maximum Licensed Storage. (in gallons).		
Pollards Garages, Ltd., Broomfield Road	3,860
Potter, H., Fairfield Road	500
Radford, A., Oaklands Garage	2,500
Rainsford Petrol Service Co., Ltd., Rainsford Road	4,200
Ridley, T. D. & Sons, Townfield Street	1,100
Rimmer, J., Orchard Street	500
Rose Bros., Duke Street	500
Rosling, Ltd., London Road	720
Rosling, Ltd., Springfield Road	2,000
Shell-Mex & British Petroleum Co., Ltd., Wood Street	49,540
Sluce, W. J., Fairfield Road	500
Taylor, A., Rainsford Lane	500
Treadwell, C. E., New Writtle Street	500
Ward, F. W. & Sons, Hill Road Works	300
Waskett, J., Springfield Wharf	500
Watson, R., Navigation Road	1,500
Wells & Perry, Ltd., Duke Street	1,000
Wenley, Ltd., London Road	1,000
White, Miss E. S., Saracens Head Hotel	500
Wright, H., Springfield Road	500

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR, 1 34.

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, 1934.

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.)	..	..	466
„ „ cows excluded from cowsheds in the Borough during the year was	..	..	32
„ „ samples of milk examined during the year was	..	..	30
„ „ cows tested with the tuberculin test during the year was	..	..	6
„ „ visits paid to cowsheds during the year was	..	..	109

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 1934 was approximately :—

Beasts	..	..	..	2,410
Sheep	..	..	..	9,687
Calves	..	..	..	493
Pigs	..	..	..	4,764
Cows	..	..	..	42
Goats	..	..	..	20
Bulls	..	..	..	20

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

Food Condemned and Surrendered.

Sheep	..	..	..	5
Cows	..	..	..	122
Lambs	..	..	..	2
Pigs	..	..	..	3
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	..	..	..	89
Goats	..	..	..	20

Condemned : Horses, 12.

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 animals sent out of the market during 1934 :—

January 26th	..	1 red roan cow—suspected tuberculosis.
January 26th	..	1 brindle cow—suspected tuberculosis.
February 16th	..	5 store pigs—suspected swine fever.
February 16th	..	1 pig—suspected swine fever.
March 2nd	..	1 cow sent for slaughter under T.B. Order.
March 16th	..	1 sow and 4 pigs—suspected swine fever.
March 23rd	..	6 store pigs—suspected swine fever.
May 4th	..	1 black cow—suspected tuberculosis.
July 20th	..	1 pig, suffering from injury, sent for slaughter.
July 27th	..	1 cow—suspected tuberculosis.
August 17th	..	1 blue roan cow—suspected tuberculosis.
August 17th	..	1 red cow—suspected tuberculosis.
August 24th	..	2 red and white cows—suspected tuberculosis.
October 19th	..	2 cows set out of market under T.B. Order.
October 19th	..	1 pig suffering from rupture, sent for slaughter.
November 23rd	..	1 black and white cow—emaciated.
December 7th	..	1 black cow, emaciated—suspected tuberculosis.
December 14th	..	1 red and white cow—emaciated.

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	..	..	..	126,378
Tame rabbits	..	..	..	2,660
Wild rabbits	..	..	..	15,122
Day-old chicks	..	..	..	50,000
Eggs	..	..	..	5,975,210

The following extra sales were held :—

February 13th	..	50 bulls—Essex Milk Recording Society.
March 6th	..	51 pigs—Essex Pig Society.
March 6th	..	27 cows, 6 calves (Jerseys).
March 14th	..	1 bull, 42 cows, 13 calves (Guernseys).
June 5th	..	2 bulls, 49 cows, 10 calves (Cornish Guernseys).
July 24th	..	49 cows, 11 calves (Cornish Guernseys).
July 31st	..	107 pigs (Essex pigs).
October 2nd	..	40 cows, 10 calves (Cornish Guernseys).
October 9th	..	68 cows, 8 calves (Ayrshires).
November 13th	..	5 bulls, 30 cows, 1 calf (Jerseys).
November 13th	..	184 store cattle (Irish stores).
November 27th	..	6 bulls, 7 cows, 1 calf (Kerry Dexters).
November 27th	..	16 pigs (Essex pigs).
December 11th	..	54 cows, 5 calves (Ayrshires).

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	..	—
Anthrax	..	..	3	..	—
Mange	..	..	1	..	1
Sheep Scab	..	..	4	..	—
Foot and Mouth Disease		..	—	..	—
Tuberculosis	..	..	134	..	15

Animals Exposed for Sale in 1934.

Fat Pigs	..	..	..	..	14,917
Store Pigs	..	..	..	..	21,830
Rams	..	..	..	..	251
Fat Sheep	..	..	..	..	14,684
Store Sheep	..	..	..	..	13,136
Lambs	..	..	..	..	1,805
Bulls	..	..	..	..	652

Fat Beasts	8,029
Store Beasts	7,987
Dairy Cows	5,050
Fat Calves	318
Store Calves	7,459
Horses	673
Goats	16

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

Veterinary Inspector.

CHELMSFORD.

February, 1935.