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BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1955

J. L. MILLER WOOD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health.
Area Medical Officer, Mid-Essex.
Divisional School Medical Officer, Mid-Essex.*

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BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE BOROUGH FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1955/1956

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. DOBIE.

Vice-Chairman :

ALDERMAN W. W. FARTHING.

Members :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR COUNCILLOR C. VERDULT.

ALDERMAN A. E. HODGE (Died 11.11.55).

ALDERMAN F. C. LANGTON, O.B.E.

ALDERMAN H. WRIGHT, M.B.E. (Died 15.5.56).

COUNCILLOR W. S. BAKER.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. M. DAVIES.

COUNCILLOR W. A. HODGE.

COUNCILLOR G. W. MATHER.

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. O. A. PRIMMER.

COUNCILLOR H. PRYCE.

COUNCILLOR P. M. REYNOLDS.

COUNCILLOR F. L. RICHARDSON.

COUNCILLOR MRS. J. P. ROBERTS.

COUNCILLOR L. R. TYRRELL.

COUNCILLOR C. A. WARREN.

COUNCILLOR R. F. WICKS (Appointed 30.11.55).

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH

Medical Officer of Health :

J. L. MILLER WOOD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Clerk :

MRS. G. C. BUNN.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

R. F. WYNN, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

E. ALTY, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors :

F. R. WILLIAMS, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Resigned August, 1955).

C. HELSBY, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector's Department :

Clerks :

S. V. EDWARDS. T. H. CARTER.

D. R. WISEMAN (Appointed April, 1955).

Veterinary Inspector (Part-time) :

Mr. H. G. McSHANE, M.R.C.V.S.

75, SPRINGFIELD ROAD,
CHELMSFORD.

1st August, 1956.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1955

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1955, which is set out on the general lines indicated in the Ministry of Health Circular 17/55, dated the 23rd November, 1955.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The total number of live births during the year was 657, giving a Birth Rate of 16.25 per thousand of the population, which compares with a Birth Rate figure of 15.0 for England and Wales.

The number of deaths was 367, giving a Death Rate per thousand of 9.07, compared with a rate of 11.7 for England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality Rate, i.e. the death rate of infants dying under one year of age per thousand live births was 31.96, compared with 24.9 for England and Wales. The figure for the Infant Mortality Rate can be somewhat misleading where a relatively small population such as the Borough of Chelmsford is being compared with the National figure. This is because a slight increase or decrease in the number of infant deaths occurring in any one year can cause wide variation in the Infant Mortality Rate. For instance, in 1953 the Infant Mortality Rate in Chelmsford was only 11.18 compared with a National Rate of 26.8. A more accurate local figure can be arrived at by taking the average over several years. Thus the average figure for the Infant Mortality Rate in Chelmsford over the past five years is 23.58, and it will be seen that this compares favourably with the figure of 24.9 for England and Wales.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) *Poliomyelitis*. During the summer months a total of 10 cases of poliomyelitis were notified and one death occurred. The cases were scattered throughout the town and there was no discoverable connecting channel of infection between them. The occurrence of these cases coincided with a general increase in the incidence of poliomyelitis in other parts of the country.

(b) *Infective Hepatitis*. There were only 16 cases of this disease notified during the year. This was a very substantial reduction on the total of 152 cases notified in 1954 and the 50 cases notified in 1953. All the indications now are that the local outbreak of this mild but troublesome disease has subsided.

(c) *Measles*. There were 306 notified cases during the year, this being a decrease

on 361 for the previous year. Measles is one of the most prevalent of the infectious diseases of childhood, but fortunately its chest complications are now less severe than they were a few years ago.

(d) *Whooping Cough*. There were 43 notifications during the year, this again being a reduction on 88 cases during the previous year and on the 294 cases notified during 1953. Whooping Cough, in view of its continued wide prevalence is the most serious of the infectious diseases of childhood at the present time. It often causes severe chest complications in the form of pneumonia, and the highest mortality from the disease occurs in babies under six months of age. Fortunately, it is now possible to give protective vaccination against whooping cough. This, if given during the early months of life, can greatly reduce the risk of attack, and even if the disease should occur later, it may still be less severe as a result of the initial vaccination. It is, however, advisable for a "booster" vaccination to be given before the child starts school as this is the second period in infancy when there is an increased risk of contracting the disease.

(d) *Food Poisoning*. Investigations were made when six members of a family were taken ill about one hour after eating a meal, but it was not possible to discover the cause although it was almost certainly the result of contaminated food. This was further borne out by the fact that the standard of hygiene in the household was very unsatisfactory.

Two other cases, each in separate families, were investigated. These were two guests who had attended a wedding party at Warley, where thirty of the guests and five of the staff were taken ill with food poisoning. The cause was traced to infected ham sandwiches, but no conclusive evidence could be discovered as to how the infection had been conveyed to the sandwiches. The results of enquiries, however, suggested that the infection was probably from the hands of one of those who prepared the sandwiches.

These were the only cases during the year which were officially brought to my notice, but I am quite certain there were many more instances of mild temporary upset among the community due to contaminated food, but which were not severe enough to require medical attention. Nor is it always fair to blame the suppliers of the food, because it is just as well to remember that in some cases the infection has probably arisen in the home, either through careless handling or faulty storage.

There are, I am glad to say, signs that some of the more progressive food shops are taking more trouble to prevent food becoming contaminated before sale, and this very necessary action will undoubtedly soon be speeded up in those other shops where hygiene standards are still far from satisfactory, by the statutory powers now made available under the Food Hygiene Regulations, which commenced to take effect as from the 1st of January, 1956. Even so, it is a solemn thought that no rules and regulations can ever be fully effective without some help and co-operation from individual members of the Public, and I do not think the Public, and especially the housewives, appreciate how very much this matter of raising the hygiene standards of food is largely in their own hands. If they would only take the trouble to point out

to shopkeepers any unhygienic practices seen in the shops, and show their disapproval to such practices, if necessary by taking their custom elsewhere, this would assuredly achieve the desired effect more rapidly than any other way.

A recent scientific investigation into food poisoning showed that during the past ten years or so there has been a marked increase of these outbreaks in Great Britain, and that instead of diminishing, they still seem to be on the increase.

There appear to be five causes which at present are thought to be important factors in giving rise to such outbreaks :—

- (1) A considerable increase in the number of meals being eaten outside the home in catering places.
- (2) Increasing use of bulk preparation of packaged or other foods under factory conditions which increase the risk of contamination.
- (3) The extensive and increasing use of bulked foreign eggs used in confectionery, etc.
- (4) Evidence of an increase of Salmonella infections (food poisoning organisms) in animals.
- (5) An increase of human "carriers" of Salmonella organisms.

It is true to say that we can, and often do, run risks with food by failing to take even the most elementary precautions, but without any serious consequences occurring. It is perhaps this fact more than any other which tends to encourage carelessness, or even complete apathy, where food hygiene is concerned. The average individual seems to show little interest in the matter of food hygiene unless he should be so unfortunate himself as to fall a victim to food poisoning. In this event he is often loud in his demands that the Health Authorities should "do something about it." I shall hope to have more to say in next year's Report on some of the results arising out of the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

In conclusion, my thanks are due to those Chief Officers who have contributed to some of the information included in this Report, and in particular I should like to express my appreciation of much helpful advice and co-operation received from Mr. Wynn, the Chief Sanitary Inspector. I should also like to place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee for their unfailing encouragement and support during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. L. MILLER WOOD,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

INFANT MORTALITY

Appended is a list of all figures of Infant Mortality under one year of age, of all infants per 1,000 live births, since the year 1945.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1945-1955

1945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.45
1946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.28
1947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.97
1948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.27
1949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.93
1950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.09
1951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.22
1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.72
1953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.18
1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.85
1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.96

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

AREA (in acres)	.....	.....	.....	4,755.
POPULATION, 1955	.....	.....	.....	} 40,420 (Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-year). (Census, 1951—37,888)
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (end of 1955) according to Rate Books	.....	.....	.....
RATEABLE VALUE (1st April, 1955)	.....	.....	.....	13,556.
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY	.....	.....	.....	£448,422.
RATE (year ending 31st March, 1955)	.....	.....	.....	General £1,770.
	.....	.....	.....	Water £1,568.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS.

			Total. Male. Female.			
Live Births	Legitimate	.....	626	345	281	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population mid-1955—16.25.
	Illegitimate	.....	31	15	16	
	Totals	.....	657	360	297	
Still Births	Legitimate	.....	15	11	4	} Rate per 1,000 live and still births—16.62.
	Illegitimate	.....	—	—	—
	Totals	.....	15	11	4	
DEATHS	.....	.....	367	192	175	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—9.07.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 births 31.96

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 22.83

DEATHS

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING THE YEAR 1955

Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+
21	2	1	3	2	5	18	31	61	96	127

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1955

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	1	1
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	6	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	5	18
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	8	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	6	6
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	17	38
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	1	2
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	24	21	45
Coronary disease angina	38	29	67
Hypertension with heart disease	1	4	5
Other heart disease	19	19	38
Other circulatory disease	6	12	18
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	12	10	22
Bronchitis	13	4	17
Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	1	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	4	2	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	22	21	43
Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	2
All other accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	3	1	4
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Totals	192	175	367

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY (See Page 2).

PUBLIC SERVICES OPERATING IN CHELMSFORD.

Child Welfare Centres.

Essex County Health Services Clinic, Coval Lane, Chelmsford	.....	Thursdays, at 2 p.m.
All Saints' Church, Boarded Barns, Chelmsford	.....	Mondays, at 2 p.m.
Baptist Mission Hall, Springfield, Chelmsford	.....	Thursdays, at 2 p.m.
Jubilee Hall, Roman Road, Chelmsford	.....	Wednesdays, at 2 p.m.
St. Andrew's Church, Melbourne Park, Chelmsford	.....	Thursdays, at 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Chelmsford and Essex Hospital, London Road, Chelmsford	.....	Tuesdays, at 2.30 p.m.
Ante-Natal and Women's Welfare Clinic, Coval Lane, Chelmsford	.....	Thursdays, at 10 a.m.
Ante-Natal and Relaxation Classes, Coval Lane, Chelmsford	.....	Every Wednesday and alternate Fridays. By Appointment.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Broomfield Hospital, Chelmsford	Mondays and Wednesdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
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Venereal Diseases.

Treatment is available at Chelmsford and Essex Hospital, London Road, Chelmsford.

Minor Ailment Clinic.

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	Mondays, 9.30 a.m.
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Ophthalmic Clinic.

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 a.m.
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Dental Clinic.

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. (By Appointment).
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Child Guidance Clinic.

146 Broomfield Road, Chelmsford	By Appointment.
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Speech Therapy Clinic.

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	Wednesdays and Fridays, 10 a.m. (By Appointment.)
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Physiotherapy Clinic.

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	Every Tuesday p.m. Every Wednesday a.m. (By Appointment.)
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Immunisation Clinic.

Coval Lane, Chelmsford	Second Monday, 2 p.m.
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Health Visitors.

There are seven Health Visitors based at the Essex County Health Services Clinic, Coval Lane, Chelmsford. These ladies are Public Health Nurses whose duties consist in attending at various County Council Clinics and Child Welfare Centres, where they give advice as Health Teachers, with an expert knowledge of the care of young children. They also carry out health work in the schools as School Nurses. The most important part of a Health Visitor's work, however, consists in visiting the homes of the people, where she gives advice on health matters concerning the family as a whole. She can also form a most important connecting link between the family and the facilities provided by the Local Health Authority, and the General Practitioner Services under the National Health Service Act.

HOME NURSE/MIDWIVES.

The following is a list of Home Nurses and Midwives who are working in the Borough :—

Home Nurses—

- Mrs. E. Mason, 6, St. Mildreds Road, Chelmsford. Tel. 2619.
- Mrs. M. B. Palmer, 127, Springfield Park Avenue, Chelmsford. Tel. 2354.
- Mrs. D. Rawlinson, 65, Fifth Avenue, Chelmsford. Tel. 4943.
- Mrs. M. Oakley, 8, Rainsford Avenue, Chelmsford. Tel. 3000.

Midwives—

- Mrs. P. G. Nobbs, 79, North Avenue, Chelmsford. Tel. 4247.
- Miss E. M. Miller, 10, St. Mildreds Road, Chelmsford. Tel. 3816.
- Miss M. S. Crisp, 32, Stansted Close, Chelmsford. Tel. 4312.
- Miss D. G. Mann, 14, Pembroke Place, Chelmsford. Tel. 51387.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

This Service is provided by the Essex County Council and operates from No. 11, Springfield Road, Chelmsford. Telephone No. 4801.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

Laboratory Services are provided at St. John's Hospital, Wood Street, Chelmsford.

WATERLOO LANE DAY NURSERY.

Admission by application to the Matron.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

As indicated in last year's report, the Essex Association for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped has now been established, and is operating from 79, Springfield Road, Chelmsford, where application can be made by physically handicapped persons requiring assistance.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE.

The Rest Room in Legg Street, Chelmsford, continues to be available for all the "over-sixties" and light refreshments are provided. It is used by old people from the country while waiting for buses, friends arrange to meet there, and there are cards and dominoes. Daily papers and periodicals are provided, also facilities for writing. A sing-song among themselves is often enjoyed there.

The room is staffed entirely by voluntary help and is open from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Mondays and Wednesdays, and from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Fridays.

A Chiropody Service is functioning every Wednesday and the old people contribute 2s. 6d., the rest being paid by a Grant from the Essex Old People's Welfare Committee.

There are 16 clubs in Chelmsford and District, and there is also a Visiting Subcommittee for visiting those unable to attend clubs.

The Secretary of the Chelmsford and District Old People's Welfare Council is Mrs. Gerald Chambers, "Sherwood," Cedar Avenue, Chelmsford. Telephone 56261.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER.

The quality of the water has at all times been of a satisfactory nature for public supply purposes.

During the past year the quantity of water available has been sufficient to meet the needs of the Borough.

Bacteriological examinations are made daily of the treated water as it leaves the Sandford Mill Pumping Station and frequent analyses are made of the raw water. Frequent samples are also taken from the Service Reservoir and at certain points on the distribution system. These have in all cases proved satisfactory. Independent analyses are made monthly by the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

No contamination has occurred after treatment.

All properties within the area of supply have mains supply direct to the house with the exception of the following :—

“Bedfords,” Writtle Road.

Water is available at the stopcock, but the service has not been picked up.

Supply by means of Standpipes—Nil.

The new treatment plant at Sandford Mill Pumping Station came into operation at the end of January, 1955, and the water going into supply from this Station has been of consistently good chemical and bacterial quality.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

(1) By the Chelmsford Borough Council	500
(2) By other Local Authorities	2
(3) By other Bodies or Persons	186

The following Schedule gives Statistical details of New Properties built since the war :—

Estate.	Houses.	Flats.	Aluminium Bungalows.	Old People's Bungalows.	Total.
Melbourne Park Estate	396	40	100	16	552
Melbourne Park Farm Estate	392	—	—	16	408
Pines Estate	106	—	—	14	120
Rainsford Bungalows	—	—	—	52	52
Upper Bridge Road Site	5	36	—	—	41
Waterhouse Lane Estate	—	—	60	—	60
Woodhall Estate	171	106	—	16	293
Woodhall Extension	176	32	—	14	222
Chignall Estate	560	80	—	6	646
Springfield Park Extension	216	29	—	4	248
Westlands Estate	476	165	—	—	641
Lower Anchor Street	3	—	—	—	3
Official Houses	37	—	—	—	37
Duplex Flats	—	160	—	—	160
Shops (Melbourne Park ; Woodhall ; Springfield ; Chignall)	—	—	—	—	35
Garages (Melbourne Park ; Boarded Barns ; Woodhall ; Springfield Park Extension)	—	—	—	—	146

In addition 1,595 pre-war dwellings are occupied in the Borough.

50 Barns Mill Bungalows erected during the war are to be demolished, but 36 are still occupied.

It is proposed to erect a further 139 garages on the various Estates.

NEW SEWERS LAID DURING 1955.

Chignal Road	.....	500 yards	.....	6in. Soil Sewer
Springfield Road	.....	110 yards	.....	6in. Soil Sewer
Outfall Sewer Springfield Green to Chelmer Road	.....	537 yards	.....	12in. Soil Sewer
Fraser Close	.....	145 yards	.....	9in. Surface water sewer
		173 yards	.....	9in. Soil Sewer
5, Hillside Grove and Stewart Road	.....	293 yards	.....	9in. Surface water sewer
		270 yards	.....	9in. Soil Sewer

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There has been no alteration in the method of refuse collection during the year, except the provision of two new rear-loading compacting vehicles.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1955

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 14 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 years	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
25 to 44 years	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 64 years	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	11	5	—	1	—	—	1	—

Patients with tubercle are considered for priority in the allocation of housing accommodation. They can also obtain considerable financial help by the provision of extra milk, groceries, and in some instances clothing, on application to Mr. G. D. H. Brown, Secretary to the Tuberculosis Care Association, c/o Area Health Office, 75, Springfield Road, Chelmsford.

There is a leaflet entitled "ADVICE to those who have been diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis" issued by the County Medical Officer, which gives help and guidance to those affected.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1955.

Disease	Total Cases	NOTIFICATION AT AGES										Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	Total cases notified in each Ward			
		Under 1 year	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	Over 65	North Ward			South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	10	—	—	—	2	3	2	3	—	—	—	9	1	3	5	1	
Scarlet Fever ...	24	—	1	2	15	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	4	4
Measles ...	306	5	46	85	157	7	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	131	75	34	66
Whooping Cough ...	43	3	12	10	17	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	30	3	7	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	5	—	1	4	—	—
Glandular Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	3	1	3	—
Erysipelas ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1
Infective Hepatitis ...	16	—	1	—	6	—	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	11	1	2	2
Food Poisoning ...	7	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Membranous Croup ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal Meningitis...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	425	9	62	97	201	15	10	19	9	3	20	1	1	197	93	58	77

WORK CARRIED OUT BY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

1. INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects :—

Public Health Act	457	}	1,561
Housing Act	1,104		

- (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose :—

Public Health Act	1,128	}	3,508
Housing Act	2,380		

- (2) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

9

- (3) 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 :—

Public Health Act	125	}	213
Housing Act	88		

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

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority's Officers :—

Public Health Act	121	}	207
Housing Act	86		

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Demolition orders issued | 2 |
| (2) Demolition orders complied with | 2 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 1 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) By owners | — |
| (b) By the Local Authority on default of owners | 1 |

4. CLEARANCE AREAS.

Houses Demolished	26
-------------------------	----

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

Housing Act, 1936.

Informal Notices issued	88
" " complied with	86
Statutory Notices issued	4
" " complied with	3

Public Health Act, 1936.

Informal Notices issued	125
" " complied with	121
Statutory Notices issued	33
" " complied with	32

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Informal Notices issued	15
" " complied with	8

Factories Act, 1937.

Informal Notices issued	30
" " complied with	28

Work carried out.

Windows repaired or renewed	17
New sinks provided	16
Water services renewed or repaired	11
Fire grates repaired or renewed	6
Floors repaired or renewed	10
House doors repaired or renewed	2
Waste pipes renewed	2
External brickwork repaired	27
Internal plasterwork repaired	16
Eaves guttering and fallpipes repaired	34
W.C.'s repaired	24
Roofs repaired	21
Drains cleansed and repaired	55
Dampness remedied	7
Dust bins provided	21
Pig sties cleansed	1
Manure pits reconstructed	1
Water provided to slaughterhouse lairage	1
Grease traps provided	2
Bathrooms provided	4
Lighting improved	21
Yard paving repaired	4
Accumulations of refuse removed	11
Library books fumigated	87

Washing facilities provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Premises cleansed and redecorated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
W.C. compartments cleansed and repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Watercourse cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
External woodwork repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Houses reconditioned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Houses demolished (other than clearance areas)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Houses closed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ventilated food stores provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
W.C.'s provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

THE FOLLOWING INSPECTIONS HAVE BEEN RECORDED.

543	complaints have been investigated
3,577	inspections made at dwelling houses
571	„ „ „ dwelling houses prior to rehousing
23	„ „ „ dirty or verminous houses
77	„ „ „ of tents, vans, and sheds
29	„ „ „ public houses
20	„ „ „ school canteens
124	„ and enquiries made in connection with infectious disease
55	„ made in connection with pollution of water courses
62	„ „ „ respect of smoke nuisances
10	„ „ „ of offices
28	„ „ „ at butchers' shops
143	„ „ „ cafés, restaurants and hotels
49	„ „ „ dairies and milkshops
205	„ „ „ food shops
1,443	„ „ „ slaughterhouses
156	„ „ „ ice cream premises
7	„ „ „ massage establishments
1 inspection	„ „ „ warehouse
5 inspections	„ „ „ of accumulations of refuse
9	„ „ „ „ sewers
2	„ „ „ „ at stables
7	„ „ „ „ petroleum depots
19	„ „ „ „ piggeries
4	„ „ „ „ places of entertainment
30	„ „ „ „ wholesale food premises and stores
3	„ „ „ „ works' canteens
9	„ „ „ „ of waste ground
55	„ „ „ „ market food stalls
5	„ „ „ „ at refuse tip
1 inspection	„ „ „ „ swimming bath

In many cases during these inspections matters relating to minor defects and nuisances were dealt with verbally and remedies carried out in response to persuasive methods.

The following carcasses were examined at the three slaughterhouses :—3,226 beasts, 319 calves, 2,989 sheep, 6,947 pigs.

The total weight of meat condemned was :—20,699 lbs.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle and Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	3,226	319	2,989	6,947	—
Number inspected	3,226	319	2,989	6,947	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis— Whole carcasses condemned	2	6	1	15	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	546	2	89	335	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	16.99	2.51	3.01	5.04	—
Tuberculosis only— Whole carcasses condemned	3	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	164	—	—	73	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.18	—	—	1.07	—
Cysticercosis— Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

Total number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The following samples were obtained and submitted for analysis, all unsatisfactory results being followed up :—

	Samples taken.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Pasteurised milk	40	40	—
Ice cream	96	89	7
Ice lollies	17	16	1
Pork pie	1	1	—
Remains of pork pie	1	—	1
Mains water from house tap	1	1	—
Tinned smoked salmon	1	—	1
Remains of bottle of tomato sauce	1	1	—
Remains of jar of cherry jam	1	1	—

The following food has been condemned and surrendered as unfit :—

8 tins savoury spread	1 tin whole corn
215 tins milk	540 tins fruit
14 tins cream	10 tins soup
486 tins tomato juice	67 tins tomatoes
3 tins spaghetti	1 tin macaroni
1,035 tins fruit juice	1 tin invalid food
65 tins fish	188 tins vegetables
61 tins meat	1 tin pudding
31½ lbs. cheese	181 lbs. beef
55 lbs. lambs' livers	16 lbs. Chinese egg
4 lbs. prawns	41¾ lbs. tinned apple
42 lbs. milk powder	7 lbs. soup powder
47 lbs. mutton	24 lbs. cake
5 lbs. syrup	96 lbs. sausages

45 lbs. preserves	24 lbs. bacon
7 lbs. lemonade powder	7 lbs. ox liver
1 jar peanut butter	928 lbs. tinned pressed meats
1 jar Marmite	2 jars chicken
8 pkts. cheese spread	6 jars pickles
1 pkt. cereals	1 bott. sauce
17 stones dried fish	6 stones wet fish
28 kilo apricot pulp	3½ stone herring roes
90 kilo tomato juice	4 gals. periwinkles
1 pork pie	6½ gals. grapefruit juice

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

During the year 283 infested premises have been treated, involving a total of 1,022 visits.

Factories Act, 1937.

15 inspections have been made at bakehouses.

258 „ „ „ „ „ factories and workplaces.

1. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1910	1,000,000
2. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1911	1,050,000
3. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1912	1,100,000
4. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1913	1,150,000
5. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1914	1,200,000
6. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1915	1,250,000
7. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1916	1,300,000
8. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1917	1,350,000
9. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1918	1,400,000
10. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1919	1,450,000
11. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1920	1,500,000
12. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1921	1,550,000
13. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1922	1,600,000
14. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1923	1,650,000
15. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1924	1,700,000
16. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1925	1,750,000
17. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1926	1,800,000
18. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1927	1,850,000
19. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1928	1,900,000
20. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1929	1,950,000
21. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1930	2,000,000

The above table shows the number of persons employed in the industry in each year from 1910 to 1930. The number of persons employed in the industry has increased steadily from 1,000,000 in 1910 to 2,000,000 in 1930.

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21. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1930	2,000,000