

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Chelmsford Borough.

Contributors

Chelmsford (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1956

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/km6npsdk>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD



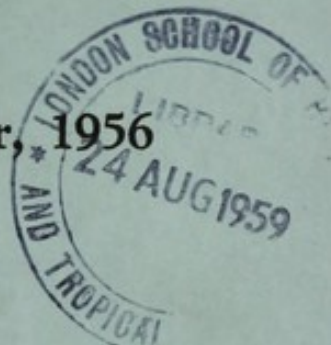
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1956

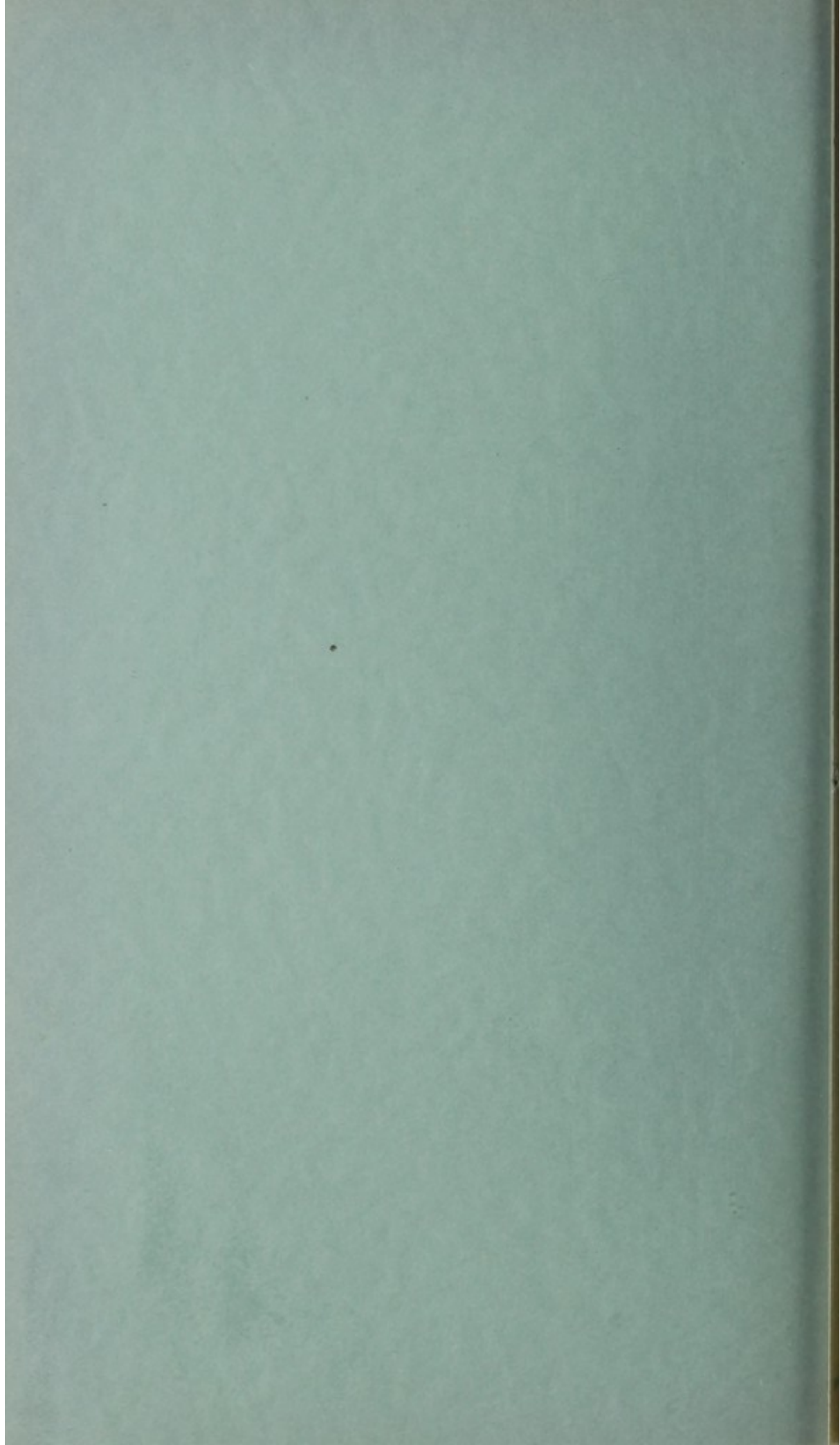


J. L. MILLER WOOD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

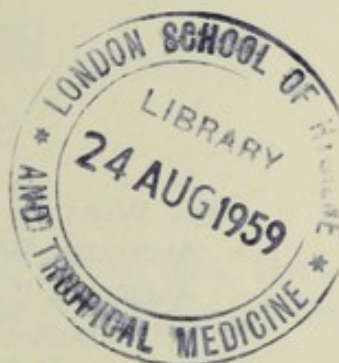
Area Medical Officer, Mid-Essex.

Divisional School Medical Officer, Mid-Essex.



Rekd by P.C.
30.9.57
MB

BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1956

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.*

BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE BOROUGH FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1956/1957.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR C. VERDULT

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR H. PRYCE

Members :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR ALDERMAN F. WOODS

ALDERMAN W. W. FARTHING

ALDERMAN P. J. GOODWIN (Died 22nd October, 1956.)

COUNCILLOR C. A. ALLSOP

COUNCILLOR W. S. BAKER

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. M. DAVIES

(Elected Alderman 28th November, 1956.)

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. E. EDWARDS

COUNCILLOR W. A. HODGE

COUNCILLOR W. S. JAMIESON

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. O. A. PRIMMER

COUNCILLOR P. M. REYNOLDS

COUNCILLOR F. L. RICHARDSON

COUNCILLOR MRS. J. P. ROBERTS

COUNCILLOR M. J. SHANAHAN

COUNCILLOR C. A. WARREN

COUNCILLOR E. A. WILKES (Appointed 26th September, 1956.)

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 Public Health Inspector :

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

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

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

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

C. HELSBY, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned October, 1956)

N. H. HUDSON, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 16th January, 1956)

T. H. CARTER, C.R.S.H. (Appointed 7th February, 1956—on National Service)

Clerk :

S. V. EDWARDS

Veterinary Inspector (Part-time) :

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

75, SPRINGFIELD ROAD,
CHELMSFORD.

15th July, 1957

ANNUAL REPORT, 1956

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1956. This is set out on the lines indicated in the Ministry of Health Circular 19/56 of the 11th December, 1956

VITAL STATISTICS.

The total of live births during the year was 690 as against 657 in 1955, and represents a Birth Rate figure of 16.66 per thousand of the population. This compares with the Birth Rate figure of 15.7 for England and Wales.

There were 429 deaths during the year, representing a Death Rate of 10.35 per thousand as compared with the rate of 11.7 for England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality Rate (infants dying under one year of age per thousand live births) was 24.63 compared with the National rate of 23.8 for England and Wales, which was the lowest ever recorded in this country.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) *Poliomyelitis*. It is pleasing to be able to record that no case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

(b) *Infective Hepatitis*. It may now be said that the incidence of this disease has almost completely subsided. There were only 5 cases notified during the year as compared with 16 cases in 1955, and 150 cases in 1954.

(c) *Measles*. The epidemic of measles reached its peak towards the end of the year, the largest monthly total of notifications being 353 in December, and, altogether there were 667 cases notified during the year. Thereafter the notifications began to fall off rapidly, and it may now be safely assumed that the community will be relatively free of this disease for the next two years, as epidemics of measles usually follow one another in two yearly cycles.

(d) *Whooping Cough*. There were 57 cases of whooping cough notified during the year, this being an increase on the total of 43 cases notified during 1955.

(e) *Food Poisoning*. Only one case of food poisoning was notified during the

year. This occurred in an infant of 6 months, and all the indications suggested that the condition arose as a result of faulty feeding technique, and poor management generally in the home. It was I think merely fortuitous that this should be the only solitary case during the year coinciding with the introduction of the New Food Hygiene Regulations. Nevertheless, it is satisfactory to note that there has been a ready willingness on the part of most owners of food premises to co-operate in raising the standards of hygiene, wherever food is stored, or on display for sale, as required by the Regulations.

FOOD HYGIENE.

It would seem at the present time, that in the main, members of the general public continue to be apathetic, or completely indifferent towards our efforts to maintain the highest possible standards in food hygiene. Perhaps the average individual adopts the attitude that as there is a Public Health Department with paid officials for safeguarding the health of the community, it is no concern of theirs if they happen to see obvious signs of carelessness where food is being served or on display. Public Health Department officials, however, have many other various duties to perform, thus only allowing a proportion of their time being devoted to the actual surveillance of food premises. Therefore, as I have indicated on previous occasions, an enlightened Public who are prepared to call attention to acts of carelessness and unhygienic practices can do much towards raising hygienic standards. A complaint made to the Public Health Department will always receive prompt and thorough investigation. There are however many occasions when a complaint lodged personally in the shop or restaurant at the time, can achieve more effective results, particularly as regards helping to mould public opinion into demanding the highest possible standards where food is concerned.

I would like here to place on record my thanks to those other Chief Officers who have supplied some of the information for this Report, and in particular my thanks are due to Mr. Wynn, the Chief Public Health Inspector for the help and co-operation he has given me during the year.

Finally, I should like to express my appreciation of the support I have received from the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

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, 1945-1956

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
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.63

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

AREA (in acres)	.....	.....	.....	4,755.
POPULATION, 1956	.....	.....	.....	41,420 (Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-year). (Census, 1951—37,888)
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (end of 1956) according to Rate Books				
				13,263.
RATEABLE VALUE (1st April, 1956)				£472,058.
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY				
RATE (year ending 31st March, 1956)	.....	.....	.....	General £1,842.
				Water £1,667.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS.

			Total.	Male.	Female.	
Live Births	Legitimate	.....	652	349	303	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population mid-1956—16.66.
	Illegitimate	.....	38	17	21	
	Totals	.....	690	366	324	
Still Births	Legitimate	.....	7	3	4	Rate per 1,000 live and still births—16.85.
	Illegitimate	.....	1	1	—	
	Totals	.....	8	4	4	
DEATHS	.....	.....	429	220	209	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population —10.35.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 births	24.63
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	23.00

DEATHS

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING THE YEAR 1956

0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-75	75+
19	5	1	23	92	119	170

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1956

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1	1
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping cough	1	—	1
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	4	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	—	13
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	10	10
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	17	30
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	3	—	3
Diabetes	2	2	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	32	52
Coronary disease angina	44	27	71
Hypertension with heart disease	6	5	11
Other heart disease	24	32	56
Other circulatory disease	11	12	23
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	13	11	24
Bronchitis	9	10	19
Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	2	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	—	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	2	2
Congenital malformations	5	1	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	22	23	45
Motor vehicle accidents	6	—	6
All other accidents	5	2	7
Suicide	6	9	15
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Totals	220	209	429

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.
140, Mildmay Road, Chelmsford	.....	Wednesdays, at 2 p.m.
St. Andrew's Church, Melbourne Park, Chelmsford	.....	Thursdays, at 2 p.m.
Chelmsford Free Church, Pentland Avenue, Chelmsford		2nd and 4th Tuesdays 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 Friday p.m. By Appointment.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

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

Venereal Diseases.

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

Minor Ailment Clinic.

Coval Lane, Chelmsford		Mondays, 9.30 a.m.
------------------------	-------	--------------------

Ophthalmic Clinic.

Coval Lane, Chelmsford		Tuesdays and Wednesdays a.m. (By Appointment).
------------------------	-------	--

Dental Clinic.

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

Child Guidance Clinic.

146 Broomfield Road, Chelmsford		By Appointment.
---------------------------------	-------	-----------------

Speech Therapy Clinic.

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

Physiotherapy Clinic.

Coval Lane, Chelmsford					1st and 3rd Tuesday morning each month. Every Tuesday p.m. Every Wednesday a.m. (By Appointment).
------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---

Immunisation Clinic.

Coval Lane, Chelmsford					Second Monday, 2 p.m.
------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----------------------

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. 4132.
- 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, and in September, 1956, the Public Health Laboratory Service opened a new Laboratory at the Chelmsford & Essex Hospital with Dr. R. Pilsworth as the Medical Director.

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 extra sessions on Thursdays when necessary. The old people contribute 2/6d., the remainder being paid for by a Grant from the Essex County Council, and the Chelmsford & District Old People's Welfare Committee.

There are 17 clubs in Chelmsford and District, and there is also a Visiting Sub-Committee for visiting those unable to attend clubs.

The Secretary of the Chelmsford and District Old People's Welfare Committee 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.

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.

Supply by means of standpipes—Nil.

The new Treatment Plant at Sandford Mill is settling down very well after the running-in period and the water going to supply has consistently been of good chemical and bacterial quality.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

(1) By the Chelmsford Borough Council	.....	.....	.....	134
(2) By other Local Authorities	.....	.....	.....	24
(3) By other Bodies or Persons	.....	.....	.....	241

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	396	40	100	16	552
Melbourne Park Farm	392	—	—	16	408
Pines Estate	106	—	—	14	120
Rainsford Bungalows	—	—	—	52	52
Upper Bridge Road Site	5	36	—	—	41
Waterhouse Lane	—	—	60	—	60
Woodhall Estate	171	107	—	16	294
Woodhall Extension	176	32	—	14	222
Chignall Estate	560	80	—	6	646
Springfield Park Extension	216	29	—	14	259
Westlands Estate	548	165	—	—	713
Lower Anchor Street	3	—	—	—	3
Official Houses	38	—	—	—	38
Duplex Flats	—	160	—	—	160
Shops (Melbourne Park ; Woodhall ; Springfield ; Chignall)	—	—	—	—	35
Garages (Melbourne Park ; Boarded Barns ; Woodhall ; Springfield Park Extension ; Westlands ; Melbourne Farm)	—	—	—	—	285

In addition 1,594 pre-war dwellings are occupied in the Borough.

4 Flats and 2 Maisonettes over 6 Shops on the Westlands Estate will be completed in the near future. (Not included above.)

NEW SEWERS LAID DURING 1956.

Surface water sewer in Van Diemens Road to take surface water from Moulsham Lodge Estate.

Soil and surface water sewers on Moulsham Lodge Estate, Springfield Place Estate and Little Orchards Estate.

Soil and surface water sewers in Dalrymple Close.

Surface water sewers in Third Avenue and Fourth Avenue, consequent upon these roads being made up under the Private Street Works Act.

Surface water sewer in Timsons Lane.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

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

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1956

	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	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 years	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 44 years	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 64 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	8	5	—	1	—	1	—	—

Patients with tuberculosis can 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 Chelmsford and District 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 1956

Disease	No. of 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 & over	North Ward			South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	
Scarlet Fever	12	—	—	1	1	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	8	1	3	—	
Whooping Cough	57	7	6	3	6	4	26	4	—	1	—	—	24	8	16	9	
Measles	667	18	35	53	96	83	368	8	2	4	—	—	502	18	47	100	
Dysentery	5	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	
TOTALS	741	25	42	57	104	88	404	14	2	5	—	—	535	27	70	109	

Disease	No. of Cases	Under 5 years	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 & over	Age Unknown	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward
Pneumonia	15	1	6	2	5	1	—	—	—	7	1	2	5
Erysipelas	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	5	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	22	—	—	22	—	—	—	20	—	5	13	3	1
TOTALS	47	3	8	26	7	3	—	20	—	16	18	5	8

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR 1956

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting the following report on work carried out during 1956. Generally the accent has been on preparation of clearance areas and a survey of premises where food is prepared or sold.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

The Council's eight year project of approximately 50 houses for clearance per year is well in hand but hampered by the difficulty of finding housing accommodation for the families to be displaced.

The above project is the result of a quickly made survey of the Borough, in which case it must not be concluded that it is the entire problem.

In making further and more detailed inspections additional houses are found to be unfit which will have to be dealt with by individual demolition orders and clearance areas additional to the above mentioned eight year programme. I realise that slum clearance can only progress as fast as the resources of the Council will allow but the present tempo will give rise to old and dilapidated houses being occupied for years to come and to fall into further decay owing to the reluctance of owners to repair or even patch them, knowing that they are "earmarked" for clearance.

FOOD HYGIENE.

The introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations involved a certain amount of reorganisation within the department in order to get a survey of all premises so concerned and to complete that survey speedily. This survey will show how far the premises fall short of the Regulations. Details of the numbers of such establishments and work already carried out is given later in this report but suffice it to say that generally the traders have shown excellent co-operation and much has been achieved in a short time.

Education work on "Clean Food" has been carried out within the Borough, firstly by means of talks and instruction to employers and their staffs and latterly by talks, films, and instruction to the public, through the many organisations existing in the Borough.

I am of the opinion that the public has great powers and could do a lot to secure higher standards and better food hygiene, but many people are apathetic,

while others want everything done for them. Much time has been devoted to educational talks, etc., but I feel the time has arrived when there are two types of audience, one which is not really interested but requires an entertaining film or humorous talk, while the other is a keen audience appreciating the situation but already converted.

The department has been in difficulties caused by the shortage of staff in that from August, 1955, a vacancy for an inspector remained open until January, 1956, only to be followed by a further resignation in October, 1956, which remains unfilled. In addition, Mr. Carter, additional public health inspector, was called for national service in July, 1956.

These vacancies have caused no little disorganisation in the department as well as hardship to the remaining staff.

I wish to thank the members of my staff for the loyal way they have shouldered the heavy burden of the department, particularly during the staff shortage periods during 1956. May I record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and Dr. Miller Wood for his help and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. F. WYNN,

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

PUBLIC HEALTH 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	355	} 685
Housing Act	330	

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

Public Health Act	1,007	} 2,626
Housing Act	1,619	

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

- (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	164	}	219
Housing Act	55		

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	134	}	185
Housing Act	51		

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

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

(1) Demolition orders issued	1
(2) Demolition orders complied with	1
(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	1
(b) By the Local Authority in default of owners	1

4. CLEARANCE AREAS.

Houses Demolished	28
-------------------------	----

Summary of Inspections Made and Work Carried Out as a result of Notices Served or Recommendations made

Housing Act, 1936.

Informal Notices issued	55
" " complied with	51
Statutory Notices issued	4
" " complied with	5

Public Health Act, 1936.

Informal Notices issued	164
" " complied with	134
Statutory Notices issued	13
" " complied with	8

Inspections Made and Recorded.

Houses	2,631
Tents, Vans and Sheds	56

[illegible]

Work Carried Out.

[illegible]

Dust Nuisance Abated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sanitary Accommodation Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Waste Water Disposal Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
W.C. Compartments Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Ventilation to Office Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Disused Drains Sealed Off	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Yard Paving Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Houses or Parts Cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Yards and Passages Cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Refuse Storage Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Accumulations Removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Houses connected to Sewer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New Inspection Chambers Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sinks Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Water Services Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Dustbins Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27

Slum Clearance.

A survey made under the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, disclosed 444 low standard houses considered suitable for clearance by Clearance Orders.

The Chelmsford Borough Council have agreed in principle to deal with these houses in an eight year programme, 1956-1963. The position to date is as follows :—

2 Houses have been demolished.

2 Houses reconditioned by owner and removed from programme.

8 Houses shortly to be demolished by agreement with the owners.

48 Houses have been placed in clearance areas and declared by the Council.

The orders await the decision of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Including Food Hygiene Regulations).

Informal Notices issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294
" " complied with	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97

The numbers and types of food businesses within the Borough are given below and a detailed survey is in progress to ascertain full particulars of each type of business and premises used for such purpose, as well as the number of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

This survey is approximately two-thirds complete and the inspections recorded and work carried out as a result of informal notices or recommendations made is given below.

School Canteens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Stalls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155

Work Carried Out.

Food Protection provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Sinks provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wash Hands Notices provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Clothing Stores Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Refrigerators provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Repairs to floors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Refuse Bins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Ventilation provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Mice eradicated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Food Stall renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wash Basins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Hot and Cold Water provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Rooms Redecorated and Cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
First Aid Equipment provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Soap, Towel and Nail Brush provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Walls repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Lighting provided to Sanitary Conveniences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Accumulations removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sink Wastes repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Name and Address Displayed on Stalls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Impervious Surfaces provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Ceiling Plaster repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sanitary Conveniences repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Intervening Ventilated Lobbies provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Draining Boards renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Equipment cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Smoking ceased	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Stall cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hand Washing Facilities for Stalls provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Meat Inspection.

There are three private slaughterhouses in use in the Borough, Coval Lane, Mildmay Road, and Springfield Road. The Council are agreed in principle that an abattoir is a necessity but one cannot hope for this in the immediate future, it is therefore hoped that the Regulations for securing hygienic conditions and practices in slaughterhouses, as promised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, will be available at an early date.

It is my pleasure to record that meat inspection is maintained at 100%, as will be seen by the following table.

The following carcasses were examined at the three slaughterhouses : 3,162 beasts, 178 calves, 2,960 sheep, 5,427 pigs.

The total weight of meat condemned was : 20,704 lbs.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle and Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	3,162	178	2,960	5,427	—
Number inspected	3,162	178	2,960	5,427	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis— Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	1	16	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	731	—	105	432	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	23.12	.56	3.58	8.25	—
Tuberculosis only— Whole carcasses condemned	3	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	121	—	—	116	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.92	—	—	2.14	—
Cysticercosis— Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	23	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	23	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

Total Number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Foods and Persons involved with causative agents
3	16	Nil	(1) 2 persons — inedible hybrid marrow. (2) 4 persons—tinned cream, excess free acid. (3) 10 persons—camembert cheese —excessive staphlococci.

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

	Samples taken.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Pasteurised milk	18	18	—
Sterilised milk	1	1	—
Ice cream	101	100	1
Ice lollies	27	22	5
Tinned cream	1	—	1
Remains of tin of cream	1	—	1
Vegetable marrow	1	—	1
Cheese	3	1	2
Frozen Chinese Egg	2	2	—

Disposal of Condemned Food.

Meat. All meat condemned is stained at time of inspection and is collected for disposal by contractors suitably equipped for this purpose.

Other Foods. Collected by department's van and destroyed (where salvage is impracticable).

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

125 tins milk.	727 tins fruit.
22 tins cream.	1,470 tins soup.
7 tins spaghetti.	166 tins tomatoes.
98 tins fruit juice.	1 tin rice.
72 tins fish.	2 tins coffee.
75 tins meat.	284 tins vegetables.
49 lbs. cheese.	3 tins pease pudding.
153½ lbs. imported liver.	454 lbs. imported beef.

7½ lbs. prawns.	36 lbs. liquid egg.
42 lbs. milk powder.	14 lbs. tinned peas.
72 lbs. pork.	5 lbs. margarine.
2 lbs. syrup.	80¼ lbs. imported kidneys.
9¾ lbs. salmon grisle.	58 lbs. sausages.
2 lbs. chicken.	120 lbs. chocolate and sweet confectionery.
98 lbs. dehydrated vegetables.	60 lbs. tomatoes.
53 lbs. preserves.	17½ lbs. bacon.
825¼ lbs. tinned pressed meats.	7 ozs. biscuits.
3 jars peanut butter.	3 jars lemonade powder.
5 jars fish paste.	11 jars chicken spread.
3 jars horseradish.	13 jars pickles.
1 pkt. soup powder.	3 pkts. cheese.
5 pkts. cereals.	3 pkts. salted almonds.
288 pkts. dried peas.	2 botts. salad cream.
1 bott. orange squash.	1 bott. tomato ketchup.
8 stones dried fish.	21 stones wet fish.
11½ gals. pineapple juice.	26½ gals. orange juice.
532¾ gals. tomato juice.	150³ gals. grapefruit juice.
60 cases Italian pears.	utlets salmon.
100 oysters.	

Essex County Council Act.

Informal notices issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Informal notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

There are 152 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream and 139 persons registered as vendors.

During the year there have been 12 new registrations and one retailer has been removed from the register on account of unsatisfactory arrangements for storage and sale of the product.

Since the introduction of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947/52, the manufacturer of ice cream in the Borough has ceased and the ice cream now sold is the product of a few of the well known large firms. Constant watch is, however, kept on the retailers and their methods of storage and handling, consequently a high standard of bacterial cleanliness is maintained.

The mobile ice cream vendors have been brought to a higher standard, especially regarding the construction of their vehicles and appliances installed, such as hand washing arrangements by means of hot water.

Factories Act, 1937.

Informal notices issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Informal notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

There are 177 factories with mechanical power and 21 without mechanical power.

Inspections under this section have been somewhat curtailed owing to staff shortages and to allow more attention to be given to slum clearance and food hygiene work.

Inspections Made and Recorded :—

Factories without mechanical power	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Factories with mechanical power	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
Other premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Outworkers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110

Work carried out :—

Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences altered or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Factories or parts cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Council's decision to give a free service to householders has been a great success. The public now co-operate in reporting infestations which means that a more efficient treatment is possible at individual dwellings and at the same time there is a greater control of larger areas.

During the year 255 infested premises have been treated, involving a total of 1,118 visits.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The third part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science.