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# RAPPORT

DE

# L'INSPECTEUR MÉDICAL

ET

# BACTÉRIOLOGISTE,

ET

# TABLEAUX ET RELEVÉS,

POUR L'ANNÉE

1930

*Présentés au Comité Sanitaire le 28 Octobre 1931.*



JERSEY:

J. T. BIGWOOD LTD., IMPRIMEURS DES ETATS,  
13, BROAD STREET.





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*AU COMITÉ SANITAIRE.*

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L'An 1931, le 28<sup>e</sup> jour d'Octobre.

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**L**E COMITÉ a reçu les Rapports de l'Inspecteur Médical et Bactériologiste et des deux Inspecteurs Sanitaire, pour l'année 1930, avec Tableaux y relatifs.

Et le Comité a ordonné que le Rapport de l'Inspecteur Médical, sera imprimé avec les Tableaux et les Relevés y annexés, ainsi que les Relevés contenus dans les Rapports des Inspecteurs Sanitaire, seulement, pour être ensuite distribués aux Membres des États.

ERNEST LE SUEUR,

*Greffier.*







TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS.

THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present herewith the report for 1930, on the health conditions, in Jersey. Owing to the milder winter and the freedom from Influenza, there were 116 fewer deaths than in 1929.

Of Infectious Diseases, Scarlet Fever still levies the heaviest toll, 99 cases being reported.

It is to be noted that, probably as a result of Scarlet Fever, Acute Rheumatic Fever has appeared among children and one death in the age group 15-25 has been recorded.

The same applies to Acute Nephritis and two deaths occur, one in the age group 2-5 the other in the 15-25 group.

The danger from Scarlet Fever lies in the apparently mild cases, where the parents fail to appreciate the illness with the result that the children do not receive medical attention.

It is worthy of note, that Infantile Diarrhoea was responsible for 2 deaths only, both in the country.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. JANVRIN MARETT, Lt.-Col.,

M.O.H. States of Jersey.



## JERSEY.

Population Census	1921	49,519 inhabitants.
Estimated Population	1930	50,000 inhabitants.

The estimated population has again been retained at 50,000. The Census figures for 1931, should show that this is an underestimation. It is preferable to find that the population is underestimated than over estimated.

Traffic returns show 129,676 arrivals, compared with 120,721 in 1929.

Jersey has fallen from its proud position of heading the Sunshine records, 1802.1 hours of sunshine were recorded against 2084.4 hours last year and as a result, Jersey came tenth on the list.

The figures for passenger traffic and for sunshine records are received from the Harbour Office records.

Every year, grateful acknowledgements are made concerning the work of our Voluntary Associations.

The work done by the District Nurses is a new record 20,645 visits were paid by the 8 nurses of the Federation, including 1,378 school visits. It is only known to a few, beyond the sick who are nursed, the amount of good done by the nurses; if more would care to enquire, the question of the finances would be assured.

The Infant Welfare Association. As regards the attendance of Infants and Children this is satisfactory. The Ante-Natal work shows that only 36 expectant mothers sought advice. This figure is much too low, if expectant mothers would make use of the clinic, not only would they themselves benefit, but their offspring would be healthier and the number of Infant deaths could be further reduced.



Since 1925, the Children's Holiday and Convalescent Home at Brig-y-Don has been doing exceptionally good work in building up debilitated children.

In its six years existence, 409 children have been received, such work should receive the whole-hearted support of the Public. Good as the work is, it suffers from the want of financial support, which if it were forthcoming would be responded to by an extension of the work.

The work of the Rotary Camps, to which some 100 boys and 100 girls are invited annually, for a ten days holiday, has a very beneficial effect on the children and one may say a lasting one. Many of the children who go to the camps come from overcrowded houses, members of large families, and the holiday to the children is also a holiday to the parents.

The foundation of the Chest Clinic is the latest work of a Voluntary Association, the amount of work that requires to be done was evident; within a few weeks of the start, it was found necessary to hold another session every week, and the two sessions a week are fully attended. The aims of the Association can be summed up in the words, the prevention of chronic diseases of the Chest. Hand in hand with prevention goes Treatment, and in treating the patients, the nature of their illness is explained to them. A further step that is contemplated is cottage homes for those who are not well enough to attend as out-patients.

### MILK SUPPLY.

Sixty-two samples of milk were examined during the year, this number does not represent the amount of work carried out, as many of the samples were from animals suffering from mastitis.



The same attention requires to be paid to the Milk supply of a community as is paid to the Water Supply. It would be considered criminal negligence on the part of a Waterworks Company if it failed to produce a safe water.

The same view should be taken of the milk supply and just as all water is filtered and rendered safe, in addition to the protection of catchment areas, so milk should be pasteurised in addition to ensuring as cleanly a supply as possible.

The purity of milk is dependant on two factors, the health of the animal producing the milk and the careful handling of the article on its way to the consumer.

Since 1922, the cattle population has practically doubled, as a result, overcrowding exists, especially of calves. As with children, so with calves, if brought up in unhygienic surroundings they suffer, and the weakling calf gives rise to the ailing cow. Good nourishing milk cannot be expected from a poor conditioned cow.

In England, at present, we hear of various standards of milk, these can be grouped into "tested," "graded" and "pasteurised" milks.

A "tested" milk comes from a cow which has been found free from Bovine Tubercle and the cow and her milk are guaranteed as free from germs of this disease. In Jersey, our cattle do not suffer from Bovine Tubercle, but they do suffer from other diseases, as do cows elsewhere.

If we had Veterinary Inspections of our cattle and bacteriological examinations of milk, we would be in a position to offer a milk guaranteed as free from all disease germs, when as the result of examinations, the cow had been declared healthy.

"Graded" milks are not graded on their cream content but on the number of germs which are present. The basis of this classification is not



disease but dirt in the milk. The amount of dirt is estimated by the number of organisms grown out ; it is not the variety of the organisms which is stressed, but their number. It is quite easy to imagine that a milk may contain a few germs of a disease communicable to man and yet because the germs are few in number, (which may be due to a difficulty in growing them out) the milk is considered of a better grade than one which is teeming with organisms which do not produce disease and which grow easily.

Every effort must be made to have as clean a milk supply as possible, but to ensure that the milk we drink is not harmful we must see that it is Pasteurised.

It is very probable that legislation will be enacted in some countries whereby all milk exposed for sale must be sterile. When this is carried out, the improvement in the Public Health is bound to be noticed and it will be as marked as the improvement which resulted from the enforcement of pure water supplies, which are now the rule.

### FOOD STUFFS.

Of foodstuffs, the most important is milk. All complaints are investigated and in addition a definite number of samples of milk, taken on rounds, is examined.

The sale of bottled milk with some purchasers appears to be synonymous with the purchase of pasteurised milk. It is regretted that this is not so, and purchasers have a sense of security which is false, as boys on their rounds have been known to fill bottles in conveniently quiet spots, the bottles are not clean, nor is the milk pasteurised.

Only pasteurised milk or specially clean milks



should be bottled and then only when the dairyman has a proper bottle washing machine.

A large variety of foodstuffs other than milk were examined, of these all were satisfactory.

### WATER SUPPLIES.

Ninety-six water samples were examined, a rise of one on last year.

Every effort is made to eliminate the dangers of Lead Poisoning and each year sees a considerable amount of work done as regards the removal of lead pipes from wells.

Although the dangers arising from the solvent action of acid waters on lead is common knowledge, it is curious to find how reluctant some people are to remove the danger, which consists in substituting the lead pipes with pipes of other material.

The Waterworks Company's supply has been satisfactory.

### DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The First Tower main sewer has been completed, owners of properties abutting on to the roads are gradually being brought on to the sewer.

The two further extensions at St. Clement's and at Five Oaks remain to be carried out.

### DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Complaints of nuisances arising from refuse dumps are brought to notice, these are referred to the Parish authorities.



## HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Interest is awakened in the housing problem, as a States Committee has been appointed to prepare a scheme.

Of the many problems which arise in the preparation of such a scheme, those which interest the Public Health are expedition and cost as well as the suitability of the types of houses.

The question of housing may be anything from Town planning to reconditioning of slums. With us, Town planning need not be considered, extensions, that is, suburbs are more in our line and simpler, but good as they are, they do not get at the root of the evil. Slum clearances are cheaper than slum reconditioning but in any slum clearance scheme, arrangements have to be made for housing the population from cleared areas.

A Scheme which involves an extension is the first step and in the choice of site, cost comes in. Building houses at the present time is considered costly, anything that will lower cost must be taken into account. The Don Gruchy has provided "Clos des Pauvres" in every parish, these lands belong to the parishes and therefore if houses were built on them, money would not have to be spent on the purchase of land.

Where a "Clos des Pauvres" is situated near a sewer, and water and lighting are available, the expenses of these essentials is considerably lessened.

The type of house should be such as the population is accustomed to. In Jersey the people would prefer houses with gardens to tenements in flats.

The sooner work is started, the sooner will we be able to deal with the question of overcrowding, a modification of the old proverb "he who gives quickly, gives twice" is very applicable, in other words, the sooner the houses are available, the more good will they do.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1930.

The figures issued by the Ministry of Health for 1930, for purposes of comparison of Vital Statistics are as follows :—

Area.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
England and Wales...	16.3	11.4	60
107 County Boroughs and great Towns, including London...	16.7	11.5	64
159 smaller Towns, population 20,000–50,000 .....	16.2	10.5	55
London .....	15.7	11.4	59
Jersey .....	16.3	13.88	56.44

The birth rate in Jersey is 1.76 higher than for 1929.

The death rate in Jersey is 2.3 lower than for 1929 and is the lowest on record, being .02 less than for 1923.

The Infant Mortality rate is .18 higher than that of 1928 which was the lowest on record.

## ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following are the Zymotic Deaths registered during the year.

Measles .....	3
Whooping Cough.....	2
Diphtheria .....	2
Enteric Fever Group .....	—
Diarrhoea .....	2
Scarlet Fever .....	3
	—
Total.....	12

giving a Zymotic death rate of .24 per 1000 inhabitants.



This rate is equal to that of 1925 which is the lowest on record.

This low rate is due to the remarkably few deaths registered under the heading of Diarrhoea.

### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

One hundred and sixty-three cases were notified, of these 103 occurred in the Parish of St. Helier and 60 in the country parishes: the ratios being respectively 3.8 and 2.6 per 1,000.

SCARLET FEVER: 99 cases were notified with 3 deaths, the figures for last year were 85 and 2 respectively.

Cases were notified from all parishes with the exception of St. Mary and St. Lawrence.

DIPHTHERIA: 24 cases and 3 carriers were notified, this is a considerable increase on last year, when 9 cases and 2 carriers were diagnosed. The high incidence of Nasal cases requires comment. There were two deaths both in the 2-5 years age group.

ENTERIC FEVER GROUP: 5 cases of Paratyphoid B were diagnosed and notified, with no deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS: Of the 44 deaths registered, 38 were due to T.B. Lungs, 3 to Meningitis and 3 to other forms.

The 38 deaths registered as T.B. Lungs can be divided into the following three groups:—

1. 22 were only reported at death.
2. 7 deaths occurred among 50 patients who were given treatment.
3. 9 deaths occurred among 30 patients who were not given treatment, of these 30 patients 14 left the island, giving a total of 9 deaths among 16 cases who remained in the Island.



The following table shows the fall in total T.B. deaths compared with Cancer deaths.

Year.	Deaths Total T.B.	Deaths Cancer.
1922 .....	86	95
1923 .....	62	63
1924 .....	65	86
1925 .....	49	86
1926 .....	53	89
1927 .....	55	61
1928 .....	47	86
1929 .....	55	82
1930 .....	44	83

#### LABORATORY.

A total of 2,370 specimens were examined during the year, the details of the work are set out in Table V.

Further work has been carried out on the Monilia infections of man and of cattle.

Table A shows the incidence and differential diagnosis of Chronic Lung infections for the last four years.

TABLE A.

YEAR	1927	1928	1929	1930
Total number of patients examined .....	295	304	376	381
Number due to T.B. and Blastomycetes .....	80	72	92	79
Number due to Blasto- mycetes only .....	120	160	189	247
Number due to other organisms .....	95	62	94	55

Table B gives actual numbers of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in 3 year groups from 1922.

TABLE B.

3 year Groups.	Total T.B. deaths.	Average Yearly T.B. deaths.
1922-1924 .....	213	71.
1925-1927 .....	157	52.3
1928-1930 .....	146	48.6

Out of 1,356 individuals examined in the last 4 years, 1,050 were found to have Monilia in their sputa and 306 were found to be free from Monilia ; that is 77.42% contained Monilias of which 23.82% also suffered from Tubercle, whilst 22.58% were found free from both Tubercle and Monilia.

In last year's report, the work on Chronic Diseases of the Lungs was dealt with from the laboratory aspect, in this report the work is dealt with from the practical side.

The simplest way in which this can be done, is by a comparison of the treatment of Surgical as against Medical Tuberculosis.

The success attendant on the treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis is due to the recognition of the part played by pyogenic or pus forming organisms. It is in Surgical Tuberculosis that the true value is recognised and appreciated of the difference between a simple Tuberculous infection such as a " cold abscess " with its lymphocytosis and an infected Tuberculous abscess with suppurating sinuses and the accompanying leucocytosis.

The prevention of infection with pyogenic organisms is the key to the brilliant results obtained by the modern treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis.

Medical Tuberculosis, as exemplified by Tubercle of Lung, when seen by the physician, unfortunately, is always complicated by pyogenic infection ; this is recognised by the presence of polymorphonuclear cells in the Sputum.



The presence of pus cells in sputum suggests the presence of Monilias. When a direct examination shows pus cells, a portion of the sputum is put up for culture in Beer Wort.

Forty-eight hours incubation at blood heat is sufficient to show a profuse growth of Monilia with gas formation, when this organism is the causal agent.

The presence of Monilia accompanied by pus cells is the early indication for carrying out treatment, which must have as its object the removal of suppuration and its causal organism.

Once a case of Tuberculosis of Lung has been freed of the pyogenic organisms, the condition can be compared to that of a simple non infected case of Surgical Tuberculosis and the chances of recovery are very much greater.

The question may be asked as to what happens where a simple T.B. infection of the lungs occurs and if such a condition ever arises. The answer probably is to be found in the well known facts, that the majority of human beings, who are accustomed to exposure to Tuberle, develop a positive Tuberculin reaction and that the results of post-mortem examinations frequently reveal the presence of healed scars in the lungs. It is quite possible that a simple T.B. infection of the lungs is usually overcome by natural immunity.

The recognised treatment for suppuration is drainage, where gross lesions have occurred drainage by surgical means is necessary. Of these two are well known.

1. Collapsing a lung by pneumothorax, the more the lung is collapsed the greater the success. Where adhesions prevent collapse, cavities are unable to shut down, they not only retain pus but are open to infection through the air passages.



2. The use of the Bronchoscope gives relief by aspirating the purulent sputum from cavities.

Where gross lesions have not occurred, medical methods of drainage will be successful. The use of Iodides may be referred to as medical drainage, as their use gives rise to the following :—

1. Tenacious sputum is liquified and a free flow of secretion takes place from within out.
2. This flow assists in preventing secondary infection of an otherwise exposed wound of the lung surface.
3. Iodides have a specific action on Fungus infections.

In suitable cases, as a result of this treatment, the Monilia infection is controlled, the broncho-pneumonic condition is dealt with. Where the double infection with added T.B. is present, this latter organism may completely disappear on the resolution of the broncho-pneumonia.

In the disappearance of T.B., certain stages have been noticed :—

1. the bacillus granulates, portions staining blue with the M.B. counterstain, it becomes smaller, clumps and finally small granular clumps are seen prior to its total disappearance.
2. The long granular form of T.B. is that which is more persistent, but so long as the Monilia is kept under control, the patient appears to be in a "carrier" condition.

Any recrudescence of Symptoms is found to be due to an increase in the Monilia infection.



Patients who can take Iodides are those who do well.

Monilia Vaccines are used to increase immunity, two types are used

- (1) grown on Agar.
- (2) grown on Sabouraud.

P. JANVRIN MARETT, Lt.-Col.,  
M.O.H. States of Jersey.

TABLE I.  
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Estimated Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Death Rate for		Deaths under one year.		Marriages.	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	T.B.	Cancer	Number	Rate for 1,000 Births	Number	Rate
50,000 .....	815	16.3	694	13.88	Lungs ..... .76 All forms... .88	1.66	46	56.44	348	6.96

TABLE II.  
PERCENTAGES OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS, 1930.

	Under 1 year	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—70	70—80	80—90	90—100 up	Total 65 up
Total deaths...	46	22	15	21	62	152	86	161	106	23	376
Rate per cent.	6.628	3.169	2.161	3.025	8.933	21.902	12.391	23.198	15.273	3.314	54.176

TABLE III.  
TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1930.

	Number of Cases notified at ages in years.							Total cases notified in each Parish.												
	At all Ages.	under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & up.	St. Helier	St. Mary	St. Martin	St. Lawrence	St. John	Grouville	St. Peter	St. Ouen	St. Saviour	St. Brelade	St. Clement	Trinity
Diphtheria .....	24	—	9	12	1	2	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria Carrier	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	99	—	9	73	6	10	1	—	62	3	—	8	2	2	1	4	2	1	—	—
T.B. Lungs.....	28	—	1	—	7	12	8	—	13	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	4
Typhoid Group ...	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	163	1	22	85	18	28	9	—	103	1	4	—	8	5	6	4	7	4	2	19







TABLE V.  
BACTERIOLOGICAL TABLE.

NATURE OF SPECIMEN.	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Totals
Sputum Negative .....	104	90	62	87	343
Sputum T.B. ....	139	119	108	117	483
Sputum Blasto.....	104	85	63	79	331
Sputum Mixed.....	25	24	25	35	109
Urine Chemical .....	14	17	16	30	77
Urine Bacteriological .....	36	43	33	48	160
Fæces Bacteriological.....	21	14	11	9	55
Fæces for Parasites .....	7	—	2	1	10
Swabs Throat .....	32	252	55	81	420
Swabs Nasal .....	7	44	8	9	68
Swabs Eye .....	2	3	—	1	6
Smears Pus .....	20	14	22	14	70
Blood Counts .....	5	3	3	1	12
Blood Culture .....	2	4	3	2	11
Blood Films.....	4	1	2	2	9
Blood Widal.....	4	1	2	3	10
Water .....	20	21	24	31	96
Milk .....	26	2	2	32	62
C.S.F. ....	3	1	2	—	6
Pleural Effusions.....	3	4	4	3	14
Vaccines .....	2	—	—	1	3
Miscellaneous .....	6	2	4	3	15
	586	744	451	589	2370

Following are extracts from the Reports of the Sanitary Inspectors :—

*DISTRICT No. 1.*

INSPECTIONS.

Total number of inspections, re-inspections and miscellaneous .....	1,036
Inspections to Dwelling Houses.....	579
Inspections in connection with Infectious Disease.....	208
Inspections in response to requests for advice.....	261
Inspections in connection with Complaints .....	248
Inspections to Dairy Farms .....	31
Inspections to Dairies and Milkshops .....	30
Inspections to Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	88
Inspections to premises where food is prepared or exposed for sale (butchers' and fishmongers' shops, fried fish shops, restaurants, etc.) .....	35
Inspections to Institutions .....	9
Inspections to Workshops, Workrooms, etc.....	27
Inspections to Offensive Trades.....	18
Inspections to Stables .....	20

NOTICES, Etc.

Preliminary Notices served.....	93
Constables' Notices served .....	4
Detailed Reports submitted .....	6
Letters written .....	87
Complaints received and investigated .....	79
Requests for advice .....	78
Callers during the year.....	507

WATER SUPPLY.

Samples of water collected for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis .....	118
Wells found to be polluted.....	20
Rain-water cisterns found to be polluted.....	3
Water found to contain lead in solution .....	8
Lead fittings removed from wells .....	3
Wells cleansed and repaired .....	3
Wells (new) constructed .....	1
Wells closed .....	4
Rain-water cisterns cleansed and repaired .....	3
Waterworks service provided.....	7

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Four fees of 30/- and two fees of 15/- were paid to the States' Treasurer for the inspection and testing of drains and sanitary fittings of certain properties.

Smoke and water tests applied to drains.....	49
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TABLE OF SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED AND  
DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

NEW BUILDINGS.

*Drainage.*

Drains constructed .....	8
Interceptors fixed .....	5
Inspection Chambers constructed.....	46
Gulley Traps fixed .....	48
New connections made to sewer .....	5
Soil pipes and ventilating pipes fixed .....	14
Fresh air-inlets provided .....	5
Waste pipes fixed and trapped .....	174
Sinks provided.....	25
Baths provided.....	47
Basins provided .....	99
Water-closets constructed .....	60
" Washdown " W.C. Basins provided .....	60
Flushing cisterns fixed .....	60
Urinals constructed and provided with flushing apparatus .....	1

EXISTING BUILDINGS.

*Drainage.*

Drains completely reconstructed .....	9
Drains partially reconstructed .....	14
Drains repaired .....	7
Drains (" Brick ") condemned .....	2
Interceptors inserted .....	17
Inspection Chambers constructed.....	38
New connections made to sewer .....	6
Gulley Traps fixed (to replace obsolete traps, etc.)....	48
Obsolete Traps abolished .....	19
Soil pipes (new) provided or renewed .....	14
Vent pipes (new) provided or renewed.....	16
Obsolete soil-pipes and vent-pipes abolished .....	10
Fresh air inlets (new) provided or renewed.....	12
Waste-pipes (new) provided, renewed or disconnected	8
Waste-pipes trapped .....	35
Rain-water pipes renewed .....	4
Sinks provided.....	12
Sinks (insanitary) abolished .....	5
Bath and Basins provided .....	34

*Water-Closets.*

Newly constructed .....	15
" Washdown " W.C. Basins provided .....	50
Flushing Cisterns fixed .....	45

Apartments cleansed and lime-whitened.....	30
Otherwise improved.....	26
Obsolete W.C. Basins abolished.....	25
<i>Urinals.</i>	
Newly constructed .....	2
Flushing apparatus repaired or new provided.....	2
Abolished (insanitary) .....	1
<i>Privies.</i>	
Converted into water-closets or earth-closets .....	6
<i>Sewage Disposal.</i>	
Sewage purification plants installed .....	2
Cesspools constructed .....	1
Cesspools (insanitary) abolished.....	9
Manure tanks (new) constructed.....	1
“ Catch-pits ” abolished .....	6
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Dwelling houses cleansed, repaired and distempered...	20
General improvements to dwelling houses .....	13
Wash-houses provided.....	1
Overcrowding abated .....	1
Use of store for sleeping discontinued .....	1
Houses converted into flats (into 4 flats).....	1
Cowsheds and Stables cleansed and lime-whitened.....	7
Stables (insanitary) abolished.....	1
Pig-styes (insanitary) abolished.....	1
Pig-styes improved .....	1
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed.....	12
Sanitary dust bins (new) provided.....	9
Bakehouses (underground) closed .....	1

#### FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD SAMPLING.

The following articles, found on inspection to be unfit for consumption, were surrendered voluntarily and destroyed as trade refuse :—

(Fish (Mackerel) .....	252 lbs
“ (White Codling) .....	84 lbs
Bacon .....	105 lbs
Ham (Tinned) .....	14 lbs

78 samples of food have been taken under the provisions of the “ Loi touchant la Falsification des Denrées.”



The following table shows the number and nature of the samples submitted for analysis :—

NATURE OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples	Genuine	Adulterated.
Milk .....	43	41	2
„ (tinned) .....	2	2	—
Butter .....	5	4	1
Fruit (Dried).....	6	6	—
Pickles and Sauce.....	4	4	—
Sausages .....	2	2	—
Sundry articles, such as Pepper, mustard, other species, etc...	16	16	—
Total.....	78	75	3

Eight samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination in connection with an unsatisfactory milk supply.

Appended is a table showing details and action taken regarding the samples reported as being adulterated :—

No. of Sample.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
409	Milk	Contained 2 parts formaldehyde per 100,000.	Vendor presented before Court, case dismissed, the Magistrate being of the opinion that though clear that formalin had been found in the milk, it had not been added deliberately.
427	Jersey Butter	Excess of moisture and rather high curd. A badly made butter.	Maker cautioned. Further sample taken and found to be satisfactory.
435	Milk.	Added water, 27 per cent.	Vendor presented before Court and fined £10, plus costs.

CLAUDE S. DART, JUNR.,  
States' Sanitary Inspector.

## DISTRICT No. 2.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

1. Inspections and re-inspections of Dwelling Houses, Tenements, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Schools, Bakehouses, etc.....	426
2. Interviews and appointments .....	381
3. Visits to supervise works in progress .....	141
4. Called in to give advice upon properties.....	54
5. 15/- fees paid for drain tests.....	1
6. Complaints received and dealt with.....	55
7. Preliminary Sanitary Notices served .....	46
9. Constables Notices served.....	3
9. Other communications .....	89
10. Infectious diseases investigated.....	38

## WATER SUPPLY.

## ORIGINAL SAMPLES.

1. Samples taken for Chemical Analysis .....	24
2. Chemical samples which were not satisfactory .....	17
3. Samples taken for Bacteriological examination.....	22
4. Bacteriological samples which were not satisfactory	16
5. No. of wells, springs and rain water cisterns dealt with .....	25
6. No. of wells, etc., which proved satisfactory .....	7
7. No. of samples which contained lead in solution.....	7
8. No. of wells which were closed .....	5

## AFTER CLEANSING AND PROTECTING OF WELLS.

1. Samples taken for Chemical Analysis .....	8
2. Samples taken for Bacteriological examination .....	9
3. No. of wells, etc. dealt with .....	10
4. No. of wells, etc. which proved to be satisfactory...	4
5. Total samples taken .....	63

## IMPROVEMENTS TO DWELLING HOUSES.

1. Houses greatly re-constructed .....	2
2. Houses which have been cleansed and distempered	24
3. Houses which have been painted externally .....	9
4. Food pantries provided .....	1
5. Houses re-roofed and made weather proof.....	12



6.	Improvements to external dilapidations to prevent dampness, such as renewing plaster, rain-water pipes, etc. ....	14
7.	Foundations protected against dampness .....	4
8.	Improvements to internal dilapidations such as renewing floors, wall and ceiling plaster, etc. ....	29
9.	Windows renewed, repaired, etc. ....	28
10.	Additional windows fixed in bedrooms.....	2
11.	Overcrowding abated.....	2
12.	Houses supplied with water works service.....	8
13.	Wash-houses improved or limewashed.....	8
14.	Fire grates fixed .....	7
15.	Houses closed on the instruction of the Sanitary Committee .....	1
16.	Yards concreted or gravelled.....	3
17.	Houses inspected.....	51

#### WORK CARRIED OUT ON LICENSED PREMISES.

1.	Number of licensed premises improved .....	8
2.	Premises completely re-drained .....	2
3.	Urinals constructed.....	4
4.	Range urinal stalls fixed.....	5
5.	Additional water closets fixed for residents, etc.....	17
6.	Water supply improved.....	2
7.	Water closets improved .....	2
8.	Wash-hand basins fixed.....	12
9.	Sinks provided.....	4
10.	Bath rooms provided .....	3

#### IMPROVEMENTS TO DAIRY FARMS.

1.	New dairies constructed.....	3
2.	Dairies improved.....	3
3.	Cowsheds and stables limewashed.....	17
4.	Catchpits removed from cowsheds, stables, etc.....	13
5.	Cowsheds, stables and pigstyes properly drained, gully traps fixed, etc.....	32
6.	Farms completely re-drained.....	5
7.	Additional light and ventilation provided to cowsheds and stables .....	12
8.	Floor re-laid, grouted, etc.....	7
9.	Liquid manure cisterns constructed.....	4
10.	Pumps fixed to liquid manure cisterns.....	2
11.	Cowsheds and stables closed.....	5
12.	Foul privies converted into pail closets .....	7
13.	Foul privies converted into water closets .....	3
14.	Privies abolished.....	3

15. New water closets constructed .....	2
16. Pigstyes condemned .....	2
17. Pigstyes limewashed .....	5
18. Manure pits constructed or renovated.....	5
19. Unsuitable manure pits abolished.....	3
20. Inspections of Dairy Farms .....	64

## FOOD SUPPLY.

Nature of Sample.	Samples taken.		Remarks.
		Genuine	
Milk .....	42	38	(1) 8% of added water. Vendor warned. (2) Informal sample contained 13% added water. Unable to trace source of adulteration. (3 & 4). One sample obtained from dairyman adulterated with water. Source of adulteration traced to Farmer. 18% added water. Presented before court, and fined £5 and costs.
Lemco .....	1	1	
Marmite .....	1	1	
Cheese .....	1	1	
Margarine .....	1	1	
Jersey Butter ...	1	1	
Baking Powder...	2	2	
Camp Coffee .....	1	1	
Cocoa .....	1	1	
Vinegar .....	1	1	
Jam .....	1	1	
Sausages .....	1	1	
Cider .....	1	1	
Raisins .....	3	3	
Dried Pears .....	3	3	
Granulated sugar.	3	3	
Total.....	64	60	

Five samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination.



Approximately 300 oysters were examined on complaint, but were found to be satisfactory.

### GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS TABLE.

#### DRAINAGE.

1.	Brick drains abolished.....	1
2.	Drainage systems completely re-modelled .....	9
3.	Drainage systems greatly re-modelled.....	7
4.	Obsolete traps abolished.....	15
5.	Gully traps, grease traps, etc. fixed.....	47
6.	Manholes constructed on line of drains.....	42
7.	Weaver traps, or interceptor traps fixed.....	12
8.	New connections made to the sewers .....	4
9.	Drains unchoked.....	5
10.	Rain water pipes renewed or repaired.....	18
11.	Modified sewage disposal plants installed.....	8
12.	Foul soak-a-ways abolished .....	4
13.	Pump troughs drained .....	1
14.	Rain water pipes made to discharge over gullies...	24

#### PLUMBING WORK.

1.	Old soil pipes and ventilation shafts removed.....	6
2.	Cast iron or lead soil pipes fixed .....	16
3.	Fresh air inlets fixed to drainage systems .....	12
4.	Lead traps fixed to sinks, baths, etc. ....	53
5.	Flushing cisterns fixed to water-closets .....	46
6.	Baths wash-hand basins, etc. made to discharge over gully traps.....	36
7.	Wash-hand basins fixed.....	9
8.	Cast iron ventilation shafts fixed.....	4
9.	Baths fixed .....	7
10.	Range urinal stalls fixed.....	1
11.	Lead pipes removed from wells.....	2
12.	Water storage cisterns repaired.....	1
13.	Old trough and cement urinals abolished.....	6
14.	Flushing cisterns fixed to urinal stalls.....	7
15.	Hydraulic rams fixed .....	1

#### IMPROVEMENTS TO CONVENIENCES.

1.	Obsolete closet pans abolished .....	15
2.	Up-to-date closet basins fixed .....	24
3.	New closets constructed.....	27
4.	Old stone sinks removed.....	2
5.	New glazed sinks fixed .....	8

6. Windows or skylights fixed to closets.....	55
7. Closets renovated or limewashed .....	41
8. Foul privies converted into pail closets .....	8
9. Foul privies and closets abolished .....	8

ORDINARY NUISANCES ABATED.

1. Foul accumulations removed.....	5
2. Old rain water cisterns abolished.....	3
3. Smoke tests and water tests applied to drains.....	18
4. Miscellaneous nuisances abated.....	10

Yours obediently,

LEONARD HAMMOND,  
States Sanitary Inspector.











