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RAPPORT  
DE  
L'INSPECTEUR MÉDICAL  
ET  
BACTÉRIOLOGISTE,  
ET  
TABLEAUX ET RELEVÉS,  
POUR L'ANNÉE  
**1932**

*Présentés au Comité Sanitaire le 13 Décembre 1933.*



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




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*AU COMITÉ SANITAIRE.*

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L'An 1933, le 13<sup>e</sup> jour de Décembre.

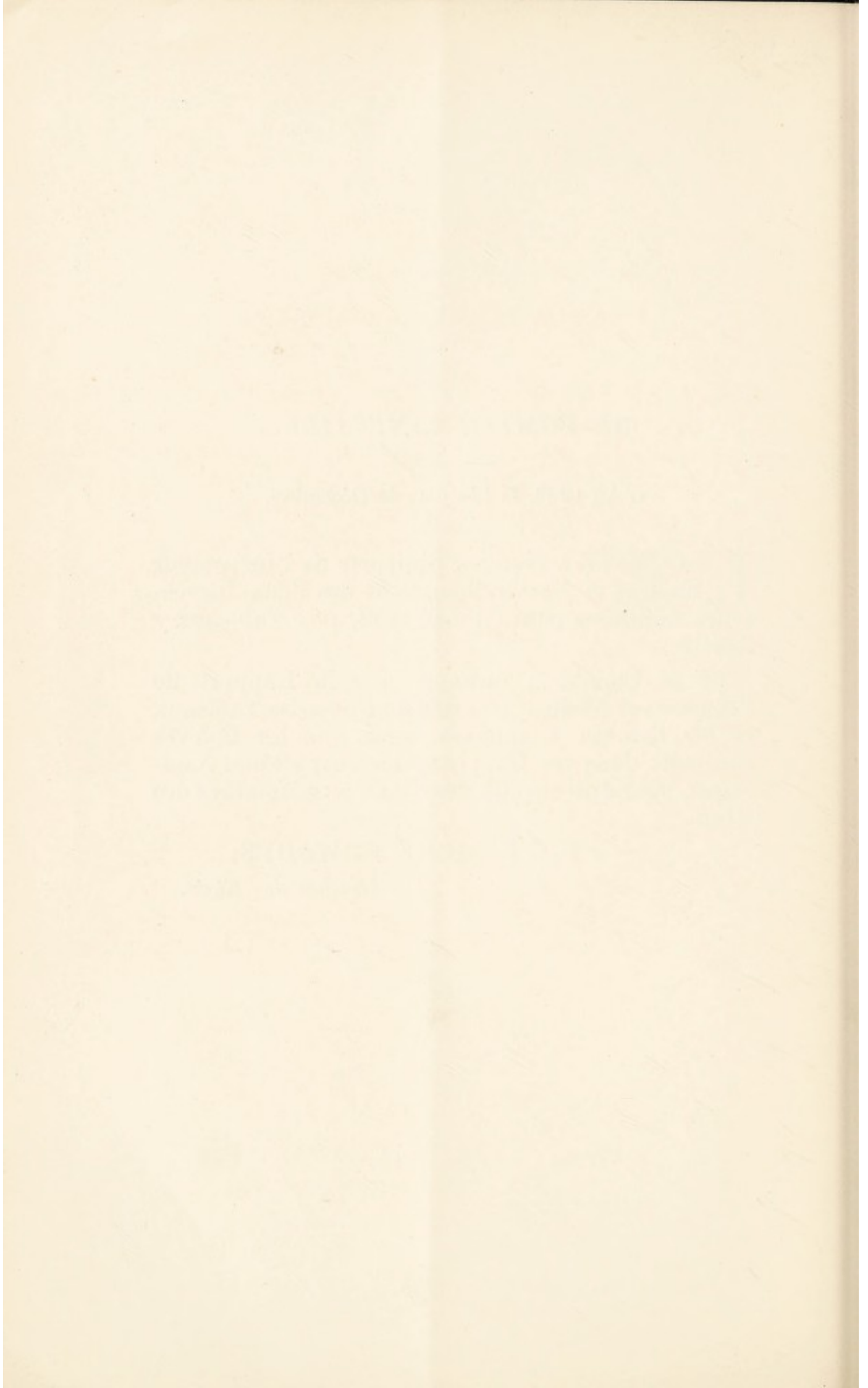
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**L**E COMITÉ a reçu les Rapports de l'Inspecteur Médical et Bactériologiste et des deux Inspecteurs Sanitaires pour l'année 1932, avec Tableaux y relatifs.

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 Sanitaires, pour être ensuite distribués aux Membres des Etats.

H. LE RICHE EDWARDS,

*Greffier des Etats.*





TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS.

THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1932.

Owing to Influenza, the death rate exceeded the birthrate, similar climatic conditions existed in 1929, with similar results on the death rate.

Where the East wind occurs in March and April it seems to take a greater toll of deaths than when this wind occurs in January and February.

During the year there has been considerable discussion both in England and in Jersey on the Slum problem, the question is receiving attention. In England there has been set up the legal machinery necessary for dealing with the subject and this entails a financial consideration. One thing that is quite clear and that is, in dealing with housing, one must have a standard which will not only bring us up to present day standards, but one which will still be a standard a century hence.

Another matter which requires emphasis, is the increase in the work of the department, this was referred to in last year's report.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. JANVRIN MARETT,

M.O.H. States of Jersey.



## JERSEY.

Population Census 1931..... 50,455 inhabitants.

The same figure is retained for 1932.

The returns for Traffic and for Sunshine which are given hereunder are supplied by the courtesy of the Harbour Master's Office.

In 1932 the passenger traffic totalled 139,904 compared with 131,376 for 1931. This figure in 1922, only ten years ago amounted to 86,860. Expansion such as this requires increased accommodation, it would be a benefit to the Island if the Visitor Season could be extended. Owing to the tourist season being a fine weather product, the boarding houses are not built on the lines of present day hotels. Our hotels are the establishments which should cater for all-the-year-round Visitors.

Sunshine. The annual return for Sunshine has found Scarborough in the first place, with 1704.6 hours, Jersey comes second with 1684.2 hours and Guernsey third with 1683 hours of sun.

The change over from Breton to English labour has improved the standard of living.

JERSEY DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION. The work carried out has increased enormously, the increase is most marked in connection with the school work where 19,930 visits are recorded, practically 7,000 more than last year. 24,439 visits were paid to the sick throughout the Island, making a grand total of 44,369 visits.

THE INFANT WELFARE ASSOCIATION is carrying on its excellent work with very satisfactory results. Ante-natal work is increasing and recognised as the right thing by all expectant mothers, except the few who deliberately avoid seeking advice as they do not mean to pay any fees and they call in the midwife at the last minute.

THE ROTARY CAMP FOR BOYS was well attended and was as successful as its predecessors. The provision of a glass of milk, daily, to those school children who are ordered it on medical grounds, is helping many a child and the numbers so helped is nearing the 100 mark.

THE CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY AND CONVALESCENT HOME AT BRIG-Y-DON. One is pleased to welcome this institution as the latest addition to our Voluntary Associations. All who are interested in the welfare of the Island should show their appreciation by supporting this Institute which for many years has done yeoman service and during those years has been supported solely by private financial assistance.

THE CHEST CLINIC. Owing to the increased attendance, it has been found necessary to hold three sessions weekly and three medical men are giving their services free. It is gratifying to be able to state that, should it be necessary to hold a fourth weekly session, the medical assistance will be forthcoming.

As regards the financial help given, one must record due appreciation. A donor who remains anonymous gave £500 towards the establishment of a Clinic Camp, where patients who require rest, fresh air and good food, will be able to regain their health. Cases so transferred will be able to convalesce under good conditions and so long as the pressure on beds is not too great, once convalescence is fully established, they will be allowed to remain and resume their occupations.

One hopes that extension of this work will allow of accommodation for women patients.

The installation of "conditioned air" would be of the greatest assistance.

It is hoped that the Clinic Camp will be opened next year.

Jersey, which prides itself on its Honorary System can refer proudly to its Voluntary Associations to which we are under a deep debt of gratitude and as Medical Officer of Health it gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to record the excellent activities of our Voluntary Associations.

**HOLIDAY CAMPS.** The attractions of Jersey as a holiday resort have long been known, but in recent years far greater numbers come over, as mentioned under traffic returns, this increase has been over 53,000 in ten years.

The holiday people can be divided up into adults and juveniles. These two classes have to be differentiated, as adults are not so susceptible to Infectious Diseases and are not so keen on Camping. Arrangements have been made for the taking into use of Fort Regent as a holiday camp for boys and as the scheme suggests batches of 400 boys every fortnight, medical arrangements have had to be recommended and which have been agreed to, namely :—1. Certificates of freedom from Infectious Disease ; 2. Daily attendance of a medical man ; 3. Arrangements for the Isolation of suspects to be carried out in the Fort.

As regards camps for boys which are dotted about the Island, it is some years since it was recommended that these should be concentrated and that permanent sanitary accommodation should be supplied, in the best interests of the Island and of the Campers these recommendations still hold good.

St. Peter's Barracks are also to be used for visitors, the actual capacity of the housing accommodation is not everything, but must also depend on the question of water supply and on the capacity of the sewage disposal system.

## MILK SUPPLY.

The aim as regards our Milk Supply must be to have a standard of purity the equal to that required for our water supply. When this result is achieved we may expect as much relief from milk-borne diseases as resulted from a pure water supply and its freedom from water-borne diseases. When dealing with milk one must take the same outlook, that is, everything must be done to provide a wholesome food. Every effort must be made to get as clean a milk supply as possible, at its source, the dairy farm and in this, assistance is being given by the dairymen. Not only should cleanliness be aimed at but all animals suffering from disease should be eliminated.

As these two factors, dirt and disease are not under control, pasteurisation should be carried out. Considerable sums of money have been spent by dairies in laying down efficient plants for pasteurisation, and pasteurisation to be of use must be the equivalent of sterilisation. Unfortunately for the efficient sterilisation of milk, the "cream-line" is interfered with, the result is that many dealers in deference to their clients, think more of retaining the cream-line than of the sterilisation of milk.

## FOOD STUFFS.

Details of the work on the supervision of food stuffs will be seen in the tables supplied by the Sanitary Inspectors.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

Water samples to the number of 96, were examined during the year. The Waterworks Company supply was satisfactory both as to quality and to quantity. There has been a considerable extension of the Company's services.

## DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The St. Clement main drain has been taken into use. Owing to the amount of building in the area, extensions are very necessary. It is regretted that the sewers are not available for the disposal of the rainfall as a great amount of the district is at a low level. As this volume of sewage increases, it will be necessary to carry the outfall further out to sea in order to prevent a nuisance.

The sewerage of the Five Oaks district is the last of the original scheme, to be taken in hand.

The sewerage system in the Gorey District has had to be renewed and extensions made.

Owing to the amount of building which is in progress in the Island, sewerage is very necessary, more especially as most of these houses are being supplied with Waterworks water.

Where water is on tap more is used and the result is an increase of sullage water which can hardly be disposed of on the site. Such schemes are necessary in the Bagot District, the Bel Royal Area and St. Brelade districts, under the circumstances it would be as well to budget for regular sums annually in order to be able to have the financial assistance at hand for carrying out new work when required.

## DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

During the year, the States sanctioned a contract with the Jersey Animals Product Company for the disposal of the carcasses of animals. After a few initial complaints, the work undertaken is being carried out efficiently.

The St. Helier destructor, when it took over the disposal of refuse from St. Brelade's Parish, notified St. Saviour's Parish that they could not deal with all the refuse of the parish. As a result the parish

of St. Saviour proposes to build a modern destructor of a capacity which will allow of its dealing with the refuse from the Eastern Parishes, following on this a proposal has been made for a destructor to be built in the West of the Island to serve the Western Parishes.

At a meeting of the Constables of all the Parishes, the question of the various means of refuse disposal was discussed, the most suitable method being incineration, was agreed to.

The question of refuse disposal consists of two absolutely distinct steps, the one, the collection of refuse and this should be in the hands of the Parochial authorities, the second is the disposal of refuse, and a suitable incinerator built by the States would be the simplest way in which this could be done, the responsibility for its efficient working should be with the Sanitary Committee.

As matters are at present plans have been made for the eastern and western parishes, but the central parishes are making no plans, whilst St. Helier is satisfied to carry on as at present, the life of the present destructor being computed at 10 years, and includes closing down for about a month every summer for the carrying out of repairs.

#### HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

In last year's report, it was suggested that bye-laws were necessary for dealing with the promiscuous building which is taking place and that when such bye laws were passed, plans would have to be submitted to proper authority. During the year, much has been heard, in the daily papers and on the wireless, about slum conditions. It is as well to give a definition of what is a slum, the following is given in Circular No. 1331 of the Ministry of Health :—

“ A slum is a relic of the time when general law  
 “ and bye laws did not prevent the establishment  
 “ of housing conditions which are intolerable  
 “ according to present standards.”

We have no standards, we require standards of what is not good housing, in order to condemn the bad and a standard of good housing which must be adhered to, to prevent the building of slums. The two standards must be co-related.

The standard of a bad house, is one which is badly planned, badly built and which lacks the necessary amenities.

Overcrowding of houses on an area is as bad as overcrowding in one house. Lack of proper maintenance and the destructive activity of unsatisfactory tenants lead to the formation of slum dwellings.

It is generally recognised that during the Great War, there was insufficient building and that standards have considerably altered since then and what was bad then must by now have grown worse.

The retention of such houses beyond their period of useful life is not good policy and such should not be retained unless they can be brought up to present day standards of good housing, at a reasonable cost.

The standard of good housing should incorporate what will still be accepted as good, a hundred years hence.

Types of dwellings differ according to nations and to districts, town or country. The following are the minimum essentials laid down by the Ministry of Health :—

- A. The Standard number of houses built per acre, in England is taken to be about 14 houses ; we require to approximate to this figure and we should make no such

excuse that owing to the higher cost of land, we are forced to build a greater number to a given area. Fortunately owing to the foresight of our ancestors each parish has one or more "Clos des Pauvres" which could be used for building purposes.

B. No individual house should be built without regard to the following essentials :—

1. Free from damp, well ventilated and lighted.
2. Proper drainage and adequate sanitary accommodation together with a sink.
3. A satisfactory water supply in each house and efficient washing accommodation.
4. Adequate facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food.

It has repeatedly been stated that slum dwellers make slums and that whatever is supplied would soon be converted into slums. Experience in England has shown that only a small percentage of slum dwellers will remain as slum dwellers. Once given proper accommodation, with the essential indoor supply of water and proper arrangements for the disposal of foul water, the inhabitants will respond to their new environment. As it is, at present many inhabitants are living in dwellings situated in enclosed yards, where one tap at the entrance to the yard is the only water supply and all sullage waters have to be carried out to the public lavatories situate in the yard.

It is with the greatest pleasure that one can record that the scheme for building on the Clos du Paradis, the gift of the late Lord Trent, is shortly



to be started. Once the scheme is "un fait accompli" it should be the solution to the housing problem. The rentals from these houses should allow of money being available for the further building of houses under the Lord Trent Trust in conjunction with the Don Gruchy.

### VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1932.

The figures issued by the Ministry of Health for 1932, for purposes of comparison of Vital Statistics are as follows :—

AREA.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
England and Wales ... ..	15.3	12.0	65.0
118 County Boroughs and great towns including London ... ..	15.4	11.8	68.0
126 Smaller Towns ... ..	15.4	10.8	57.0
London ... ..	14.3	12.3	66.0
Jersey ... ..	15.3	16.5	64.6

A death rate higher than the birth rate occurred in 1929, this year as in 1929, Influenza assumed the proportions of a mild epidemic resulting in an increased number of deaths.

Whereas Influenza and the East wind in 1929 occurred during the first quarter, this year Influenza and the East wind took their toll during the first two quarters, Influenza deaths being registered from January to May inclusive, whilst the East wind was at its worst during February, March and April.

The table of deaths for Respiratory Diseases, Heart Diseases, Old Age, Influenza and Tubercle of Lung is here reproduced for comparison with this year's table for the same causes of deaths.

## DEATHS, 1929.

Quarter.	Respiratory.	Heart.	Old Age.	Influenza.	T.B. Lungs.
First .....	84	57	41	31	21
Second .....	25	17	24	—	8
Third .....	11	28	11	—	11
Fourth .....	20	33	10	—	7

## DEATHS, 1932.

Quarter.	Respiratory.	Heart.	O.d Age.	Influenza.	T.B. Lungs.
First .....	73	42	30	21	11
Second .....	24	38	20	5	12
Third .....	16	32	14	—	6
Fourth .....	30	33	21	—	5

The Birth rate is .02 higher than in 1931, but as elsewhere the tendency is to fall.

## ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Zymotic deaths registered during the year were as under :—

Measles .....	—
Scarlet Fever.....	—
Whooping Cough .....	—
Diphtheria .....	2
Enteric Fever Group.....	—
Diarrhœa .....	7
	—
Total.....	9

Giving a Zymotic death rate of .178 per 1000 inhabitants. This is the lowest on record, the previous lowest being .24 per 1000 in 1930.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

179 cases were notified, 103 in St. Helier and 76 in the Country Parishes, details are to be found in Table III.

SCARLET FEVER.—34 cases were notified with no deaths. Last year was the peak year for this disease, when 117 cases were notified and 2 deaths

occurred. Up to 1927 there had been no great incidence of this disease, 1928 showed a rise to 38 cases, from then on there was an annual rise; with the drop this year, one may predict that for the next few years, there will be a low incidence. There are two factors which have to be taken into account, (1) an immunised population and (2) an attenuation of the organism. By this latter, one would not suggest an altered *virulence per se*, but the factor that one sees during the course of an epidemic, where the virulence is at its height in the middle and lowest at the beginning and end of epidemics, probably the results of passageing.

DIPHTHERIA.—The number of cases notified was 89, and 41 carriers were traced, giving a total of 130, last year there were 130 cases and 17 carriers. There were 2 deaths.

The high percentage of carriers to cases requires commenting on and doubt might be cast on these figures, except that the removal of these carriers coincided with the cessation of cases in schools, a total of 1882 swabs were taken and examined. The majority of carriers were nasal cases and many could be recognised clinically, by the typical rhagades to be found at the inner side of a nostril, the result of the irritating secretion.

It was noted that a nasal carrier was most infective when a cold developed, the result of increased nasal secretion activating the carrier, not only as a result of coughing and sneezing but also owing to nose-picking. This latter is probably accountable for the known "desk infection" the dried nasal secretion being rubbed off the fingers on to the desk and form.

Whilst examining for Carriers in Schools, the School Medical Officer found two cases of Diphtheria.

ENTERIC GROUP.—Four cases of Paratyphoid B. were notified, all cases were of a mild type, there were no deaths.

TUBERCLE OF LUNG.—103 cases were on the register during the year and 34 deaths were registered as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis of the 34 deaths.

1. Twelve occurred among 74 cases who were given treatment, of these, 5 cases did not complete three months treatment.
2. Four cases occurred among patients who had had treatment prior to 1932.
3. Eighteen deaths occurred among 25 cases who were not put on to treatment.

#### LABORATORY.

A total of 3955 specimens were examined during the year, details are given in Table V.

The question has been raised, that there is no need for a Bacteriological Laboratory in Jersey, that any specimens requiring bacteriological examination could be sent over to England.

If there were no necessity for a laboratory, one wonders why nearly 4000 specimens should be sent in by our medical practitioners.

On expense accountancy one can state that the cost of these examinations would have amounted to at least £1,340. This sum can be divided under three headings :—

1. Examinations of waters  
and milks..... £267
2. Specimens for diagnostic  
purposes on payment... £357 11s. 6d.
3. Specimens for diagnostic  
purposes where patients  
are unable to pay..... £715 14s. 0d.

Under heading 2, the Budget statement shows that £306 4s. 0d. were paid into the Treasury and £51 7s. 6d. was outstanding.

The following table gives the result of sputum examinations for the past four years :—

	1929	1930	1931	1932
Total number of patients examined .....	376	381	579	568
Number due to T.B. and Blastomycetes .....	92	79	90	103
Number due to Blastomycetes only .....	189	247	326	294
Number due to other organisms .....	94	55	163	171

During the year, papers on the Chronic Infections of the Lungs have been published. The nomenclature of these conditions has been revised continuously; some years ago they were known as "closed Tubercle," this gave way to "Non-tuberculous Broncho-pulmonary lesions," at present these conditions are being referred to as "Bronchicetasis" "wet" or "dry." In Jersey they are diagnosed as "Broncho-Moniliasis." The diagnosis of "Bronchicetasis" is made on X-ray examination and the strides made in recent years, especially with the use of Lipiodol, have enabled the changes, which occur in the air passages and in the lungs, to be visualised. Unfortunately the revelations of X-ray examinations show the disease in an advanced state and emphasise its chronic condition and the amount of damage done. It is universally agreed that the previous history of these cases shows that they are associated with measles, Whooping Cough or Broncho-pneumonia. Where an immediate complete return to health does not follow these infections the following clinical picture is usually found: Cough with accompanying sputum, progressive loss

of weight, undue fatigue or lassitude and when specially sought for, irregularity of temperature. Under these conditions, examination of the sputum will reveal the presence of Monilia. At this stage, treatment with Iodides and Monilia Vaccine has amply proved that the patient will regain complete health.

It is for these reasons that one calls the condition one of Broncho Moniliasis and a diagnosis made on bacteriological findings can be made long before the condition has become chronic.

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

TABLE I.  
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE ISLAND OF JERSEY FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Estimated Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Death Rate for			Deaths under one year.		Marriages.	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Number	Rate for 1,000 Births	Number	Rate	
50,455	773	15.310	834	16.529	Lungs .733 All forms .891	2.299	50	64.683	349	6.917	

TABLE II.  
PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS, 1932.

	All ages.	Under 1 year	Age Groups							90/100 up.	Total 65 up.	
			1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-70	70-80			80-90
Total Deaths .....	834	50	11	12	33	76	215	88	175	159	15	437
Rate per cent. ....	100.195	5.995	1.318	1.438	3.956	9.112	25.779	10.552	20.983	19.064	1.798	52.386

TABLE III.  
TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1933.

	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. Owen	St. Saviour	St. Brelade	St. Clement	Trinity
Diphtheria .....	89	2	19	55	8	4	1	—	57	—	2	1	1	1	4	—	8	4	7	4
Diphtheria Carriers .....	41	1	5	31	2	2	—	—	27	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	6	4	—
Total Diphtheria ...	130	3	24	86	10	6	1	—	84	—	3	3	1	1	4	—	9	10	11	4
Scarlet Fever .....	34	—	4	25	5	—	—	—	12	—	4	—	—	2	1	—	8	—	3	4
Pneumonia .....	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid B .....	4	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tubercle of Lung ...	6	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	179	3	29	112	16	11	7	1	103	—	7	4	1	7	5	—	18	11	15	8



TABLE IV.  
CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1932—ISLAND OF JERSEY.

DISEASES.	All Ages	Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—70	70—80	80—90	90—100
Typhoid Group .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles, Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza .....	26	—	—	2	—	—	3	7	2	8	4	—
Acute Rheumatic Fever .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Conditions .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .....	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
T.B. Lungs .....	34	—	—	—	9	—	16	6	2	1	—	—
T.B. Meningitis .....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other T.B. ....	6	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Malignant Diseases .....	116	—	—	—	1	1	8	39	20	32	15	1
Diseases, Blood and Glands .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Diabetes .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Bronchitis .....	42	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	1	11	18	2
Broncho Pneumonia .....	21	7	3	1	—	—	—	3	1	4	2	—
Pneumonia .....	75	3	1	2	1	4	8	30	5	10	11	—
Other Respiratory.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	2	—	—
Cerebral Hoemorrhage .....	83	—	—	—	—	—	2	23	8	29	20	1
Heart Disease .....	130	—	—	—	2	10	10	30	27	43	17	1
Arterio-Sclerosis .....	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	—
Appendicitis .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Intestinal .....	20	—	—	—	1	—	3	10	2	3	1	—
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	2	—	—
Nephritis .....	29	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	7	3	5	—
Congenital Malformations, etc. ....	33	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths <i>ex</i> Suicide .....	26	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	1	—	2	—
Suicides .....	13	—	—	—	1	—	4	8	—	—	—	—
Other Defined Diseases .....	129	—	—	—	3	6	6	21	7	18	64	10
Ill Defined Causes .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals .....	834	50	5	6	12	33	76	215	88	175	159	15

TABLE V.  
BACTERIOLOGICAL TABLE.

NATURE OF SPECIMEN.	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Totals
Sputum T.B. ....	111	111	89	121	432
Sputum Monilia .....	132	112	112	113	469
Sputum Negative .....	141	152	108	131	532
Throat Swabs .....	321	89	31	187	628
Urine Bacteriological .....	20	48	64	48	180
Urine Chemical .....	18	16	34	20	88
Foeces Bacteriological.....	6	18	31	13	68
Foeces Chemical .....	1	3	3	3	10
Foeces Parasites .....	1	—	1	4	6
Water .....	23	23	22	28	96
Milk .....	—	11	31	2	44
Blood Counts .....	3	1	3	8	15
Blood Culture .....	2	3	1	2	8
Blood Widal .....	1	3	3	2	9
Smears Pus .....	17	12	16	17	62
Pleural Fluid .....	2	—	2	4	8
C.S.F. ....	1	9	3	1	14
Pus for Culture .....	2	4	5	8	19
Miscellaneous .....	4	6	—	3	13
Totals .....	1,332	762	638	1,223	3,955



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,  
ROYAL SQUARE,  
JERSEY.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE  
STATES SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report giving particulars of work carried out by me in connection with the sanitary administration of No. 1 District for the year ending December 31st, 1932.

## INSPECTIONS.

Total number of inspections, re-inspections and miscellaneous visits .....	1,069
Inspections to dwelling houses .....	513
Inspections in connection with infectious diseases.....	213
Inspections in response to requests for advice .....	290
Inspections in connection with complaints .....	196
Inspections to dairy farms, dairies and milk shops.....	21
Inspections to hotels and boarding houses .....	55
Inspections to holiday camp .....	6
Inspections in connection with new licensing law .....	120
Inspections to premises where food is prepared or exposed for sale (butchers' and fishmongers' shops, fried fish shops, restaurants, etc.) .....	28
Inspections to schools .....	5
Inspections to workshops, workrooms, etc. ....	41
Inspections to stables .....	7

## NOTICES, &amp;c.

Preliminary notices served .....	66
Constables' notices served .....	8
Detailed reports submitted.....	15
Reports submitted in connection with new licensing law	75
Letters written .....	77
Unsound food certificates issued .....	10
Complaints received and investigated .....	55
Requests for advice .....	123
Callers during the year .....	676

## WATER SUPPLY.

Samples of water collected for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis .....	111
Wells found to be polluted .....	21
Rain-water cisterns found to be polluted.....	3
Water found to contain lead in solution .....	6
Lead fittings removed from wells (or water treated).....	6
Wells cleansed and repaired .....	7
Wells (new) constructed .....	2
Wells closed .....	2
Rain-water cisterns cleansed and repaired .....	2
Rain-water cisterns (new) provided .....	2
Waterworks service provided .....	4

## 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 .....	67

TABLE OF SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED AND  
DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

DRAINAGE.

Drains (new) constructed .....	7
Drains completely re-constructed .....	9
Drains partially re-constructed .....	7
Drains (" Brick ") condemned .....	1
Interceptors inserted .....	10
Inspection Chambers constructed .....	24
New connections made to sewer .....	2
Gully Traps fixed (to replace obsolete traps, etc.)...	43
Obsolete traps abolished .....	11
Soil pipes (new) provided or renewed .....	19
Vent pipes (new) provided or renewed .....	17
Obsolete soil pipes and vent pipes abolished .....	14
Fresh air inlets (new) provided or renewed .....	7
Waste pipes (new) provided, renewed or disconnected	55
Waste pipes trapped .....	33
Sinks provided .....	11
Sinks (insanitary) abolished .....	2
Baths provided .....	7
Basins provided .....	18

WATER CLOSETS.

Newly constructed .....	14
" Washdown " W.C. basins provided .....	28
Flushing Cisterns fixed .....	29
Apartments cleansed and lime-whitened .....	14
Otherwise improved.....	12
Obsolete W.C. basins abolished .....	11

EARTH CLOSETS.

Newly constructed .....	1
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URINALS.

Newly constructed .....	2
Flushing apparatus repaired or new provided.....	2
Abolished (insanitary) .....	2

PRIVIES.

Converted into water-closets or earth closets .....	12
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SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Sewage disposal plants installed .....	3
" Catch-pits " abolished .....	12

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Dwelling houses cleansed, repaired and distempered	17
General improvements to dwelling houses (exclusive of work shewn under preceding headings) .....	27
Houses converted into flats (into 3 flats) .....	1
Overcrowding abated .....	2
Uninhabitable dwellings closed .....	1
Cowsheds cleansed and lime whitened .....	7
General improvements to cowsheds .....	9
Manure cisterns (new) constructed .....	1
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed .....	4
Fishmongers' premises improved .....	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 (Caplin) .....	700-lbs.
Fish (Herrings) .....	126-lbs.
Fish (Mackerel).....	42-lbs.
Fish (Haddock) .....	42-lbs.
Ham (tinned) .....	143½-lbs.
Ox Tongue (tinned) .....	12-lbs.
Bacon .....	26½-lbs.
Danish Eggs .....	660 dozen
Potatoes.....	12-cwt.
Thirst Quenchers .....	84 tins

56 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 SAMPLES.	NUMBER OF SAMPLES.
Milk ... ..	25
Butter (Jersey)... ..	4
Butter (New Zealand)	7
Butter (English) ...	1
Butter (Cooking) ...	1
Cheese ... ..	6
Sausages (Pork) ...	9
Sausages (Beef) ...	1
Golden Syrup ... ..	1
Treacle ... ..	1
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	56

Two samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination in connection with unsatisfactory milk supplies.

The samples of food submitted for analysis were certified by the Official Analyst to be genuine, with the exception of seven samples of milk which were found to be "low in fat." Investigations were made and it was ascertained that the low fat was due to irregular milking. The farmers concerned were notified and advised regarding hours of milking. Subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

In the most serious case, which necessitated an "Appeal to the cows," the fat in the morning milk was as low as 3.20 per cent., whilst in the afternoon the fat was as high as 9.30 per cent. Incidentally, in this case it was ascertained that the morning milk was sent to town and the afternoon milk kept by the farmer for butter making.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE S. DART, junr.,  
*States' Sanitary Inspector.*





PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,  
ROYAL SQUARE,  
JERSEY.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE  
STATES SANITARY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you tables of improvement and works done in District No. 2, during the year ending 1932.

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, &amp;c.

(1) Inspections and re-inspections of dwelling houses, tenements, hotels, boarding houses, schools, bakehouses, etc. ....	447
(2) Interviews and appointments .....	469
(3) Appointments with Sanitary Committee to view properties .....	4
(4) Visits to supervise works in progress .....	115
(5) Called in to give advice upon properties .....	98
(6) 30/- fees for drain .....	1
(7) 15/- fees for drain tests .....	2
(8) Complaints received and dealt with .....	84
(9) Preliminary sanitary notices served .....	31
(10) Constables' notices served .....	1
(11) Other communications and reports .....	194

## WATER SUPPLY.

## ORIGINAL SAMPLES.

(1) Samples taken for chemical analysis .....	23
(2) Chemical samples which were not satisfactory .....	12
(3) Samples taken for bacteriological examination ...	25
(4) Bacteriological samples which were not satisfactory	15
(5) Number of wells dealt with .....	25
(6) Number of samples which contained lead in solution	4
(7) Number of wells which were closed .....	6
(8) New wells and bore tubes sunk .....	1

## AFTER CLEANSING AND PROTECTING OF WELL.

(1) Samples taken for chemical analysis .....	15
(2) Chemical samples which were not satisfactory .....	11
(3) Samples taken for bacteriological examination ...	14
(4) Bacteriological samples which were not satisfactory	8
(5) Total samples taken .....	77

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Infectious diseases investigated .....	57
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## IMPROVEMENTS TO DWELLING HOUSES.

(1) Houses which have been cleansed and distempered	36
(2) Houses which have been painted externally .....	2
(3) Verminous houses disinfected .....	9
(4) Houses which have been re-roofed, or repaired and made weatherproof .....	12
(5) Food pantries provided .....	1
(6) Improvements to external dilapidations to prevent dampness, such as renewing plaster, rain water pipes, etc. ....	21

(7) Foundations protected against dampness .....	2
(8) Improvement to internal dilapidations such as renewing floors, wall and ceiling plaster repaired, etc. ....	8
(9) Windows renewed, repaired, etc. ....	5
(10) Additional windows fixed in bedrooms .....	2
(11) Bedrooms or kitchens disconnected from cow sheds	3
(12) Overcrowding abated .....	3
(13) Houses supplied with waterworks service .....	26
(14) Wash houses improved or lime washed .....	6
(15) Yards concreted or gravelled .....	3
(16) Houses closed by owners .....	1
(17) Houses closed by Act of the Sanitary Committee...	3
(18) Shops closed by Act of the Sanitary Committee ...	1
(19) Houses inspected .....	71

**WORKS CARRIED OUT ON LICENSED PREMISES  
BEFORE NEW LICENSING ACT  
CAME INTO FORCE.**

(1) Number of licensed premises improved .....	2
(2) Premises completely re-drained .....	1
(3) Urinals constructed .....	3
(4) Additional water closets fixed for residents .....	10
(5) Wash-hand basins fixed .....	8
(6) Sinks provided .....	2
(7) Bath rooms provided.....	3
(8) Cloak rooms provided .....	2

Seventy-nine proposed licensed premises were inspected under Article 38 of the "Loi sur la Vente et la Consommation de Liqueurs Spiritueuses," 3rd September, 1932.

**IMPROVEMENTS TO DAIRY FARMS.**

(1) Dairies constructed .....	1
(2) Cow sheds and stable lime washed .....	9
(3) Catch pits removed from cow sheds, stables, etc....	12
(4) Cow sheds, stables and pig styes properly drained, gully traps fixed, etc. ....	10
(5) Farms completely re-drained .....	1
(6) Additional light and ventilation provided to cow sheds and stables .....	15
(7) Floors re-laid grouted, etc. ....	5
(8) New stalls fixed .....	9
(9) Stables disconnected from dwelling houses .....	2
(10) Foul privies converted into pail or water closets...	2
(11) Pig styes lime washed .....	8
(12) Manure pits constructed or renovated .....	2
(13) Unsuitable manure pits abolished .....	1
(14) Inspections of dairy farms .....	27

## FOOD SAMPLES.

Nature of Sample.	Samples taken	Genuine	Remarks
Milk .....	16	16	Three samples were low in fat accounted for by irregular milking. Farmers interviewed.
Golden Syrup.....	1	1	
Dairy Butter .....	7	5	Two contained boric acid. Offender presented before Royal Court and fined £50.
Pork Sausages .....	8	5	Three contained boric acid. Offender presented before Court and fined £5.
New Zealand Butter	7	7	
English Butter .....	1	1	
Margarine .....	2	2	
Flour .....	6	6	
Olive Oil .....	1	1	
Total .....	49	44	

15 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination, and all were found to be dirty. Inspections of the farms and dairies concerned were made, and in one sample where pus cells were located it was found necessary to have the offending cow destroyed.

The under-mentioned foods were destroyed as being unfit for human consumption :—

- Four boxes of mackerel ;
- Six bars of marzipan ;
- Seventy-two liquorice sticks ;
- Thirty-six chocolate sponge balls ;
- Seventy-two sherbet quenchers.

One registered dairy became closed during the year.

## GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS TABLE.

## DRAINAGE.

(1) Brick drains abolished .....	5
(2) New houses drained .....	4
(3) Drainage systems completely re-modelled .....	12
(4) Drainage systems greatly re-modelled .....	10
(5) Obsolete traps abolished .....	15
(6) Gully traps, grease traps, etc. fixed .....	55
(7) Man-holes constructed on lines of drains .....	56
(8) Weaver traps or interceptor traps fixed .....	9
(9) New connections made to sewers .....	4
(10) Drains unchoked .....	4
(11) Rain water pipes renewed or repaired .....	4
(12) Modified sewage disposal plants installed .....	15
(13) Foul soak-a-ways or cesspools abolished .....	4
(14) Rain water pipes made to discharge over gullies...	13
(15) Sewers laid .....	2

## PLUMBING WORK.

(1) Old soil pipes and ventilation shafts removed.....	9
(2) Cast iron or lead soil pipes fixed .....	14
(3) Cast iron ventilation shafts fixed .....	9
(4) Fresh air inlets fixed to drainage systems .....	14
(5) Lead traps fixed to sinks, baths, etc. ....	39
(6) Flushing cisterns fixed to water closets .....	50
(7) Flushing cisterns repaired.....	2
(8) Baths, wash-hand basins, etc. made to discharge over gully traps .....	34
(9) Wash-hand basins fixed .....	12
(10) Baths fixed .....	9
(11) Lead pipes removed from wells .....	9
(12) Pumps fixed to wells .....	4
(13) Water storage cisterns provided or repaired.....	3
(14) Old trough and cement urinals abolished .....	2
(15) Flushing cisterns fixed to urinal stalls .....	2

## IMPROVEMENTS TO CONVENIENCE.

(1) Obsolete closet pans abolished .....	35
(2) Up-to-date closet basins fixed .....	48
(3) New closets constructed .....	26
(4) Old stone sinks removed .....	9
(5) New glazed sinks fixed .....	15
(6) Windows or sky-lights fixed to closets .....	51
(7) Closets renovated or lime washed .....	50
(8) Foul closets converted into pail closets .....	2
(9) Foul privies converted into water closets .....	3
(10) Foul privies and closets abolished .....	11

## ORDINARY NUISANCES ABATED.

(1) Foul accumulations removed .....	4
(2) Old rain water cisterns abolished .....	4
(3) Smoke test applied to drains .....	9
(4) Water tests applied to drains .....	36
(5) Rain water cisterns cleansed .....	1
(6) Miscellaneous nuisances abated .....	19

Yours obediently,

L. HAMMOND,

*States' Sanitary Inspector.*

27/10/33.



