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AC. 4434(1) TAUNTON



. Annual Report .

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare

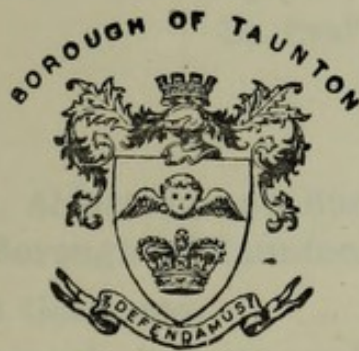
OF THE

Borough of Taunton

For the Year 1934.

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OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare

OF THE

Borough of Taunton

For the Year 1934.



Public Health Department,
St. Paul's House,
Park Street, Taunton.
5th June, 1935.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the
Borough of Taunton.**

Mr Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Report on the work of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments for the year 1934.

This is drawn up to comply with Circular 1417 of the Ministry of Health. As regards the principal statistics for the year, the Birth Rate is slightly lower, while the Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate were both higher than the corresponding figures for similar towns in 1934.

As regards Infectious Diseases, Diphtheria continued to be unduly prevalent and affected an unusual number of persons over 10 years of age.

You are indebted to the following Voluntary Societies for their continued and most valued assistance :—

The Tuberculosis Care Committee, who supplement the provision made by the State for those suffering from Tuberculosis.

The Infant Health Society, who co-operate with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in work for the improvement of the health of mother and child.

The V.A.D. Som. 106 who assist in the Orthopaedic Scheme.

Ladies who assist at the Infant Consultations and the Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

I have to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for their interest and support, and the Borough Treasurer, Borough Surveyor, and Waterworks Engineer for information supplied, and to the staff of these Departments for their co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN ALLEN,

*Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer and
Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare.*

HEALTH COMMITTEE.*Chairman*—Alderman A. J. West, J.P.

Alderman Lane, J.P.	Councillor Keynton.
Councillor Clode.	Councillor Loveys.
Councillor Goodland, J.P.	Councillor Stainer.
Councillor Lake.	Councillor Southwood.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Consists of the Health Committee with the following additional members :—

Alderman F. W. Penny, J.P.	
Councillor L. C. Barker.	
Dr. W. B. Winckworth	Representing the Medical Profession.
Mrs. Fowler	} Representing Taunton Infant Health Society.
Mrs. Adams	
Mrs. Webber	
Mrs. May	} Representing Working Women's Organisations.
Mrs. Channon	

STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health	} John Allen, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
*Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and	
*School Medical Officer	
*Medical Officer to Ante-Natal Clinic	Mrs. Marie Ellis, M.D.
*Chief Sanitary Inspector ...	{ E. C. Farr, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.A. (SCOT.), M.I.H., A.R.S.I., A.I.S.E.
*Sanitary Inspector (No. 1 Dist.)	P. J. Gough, C.R.S.I.
*Health Visitor	Hilda M. Pain, C.M.B., C.R.S.I.
Chief Clerk	G. J. A. Wilkinson.
Clerk	M. E. Chalk.
*Salary Contributions made by Exchequer Grants or under the Public Health Acts.	

STATISTICS OF THE AREA FOR THE YEAR 1934.

General.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	2,434
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	...				26,550
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1934) according to the Rate Book	...	...	...	...	7,136
Rateable Value (end of 1934)	...	...	...	...	£193,462

VITAL STATISTICS.

	M.	F.	Total		
Live births—legitimate	195	144	339	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	... 13.3
" " illegitimate	6	9	15		
	<u>201</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>354</u>		

	M.	F.	Total		
Still births—legitimate	8	8	16	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	... 43.3
" " illegitimate	0	0	0		
	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>		

Deaths, after correction for transfers:				Rate per 1,000 of of the estimated population	... 12.3
	M.	F.	Total		
	149	179	328		

Death Rate, after correction by factor 0.87 ... 10.7

Deaths from Puerperal causes :

Puerperal Sepsis	0	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births	2.7
Other Puerperal causes	1		

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 live Births	..	...	..	67.7
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live Births	...		...	67.8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live Births	...		...	66.6

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	1
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.6
Death Rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	0.03
Death Rate from Cancer	...	...	...	1.7

IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1934.

Birth Rate (live)	14.8
Death Rate	11.8
Infant Mortality Rate	59.0

FOR SMALLER TOWNS.

Birth Rate (live)	15.0
Death Rate	11.3
Infant Mortality Rate	53.0

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

A full description of these was given on pages 8, 9 and 10 of my Report for the year 1930.

Alterations have been made to certain of these as follows :—

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

There is still no hospital accommodation for Puerperal Fever, but the Taunton & Somerset Hospital have admitted cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Fever.

The Isolation Hospital was taken over by the Taunton and District Joint Hospital Board on the 1st June, 1933.

Borough Maternity Home.

The number of beds was increased from four to six on the 10th August, 1933.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Health Centre was opened on the 28th May, 1931. This contains the Infant Welfare Clinic, Ante-Natal Clinic, School Clinic, Orthopædic Clinic, and Artificial Sunlight Clinic. The latter had been open twice a week throughout the year, until the 3rd December when arrangements were made to hold it three times a week during the months of October, November, December, January, February, March, April and May.

Ambulance Facilities.

Separate ambulances are available for Fever and Accident Cases. The service provided by these is adequate.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The continuance of the drought made necessary a restriction of the supply for almost the whole year. This restriction of the supply commenced on 30-9-33 and continued until December 22nd, 1934 when heavy rain in December (over 12 inches on the watershed) rendered this course no longer necessary.

Samples were taken for bacteriological examination at frequent intervals, these included (1) the raw water (2) water after filtration and chlorination, and (3) water from a main tap in the town. Twenty-three series of samples were taken and all except three of the main tap samples showed no B. Coli present in 30 c.c. The three samples which were unsatisfactory were taken on:—

22nd January	-	B. Coli present in 10 c.c.
21st August	-	B. Coli present in 30 c.c.
20th September	-	B. Coli present in 30 c.c.

These results should not occur in an efficiently chlorinated water.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Extensive alterations at the Sewerage Works were completed in October. Sixteen old contact beds were converted into percolating filters, and are reported to have rendered the effluent more satisfactory.

Refuse Collection.

There is a bi-weekly collection of house refuse from all parts of the Borough.

Sanitary Condition of the Public Elementary Schools.

There are fourteen of these and all were inspected during the year particularly as to their cleanliness and general repair. With the exception of two older schools which are lacking both in adequate light and proper ventilation, their general condition was satisfactory. All were supplied with Town's water and water closets.

As regards action to prevent the spread of disease, I am convinced that a very important factor in the spread of all infectious disease is the unrecognised or missed case, and in the discovery of these I find that the combination of the post of School Nurse and Attendance Officer is most valuable. They report to me all cases which they suspect and I then visit to check the report. In this way, and by the examination of contacts at home or in school, four cases of Scarlet Fever and fourteen of Diphtheria were found during the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	562
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	723
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1935	138
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	152
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	122
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	158
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 or their officers	119
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
A. Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	32

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	22
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ...	9
C. Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
D. Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The Milk Supply.

The number of premises registered for the sale of milk in the Borough is as follows :—

	In Borough.	Out of Borough.	Total.
Wholesale distributor only	1	—	1
Producer only	3	—	3
Producer and retailer	7	19	26
Retailer only	30	8	38
	—	—	—
Totals	41	27	68
	—	—	—

There are also two persons registered as selling milk in sealed bottles only.

Although the requirements of the Milk & Dairies Order 1926 were made known to all dairymen in the Borough by sending a circular containing its requirements to each, it appears that some of these are still not being complied with, for instance, complaints have been made that milk has been seen to be bottled in the street, while the open top milk churn has also been noticed when producers were bringing in their supplies from areas without the Borough. If further instances of non compliance are noticed it may be necessary to institute proceedings against the offenders. There is a penalty not exceeding £5 for a first offence and for a second or subsequent offence the penalty is up to £50.

There are 10 farms where milk is produced in the Borough, and these are inspected frequently. With two exceptions these have been kept in very good condition.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

The special designations under which milk may be sold are Certified; Grade A. (T.T.); Grade A.; Grade A. Past.; and Pasteurised. All these milks must be sold to the consumer in sealed bottles, and there are other conditions applying in varying degree to each.

Certified, Grade A. (T.T.) and Grade A. milks can be regarded as clean milks, but an efficiently pasteurised milk is the only one which can be looked upon as a safe milk, and it is in my opinion better to give the young a safe milk rather than a milk which can be regarded only as clean.

Two of these graded milks were on sale during the year :—

(1) "Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested)" from a source in the Bridgwater Rural District through 15 retailers.

(2) "Pasteurised" by the Taunton Co-operative Society.

Meat and other Foods.

There are eleven slaughter-houses in the Borough, seven of these are registered and four are licensed. One of the licensed slaughter-houses is run on factory lines and deals entirely with pigs and the preparation of bacon. About one half of the home killed meat sold in the Borough is killed and prepared in slaughter-houses in the Borough, the other half being killed and prepared in the slaughter-houses in the adjoining districts. About one half of the total time of the two Sanitary Inspectors is occupied in the inspection of meat, and even with this high proportion it is not possible for them to inspect every animal killed, particularly at the time of slaughter, which is the only time an adequate inspection can be properly made.

Adulteration.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Acts and other Acts of the same purpose are administered by the Somerset County Council.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Specimens for either chemical or bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Analyst of the Somerset County Council at Weston-super-Mare.

Nutrition.

It has not been possible to undertake any special work or lectures on this subject during the year.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

Measles, German Measles and Anthrax are notifiable in the Borough. Diphtheria was still unduly prevalent, and every effort possible was made to discover sources of infection such as missed or carrier cases. In this the services of the school nurses were invaluable, and through reports from them 14 cases were visited and confirmed which might have gone unrecognised until serious symptoms supervened. All the notified cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

I regret that it has not been possible for me to carry out a proper scheme for immunization against Diphtheria. Such a scheme should preferably be carried out when it is not epidemic, for the immunity given takes some weeks to develop and does not prevent immediate contacts from contracting the disease. Unfortunately the public are not as yet eager to avail themselves of the opportunity for immunization when the disease is not epidemic

Prevention of Blindness, Public Health Act, 1925, Sec. 66.

I have not advised any action under this section.

Tuberculosis (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It has not been necessary to take any action under these Regulation (i.e. of a person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and employed in the milk trade) neither has it been necessary to take action under Section 62 of the Public Health Act 1925, whereby you have power to require the compulsory removal to Hospital of a person suffering from tuberculosis.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases of this disease were notified.

Tuberculosis.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.				
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
20—	1	4	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
25—	3	4	—	1	1	3	—	—	—
35—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
55—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65+	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	8	12	2	2	6	10	1	1	1

Notification had not been made in respect of one of the deaths from this cause.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A description of the provisions made for the purpose of Maternity and Child Welfare was given on page 20 of my report for 1931.

As a result of Circular 1433 from the Ministry of Health, a Special Report on this subject was presented in November. The recommendations made were as follows :—

The Ante-Natal Service.

It has been found that few of the cases of the district midwives attend, and they have been asked to co-operate in this.

The Provision of a trained Midwife for all Confinements.

There are enough Midwives in the area for this purpose, and arrangements should be made to pay the fee of the Midwife in necessitous cases.

The Provision of Maternity Beds for complicated cases and for those with unsuitable home conditions.

The Taunton & Somerset Hospital now admit complicated cases, while those with unsuitable homes can be admitted to the Maternity Home if they apply.

The Provision of facilities for adequate isolation and separate nursing for cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

So far there is no provision available for Sepsis, but the Taunton & Somerset Hospital have admitted cases of Pyrexia. The Taunton & District Joint Hospital Board intend to build a block to contain four beds for cases of Sepsis.

Provision of a Consultant for difficult or complicated cases.

After consultation with the Medical Practitioners of the area a scheme was proposed whereby the members of the Honorary Medical and Surgical Staff of the Taunton and Somerset Hospital be considered as Consultants for this purpose.

Provision of Dental Treatment.

There are at present no special facilities for the dental treatment of expectant or nursing mothers or for children under five years of age, and a scheme for the provision of such treatment has been elaborated.

Births.

The number notified to me under the Notification of Births Acts was 390, these included 20 still births.

The number registered with the Registrar of Births was 370 and included 16 still births.

Infantile Mortality.

There were 24 deaths of infants under one year of age, only one of these was illegitimate. The Infantile Mortality Rate was 67.7 which is in excess of the figure of 53.3 for the Smaller Towns in England and Wales. One quarter of these deaths were due to congenital defects and it is not possible with our present knowledge to prevent these. Another quarter of the total were due to premature births, and most of these are preventible if the facilities available are used. Two were due to Asphyxia at birth, and these again were preventible and should not have occurred.

Maternity Home.

The number of cases admitted was 114. Eighty-seven of these were delivered by the midwives on the Staff and 27 by doctors. There were no maternal deaths and one case only of Puerperal Pyrexia. Four of these confinements resulted in still births.

The alterations effected in 1933 whereby the number of lying-in beds was increased to six, the labour ward and ward kitchen enlarged, has greatly increased the working efficiency of the Home.

The Infant Welfare Centre.

The popularity of this appears to continue. The total number of consultations given by me was 2,363. It is impossible to give more than these without increasing the number of sessions devoted to this purpose.

Owing to the continuance of the large number of applications for free milk it was found necessary to give an additional session on the days when these were re-examined, so that the Centre was opened from 11 a.m. to 12 noon in addition to the afternoon session, when applicants attended for free milk.

The attendances for consultation numbered :—

	Tuesday.		Friday.		Total
	No.	Average per session.	No.	Average per session.	
Sessions held ...	57		44		101
Total consultations ..	1,827	32.0	536	12.1	2,363
New cases only ...	138	2.4	50	1.1	188

The ages of the infants brought for consultation were :—

Age.	Total.	New cases only.
Under 1 month	43	43
Between 1 month and 1 year ...	1,420	110
Between 1 year and 2 years ...	523	26
Between 2 years and 3 years ...	286	9
Between 3 years and 4 years ...	81	—
Between 4 years and 5 years ..	10	—

Two ladies have continued to attend with marked regularity to weigh the infants and assist with the records. Their help has been most valuable.

The Infant Health Society under the capable direction of Mrs. Fowler has been of great help by varied activities such as the sale of dried milk and other foods, a sewing class, the provision of tea and organisation of outings, and, I am glad to say, the giving of short lectures by persons specially qualified to speak on their particular subjects.

The work of the Health Visitor.

The Health Visitor devotes the whole of her time to duties in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare.

During 1934 she paid 4,147 visits to homes as follows :—

First Visits.		Re-Visits.	
Under 1 year ...	393	Under 1 year ...	1,420
Ante-Natal cases ...	42	Between 1 & 2 years	1,051
Still births ...	9	Between 2 & 3 years	706
Other Visits ...	10	Between 3 & 5 years	387
		Ante-Natal cases ...	129
	454		3,693

The Ante-Natal Clinic.

The number of sessions held was 25, and the total number of attendances by expectant mothers was 556.

The total number of expectant mothers who attended during the year was 153, so that approximately 40% of the mothers who were confined during the year attended for examination.

Dr. Marie Ellis reports that patients are making provision for the confinement earlier than before, and the benefit of timely examination is more widely recognised.

Of 137 new cases seen during the last 12 months the following were abnormal :—

Disproportion	...	...	...	2 cases.
Pyelitis	...	...	...	2 cases.
Molar pregnancy	...	...	...	1 case.
Premature births	...	...	...	5 cases.
Toxæmia	...	...	...	7 cases.
				—
				17
				—

Dental treatment will be available free to necessitous patients attending the ante-natal clinic.

Orthopædic Treatment.

We have continued to participate in the scheme of the Somerset County Council whereby a major clinic is held in the Health Centre. The Surgeon, Miss Forrester Brown, M.D., M.S. attends on the second Friday in each month, and the Sister every Friday. Fifteen infants attended, the treatment prescribed being as follows:—

Remedial appliances	...	...	...	...	11
Admission to Combe Park Orthopædic Hospital					
for operative treatment	...	...	...	...	4

The parents of one child would not agree to the admission of their child to the Hospital. Three were admitted for deformities due to Rickets and remained for treatment for periods of 7 days, 12 weeks and 24 weeks respectively.

Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

Treatment was given twice a week until the 3rd December. when it was given three times a week. The days and time were altered to Tuesdays and Fridays 2—5 p.m. and Wednesdays 10 a.m., —1 p.m. The number of sessions held was 95. Total attendances amounted to 2,481 of which 1,798 were made by infants. The number of infants given treatment was 80. Of these 18 ceased to attend for various reasons, 23 were under treatment at the end of the year, and 39 completed the course of treatment advised.

The results of treatment in those who completed the course were:—

	No. of cases	Average No. of exposures	
General debility	8	32.2	All shewed marked improvement.
Skin Diseases	3	19.0	All healed.
Tuberculosis	1	28.0	Sinus healed.
Chilblains	1	9.0	Cured.
Rickets	26	42.2	Symptoms diminished.

Foster Children.

These are under the supervision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee until they are 9 years of age, the Health Visitor acting as a visitor until 5 years old, and the two School Nurses then taking over until the child is 9. The number of children on the register at the beginning of the year was 13 and at the end 11. The number of persons on the register as receiving foster children was 9.

While it was not necessary to take formal proceedings on any case during the year, informal action was taken in one case on account of overcrowding, and in another on account of unsuitability of the foster parent. Although the new requirements under the Children and Young Persons Act 1932 have been advertised, there still appears to be ignorance of these. It must be understood that any person taking an infant under 9 years of age for reward must give notice to me not less than 7 days before he receives the infant.

Provision of Free Milk.

Milk is provided by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order in the quantity of one pint per day to:—

1. Mother in the last three months of pregnancy.
2. Nursing mothers.
3. Infants under 3 years of age

when, after investigation, the total income of the family is found to be under a certain amount per head after deduction of rent.

These orders for free milk are given after a signed and authenticated application for a period not exceeding 28 days, and only to milk retailers with premises in the Borough. The order is renewed at the end of this period if a fresh application is made and there is no change in the circumstances of the applicant. It is also a necessary condition that all infants receiving milk be brought to the Infant Welfare Centre for weighing and examination.

The approximate amount of milk ordered under these conditions was 23,863 pints at a cost of £308 18s. 5d. The number of families supplied was 121. The total amount spent was only £4 less than in 1933, while examination of the infants necessitated the provision of an additional session on the days when these infants were examined.

Death of Infants Under 1 Year In 1934.

CAUSE.	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Premature Births ...	4	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	—	6
Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Defects ...	2	—	2	—	4	1	1	—	—	6
Accident ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Birth Injury ...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Intussusception ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Septicæmia ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	9	1	4	1	15	3	4	2	—	24

Legitimate 23. Illegitimate 1.

Uncertified 1, aged 12 hours.

Inquests 3 all due to Asphyxia.

Analysis of Ages at Death under 15 years in 1934.

AGE.	MALE.		FEMALE.		Total
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	
Under 1 day	3	—	2	—	5
1 day and under 7 days	2	—	1	1	4
1 week and under 4 weeks	3	—	3	—	6
1 month and under 3 months	3	—	—	—	3
3 months and under 6 months	3	—	1	—	4
6 months and under 9 months	2	—	—	—	2
9 months and under 12 months	—	—	—	—	—
1 year and under 2 years	1	—	—	—	1
2 years and under 3 years	1	—	—	—	1
3 years and under 4 years	1	—	—	—	1
4 years and under 5 years	—	—	1	—	1
5 years and under 10 years	2	—	—	—	2
10 years and under 15 years	1	1	—	—	2
	22	1	8	1	32

Causes Of Death, 1934.

CAUSE.		M	F	Total.
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	—	—	—
2	Measles	1	—	1
3	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
5	Diphthera	—	1	1
6	Influenza	3	1	4
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	1
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	6	11	17
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	—	1
11	Syphilis	—	—	—
12	General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	1	—	1
13	Cancer, malignant disease	18	29	47
14	Diabetes	—	—	—
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	13	10	23
16	Heart Disease	26	44	70
17	Aneurysm	—	1	1
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	4	11	15
19	Bronchitis	3	6	9
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	5	3	8
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	3	3	6
22	Peptic Ulcer	1	—	1
23	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1	—	1
24	Appendicitis	1	—	1
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	2	—	2
26	Other Diseases of the Liver, etc.	—	—	—
27	Other Digestive Diseases	4	3	7
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	7	11
29	Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
30	Other Puerperal causes	—	1	1
31	Congenital Debility, premature birth, malfor- mations, etc.	11	7	18
32	Senility	5	14	19
33	Suicide	3	—	3
34	Other violence	10	5	15
35	Other defined Diseases	22	22	44
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—
		149	179	328

Special causes (included in No. 35 above) : —

Small-pox	—	—	—
Polio myelitis	—	—	—
Polio encephalitis	—	—	—

The administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories	20	—	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	57	4	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	16	3	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	93	7	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prose- cutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—
Other nuisances	9	9	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Total	11	11	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
for the year 1934.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1934.

Housing.

During the year 10 Clearance Areas have been represented containing a total of 109 houses with a population of 348 persons. Action taken regarding unfit houses not contained in Clearance Areas will be found tabulated in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health under Housing Statistics.

In view of the prevalence of infestation with bugs, all furniture and effects of tenants from condemned houses, being rehoused in the Council's houses, is subjected to disinfection, and here may I add that the process used, while effective, does not involve any danger to human beings.

Visits paid to the Council's houses occupied by families displaced from slum clearance areas, show that the new houses are, with very few exceptions, being well and cleanly maintained, and it is gratifying to state that the effect of the transference of families to better housing conditions is reflected in the standard maintained.

Attention is again drawn to the fact that the purchase of second-hand furniture and bedding is a frequent source of infestation, and both dealers and purchasers should bear this in mind.

Food Supply.

(a) MILK.

Premises used in connection with the production and sale of milk are regularly visited and have been well kept. Samples of milk have been taken from all the milk producers in the Borough for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, and in each instance the report has been entirely satisfactory. A total of 87 samples have been taken during the year for bacteriological examination, and generally speaking the results show that a high standard of purity is maintained.

(b) MEAT.

A considerable amount of time is devoted to meat inspection, and the quality of the meat slaughtered in the Borough maintains a high standard.

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	261
Bakehouses	...	...	21
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	27
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	12
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	28
Stables and manure receptacles	..	...	50
Infectious diseases, in connection with	...	...	273
Slaughterhouses	..	...	1,052
Foodshops (including Markets)	...	...	423
Houses inspected	...	...	562
Offensive Trades	...	...	98
General inspections	...	...	867
Re-inspections	...	...	342
Drainwork, in connection with	...	...	425
Smoke visits and observations	...	..	20
Visits in connection with Rats and Mice Destruction Acts			15
Visits to Verminous Premises	...	...	86
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	6

Work Done.

Cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	4
Tenants required to cleanse premises	...	...	26
Verminous rooms cleansed and disinfected	...	...	47
Nuisances at Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	..	1
Animals removed, being improperly kept	...	...	1
Removal of manure and other refuse	...	...	6
Houses cleansed and purified	...	...	4
Defective roofs repaired	...	...	25
„ shutes and gutters cleared, repaired or renewed			14
„ windows repaired	...	...	63
„ floors repaired	...	...	22
„ troughs and waste-pipes repaired	...	...	11
„ coppers repaired or renewed	..	...	4
„ ceilings repaired	...	...	26
„ walls repaired and replastered	...	...	52
„ „ (external) repaired	...	...	15
„ grates and flues repaired	...	...	13
„ skirtings repaired	...	...	11
„ doors repaired or renewed	...	...	15
„ stairs repaired	...	...	4
„ chimney stacks repaired	...	...	10
Rooms decorated	...	...	29
New troughs provided	...	...	6
Water supply fittings repaired	...	...	2
Lighting improved	...	...	2

Ventilation provided	...	...	...	13
Water courses cleared	...	...	...	3
Drains tested	...	...	...	17
„ cleared, cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	46
„ exposed for examination	...	...	...	25
Inspection and intercepting chambers constructed	...	...	...	17
Rainwater downspouts disconnected from drains	...	...	...	3
Water-closets, additional provided	...	...	...	2
„ repaired or renewed	...	...	...	35
„ unchoked and cleansed	...	...	...	8
„ cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	15
Urinals cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	3
Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	1
Pail closets emptied	...	...	...	1
Ventilated footstores provided	...	...	...	8
Yards paved	...	...	...	8
Dairies and cowsheds cleansed	...	...	...	4
Cowsheds refloored, channelled and drained	...	...	...	1
Samples of Milk "Grade A (T.T.)" taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	11
Samples of Pasteurised Milk taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	13
Samples of Milk taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	57
Samples of Milk taken for examination for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	6
Samples of water from River Tone for examination	...	...	...	3
Total number of Informal Notices served	...	...	...	158
„ „ „ Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	29
Interviews with owners or agents	...	...	...	257
Certificates issued under Rent Restriction Acts	...	...	...	1

Disinfection.

Rooms :—

Tuberculosis (including shelters)	...	...	...	37
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2
Other diseases	...	...	...	4
			Total	<u>43</u>

Bedding, Clothing and other articles :—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	117
Other Infectious diseases	...	...	...	82
Verminous and scabies	...	...	...	70
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	8
			Total	<u>277</u>

Number of articles destroyed	...	...	...	11
Number of premises from which infectious articles were removed for disinfection	...	...	...	25
Removals with Disinfestation of effects	...	...	...	96
Meat and Other Foods Inspection.				
Notices received under Section 8, Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924	...	...	...	85
Notices received under Section 8, par. 2, Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924	...	...	...	1
Notices received under Section 9, Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924	...	...	...	19
Visits made to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	1,052
" " " Foodshops (including Markets)	...	...	...	42 ₃
Number of formal seizures of foodstuffs	...	...	...	11
Total number of condemnations	...	...	...	2,143

Classification of Diseases.

GENERALISED TUBERCULOSIS :—

Carcases :—

Cattle	...	..	...	...	3
Swine	...	...	...	...	49

LOCALISED TUBERCULOSIS :—

Part carcases condemned, including heads and offals :—

(a) In bovines	...	...	...	6
(b) In swine	...	...	...	1,577
Weight of tuberculous meat condemned—				
	18 tons 4 cwts.			

OTHER DISEASES :—

(Hydræmia, Septicæmia, Pyæmia, Inflammation, etc.)

			Carcases	Part Carcases
Beef	...	...	2	7
Mutton	...	...	2	28
Pork	...	...	41	377
Veal	...	..	1	

Weight of same—4 tons 5 cwts. 3 qr. 26 lbs.

Other Foods Condemned.

Cooked Ham	...	...	...	13 lbs.
Tinned Ham	...	...	...	107 "
Mackerel	...	...	...	70 "
Tinned Prawns	...	...	...	42 "
Lobsters	...	...	..	18 "
Finnan Haddock	...	...	...	14 "
Rabbit	...	...	...	3 "
Bacon	...	...	...	99 "
Luncheon Sausage	...	...	..	6 "
Pigs Trotters	...	...	...	12 "
Chinese Eggs	...	...	..	40 "
Tinned Shrimps	...	...	...	9 "
Tinned peas	...	...	...	3 "
Ham Rolls and Sandwiches	...	...	...	12 "
				<u>448 "</u>

Total weight of meat and other foods condemned—

22 tons 13 cwts. 3 qrs. 26 lbs.

Number of animals slaughtered in the Borough during the year—

Bullocks	...	...	...	994
Calves	...	...	...	375
Sheep	...	...	...	4,838
Pigs	...	...	...	17,330
				<u>23,537</u>
			Total	<u>23,537</u>

Meteorological Report.

The observations below are recorded at the Municipal Buildings and Vivary Park.

The daily rainfall and the total rainfall for the year were sent to the British Rainfall Organisation, Air Ministry, London, S.W. Weekly reports on the rainfall and sunshine were also supplied to the local press.

The highest observed reading of the Barometer during the year was 30.89 on February 15th at 9 a.m., whilst the lowest was 28.59 on December 15th at the same hour.

The highest temperature registered in the Stephenson Screen during the year was 87.0 on July 11th. The lowest was 16.0 on February 3rd.

The day of the highest mean temperature of the air was July 9th, and the value for that day 71.0. The day of the lowest mean temperature was February 3rd, when 26.5 was registered.

The mean temperature for the year was 50.6, as compared with 49.2 for 1933.

The greatest duration of bright sunshine for any one day was 15.0 hours recorded on July 6th.

July was the sunniest month with 298.75 hours of bright sunshine as compared with 259.00 hours in July, 1933 and 244.75 hours in June, 1932. July was also the warmest month, and February the coldest. The total amount of bright sunshine for the year was 1687.00 hours as compared with 1778.75 hours in 1933, and 1405.25 hours in 1932. There were 59 sunless days compared with 56 in 1933 and 71 in 1932.

The heaviest fall of rain in any one "rainfall" day, i.e. 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. next day, was 0.83 inches on December 28th, as compared with 1.13 inches on February 25th, 1933 and 1.14 inches on October 7th, 1932.

December was the wettest month with 7.95 inches of rain, April coming next with 3.015 inches, whilst February was the driest with 0.215 inches. Rain fell on 173 days and the total rainfall for the year was 26.755 inches, as compared with 24.605 inches for 1933 with 149 wet days, and 30.6225 inches for 1932 with 195 wet days for the same year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

E. C. FARR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector

Metecrological Table for 1934.

MONTH.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Sunshine.		Rainfall.		
	Mean	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Highest	Lowest	Hours	Sunless Days	Inches	Days Rain fell	Days with 0.4 or more
January	30.09	30.67	29.07	39.8°	56°	19°	44.50	11	2.440	21	14
February	30.42	30.89	29.72	37.6°	52°	16°	95.00	5	0.215	6	2
March	29.66	30.35	28.85	41.5°	58°	19°	119.75	—	2.410	20	15
April	29.70	30.06	29.18	46.6°	67°	25°	131.25	4	3.015	15	12
May	30.05	30.39	29.43	53.8°	76°	33°	263.00	1	1.100	6	5
June	30.03	30.28	29.72	60.3°	79°	43°	235.25	—	1.700	7	5
July	30.01	30.29	29.64	65.1°	87°	43°	298.75	—	0.290	7	3
August	29.87	30.22	29.46	59.3°	78°	36°	207.50	—	2.320	15	9
September	29.93	30.24	29.56	57.4°	79°	32°	148.00	—	1.705	15	12
October	29.94	30.40	29.98	52.8°	66°	30°	86.25	2	2.105	18	13
November	29.95	30.61	29.00	44.5°	55°	26°	23.00	19	1.505	13	8
December	29.51	30.19	28.59	48.9°	58°	35°	34.75	17	7.950	30	27
	29.94			50.6°			1687.00	59	26.755	173	125





