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BOROUGH OF MALDON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. LESLIE R. PHILIP,
M.B., Ch.B.,

including the

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

F. A. IRVING, D.P.A., M.R.San.I.

for the year

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1948.

The Worshipful the Mayor
(Councillor W. Binder, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor W.A. Gibbins.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor J.E. Bonner.

Alderman Cowell.

Alderman Dines.

Councillors: Mrs. Brewster.

Mrs. Clarke.

Free.

Matthams.

Oliver.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH.

Town Clerk & Solicitor: K. C. Robertson.

Acting Medical Officer
of Health: J. Leslie R. Philip, M.B., Ch.B.,
(Also engaged in private practice)

Sanitary Inspector : F.A. Irving, D.P.A(Lond).,
M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Qualified Sanitary Inspector.
Qualified Inspector of Meat & Foods.
Royal Sanitary Institute Diploma in
Sanitary Science as applied to
buildings and Public Works.
Qualified Housing Manager.

BOROUGH OF MALDON.

To the Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Maldon.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present
my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances
of the Borough for the year 1948, in the form prescribed by
the Minister of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS. The Birth and Death Rates per 1,000 of
the population are given below:

	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1944.</u>
<u>Birth Rate:</u>	16.8	21.7	19.8	17.1	19.8
<u>Death Rate:</u>	12.6	12.6	12.8	11.7	13.8

It has not been possible for the Registrar General
to give a "Comparability Factor" to enable comparison to be
made between local death rates.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1944.</u>
Notifications	355	200	227	434	166
Deaths from	5	5	5	1	3

There is nothing here of importance to which to draw
your attention. The total notifications were 355. Measles,
Whooping Cough and Chickenpox accounted for 311 of these.
Only 2 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

This continues to be satisfactory though "re-inforce-
ment" figures at age 5 could be much improved.

Many Parents are anxious to include immunisation
against Whooping Cough in the A.P.T. (Diphtheria) Immunisation
and some local practitioners give this. Official countenance
has, however, so far been withheld on the ground that medical
opinion is divided as to its efficacy.

BOROUGH OF WALTON

To the Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Walton.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present
my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions
of the Borough for the year 1946, in the form prescribed by
the Minister of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS. The Birth and Death Rates per 1,000 of
the population are given below:

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Birth Rate:	15.6	21.7	12.6	11.7	12.8
Death Rate:	12.6	12.6	12.6	11.7	12.8

It has not been possible for the Registrar General
to give a "Comparability Factor" to enable comparison to be
made between local death rates.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Notifiable:	335	200	227	434	402
Deaths from:	2	2	2	1	2

There is nothing here of importance to which to draw
your attention. The total notifications were 335. Measles,
whooping cough and chickenpox accounted for 211 of these.
Only 2 cases of scarlet fever were notified.

VACCINATION AGAINST DIPHTERIA.

This continues to be satisfactory though "re-inocula-
tion" figures at age 5 would be much improved.

Many parents are anxious to include immunisation
against whooping cough in the A.T.T. (Diphtheria) immunisation
and some local practitioners give this. Official committees
have however, so far been withheld on the ground that medical
opinion is divided as to its efficacy.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

With the exceptions of the Ambulance Service, the local Nursing Associations and the Heybridge Isolation Hospital, this Act has had but few impacts upon the Borough Health Services. Such exceptions are dealt with briefly later in this Report.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

There has not been any increase in the number of cases of venereal disease coming to the notice of the local medical practitioners.

HOUSING.

Housing conditions are summarised on page 14 of the Report.

This subject is dealt with extensively in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, and I agree entirely with his conclusions. I am strongly of opinion that the overriding Priority should be that of the re-housing of the persons living in houses upon which Demolition Orders have been placed by your Authority and approved by the Ministry of Health, subject only to review in the light of special cases necessary for health reasons.

The following figures are of interest:

No. of Occupied Houses under Demolition Order	...	19
No. of Families rehoused from these houses	...	8
No. of New Lettings during the year	...	37
(Excluding Transfers)		

It is surely obvious that Demolition Orders are placed upon those houses which the Council consider the most insanitary and incapable of repair at reasonable cost.

In default of the general survey of property in the Borough, suggested by myself and rejected by the Council, which I suggest would have given an over-all picture of our needs, we have no other course than to accept the view that these houses, already declared unfit, are the worst in the Borough.

It is obvious that their condition grows steadily worse, and the fact that your Council fails to re-house these people gives little encouragement to my Department to report further properties, almost equally bad, for demolition.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

With the exception of the Ambulance Service, the local Nursing Association and the Voluntary Laid-on Hospital, this Act has not been brought into force. Health Service. Such exceptions are dealt with briefly later in this report.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

There has not been any increase in the number of cases of venereal disease coming to the notice of the local medical practitioners.

HOUSING.

Housing conditions are summarized on page 14 of the Report.

This subject is dealt with extensively in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, and I need not say anything more. I am strongly of opinion that the existing priority should be that of the re-housing of the persons living in houses which are in a state of disrepair. It is a matter which has been placed by your Authority and approved by the Ministry of Health, subject only to review in the light of special cases necessary for public reasons.

The following figures are of interest:

No. of Council houses under demolition order ... 19
No. of Council houses under demolition order ... 19
No. of new houses during the year ... 27
(excluding temporary)

It is a matter of course that demolition orders are placed upon houses which the Council consider to be insanitary and in need of repair or reconstruction.

In the light of the general survey of property in the Borough, suggested by your Council and reported by the Council, which I suggest would have given an overall picture of our needs, we have no other course than to accept the view that these houses, already declared unfit, are the worst in the Borough.

It is obvious that their condition grows steadily worse and the fact that your Council have to re-house these people gives little encouragement to my department to report further properties, almost equally bad, for demolition.

MARINE LAKE.

The condition of the water has given me a good deal of anxiety in view of varying reports as to its purity, none of which, however, called for extreme action.

CONSERVANCY AND WATER SUPPLIES.

These are dealt with later in the Report.

Camping Grounds are dealt with in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

PREVENTION OF FOOD POISONING.

Regular inspection of bakehouses, food distributors' shops etc. is carried out and good health propaganda carried on. The subject is full of difficulties, and the only satisfactory solution seems to be on an educational basis. Further Governmental legislation or advice is expected in the near future.

BOROUGH SEWERAGE.

The twin problems of borough sewerage and cleansing of the River are perhaps, equally, with housing, the most urgent matters before your Council, and I should be most happy to see some start made in this matter. Time neither improves the present imperfections nor the ultimate cost.

I wish to thank the Council for the help given to me during the year and to acknowledge the assistance given to me by the officers of your Council. I wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. F.A. Irving, the Sanitary Inspector, in the preparation of this Report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. LESLIE R. PHILIP,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

MAINTAIN LANE

The condition of the water has given me a good deal of anxiety in view of varying reports as to its purity, some of which, however, called for extreme action.

CONSERVATION AND WATER SUPPLY

These are dealt with later in the Report.
Comparing records are dealt with in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

PREVENTION OF DANGEROUS DISEASES

Regular inspection of bakeries, food distributors, shops etc. is carried out and good health propaganda carried on. The subject is full of difficulties, and the only satisfactory solution seems to be an educational basis. Further Governmental legislation or advice is expected in the near future.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

The food problem, at present, is one of the most serious of the day and is being handled, especially with housing, the most urgent matter before your Council, and I should be most happy to see some effort made in this matter. Time neither allows the present inspection nor the ultimate cost.

I wish to thank the Council for the help given to me during the year and to acknowledge the assistance given to me by the officers of your Council. I wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. E.A. Evans, the Sanitary Inspector, in the preparation of this Report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. JAMES A. SMITH

Assistant Medical Officer of Health

REPORT

of the

Acting Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1948.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area: Land (acres) as extended 1st April, 1934.....	5946
Inland Water.....	13
Tidal Water.....	120
Foreshore.....	566

Total.....	6645
------------	------

Population (Census 1931, Original Borough).....	6559
R.G. Estimate, 1948 - Extended Borough....	9570

Number of Inhabited houses (End of 1948).....	2886
---	------

Rateable Value.....	£53,505
---------------------	---------

Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£215
--------------------------------------	------

Social Conditions: The Chief Industries of the town are engineering, timber yards and flour milling. There is also a small amount of fishing and some agriculture.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total.	Males.	Females.	
Births	(Legitimate	153	79	74	} Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population... 16.8.
	(Illegitimate	8	5	3	
	(Total	161	84	77	
Still Births	(Legitimate	1	1	-	} Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ... 12.4.
	(Illegitimate	1	1	-	
	(Total	2	2	-	
Deaths		121	64	57	Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population... 12.6.

REPORT

of the

Acting Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1948.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area: Land (Acres) as extended 1st April, 1934.....	5946
Land Water.....	43
Tidal Water.....	120
Forsears.....	506

Total.....6615

Population (Census 1931, Original Borough).....6579
 N.E. Estimate, 1948 - Extended Borough.....7270

Number of inhabited houses (End of 1948).....2886

Rateable Value.....£53,502

As represented by a Penny Rate.....2815

Social Conditions: The Chief Industries of the town are engineering, timber yards and iron-rolling. There is also a small amount of fishing and some agriculture.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Deaths		Still Births		Births		Total, Males, Females.	
1948	Total	2	1	161	64	165	79
	Estimated	1	1	155	62	157	74
	Rate per 1,000 total	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
1947	Total	2	1	151	64	153	79
	Estimated	1	1	145	62	147	74
	Rate per 1,000 total	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

Number of Deaths under one year of age.....	3
All Infants per 1,000 live births.....	18.6
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births....	12.4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births....	There was one death of an illegitimate infant under the age of one year.

Deaths Classified by Age.

Age.	Number in district.	Outward transfers.	Inward transfers.	No. which apply to district.
Under 1 year	2	1	2	3
1 and under 2	-	-	-	-
2 " " 5	-	-	-	-
5 " " 15	-	-	-	-
15 " " 25	-	-	2	2
25 " " 35	3	1	2	4
35 " " 45	3	-	3	6
45 " " 55	6	2	4	8
55 " " 65	9	3	5	11
65 " " 75	44	18	6	32
75 and upwards	76	32	9	53
TOTALS	143	57	33	119 ^x

x This is 2 less than in R.G's Returns.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

Number of Deaths under one year of age.....
 All Infants per 1,000 live births.....
 Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate
 live births.....

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate
 live births.....
 There was one
 illegitimate
 infant under the
 age of one year

Infants Classified by Age.

Age.	Number in District.	Deceased Infants.	Number Survivors.	No. which only to District.
Under 1 year	2	1	1	1
1 and under 2	-	-	-	-
2 " "	-	-	-	-
3 " "	-	-	-	-
4 " "	-	-	-	-
5 " "	-	-	-	-
6 " "	2	1	1	1
7 " "	3	-	3	3
8 " "	6	2	4	4
9 " "	9	3	6	6
10 " "	46	16	30	30
11 and upwards	76	32	44	44
TOTALS	143	57	86	86

This is 2 less than in R.O.'s Returns.

Deaths Classified by Cause and Sex.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	1	1	2
Cancer of Buc: cav: & oesoph(M);uterus(F)	1	2	3
Cancer of Stomach & Duodenum ...	1	3	4
Cancer of all other sites ...	7	1	8
Intracranial vascular lesions ...	6	14	20
Heart Disease ...	28	25	53
Other diseases of circulatory system	3	1	4
Bronchitis ...	-	1	1
Pneumonia ...	4	1	5
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	1	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	1	-	1
Other digestive diseases ...	-	2	2
Nephritis ...	1	1	2
Congenital Malformations, birth injuries or infantile diseases ...	-	2	2
Syphilitic Disease ...	1	-	1
Road Traffic Accident... ..	1	-	1
Other violent causes ...	2	1	3
All other causes ...	6	2	8
Totals	64	57	121

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

- (i) Ambulance Facilities. Since July 5th, 1948, Ambulance Services have been the responsibility of the County Council. This service includes the provision of "sitting case" cars, which has proved a boon and which has been much in demand.

It can be said that the new Ambulance Service now provides amply for the needs of the local people.

- (ii) Hospitals.

- (a) Infectious Diseases. Cases of infectious disease have been received and treated in the Isolation Hospital at Heybridge, Maldon, by arrangement with the Maldon Joint Hospital Board. As from 5th July, 1948, the responsibility for this Hospital has been transferred to the North Eastern Metropolitan Hospital Board, whose powers of management are delegated to the Chelmsford Hospital Management Committee upon

which the Borough Council is only indirectly represented. Some beds have been reserved for convalescent and chronic non-infectious cases requiring skilled nursing. It is probable that eventually all infectious cases from this area will be admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Chelmsford.

(b) Smallpox. Arrangements have been made with the County Council for the treatment of patients suffering from smallpox.

(iii) Tuberculosis. The County Council provide a number of sanatoria throughout the County. The Tuberculosis Dispensary at Maldon is situated in the Combined Treatment Centre in Wantz Chase, Maldon, where sessions are held on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month at 10.0 a.m.

(iv) Maternity and Child Welfare. The County Council is the responsible authority for these services and full use can be made of the facilities offered through the County Scheme. Adequate provision for hospital treatment and specialists' services are similarly available where necessary.

Various clinics in the above connection are provided at the Combined Treatment Centre, Wantz Chase, Maldon, where sessions are held as follows:-

Womens Welfare	1st Monday in each month at 2.0 p.m.
Child Welfare Clinic	Fridays at 2.0 p.m.
Ante Natal Clinic	1st & 3rd Tuesdays at 9.30 a.m.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.0 a.m.
Dental Clinic	By appointment.
Orthopaedic Clinic	When necessary.
Speech Therapy	By appointment.
Diphtheria Immunisation	3rd Friday in each month at 10.0 a.m., Wantz Road Clinic. 2nd Tuesday in each month at 3.0 p.m., Heybridge Clinic.

The County Council took over the functions of the Maldon and Heybridge Nursing Associations on 5th July, 1948. These Associations have functioned for many years, and the Borough owes its gratitude to its many citizens who have, from time to time, given voluntary service to the great advantage of the community.

There is one private nursing home in the town, which is registered by the Essex County Council.

(v) School Children. The County Council is the Education Authority for both secondary and elementary schools in the Borough. Minor ailments, Orthopaedic, After-Treatment, Dental and Eye Clinics for school children are arranged by the County Council at the Combined Treatment Centre, Wantz Chase, Maldon.

(vi) Venereal Diseases. Facilities exist for diagnosis and treatment in Chelmsford, Colchester and Southend.

(vii) Physio-therapy. There are two physio-therapists in the Borough who are registered by the Essex County Council, as follows:-

Mrs. J.W. Bentall, "The Bower", London Road, Maldon;
Mr. H.A. Whitehall, 1a, Butt Lane, Maldon.

(viii) Chiropody. There is one chiropodist in the town who is registered by the Essex County Council, as follows:-

Miss Dorothy Hanson, 75a, High Street, Maldon.

The County Council took over the functions of the
Hendon and Hendon Municipal Association on 1st July, 1965.
These associations have functioned for many years and the
Council have the privilege of its many citizens who have
from time to time given voluntary service to the great
advantage of the community.

There is one private hospital in the town, which is
registered by the Essex County Council.

(v) School Children. The County Council is the education
Authority for the Hendon and Hendon Municipal Association in the
Borough. Hendon Municipal Association, Hendon Municipal Association,
Hendon and Hendon Municipal Association are registered
by the County Council as the Hendon and Hendon Municipal Association,
Hendon and Hendon Municipal Association.

(vi) General Hospital. Facilities exist for diagnosis and
treatment in Hendon and Hendon.

(vii) Physiotherapy. There are two physiotherapists in the
Borough who are registered by the Essex County Council, as
follows:-

Mr. J. E. Bennett, "The Tower", Hendon Road, Hendon.
Mr. R. A. Whitfield, 1st, 1st Lane, Hendon.

(viii) Chiropractic. There is one chiropractor in the town who is
registered by the Essex County Council, as follows:-

Mr. J. E. Bennett, 1st, 1st Lane, Hendon.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. WATER.

The Borough, with the exception of a few outlying houses, is served by a piped water supply which is in the hands of the Corporation.

The water is supplied from two deep wells, but owing to the insufficient yield the supply is inadequate (800,000 gallons per week) and is supplemented by an average of 800,000 gallons per week taken from the mains of the Southend Water Company. The maximum consumption of water during the year was 1,850,000 gallons per week.

Routine chemical and bacteriological examination of the water from the Wantz Road and Spital Road wells have been carried out, and samples have also been taken from the supply mains. Typical reports on these samples are given below:-

A. Wantz Road Well.

"ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER received on 21.10.48 from MALDON BOROUGH per Essex County Council

Labelled Tap on pumping main at head of well, Wantz Road Pumping Station. Water direct from well.

Untreated. Date 20.10.48. 10.0 a.m.

Taken by: F.A.Irving. Witness: Mr. Pitman. Signed: F.A.Irving.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance Bright with a few particles of mineral debris.

	Turbidity (Silica Scale) .. Less than	5	
Colour (Hazen)	Nil	Odour	Nil
Reaction pH	8.2	Free Carbon Dioxide	Trace
Electric Conductivity		Total Solids,	
at 20° C	2200	dried at 180° C	1470
Chlorine in Chlorides	490	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ..	375
Hardness: Total 30. Carbonate (Temporary) 30. Non-carbonate			0
		(Permanent)	
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.0	Nitrogen in Nitrites .. Less than	0.01
Free Ammonia	0.000	Oxygen absorbed	
		in 4 hrs. at 27° C	0.35
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.000	Residual Chlorine	-
Metals	Iron: 0.04	Other metals absent.	

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY OF THE SAMPLE

1. ANALYSIS

The sample was analyzed for the presence of a few elements, as shown by a glass electrode analysis which is in the nature of a preliminary test.

The water is analyzed from two deep wells, but owing to the limited depth of the wells it is found that the water is not representative of the whole. The water is analyzed for a few elements, as shown by a glass electrode analysis which is in the nature of a preliminary test.

Various chemical and bacteriological examinations of the water from the two wells and the water from the two deep wells, and samples have been taken from the two wells. Typical reports on these samples are given below:

2. WATER FROM WELLS

Analysis of water from well received on 11.10.55. The water is analyzed for a few elements, as shown by a glass electrode analysis which is in the nature of a preliminary test. The water is analyzed for a few elements, as shown by a glass electrode analysis which is in the nature of a preliminary test.

3. ANALYSIS OF WATER FROM DEEP WELLS

Analysis of water from deep wells received on 11.10.55. The water is analyzed for a few elements, as shown by a glass electrode analysis which is in the nature of a preliminary test. The water is analyzed for a few elements, as shown by a glass electrode analysis which is in the nature of a preliminary test.

Element	Concentration
Calcium	100.00
Magnesium	100.00
Sulfate	100.00
Chloride	100.00
Total Solids	100.00
Hardness	100.00
pH	100.00
Alkalinity	100.00
Acidity	100.00
Iron	100.00
Copper	100.00
Zinc	100.00
Manganese	100.00
Nickel	100.00
Cobalt	100.00
Silver	100.00
Gold	100.00
Platinum	100.00
Palladium	100.00
Rhodium	100.00
Ruthenium	100.00
Barium	100.00
Strontium	100.00
Yttrium	100.00
Lanthanum	100.00
Cerium	100.00
Neodymium	100.00
Europium	100.00
Gadolinium	100.00
Terbium	100.00
Dysprosium	100.00
Ytterbium	100.00
Lutetium	100.00
Hafnium	100.00
Tantalum	100.00
Tungsten	100.00
Vanadium	100.00
Chromium	100.00
Manganese	100.00
Iron	100.00
Cobalt	100.00
Nickel	100.00
Copper	100.00
Zinc	100.00
Aluminum	100.00
Silicon	100.00
Boron	100.00
Sulfur	100.00
Phosphorus	100.00
Carbon	100.00
Nitrogen	100.00
Oxygen	100.00
Hydrogen	100.00

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

(Bacteriological sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chlorine if this is present at the time of sampling)
1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20°C.

Number of Colonies (developing on Agar per cc. or ml. in (0	0	-
Presumptive Coliform Reaction	Present in	-	Absent from 100 ml.
Bact. coli.	Present in	-	Absent from 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	Present in	-	Absent from -

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron and is very faintly alkaline in reaction. The water is soft in character and is normal with regard to its high content of saline and mineral constituents in solution. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

29th October, 1948."

B. Spital Road Well.

"ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER received on 21.10.48.

from MALDON BOROUGH per Essex County Council

Labelled Tap on Pumping Main at head of well - Spital Road Pumping Station. Water direct from well - untreated. Date 20.10.48. 9.15 a.m.

Taken by: F.A.Irving. Witness: Mr.Pitman. Signed: F.A.Irving.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance Clear and bright.

	Turbidity (Silica Scale).....Nil
Colour (Hazen).....Nil	Odour.....Nil
Reaction pH.....8.3	Free Carbon Dioxide.....Absent
Electric Conductivity at 20° C.....1800	Total Solids, dried at 180° C.....1200
Chlorine in Chlorides....360	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate...385
Hardness: Total 25. Carbonate (temporary) 25. Non-carbonate (Permanent) 0	
Nitrogen in Nitrates....0.0	Nitrogen in Nitrites.....Absent
Free Ammonia.....0.76	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27° C.....0.30
Albuminoid Ammonia.....0.000	Residual Chlorine.....-
Metals.....Iron:0.06	Other metals absent.

EASTERN OCEANIC EXHIBITS

(Bacteriological analysis of water samples collected from the site of the explosion is being made at the time of writing.)
Residual chlorine is 0.1 mg. per liter at 25°C. 0.2 mg. per liter at 20°C. 0.3 mg. per liter at 15°C.

Number of colonies
developing on
per col. at 25°C.

Presumptive coliforms - Present in - Absent from 100 ml.
Bacteriophages - Present in - Absent from 100 ml.
Coliforms - Present in - Absent from 100 ml.

This sample is a typical one and is in good condition. The water is clear and is very slightly alkaline in reaction. The water is soft in character and is normal with regard to the high content of calcium and mineral constituents. It is of very satisfactory quality and is suitable for drinking.

The water is consistent with a soft water and is suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

25th October, 1950.

S. J. J. J. J.

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER COLLECTED ON 23.10.50.
FROM THE SITE OF THE EXPLOSION. (See page 10.)
Labelled: The water sample was collected from a well - 100 ml.
Good sample of water. Water sample from well -
untested. Date 20.10.50. 8.15 a.m.
Taken by: J.A. Irving. Witness: Mr. J. J. J. J. J.

ORIGINAL SAMPLE IN BOTTLE FOR ANALYSIS

Appendix 1

Table of results of analysis of water sample collected on 23.10.50.
from the site of the explosion. (See page 10.)
Residual chlorine 0.1 mg. per liter at 25°C. 0.2 mg. per liter at 20°C. 0.3 mg. per liter at 15°C.
Presumptive coliforms - Present in - Absent from 100 ml.
Bacteriophages - Present in - Absent from 100 ml.
Coliforms - Present in - Absent from 100 ml.
Calcium 100 mg. per liter.
Magnesium 10 mg. per liter.
Sulphate 10 mg. per liter.
Chloride 10 mg. per liter.
Nitrate 10 mg. per liter.
Nitrite 10 mg. per liter.
Ammonia 10 mg. per liter.
Total dissolved solids 100 mg. per liter.
Total suspended solids 10 mg. per liter.
Total solids 110 mg. per liter.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

(Bacteriological sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chlorine if this is present at the time of sampling) 1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20°C.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar per cc. or ml. in (0	0	-
Presumptive Coliform Reaction	Present in	-	Absent from 100 ml.
Bact. coli.	Present in	-	Absent from 100 ml.
Cl.welchii Reaction	Present in	-	Absent from -

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron and is faintly alkaline in reaction. The water is soft in character and is normal with regard to its high content of saline and mineral constituents in solution. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

29th October, 1948."

C. Heybridge Basin Standpipe.

Bacteriological samples from Heybridge Basin have proved to be uniformly satisfactory.

The water is chlorinated and daily records are maintained of the operation of the chlorination plants.

The question of the improvement of the arrangements for the chlorination of the water and of steps to reduce the fluorine content of the water (by improved mixing with the water from the Southend Water Company's Mains) should be borne in mind as should the possibility of increased demands for water which may follow upon an improved sewerage scheme.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A scheme for the improvement of the main drainage and disposal of sewage has been lodged with the Minister of Health. It is to be emphasised that the need for these improvements is steadily increasing with the erection of additional houses. The increased consumption of water (from approximately 1,200,000 gallons per week in 1938 to 1,600,000 gallons per week at present) is reflected in the increased quantity of untreated sewage and foul waste water which is being discharged into the river.

3. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The rivers and streams repeat the story of the unsatisfactory drainage and sewerage of the Borough.

On every hand, throughout the Borough, there are sewers and drains discharging untreated sewage into the Rivers Chelmer and Blackwater and Heybridge Creek.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

A very large proportion, practically one quarter, of the town is dealt with under the conservancy system. This is yet another urgent reason for carrying out the improved sewerage scheme. There are approximately 750 pail closets, 16 earth closets and 165 cesspools in the area. W.C's are connected to 59 of the cesspools and a number of W.C's appear to be piped to open ditches. Many of the cesspools are cesspools in name only and are of too small a capacity; leak into the sub-soil or adjacent ditches or are pumped out by the tenants themselves on to their gardens.

5. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This is carried out under the supervision of the Borough Engineer.

The emptying of pail closets is carried out by means of a motor vehicle. The vehicle is a Dennis Freighter, of 11 cubic yards capacity, low loading, end tipping and petrol driven, with a removeable metal container for the reception of the contents of night soil pails. Nightsoil is collected from parts of the Borough twice weekly and disposed of by tipping into the main sewer outfall, which discharges the material in a crude condition into the river.

House refuse is collected from domestic premises once per week and is disposed of by tipping. During the year the tip became heavily infested with rats principally on account of the refuse being covered insufficiently.

The suitability of the present site of the tip, adjacent to the Promenade, is open to question, and the provision of a more hygienic method of refuse disposal should be considered.

6. HOUSING.

The following figures show the trend of the average number of persons per house in the Borough over a period of years:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average number of Persons per House.</u>	
1901	4.28)	Statistics refer to unextended Borough (Pre 1934).
1911	4.35)	
1926	4.06)	
1936	3.32	
1946	3.29	
1947	3.28	
1948	3.31	

During the year the Mill Lane and Fullbridge (Maldon) Clearance Order, 1948, was made for the demolition of five houses as follows:-

No. 17, Fullbridge
Nos. 3,4,5 and 6, Mill Lane, Fullbridge.

This Order was confirmed subsequently by the Minister of Health without a Public Inquiry. At the time of writing, only one family has been re-housed, and none of the houses have been demolished. These premises are in a deplorable condition.

Demolition Orders have also been made in respect of two individual unfit houses (Nos. 1 & 3, North Street) in pursuance of Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. At time of writing, only one family has been re-housed and neither of the houses has been demolished.

At the end of the year there were in addition 18 other condemned houses requiring demolition (excluding the Almshouses Numbered 178-186 High Street).

Three houses have been renovated during the year and Certificates of Fitness granted for ten years in respect of these dwellings.

There are still some 150 houses in the area which are unfit and should be demolished as soon as conditions permit, together with considerable numbers of substandard houses which require renovating or improving in various degrees. During the year attention has again been given to maintaining houses in a wind and weatherproof condition but it is to be noted that in many cases the limit of patching has been reached.

2. RESULTS.

The following figures show the results of the tests conducted on the various types of material used in the tests.

Material	Test No.	Result
Steel	1	100%
Aluminum	2	95%
Copper	3	90%
Brass	4	85%
Iron	5	80%
Lead	6	75%
Gold	7	70%
Silver	8	65%
Platinum	9	60%
Palladium	10	55%

These results show that the various types of material used in the tests have all performed well, with the exception of the lead and gold, which showed some signs of wear.

The results of the tests conducted on the various types of material used in the tests are as follows: Steel, 100%; Aluminum, 95%; Copper, 90%; Brass, 85%; Iron, 80%; Lead, 75%; Gold, 70%; Silver, 65%; Platinum, 60%; Palladium, 55%.

The results of the tests conducted on the various types of material used in the tests are as follows: Steel, 100%; Aluminum, 95%; Copper, 90%; Brass, 85%; Iron, 80%; Lead, 75%; Gold, 70%; Silver, 65%; Platinum, 60%; Palladium, 55%.

The results of the tests conducted on the various types of material used in the tests are as follows: Steel, 100%; Aluminum, 95%; Copper, 90%; Brass, 85%; Iron, 80%; Lead, 75%; Gold, 70%; Silver, 65%; Platinum, 60%; Palladium, 55%.

The results of the tests conducted on the various types of material used in the tests are as follows: Steel, 100%; Aluminum, 95%; Copper, 90%; Brass, 85%; Iron, 80%; Lead, 75%; Gold, 70%; Silver, 65%; Platinum, 60%; Palladium, 55%.

7. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The Corporation owns a large open air salt water swimming pool of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons capacity. This pool is situated alongside the river estuary into which it is emptied at low tide and refilled on the flood, as necessary. Samples of water taken from this swimming pool have continued to give rise to doubts as to the hygienic condition of the pool and special chlorination has been carried out to render the water as safe as possible.

8. SCHOOLS.

The Sanitary conditions and water supply of the schools in the district are as satisfactory as circumstances permit.

Contacts of infectious disease are excluded from school. No closure of schools on account of infectious illness has been required.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

School notifications of suspected infectious disease or of contacts are regularly received.

The following table gives the number of cases of infectious disease notified:

5. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The Corporation owns a large open air salt water swimming pool of about 2 1/2 million gallons capacity. This pool is situated adjacent to the river estuary and is supplied at low tide and refilled on the flood, as necessary. Samples of water taken from this swimming pool have continued to give rise to doubts as to the hygienic condition of the pool and special disinfection has been carried out to render the water as safe as possible.

6. SCHOOLS.

The sanitary conditions and water supply of the schools in the district are as satisfactory as circumstances permit.

Contacts of infectious diseases are recorded from school. The absence of schools on account of infectious illness has been reported.

7. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

School notifications of suspected infectious diseases or of deaths are regularly received.

The following table gives the number of cases of infectious diseases notified:

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1948.

Infectious Disease	CASES NOTIFIED												Admitted	Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1 yr	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-4 yrs	4-5 yrs	5-10 yrs	10-15 yrs	15-20 yrs	20-35 yrs	35-45 yrs	45-65 yrs	65 & over	Age not known	At all ages	
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Whooping Cough	4	5	9	2	3	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	33	-
Measles	13	18	14	33	26	99	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	210	-
Pneumonia	1	-	1	-	2	5	1	1	-	2	5	6	-	24	5
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Chicken Pox	1	-	3	4	4	44	3	1	7	-	1	-	-	68	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	2	1	-	12	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

FOOD POISONING

Twelve cases of food poisoning were reported during the year. These were all sporadic cases and no definite food poisoning was all negative. There were no deaths. Under the circumstances it was not possible to implicate any particular food(s) as the cause.

DIPHTHERIA INFECTION

The incidence of diphtheria in children in this area has been continuous and the figures for the year 1951 were 5 cases of age one below five years. Although the figures for the year 1952 are not yet available, very few of these children have also received the diphtheria dose which it is recommended they be given. The percentage figure for the year 1951 was 100% and is as follows:-

Age Group	Number of cases	Total
Under 5 years	5	5
5 years and over	0	0
Total	5	5

(a) Number of children who received full course of immunisation in the year 1951

(b) Appointments estimated number of children in the year 1951

(c) Percentage of the total population aged under 15 years who received full course of immunisation in the year 1951

Under the National Health Service the responsibility for the diphtheria vaccination has been transferred to the Health Service Council as from July 1951.

The above are figures of diphtheria infection in children aged 15 years and under.

Number of children aged 15 years and under who received full course of immunisation in the year 1951

Number of children aged 15 years and under who received first dose of immunisation in the year 1951

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been found necessary for the prevention or treatment of blindness.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, has been necessary.

A summary showing the new cases of, and mortality from tuberculosis during 1948, is as follows:-

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases of, and Mortality from Tuberculosis
During 1948.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
25 - 35	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	2	2	1	1	1	-	-

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been found necessary for the prevention or treatment of blindness.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, has been necessary.

A summary showing the new cases of, and mortality from tuberculosis during 1946, is as follows:-

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases of, and Mortality from Tuberculosis during 1946.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	-

REPORT ON THE
SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA
BY F.A. IRVING, D.P.A., M.R.San.I.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

The following is a
report on and summary of my work:-

(a) With regard to the proposed sewerage scheme it is considered that the provision of the new sewers would do more to improve the sanitary condition of the town, abate nuisances from the discharge of sewage into ditches, abolish pail closets, enable sinks to be provided in existing houses, clean up the river, and the like, than any other single thing which the Council could do.

This question has been under discussion for so many years that the ultimate construction of the scheme is regarded by many as illusory. Accordingly, I recommend that this matter be pressed forward relentlessly in order to get the work carried out (in whole or in part) before prices increase any further or in the alternative, if approval to proceed immediately cannot be obtained, so as to have the scheme ready for instant execution when the Ministry of Health do give approval.

(b) I am being approached constantly by unsuccessful applicants for council houses to whom it is very difficult to give satisfaction. I feel that it would help considerably if a statement could be made describing in principle the method of allocating houses to those in greatest need, such as is recommended in the Third Report of the Housing Management Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee - "Selection of Tenants" (H.M.S.O. 1949)(Chapter II. Paragraph 28).

If applicants were so assured that allocations are being made in accordance with an agreed plan; that no one with a real need is forgotten, and that every genuine applicants turn will come in due course, then I feel that these unfortunate people would be more contented in making themselves comfortable where they are, until such time as they obtain alternative accommodation.

Great forbearance has been exercised in commencing any proceedings which may lead to a demolition order being placed on a house. Accordingly, it is recommended that where a demolition order is made on an unfit house, a special effort should be made to rehouse the occupants without delay, as soon as the order is operative.

REPORT ON THE
SEWAGE TREATMENT OF THE AREA
OF THE TOWN OF ...

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

The following is a
report on the progress of my work:-

(a) With regard to the proposed sewerage system
it is considered that the provision of the new sewers
would be more to improve the sanitary condition of the
town, than to remove from the discharge of sewage into
the river, the pollution of the water, and the like, than
any other single thing which the Council could do.

This question has been under discussion for
so many years that the ultimate construction of the
scheme is regarded by many as illusory. Accordingly, I
recommended that this matter be postponed for a short time
in order to get the work carried out in whole or in part
before prices become any higher or in the alternative,
if approval be passed immediately, to enable the
Council to have the scheme ready for instant execution when the
Ministry of Health do give approval.

(b) I am being approached occasionally by numerous
applicants for Council houses as much as it is very difficult
to give satisfaction. I feel that it would help considerably
if a statement could be made regarding in principle the
method of allocating houses to those in greatest need, such
as is recommended in the Third Report of the Housing
Managerial Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory
Committee - "Allocation of Tenants" (L.M.S.C. 1944) Chapter
II. Paragraph 13.

If applicants were so assured that allocation
are being made in accordance with an agreed plan; that
no one with a real need is forgotten, and that every
genuine applicant will come in due course, then I
feel that these unfortunate people would be more contented
in making themselves comfortable where they are, until such
time as they could be alternative accommodation.

Great importance has been attached in the past
on proceedings which may lead to a demolition order being
placed on a house. Accordingly, it is recommended that
where a demolition order is made on an unfit house, a
special effort should be made to remove the occupants
without delay, as soon as the order is operative.

Obtaining repairs to houses continues to be a very slow process even with the raising of the Building Licence free limit to £100 and where the owners are willing and able to spend on repairs. More repairs, etc., are required than there is labour or material to do the job. With building costs at their present level, very few people can afford to have "unnecessary" work carried out. There are many houses subject to the rent restriction acts and in the case of all the lower rented houses it is not an economic proposition for owners to spend large sums of money on repairs to which there would be no objection in pre-war days. From some of the complaints which I receive I do not think that tenants always appreciate the benefit which they derive from the rent restriction acts - if they do, they do not always remember that in addition to their rights they also owe a duty to their landlord to look after the house in which they are living. In the long run, five shillings worth of rent will buy only five shillings worth of comfort.

It is desired to place on record my appreciation of the co-operation, assistance and encouragement given to me by Dr. J.L.R.Philip, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, in connection with my duties.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. IRVING,

Sanitary Inspector.

Obtaining repairs to houses continues to be a very slow process even with the raising of the building license from \$100 to \$150 and where the owners are willing and able to spend on repairs. Most repairs, etc., are required that there is labor or material to do the job. The building costs at their present level, very few people can afford to have "unnecessary" work carried out. There are many houses subject to the rent restriction acts and in the case of all the lower rented houses it is not an economic proposition for owners to spend large sums of money on repairs to which there would be no objection in pre-war days. From what I have seen since I received I do not think that tenants always appreciate the benefits which they derive from the rent restriction acts - if they do, they do not always remember that in addition to their rights they also owe a duty to their landlord to look after the house in which they are living. In the long run, five millions worth of rent will buy only five millions worth of comfort.

It is desired to place on record my appreciation of the co-operation, assistance and encouragement given to me by Dr. W. L. Little, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, in connection with my duties.

I am,

Yours obedient servant,

J. A. LEVING,

Sanitary Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

1. Inspections.

Notices.

Nature.	No.	Infor- mal.	For- mal.	Total complied with.	Outstanding at end of year.	
					Infor- mal.	For- mal.
Houses Inspected						
Re Overcrowding.....	9	-	-	-	-	-
Re Dirty Conditions and Vermin.....	33	4	3	4	-	-
Re Structural Defects and Nuisances....	120	35	15	39	6	1
Re-inspections in con- nection with above	230	-	-	-	-	-
House Drainage (including Nuisances from Drains and Ditches	75	13	-	11	2	-
Water Supply (Sampling and Inspections)...	51	1	-	-	1	-
Food Shops (Including Ice- Cream Premises, Cowsheds, Dairies etc)	371	1	-	1	-	-
Offensive Accumulations	12	2	-	2	-	-
Factories.....	151	2	-	2	-	-
Gas Works.....	4	1	-	1	-	-
Rats, Mice and Insect Pests.....	45	-	-	-	-	-
Camping Grounds.....	44	4	-	4	-	-
Holiday Accommodation.	13	-	-	-	-	-
Disinfections.....	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dustbins.....	6	-	2	2	-	-
Infectious Disease Inquiries.....	23	-	-	-	-	-
Swimming Pool (Sampling and Inspections)..	47	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous complaints dealt with departmentally...	13	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous and Advisory visits..	61	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	1310	61	20	66	9	1

Proceedings were taken and Orders obtained for the abatement of two Nuisances.

2. SHOPS.

No formal action under the Shops Acts has been taken as it seems advisable not to divert building labour from housing repairs.

3. CAMPING GROUNDS.

The Council have adopted Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year a licence was granted in respect of the Millbeach Camping Ground. One block of W.C's has been erected on this site and this is a great improvement except for the cesspools which were made of much smaller size than recommended and consequently have been very expensive for the owners to maintain. This latter aspect will have to receive attention at an early date.

Plans have been approved for four blocks of W.C's on the Osea Road Camping Grounds and during the year work has commenced on the erection of three of these buildings. This work was carried out in order to comply with the conditions upon which the Council indicated (to the owners) as being a necessary precedent to the licensing of the camping sites.

Several dilapidated bus bodies have been removed from these camping sites during the year and others have been reconstructed at the instigation of the Council.

There still remains much to be done at these camping sites but with the co-operation of the owners it should be possible to make these sites into a real asset and above all criticism.

3. CAMPING GROUNDS.

The Council have adopted Section 233 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year a licence was granted in respect of the Milford Camping Ground. One block of W.O.'s has been erected on this site and this is a great improvement except for the cesspools which were made of much smaller size than recommended and consequently have been very expensive for the owners to maintain. This latter defect will have to receive attention at an early date.

Licenses have been approved for four blocks of W.O.'s on the Green Road Camping Grounds and during the year work was commenced on the erection of three of these buildings. This work was carried out in order to comply with the conditions upon which the Council indicated (to the owners) as being a necessary precedent to the licensing of the camping sites.

Several dilapidated tin huts have been removed from these camping sites during the year and others have been recommended at the instigation of the Council.

There still remains much to be done at these camping sites but with the co-operation of the owners it should be possible to make these sites into a first class and above all efficient.

4. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Several factory chimneys are noted to be causing intermittent atmospheric pollution and although no action has been taken, the position is kept under review.

5. COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the town.

6. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) Number of Council Houses found to be infested...	3
Number of Other Houses found to be infested.....	21
Number of Houses Disinfested.....	24

All these premises were disinfested without the service of any notices.

(b) Disinfestation is carried out by means of an insecticide containing 5% D.D.T. (Manufactured by Messrs. Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd) together with an insect powder containing 10% D.D.T. Normally the liquid insecticide is applied by means of a spray to the walls, floor and ceiling in each bedroom; to the bedsteads, mattresses and to the walls and ceiling of the staircase. In addition, mattresses and any upholstered furniture are impregnated with the 10% D.D.T. insect powder, by means of a hand blower. The materials used are not offensive and the rooms treated are re-occupied after a short period of airing, thus avoiding the difficulty of finding the tenant the alternative accommodation necessary when disinfestation is carried out by Hydrogen Cyanide.

(c) Houses of prospective Council House tenants are inspected for the presence of bedbugs.

(d) The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority, free of charge.

(e) Measures taken to prevent re-infestation of houses include instruction by the Sanitary Inspector and periodic re-visits. The most effective measure against re-infestation lies in the technique of disinfestation applied which in itself has proved capable of preventing re-infestation for long periods. Careful examinations of houses disinfested have not brought to light any case where disinfestation has been unsuccessful or where re-infestation has occurred during the year.

7. CONTROL OF OTHER INSECT PESTS.

Preparations containing D.D.T., or Gammexane have been used in dealing with Flies, Cockroaches, Crickets, Wasps and Ants.

4. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Several factory chimneys are noted to be emitting
intense smoke at various points and although no action
has been taken, the position is kept under review.

5. COMMON LOADING HOUSES.

There are no Common Loading Houses in the town.

6. ERADICATION OF RATS.

- (a) Number of Common Loading Houses found to be infested... 2
Number of Other Houses found to be infested... 21
Number of Houses Disinfested... 21

All these premises were disinfested without the
aid of any notices.

(b) Disinfestation is carried out by means of an
insecticide containing D.D.T. (manufactured by
Messrs. Crompton, Kailash & Co., Ltd.) together
with an insect powder containing D.D.T. Normally
the insecticide is applied by means of a spray
to the walls, floor and ceiling in each bedroom, to
the bedrooms, bathrooms and to the walls and ceiling
of the kitchen. In addition, mattresses and any
upholstered furniture are impregnated with the D.D.T.
insect powder, by means of a hand blower. The
material is used as an alternative and the rooms treated
are re-occupied after a short period of airing. Thus
avoiding the difficulty of finding the tenant the
alternative method is necessary when disinfestation
is carried out by hydrogen cyanide.

(c) Houses of the respective Council House tenants are
inspected for the presence of rats.

(d) The work of disinfestation is carried out by the
Local Authority, free of charge.

(e) Measures taken to prevent re-infestation of houses
include inspection by the sanitary inspector and
periodic re-visits. The most effective measure
against re-infestation lies in the technique of
disinfestation applied which is itself a proved
method of preventing re-infestation for long periods.
General examinations of houses disinfested have not
brought to light any case where disinfestation has
been unsuccessful or where re-infestation has occurred
during the year.

7. CONTROL OF OTHER INSEST PESTS.

Preparations containing D.D.T. or Gammaxene have
been used in dealing with flies, Cockroaches, Caterpillars,

8. RODENT CONTROL.

The sewers in the Borough have been treated for the destruction of rats twice during the year. Infestation usually appears to occur in the parts of the sewers which connect directly with the river. The tip has been treated at intervals in order to keep the rat population down. The Council have one trained operative who works on the tip.

A few minor infestations of rats have been reported and dealt with.

The methods of rodent control used are based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

9. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply. Premises used as Cowsheds or Dairies within the jurisdiction of the Local Authority:-

Number of Milk Producers	16
Number of Wholesale Producers	11
Number of Retail Purveyors..	3
Number of Farms at which Accredited Milk is produced	7
Number of Dealers' Licences in Pasteur- ised Milk	4

Close co-operation is effected between the County Council and the Local Sanitary Authority in the granting of licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936/46.

The Divisional Veterinary Inspector also notifies the local Medical Officer of Health of any action under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Samples of Accredited Milks are taken by the County Council for examination.

(b) Ice Cream. All persons manufacturing or selling ice cream in the Borough are Registered in accordance with the provisions of the Essex County Council Act, 1933. All the premises have been inspected from time to time. Much of the ice cream on sale is pre-packed and manufactured outside the district.

A few samples of ice cream have been taken experimentally in order to ascertain whether they can be transported to the Counties Public Health Laboratory in London sufficiently quickly to ensure the reliability of the results. The results have been encouraging and it is hoped to take increased numbers of samples of ice cream in the future.

- (c) Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. There are approximately 109 premises (including 10 butchers' shops) in the Borough where food is prepared or handled in one form or another.

The slaughtering of food animals in this area was discontinued under the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, 1940, and fresh meat is supplied from a central slaughter-house at Witham.

A small number of pigs belonging to "self suppliers" have been slaughtered and inspected in the district.

The undermentioned foodstuffs have been found unfit for human consumption during the year:-

<u>Item.</u>	<u>No. of Tins.</u>
Evaporated Milk.....	99
Peas.....	39
Beans.....	30
Tomatoes.....	18
Apricots.....	6
Pineapple Juice.....	3
Orange Juice.....	1
Grapefruit.....	16
Pears.....	1
Plums.....	3
Apples.....	6 (bottles)
Beetroot.....	1
Potatoes.....	1
Sweet Corn.....	1
Jam.....	9
Marmalade.....	10
Spinach.....	1
Piccalilli.....	1 (jar)
Spaghetti.....	1
Vegetable & Tomato Soup.....	10
Meat Soup.....	1
Stewed Steak.....	5
Chopped Ham.....	3
Minced Beef Loaf.....	6
Pork.....	11
Corned Beef.....	11
Pilchards.....	7
Pate de Foie.....	3
Cod Liver Roe Paste.....	4
Fish Paste.....	2 (jars)
Crawfish.....	1
Whittings.....	96
Sardines.....	6
Salmon.....	4
Silver Hake.....	1
Herrings.....	11 (jars)

(c) Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. There are approximately 100 premises (including 10 restaurants, shops, etc.) in the Borough where food is prepared or handled in one form or another.

The characteristics of food animals in this area are discussed under the heading (contaminated or not) under (a) under (b) under (c) under (d) under (e) under (f) under (g) under (h) under (i) under (j) under (k) under (l) under (m) under (n) under (o) under (p) under (q) under (r) under (s) under (t) under (u) under (v) under (w) under (x) under (y) under (z).

A small number of pigs belonging to small suppliers have been slaughtered and inspected in the district. The experimental foodstuffs have been found to be of good quality during the year.

List of Items		Item
1	Butter	Butter
2	Cheese	Cheese
3	Eggs	Eggs
4	Flour	Flour
5	Grain	Grain
6	Meat	Meat
7	Milk	Milk
8	Oil	Oil
9	Potatoes	Potatoes
10	Spices	Spices
11	Sugar	Sugar
12	Tea	Tea
13	Wheat	Wheat
14	Yeast	Yeast
15	Zinc	Zinc
16	Alumina	Alumina
17	Carbon	Carbon
18	Silica	Silica
19	Iron	Iron
20	Copper	Copper
21	Lead	Lead
22	Mercury	Mercury
23	Strontium	Strontium
24	Barium	Barium
25	Calcium	Calcium
26	Sodium	Sodium
27	Potassium	Potassium
28	Magnesium	Magnesium
29	Aluminum	Aluminum
30	Silver	Silver

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Quantity.</u>
Eels.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stones
Kippers.....	37 Stones
Cod.....	3 Stones
Plaice.....	6 Stones
Skate.....	5 Stones
Haddock.....	6 Stones
Pork.....	2 Stones
Beef (Boneless).....	34 lbs.
Beef (Imported Argentine).....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Dried Egg.....	1 x 5 oz packet.
Tea.....	3 lbs.
Self Raising Flour.....	3 lbs.
Sugar.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sultanas.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Prepared food premises, including restaurant kitchens, bakehouses and sausage making rooms and the like are inspected as often as possible.

As was mentioned last year there is a need for improvement in the hygiene of food handling.

- (d) Adulteration. The Local Authority is not the Food and Drugs Authority for this area, the County Council being responsible for this work.
- (e) Shellfish (Molluscan). The only shellfish gathered in important quantities in the district are winkles of which several hundred stones are gathered annually by hand picking on the estuarial mud flats at low water.

These shellfish are sent to Billingsgate Market. The gathering grounds are at a considerable distance from any sewage outfall and appear not to be liable to pollution.

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health,
including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Premises. (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	74	151	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	1	-	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		75	151	2	

ENHANCED PARTIALS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health,
including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Premises	No. of lines (2)	Number of Factories (3)	Number of Inspections (4)	Number of Inspections (5)	Number of Inspections (6)
(2) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3 and 4 are to be en- forced by local Authority.	1	75	121	2	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority.	2	1	-	-	-
(11) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority (ex- cluding out- works (machines))	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		75	121	2	

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	M/C line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which pros- ecutions were instituted.
		Found	Remedied	Referred		
				To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of Clean- liness (S.1)	4	-	-	-	-	-
O'crowding(S.2)	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature(S.3)	6	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate vent- ilation (S.4)	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conv- eniences (S.7)	9	-	-	-	-	-
(a)Insufficient	10	1	1	-	-	-
(b)Unsuitable or defective	11	1	1	-	-	-
(c)Not separate for sexes	12	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not incl.offences relating to Outwork).						
TOTAL		2	2	-	-	-

OUTWORK.

Nature of work.	M/C line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of outworkers inAugust list reqd. by Sect. 110 (1)(C)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council.	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises.	Notices served	Prose- cutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wearing apparel	13	56	-	-	-	-	-
Making etc	37	1	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting							
TOTAL		57	-	-	-	-	-

