

[Report 1949] / Medical Officer of Health, Maldon Borough.

Contributors

Maldon (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1949

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/nyv4pwtz>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

HEALTH
A 30 AUG 50
C.R. 54

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,

B.Sc(Est.Man.), D.P.A., M.R.San.I.,

for the year

1 9 4 9.

I N D E X.

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Page(s).</u>
Blindness, prevention of.....	17.
Camping Grounds.....	23.
Common Lodging Houses.....	23.
Closet Accommodation.....	13.
Drainage and Sewerage.....	12.
Diphtheria Immunisation.....	17.
Factories Act, 1937 (Administration).....	29,30.
Food Poisoning.....	2,3.
Food Inspection & Supervision.....	25,26,27,28.
Health Services in the Area.....	7,8,9.
Housing.....	14,15,16.
Infectious Diseases.....	2,17,18.
Public Cleansing.....	13.
Public Health Committee.....	1.
Public Health Staff.....	1.
Rivers and Streams.....	13,12.
Rodent Control.....	24,25.
Sanitary Inspection of Area.....	22.
Sanitary Inspector's Report.....	20,21.
Statistics and Social Conditions.....	4,5,6,7.
Schools.....	10.
Shops.....	22.
Smoke Abatement.....	23.
Swimming Baths and Pools.....	3,17.
Verminous Premises (Bed-bugs, etc.).....	24.
Water Supplies.....	10,11,12.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1949.

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

Chairman: Alderman C. C. Cowell..

Deputy Chairman: Councillor Dr. D.R. Cargill, M.A., B.M., B.Ch(Oxon).

Alderman Free.

Councillors: Mrs. Clarke.
Fenn.
Matthams.
Paxton.
Woollings.
Hill.

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, B.Sc(Est.Man.)..
D.P.(Lond.).., M.R.San.I.;
Qualified Sanitary Inspector.
Qualified Inspector of Meat & Foods.
Royal Sanitary Institute Diploma in
Sanitary Science as applied to
Buildings and Public Works.

BOROUGH OF MALDON

TO ALL FOOD-HANDLERS

Some Facts about Food Poisoning AND

What can be done about it

March, 1949

A Message

From

The Medical Officer of Health

This pamphlet has been drawn up in order to explain to all Food Handlers the dangers of Food Poisoning, and the duties of all Food Handlers to prevent these infections.

The Health of the Customer is in YOUR HANDS.

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

N.B. The information contained herein is without prejudice to the provisions of any Statutory Requirements which may from time to time be in force.

What is Food Poisoning ?

Food Poisoning is the name which has been given to the severe attacks of acute diarrhoea and sickness which may follow upon the consumption of infected food.

It has been estimated that a large number of persons are ill each year from food and drink infections, and it should require no further emphasis that these avoidable infections, with their consequent loss of working time and distress, should be avoided if at all possible.

What is the Cause of Food Poisoning ?

Food poisoning is caused by the consumption of food which has been contaminated by :-

- (i) Certain kinds of harmful bacteria, or,
- (ii) Certain very powerful poisons which are produced under suitable conditions by other kinds of bacteria, or,
- (iii) Metallic Poisons.

Bacterial Food Poisoning.

The bacteria which may cause food poisoning come from infected persons who may either be recovering from an attack of diarrhoea and sickness, or, unknown to themselves, be carrying the germs about but not be actually suffering from the infection.

These germs may be in the faeces, urine, in septic cuts, and in the nose, throat or ears ; they may be in dirt and may be carried by flies.

Once in the food (and especially in certain kinds of food such as made-up meat dishes, milk, ice cream, gravy, hot chocolate puddings, and the like) these germs are capable of multiplying at astonishing rates, especially if the food is being kept warm or is warmed up. The result is that slight infections are multiplied into harmful infections and also the bacteria are given a chance to produce poisons which can cause very acute attacks of diarrhoea and sickness. Cooking does not destroy bacterial poisons once they have been produced in a food.

Metallic Food Poisoning.

Metallic Food Poisoning usually arises where acid solutions, such as lemonade or fruit juices, have been stored for long periods in contact with enamelware or metallic surfaces.

Tinned goods which are bulged or damaged should be avoided.

Subject to these points being watched, metallic food poisoning occurs only very rarely.

How Can Food Poisoning Be Prevented ?

(a) It can be prevented by **WASHING THE HANDS** immediately after the toilet has been used.

(b) It can be prevented by ensuring that **ALL FOOD IS KEPT COVERED** at all times.

(c) It can be prevented by ensuring that the food is **NOT HANDLED UNNECESSARILY** either by the **STAFF** or **THE CUSTOMER**. Wherever possible only wrapped foods should be used for display purposes.

(d) Persons who have diarrhoea, sickness, colds or septic cuts or sores, should **NOT** be employed where they will be handling unwrapped foodstuffs.

(e) It is important that all crockery and utensils used in connection with foodstuffs are kept thoroughly clean. Cracked and chipped crockery and utensils cannot be cleaned properly and should be discarded and replaced.

It is recommended that when utensils, etc., are being washed up, two sinks be used ; the first one containing **HOT WATER** together with a suitable soap or soap powder ; the second sink to be used solely for rinsing purposes. The water in this second sink should be kept as **HOT** as possible and changed continuously or at frequent intervals.

It is preferable to put the crockery and utensils into racks to dry, rather than to wipe them dry with cloths which rapidly become contaminated.

(f) CLOTHS used for wiping purposes should always be BOILED after use each day. Washing out in hot water is NOT SUFFICIENT to get such cloths really clean.

(g) Unsound food should be discarded ; in case of doubt, seek advice from the Sanitary Inspector.

(h) It is IMPORTANT that foods such as gravy, shepherd's pie, custards, chocolate puddings, and the like ARE NOT KEPT UPON HOT PLATES for any lengthy period.

Very many cases of food poisoning have been reported as a result of meals being sent out in hot boxes from central kitchens. If the food has been contaminated and is kept hot too long, these are ideal conditions for the production of poisons by bacteria.

Therefore, cooked foods and prepared foods not intended for immediate consumption should be kept AS COOL AS POSSIBLE until the time when they are required.

Flies.

FLIES CARRY DISEASE, so keep that dustbin lid on and do not leave rubbish lying about for flies to breed amongst.

Keep food covered up and protected from flies.

Spray the walls, windows and ceilings of food premises with a good quality 5% DDT or Gammexane Insecticide (but do not spray the food). If it is not safe to spray the insecticide on account of the food, apply the insecticide with a brush instead. Spray the dustbins and adjacent ground at the same time, and repeat at intervals when the effects of the insecticide are wearing off.

Washing Accommodation.

Hands should be washed frequently and especially after visiting the water closet.

There should be a supply of hot running water, soap and nailbrushes, and either individual towels, destructible paper towels or an enclosed continuous roller towel.

It is recommended that the washing accommodation be in close proximity to the water closet, if possible in the same room so that there can be no excuse for not washing the hands.

Do not wash the hands at the sink used for preparing food or for washing up food utensils.

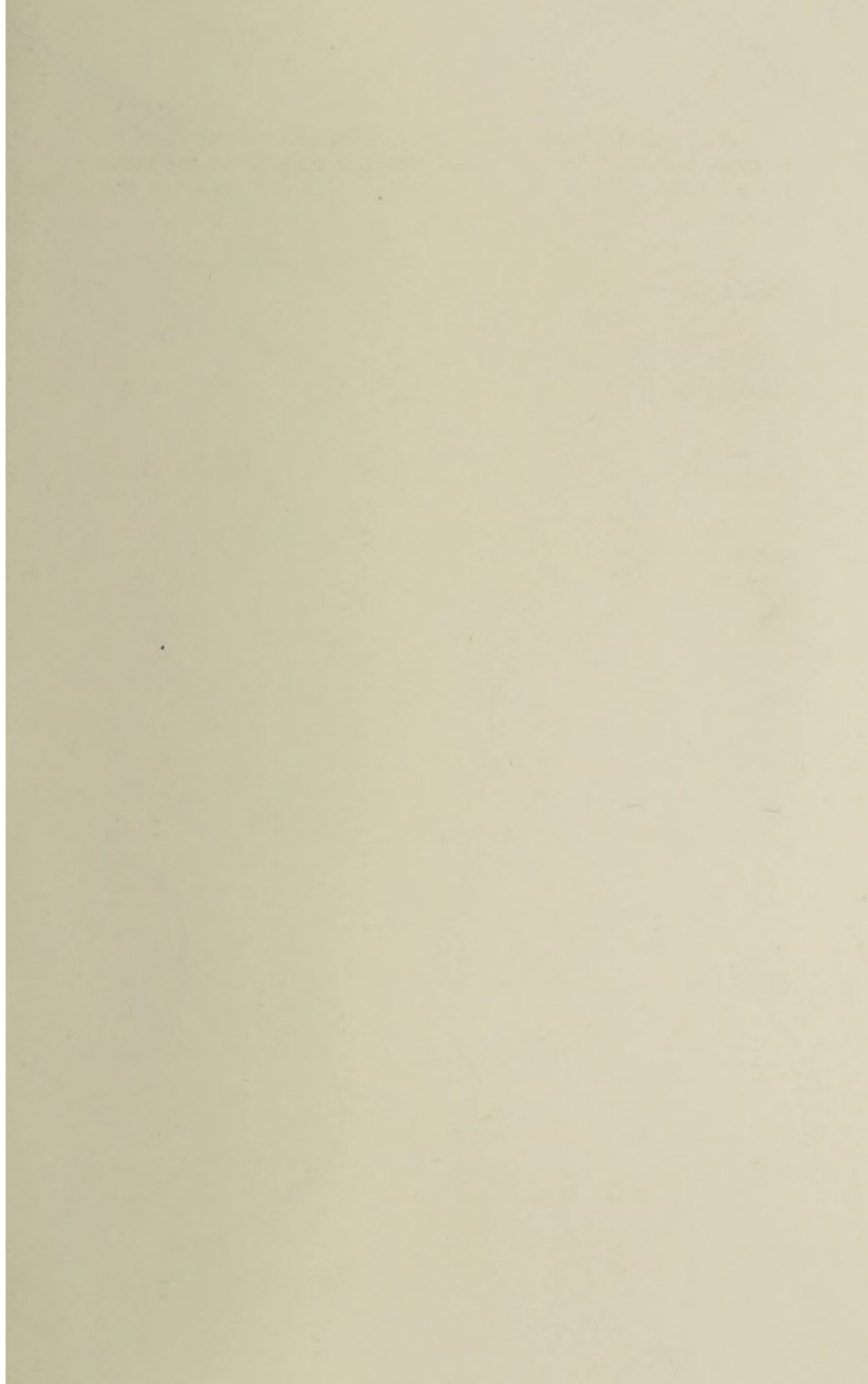
Sanitary Accommodation.

There should be separate sanitary accommodation for each sex.

This sanitary accommodation should be maintained in a clean condition, and should not be in, or communicate directly with, any foodstore or food preparation room.

F. A. IRVING, D.P.A. (Lond)., M.R. San. I.,

Borough Sanitary Inspector.



It is recommended that the following recommendations be
included in the water plan, if possible in the same
plan so that there can be no danger for not meeting the
needs.

Do not wash the hands at the sink used for preparing
food or for putting on food stuffs.

Sanitary Accommodation.

There should be separate sanitary accommodation for
each sex.

The sanitary accommodation should be arranged so
that it is not used for any other purpose, and should not be in
any way connected with any building or food preparation room.

It is recommended that the following recommendations be
included in the water plan, if possible in the same
plan so that there can be no danger for not meeting the
needs.

Sanitary Accommodation

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 1949, in the form prescribed
by the Minister of Health.

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

	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1945.</u>
<u>BIRTH RATE:</u>	18.9	16.8	21.7	19.8	17.1
<u>DEATH RATE:</u>	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.8	11.7

The Registrar General's Comparability Factor for the
Borough is 0.76 which gives a corrected death rate of 9.6
per 1,000 of the population which compares favourably with
the total Death Rate for England and Wales which was 11.7
per 1,000 of the population during 1949.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1945.</u>
<u>NOTIFICATIONS:</u>	189	355	200	227	434
<u>DEATHS FROM:</u>	7	5	5	5	1

The number of cases of infectious disease is lower
than since 1945. Of the total of 189 cases notified, there
were 37 cases of Whooping Cough, 76 cases of Measles, and
25 cases of Pneumonia.

FOOD POISONING.

Seventeen isolated cases of food poisoning were noti-
fied during the year. Samples were submitted for examina-
tion in appropriate instances but were all negative for
food poisoning organisms. In certain cases it was not pos-
sible to definitely exclude the diarrhoea and sickness
being due to Epidemic Nausea and Vomiting. There were no

November 19, 1954

To the Mayor, the Aldermen and Councilors
of the Borough of Malden.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present
my annual report on the Health and Sanitation Department
of the Borough for the year 1953. In the following
pages the Board of Health.

The Board of Health and Sanitation
has the honor to present the following

	1953	1952	1951	1950
Births	12-5	12-5	12-7	12-1
Deaths	12-5	12-5	12-5	12-7

The Registrar General's Compendium for 1953
shows a rate of 12.5 which gives a corrected death rate of 12.5
per 1,000 of the population which compares favorably with
the 1951 death rate for England and Wales which was 11.7
per 1,000 of the population during 1953.

INFANTILES DEATHS

	1953	1952	1951	1950
Infantile Deaths	12-5	12-5	12-5	12-7
Deaths	12-5	12-5	12-5	12-7

The number of cases of infectious diseases in 1953
was 12.5. Of the total of 125 cases notified, 125
were cases of infectious disease, 75 cases of infectious
disease and 50 cases of infectious disease.

THE TOWN

During the year 1953 the Board of Health and Sanitation
has the honor to present the following information
to the Board of Health and Sanitation. In certain cases
the Board of Health and Sanitation has the honor to
present the following information to the Board of Health
and Sanitation. In certain cases the Board of Health
and Sanitation has the honor to present the following
information to the Board of Health and Sanitation.

deaths from Food Poisoning.

Increased numbers of inspections of food premises are being carried out and during the year a pamphlet on Food Hygiene was prepared and issued to all persons engaged in the handling of food.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This has functioned efficiently under new control by the County Council.

SWIMMING POOL.

The bacterial purity has continued to give some anxiety and a conference was attended in the spring by the Town Clerk, the Borough Engineer and myself at the Ministry of Health, when the matter was discussed with Ministry advisors. Subsequent to this certain works were put in hand, which it is hoped will lead to improved conditions.

I desire to express my appreciation of the very great help given to me by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. F.A. Irving, B.Sc., D.P.A., M.R.San.I., and by other officers of the Borough.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. LESLIE R. PHILIP,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

seems from food poisoning.

There are a number of suggestions of food poisoning are being carried out and during the year a pamphlet on food hygiene was prepared and issued to all persons engaged in the handling of food.

FOOD HYGIENE

This has functioned efficiently under new control by the County Council.

FOOD INSPECTION

The Department of Food Inspection has continued to work under the same system as in the past. It has been in the hands of the Town Clerk, the Borough Engineer and myself as the Health Officer, when the matter was discussed with the Health Committee. It is hoped that this system will lead to improved conditions.

I desire to express my appreciation of the very helpful advice given to me by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. A. Jones, and by other officers of the Council.

I am,

Yours obediently,

J. L. JONES, M.B.E.

Health Officer, Office of Health.

R E P O R T

of the

Acting Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1949.

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, 1949 - Extended Borough.....	9590

Number of Inhabited houses (End of 1949).....	2928
---	------

Rateable Value.....	£53,596
---------------------	---------

Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£217
--------------------------------------	------

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.	
Live Births	(Legitimate	170	83	87	) Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population..18.9
	(Illegitimate	11	9	2	
	(Total	181	92	89	
Still Births	(Legitimate	4	4	-	) Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ... 21.6
	(Illegitimate	-	-	-	
	(Total	4	4	-	
Deaths		122	69	53	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population .....12.7

REPORT

of the

Acting Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1949.

Sanitation and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area: (land/area) as extended lat. April, 1954.....	1954
Land water.....	19
Tidal water.....	180
Foreshore.....	10
Total.....	199

Population (Census 1951, Original Borough).....	1951
N.O. estimate, 1949 - Extended Borough.....	1950

Number of inhabited houses (End of 1951).....

Ratcatcher Value.....

Map represented by a Penny Rate.....

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

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Total. Males. Females.

Live (estimate)	100	85	87
Deaths (estimate)	11	9	2
Total	101	92	89
Birth rate per 1,000	-	-	-
Deaths (estimate)	1	-	-
Deaths (estimate)	1	-	-
Total	2	-	-
Deaths	122	99	83
1,000 of estimated resident population	-	-	-
.....	-	-	-

Registrar General's Comparability Factor...	0.76
Corrected Death Rate.....	9.6 per 1,000
Death Rate for England and Wales.....	11.7 per 1,000
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-	
Number of Deaths under one year of age.....	5
All Infants per 1,000 live births.....	27.6
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	29.41
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	There were no deaths of illegitimate infants under the age of one year.

Registrar General's Compensability Factor... 0.75
Corrected Death Rate..... 9.6 per 1,000
Death Rate for England and Wales..... 11.7 per 1,000
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..... 27.8
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate
live births..... 22.41
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate
live births..... There was
no death of
illegitimate
infants and
the rate of
one year.

Deaths Classified by Age.

Age.	Number in District.	Outward Transfers	Inward Transfers	No. applying to District
Under 1 year	3	-	2	5
1 and under 2	-	-	-	-
2 " " 5	1	-	-	1
5 " " 15	-	-	2	2
15 " " 25	-	-	-	-
25 " " 35	1	-	-	1
35 " " 45	4	1	2	5
45 " " 55	10	4	2	8
55 " " 65	13	6	5	12
65 " " 75	38	13	3	28
75 and upwards	96	47	7	56
Totals	166	71	23	118 [*]

* This is 4 less than in R.G's Returns.

Books Classified by Age.

Age.	Number in Library.	Number in Outward Transfer.	Inward Transfer.	Not Classified
Under 1 year	2	-	1	2
1 and under 2	-	-	-	-
2 " "	1	-	-	1
3 " "	-	-	2	2
4 " "	-	-	-	-
5 " "	1	-	-	1
6 " "	4	1	2	3
7 " "	10	4	2	3
8 " "	15	6	3	12
9 " "	26	12	3	11
10 and over	43	27	7	33
Total	133	71	23	112

Deaths Classified by Cause and Sex.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)-----	2	2	4
Tuberculosis (Non Pulmonary)-----	1	-	1
Cancer of Buc: cav: & oesoph(M);uterus(F)	-	1	1
Cancer of Stomach & Duodenum-----	5	2	7
Cancer of Breast-----	-	1	1
Cancer of all other sites-----	7	5	12
Influenza-----	-	1	1
Diabetes-----	-	1	1
Intracranial vascular lesions-----	6	11	17
Heart Diseases-----	27	19	46
Other diseases of circulatory system-----	2	3	5
Bronchitis-----	2	2	4
Pneumonia-----	6	1	7
Appendicitis-----	-	1	1
Other digestive diseases-----	2	1	3
Premature Birth-----	1	1	2
Congenital Malformations, birth injuries or infantile diseases-----	4	-	4
Suicide-----	1	-	1
Road Traffic Accident-----	1	-	1
Other Violent Causes-----	-	1	1
All other causes-----	2	-	2
Totals-	69	53	122

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

- (i) Ambulance Facilities. These are now provided by the County Council.
- (ii) Hospitals.
- (a) Infectious Diseases. These are now transferred to Chelmsford Isolation Hospital - Heybridge Isolation Hospital having been closed, as such, from November 1st.
- (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

Cause of Death			Males			Females		
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis (Non-pulmonary)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer of Breast	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer of Stomach & Duodenum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer of Rectum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer of all other sites	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infarction	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diabetes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intestinal vascular diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Heart Diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of circulatory system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Appendicitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other digestive diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fracture with injury	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Constitutional debility, with injury	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
of infantile diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boils	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Head Trauma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Violent Causes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All other causes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total			1	1	1	1	1	1

General Provision of Health Services for the Area

- (1) Ambulance Facilities. These are now provided by the County Council.
- (2) Hospitals.
 - (a) Infectious Diseases. These are now transferred to the General Hospital - Infectious Isolation Hospital having been closed, as above, from November 1st.
 - (b) General. Arrangements have been made with the County Council for the treatment of patients suffering from smallpox.
 - (c) Tuberculosis. The County Council provide a number of sanatoria throughout the County. The Tuberculosis Dispensary at Millers is situated in the County Council Centre in St. James Street, Millers, where patients are paid 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	By appointment.
Speech Therapy	By appointment.
Diphtheria Immunisation	1st, 3rd & 5th Fridays in each month at 2.0 p.m. Wantz Road, Child Welfare Clinic.
	2nd Tuesday in each month at 3.0 p.m. Heybridge Clinic

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.

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 Council. Adequate provision for hospital treatment and specialist services are similarly available where necessary.

Various clinics in the above connection are provided at the Local Health Centre, White House, Nelson, where sessions are held as follows:-

Women's Welfare Clinic. 1st Monday in each month at 2.0 p.m.

Child Welfare Clinic. 1st & 3rd Tuesdays at 2.0 p.m.

Anti-Retic Clinic. 1st & 3rd Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m.

Minor ailments Clinic. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.0 a.m.

Dental Clinic. By appointment.

Gynaecologic Clinic. By appointment.

Speech-Therapy. By appointment.

Diphtheria Immunisation. 1st, 3rd & 5th Fridays in each month at 2.0 p.m. White House, Child Welfare Clinic.

2nd Tuesday in each month at 3.0 p.m. Hospital Clinic.

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

(v) Public Health. The Council Council is the responsible authority for public health matters and full use can be made of the facilities offered through the County Council. Adequate provision for hospital treatment and specialist services are similarly available where necessary. The Council Council is the responsible authority for public health matters and full use can be made of the facilities offered through the County Council. Adequate provision for hospital treatment and specialist services are similarly available where necessary.

(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.

(vi) Verdery Discharge.
and treatment in Chelmsford, Colchester and Southend.

(vii) Physic-Therapy.
There are two physio-therapists in the hospital who are registered by the Essex County Council, as follows:-

Mrs. V.W. Burtell, "The House", London Road, Malden.

Mr. R.A. Whitcomb, 16, Duke Lane, Malden.

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

Miss Dorothy Benson, 72a, High Street, Malden.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

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.....22.4.49.
from.....MALDON BOROUGH per Essex County Council.
Labelled....Tap on pumping main at head of well, Wantz Road.
Waterworks. Water untreated. Date...21.4.49. 9.40.am.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance.....	Clear and bright.	Turbidity (Silica Scale).....	NIL.
Colour.(Hazen).....	NIL.	Odour.....	NIL.
Reaction pH.....	8.2	Free Carbon Dioxide.....	Trace.
Electric Conductivity		Total Solids,	
at 20°C.....	2100	dried at 180°C.....	1400.
Chlorine in Chlorides..	490.	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate..	375.
Hardness: Total	Carbonate(Temporary)	Non-carbonate(Permanent)	
35	35	0	
Nitrogen in Nitrates..	0.0	Nitrogen in Nitrites...	Approx. 0.01
Free Ammonia.....	0.096.	Oxygen absorbed in 4hrs.at27°C.	0.70
Albuminoid Ammonia....	0.006.	Residual Chlorine.....	-
Metals: Iron. Less than	0.03.	Other metals absent.	

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

(Bacteriological sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chlorine if this is present at the time of sampling).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

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, one being the main supply and the other a reserve. The main supply is taken from the well at an average of 600,000 gallons per week and is supplemented by an average of 200,000 gallons per week from the well of the Southern Water Company. The maximum consumption of water during the year was 1,250,000 gallons per week.

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

A. Kent Road Well.

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER RECEIVED ON 12.4.49.
FROM.....MILKED THROUGH THE Kent Road Council.
Labelled.....Tap on pumping main at head of well, Kent Road.
Waterworks, water untreated. Date 12.4.49. 2.40 am.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance.....Clear and bright.
Turbidity (20°C).....Nil.
Colour (Hazen).....Nil.
Reaction.....8.5
Free Carbon Dioxide.....Trace.
Total Solids.....1.50
Total Solids.....1.50
Chlorine in Chlorides.....480. Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate.....375.
Hardness: Total Carbonate (Temporary).....Non-carbonate (Permanent)
Nitrogen in Nitrates.....0.0 Nitrogen in Nitrites.....Agree 0.01
Free Ammonia.....0.005 Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 20°C.....0.70
Alcohol insoluble.....0.008. Residual Chlorine.....
Matter: Iron, less than 0.05. Other matter absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

(Bacteriological sampling bottles are placed to remove residual chlorine if this is present at the time of sampling.)

Number of Colonies(	1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20°C.
developing on Agar(
per cc. or ml. in (	0	8	-
Presumptive Coliform	Present in...-	Absent from....	100ml
Reaction Bact.coli	Present in...-	Absent from....	100ml
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 very faintly alkaline in reaction. The water is soft in character, has a high, but not excessive content of saline and mineral constituents in solution, and is of satisfactory organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

28th. April, 1949."

B. Spital Road Well.

"ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER received on.....22.4.49.
from...MALDON BOROUGH per Essex County Council.
Labelled...Tap on pumping main at head of well, Spital Road
Waterworks, Water untreated. Date.....21.4.49...9.20.am.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance.....	Clear and bright.	
	Turbidity (Silica Scale).....	NIL
Colour (Hazen).....	NIL.	Odour.....
		NIL
Reaction pH.....	8.2	Free Carbon Dioxide.....
		Trace.
Electric Conductivity	Total Solids,	
at 20°C.....	1800	dried at 180°C.....
		1200
Chlorine in Chlorides...	340	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate..
		380
Hardness: Total	Carbonate(Temporary)	Non-Carbonate(Permanent)
35	35	0
Nitrogen in Nitrates....	0.0	Nitrogen in Nitrites...Less than
		0.01
Free Ammonia.....	0.68	Oxygen absorbed in 4hrs at 27°C...
		0.50
Albuminoid Ammonia....	0.006	Residual Chlorine.....
		-
Metals: Iron.	0.03.	Other metals absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Number of Colonies(	1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20°C.
developing on Agar(
per cc. or ml. in (	0	17	-

Presumptive Coliform Reaction	Present in -	Absent from 100ml
Bact.coli	Present in -	Absent from 100ml
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 very faintly alkaline in reaction. The water is soft in character, its content of saline and mineral constituents in solution, although high, is not excessive, and it is of satisfactory organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

28th. April, 1949."

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. This has been mentioned in previous years but has not been given adequate consideration or attention.

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.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The rivers and streams repeat the story of the unsatisfac-

Investigative Officer: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

This matter is being handled in accordance with the
policy of the Department. The matter is being handled in
accordance with the policy of the Department. The matter is
being handled in accordance with the policy of the Department.
The matter is being handled in accordance with the policy of
the Department. The matter is being handled in accordance with
the policy of the Department. The matter is being handled in
accordance with the policy of the Department.

1944, April, 1944.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Investigative Officer: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
The matter is being handled in accordance with the policy of
the Department. The matter is being handled in accordance with
the policy of the Department. The matter is being handled in
accordance with the policy of the Department.

The question of the improvement of the [illegible] for
the [illegible] of the [illegible] and of [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] is being handled in accordance with the policy of
the Department. The matter is being handled in accordance with
the policy of the Department. The matter is being handled in
accordance with the policy of the Department.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible] for the [illegible] of the [illegible] and the
[illegible] of the [illegible] is being handled in accordance with the policy of
the Department. The matter is being handled in accordance with
the policy of the Department. The matter is being handled in
accordance with the policy of the Department.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] and [illegible] report the [illegible] of the [illegible]

tory 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.

No improvement has been effected during the year.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

A very large proportion, practically one quarter, of the town is dealt with under the conservancy system. 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. The improvement of these conditions depends upon the construction of the proposed sewerage scheme.

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. This latter is not hygienic.

House refuse is collected from domestic premises once per week and is disposed of by tipping.

During the year steps have been taken to acquire a further 16 acres of land adjacent to the Promenade, for the extension of the present tip. At the time of writing tipping has commenced upon the new site, but it is desired to emphasize that great care will have to be exercised in the covering of the refuse on the New Tip if nuisance and offence to the many visitors on the Council's Recreation Ground are to be avoided.

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
1911	4.35) to unextended
1926	4.06) Borough (Pre 1934) ✓
1936	3.32
1946	3.29
1947	3.28
1948	3.31
1949	3.27

During the year the Spring Lane and Hall Road (Heybridge) Clearance Order, 1949, was made for the demolition of eight houses as follows:-

- 1 & 2, Bakery Cottages, Hall Road, Heybridge.
- 1,2,3,4,7 & 8, Spring Lane, Hall Road, Heybridge.

All the houses in question were dilapidated and liable to flooding, and the 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 has been demolished.

With regard to the Mill Lane and Fullbridge (Maldon) Clearance Order, 1948, which provided for the demolition of five houses, three tenants have been re-housed but only one house has been partly demolished.

With regard to the Black Cottages (Heybridge) Clearance Order, 1939, which was confirmed in 1947 by the Minister of Health after reopening the inquiry, and which provided for the demolition of eight houses, five houses have been demolished, but two tenants in the remaining three houses still remain to be re-housed.

Demolition Orders have also been made in respect of two individual unfit houses in pursuance of Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Undertakings to repair were accepted in respect of No. 121, Wantz Road and No. 15, The Downs, as a result of proceedings under Section 11, of the Housing Act, 1936. Undertakings were also accepted from the owners of 2 houses

(2, Heybridge Street, and "The Bungalow", Spring Lane, Hall Road, Heybridge) that the premises would not be re-let for human habitation. These houses are however still occupied.

The following is a summary of the present position with regard to proceedings which have been taken by the Council under the Housing Act, 1936:-

HOUSING ACTS 1936 - 49.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

Name of Area.	Date of Order becoming Operative.	Number of houses involved.	Number of houses still Occupied.	Number of houses Vacant.	Number of houses Demolished
The Black Cottages (Heybridge) Clearance Order, 1939.	5.12.47	8	2	1	5
Mill Lane and Fullbridge (Maldon) Clearance Order, 1948.	24.3.49.	5	2	2	1 (partly)
Spring Lane & Hall Road (Heybridge) Clearance Order, 1949.	September 1950	8	7	1	Nil

(Excluding the Almshouses, Numbered 178 & 186, High Street.)

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Name of Property.	Date of Order becoming Operative	Number of Houses Involved	Number of Houses still Occupied	Number of Houses Vacant	Number of Houses Demolished	Undertakings Accepted.
Nos. 143, 145, 147, High Street.	16.1.39	3	3	-	-	-
Nos. 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, Spital Road.	15.7.46.	7	2	3	2	-
Nos. 1 & 3 North Street	13.8.48.	2	1	1	-	-
No. 2, Heybridge Street.	-	1	1	-	-	Undertaking accepted not to re-let for human habitation. 31.3.50.
The Bungalow Spring Lane, Heybridge.	-	1	1	-	-	Undertaking accepted not to re-let for human habitation. 11.2.50.
No. 9 Spring Lane, Heybridge.	2.2.50.	1	1	-	-	-
No. 121, Wantz Road.	-	1	1	-	-	Repaired following acceptance of undertaking.
15, The Downs.	.	1	1	-	-	ditto.
Derelict Cottage, Anchor Lane, Heybridge.	31.1.50	1	-	-	1	

7. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The Corporation own a large open air salt water swimming pool of about 2½ 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. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The responsibility for Diphtheria Immunisation has been transferred to the Essex County Council as from July, 1948, and it has not been found possible to keep accurate statistics of the number of children immunised.

It is now ten years since immunisation against Diphtheria was commenced in the Borough, and it is five years since there was any case of Diphtheria notified in the Borough.

These figures illustrate the value of Diphtheria immunisation, but unless as many children as possible are immunised it cannot be hoped to maintain this satisfactory record.

9. PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

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

10. 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.

11. 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:-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1949.

Infectious Disease	CASES NOTIFIED													Admitted to 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	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Whooping Cough	4	12	-	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-
Measles	2	22	-	27	21	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	76	-	-
Pneumonia	7	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	5	4	-	25	7	7
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-
Chickenpox	-	4	2	-	1	12	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	24	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	4	-	17	-	-
Weil's Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-

Total.....189

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases of, and Mortality from Tuberculosis during 1949.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
25 - 35	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
45 - 55	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Totals	4	2	4	-	1	2	2	-

REPORT ON THE
SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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

(a) During the year, greater emphasis has been placed upon the cleanliness of food handling, and a pamphlet explaining the dangers of food poisoning has been prepared and distributed as far as possible to all persons in the town engaged upon the handling and distribution of food.

One difficulty in the way of improving many of the food shops is the age and ill adapted arrangement of the buildings themselves. The structure of the premises is not everything however, for whilst it may not be possible for every food shop to have a smart and imposing frontage, there is no reason at all for the back of the premises (where the customer's eye does not see) being left in an untidy state, with litter on the floor round the dustbins, which incidentally very often have no lids at all.

There is no reason either why during summer months, bacon, cheese and similar commodities should be left uncovered and to become infested with flies. Even where the assistants do bother to chase away the flies it is probable that they waste far more time doing this than they would if the food were covered up properly each time they served a portion.

Now that more foods are coming off the ration, the time is approaching again when "the customer is always right". I often hear people say that something should be done to improve the cleanliness of food handling and I therefore suggest that the customers themselves should cease to patronise food shops where the flies are left to crawl over the food, where food handler's overalls are usually dingy or dirty, where lipstick is left on the cups when they are washed up, or where the pet cat is allowed to sit in the shop window with the food or on the bread racks.

(b) This is the last Annual Report which I shall prepare for the Maldon Borough Council. During the four years which I have been here I have endeavoured to focus attention upon various of the many items which appeared to me to require

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The following is a report

and summary of my work:

During the past year, I have endeavored to focus attention upon various of the many items which appeared to me to require

care for the Malden Borough Council. During the four years which I have been here I have endeavored to focus attention upon various of the many items which appeared to me to require

care for the Malden Borough Council. During the four years which I have been here I have endeavored to focus attention upon various of the many items which appeared to me to require

care for the Malden Borough Council. During the four years which I have been here I have endeavored to focus attention upon various of the many items which appeared to me to require

care for the Malden Borough Council. During the four years which I have been here I have endeavored to focus attention upon various of the many items which appeared to me to require

care for the Malden Borough Council. During the four years which I have been here I have endeavored to focus attention upon various of the many items which appeared to me to require

care for the Malden Borough Council. During the four years which I have been here I have endeavored to focus attention upon various of the many items which appeared to me to require

consideration. These have included suggestions for a Housing Policy, a scheme for the selection of tenants for Council Houses, the question of the fitness of the Marine Lake for swimming purposes, various drainage and water supply problems, Heybridge flooding, the licensing and control of camping sites, the need for improved refuse disposal, and the need for greater care in the handling of food. In all these spheres some progress has been made but to me it has been a recurring cause for regret that through no fault of my own the results have often fallen short of those which I believe should and could have been obtained.

(c) It is desired to place on record my appreciation of the cooperation, 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,

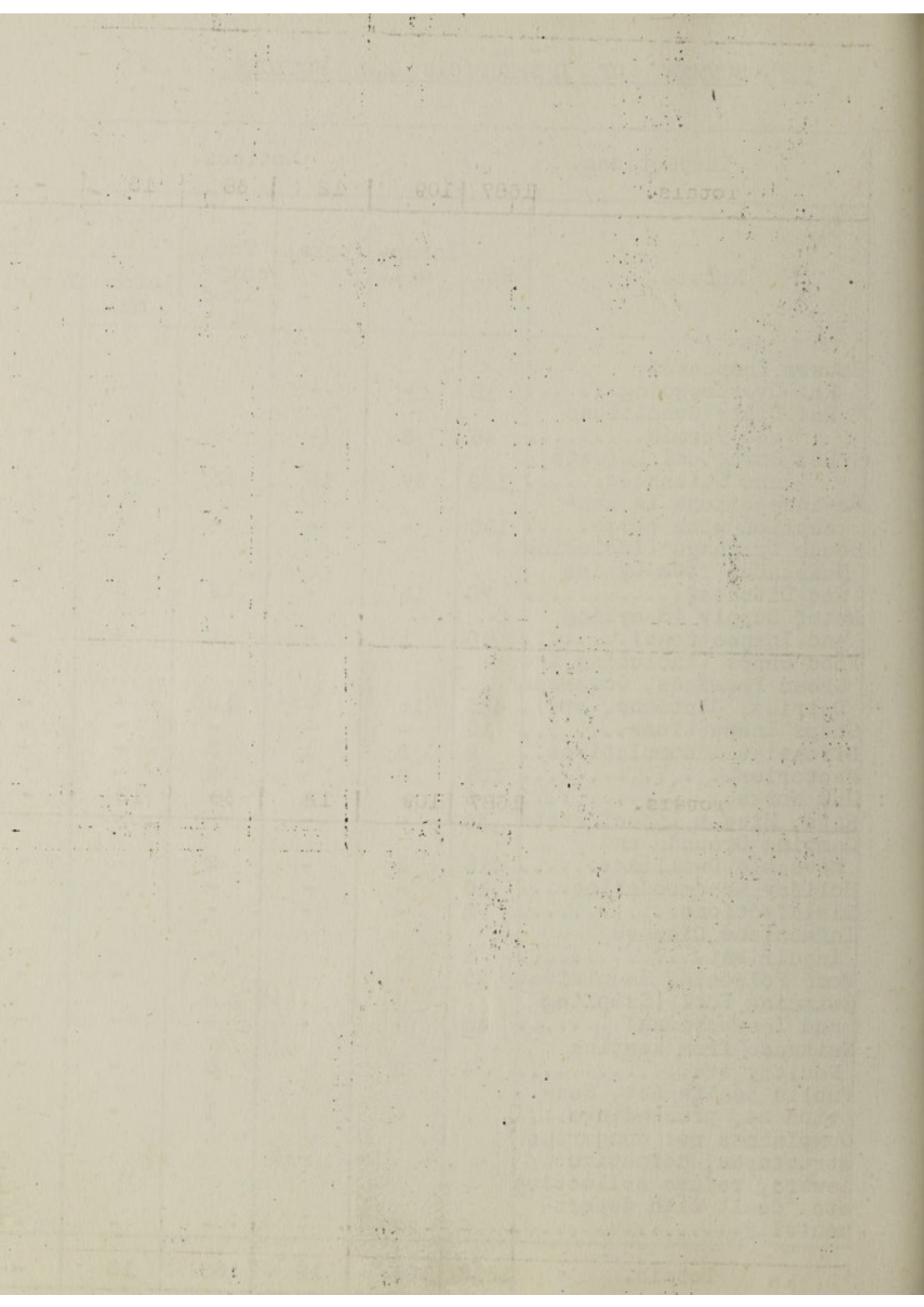
Your obedient Servant,

F. A. IRVING,

Sanitary Inspector.

1. SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES.

Inspections.		Notices.				
Nature.	No.	Infor- mal.	Formal.	Total comp- lied with.	Outstanding at end of year	
					Infor- mal.	Formal.
Houses Inspected						
Re: Overcrowding.....	15	2	-	-	-	-
Re: Dirty Conditions and Vermin.....	45	2	-	2	-	-
Re: Structural Defects and Nuisances.....	130	37	10	33	10	-
Re-inspections in con- nection with above.....	195	-	-	-	-	-
House Drainage (including Nuisances from Drains and Ditches).....	70	13	-	12	3	-
Water Supply (Sampling and Inspections).....	60	1	-	1	-	-
Food Shops (Including Ice Cream Premises, Cowsheds Dairies, Canteens, etc).	465	10	-	10	-	-
Shops Inspections.....	10	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Accumulations..	8	3	1	3	-	-
Factories.....	135	2	-	2	-	-
Gas Works.....	6	-	-	-	-	-
Rats, Mice & Insect Pests	36	-	-	-	-	-
Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings.....	415	2	-	2	-	-
Holiday Accommodation....	10	-	-	-	-	-
Disinfections.....	2	-	-	-	-	-
Infectious Disease Inquiries.....	5	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning Inquiries.	25	-	-	-	-	-
Swimming Pool (Sampling and Inspections).....	45	-	-	-	-	-
Nuisance from keeping Poultry etc.....	4	2	-	2	-	-
Public Health Act, Sec- tion 24, proceedings....	6	-	1	1	-	-
Complaints re: dangerous structures, defective sewers, refuse collection etc. dealt with depart- mentally.....	-	37	-	-	-	-
Totals.	1687	109	12	68	13	-



One house was repaired by the Council after service of a Statutory Notice (Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93) and the owner is paying off the cost by instalments.

In another instance, after service of a Statutory Notice (Section 93) to repair his property, the owner gave the house in question to the Borough Council and repairs have since been carried out.

During the year, an effort has been made to secure the abatement of the nuisance which has persisted for many years in Crescent Road where the effluent from Heybridge Laundry has overflowed on to the highway. At the time of writing, by alterations to the laundry machinery the quantity of effluent has been greatly reduced and this together with new experimental soakaways has for the time being abated the nuisance. In the absence of a sewer in Crescent Road further experiments will have to be made with the soakaways and with methods of treating the effluent before it can be confirmed that the present arrangements will continue to be satisfactory.

2. CAMPING GROUNDS.

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

There are two large camping sites in the Borough viz:
Mill Beach Camping Ground, Heybridge,
Osea Road Camping Ground, Heybridge,
both of which are licensed by the Council. Work has continued upon the construction of improved sanitary accommodation at the camps during the year and conditions generally are much improved.

Proceedings were taken to secure the removal of one dilapidated bus body from one of the Camping Grounds, and the camping ground owners were fined £2, for a contravention of their Camping Ground Licence, and the bus body was duly removed. Several other dilapidated bus bodies have also been removed from the sites and work has proceeded upon reconstruction of others.

3. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Verbal warnings have been given in certain instances regarding smoke nuisance from one factory chimney.

4. COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the town.

The House was reported by the Council after receiving a letter from the Council dated 19th October 1951 and the House is taking the case by itself.

In another instance, after receipt of a letter from the Council dated 19th October 1951, the House is taking the case by itself.

During the year, the House has received a letter from the Council dated 19th October 1951, and the House is taking the case by itself.

The Council have agreed to the House's proposal.

There are two large cases which are being dealt with by the House.

The Council have agreed to the House's proposal.

The Council have agreed to the House's proposal.

5. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) Number of Council Houses found to be infested... Nil
Number of Other Houses found to be infested..... 8
Number of Houses Disinfested..... 8

(b) Disinfestation is carried out by means of an insecticide containing 5% D.D.T. together with 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 bed-bugs.

(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.

6. CONTROL OF OTHER INSECT PESTS.

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

7. 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.

8. 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 Pasteurised Milk.....	5

Close cooperation was effected between the County Council and the Local Sanitary Authority in the granting of licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 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.

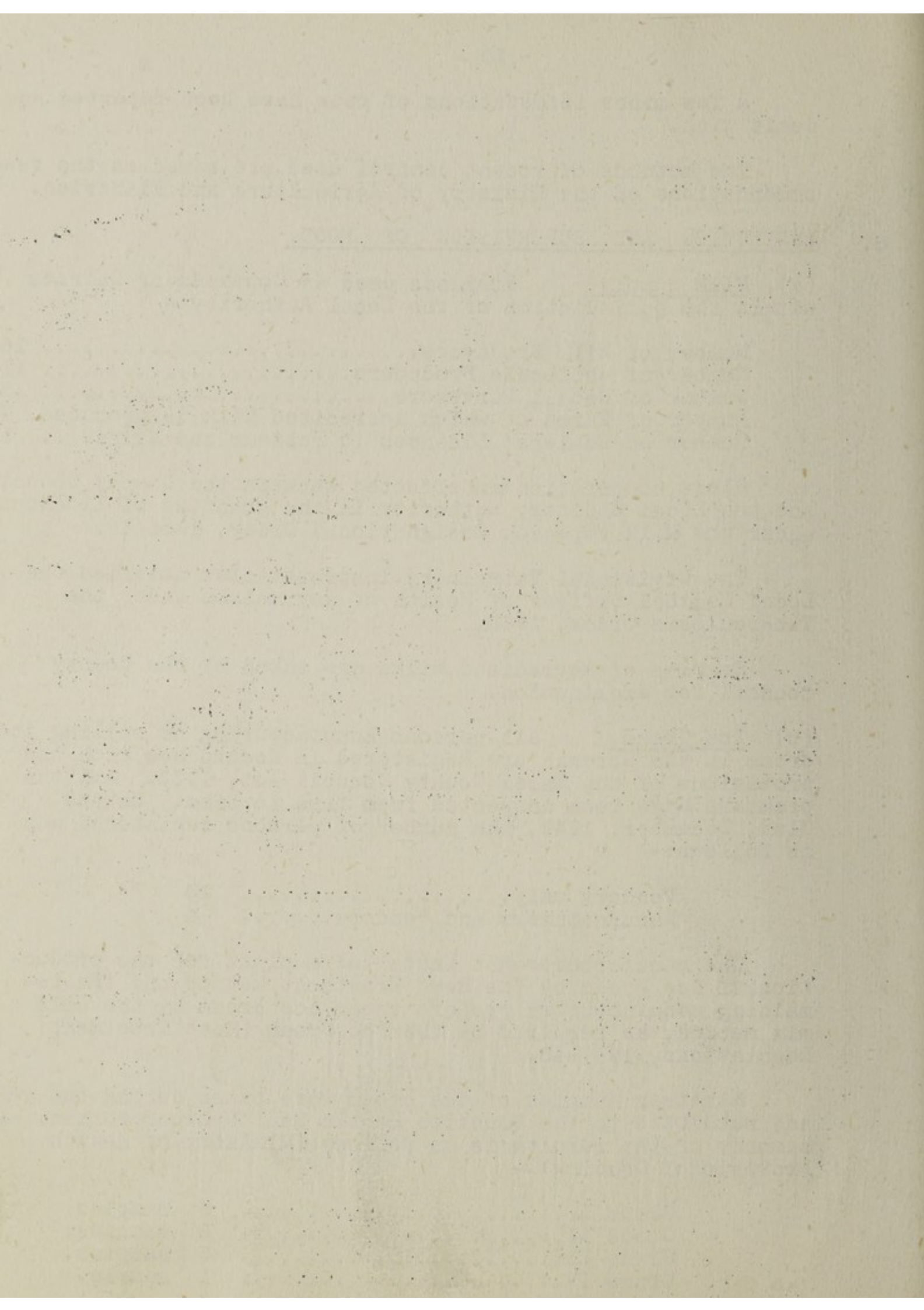
(b) Ice Cream. All persons manufacturing or selling ice cream in the Borough are Registered in accordance with the provisions of the Essex County Council Act, 1933. All the premises have been inspected from time to time. On the 31st. December, 1949, the number of persons registered was as follows:-

Vendors only.....	23
Manufacturers and Vendors.....	4

One manufacturer has installed a plant for the production of ice cream by the Heat Treatment Method and the remaining manufacturers prepare their ice cream by the cold mix method, as required by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-48.

Nineteen samples of ice cream were taken during the year and submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratories. A summary of the results is as follows (Ministry of Health Provisional Grading):-

Grade I.....	5	samples.
Grade II.....	8	samples.
Grade III.....	5	samples.
Grade IV.....	1	sample.



The ice cream made by small manufacturers from cold mix powders was Grade I. Initial difficulty was experienced by the manufacturer using Heat Treatment methods but alterations to the ice cream cooling equipment and attention to detail have enabled an improvement to be effected.

A considerable quantity of the ice cream sold within the Borough is manufactured in other districts and in all these cases it has been confirmed that the source of the ice cream is satisfactory.

(c) Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

There are 145 premises (including 11 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.

245 pigs belonging to "self suppliers" have been slaughtered and inspected in the district. Eight of these pigs were found to be infected with tuberculosis, as follows:-

Whole carcasses condemned.....	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.....	3.2%

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

<u>Item.</u>	<u>No. of Tins.</u>
Evaporated Milk.....	189
Condensed Milk.....	8
Peas.....	49
Beans.....	48
Tomatoes.....	4
Pineapple Juice.....	2- ^{(1 tin}
Orange Juice.....	3- ^{1 bottle}
Apricot Conserve.....	3
Grapefruit.....	8
Pears.....	7
Plums.....	9- ^{(5 tins}
Apples.....	1- ^{(4 jars}
Peaches.....	6
Mandarin Oranges.....	20
Guava Jelly.....	7 (jars

<u>Item.</u>	<u>No. of Tins.</u>	
Grapes.....	8	
Cherries.....	1	(bottle
Rhubarb.....	1	
Suet Pudding.....	1	
Olives.....	2	(bottles
Marmalade.....	1	
Beetroot.....	6	
Stringless Green Beans.....	33	
Spinach.....	4	
Piccalilli.....	1	(bottle
Mayonnaise.....	2	
Ghurkins.....	1	(bottle
Pickles.....	5	(jars
Tomato Ketchup.....	1	(bottle
Tomato Juice.....	1	
Pickled Cabbage.....	7	(jars
Macedoine.....	3	
Spaghetti.....	2	
Macaroni.....	1	
Meat Soup.....	3	
Vegetable & Tomato Soup.....	16	
Pate-de-Fois.....	1	
Cod Liver Roe Paste.....	207	
Meat Paste.....	2	(jars
Fish Paste.....	16	-----{ 10 tins
Potted Meat.....	2	6 jars
Luncheon Meat.....	1	
Stew.....	10	
Meat Loaf.....	19	
Dutch Brawn.....	9	
Jellied Veal.....	1	
Beetox.....	1	(jar
"Sweetphat".....	1	
Fish Cakes.....	3	
Carrots.....	55	
Ox Tongue.....	1	
Parsnips.....	33	
Salmon.....	15	
Crawfish.....	3	
Pilchards.....	20	
Mussels.....	2	
Brislings.....	39	
Cheese.....	12	(boxes
Shredded Beef Suet.....	30	lbs.
Faggots.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Turkey.....	1	(whole
Beasts Tongue.....	1	(whole

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Quantity.</u>
Minced Steak.....	12½ lbs.
Minced Beef.....	80 lbs.
Argentine Lamb.....	26 lbs.
Butter.....	672 lbs.
Eels.....	1Ton. 2Cwts. 4lbs.
Fish.....	2Cwts. 1Qr. 1St.
<u>Pigs.</u>	
Carcase and all Offal.....	1
Heads and Tongues.....	3
Plucks.....	4

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

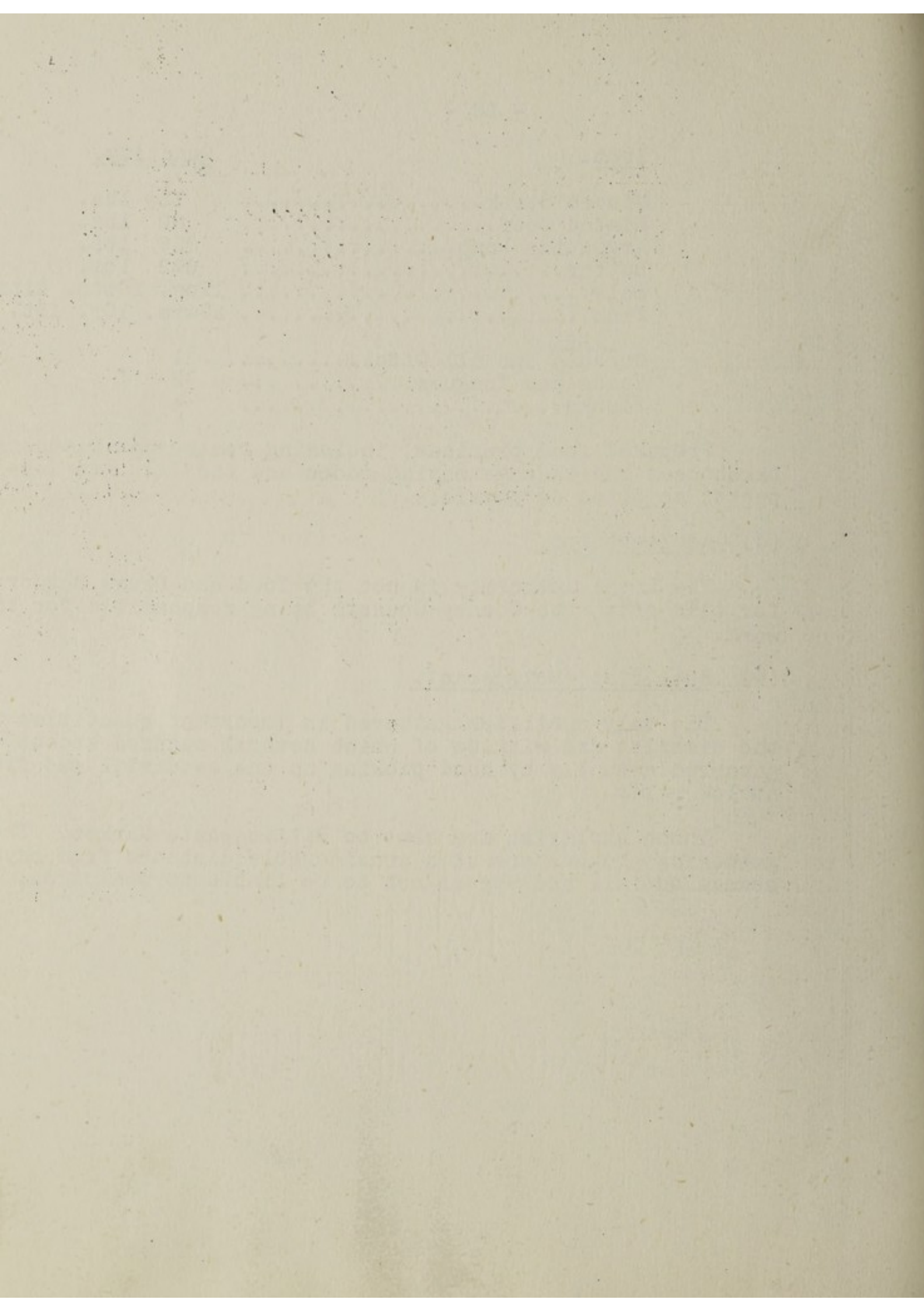
(d) Adulteration.

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 the 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 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	74	135	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	135	2	-

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars. (1)	M/C line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of Cases in which pro- secutions were ins- tituted. (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of Cleanli- ness (S.1)	4	-	-	-	-	-
O'crowding (S.2)	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	6	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate venti- lation (S.4)	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conven- iences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	9	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including off- ences relating to Outwork).	12	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		2	2	-	-	-

OUTWORK.

Nature of work. (1)	M/C lin No (2)	Section 110			Section 111		
		Number of outworkers in August list reqd. by Sect. 110(1)(C)	Number of cases of default in send- ing lists to Coun- cil.	No. of prosecu- tions for fail- ure to supply lists,	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises.	Notices Served.	Prose- cutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	13	24	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		24	-	-	-	-	-

