

[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Maldon Borough.

Contributors

Maldon (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1952

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/mq4vz8qk>

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>

BOROUGH OF MALDON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

JOAN MACKENZIE

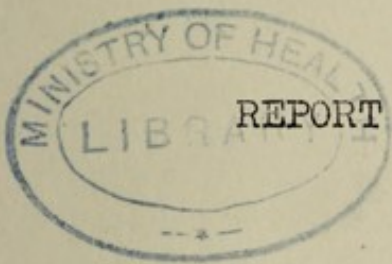
M.B. Ch.B. B.Sc.

including the

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

RAYMOND A. HALLETT

M.R.San.I. M.S.I.A.



for the year

1952

REPORT OF THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ACTING PRINCIPAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

JOHN WASHINGTON

M.D. CH.D. D.D.

Including the

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1881-1882

FOR THE YEAR

1881

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1952.

The Worshipful the Mayor
(Alderman E.C.Dines, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor D.C. Fenn.
Deputy Chairman: Alderman. C.C. Cowell.
Alderman: G.W. Free, J.P.
Councillors: F.W. Brewster.
D.R. Cargill.
S.J. Collins.
C. Thurston.
D.T.K. Tonkin.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH.

Town Clerk and Solicitor: K.C. Robertson.
Acting Medical Officer of Health: Joan Mackenzie,
M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc.
Sanitary Inspector: Raymond A. Hallett.
M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMISSION 1932

The Worsington the Mayor
(Albion E.C. Dines, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor D.C. Penn.
Deputy Chairman: Alderman G.C. Gowell.
Aldermen: G.W. Free, J.P.
Councillors: T.W. Brewster,
D.R. Cragg,
S.J. Collins,
C. Thurston,
D.T.K. Tomlin.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH

Sanitary Inspector: M.R. Gannell, M.S.I.A.
M.R. Gannell, M.S.I.A.
M.B., Ch.B., D.S.
Medical Officer of Health: John Mackenzie,
F.R.C.S. (Ed.)
Sanitary Clerk and Solicitor: E.C. Robertson.

BOROUGH OF MALDON.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on
the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough for the year 1952.

Vital Statistics.

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

	1952.	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.
<u>BIRTH RATE.</u>	15.8	15.8	17.8	18.9	16.8	21.7
<u>DEATH RATE.</u>	14.7	14.2	12.1	12.7	12.6	12.6

The Registrar General's Comparability Factor for the
Borough is 0.75 which gives a corrected Death rate of 11.02 per 1,000
of the population which compares favourably with the total Death rate
for England and Wales which was 11.3 per 1,000 of the population
during 1952.

Infectious Diseases.

	1952.	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.
<u>Notifications.</u>	111	365	173	189	355	200
<u>Deaths From.</u>	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	5	5

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases is the
lowest recorded since 1943. Of the total 111 cases notified there were
3 cases of Whooping cough, 80 cases of Measles, 6 cases of Scarlet
Fever, 6 cases of Chicken Pox, 11 cases of Pneumonia, 1 case of
Erysipelas, 1 case of Poliomyelitis, 1 case of Paratyphoid B., 1 case
of Dysentery and 1 case of Infective Hepatitis.

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the
year. One case of Paratyphoid, type B. was notified, but no evidence
was available as to the source of infection.

REPORT OF

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

Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present my Annual Report on Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough for the year 1927.

Statistics.

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

	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.
<u>BIRTH RATE.</u>	15.8	15.8	17.8	18.9	19.8	21.7
<u>DEATH RATE.</u>	14.7	14.8	15.1	15.7	15.5	15.8

The Registrar General's Comparability Factor for the year 1927 is 0.78 which gives a corrected Death rate of 11.02 per 1,000 of the population which compares favorably with the total Death rate for England and Wales which was 11.5 per 1,000 of the population in 1927.

Infectious Diseases.

	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.
<u>Notifiable:</u>	111	105	175	189	235	300
<u>Not from:</u>	111	111	111	7	5	5

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases in the Borough recorded since 1925. Of the total 111 cases notified there were 10 cases of Whooping Cough, 60 cases of Measles, 5 cases of Scarlatina, 1 case of Chicken Pox, 11 cases of Rubella, 1 case of Typhoid, 1 case of Polio-myelitis, 1 case of Paratyphoid B., 1 case of Diphtheria and 1 case of Infective Mononucleosis.

Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year 1927. One case of Paratyphoid, type B, was notified, but no evidence was available as to the source of infection.

Another year of progress can be reported, although the advancement is not as great as I would wish. Further attention has been paid to the clean handling of food and the hygiene of food preparation premises. More intensive sampling of ice cream was undertaken and this was instrumental in raising the standard of care given to this easily contaminated food, by retailers and manufacturers.

Housing matters have also received increased attention, but the clearance of sub-standard houses is still not rapid enough to overhaul the back-log of the last 15 years.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the various Officers of the Maldon Borough Council for their help and co-operation, in particular your Sanitary Inspector, Mr R. Hallett for his energetic efficiency and never failing support in matters of Public Health.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Joan Mackenzie, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc.

Another year of progress can be reported, although the advancement is not as great as I would wish. Further attention has been paid to the clean handling of food and the hygiene of food preparation premises. More intensive sampling of the cream has undertaken and this was instrumental in raising the standards of care given to this easily contaminated food, by retailers and distributors.

Hoarding matters have also received increased attention, at the expense of sub-standard houses is still not rapid enough to overcome the backlog of the last 15 years.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the various Officers of the Health Board Council for their help and co-operation, in particular your Secretary Inspector, Mr. R. H. Hallett for his energetic efficiency and never failing support in matters of Public Health.

I am, Sir, Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

John Mackenzie, M.B., Ch.B., D.S.

REPORT
of the
Acting Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1952.

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
(Census 1952, Extended Borough).....	9725

Number of Inhabited Houses (End of 1952).....	3023
---	------

Rateable Value.....	£58,183
---------------------	---------

Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£239
--------------------------------------	------

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 (Legitimate.	129	77	52	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population, 14.1
Births. (Illegitimate.	8	4	4	
(Total.	137	81	56	
Still (Legitimate.	4	2	2	} Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) 28.4
Births. (Illegitimate.	-	-	-	
(Total.	4	2	2	
Deaths.	Total 143	Males 69	Females 74	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated r resident population 14.7

REPORT
of the
Acting Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1932.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Land (acres) as extended-1st April 1934	3045
Inland Water	12
Tidal Water	120
Foreshore	588

Total 3665

Population (Census 1931, Original Borough) 3539
(Census 1932, Extended Borough) 3725

Number of Inhabited Houses (End of 1932) 3032

Value of the Area 238,182

Rate represented by a penny rate 2539

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.

Data from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population, 1931	Males		Total	Estimated (Total)
	1931	1932	1932	
Birth Rate per 1,000	25	27	139	(Estimated)
Rate per 1,000	4	4	9	(Estimated)
Rate per 1,000	30	31	137	(Total)
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) 1931	Males		Total	Estimated (Total)
	1931	1932	1932	
Rate per 1,000	2	2	4	(Estimated)
Rate per 1,000	2	2	2	(Estimated)
Rate per 1,000	2	2	2	(Total)
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population, 1931	Males		Total	Estimated (Total)
	1931	1932	1932	
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000	25	27	139	(Estimated)
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000	4	4	9	(Estimated)
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000	30	31	137	(Total)

Registrar General's Comparability Factor.....	0.75
Corrected Death Rate.....	11.02 per 1,000
Death Rate for England and Wales.....	11.3 per 1,000
<u>Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-</u>	
Number of Deaths under one year of age.....	4
All infants per 1,000 live births.....	28.5
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	23.2
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births..	125.

Infant mortality rate..... 0.75
Infant mortality rate..... 11.02 per 1,000
Infant mortality rate..... 11.5 per 1,000
Infant mortality rate under one year of age:-

Infant mortality rate under one year of age.....
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births..... 23.8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births..... 23.8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births..... 18.7

DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

Age.	Number in District	Outward Transfers.	Inward Transfers.	No. Applying to District.
Under 1 year	3	2	3	4
1 and under 2	-	-	1	1
2 and under 5	-	-	-	-
5 " " 15	1	-	1	2
15 " " 25	1	-	-	1
25 " " 35	1	1	2	2
35 " " 45	4	-	3	7
45 " " 55	7	2	5	10
55 " " 65	11	3	6	14
65 " " 75	38	13	8	33
75 and upwards	119	60	8	67
TOTALS	185	81	37	141

2 Short of the No. assigned to the Borough by the Registrar Generals return

DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

Age.	Number in District	Outward Transfers.	Inward Transfers.	No. Assigned to District.
Under 1 year	3	3	3	4
1 and under 2	-	-	1	1
2 and under 3	-	-	-	-
3 " "	1	-	1	2
4 " "	1	-	-	1
5 " "	1	1	2	2
6 " "	4	-	3	7
7 " "	7	2	3	10
8 " "	11	2	6	14
9 " "	26	13	8	33
10 and upwards	119	60	8	87
TOTALS	163	81	37	161

2 Chart of the No. assigned to the District by the Registrar General's return

DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE AND SEX.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	7	6	13
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	-	1	1
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	13	20
Coronary disease, angina	16	10	26
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
Other heart disease	20	24	44
Other circulatory disease	-	2	2
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Bronchitis	3	2	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Congenital malformations	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	4	8
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	1	-	1
Suicide	-	1	1
Totals	69	74	143

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 the Chelmsford Isolation Hospital.

DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE AND SEX.

Causes of Death. Males. Females. Total.

1	1	2	Tuberculosis (Aspiratory)
1	1	2	Malignant neoplasms, stomach
2	-	2	Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus
2	2	4	Malignant neoplasms, breast
1	1	2	Malignant neoplasms, uterus
13	6	19	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms
1	1	2	Leukemia, all kinds
1	1	2	Rheumatism
20	18	38	Vascular lesions of nervous system
20	10	30	Coronary disease, angina
1	-	1	Hypertension with heart disease
44	24	68	Other heart disease
2	2	4	Other circulatory disease
2	2	4	Phlebotomy
2	2	4	Phlebotomy
1	1	2	Other diseases of respiratory system
1	-	1	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum
1	-	1	Hypertrophy of prostate
1	-	1	Congenital malformations
2	2	4	Other defined and ill-defined diseases
1	1	2	Water vehicle accidents
1	-	1	All other accidents
1	1	2	Suicide

Total 69 74 143

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

(1) Public Health Service.
These are now provided by the County Council.

(2) Hospitals.

(3) Infectious Diseases. These are now transferred to the
County Council.

- (b) Arrangements have been made with the County Council for the treatment of patients suffering from Small-pox.
- (c) Specialist Clinics are now held weekly at St Peter's Hospital Maldon, as follows:-

Monday; - Ante- Natal; Dental.

Tuesday: - Gynaecological.

Wednesday:- Physical Medicine.
Afternoon. Chest Refill and Chest Children.

Thursday: - Surgical.

Friday: - Chest Diseases.

X-Ray Clinics are also held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday by appointment.

(iii) Tuberculosis.

The County Council provide a number of Sanatoria throughout the County. Patients are dealt with at the Chest Clinic on Friday's at St. Peter's Hospital.

(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:-

Women's Welfare	1st Tuesday in each month at 10 a.m.
Child Welfare Clinic	Every Friday at 2 p.m. Doctor in attendance 1st, 3rd & 5th.
Ante Natal Clinic	3rd Tuesday in each month at 10 a.m.
Dental Clinic	By appointment.
Orthopaedic Clinic	By appointment.

(2) arrangements have been made with the County Council for the treatment of patients suffering from Scurvy.

(3) Specialist Clinics are now held weekly at St Peter's Hospital, Maidon, as follows:-

Monday: - Ante-Natal; Dental.

Tuesday: - Gynaecological.

Wednesday: - Physical Medicine, Chest Ruff and Chest Children.

Thursday: - Surgical.

Friday: - Chest Diseases.

X-Ray Clinics are also held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday by appointment.

(iii)

Tuberculosis.

The County Council provide a number of sanatoria throughout the County. Patients are dealt with at the Chest Clinic on Friday at St. Peter's Hospital.

(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 specialist services are similarly available where necessary.

Various Clinics in the above connection are provided at the Combined Treatment Centre, Waverley Green, Maidon, where sessions are held as follows:-

Women's Welfare 1st Tuesday in each month at 10 a.m.

Child Welfare Clinic Every Friday at 8 p.m.

Doctor in attendance 1st, 3rd & 5th.

Ante-Natal Clinic 3rd Tuesday in each month at 10 a.m.

Dental Clinic By appointment.

Orthopaedic Clinic By appointment.

Speech Therapy

By Appointment.

Diphtheria Immunisation

1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays in each month at
2 p.m. Wantz Road Child Welfare Clinic.
2nd Tuesday in each month at 3 p.m. Heybridge
Clinic.

A Child Welfare Clinic is also held at Heybridge on the 2nd and 4th
Tuesday in each month at 2 p.m. (Doctor in attendance on 4th Tuesday).

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.

(xi) 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 are two Chiropodists in the Town who are registered by
the Essex County Council, as follows:-

Miss L. Coen, Cronwell Cottage, Cronwell Hill, Maldon.

Mrs G. Campbell, 14, High Street, Maldon.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. WATER.

Almost all the houses in the Borough are served by a piped water service maintained by the Corporation. There are however, a considerable number of houses still supplied by a standpipe in the yard or garden, in some cases one draw-off tap being shared by three or more houses. During the year twenty-one houses had internal water services provided in substitution of these outdoor stand-pipes.

There are two deep wells in the Borough which yield about 800,000 gallons per week. This quantity is not sufficient to meet the demand and on an average one million gallons are purchased each week from the Southend Water Company. The maximum weekly consumption was 2,533,000 gallons.

For several years the annual report has included reference to the continued rise in the daily water consumption. This rise has continued throughout the year under review.

This factor needs very serious consideration of the Council, as the total available resources in the ~~area~~ are not large enough to provide any additional supplies. More positive hopes are now entertained of an early commencement of part of the water carriage system of sewage disposal at Heybridge and when this is installed the demand for water will increase very considerably. The Council should give priority to schemes which will provide additional sources of good drinking water.

Any scheme of this nature must also include additional reservoir construction. The present storage capacity is quite inadequate for the present day demand and this is particularly noticeable at Heybridge, Heybridge Basin and Mill Beach in the summer months. A further water tower in the Heybridge area would do much to solve this problem and also a low level covered reservoir in Maldon would be of great value.

Frequent samples of water from both wells are submitted for Bacteriological and Chemical Analysis and also service mains have been sampled from time to time. Typical reports on these samples, which have always proved to be of highest purity are given below.

"A" Analysis of a sample of water received 6.11.1952 (Ref G/SX/642) from Maldon Borough Council, per E.C.C. Labelled "Draw off tap on automatic Tea Boiler at Co-operative Cafe, Recreation Ground, Maldon. Dated: 4.11.1952 am.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance...Bright with a very slight deposit of amorphous mineral

STATUS OF CURRENT WORK OF THE AREA

1. WATER

Almost all the houses in the Borough are served by a piped water service maintained by the Corporation. There are however, a considerable number of houses still supplied by a standpipe in the yard or garden, tanks on one draw-off tap being shared by three or more houses. During the year twenty-one houses had internal water services provided in substitution of these outdoor standpipes.

There are two deep wells in the Borough which yield about 600,000 gallons per week. This quantity is not sufficient to meet the demand and on an average one million gallons are purchased each week from the Southern Water Company. The maximum weekly consumption was 2,335,000 gallons.

For several years the annual report has included references to the continued rise in the city water consumption. This rise has continued throughout the year under review.

This factor needs very serious consideration of the Council, as the total available resources in the area are not large enough to provide any additional supplies. More positive steps are now undertaken of an early commencement of part of the water supply system of houses disposal at Heybridge and when this is installed the demand for water will increase very considerably. The Council should give priority to houses which will provide additional services of good drinking water.

Any scheme of this nature must also include additional reservoir construction. The present storage capacity is quite inadequate for the present day demand and this is particularly noticeable at Heybridge, Heybridge Main and Mill Road in the current month. A further water tower in the Heybridge area would do much to solve this problem and also a low level covered reservoir in Winton would be of great value.

Frequent samples of water from both wells are submitted for bacteriological and chemical analysis and also service mains have been sampled from time to time. Typical reports on these samples, which have always proved to be of highest purity are given below.

"A" Analysis of a sample of water received 8.11.1932 (Ref 6/25/32) from Winton Borough Council, for E.C.C. labelled "Draw off tap on automatic Tea Boiler at Co-operative Shop, Recreation Ground, Winton. Dated: 8.11.1932 am."

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance... Bright with a very slight deposit of impurities minor.

and organic debris together with a few protozoa.

Colour..... Less than 10	Turbidity.....Less than 3
pH.....9.5	Odour.....Nil
Electric Conductivity3400	Taste: Brackish - bitter.
Chlorine present as chloride.....850	Free Carbon Dioxide.....Absent
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate.....520	Total Solids.....2020
Hardness: Total 15 Carbonate 15 Non-carbonate 0	
Nitrate nitrogen.....0.80	Nitrite Nitrogen.....Approx 0.1
Ammoniacal Nitrogen0.079	Oxygen Absorbed 1.0
Albuminoid Nitrogen0.059	Residual Chlorine.....Absent
Metals: Iron: 0.14, Other metals absent.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, and is free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. It has an alkaline reaction and a high content of mineral and saline constituents including chlorides. It is of satisfactory organic quality. Owing to its high salinity, this sample has a bitter brackish taste.

17th November 1952.

"B" BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Spital Road Well.

Analysis of a Sample of Water received on 29.7.1952 from Borough of Maldon per Essex County Council labelled Draw off tap at head of well at Spital Road Pumping Station, Maldon, Essex.

(Sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chlorine if present)

	1 day at 37° C	2 days at 37° C	3 days at 20° C
Number of Colonies developing on Agar	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	... per ml.
Presumptive Coli- aerogenes Reaction)	present in ---ml.	absent from 100ml.	Probable Number 0 per 100ml.
Bact. coli (Type I)	--- ml	100ml.	0 per 100ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction.	---ml.,	...ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and is of a high standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

5th August, 1952.

and organic debris together with a few protozoa.

Color..... Less than 10	PH..... 8.5
Transparency..... Less than 10	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate..... 350
Odor..... None	Chlorine present as chloride..... 350
Taste: Muskyish - bitter	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate..... 350
Free Carbon Dioxide..... Absent	Hardness: Total is Carbonate is Non-carbonate 0
Total Solids..... 1000	Nitrate Nitrogen..... 0.00 Nitrite Nitrogen..... 0.1
	Ammoniacal Nitrogen..... 0.00 Oxygen Absorbed..... 1.0
	Aluminum Nitrogen..... 0.00 Residual Chlorine..... Absent
	Metals: Iron: 0.14, Other metals absent.

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, and is free from debris apart from a minute trace of iron. It has an alkaline reaction and a high content of calcium and sodium constituents including chlorides. It is of a fairly good quality. Owing to its high clarity, this sample has a bitter, brackish taste.

17th November 1935.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS.

Spital Road Well.

Analysis of a sample of water received on 29.7.1935 from the well of Malden for Mass. County Council labelled Dm off top of head of well at Spital Road Pumping Station, Malden, Mass.

(Sampling bottles are provided to remove residual chlorine if present)

Number of Colonies Developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C	2 days at 37°C	3 days at 37°C	Probable Number
	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.
Trematode Cysts (Trematode Reaction)	---	---	1000	0 per 100ml.
Bact. coli (Type I) Cl. welchii Reaction	---	---	1000	0 per 100ml.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and is of a high standard of bacteriological purity.
These results are indicative of a water which is wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

5th August, 1935.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

Glimmers of hope that the actual work may begin in the reasonably near future on the provision of at least part of the Borough main drainage system shew through the mass of technical reports and correspondence concerned with this scheme. It is hoped that the portions of the scheme providing sewerage for the South House Farm Estate and part of Heybridge may be given a commencing date in the near future.

3. Rivers and Streams.

Until the main drainage scheme is complete the rivers, streams and ditches in the Borough will continue to act as open sewers for the disposal of sewage and other waste matters. There is no alternative method which can be adopted to prevent this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

4. Closet Accommodation.

Approximately 700 of the 3,000 inhabited houses in the Borough are fitted with pail closets, another 130 with cesspool drainage and 16 with earth closets.

There can be no improvement in these conditions until the Borough can be adequately sewered. The need for the abolition of the Pail closets has been many times proved, but all the reasons advanced for this highly desirable scheme have not been sufficient to overcome the opposition to plans for the complete sewerage of the Borough.

Once again it is hoped that these arguments will be advanced with all their merit in order to secure the commencement of work to provide sewers for all houses at present without this elementary modern requirement.

5. Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Marine Lake, an open air salt water swimming pool of about 2½ million gallons capacity, is situated in the Recreation Ground and is owned by the Corporation. Water is drawn from the River Blackwater to supply the lake and from samples taken it has been demonstrated that this water is quite often polluted. Efforts are made to chlorinate the water to improve its purity, but as this has to be done manually it is not highly successful.

There is a considerable layer of muddy sediment at the bottom of the lake and this frequently causes the water to be cloudy and dirty and may very probably contribute to the poor bacteriological quality of the water. I consider that the lake bottom should be cleaned thoroughly during the winter and an impervious surface provided in order to keep the water clear. A further improvement would be the installation of pumping machinery and a waterfall at one side to aerate the water thoroughly.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

Officers of hope that the actual work may begin in the reasonably near future on the provision of at least part of the sewerage system. The system shown through the map of the drainage area and correspondence concerned with this scheme. It is hoped that the portions of the scheme providing sewerage for the South Island and part of the North Island may be given a preliminary study in the near future.

3. Rivers and Streams.

Until the main drainage scheme is completed the rivers, streams and ditches in the Borough will continue to act as drains for the disposal of sewage and other waste waters. There is no alternative method which can be adopted to prevent this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

4. General Observations.

Approximately 700 of the 2,000 inhabited houses in the Borough are fitted with full drainage, another 150 with cesspools and the remainder with earth closets. There can be no improvement in these conditions until the Borough can be adequately sewered. The need for the abolition of the full drainage has been many times proved, but all the reasons advanced for this highly desirable scheme have not been sufficient to overcome the opposition to plans for the complete sewerage of the Borough. Once again it is hoped that these arguments will be advanced with all their merit in order to secure the commencement of work to provide sewerage for all houses at present without this elementary modern requirement.

5. Swimming Baths and Lidos.

The Marine Lake, an open air salt water swimming pool of about 2 1/2 acres, situated in the Recreation Ground and the water is drawn from the River. It is necessary to supply the lake and from time to time it has been demonstrated that this water is quite often polluted. Efforts are made to eliminate the water to improve its purity, but as this has to be done manually it is not highly successful. There is a considerable layer of muddy sediment at the bottom of the lake and this frequently causes the water to be cloudy and dirty and may very probably contribute to the poor bacteriological quality of the water. I consider that the lake bottom should be cleaned thoroughly during the winter and an improved surface provided in order to keep the water clear. A further improvement would be the installation of pumping machinery and a waterfall at one side to aerate the water thoroughly.

6. Diphtheria Immunisation.

As from the inception of the National Health Service this became the responsibility of the Essex County Council, through the agency of the Area Health Organisation. During the last 3 years it has been found almost impossible to establish how many children are immunised annually, or how many have secondary injections.

This absence of easily accessible and accurate records is very disturbing as unless the scheme embraces every child the danger of outbreaks of Diphtheria remains possible.

It is now eight years since a case occurred in the Borough, but this highly satisfactory state of affairs may not continue indefinitely, if many children are not immunised in the future.

During the year a simple scheme has been undertaken in the Health Department to improve propaganda in connection with immunisation. A circular letter has been prepared and this is sent to the parents of all children resident in the Borough who have registered the birth of a child six to nine months previously to the dispatch of the letter. The letter draws attention to the importance of Immunisation and informs parents how this service may be obtained.

7. Prevention of Blindness.

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

8. Schools.

The schools on the Borough are on the whole generally satisfactory. All Saints Junior School has several short-comings due to its age, but efforts have been made during the year to improve conditions. Further improvements are planned.

The school Kitchen at the Secondary Modern Girls School lacks many essential facilities and is also of insufficient size to cope with the quantity of meals served. After considerable negotiation the County Education Authority have agreed to undertake a major reconstruction of these premises during 1953.

9. Tuberculosis - Mass Radiography.

The value of a visit of the mass-radiography Unit was stressed in my report last year, such a Unit having visited the Borough in September 1951. A return visit was not possible in 1952, but I feel sure that this should be arranged as soon as possible. These Units have already proved their value in the early detection of Tuberculosis and the wider their field of operation the more effective is the result.

6. Diphtheria Immunization.

As from the inception of the National Health Service this became the responsibility of the Essex County Council, through the agency of the Area Health Organisation. During the last 3 years it has been found almost impossible to establish how many children are immunised annually, or how many have secondary infections. This absence of easily accessible and accurate records is very disturbing as unless the scheme ensures every child the danger of infection of diphtheria remains possible. It is now eight years since a case occurred in the Borough, but this highly satisfactory state of affairs may not continue indefinitely. If any children are not immunised in the future, during the year a similar scheme has been undertaken in the Health Department to improve propaganda in connection with immunisation. A circular letter has been prepared and this is sent to the parents of all children resident in the Borough who have registered the birth of a child six to nine months previously to the date of the letter. The letter draws attention to the importance of immunisation and informs parents how this service may be obtained.

7. Prevention of Blindness.

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

8. Schools.

The schools in the Borough are on the whole generally satisfactory. All primary schools have several short-coming due to its age, but efforts have been made during the year to improve conditions. Further improvements are planned. The school kitchen at the secondary Modern Girls School lacks many essential facilities and is also of insufficient size to cope with the quantity of meals served. After considerable negotiation the County Education Authority have agreed to undertake a major reconstruction of these premises during 1955.

9. Tuberculosis - X-ray Fluorography.

The value of a visit of the mass-radiography Unit was assessed in my report last year, when a Unit having visited the Borough in September 1951. A further visit was not possible in 1952, but I feel sure that this should be arranged as soon as possible. These Units have already proved their value in the early detection of tuberculosis and the wider their field of operation the more effective is the result.

New cases of, and Mortality from Tuberculosis during 1952.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 "	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
15- 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25- 35 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35- 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45- 55 "	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
55- 65 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & Over.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	1

10. Infectious Diseases.

School Notifications of suspected Infectious Disease or of contacts are regularly received.

The table on the following page gives the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified:-

few cases of, and mortality from Tuberculosis during 1933.

Age Periods.		New Cases.		Deaths.	
		Males.		Females.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1.		-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years.		-	-	-	-
5 - 10 "		-	-	-	-
10 - 15 "		-	-	-	-
15 - 20 "		-	-	-	-
20 - 25 "		-	-	-	-
25 - 30 "		-	-	-	-
30 - 35 "		-	-	-	-
35 - 40 "		-	-	-	-
40 - 45 "		-	-	-	-
45 - 50 "		-	-	-	-
50 - 55 "		-	-	-	-
55 - 60 "		-	-	-	-
60 - 65 "		-	-	-	-
65 - 70 "		-	-	-	-
70 - 75 "		-	-	-	-
75 - 80 "		-	-	-	-
80 - 85 "		-	-	-	-
85 - 90 "		-	-	-	-
90 - 95 "		-	-	-	-
95 - 100 "		-	-	-	-
Total.		1	3	1	1

Infectious Diseases.

School Notifications of suspected Infectious Diseases of contacts are regularly received.

The table on the following page gives the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified:-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1951.

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.	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Measles.	2	7	8	9	9	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	11	
Dysentery.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Chicken-Pox	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Polio-myelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Dysentery.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Infective Hepatitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	

Insects	Days										Total	Percentage
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20		
1. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
2. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
3. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
4. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
5. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
6. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
7. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
8. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
9. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
10. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
11. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
12. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
13. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
14. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
15. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
16. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
17. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
18. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
19. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100
20. <i>Phaenocarpa</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	100

ALL THE INSECTS (GIVEN WITH THE SPECIES) WERE TAKEN

Collected
from 1st to
20th day.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY
INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Another year has ended and once again I am required to summarise the happenings of the past twelve months and endeavour to strike a balance between the progress made and the disappointments suffered. Generally speaking I feel that good progress has been made in almost all the activities of the Public Health Department, although efforts to deal with many of the unfit houses in the Borough have not been as satisfactory as I would have liked. We are or should be chastened by our failures and after the initial shock has been sustained, can usually start again and work the harder because of them. In the world of Public Health such obstacles must be overcome almost every day and it is because of this facility to keep trying that we eventually achieve success.

The year has seen further improvement in the clean handling of food and the general standard of food handling throughout the Borough, further clearance of unfit houses and the provision of additional new houses. Much work in connection with the repair and improvement of old houses has been undertaken, not the least of which has been the voluntary effort of many landlords to improve their properties whenever the opportunity arose. The general Public are very health conscious and lose no chance of making enquiries at the Health Department or questioning me when they meet me in the street. Although this latter practice can be inconvenient at times I welcome it, if for no other reason than that it gives me an opportunity to spread a little useful propaganda.

The disappointments during the year include the lack of progress towards the full-scale sewerage system in the Borough, although there are signs that this very necessary facility is a little nearer, in that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government are considering giving permission for a part of the scheme to be put in hand. Due to various causes the rate of house building has slowed down considerably and this in consequence prevents much urgent rehousing of families. The Marine Lake swimming pool has again given cause for some thought, the quality of the water often being unsatisfactory. I do not think that this can be improved until the Lake is provided with an impervious floor and other essential improvements made.

FOOD HYGIENE. Throughout the year great emphasis has been laid on the further improvement of food handling and the cleanliness of food preparation premises. Friendly co-operation with all the Food traders has continued and this state of affairs has resulted in many enquiries being received as to the best methods to be adopted to improve premises and technique in food handling. This is an extremely welcome sign

REPORT OF THE SANITARY
INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Another year has ended and once again I am required to summarise the happenings of the past twelve months and endeavour to strike a balance between the progress made and the disappointments suffered. Generally speaking I feel that good progress has been made in almost all the activities of the Public Health Department, although efforts to deal with many of the worst houses in the Borough have not been as satisfactory as I would have liked. No one or should be chastened by our failures and after the initial shock has been sustained, can usually start again and work the harder because of them. In the world of Public Health such obstacles must be overcome almost every day and it is because of this I feel it is worth trying that we eventually achieve success.

The year has seen further improvement in the clean handling of food and the general standard of food handling throughout the Borough, further clearance of unfit houses and the provision of additional new houses. Much work in connection with the repair and improvement of old houses has been undertaken, not the least of which has been the voluntary effort of many landlords to improve their properties whenever the opportunity arose. The general Public and very health conscious and less no chance of making enquiries at the Health Department or questioning me when they meet me in the street. Although this latter practice can be inconvenient at times I welcome it, for no other person than that it gives me an opportunity to spread a little useful propaganda.

The disappointments during the year include the lack of progress towards the full-scale sewerage system in the Borough, although there are signs that this very necessary facility is a little nearer, that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government are considering giving permission for a part of the scheme to be put in hand. Due to various causes the rate of house building has slowed down considerably and this in consequence prevents much progress in the rehoming of families. The Marine Lake swimming pool has again given cause for some thought, the quality of the water often being unsatisfactory. I do not think that this can be improved until the Lake is provided with an impervious floor and other essential improvements made.

Throughout the year great emphasis has been laid on the further improvement of food handling and the elimination of food poisoning premises. Friendly co-operation with all the food traders as continued and this state of affairs has resulted in very satisfactory being received as to the best methods of food handling to improve standards and cleanliness in food handling. There is an extremely welcome

as much good work can be done during a chat with a shop owner, especially if it can be demonstrated to him that the suggestions I make are really workable.

Wrapping paper has again been the subject of some unfavourable comment. I know that white wrapping is not cheap, and that such items can add considerably to the running costs, but I have tried to persuade all traders to adopt the use of such paper for immediate wrappings at least. Some traders make this an invariable rule and it is hoped that their example will soon be followed by those who still use non-descript types of wrapping. The Public can help here, by selective trading.

More positive action was taken by carrying out detailed inspections of all butchers and fishmongers shops and all Licensed premises. It was found that in many cases structural improvements were necessary and the end of the year saw the completion of many of these. It has been possible to secure the installation of sinks and hot and cold water in the bars of all licensed premises.

Routine inspections have been continued throughout the year and by this means effective control has been maintained. Many other duties prevent these inspections being as frequent as I would like, but as they are always unexpected they do have a very high value.

HOUSING. Another year has come and gone and although there are some bright patches on the horizon of the housing problem, there are still plenty of shadows. The Council have throughout met with very many administrative problems which have unfortunately slowed down the rate of building. Bad weather, lack of certain essential materials and the inability to have essential services provided delayed the completion of many houses and bungalows, but the end of the year saw the end of most of these difficulties.

The lack of separate accommodation causes many domestic quarrels and it is impossible to remember how many times these troubles have been brought to the office and laid bare by the affected husband or wife. Words of sympathy and an assurance that all is being done to provide additional houses help to smooth out these problems, but they cannot be as effective as the provision of a separate house. Many times I have been told the "relatives are very nice people as long as you don't have to live with them".

ADMINISTRATION. My thanks are due to the very harmonious support and help I have received from Dr. Joan Mackenzie, your Acting Medical Officer of Health. During the year we have had many opportunities of undertaking practical field work together and the outcome has always been most satisfactory.

To the other Officers of the Council I also wish to offer my thanks and appreciation for their friendly co-operation and advice.

as much good work can be done during a short time, especially if it can be concentrated on the main lines of work.

My paper has been the subject of some interesting comments. I know that while working it was not always clear that such ideas can be considered by the technical staff, but I have tried to persuade all friends to accept the use of such papers for immediate working at least. Some friends make this an interesting rule and it is hoped that their example will soon be followed by those who still use non-standard types of working. The Public can help here, by selective reading.

More positive action was taken by trying to obtain inspection of all papers and to ensure that all papers are sent to the technical staff in many cases at least. It was found that in many cases the technical staff were not necessary and the end of the year was the conclusion of many of these. It has been possible to secure the installation of signs and not to add water in the case of all licensed premises.

Positive inspection has been continued throughout the year and by this means effective control has been maintained. It is hoped that these inspections will be frequent and I would like, but as they are always short, they do have a very high value.

Another year has come and although there are some slight changes in the nature of the problem, there are still plenty of shadows. The Council have throughout met with very many administrative problems which have unfortunately slowed down the rate of building. But we must, in the case of certain essential materials and the inability to have essential services provided delays the completion of many houses and businesses, but the end of the year saw the end of most of these difficulties.

The lack of adequate accommodation creates many domestic problems and it is impossible to remember how many times these problems have been brought to the office and laid bare by the affected husband or wife. I would of course have an assurance that all is being done to provide essential houses help to meet out these problems, but they cannot be as effective as the provision of a separate house. Any time I have been told the "relative" are very nice people as long as you don't have to live with them.

My thanks go to the very numerous support and help I have received from Dr. John Macdonald, your Acting Medical Officer of Health. During the year we have had many opportunities of understanding practical ideas with regard to the outcome has always been most satisfactory.

To the other officers of the Council I wish to offer my thanks and appreciation for their friendly co-operation and advice.

On several occasions throughout the year the Council have given me the opportunity to attend lectures and demonstrations connected with public health matters and these are greatly appreciated. The value of these visits lies not so much in the actual subject to be considered but in the impression that is gained from hearing the other fellows' point of view.

In conclusion, I feel that it is worth while to set down a few thoughts which have come to mind after reading a recent article on the methods to be employed in health education. By our daily performance of our duties we should be able to educate the man in the street into proper habits for the protection of his own and other folks health. The Sanitary Inspector is concerned with conditions as he finds them, not as they may be in at some-time in the future, therefore he must by example and demonstration instruct his fellow men to be health conscious.

Good health is negative in that we never heed it while we enjoy it, but as soon as we feel ill, then we regret that we are not healthy. Because of this we do not consciously take care to preserve our health, only to get ourselves well if we suffer ill-health. More positive encouragement is necessary to persuade everyone to think health, practice health and be healthy. Enjoy the fresh air and sunshine, keep your body clean and your mind occupied and good health is there for the taking.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. H. Hallett.

Borough Sanitary Inspector.

On several occasions throughout the year, the Council have given me the opportunity to present lectures and demonstrations connected with public health matters and these have greatly appreciated. The value of these visits lies not so much in the actual subject to be considered but in the impression that is gained from hearing the other fellow's point of view.

In conclusion, I feel that it is worth while to set down a few thoughts which have come to mind after reading a recent article in the methods to be employed in health education. By our daily performance of our duties we should be able to educate the man in the street into proper habits for the protection of his own and others' public health. The sanitary Inspector is concerned with conditions as he finds them, not as they may be in some time in the future, therefore he must by example and demonstration inculcate his fellow men to be health conscious.

Good health is a relative in that we never lead it while we enjoy it, but as soon as we feel ill, then we regret that we are not healthy. Because of this we do not consciously take care to preserve our health, only to get ourselves well if we suffer ill-health. This active everyday want is necessary to persuade everyone to think health, practice health and be healthy. Enjoy the fresh air and sunshine, keep your body clean and your mind occupied and good health is here for the taking.

I am,
Yours obedient servant,
A. E. Halliwell,
Borough Sanitary Inspector.

GENERAL SANITATION On page 26 will be found a detailed summary of the visits and inspections made during the year. A total of 171 general complaints were received at the Health Department, and these were investigated and appropriate action taken to deal with the matters in question. To complete this work 689 visits and inspections were necessary. This number is some-what lower than in 1951 and it reflects the improvement in co-operation from owners of property where repairs were required. Although the economic factors relating to the management of privately owned dwelling houses let at controlled rents has by no means improved, it is fair to say that more careful thought is being given by land-lords in connection with the repairs of their property. In this respect the work of the Health Department has been lightened.

To repeat something which has been said so many times before, the financial aspect of the proper repair and maintenance of tenanted houses is a very real obstacle and although everyone deplors the need for higher rents it is in the interest of the whole community that the low rents of many privately owned houses should be increased. If rigid rent control is maintained it is inevitable that many houses which are repairable now will in a few years time have gone beyond that state due to the fact that the land-lord has no resources to keep them in proper order.

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	4.23	
1911	4.35	Figures for years
1926	4.06	prior to 1934 refer
1936	3.32	to unextended Borough
1946	3.29	
1951	3.20	
1952	3.20	

Once again it has been possible to deal with a few more sub-standard houses. Five very old and damp premises have been closed by taking action under section 9 of the Housing Act 1936.

GENERAL SANITATION - On page 26 will be found a detailed summary of the visits and inspections made during the year. A total of 141 general complaints were received at the Health Department, and these were investigated and appropriate action taken to deal with the matters in question. To complete this work 659 visits and inspections were necessary. This number is somewhat lower than in 1931 and it reflects the improvement in co-operation from owners of property where repairs were required. Although the economic factors relating to the management of privately owned dwellings and the fact that controlled rents are by no means improved, it is to be said that more careful control is being given by land-lords in connection with the repairs of their property. In this respect the work of the Health Department has been lightened.

To repeat something which has been said on many times before, the financial aspect of the proper repair and maintenance of tenanted houses is a very real obstacle and although everyone recognizes the need for higher rents it is in the interests of the whole community that the low rents of many privately owned houses should be increased. If rigid rent control is maintained it is inevitable that many houses which are repairable now will in a few years time have gone beyond that state and to the fact that the land-lord has no resources to keep them in proper order.

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

<u>Average Number of persons per house.</u>	<u>Year.</u>
4.33	1901
4.35	1911
4.08	1926
3.52	1936
3.28	1942
3.20	1951
3.20	1956

Once again it has been possible to deal with a few more sub-standard houses. Five very old and damp tenements have been closed by taking action under section 2 of the Housing Act 1936.

The Council accepted undertakings from the owners of all these houses that they would not be used for human habitation in the future.

Many families, who at the beginning of the year were still living in properties previously declared to be unfit have been rehoused. This is largely due to the fact that the Council accepted a recommendation that all families who were living in premises which are the subject of Demolition or Clearance orders should be placed in the Hardship 1 group on the Councils housing list.

This action is greatly welcomed because it gives limited scope to proceed with further action to remove the worst houses in the town. Applicants for housing accommodation who are living in rooms or more than one family to a house may consider that such action is unfair to them, because it is often argued that any sort of house "is better than none". This, to some extent is true, but many families who are living in unfit houses have endured cold, dampness, poor natural lighting and a complete lack of essential amenities for very many years and therefore it is only just that they should be given priority after such a long wait.

The following tables summarize the position regarding action under the Housing Act:-

The Council accepted understanding that the owners of all these houses that they would not be used for human habitation in the future.

Many families, who at the beginning of the year were still living in properties previously declared to be unfit have been rehoused. This is largely due to the fact that the Council accepted a recommendation that all families who were living in premises which are the subject of demolition or clearance orders should be housed in the Housing Group on the Council's housing list.

This action is greatly welcomed because it gives limited scope to proceed with further action to remove the worst houses in the town. Applications for housing accommodation who are living in rooms or more than one family to a house may consider that such action is unfair to them, because it is often argued that any sort of house "is better than none". This, to some extent is true, but many families who are living in unfit houses have no gas, cold, drainage, poor natural lighting and a complete lack of essential amenities for very many years and therefore it is only just that they should be given priority after such a long wait.

The following action summarizes the position regarding action under the Housing Act:-

HOUSING ACTS, 1936 - 49.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

Name of Area.	Date of Order becoming operative.	Number of Houses Involved.	Number of Houses Occupied.	Number of Houses Vacant.	Number of Houses Demolished
Mill Lane and Fullbridge (Maldon) Clearance Order, 1948.	24.3.49	5	-	-	5
Spring Lane & Hall Road (Heybridge) Clearance Order, 1949.	September 1950.	8	-	8	-
Wantz Road (Maldon) Clearance Order, 1951	December 1951.	4	2	2	-
Wharf Road (Heybridge) Clearance Order, 1951.	March 1952.	3	-	1	2

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

REMARKS

100-100, High Street

Number of House Involved	Number of House Involved	Number of House Involved	Number of House Involved	Date of Order	Operator	Remarks
1	1	1	1	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street
1	1	1	1	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street
1	1	1	1	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street
1	1	1	1	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street
1	1	1	1	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street
1	1	1	1	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street
1	1	1	1	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street
1	1	1	1	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street
1	1	1	1	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street
1	1	1	1	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street	100-100, High Street

(Including the Linenhouse Numbered
100-100, High Street)

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Name of Property.	Date of Order becoming Operative	Number of Houses involved	Number of Houses Occupied	Number of Houses Vacant	Number of Houses Demolished.	Under-takings accepted.
NO. 33 Church St. Maldon.	15.10.50.	1	-	1	-	-
Nos 297, 299 Mundon Road.	19.6.51	2	-	-	2	-
No. 13 The Street Heybridge.		1	-	1	-	Not to re-let for human habitation. Feb. 1951.
Nos. 2. & 4 The Street Heybridge.		2	-	2	-	Not to re-let for human habitation, Jan. 1951.
5 6 & 10 Spring Lane Heybridge.	12.10.52	3	-	3	-	-
40 & 42 The Street, Heybridge		2	-	2	-	Not to be used for human habitation, 20.9.52.

- 22 -
PHYSICAL UNIT LIST

Under- takings accepted	Number of Houses Demolished	Number of Houses Vacant	Number of Houses Occupied	Number of Houses Involved	Date of Order Issued	of Party
-	-	1	-	1	12.10.30.	Gen.
-	-	-	-	2	12.10.31	London
Not to be used for human habitation Jan. 1931.	-	1	-	1		Street Bridge.
Not to be used for human habitation Jan. 1931.	-	2	-	2		Street Bridge.
-	-	2	-	2	12.10.32	Bridge.
Not to be used for human habitation 10.4.32.	-	2	-	2		Street Bridge

CAMPING GROUNDS

The Borough has within its boundaries two large and two small licensed camping sites all situated near Mill Beach. One of the small sites was only established during the year under review. I have received ready co-operation and compliance with all requests necessary to maintain these camps in a satisfactory manner.

The small camp which was established during the year has been provided with brick built closet accommodation provided with the water carriage system of drainage. The number of caravans on this site is limited to twelve and it gives promise of being a very orderly and satisfactory camping site. Both the large camps continue to improve the facilities offered but the untidiness of many caravan dwellers provides a constant supply of litter which has to be collected and disposed of in a sanitary manner.

The number of individually licenced caravans continues to increase, there being no less than eleven licences current at the end of the year. In all but two or three of these the occupants have taken to living in a caravan because they are unable to find suitable housing accommodation. One family has three children besides the parents living in a four berth caravan. Although this accommodation is properly better than rooms or some other substitute, it cannot really be adequate for families of this size. The mother has constantly to undertake household duties in a very limited space, with no storage room and no suitable playground for the children. It is earnestly hoped that the slowly improving housing position will soon bring to an end such unsatisfactory conditions.

A SMOKE ABATEMENT

There has been no cause to take action for the abatement of smoke nuisances during 1952. There is an increasing tendency for householders to allow their domestic chimneys to catch fire but any action which may be deemed necessary to prevent this happening is hardly one for the Public Health Department.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGGS

During all routine inspections a check is made to discover the presence of bed bugs.. The year has passed without any action being necessary to deal with these insects.

CONTROL OF OTHER INSECTS

Many of the complaints received at the Health Department related to infestations of flies, fleas, cock-roaches and wasps. Various methods of destruction of these insects are employed and these have proved quite adequate.

One infestation of fleas is worthy of comment. I received the complaint at 8 p.m. one summers evening while working in my garden. The complainant stated that an aged relative was lying ill in a house where there were "millions" of fleas.

CASES AND CAMPS The Borough has within its boundaries two large and two small licensed camps. All licensed camps have been under review. I have received many reports and complaints with all requests necessary to maintain these camps in a satisfactory manner.

The small camp which was established during the year has been provided with brick built and at present is provided with the water supply system of drainage. The number of campers on this site is limited to twelve and is given priority of being a very orderly and satisfactory camp site. Both the large camp continue to improve the facilities offered but the number of campers has been limited to a constant supply of litter which has to be collected and disposed of in a sanitary manner.

The number of individuals licensed persons continues to increase, there being no less than fifteen persons at the end of the year. In all but two of these the occupants have taken to living in a caravan because they are unable to find suitable housing accommodation. One family has been ordered to leave the premises living in a four berth caravan. Although this accommodation is, possibly better than rooms or some other substitute, it cannot really be regarded as suitable for families of this size. The mother has consistently been ordered to leave in a very limited area, with no storage room and no suitable playground for the children. It is certainly hoped that the newly improving housing position will lead to an end such unsatisfactory conditions.

A HOME ARRANGEMENT There has been no action to take action for the removal of these persons during 1955. There is an increasing tendency for housewives to allow their domestic arrangements to reach the point where they are forced to leave the house to prevent this becoming a nuisance for the public health Department.

REMOVAL OF RATS AND BIRDS During all routine inspections a check is made to discover the presence of rat signs. The year has passed without any action being necessary to deal with these insects.

REMOVAL OF OTHER INSECTS Many of the complaints received at the health department related to infestations of flies, fleas, cock-robbers and wasps. Various methods of destruction of these insects are employed and these have proved quite successful.

One infestation of flies is worth mentioning. I received a complaint at 5 p.m. one evening while working in my room. The complainant stated that on the previous evening all in a house where there were five persons had been infested with flies.

Could I please do something? Having on many occasions dealt with complaints about millions of fleas only to discover that at the most there was half a dozen I set forth nothing daunted. On arriving at the house I entered in company with the complainant and found an old lady lying ill in the front living room. Whilst it is not true to say there were "millions" of fleas there was certainly hundreds. The only action possible was to arrange for the old lady to be removed to Hospital and to have the house completely fumigated. To complete the story of the evening I returned to my home catching and killing fleas on my person during the journey and finally taking a bath on the lawn after 11 p.m. Unfortunately these precautions did not prevent a minor infestation of my house. Such is the life of a Sanitary Inspector!

RODENT CONTROL. Continuous efforts are made to destroy all rats when evidence of their presence is observed. The methods employed are those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The sewers have been regularly treated and some infestations have been found. These are usually in those portions of sewer which communicate directly with the river.

It is only necessary to employ a part time Operative and he is also responsible for general supervision of the Council's Refuse Tip. Twenty eight complaints have been received and these were all satisfactorily treated.

PUBLIC CLEANSING. The Borough Engineer is responsible for the public cleansing services in the Borough. His staff undertake a weekly removal of house refuse from all premises and a twice weekly collection of night soil from those properties fitted with pail closets.

A Dennis low loading freighter of 11 cubic yards capacity is used for refuse collection. This vehicle has to be augmented with the use of a 2 ton open lorry, in order to keep the collection down to seven days. During the year the Council took delivery of a combined Gully emptying and night soil collection vehicle, supplied by the Bedford Motor Company and the Eagle Engineering Company. This vehicle has found itself to be very satisfactory and of course is much more hygienic in operation than the makeshift arrangements previously employed.

The Council have also placed an order for another Refuse collection vehicle and it is hoped that this will soon be delivered.

The night soil collection service works very well in view of all the adverse conditions which are experienced. One of the biggest difficulties is to maintain a full staff who are prepared to undertake this necessary but unpleasant task. Very few complaints are received concerning the service given and I think the staff should be given the credit they deserve. The tip is reasonably well maintained, but

it needs careful supervision to keep it in a presentable condition.

It is in a very prominent position and is constantly under the gaze of all the visitors to Maldon who visit the Recreation Ground and Promenade, therefore everything possible must be done to ensure that it is maintained in the best possible manner.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One notable incident occurred under this heading. Notification was received of a case of Infantile Paralysis and the Health Department was also informed that the patient, a male of 25 years of age, refused to go to the Isolation Hospital. The patient was interviewed but steadfastly maintained his refusal. The Council were advised to act under Section 169, Public Health Act 1936. Accordingly a warrant was obtained from a Justice of the Peace and when this was produced to the patient, he agreed to go to the hospital without further argument.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

In August two persons were found to be distributing goldfish to children under fourteen years of age in exchange for rags. The rag dealers pleaded ignorance of the provisions of Section 154 Public Health Act 1937 when questioned. The Council made a case against the parties and they were fined a nominal sum by the local Bench. This particular Section of the Act is weak in that such transactions are not illegal provided the Rag Dealer is clever enough to give the goldfish or other article to an adult.

to be careful regarding to keep it as a respectable condition.
It is in a very pleasant position and is constantly under the
care of all the visitors to the hospital who visit the hospital grounds
and the hospital, therefore, everything possible must be done to ensure
that it is maintained in the best possible manner.

REMARKS ON THE BUILDING

One notable incident occurred under this heading. Notification
was received of a case of infectious hepatitis and the building
department was also informed that the patient, a male of 35 years
of age, refused to go to the infectious hospital. The patient was
interviewed but apparently maintained his refusal. The Council
were advised to not under Section 102, Public Health Act 1936.
Accordingly a warrant was obtained from a Justice of the Peace and
when this was presented to the patient, he agreed to go to the
hospital without further argument.

THE BOND BUILDING

In August two persons were found to be distributing goldfish
to children under fourteen years of age in exchange for money.
The Council were informed of this and the Council were a good
deal of trouble and they were fined a nominal sum by the local
magistrate. This particular section of the Act is weak in that such
provisions as are made are not sufficient to prevent the sale of
goldfish to give the children or other articles for sale.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES.

Inspections.	Notices.					
	No.	Infor- mal.	Formal	Total Comp- lied with.	Outstanding at end of year.	
					Informal.	Formal
Houses Inspected						
Re: overcrowding.....	28	-	-	-	-	-
Re: Dirty Con- ditions and Vermin....	48	4	-	4	-	-
Re: Structural de- fects & Nuisances ...	191	39	2	47	6	-
Re: inspections in connection with above.	296	-	-	-	-	-
House Drainage (inc Nuisances from Drains & Ditches.....	126	3	-	-	-	-
Water Supply (Sampling and inspections.....	73	-	-	-	-	-
Food Shops (incl Ice Cream Premises, Cowsheds, Dairies, Canteens etc,).....	675	49	-	42	3	-
Licensed Premises.....	78	32	-	24	-	-
Shop Inspections.....	37	5	-	5	-	-
Offensive Accmltns....	4	3	-	3	-	-
Gas Works.....	2	-	-	-	-	-
Rats, Mice & Insect Pests.....	50	3	-	3	-	-
Camping Grds. & Moveable Dwellings....	62	6	-	6	-	-
Disinfections	6	1	-	1	-	-
Infectious Disease Inquiries	6	-	-	-	-	-
Swimming Pool (Sampling & Inspections	18	-	-	-	-	-
Nuisances from keeping Poultry animals etc ..	12	5	-	5	-	-
The Market	45	-	-	2	-	-
Complaints re dangerous structures defective sewers, refuse collection, etc dealt with departmen- tally	23	-	-	-	-	-
	1700	150	2	142	9	-

TABLE V OF INVESTIGATIONS AND NOTICES.

Investigations.				Notices.			

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN. Throughout the year I have continued to impress on all Food handlers the necessity for the clean and safe handling of all food products. Whenever I have visited a shop, bakehouse or food kitchen I have impressed on all concerned the need for the greatest possible care in the proper preparation of all foods, and in particular the important part which suitable storage of food plays in its safety as human food. It is a frequent happening that the cook will take elaborate care to prepare the food in a clean manner and after it is cooked stand it in an open vessel in the air to cool, thus exposing it to all manner of contamination from dust, flies and other germ carriers.

I must repeat one of my observations of last year, that everyone is a food handler and also a customer at some time or another at a food shop and it is up to us to insist that we are given the best possible service. If we are content with second-rate conditions then that is precisely what we shall receive. If, however, we insist on first-class conditions and complain when we see that they do not reach that standard, then the time will soon be here when every trader and his assistants will give the public the highest possible standard of food hygiene.

A total of six hundred and seventy-five visits and inspections were made during the year to all types of food premises. A more positive line of action in regard to certain types of premises was taken as the following paragraphs indicate:-

(a) LICENSED PREMISES. A detailed inspection was made of all the thirty two public houses and clubs in the Borough. This revealed that many of them were lacking in facilities for the proper washing and cleaning of beer glasses and also in certain sanitary requirements. The various Brewers were approached and I am very pleased to report that at the end of the year the majority of the work required had been completed. This action resulted in twelve premises being fitted with sinks and hot and cold water supplies to them and on four premises hot water heaters being fitted where previously only cold water was available.

In addition many minor improvements were carried out to the sanitary accommodation provided.

(b) BUTCHERS SHOPS. All these were inspected in detail and again many improvements have resulted. In particular, some shops which were previously open fronted, have had the windows enclosed; protective glass fronts have been fitted to the counters and an effort has been made by the traders to use only white wrapping paper. This last item has not been complied with one hundred per cent, but at least the methods of wrapping have improved. One Butchers shop was completely re-fitted, all the walls being white tiled and every modern appliance installed and one other shop has installed a new refrigerator.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Throughout the year I have continued to inspect all food handlers the necessity for the clean and safe handling of food products. Whenever I have visited a shop, I have been impressed on all concerned with the need for the highest possible care in the proper preparation of all foods, and in particular the important part which suitable storage of food plays in its safety as human food. It is a frequent happening that the cook will take laborious care to prepare the food in a clean manner and then it is found that it is in an open vessel in the air to cool, thus exposing it to a danger of contamination from dust, flies and other germ carriers.

I must record one of my observations of last year, that everywhere a food handler and also a customer at some time or another at a food shop and it is up to me to insist that we give the best possible advice. If we are content with second-rate conditions then that is exactly what we shall receive. If, however, we insist on first-class conditions and complain when we see that they do not reach that standard, then the time will soon be when every trader and his assistants will try to give the highest possible standard of food hygiene.

A total of six hundred and seventy-five visits and inspections were made during the year to all types of food premises. A summary of the results of these visits in regard to certain types of premises was given in the following paragraphs:

(a) LIQUOR PREMISES. A detailed inspection was made of all thirty-two public houses and clubs in the Borough. This revealed at many of these were lacking in facilities for the proper washing and cleaning of beer glasses and also in certain sanitary requirements. Various measures were recommended and I am very pleased to report that the end of the year the majority of the work required had been completed. This action resulted in twelve premises being fitted with hot and cold water supplies to them and on four premises hot water being fitted where previously only cold water was available.

In addition many other improvements were carried out to the sanitary conditions provided.

(b) MEAT SHOPS. All these were inspected in detail and again by inspectors have reported. In particular, some shops which were previously open fronts, have had the windows enclosed; protective screens have been fitted to the counters and an effort has been made by traders to use only white wrapping paper. This last item has not been completed with one hundred per cent, but at least the method of wrapping have improved. One butcher's shop was completely re-fitted, the walls being white tiled and new lighting appliances installed and other shop has installed a new refrigerator.

(c) FISHMONGERS SHOPS. The wet fishmongers premises were also inspected and some improvements effected. These included the re-building of the fish store and cleaning room at one premises. Other refinements are planned for the future.

(d) SCHOOL CANTEEN. During the year I had cause to make a request to the County Education authorities for extensive improvements to be made to one of the School Canteens in the Borough. This Canteen is lacking in many of the essential requirements for the number of meals provided and is much too small. There is no cloakroom or separate wash-basins with hot water for the Staff. After considerable pressure was brought to bear on the Education Authorities it has now been agreed to embark upon a major scheme of replanning and re-organisation of the whole building. Financial stress was one of the arguments used why the scheme should not be under-taken, but in respect of such necessary improvements, I consider that this argument is the weakest possible one to advance. Proper facilities for the provision of meals for School children should be a first essential.

MILK AND DAIRIES ADMINISTRATION. The number of premises used as Cowsheds and Dairies within the area of the Local authority, as follows:-

Wholesale Producers	13
Retail Purveyors	5
Accredited Producers	8
Pasteurised Milk Dealers ..	5

Frequent inspections are made to all premises retailing milk and these have been kept in a satisfactory condition. The County Health Inspectors take regular samples of milk for biological and bacteriological examination.

ICE CREAM. All persons manufacturing or selling Ice Cream are registered in accordance with the provisions of the Essex County Council Act 1933. The present Register shows that there are

Manufacturers and Vendors..	4
Vendors only	38

One Manufacturer employs the Holder process of Pasteurisation and the others all use a Complete Cold Mix method. Eighty-eight inspections and visits were made to these premises and all the traders are fully aware of the need for the highest possible standard of hygiene. During the summer months more intensive sampling of Ice Cream was undertaken than has been carried out in previous years in an effort to detect faulty hygiene and also to impress upon the Vendors the importance that is attached to this commodity.

In consequence sixty-five samples of Ice cream were submitted to the Laboratory for examination by the Methylene Blue test. A summary of the results is as follows:- (Ministry of Health Provisional grading)

(c) PRELIMINARY SURVEY. The two Washington premises were also suggested and some improvements effected. These included the re-arranging of the fish cases and cleaning up the premises. Other improvements are planned for the future.

(d) GENERAL COMMENT. During the year I had cause to make a report to the County Health Authority for extensive improvements to be made to one of the local dairies in the Borough. This Dairy is lacking in many of the essential requirements for the number of cows provided and is much too small. There is no room for separate wash-basins for the water for the staff. After considerable pressure was brought to bear on the Health Authority it has now been agreed to construct a major scheme of re-planning and re-organisation of the whole dairy. This scheme is one of the arguments used by the Health Authority in respect of such necessary improvements, and to consider that this argument is the weakest possible and to advance proper facilities for the provision of milk for school children should be a first essential.

MILK AND DAIRY ADMINISTRATION. The number of premises used as dairies and dairies within the area of the local authority, as follows:-

Wholesale producers	15
Retail producers	5
Associated producers	3
Registered Milk Dealers ..	2

Frequent inspections are made to all premises retailing milk and these have been kept in a satisfactory condition. The County Health Authority take regular samples of milk for bacteriological and serological examination.

MILK CREAM. All persons manufacturing or selling Ice Cream are licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Essex County Council Act 1933. The principal regulator under these provisions is:-

Manufacturers and Vendors ..	4
Vendors only	28

On inspection I employ the Hoffer process of pasteurisation and control all the Cream sold in the Borough. Twenty-eight inspections were made to these premises and all the cream is fully up to standard for the highest possible standard of hygiene. During the summer months more intensive control of Ice Cream was undertaken and has been carried out in previous years in order to ensure fully clean and safe to insure upon the vendors and to ensure that as much as possible is consumed.

In accordance with the six-five sample system which was submitted to the Health Authority for examination by the Health Authority. A summary of results is as follows:- (Health Authority's findings)

Grade I	42.
Grade II	10.
Grade III	10.
Grade IV	3.

This result shows that 64.6 per cent of the samples were placed in Grade I and if Grades I and II are added together the total is 80 per cent.

These results are by no means unsatisfactory, but they should be better. It should be possible to get at least 90 per cent of all samples in Grades I and II.

Six out of the thirteen samples in Grades III and IV came from the two retailers and in all cases were of Ice Cream sold in cornets or other loose packs. It is obvious from this that the retailer is to blame in that his handling methods are faulty. Appropriate advice has been given in all cases and by constant vigilance and pressure better results can be obtained.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. With the exception of pigs belonging to "Self suppliers" the slaughter of food animals in the Borough was discontinued under the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) order 1940. One slaughterhouse remains in use for the killing of pigs and during the year the figures for these premises were:-

Number of Pigs slaughtered		101
Number of whole carcasses condemned		1
Carcases of which some part was condemned		10
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.		11.1

In consequence with the above restriction, all meat which is retailed in the shops comes either from slaughterhouses in the areas of adjoining local authorities, or is imported. A tribute is due to my colleagues at the respective slaughter houses for their high efficiency in meat inspection at the place of slaughter, as I have only had to take action on two occasions in respect of meat which was unfit when delivered in Maldon and both these cases were of such a nature as to be impossible of detection until the carcass was cut up ready for retail sale.

Tinned foods do not give very much trouble, the traders are very helpful and draw my attention to any consignments which they think may be unfit and in this way an efficient control is maintained. A summary of the principle items of food found to be unfit and condemned follows:-

Tinned Cooked Hams	1 cwt 7lbs	Port Luchon Meat	14 lbs.
Tins	444.	Beef	1 cwt 11 lbs.
Mutton	7½ lbs.	Pork	3qrs. 27 lbs.
Sausages	12 lbs	Bacon	22 lbs.

ADULTERATION. The Essex County Council are responsible for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act 1938 in respect to food adulteration. Close contact is maintained with the Staff of the County Council and this resulted in action being taken in one case towards the end of the year.

An itinerent trader appeared in the Market at Maldon one week selling tins of various fruits and other commodities. During the days that followed I received several complaints concerning both the quality and fitness of this tinned fruit. Arrangements were made with the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures to have one of his Inspectors available at the next weekly market. The same Vendor returned and appropriate sampling procedure was undertaken. At the same time I made an inspection of the stock and found that no less than 119 tins of various foodstuffs were blown. These were voluntarily surrendered by the Vendor.

The County Council eventually instituted proceedings against the Vendor for wrongful labelling and a conviction was obtained with a fine of £25. This particular Vendor has not appeared at Maldon Market since that time.

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

1. Inspections for the purpose 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 Sect. 1, 2, 3 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Auth.	1	8	12	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Auth.	2	63	72	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	71	84	1	-

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	M/C Line No.	No. of cases in which defects were				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
		Found.	Remedied.	Referred		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	to H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector. (6)	(7)
Want of Clean- liness (S.I.)	-	4	4	-	-	-
Sanitary Conven- iences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	-	11	1	-	1	-
(c) not separte for sexes.						
		15	5	-	1	

Outwork.

Nature of Work.	M/C line No.	Section 110		No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists. (5)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises. (6)	Notices served. (7)	Prosecutions (8)
		Number of Outworkers in August list reqd by Sect. 110(L)(C) (3)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to Council. (4)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	13	37	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.	13	37	-	-	-	-	-

cases in which defects were found.

(1)	(2)	No. of cases in which defects were found.			(6)	(7)
		Found.	Remanded.	Retained to H.M. Inspector.		
		4	4	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
		11	1	-	1	-
		15	5	-	1	

Outwork.

(1)	(2)	Section 110			(6)	(7)	(8)
		Number of cases of default in sending lists to Council.	Number of cases of default in sending lists to Council.	Number of cases of default in sending lists to Council.			
		37	-	-	-	-	-
		37	-	-	-	-	-