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Contributors

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MALDON
Rural District Council.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

~ 1906, ~

BY

JOHN C. THRESH, D.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

With Statement of Accounts.

MALDON :

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MDCCCXVII.



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Maldon Rural District Council.

Chairman:

OLIVER D. BELSHAM, Esq., Heybridge.

Vice-Chairman:

T. H. SOLLY, Esq., Mundon.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILLORS

Elected until April, 1907.

Parishes.	Names of Councillors elected.	Residence.
Althorne.....	Mr. Thos. Fisher ..	Althorne
Asheldham.....	„ John Hurst.....	Asheldham
Bradwell-on-Sea ..	„ J. C. Chillingworth ..	Bradwell-on-Sea
	„ Thos. Coleridge ..	„
Braxted, Great	Vacant	
Braxted, Little	Vacant	
Cold Norton	Mr. Edwin Stevens..	Cold Norton
Crixsea	Mr. W. Rome	Crixsea
Dengie	Vacant	
Fambridge, North	Mr. R. H. Chaproniere ..	North Fambridge
Goldhanger	Rev. F. T. Gaidner.....	Goldhanger
Hazeleigh	Mr. Edward Arthur Fitch	Maldon
Heybridge	„ O. D. Belsham	Heybridge
	„ E. E. Bentall	Heybridge
Langford	„ Fredk. Wakelin	Langford
Latchingdon	„ William Robert Laver	Latchingdon
Mayland	„ G. E. Partridge	Mayland
Mundon	„ T. H. Solly.....	Mundon
Purleigh	„ J. F. Boreham....	Purleigh
	„ H. Stevens	Purleigh
Saint Lawrence	„ M. Turner..	Tillingham
Southminster	„ Jabez Bishop	Southminster
	„ E. Pipe ..	Southminster
Steeple ..	Rev. C. S. Morrell	Steeple
Stow Maries	Mr. E. D. Morgan.....	Stow Maries
Tillingham.....	„ Benjamin Dow	Tillingham
	„ J. R. Jackson	Tillingham
Tollesbury	Rev. William Basil Anstey	Tollesbury
	Mr. Frederick C. Banyard	Tollesbury
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	Rev. R. V. O. Graves	Tolleshunt D'Arcy
Tolleshunt Knights	Mr. Frederick W. Blyth ..	Tolleshunt D'Arcy
Tolleshunt Major	„ William Barrett Cocks.	Tolleshunt Major
Totham, Great ..	„ John Cooper	Great Totham
Totham, Little	„ Joshua Gurton	Tolleshunt Major
Ulling	„ H. N. Falkner	Woodham Walter
Wickham Bishops	„ E. A. Fairhead	Wickham Bishops
Woodham Mortimer	„ A. Stevens	Woodham Mortimer
Woodham Walter	„ S. Ratcliff	Woodham Walter

COMMITTEES.

Highways Committee :

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, The Rev. R. V. O. Graves, and Messrs. F. C. Banyard, R. H. Chaproniere, J. C. Chillingworth, W. B. Cocks, E. A. Fairhead, W. R. Laver, S. Ratcliff, H. Stevens, and F. Wakelin.

Finance Committee and Committee to consider Plans for New Works and New Buildings :

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, and The Rev. W. B. Anstey, The Rev. R. V. O. Graves, Messrs. F. C. Banyard, J. Bishop, F. W. Blyth, W. B. Cocks, E. A. Fairhead, W. R. Laver, H. Stevens, and F. Wakelin.

Water Committee :

All the Members of the Council.

Representatives on Maldon Joint Hospital Board :

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, The Rev. R. V. O. Graves, Messrs. E. E. Bentall, J. F. Boreham, and S. Ratcliff.

Officers connected with the Service of the Rural District Council.

With Amount of Salary to each per Annum.

			£
Treasurer	..	C. W. Parker, Esq.	nil.
Clerk to Rural District Council	..	Mr. A. W. Freeman	150
Medical Officer of Health	..	Dr. Thresh	107
Surveyor of Highways	..	Mr. E. J. Ennals	200
Inspector of Nuisances and Surveyor	..	Mr. W. Almond	165
Inspector of Water Works	..	Mr. M. Philbrick	130

Water Rate Collectors—

Cold Norton and Stow Maries ..	..	Mr. E. T. Pond.
Hazeleigh, North Fambridge, Latchingdon)		Mr. M. Cottee.
Purleigh, and W. Mortimer)	
Althorne ..	..	Mr. H. E. Nicholas.
Southminster ..	..	Mr. A. S. Kemp.
Tolleshunt Knights ..	..	Mr. W. Hills.

The Collectors are paid a Commission of 15% except those for Purleigh, Tolleshunt Knights and Southminster who are paid 12½%, 7½% and 5% respectively.

**Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Rural District Council of Maldon for
the Half-Year ended 31st March, 1906.**

[illegible]**LOAN ACCOUNT.**

Balance carried forward	..	355 17 6	Balance brought forward	..	167 2 5
		<u> </u>	Waterworks	..	188 15 1
		£355 17 6			<u> </u>
					£355 17 6

LOANS—AMOUNT OWING.

Amount of Principal owing at commencement of Half-Year	20951	6	11	Amount of Principal owing at the end of the Half-Year, viz:			
Principal repaid	492	14	11	31st March, 1906	20458	12	0
	£20458	12	0		£20458	12	0

**Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Rural District Council of Maldon for
the Half-Year ended 30th September, 1906.**

	£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS.			
Net Balance brought forward	2218	16	11
Contributions from Overseers—			
General Expenses	2536	0	0
Special Expenses	882	2	8
Grant under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896—			
General Expenses	318	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Special Expenses	2	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Contribution from Essex County Council in respect of Salaries of Inspectors of Nuisances	53	5	0
From Water Rates and Charges	499	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
From C. W. Parker, Esq.—			
Donation towards Woodham Mortimer Parish	20	0	0
Housing of the Working Classes Act—			
Rents of Property	29	11	6
From Rents of Property	8	10	0
From Fees and Licenses	0	5	0
	£6569	2	43

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Amount of New Loans	..	417	0	0
Net Balance	..	223	19	5
		£640	19	5

LOANS—AMOUNT OWING.

Amount of Principal owing at commencement of Half-Year	20458	12	0
Amount of New Loans	..	417	0 0
		20875	12 0
Principal repaid	..	502	6 0
		£20373	6 0

EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.
Highways—						
Maintenance and Repair of						
District Roads	..	..		1453	13	7
Salaries	..	..		124	16	0
Establishment	..	..		17	18	7½
Principal repaid	..	43	16	4		
Interest	..	29	14	4		
					73	10
					8	
Public Health and Miscellaneous—						
Sewerage Works	..	..		55	17	5
Waterworks	..	..		434	17	7
Hospitals	..	..		16	12	10
Scavenging	..	..		105	13	8
Antitoxin	..	..		2	10	0
Under Housing of the Working						
Classes Act	..	..		14	19	4
Under Infectious Disease (Noti-						
fication) Acts	..	..		10	19	6
Principal repaid	..	458	9	8		
Interest	..	298	9	10		
					756	19
					6	
Salaries	..	..		127	16	0
Establishment	..	..		98	16	3½
Payment to Maldon Joint Hos-						
pital Board	..	..		173	14	9
Payment to Essex County Council						
for services of Medical Officer						
of Health	..	..		53	10	0
Legal Expenses	..	..		2	6	6
Net Balance	..	..		3044	10	13½
					£6569	2
					43	

Balance brought forward	355	17	6
Waterworks	209	0	11
Housing of the Working Classes			
Act	76	1	0
	£640	19	5

Amount of Principal owing at the end of the Half-Year, 30th Sept., 1906, viz.—			
Tillingham	269	10	0
Tollesbury	1083	0	0
Southminster	1703	0	0
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	880	0	0
Steeple	258	0	0
Cold Norton	863	11	8
Althorne	1618	19	0
North Fambridge	761	5	0
Hazeleigh	508	10	0
Latchingdon	1743	19	0
Purleigh	3187	2	0
Stow Maries	912	13	8
Woodham Mortimer	1109	2	0
Heybridge	54	0	0
Goldhanger	106	0	0
Tolleshunt Knights	1988	8	0
Bradwell Housing	1392	0	0
Hospitals	310	0	0
Fambridge Ferry Road	1624	5	8
	<hr/>		
	£20373	6	0

**Extract from the Second Interim Report of the
Royal Commission on Human and Bovine Tuberculosis.**

The above report only reached me whilst this pamphlet was in the press, but the following quotation is sufficiently important to be added here.

“There is no doubt but that in a certain number of cases the tuberculosis occurring in the human subject, especially in children, is the direct result of the introduction into the human body of the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis, and there can also be no doubt that in the majority at least, of these cases the bacillus is introduced through cows' milk.”

“A very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among the young, must be attributed to the consumption of cows' milk containing tubercle bacilli.”

“Our results clearly point to the necessity of measures more stringent than those at present enforced, being taken to prevent the sale or the consumption of such milk.”

MALDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.

			Population 1901 Census.	1906.
TOLLESBURY	(11 Parishes)		7,121	7,190
SOUTHMINSTER	(10 „)	...	4,519	4,520
MALDON	(11 „)	...	2,993	2,990
			<hr/> 14,633	<hr/> 14,700

To the Chairman and Members of the Maldon Rural
District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in submitting to you my 18th Annual Report on the Sanitary condition of the Maldon Rural District, and for convenience, I continue to consider these conditions under the headings suggested by the Local Government Board.

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT. These are not usually liable to variation, but I had hoped to be able to report that a good deal of land upon which the sea had encroached at North Fambridge had been recovered. The “unemployed” have been engaged there during a considerable portion of the year, but at a recent visit none of the land appeared to have been reclaimed. The district includes a large area of marsh land, and over another large area the soil is stiff clay. In both these areas it is difficult to obtain water and efficient drainage cannot always be secured. It seems possible that something in the character of the district may affect its salubrity as notwithstanding all the recent sanitary improvements the death-rate does not decrease materially and it remains persistently higher than in the adjoining rural district (Chelmsford).

2. OCCUPATION OF THE INHABITANTS. The chief occupations, agriculture and fishing, should conduce to longevity and a low death-rate, but this effect is probably counterbalanced by the migration of young adults from the district. As the birth-rate exceeds the death-rate by about 10 per 1000 inhabitants and yet the population does not increase, obviously about 140 young people leave the district each year to seek their fortunes elsewhere. This leaves us with an unusually large proportion of very young and very old amongst whom the death toll is relatively high, however salubrious the locality in which they reside. The ironworks at Heybridge cannot be considered to have any prejudicial effect on health, and the making of clothing in the cottages at Tollesbury and neighbourhood, though a sedentary occupation, is not carried on to such an extent as to affect the death-rate.

3. HOUSE ACCOMMODATION. With a stationary population, the builder is not likely to exhibit much enterprise, and the houses erected about suffice to replace those allowed to go out of occupation on account of their dilapidated condition. Tiptree is the only part of the district which shews any signs of prosperity, and this is probably due more to the initiative of Mr. Wilkin and his family than to any other cause. The jam factory finds employment, regular and occasional, to many families and the small holders here can grow fruit for which they have a home market.

At Mayland, Mr. Fels is trying an experiment, having purchased a farm and divided it up into holdings of 5 to 10 acres. He is building 26 houses. Some 14 are completed and a few occupied. A range of glass houses has been erected for the use of the tenants. The total rent is to be about £24 per annum. I am a great admirer of Mr. Fels' practical philanthropy (although he objects to the use of this term) and sincerely hope it may succeed, as in this direction lies the salvation of our rural districts.

The difficulty of obtaining decent cottages is well nigh insuperable. The Bradwell experiment is not a conspicuous success. The six cottages erected in 1904 at Bradwell, under the H. W. C. Act, cost £1,450, and the annual payments are :—

Repayment of Loan	...	£81	2	9
Rates and repairs	...	14	13	0
		<hr/>		
		£95	15	9
		<hr/>		

The rents amount to £54 : 12 : 0 leaving £41 : 3 : 9 to be raised out of the local rates. As the assessable value is £3,619, the addition to the rate is 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the pound. This is too much for six cottages, and has deterred other parishes from following the example of Bradwell. Unless cottages can be built much more cheaply or the burden be laid on a wider area there are few districts which will not prefer to remain in their present unsatisfactory condition. Cottages are wanted in Little Totham, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Latchingdon and other parishes, to replace old ones which are now barely habitable, and we have to make a choice of two evils, either to allow the old properties to be patched up and inhabited or to close them and drive the inhabitants into the workhouse or into the towns. The former evil appears to me to be the less, so the people remain. Such old property increases greatly the work of the Inspector, especially where as is occasionally the case, there is little ground connected therewith and no room for the proper disposal of slops and house refuse. With land at its present value it indicates that there is something radically wrong when tenants of cottages in the remote parts cannot obtain sufficient ground for sanitary requirements. In two or three villages the Council obtained land behind groups of such cottages and divided it into allotments, but efforts to do the same elsewhere have been unsuccessful.

Under the Building bye-laws, every cottage has at least sufficient space for sanitary purposes, but instead of cottages in rows I should like to see more single ones or pairs surrounded by a fair area of ground.

The nuisance arising from Tent and Van Dwellers at Little Totham and Tiptree is not yet abated. One man was prosecuted and fined for contravening the bye laws, but he promptly disappeared. The question of adopting the Commons Act is now being considered. Twice during the year both Totham Plains and Tiptree Heath have been inspected and a record made of every tent and van dweller. After such an Inspection a few move away, but these people are now being harried so much in other districts that there are comparatively few places where they can camp in peace. This is in a great measure their own fault, as if they conducted themselves in such a way as not to give offence to the permanent residents in the neighbourhood they would not be interfered with.

4. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—The most important matter to chronicle is the approval by the L. G. B. of a comparatively simple scheme for the sewerage of part of Latchingdon. Nuisances have arisen from the sewage being discharged into ditches hence it was decided to lay an additional sewer from near the School to meet the existing sewer near the Lion Inn, and to divert the whole of the sewage from the ditches into a small tank and then by aid of a wind-mill distribute this over some grass land. Mr. Laver, the owner of the field, has given permission for us to utilize any two acres we may select. The estimate for the scheme is £350. This will leave the school and the cottages along the Althorne Road unprovided for, but if ever found necessary the sewer could be continued along this road. With reasonable care this should not be necessary, unless more houses are erected. At present, the borrowing power of the parish is too limited to permit of the extension. One pair of houses (the old police station) at the extreme western end of the sewer is in Purleigh Parish, and this parish therefore will pay a small portion of the expense.

The Southminster sewer outfalls have again given cause for complaint and a report was presented on the subject in July. It was suggested that a man be employed to flush the sewers and keep the ditches clean. A copy of the report and suggestions were sent to the Parish Council. The Parish Council replied that they would see to these matters, but in September, the Council decided to employ a man, and Mr. Almond prepared a list of "duties," and obtained a tender for a flushing tank in Queensborough Road. The tender, £15, was accepted, and in October, Mr. Robert Brett was appointed to do the flushing and cleanse the ditches for the sum of 8/- per week.

The Tillingham irrigation area and the flushing of the Village sewers not having been attended to, to the satisfaction of Mr. Almond and myself, in November, Mr. George Peacocke's offer to undertake the work for 5/6 a week was accepted.

The D'Arcy sewers and sewage irrigation area have given little or no trouble during the year. There has certainly been no cause to complain of the effluent, and a small irrigation area of this kind is far more economical and efficient than any system of bacteria beds.

The Tollesbury sewers have given trouble on account of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient water for flushing, and the concentrated character of the sewage makes it difficult to treat on the small coke beds. The increased number of houses connected with the sewers has also increased the quantity of sewage, and ere long the works will require enlarging. They should also be enclosed, as the open tanks are very near the road leading down to the water-side.

5. POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS. The only cause for complaint arises in the Blackwater estuary where the crude sewage of the Borough of Maldon enters the river opposite Heybridge Basin. Occasionally persons boating complain of the smell, but until the present year this discharge has not had any more serious result. I find, however, that persons sometimes gather shell fish from the foreshore where it is polluted by this sewage, and elsewhere in this report will be found an account of an outbreak of disease due to eating clams collected here.

6. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL. The scavenging of pail closets is undertaken by contractors at Southminster, Tollesbury, and Heybridge Basin, and appears to be done in a satisfactory manner. Elsewhere pail closets are in general use, and are fairly well attended to by the tenants. In a few cases a little difficulty is experienced in dealing with the contents on account of lack of garden space. For example, there is a group of cottages near the Dengie White Horse, the tenants of which complain. For some time a neighbour used to scavenge the cottages weekly, but for some reason he has ceased to do this. Now the people complain because of the trouble consequent upon doing their own scavenging. The bye-laws require the contents to be removed from the premises weekly.

7. HOUSE REFUSE DISPOSAL. This is done by the Scavengers in Tollesbury and Southminster, elsewhere by the tenants. Many families are negligent and take no trouble to dispose of the refuse in a hygienic manner, allowing it to accumulate near the houses either in heaps or in open bumbies, which they do not take the trouble to cover over with earth. The remedy for this is education, and the people are continuously being advised how to dispose of it without

causing a nuisance. If there is a ditch near, often both the slops and house refuse are thrown therein, blocking the ditch and producing an elongated cesspool of sewage. The number of such nuisances detected is decreasing, but they are still too common, and give the Inspector much trouble.

8. WATER SUPPLY. TIPTREE. Col. Hepper, R.E., held an inquiry on behalf of the L.G.B. on January 16th, the Council having made an application for power to borrow the sum of £502 to defray the excess of expenditure incurred in carrying out the scheme. The Chairman of the Parish Council read a resolution to the effect that the parishioners were well satisfied with the scheme, as the water rents produced £110 a year, and there was only a small addition to the special sanitary rate. The Board afterwards sanctioned a loan for £432, and agreed to sanction the remaining £70 if control could be acquired over a small portion of land near the original spring. I staked out about an acre of ground for this purpose, but as yet the Council has not been able to purchase it or lease it. I do not regard it as a matter of urgency, as I am satisfied that no pollution is likely to occur from this side, the water coming in an entirely opposite direction. Still, if control of this area could be obtained on reasonable terms, I recommend that it should be done. The supply held out remarkably throughout the whole of the dry season, the yield being fully up to my original estimate. The water works have been a great boon to the locality, and a proposal is now under consideration to extend the mains along Chapel Road. Applications have also been made for extensions beyond the confines of the district where drinking water is very scarce, but these have not been seriously considered.

MAYLAND. On April 24th, Mr. Ducat held a similar inquiry with reference to the application for a loan of £1000 to extend the mains of the Purleigh system (*a*) along Green Lane to Lower Mayland, and (*b*) from Upper Althorne to Mayland School. Sanction was subsequently obtained, and on September 12th, the tender of Messrs. Read & Sons, of Westminster, for laying the mains at the sum of £764 : 14 : 0 was accepted. The work is now in progress.

PURLEIGH AND NORTH FAMBRIDGE. On November 10th, a third enquiry was held with reference to a loan of £630 to extend the mains up Hackman's Road, and £270 to extend the mains in North Fambridge. This latter main was to be 1400 yards in extent, and only 2-in. in diameter, as there are only about five houses to serve along the whole route, and the L.G.B. have just sanctioned the schemes. These extensions will probably necessitate the laying of a duplicate main (3-in.) from the existing 5-in. main, along the existing 4-in. main to the corner of Mill Lane and Howe Green Road, Purleigh. The estimated cost is £173.

To increase the pressure at the elevated parts farthest from the service reservoir, Messrs. Price & Belsham, the engineers, recommended the putting up of a syphon or stand-pipe at the reservoir. In August it was decided to erect the syphon at once, and this was accordingly done.

SOUTHMINSTER. This public supply continues to be quite satisfactory. When examined at the end of the very dry summer, water was found running to waste from the springs. The Surveyor suggested impounding this, but as the present supply is ample the Parish Council were averse to any alterations at present.

The question of improving the water supply in many parishes has been considered. I carefully traced up a brook at Hazeleigh, in the hope that some spring might be found which could be utilized to supply certain cottages far from the water mains, but there was no spring sufficiently near, and the brook was so fouled by cattle along its whole length, that I reported against a suggestion to filter the brook water.

Complaints about the supply to Mundon have been numerous. There are many deep wells or bored wells (300-ft.) in the parish, but some have been allowed to get out of order in consequence of the water level having fallen below the reach of the existing pumps. An attempt is being made to persuade the owners to repair the wells and put down proper pumps, and it is suggested that a bored well be made in the centre of the village. There is a well here, now disused, which yielded but little water, and that of an inferior quality, it being very hard from the presence of Magnesium Sulphate.

Other deep wells yield a very soft water, and doubtless if a new bore is sunk right through the Woolwich and Reading Beds a similar water will be obtained here.

TOLLESBURY.—A special report was presented during the year on the water supply to this most populous parish in the Rural District. The Sanitary Inspector examined all the wells. Four of these belong to the Council, and 78 are of private ownership.

<i>PUBLIC WELLS—</i>		<i>Name.</i>	<i>No. of Premises supplied.</i>
		West Hill	6
		High Street Well	47
		North Street Well	5
		East Well	26
<i>PRIVATE WELLS—</i>		No. 1	18
		„ 2	13
		„ 3	12
		„ 4 & 5, each	11
		„ 6	9
		„ 7 & 8, each	8
		„ 9, 10 & 11, each	7
		„ 12 to 18, each	6
		„ 19 to 78, each	5 to 1

14 premises depend upon rain-water tanks.

Mr. Almond, judging from his examination alone, came to the conclusion that a proper water supply would be an immense benefit to the parish. The following were his reasons for this opinion:—

1. That there are so many sources of supply in a compact and somewhat crowded area, absolutely none of which can be considered beyond the reach of pollution.
2. The distance which many cottagers have to traverse and the inconvenience of going to other people's premises for water, hence the liability to use less than is necessary to keep their premises in a thoroughly wholesome and cleanly state.
3. The present unsatisfactory condition of the drains and sewers owing to imperfect flushing.

4. Crews and yachts could be supplied with reliable water, the development of the parish would be assisted and water would be available in case of fire.

I submitted 28 samples selected by the Inspector to chemical examination. The detailed analyses are given in the report. The summarised results are as under :—

- 1 sample only could be said to be a good well water.
- 4 samples might be passed, though containing an excess of organic matter.
- 1 sample was of very doubtful character.
- 11 samples were well purified sewage effluents, *i.e.*, sewage more or less strong which has been purified by filtration through soil.
- 11 samples were imperfectly purified sewage effluent.

I reported as the result of these examinations, that “a worse condition of things it would be difficult to conceive, and there can be no question that a public supply is an absolute necessity.

The parish council has been in communication with some persons who are anxious to form a company for the purpose of supplying Tollesbury with Gas and Water. These persons do not profess to be actuated by philanthropic motives, but have not yet explained either how they are going to raise the necessary capital or pay the dividends. If they can see their way to paying dividends then it would be better for the town to provide its own gas and water and save these profits. It might be that the promoters would make a profit whether the Company did or not, in which case the position of the town would be unfortunate. The promoters have been cordially invited to attend a meeting of the District Council and explain what they purpose doing, but so far they have not accepted the invitation, ill-health or inclement weather having prevented their making the journey.

I must confess that I am surprised at the patience exhibited by the District Council, and I can only repeat that it is the District Council and not the Parish Council which is responsible for providing a water supply.

A good deal of attention has been given to the supplies in Ulting, Great Totham, Tolleshunt Major and other parishes since improvements are desirable in many of these localities.

9. BYE-LAWS.—There has been no alteration during the year, nor do any alterations or additions appear to be necessary at present. One builder was prosecuted during the year for refusing to trap off a cesspool from the house drain. A conviction was obtained.

10. PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL EXERCISES SUPERVISION.—Bake-houses, Slaughter-houses, Dairies and Cow-sheds, Workshops and Work places are all visited during the annual systematic inspection and at other times when required. Monthly reports are presented to the Council. The following notes made during the systematic inspection of two parishes may be regarded as typical.

STOW MARIES.—Cottages in the village in fair repair but one or two roofs require re-thatching. The cottages on the Marsh are becoming dilapidated and are very damp. The roofs appear tight, the damp rises from the ground. No case of overcrowding detected. The village is supplied with water from the Purleigh works. The Marsh cottages are supplied from a deep well, the water being raised by a wind engine. The well is not covered in and in times of flood tidal water gains access. Both privies and pail closets are found. One of former in an offensive condition, had not been cleansed for 3 years. Slops are usually thrown on the gardens. Near one Marsh cottage the ditch was fouled by slop water. At . . . Cowsheds there are 75 cows kept in 3 sheds. Sheds are very good structurally but are not kept sufficiently clean. A nuisance arises here from a huge heap of brewers' grains. The milk is cooled out of doors and the refrigerator supplied with filthy water from a moat. A deep well water is available. At . . . Cowsheds the sheds and dairy were clean and well kept. Water used from the public mains.

GOLDHANGER.—The cottages generally are in a fair state of repair, but one or two defective roofs were discovered. Privies more numerous than pail closets. Some of former could with advantage

be converted, but tenants object to emptying the pails. Water chiefly derived from the public well in centre of the village. Wheel pump in good order. Water clean and bright. Said to be abundant. Bakehouse untidy, with fixed bins. Owner dining in it and chickens going in and out. Cowsheds and Dairies visited, clean and satisfactory. Two cases of overcrowding detected. The two sewer ditches were in a satisfactory condition. The parish council undertakes to keep them clean. Slaughter-house clean and satisfactory. Blood drains into a cesspool.

The outworkers' premises at and around Tollesbury have been examined. Clothing for Colchester firms is made in the cottages of fishermen and others. In no instance was any unwholesome condition found, and no case of infectious disease is known to have occurred in any of the 71 houses in which home work is carried on.

The Knackers' Yards in the district have been conducted so as not to cause any nuisance. The Council, however, do not like the keeping of pigs on these premises. No doubt they can be cheaply fed on the offal, but such food possibly derived from diseased animals appears to be very objectionable. There is no law, however, to prevent pigs being fed on such material. At one yard a number of pigs contracted anthrax. It was this outbreak which directed attention to the fact that pigs were kept on these premises.

SCHOOLS. The schools were all carefully examined a few years ago and in considerable detail. Many improvements were made subsequently, and at the time the County Council took over the schools further improvements were made. There are difficulties in several localities in providing water for the school children. The County Council offered to pay a sum towards piping water to a tank near Ulting school for the benefit of the school and cottages near. It would be a boon, but although it has been under consideration for years nothing has been done. At Mayland, the cost of carting water for the school and school house averages over 10/- a week. The water-mains, however, are now being extended from Althorne. All the schools are now being examined, and a special report will be presented when the survey is completed.

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases.

The subjoined list shews the number of cases of infectious illness notified during the year together with the parishes in which they occurred.

Parish.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Totals.
Southminster ...					
Steeple ...			2		2
Asheldham ...			2		2
Bradwell ...			38	2	40
Hazeleigh ...	1				1
Langford ...		1			1
Latchingdon ...					
Mundon ...					
Purleigh ...		1	1	2	4
Ulting ...	1				1
Woodham Walter ...					
Goldhanger ...					
Great Braxted ...					
Great Totham ...					
Heybridge ...	1	2	6	3	12
Little Totham ...	3				3
Tollesbury ...	4	2	1	1	8
Tolleshunt D'Arcy ...	2			2	4
Tolleshunt Knights ...				1	1
Tolleshunt Major ...					
Wickham Bishops ...	1			1	2
Althorne ...					
Woodham Mortimer ...					
Creeksea ...			1		1
St. Lawrence ...			9		9
Tillingham ...	1		1		2
Dengie ...			2	1	3
Mayland ...			1		1
Stow Maries ...		1			1
Tiptree ...				1	1
Totals ...	14	7	64	14	99

The number of cases notified is nearly double that of the previous year, but this is entirely due to an outbreak of Scarlet Fever in and near Bradwell, which outbreak, in a few weeks, contributed fully half the cases notified during the year. The total number of cases of Diphtheria notified was only 14, and three of these proved fatal. Only seven cases of Typhoid Fever occurred as compared with 16 in the previous year. No case of Small-pox occurred. At more than one of the monthly meetings of the Council I had no case of infectious disease to report.

Scarlet Fever.

The epidemic in the Bradwell district first came to my knowledge on March 21st, when a case was notified. The investigations made on the following day shewed that this was but one of a number of mild cases. The source of infection was ultimately traced to a child who had come to the parish on March 7th; on the following day she was ailing, and although the mother observed no rash the girl was found to be "peeling" when examined on April 4th. She infected a family, the children from which continued to attend Bradwell school. The outburst was very sudden, and the schools were promptly closed. The last case in the district was notified on May 11th, so that the outbreak extended over a period of about eight weeks. During this time 55 cases were notified, but only one death occurred.

38 cases occurred in 12 houses in Bradwell.

9	„	„	3	„	St. Lawrence.
1	case	„	1	house	in Tillingham.
2	„	„	1	„	Dengie.
2	„	„	1	„	Asheldham.
2	„	„	1	„	Steeple.
1	„	„	1	„	Mayland.

The infection in the first instance was chiefly amongst children who go to and from school in a van or waggonette which is used to convey the children from St. Lawrence. The connection between all these cases could be traced. That the infection should have been so completely eradicated in so short a period and without the help of any isolation hospital, shews what can be done if time is spent in searching out the mild cases which otherwise would escape un-

recognized and continue to spread infection. Had a small hospital been available it would have been practically useless. I doubt whether we should have had a single case the less, and I am tolerably certain that had every case been removed and kept 8 or 10 weeks in hospital we should have had a few return cases after their discharge, any one of which might have originated another series of cases. A small sum of money was paid to one woman for attending to a family, and this was the whole expense incurred through the outbreak. When the patients had recovered, the rooms which they had occupied were fumigated with sulphur. No bedding or clothing was removed for disinfection and none was destroyed.

To the sanitarian who has not allowed himself to become prejudiced by the dogmatic teaching of text-books on hygiene, the brief history of this very interesting outbreak will afford much food for reflection.

The 9 other cases of Scarlet Fever occurred at distant intervals in various localities and had no connection with this outbreak.

Diphtheria.

There was no outbreak of this disease which could be considered of an epidemic character. Four was the greatest number of cases which were notified from any parish.

Four cases occurred in connection with tent and van dwellers. A child, in a van at Hazeleigh, was attacked and before the child was really better or the van had been fumigated the van disappeared. In a few days we discovered it on Totham Plain, but meantime three other children who had visited the van had become infected and were notified shortly afterwards. These cases gave a great deal of trouble, as had we given the people the least reason to believe that our supervision was relaxed we might have had them conveying infection all over the county. The parents absolutely refused to allow the children to be removed, and so long as they carried out my instructions I promised not to obtain a magistrates' order.

Some, but not all, of the remaining cases notified were associated with slight filth nuisances, but they were all isolated cases and there was no spread of infection. Only one case was removed to Hospital.

Typhoid Fever.

The first case during the year occurred in August. The youth had been engaged carting manure. He was taken suddenly ill on a Tuesday, became comatose on the Thursday and died on the Friday.

Two cases occurred in Tollesbury, the second patient being a woman who nursed the first. This first case proved fatal. The patient was a fisherman, often away from home for weeks at a time. He had had oysters on several occasions just prior to his illness, but these may have been of an unpolluted character. I was not able to ascertain where they had been dredged.

A fatal case occurred late in the year at Stow Maries. The water supply to the house had to be carted nearly two miles, but I could not find that any polluted water had been used for domestic purposes.

Three cases occurred at Heybridge and Langford which were attributable to the eating of "clams" picked from sewage polluted mud. A full account of these cases, written by my assistant recently appeared in *The Lancet* and is here reproduced.

An outbreak of Typhoid Fever due to eating Clams from a Polluted source.

BY JOHN F. BEALE, B.A. CANTAB., M.R.C.S. ENG.,
L.R.C.P. LOND., D.P.H. OXON.,

ASSISTANT TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

So far as I am aware no case of typhoid fever has hitherto been recorded from the use of "clams" as an article of food. These shellfish are not largely used but in many places near large estuaries with extensive mud-banks clams are collected and used by the poorer class of people. The clams so used appear to be two allied species of the genus *Mya*, of the class Lamellibranchiata which includes also the cockle and oyster. The two species are: *Mya truncata*, more common in the open sea, and *Mya arenaria*, usually found in mud flats. This latter is universal along the shores of the Western Hemisphere as far south as New York and in the Eastern Hemi-

sphere as far south as Rochelle and between the thirtieth and fortieth degrees of latitude, and is also common on many parts of the British coast, about low-water mark and chiefly in tidal estuaries where there is an admixture of fresh and sea water. The body of the clam is fleshy and of a yellowish-white colour and is provided with a "foot" with which it penetrates the sand or mud, the "foot" assuming various shapes for this purpose. In addition, the clam has also two syphonic tubes which when the animal is at rest are drawn down nearly into the shell. When active these syphonic tubes are protruded, one continuously drawing in and the other pouring out a stream of water, the food particles in the water being retained in the body. The shells are oval and of an ashy grey colour, a good specimen measuring about two and a half inches by five inches; those referred to in this article measured about one and a half inches by two and three-quarter inches. They are usually found buried about six inches deep in the mud but retire deeper than this when the tide is out. In Europe, Asia, and America they are used as food and relished by certain classes and are usually sold in a boiled condition. In the United States the clam is more important from an economical point of view than the oyster, large quantities being sold annually in Boston market as food for man and many more are salted and used as bait for fish. An excellent article on *Myidæ* is given in "British Conchology," Vol. III, by J. G. Jeffreys, F.R.S., from which most of the information concerning these shell-fish has been obtained.

The outbreak to which this article refers occurred in the Maldon rural district. On Oct. 20th, 1906, two men living in Heybridge were notified to be suffering from typhoid fever. The cases were immediately visited and on inquiries being made the fact was ultimately elicited that both men had partaken of some clams which were sold by a hawker in the bar of a local public house on Sept. 29th. It was unfortunately impossible to ascertain the names of all the men present in the bar when the clams were sold. Nevertheless, names and addresses of five men, in addition to the two notified, were obtained, all of whom had eaten varying quantities. In each instance ill effects had been produced; one man was found to be suffering from what was considered to be a low type of influenza but he was notified later to be suffering from typhoid fever; the second had been seized with diarrhoea and vomiting within two

hours of eating the clams, the third had had a so-called bilious attack, and the remaining two had suffered from sickness and diarrhoea to such an extent as to prevent them from following their usual occupation for a few days. Thus, out of seven persons known to have partaken of the clams on this particular occasion three afterwards suffered from typhoid fever and the others from diarrhoea and sickness. Fortunately none of the cases have proved fatal.

The clams in question were obtained from the mud on the banks of the tidal estuary of the Blackwater in close proximity to the out-fall sewer of the town of Maldon. They were stated to have been thoroughly cleaned and boiled but the boiling probably consisted in placing the clams in boiling water for a few seconds until the shells opened. The price charged by the hawker was four a penny and it is a significant fact that the men who consumed the largest quantities—namely, four pennyworth each—contracted typhoid fever. Unfortunately, I was unable to obtain a sample of these particular clams, but others from the same source were obtained and submitted to a bacteriological examination. The method of examination was as follows :—

1. Three clams, which had not been subjected to boiling, were taken and opened with a sterile knife and the bodies were cut up into small pieces and emptied together with the liquid contents from the shells into a sterile mortar. 900 cubic centimetres of sterile water were added to this, the resulting mixture being thoroughly stirred and ground up. A dilution was thus obtained of which 300 cubic centimetres corresponded to one clam. From this the following amounts—namely, $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic centimetre, 1 cubic centimetre, 3 cubic centimetres, and 10 cubic centimetres, which corresponds to $\frac{1}{600}$ th, $\frac{1}{300}$ th, $\frac{1}{100}$ th, and $\frac{1}{30}$ th of a clam respectively, were taken and added to tubes containing bile salt glucose broth. Acid and gas were formed in each instance after 24 hours' incubation. Plates of bile salt lactose agar containing neutral red were made from these broths and the red colonies showing a haze were further examined and the subsequent cultural reactions corresponded with those obtained with *bacillus coli communis*. On incubating anaerobically in milk the *bacillus enteritidis sporogenes* was found to be present in $\frac{1}{300}$ th of a clam.

2. Three clams were well boiled in water for 15 minutes, the bodies were cut through, and one cubic centimetre of the liquid obtained therefrom was added to a tube containing bile salt glucose broth. Acid and gas were formed and all the reactions of the *bacillus coli communis* were obtained.

The results of this examination proved the clams to be grossly polluted with sewage, inasmuch as the *bacillus coli communis* could be detected in $\frac{1}{600}$ th, and the *bacillus enteritidis sporogenes* in $\frac{1}{300}$ th part of a clam. It is especially noteworthy that even after boiling for 15 minutes the *bacillus coli communis* could be recovered from the bodies of the clams. The presence of *bacillus typhosus* could not be demonstrated, though a few suspicious growths were obtained on Drigalski and Conradi medium. These, however, did not correspond with the confirmatory tests of this organism. The fact that even 15 minutes' boiling failed to sterilise the clams is interesting, since it proves that shell-fish from a grossly polluted source cannot be rendered safe for human consumption even when boiled so long as to render them hard and indigestible. Shell-fish, such as these, if boiled for a shorter time would be much more dangerous, as more of the bacteria present therein would escape destruction.

I am much indebted to Dr. J. C. Thresh, medical officer of health of the county of Essex, for his kindness in allowing me to publish the details of this outbreak.

School Closure.

Feb. 3rd to Feb. 10th.	Heybridge School.	Measles.
Mar. 23rd to April 14th.	Mundon ,, ,,	
Mar. 27th to April 16th.	Bradwell ,,	Scarlet Fever.

Measles was very prevalent in the early part of the year, but in the above instances only was it necessary to close the Schools for a short period. A special report on "Measles and School Attendance" was prepared by me for the use of this and other authorities, and copies printed and circulated.

Mortality Statistics.

DEATH-RATE.—During the year 186 deaths were registered in the district, and 23 deaths occurred in the Union Work-house of persons belonging to district, making a total of 209 deaths, which for a population of 14,700 gives a death-rate of 14·2 per 1000. This is about our average rate.

BIRTH-RATE.—The births registered during the year were 368, giving a birth-rate of 25 per 1000, which is a little above the average for the past 10 years. It is to be hoped that the period of decline has been passed.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Twenty^{six}~~nine~~ children died before attaining the age of one year. Five of these were born prematurely, and 10 out of the twenty^{six}~~nine~~ died before attaining the age of one month. The death-rate per 1000 births was 70, which is very low, but on ~~two~~^a ~~one~~ occasions we have registered ^a lower rates.

The statistics for the separate sub-registration districts are as under :—

Sub-District.	Death-Rate.	Birth-Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
Southminster	16·6	25·4	113 104
Maldon	15·4	24·4	82
Tollesbury	12·2	25·0	56 44

Cancer and Phthisis.

The deaths from these diseases during recent years are as under :—

	Cancer.	Phthisis.
1900	11	13
1901	11	12
1902	17	10
1903	16	11
1904	12	12
1905	19	20
1906	24	10

The cancer mortality has been very excessive. It was much above the average in the previous year. It is not safe to draw conclusions from the statistics for a small number of years relating to a comparatively small population, but that Cancer is now responsible for as many deaths as Phthisis, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever put together is a disconcerting fact. Table IV in the appendix shews that no other disease carried off anything like the same number of people. No such marked prevalence occurs in adjoining districts, and it may be that for some reason we have in this district an excessive number of families especially prone to cancerous affections. The distribution of the cases was as under :—

Southminster	...	5 Deaths
Bradwell	...	3 „
Purleigh	...	2 „
Heybridge	...	2 „
Tollesbury	...	5 „
Tillingham	...	1 Death
Steeple	...	1 „
Latchingdon	...	1 „
Woodham Walter	...	1 „
Tolleshunt Major	...	1 „
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	...	1 „
Little Totham	...	1 „

The parts affected could be classified as under :—

Nose 1, Mouth 2, Tongue 1, Throat 1, Stomach 5, Intestines 6,
Liver 3, Lungs 1, Uterus 2, Rodent Ulcer 2.

During the year a certain amount of literature relating to the prevention of Consumption has been distributed. Medical men have been asked to voluntarily notify cases, and where death occurs an offer is made to disinfect the house. As the importance of fresh air and of general cleanliness becomes more and more recognized consumption will probably continue to decrease. If at the same time we could impress upon dairy farmers the fact that fresh air and cleanliness are just as essential to their herds for the prevention of tuberculosis we might regard the disease as being within a measurable distance of

extinction. Just as leprosy and malaria have disappeared, so may consumption cease to be a cause of death in this country. It must be obvious, however, that where one cause of death is removed, the number of deaths from other causes must increase, as all must die, but death will occur at a later period and therefore the average duration of life be prolonged. To be saved from consumption to fall a prey to cancer may not seem a desirable fate, but it must be remembered that the former disease chiefly attacks young adults, the latter the middle-aged and aged.

CONCLUSION.

The year's record, if not a striking one, is yet one of continued progress. There is much yet to be done. Tollesbury is still without a proper water supply, and in Ulting, Gt. Totham, Tillingham and several other parishes better supplies are desirable. Cheap cottages for agricultural labourers are wanted in very many parishes, and I begin to think that money spent in providing such cottages would have been a far better and more remunerative investment, from a sanitary point of view, than the money spent in erecting and maintaining the Joint Hospital. Fortunately we discovered this before burdening ourselves with a second hospital, in the Southminster district. I would, however, like to see some arrangement made which would enable us to isolate one or two cases if ever the urgent necessity arose. In case of a serious outbreak the tent could be erected at Asheldham, and this and the shed in which the tent and furniture are stored could be utilized.

Finally I take again the opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Council for their courtesy to their Officers, and

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN C. THRESH

TABLE I.—MALDON RURAL DISTRICT.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896	17,600	498	27.5	55	110	223	12.2	0	0	19	242	14.3
1897	17,500	435	23.8	41	89	219	11.9	0	0	28	247	13.5
1898	14,800	357	24.1	42	118	231	15.6	0	0	23	254	17.2
1899	14,700	362	24.6	41	113	214	14.6	0	0	9	223	15.2
1900	14,600	355	24.3	40	113	198	13.6	0	0	23	221	15.1
1901	14,630	380	26.0	34	89	171	11.7	0	0	13	184	12.6
1902	14,630	347	23.7	36	104	206	14.0	0	0	22	228	15.5
1903	14,630	359	24.5	25	70	154	10.5	0	0	28	182	12.4
1904	14,680	408	27.8	26	64	192	13.0	0	0	11	203	13.8
1905	14,700	344	23.4	33	96	211	14.3	0	0	19	230	15.6
Averages for years 1898—1905.	14,670	364	24.8	35	96	197	13.4	0	0	18	215	14.6
1906	14,700	368	25.0	26	70	186	12.6	0	0	23	209	14.2

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11. By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in Public Institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere. The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 81,860.

Total population at all ages, 14,630.
Average number of persons per house, 4.2

Number of inhabited houses, 3463. } At Census of 1901.

I.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.

The Joint Hospital, Heybridge.

II.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.

The Maldon Union Workhouse.

TABLE II.—MALDON RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1906 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1.—SOUTHMINSTER.				2.—MALDON.				3.—TOLLESBURY.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1898
1899
1900
1901
1902
1903
1904
1905
Averages of years 1898 to 1905
1906

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table are areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, namely—registration sub-districts.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns *c* of this table.

TABLE III.—MALDON RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.		No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	Years.						South-minster.	Maldon. H.	Tollesbury.	South-minster.	Maldon.	Tollesbury.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.						
Small-pox
Cholera
Diphtheria	5	7	1	1	...	1	2	11	...	...	1
Membranous croup
Erysipelas	1	2	10	1	3	2	9	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	12	42	4	6	...	56	1	7	...	1	3
Typhus fever
Enteric fever	1	...	6	...	...	3	4	...	...	...
Relapsing fever
Continued fever
Puerperal fever
Plague
Totals	99	...	17	51	7	23	1	60	8	31	...	1	4

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table are the same as those in Tables II. and IV.
The locality in which the Isolation Hospital is situated, is marked H.
Isolation Hospital in Heybridge Parish, opened in December, 1903.

TABLE IV.—MALDON RURAL DISTRICT.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES AT ALL AGES.			DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 & upwards.	Southminster.	Maldon.	Tollesbury.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Scarlet fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping cough	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	...
{ Other continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	5	...	2	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	...
Enteritis	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	10	...	...	...	5	4	1	5	2	3	...
Other tubercular diseases	11	...	2	1	2	3	3	3	1	7	...
Cancer, malignant disease	24	...	...	...	1	14	9	10	4	10	...
Bronchitis	10	...	...	...	...	4	6	3	1	6	...
Pneumonia	9	1	1	...	...	4	3	2	...	7	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Venereal diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Heart diseases	15	...	...	...	...	7	8	6	6	3	...
Accidents	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	94	13	2	2	5	12	60	30	23	41	..
All causes	209	26	12	8	14	57	92	75	46	88	0

TABLE VI.—MALDON RURAL DISTRICT.

Table of Meteorological Data. Deaths, and Infectious Diseases for the Year ending December 31st, 1906, compared with previous years.

Means and Totals.	Meteorological Data.						Deaths from all Causes.			Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.								Infectious Diseases Notified.					
	Mean Temperature.	Mean daily range of Temperature.	Relative Humidity.	No. of Rainy Days.	Rainfall in inches.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	Over 65 Years.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Erysipelas.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Totals.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Fever.	Erysipelas.	Totals.
1894	47.1	15.7	83.7	197	24.34	292	46	123	—	6	3	4	—	1	4	—	18	15	32	17	10	14	88
1895	48.2	17.2	83.8	144	18.43	270	47	116	—	7	1	4	6	—	—	3	21	8	37	34	14	5	98
1896	49.01	16.18	81.3	145	24.10	261	55	107	—	3	—	4	—	3	9	1	20	—	28	14	17	11	70
1897	48.4	15.55	81.4	152	22.14	247	41	129	1	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	12	—	26	8	7	4	45
1898	49.75	16.25	82.7	133	16.65	253	42	118	—	1	—	4	9	—	3	2	19	—	26	4	18	12	60
1899	49.14	17.36	80.5	146	23.075	223	41	93	1	—	—	2	7	—	4	3	17	—	41	16	12	6	75
1900	49.6	16.3	79.4	157	20.181	221	40	101	—	4	—	3	6	1	7	—	21	—	28	43	11	10	92
1901	44.74	16.75	79	140	18.176	184	34	82	1	6	—	3	3	—	3	1	17	—	44	79	21	11	155
1902	47.8	15.29	79.8	170	19.33	228	36	103	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	5	9	11	18	37	7	14	87
1903	48.4	15.75	80.1	168	34.355	182	25	87	—	2	—	3	—	—	3	—	8	2	30	13	10	5	60
1904	48.55	16.43	80.1	147	16.82	203	26	104	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	4	9	—	60	9	19	6	94
1905	49.8	15.5	79.3	158	17.46	230	33	99	—	—	—	9	4	1	6	—	20	1	12	9	16	11	49
1906	49.4	17.2	77.3	158	24.25	209	26	91	1	3	—	3	7	1	5	2	22	—	64	14	7	14	99

TABLE VII.

Summary of Work done through the Sanitary Inspector in the Rural District of Maldon during the year ending 31st December, 1906.

	Total No. for Year.
1 Complaints received	19
2 Nuisances detected without complaint	190
3 Nuisances abated	176
4 Notices served	208
5 Summonses taken out	1
6 Convictions	1
7 Cottages inspected	1259
8 Lodging-houses inspected	0
9 Slaughter-houses inspected	16
10 Bake-houses inspected	18
11 Dairies & milk shops inspected	31
12 Cowsheds inspected	63
13 Workshops inspected (<i>vide</i> M. O. H. Report)	65
14 Filthy houses cleansed, sec. 46 Public Health Act, 1875	3
15 Houses disinfected	51
16 Overcrowding abated	3
17 Houses placed in habitable repair	28
18 Houses closed	0
19 Houses erected or re-built	23
20 "Certificates" granted	17
21 ,, deferred	6
22 Wells sunk or improved supplies of water afforded	1
23 Wells cleansed or repaired	16
24 Wells closed	0
25 Houses connected with sewers	9
26 ,, with water mains	18
27 Earth, pail, or improved privies constructed or existing privies altered	72
28 Privies and W.C.'s repaired; W.C.'s supplied with water	41
29 Cisterns cleansed, repaired, or covered	0
30 Animals improperly kept removed	1
31 Samples of water taken for analysis	62
32 Compensation paid for destruction of infected bedding	0
33 Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	0

(Signed) Wm. ALMOND, A.R. San. Inst.