

[Report 1909] / Medical Officer of Health, Maldon R.D.C.

Contributors

Maldon (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1909

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MALDON RURAL
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1909,

BY

JOHN C. THRESH,


D.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

With Statement of Accounts.

MALDON :

RICHARD POOLE, PRINTER, 37 HIGH STREET.

MDCCCX.



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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, 1910.

Parishes.	Names of Councillors elected.	Residence.
Althorne.....	Mr. J. I. Robinson	Althorne
Asheldham.....	„ John Hurst.....	Asheldham
Bradwell-on-Sea	„ J. C. Chillingworth ..	Bradwell-on-Sea
Braxted, Great	„ Thos. Coleridge	„
Braxted, Little	„ D. B. Smith	Wickham Bishops
Cold Norton	„ David Jones	Little Braxted
Crixsea	„ Edwin Stevens.. ..	Cold Norton
Dengie	Rev. W. Shaw Stewart	Althorne
Fambridge, North.....	Mr. Paul Dainty	Dengie
Goldhanger	„ Thos W. Shearman .	Cold Norton
Hazeleigh	Rev. F. T. Gardner.....	Goldhanger
Heybridge	Mr. Edward Arthur Fitch	Maldon
Langford	„ O. D. Belsham	Heybridge
Latchingdon	„ E. E. Bentall	Heybridge
Mayland	Hon. & Rev. F. C. Byron	Langford
Mundon	Mr. William Robert Laver	Latchingdon
Purleigh	„ G. E. Partridge	Mayland
Saint Lawrence	„ T. H. Solly.....	Mundon
Southminster.....	„ A. Barber, Junr.	Purleigh
Steeple	„ H. Stevens	Purleigh
Stow Maries	„ A. J. Winterbon ..	St. Lawrence
Tillingham	„ Chas. Downing	Southminster
Tollesbury	„ E. Pipe	Southminster
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	Vacant	
Tolleshunt Knights	Mr. T. H. Calderbank	Stow Maries
Tolleshunt Major	„ Benjamin Dow	Tillingham
Totham, Great	Vacant	
Totham, Little	Rev. William Basil Anstey	Tollesbury
Ulting	Rev. Wm. Carter	Tollesbury
Wickham Bishops	Rev. R. V. O. Graves	Tolleshunt D'Arcy
Woodham Mortimer	Mr. H. R. Arnold.....	Tolleshunt Knights
Woodham Walter	„ William Barrett Cocks.	Tolleshunt Major
	„ Arnold Hitchcock ..	Langford
	„ Joshua Gurton	Tolleshunt Major
	„ H.N. Falkner	Woodham Walter
	„ E. A. Fairhead	Wickham Bishops
	„ A. Stevens	Woodham Mortimer
	„ S. Ratcliff	Woodham Walter

COMMITTEES.

Highways Committee :

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, The Rev. W. B. Anstey, The Rev. R. V. O. Graves, Messrs. H. R. Arnold, W. B. Cocks, E. A. Fairhead, W. R. Laver, S. Ratcliff, J. I. Robinson, H. Stevens and E. Stevens.

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. H. R. Arnold, W. B. Cocks, E. A. Fairhead, W. R. Laver, S. Ratcliff, J. I. Robinson, T. W. Shearman, and H. Stevens.

Representatives on Maldon Joint Hospital Board :

The Rev. R. V. O. Graves, Messrs. H. R. Arnold, A. Barber, Jun., J. Gurton, H. N. Falkner, and T. H. Solly.

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 215
Inspector of Water Works	..	..	Mr. M. Philbrick 130

Water Rate Collectors—

Cold Norton and Stow Maries	..	..	Mr. E. T. Pond.
Hazeleigh, North Fambridge, Latchingdon Purleigh, and W. Mortimer		}	Mr. M. Cottee.
Althorne	..	..	Mr. A. C. Wright.
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.

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**Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Rural District Council of Maldon
for the Half-year ended 31st March, 1909.**

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Net Balance brought forward ..	1795	14	2½
Contributions from Overseers—			
General Expenses ..	3202	0	0
Special Expenses ..	1626	5	3
Grant under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896—			
General Expenses ..	318	10	4½
Special Expenses ..	2	11	2½
From Water Rates and Charges, etc.	618	16	10¾
Housing of the Working Classes Act—Rents of Property ..	26	12	0
From Rents of Property ..	10	5	0
From Fees for Licences ..	0	15	0
From Tolleshunt Knights Loan Account—Repayment ..	35	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	0	4	0
	£7636	13	11¼

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Highways—			
Maintenance and Repair of District Roads ..	3251	14	1
Salaries ..	128	11	0
Establishment ..	11	19	3½
Principal repaid on Loans ..	48	1	8
Interest ..	25	13	3
	73	14	11
Public Health and Miscellaneous—			
Sewerage Works ..	91	18	5
Waterworks ..	688	16	9
Hospitals ..	2	1	10
Cost of Disinfectants ..	9	15	8
House Scavenging ..	95	3	2
Under Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 ..	27	8	6
Under Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899 ..	2	2	6
Fees for Lists of Births and Deaths Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 and 1886 ..	0	10	6
Principal repaid on Loans ..	473	3	3
Interest ..	310	7	10
	783	11	1
Salaries ..	161	11	0
Establishment ..	81	10	7
Payment to Maldon Joint Hospital B'd ..	342	11	5
Payment for services of Medical Officer of Health ..	53	10	0
Election Expenses ..	1	3	0
Net Balance ..	1826	19	0¾
	£7636	13	11¼

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Balance brought forward ..	181	7	2	Waterworks ..	..	211	11	2
Amount of New Loan ..	281	0	0	Sewerage Works ..	..	23	5	6
Amount transferred from General				Unexpended Balance of Loans				
Account ..	13	17	4	refunded ..	..	113	5	9
				Net Balance ..	..	128	2	1
	<u>£476</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>			<u>£476</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>

LOANS—AMOUNT OWING.

Amount of Principal owing at commencement of Half-year ..	20575	5	2	Amount of Principal owing at the end of the Half-year, viz.: 31st March, 1909 ..	20221	14	6
Amount of New Loans ..	281	0	0				
	20856	5	2				
Principal repaid and Balances of Loans refunded ..	634	10	8				
	£20221	14	6		£20221	14	6

**Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Rural District Council of Maldon
for the Half-year ended 30th September, 1909.**

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Net Balance brought forward ..	1826	19	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Highways—			
Contributions from Overseers—				Maintenance and Repair of			
General Expenses ..	2425	0	0	District Roads ..	1579	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Special Expenses ..	1068	13	8	Salaries ..	129	0	0
Grant under the Agricultural				Establishment ..	28	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rates Act, 1896—				Principal repaid on Loans 48	19	8	
General Expenses ..	318	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Interest ..	24	11	9
Special Expenses ..	2	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			73	11
Contribution from Essex County				Public Health and Miscellaneous—			
Council in respect of Salaries				Sewerage Works ..	175	8	1
of Inspectors of Nuisances	65	2	7	Waterworks ..	601	9	10
From Water Rates and Charges,				Hospitals ..	1	18	10
etc. ..	558	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cost of Disinfectants ..	7	18	3
Housing of the Working Classes				Scavenging ..	62	1	10
Act—Rents of Property ..	22	15	0	Under Housing of the Working			
From Rents of Property ..	3	15	1	Classes Act ..	27	10	0
From Receipts under Highways				Under Infectious Disease (Notifi-			
and Locomotives Acts ..	9	0	0	cation) Act ..	3	2	6
From Fees for Licences ..	2	0	0	Under Public Health Tuber-			
From Heybridge Loan Account				culosis Regulations ..	0	7	0
repayment ..	98	6	0	Antitoxin ..	1	10	0
Miscellaneous receipts ..	3	8	6	Principal repaid on Loans 476	3	0	
				Interest ..	306	3	5
						782	6
				Salaries ..	164	0	0
				Establishment ..	99	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
				Payment to Maldon Joint Hos-			
				pital Board ..	343	16	9
				Payment to Maldon Port Sani-			
				tary Authority ..	32	18	0
				Payment for services of Medical			
				Officer of Health ..	53	10	0
				Net Balance ..	2236	13	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
						£6404	6
						10 $\frac{1}{4}$	

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Balance brought forward ..	128	2	1	Waterworks ..	99	11	0
Amount of New Loan ..	100	0	0	Net Balance ..	128	11	1
						£228	2
						1	

LOANS—AMOUNT OWING.

Amount of Principal owing at				Amount of Principal owing at the			
commencement of Half-year	20221	14	6	end of the Half-year, 30th			
Amount of New Loan ..	100	0	0	September, 1909, viz.:—			
				Tillingham ..	134	10	0
				Tollesbury ..	935	0	0
				Southminster ..	1394	0	0
				Tolleshunt D'Arcy ..	728	16	0
				Steeple ..	217	0	0
				Cold Norton ..	744	5	8
				Althorne ..	1365	9	0
				North Fambridge ..	870	19	0
				Hazeleigh ..	441	18	0
				Latchingdon ..	1910	9	0
				Purleigh ..	3293	18	0
				Stow Maries ..	793	15	8
				Woodham Mortimer ..	964	10	0
				Heybridge ..	109	0	0
				Goldhanger ..	94	0	0
				Tolleshunt Knights ..	2443	10	0
				Bradwell Housing ..	1305	0	0
				Fambridge Ferry Road ..	1343	11	6
				Mayland ..	707	0	0
						£19796	11
						10	

MALDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.

			Population 1901 Census.	1909.
TOLLESBURY	(11 Parishes)		7,121	7,753
SOUTHMINSTER	(10 „)	...	4,519	5,019
MALDON	(11 „)	...	2,993	3,262
			<hr/> 14,633	<hr/> 16,034

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have now pleasure in submitting to you my 21st Annual Report upon the sanitary condition and administration of your district. The year has been an exceptionally wet one and the mean temperature was below the average. I think these conditions, in some measure, responsible for the excessive mortality which has occurred amongst aged people, and to which I have to refer later. On the whole, however, notwithstanding the damp, the year does not seem to have had a marked effect upon the general death-rate, and it certainly does not seem to have fostered or spread infectious diseases.

POPULATION.—An accurate estimate of the population is necessary in order to calculate a correct death-rate, and I have been inclined to think for some time that my estimate has been too low. So long after the taking of the census it is a difficult matter to ascertain the true population, but I think a very close approximation has been obtained by the following method. I wrote to each assistant overseer and asked him to oblige me with the number of occupied houses in his parish, and this information having been courteously furnished I was enabled to ascertain the increase or otherwise since the last census, the average number of persons per house being assumed to remain constant.

The results are given in the following table, which shows that there has been no increase in Cricksea, Hazeleigh, Langford, Stow Maries, Woodham Mortimer, and Goldhanger ; whilst a considerable increase has taken place in Mayland, Southminster, Bradwell, Cold Norton, Purleigh, Heybridge, Tollesbury, and Tolleshunt Knights (Tiptree).

SOUTHMINSTER SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

	Population, 1901.	Extra houses inhabited.	Estimated Population.
Althorne ...	338	1	343
Cricksea ...	105	0	105
Mayland ...	126	49	302
Southminster ...	1430	44	1606
Steeple ...	359	7	387
Asheldham ...	172	3	185
Bradwell ...	783	12	831
Dengie ...	249	3	264
St. Lawrence ...	160	1	165
Tillingham ...	797	9	831
Totals ...	4519	129	5019

MALDON SUB-DISTRICT.

Cold Norton ...	173	15	233
Hazeleigh ...	132	0	132
Langford ...	198	0	198
Latchingdon ...	394	5	422
Mundon ...	227	3	240
North Fambridge ...	116	9	148
Purleigh ...	754	19	826
Stow Maries ...	186	0	186
Ulting ...	164	5	186
Woodham Walter ...	406	11	448
Woodham Mortimer ...	243	0	243
Totals ...	2993	67	3262

TOLLESBURY SUB-DISTRICT.

	Population, 1901.		Extra houses inhabited.		Estimated Population.
Goldhanger	... 385	...	0	...	385
Great Braxted	... 299	...	2	...	307
Great Totham	... 627	...	12	...	675
Heybridge ...	... 1687	...	62	...	1935
Little Braxted	... 89	...	1	...	93
Little Totham	... 329	...	1	...	334
Tollesbury ...	... 1720	...	63	...	1991
Tolleshunt D'Arcy...	753	...	16	...	820
Tolleshunt Knights	431	...	60	...	677
Tolleshunt Major ...	335	...	2	...	343
Wickham Bishops ...	466	...	7	...	493
	-----		-----		-----
Totals	... 7121	...	226	...	7753
Totals for whole					
district ...	...14633	...	422	...	16034

The increase in population, therefore, since 1901 appears to be 1400. I am accepting this estimate, though I was not prepared to find the increase anything like so great, but the great growth in Mayland, Heybridge and Tiptree is obvious to all. During the period which has elapsed since the census the births have exceeded the deaths by about 1250, hence, as many young people leave the district, there must have been a considerable influx of persons from outside. This we know to have been the case at Mayland, and is probably also the case in Tollesbury, Tiptree and elsewhere, and may indicate a "back to the land" tendency on the part of town dwellers.

BIRTH-RATE.—Three hundred and fifty-seven births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 22·3 per 1,000 persons, which is the lowest yet recorded. It is obvious that the immigrants are not increasing the population unduly by their presence. I am inclined to think that the majority of those who have come in are past the child-bearing age and that our population now contains an excessive number of persons past middle age. This is confirmed by a consideration of the ages of the people who died during the year.

The continued decline of the birth-rate is a serious matter which is now being scientifically investigated. There appears to be grave reasons for believing that the decrease only affects the better classes, and that amongst the wasters and "work-shy" there is no decrease. If this is actually the case, in a few years the relative proportion of the latter will increase and there will be a relatively smaller number of workers to support them. Unless some change speedily occurs the outlook for the country is dismal in the extreme.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The mortality amongst infants has been very low indeed. Only 23 died during the year and of these 11 died before attaining the age of one month and were obviously weaklings from birth. This indicates that the condition of the mother was primarily responsible. Errors in feeding do not appear to be responsible for many deaths, as only two infants succumbed from diarrhoeal disease. Doubtless the great majority of infants born in the district are breast fed.

DEATH-RATE.—The death-rate, 14·0 per 1,000, is a very little above the average, and this is not to be wondered at when the ages at death is considered. These are as under :—

Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	23
1 to 5 years	...	...	...	3
5 to 15 „	...	...	...	5
15 to 25 „	...	...	...	12
25 to 65 „	...	...	...	68
65 to 80 „	...	...	...	68
80 to 90 „	...	...	...	40
Over 90 „	...	...	...	5
				224

One out of every six persons who died had reached 80 years of age, and two persons had reached 97 years. The average age of all who died was $55\frac{3}{4}$ years. The death-rates in the different districts varied somewhat widely.

	Death-rate, 1909.	10 years' Death-rate.
Tollesbury Sub-district	... 14·8	... 13·0
Maldon „	... 16·0	... 13·1
Southminster „	... 11·4	... 13·4

The yearly fluctuations are accidental. When a period of ten years is taken it is seen that the variation is very little indeed.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—These are given in some detail in Table IV. appendix. The three chief causes are Phthisis, Cancer, and Heart Disease. All the notifiable infectious fevers only caused one death, and of other infectious diseases Whooping Cough caused two deaths, and Influenza five, a total of eight; yet Consumption alone caused 13 deaths, and Cancer 25. The number of deaths from Phthisis is about the average, but the number from Cancer is very excessive. In recent years the deaths recorded were :—

			Cancer.		Phthisis.
1900	...	...	11	...	13
1901	...	...	11	...	12
1902	...	...	17	...	10
1903	...	...	16	...	11
1904	...	...	12	...	12
1905	...	...	19	...	20
1906	...	...	24	...	10
1907	...	...	15	...	14
1908	...	...	18	...	12
1909	...	...	25	...	13

Phthisis does not seem to be decreasing, and this disease will be referred to again in another section. Cancer is undoubtedly increasing and its ravages do not appear to be confined to any particular district. The following was the distribution of the deaths during the year.

<i>Southminster Area.</i>			<i>Maldon Area.</i>			<i>Tollesbury Area.</i>		
Southminster	...	2	Woodham			Tolleshunt Knights	1	
Tillingham	...	1	Mortimer	...	2	Heybridge	...	3
Bradwell	...	1	Mundon	...	1	Tollesbury	...	4
Dengie	...	1	Latchingdon	...	1	Wickham Bishops	2	
			Purleigh	...	3	Tolleshunt D'Arcy	1	
						Great Braxted	2	
		—			—			—
		5			7			13

If anything, the Tollesbury area suffers most, but a possible explanation is the preponderance of middle-aged people in this district, and an aggregation of families with a tendency to the disease.

NOTE.—One death from Typhoid Fever is recorded in Table IV., appendix. This occurred in the Isolation Hospital in Heybridge, but the patient belonged to Maldon Borough.

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases.

The small number of cases notified under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act has been a record. Only 37 were reported, the smallest number in any previous year being 47 in 1908. The distribution of these cases was as under :—

Parish.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Totals.
Southminster ...			1	1	2
Steeple ...			2		2
Asheldham ...					0
Bradwell ...					0
Hazeleigh ...			1		1
Langford ...			5		5
Latchingdon ...	3		1		4
Mundon ...					0
Purleigh ...			5	1	6
Ulting ...					0
Woodham Walter ...		1		1	2
Goldhanger ...					0
Great Braxted ...			2		2
Great Totham ...		1			1
Heybridge ...	3		2	1	6
Little Totham ...	1				1
Tollesbury ...	1				1
Tolleshunt D'Arcy ...	2				2
Tolleshunt Knights ...					0
Tolleshunt Major ...				1	1
Wickham Bishops ...					0
Althorne ...					0
Woodham Mortimer ...					0
Creeksea ...					0
St. Lawrence ...					0
Tillingham ...					0
Dengie ...					0
Mayland ...					0
Stow Maries ...		1			1
Totals ...	10	3	19	5	37

It will be seen that there was no epidemic and no marked prevalence of any of these diseases. This I attribute to the fact

that the earliest notified cases are thoroughly investigated, the schools visited, absentees enquired after, and a careful search made for any "missed" or "carrier" cases.

DIPHTHERIA.—In connection with this disease, which years ago used to be the scourge of the district, it may be mentioned that three of the cases were probably not true Diphtheria. Clinically they were doubtful, but it was deemed safer to regard them as Diphtheria. Bacteriological examinations failed to reveal the presence of the specific bacillus.

SCARLET FEVER.—The five cases at Langford were all in one house, and occurred one after the other, notwithstanding that each case as notified was removed to the hospital. There was a child in the house who had been confined to her bed with Rheumatic Fever. She ultimately "peeled" and it was no doubt due to her continued presence that the infection was spread. The presence of this child also made it impossible to thoroughly disinfect the house, as one room could not be completely cut off from another.

Four of the five cases in Purleigh occurred in one house. Three were practically attacked at the same time and the fourth a few days later. It seemed very probable, however, that all these had been infected by a fifth child who had been ailing a week before the others. No rash had been observed and there was no distinctive peeling. A few months later another child in the village was notified. The case was doubtful, but as there were 6 other young children in the house it was notified. No other child was attacked. One of the Scarlet Fever cases at Heybridge was a Nurse in the Hospital.

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.—One patient came to her home from a situation suffering from a mild attack of this disease. Another had eaten oysters 14 days before the symptoms of the fever set in. The third patient lived in a house near which was a privy cesspit nuisance, and no other probable cause could be discovered. In no instance was there any spread of infection.

Only 9 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. This hospital serves the Borough of Maldon and the northern half of the Maldon Rural District. The division of the district into two portions by the tidal estuary of the Blackwater would render it difficult to

remove cases from many of the southern parishes. Whilst the district continues so free from these infectious diseases there seems no necessity for another hospital. We hope, by prompt attention to such cases as do occur, to prevent the provision of a second hospital ever being required. In an emergency, however, we possess an enclosed site at Southminster, with a wooden building, large caravan, and tent, which could be converted into a hospital almost at an hour's notice. Everything is kept in readiness, and the furniture, stoves, etc., examined yearly. The Joint Hospital Board also possess a somewhat similar arrangement at Little Totham which can be used for Small-pox or any other disease should occasion require.

So far the present hospital has met all our requirements, and if any further public money has to be spent I would prefer to see it spent in erecting a few cottages with three bedrooms, especially if one of these could be rendered available for use when an infectious case occurs in an overcrowded house in the southern district.

PHTHISIS.—Cases of this disease, attended by the Poor Law Medical Officers officially, are now notified. Although medical practitioners were asked some years ago to notify (without fee) other cases, this request has never been acceded to. During the year 17 cases were notified: five in Purleigh; two each in Heybridge, Great Braxted, and Tollesbury; and one each in Langford, Hazeleigh, Woodham Walter, Little Totham, Southminster, and Tolleshunt Major.

There is a family history of Consumption in the majority of cases, and apparently the tendency to the disease is hereditary. Such being the case the most effectual method of stamping it out would be by prohibiting the marriage of members of such families. This, of course, cannot be done, but it may be brought about indirectly by showing the risks of such unions and educating public opinion.

The following may be taken as examples of such histories:—

Adult, A.—Father, four aunts, and two brothers have died of the disease.

„ B.—Father died from Consumption.

Child, C.—Grandmother, two uncles, an aunt, and two or more cousins have died from the disease.

Adult, D.—Two sisters have died from Phthisis. The mother's three sisters and father's sister also died from the disease.

„ E.—A grandmother and aunt died from Phthisis, and a brother has since been notified.

„ F.—A married woman, two of whose children have died from the disease. Marked family history on her side.

In two or three instances one person had apparently been infected by sleeping with a sufferer, or by continuously nursing a patient.

At the Union House a special ward has been adapted for the use of consumptive patients, but persuasion fails to cause parents or relations to let the sufferer be removed. More power is required, as in several of the above cases it is certain that by the patient remaining at home other persons will become infected.

Instructions, verbal and printed, are given at each house, and disinfection in all cases follows death or removal. In one instance the bedding used was destroyed and compensation paid. Five of the notified cases died during the year.

There is no public institution in the district for the reception of Phthisis cases, either in an early or advanced stage, save the Workhouse. An institution of this kind would be most useful for two purposes. Firstly for the reception of early cases so that they might be taught what precautions to take to prevent infection spreading, and the most suitable conditions for arresting the progress of the disease; and secondly for the segregation of advanced cases when they become a serious menace to the health of the other inmates of the homes. The subject has already received some attention, but in this county generally the sanitary authorities are averse to taking any action. A lead is required, and, unfortunately, the County Council is not disposed even to offer advice.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Measles and Whooping Cough have been very prevalent in certain districts and the following Schools had to be closed during the year :—

Mayland Council School, Jan. 5th to Jan. 24th, Measles.

Mayland Colony School, Jan. 15th to Feb. 5th, Measles and Chicken-pox.

Dengie School, March 20th to March 27th, Measles.

Great Braxted School, June 10th to July 6th, Measles.

Mayland Council School, Oct. 19th to Nov. 7th, Whooping Cough.

North Fambridge School, Oct. 27th to Nov. 13th, Whooping Cough.

At Dengie the schoolmaster's child was attacked and the school was closed for a week to allow of certain arrangements being made. Fortunately the infection did not get into the school.

The methods adopted for preventing infectious diseases will have been gathered from the above sections, so that further reference is unnecessary. Obviously, however, they are very effective, as the continuous decrease in prevalence year by year and the absence of epidemics abundantly testify.

Sanitary Condition and Administration of the District.

The district is a very extensive one, and about the most thinly populated in the county, and administration difficulties are increased by the distances from the centre, Maldon, and the division by the Blackwater Estuary. There is a considerable area of marsh land, yet malaria, which was very prevalent 50 years ago, is now unknown, and an infectious disease is rarely found at the Marsh Farms. A fair number of people at Tollesbury and Bradwell are "seafarers," and at Heybridge a large number are employed at the ironworks and motor car works, but elsewhere all are directly or indirectly connected with agriculture.

The whole area is on the London clay, which varies from 100 to 300 feet in thickness, and is only capped on the rising ground on each side of the Blackwater Valley by patches of water-bearing gravel.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.—The information already given when discussing the population indicates that in many parishes the housing accommodation is improving, but there are still parishes where apparently private enterprise is not providing houses, not even to replace those which are becoming unfit for human habitation. Such parishes are Steeple, Goldhanger, Tolleshunt Major and Little Totham, and possibly we might include Hazeleigh and Stow Maries. In these parishes no one could afford to pay a rent which would pay anyone to erect cottages, but the landowners ought to provide sufficient for all the labourers on their estates, and this at present they do not do. Failing this, in the near future, the Housing and Town Planning Act will have to be carefully considered to ascertain whether under its provisions it is possible to provide a few decent roomy cottages without imposing too great a burden on the rates. Unless such accommodation is provided the physical and mental characters of the rural labourer must deteriorate and the ultimate effect upon the country be disastrous.

The cottages provided at Bradwell under the Housing of the Working Classes Act seem to be a constant source of expense. About £20 had to be spent during the year in providing a fence to two sides of the area upon which they stand.

New houses must comply reasonably with the Council's bye-laws. A little latitude is now allowed where such seems desirable, but the erection is carefully supervised to see that no unauthorised work is done.

Five cottages have been closed during the year, but legal proceedings were not necessary in any case. Seven other cottages the owners have placed in habitable repair. Notices were served under the Building Bye-laws to close a railway van and two wooden huts, all of which were used as dwelling-houses. The van was closed forthwith, and the huts are no longer occupied. A good deal of trouble has been given by tent dwellers on Totham Plain. Since the Commons Act was adopted last year and bye-laws made, the dwellers in huts and vans have moved on to adjoining land. Most of them are in two fields which belong to two public-houses, the landlords letting them for this purpose. This is not an entirely satisfactory arrangement, but it is much better than formerly as the landlords exercise some supervision over the tenants and see that our

bye-laws are complied with. The encampment which has given trouble was thus described by me in a report to your Council dated November 3rd. After referring to certain vans and sheds I added :—

“Chaplin’s enclosure, however, is in a different category. On a small area of ground there are eight tents or sheds, of which five appeared to be slept in.

Tent No. 1 is used by Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin. It is a tent about four feet in height, covered with old sacking, a portion of the floor is boarded, there is a stove in the tent and a bed on the floor. The place was so dark that one could not see all that was in it, and so dirty that one did not care to go inside.

Tent or Shed 2 is a wooden structure in part with sacking cover. It has a raised wooden floor covering. It is very small and is used by a daughter and child, and is much more sanitary than No. 1.

Tent No. 3. This tent is very like No. 1, but there is no floor covering. There is a bed and a washstand, and the presumption is that it is used by another daughter.

Shed No. 4. A tumble-down place with lumber in it. Probably not used for sleeping purposes.

Tent No. 5. A tent of tarpaulin over bent twigs. Much like No. 1, but with a better cover. Floor not boarded. Covered with clean straw upon which son slept.

Tent No. 6. Similar to No. 5, but covered with old sacking, less straw in it. No floor. Used by a man who worked on the roads.

This encampment is a disgrace to Rural England, and I doubt very much whether anything similar is to be found in this country. If met with in Central Africa it would be photographed as showing the poverty and squalor of the inhabitants.”

Proceedings had been taken before the Witham Bench and the case heard on September 21st, when Chaplin was ordered to comply with the bye-laws forthwith or pay a fine of 2/6. As at the expiration of a month no improvement had been effected, I presented the report just quoted and the Council ordered further proceedings against the tenants for breach of Tent and Van Bye-law No. 4, and also proceedings for a continuing offence. After hearing the case

again the magistrates inflicted a fine of 1d. per day, and ordered them to comply with the bye-laws within three months under threat of a severe penalty. The case seemed to present some difficulty to the magistrates as Chaplin is an aged man and a cripple, but his sons and daughters and the roadman are strong and ought to be able to afford to occupy decent cottages. If not checked this colony will further increase, and its continued existence is not only a disgrace, but injurious, morally and physically, to its inhabitants.

WATER SUPPLIES.—The Purleigh district supply has been fully maintained. The springs yield far more water than is at present used, but the increased demand may soon render it desirable to increase the head. From the reservoir are supplied Woodham Walter, Purleigh, Hazeleigh, Latchingdon, Althorne, Stow Maries, Cold Norton, North Fambridge, and Mayland. A map of the district showing the ramifications of the mains was given in last year's report. During the year the main has been extended a considerable distance to certain houses at Hazeleigh which were greatly in need of a proper water supply.

The Southminster Works also continue to supply sufficient water, but the increasing demand may shortly lead to an attempt having to be made to intercept more of the spring water on its way past the pumping station. There is no doubt more water here than rises in the reservoir, and this breaks out at a little lower level. A considerable extension of the mains has been made to Scotts Hill, in order to supply existing houses and others which may be erected. The cost was close upon £200, nearly half of which was paid by the owner of the estate.

The Tiptree Works have also continued to be satisfactory. The subsoil yields more water than is used at present and several extensions of mains have been made, notably one to a building estate at Tudwick, which was done at the expense of the owner, who also agreed that a stand-pipe should be erected at the end of the main to supply water to a few cottages near. This extension has given rise to much trouble, as the water acts upon the pipes which were laid. This will be referred to later. A communication has been received from the Lexden and Winstree Rural District Council asking upon what

terms water could be supplied to the contiguous portion of their district. The price of 1/9 per 1,000 gallons was suggested. Negotiations appear at present to be suspended. As Tiptree is increasing in population, there is a possibility of the whole of the yield at the works being required in this district at some time in the future.

In the parishes in which there is no public supply from mains the following require mention.

TOLLESBURY.—This is one of the largest and most important parishes in the district, and its population is supplied with water from shallow wells, all of which yield water which is of a most unsatisfactory character. A public supply from a deep well was decided upon, a piece of land secured, and the approval of the Local Government Board for a trial bore received. This was nearly two years ago, and nothing has been done since. The position is admittedly a difficult one. There is no certainty of obtaining either a sufficient quantity of water or water of a good quality from a deep well here. At Tiptree and on Mersea Island, where there are such deep wells, the water is very saline and not very abundant. In a line from Mersea to Heybridge the water improves in quality and the wells yield water more freely, but Tollesbury is nearer Mersea than Heybridge. The Parish Council is unwilling to accept the risk and there the matter rests. If Tollesbury is not supplied from a deep well the only other possible source is from springs. There are several good springs north of the Blackwater, but the only one which would yield enough water is many miles away. If it could be obtained it would supply other parishes en route. The scheme would be a very similar one to that which exists in the Purleigh district on the south of the Blackwater.

HEYBRIDGE.—There is so much development in this district and the water supply is so unsatisfactory that the provision of a public water supply should not longer be delayed. A portion of the village is supplied from the works of Messrs. Bentall, but this firm is unwilling or unable to provide a supply for the remainder of the parish. At present wells and cesspools are increasing in number, and as the wells already yield impure water, the houses become inhabited without a water certificate being granted. The desirability of providing a public supply has long been admitted and the necessity

can no longer be denied. The parish could be supplied from a well of very moderate depth, and the sand and chalk water here would almost certainly be good, but this is not absolutely certain since whilst the well at the Ironworks and at Mr. Belsham's yield excellent water, the well at The Hall, only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away, is very saline and unfit for a public supply. Spring water is available from at least two sources. One is fairly near and at such an elevation that no pumping would be required, but I am not certain that the amount available in a dry season would be sufficient. I have not been able to observe the spring during a dry summer and its yield has never been gauged. The second source is undoubtedly abundant, as I have known and observed the spring for years. I think it would not only supply Heybridge but also Tolleshunt D'Arcy and Tollesbury.

A portion of Heybridge called The Basin, which is a mile from the Village is supplied from a deep well, which has just been improved. A new bore was made and the sunk portion repaired. The total cost was £100 and for this the L.G.B. has just sanctioned a loan at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, the principal and interest to be repaid in equal annual instalments, extending over 10 years. The following is a comparison of the water from this well before and after a new bore was sunk. Results in grains per gallon.

		Old Bore.		New Bore.
Calcium Carbonate	...	2.2	...	6.3
Magnesium Carbonate	...	1.3	...	3.8
Sodium Carbonate	...	23.6	...	17.6
Sodium Sulphate	...	11.4	...	11.8
Sodium Chloride	...	48.9	...	90.2
Silica, etc.	...	.2	...	.6
		<hr/> 87.6		<hr/> 120.3
Hardness	...	4°	...	14°
Organic Ammonia	...	.0014	...	.0028

MUNDON.—This small village is on the London Clay and no water is obtainable until this is pierced. It was decided therefore to bore a well and this has been done during the year. The contractor had great trouble in shutting out water from the Woolwich beds, which contains much magnesium sulphate as a rule, but he was

ultimately successful. A deep well pump has been fixed and a portion of land round the pump has been paved and enclosed. The Council applied in September for sanction to borrow the sum of £390 to be repaid by instalments extending over 30 years and the requisite permission has just been given.

The section of the boring is as under :—

Top soil and yellow brown clay	35ft.	
London clay	... ..	197ft. 232ft.
Brown sandy clay	... ..	13ft. 245ft.
Sandstone	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 245 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
Clay with shells	... ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 255ft.
Shells and sand	... ..	1ft. 256ft.
Sand	... ..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 264 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
Dark clay	... ..	11ft. 275 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
Red mottled clay	... ..	7ft. 282 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
Clayey green sand	... ..	24ft. 306 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
Dark sandy clay	... ..	25ft. 331 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
Clayey sand	... ..	11ft. 342 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
Fine clayey sand	... ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 350ft.
Sandy clay	... ..	30ft. 380ft.
Flints	... ..	2ft. 382ft.
Chalk	... ..	2ft. 384ft.

A little water
met with here.

Site of Well—East side of Maldon Road at North end of Village, near Baker's shop.

Ground level about 42ft. above O.D.

Water level 39ft. to 47ft. from ground surface.

Yield—Tested to 1000 gallons per hour. Probably yield much more.

The water is fairly clear and gives the following results upon analysis :—

Calcium Carbonate	... ..	2.1 grains per gallon.
Magnesium Carbonate	... ..	1.0 „
Sodium Carbonate	... ..	26.0 „
Sodium Sulphate	... ..	8.4 „
Sodium Chloride	... ..	43.4 „
Traces Silica, etc.	... ..	.35 „

Total Solids 81.25

Hardness 4°.

Free Ammonia	...	1.12 parts per million.
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.014 ,,
Oxygen absorbed	...	1.720 ,,
Nitrates	... ...	0.000 ,,

The water is therefore very soft and of great organic purity.

TILLINGHAM.—The parish having a sum of about £30 on hand, the Parish Council asked the Rural District Council to sink a new well close to the existing one, the new well to be 7 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep. This was agreed to and a contract entered into for its construction for the sum of £20 : 19 : 0. It has since been completed and a large pump with a swan neck erected near it. The well yields freely and the water though hard (22°) is otherwise of good quality.

ULTING.—A roadside well has been re-constructed at a cost of £4 : 10 : 0.

TOLLESHUNT MAJOR.—A well has been sunk here on a piece of ground opposite the Bell Inn. The well was sunk by Messrs. Gray, the owners of the Inn, under the impression that the ground belonged to them. As it has been proved that the land was vested in the Rural District Council, it has been agreed that Messrs. Gray should be paid £10 for the well and that they retain the pump fixed on their premises upon paying an acknowledgment of 2/6 per year. A pump will be fixed on the green and the well fenced in. It will prove of great convenience to the houses near, since the water is of better quality than that from the one or two existing wells, which have been condemned.

The public wells in all parishes have been well maintained.

WATER ANALYSIS.—Some have already been referred to. Over 70 samples have been examined during the year. Some few were examined bacteriologically. The waters from the large public supplies were all excellent, and those from the public pumps were in most cases satisfactory.

Oxide of Iron in the Tiptree Water.

After certain extensions had been made, notably the one to Tudwick, complaints were received from persons along the route of the extended mains about the turbidity of the water. A somewhat lengthy special report was prepared on this subject which shewed that the water from the old mains was always bright, but that all samples taken from the three recent extensions was always more or less turbid, either when drawn or within a few minutes afterwards. The worst samples were always from the Tudwick main, which is 2600 yards long and has no house connection for a distance of 2000 yards. The water might be merely tinted brown and be fairly clear when drawn but upon exposure to the air it speedily began to deposit oxide of iron, and in a few hours there would be a marked brick-red sediment at the bottom of the containing vessel. The Tudwick branch pipe is not coated with the ordinary black varnish but with some kind of paint, but the other branches complained of are coated in the usual manner. I obtained samples of these latter, 2in., 3in. and 4in. in diameter, and having plugged one end I allowed them to stand full of water for 24 hours. In no case did the water take up more than the most minute trace of iron and the samples remained perfectly bright afterwards. When, however, patches of the varnish inside were scraped off, the water dissolved marked quantities of iron, and became turbid afterwards when exposed to air. There can be no doubt that in these branch mains the pipes are not thoroughly coated, hence the action of the water.

The analysis of this water shows it to contain in each gallon :—

Calcium Carbonate	...	...	3·5 grains.
Calcium Sulphate	...	...	1·9 „
Magnesium Sulphate	...	...	·7 „
„ Chloride	...	...	·6 „
Sodium Chloride	...	...	1·7 „
Sodium Nitrate	...	...	2·7 „
Silica, etc.	...	...	·4 „
Total			11·5

There is nothing here, unless it is the trace of Magnesium Chloride, to indicate that the water would have any special effect upon metals.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—No new sewers have been laid during the year. The outfalls at Southminster are well attended to, but an arrangement has had to be made with the owner of certain lands, whose ditch is polluted, to provide his cattle with good drinking water. The ditches, when well attended to, give rise to no nuisance as they flow through the marshes straight to the sea. The sewerage, etc., of this parish, has frequently been considered but the expense would be so great on account of the varied directions of the falls, that all schemes have been rejected.

At Tollesbury the septic tank has been emptied and the coke in the small coke beds renewed. By constant attention nuisance is prevented and a fair effluent produced. At Heybridge the various sewers discharge into a tidal creek. Some improvements may be necessary here in the near future if building operations continue. The small irrigation area at Latchingdon easily deals with all the sewage, but in consequence of complaints of smells arising when the windmill pump was working and the wind blowing towards the village, the outlet from the collecting tank and adjacent parts of the carriers have been covered in. The effect of this cannot be known until next summer.

The sewers and sewage irrigation areas at D'Arcy and Tillingham have neither caused trouble nor complaint.

There are no sewers in any other parish, and here and there nuisances arise from the discharge of house drains into ditches. These places are well known and the Inspector watches them carefully.

There is no obvious pollution of any stream as a rule, but occasionally the presence of sewage is indicated in the upper reaches of Heybridge Creek.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL, SCAVENGING, ETC.—There are very few water closets in the district. Where there are sewers and a water supply, pail closets are still used. The old cesspit privies are gradually being abolished and comparatively few now remain.

At Tolleshunt D'Arcy a scavenger removes weekly the contents of pail closets and dust bins for the sum of £18 a year. A scavenger is now employed at Southminster. At Tollesbury a man is employed who devotes his whole time to scavenging the village and attending to the sewage works and the flushing of the sewers. In a few places the people have a difficulty in disposing of their house refuse on account of no ground being attached to the cottages. It is strange to find so many such cottages in so thinly-populated a rural district. Apparently they were erected for "faggot votes" on bits of roadside waste in the days when there were no Public Health Acts and no building bye-laws. In most cases the efforts of the Council has resulted in allotments being provided either immediately behind the cottage or in the immediate neighbourhood. Near the White Horse Inn, Dengie, there is a group of 9 cottages which all efforts have failed to get improved. An offer to scavenge the cottages 4 times a year for 10/- has been rejected, by one of the two owners. The bye-laws relating to the cleansing of privies, ashpits, etc., enable us to deal with such cases, and they ought to be enforced.

PREMISES UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE COUNCIL.—There are two knackers' yards which are licensed annually. They are in isolated positions and well managed. The slaughter-houses (17) are frequently inspected and the bye-laws in force are fairly well complied with. A new slaughter-house at Tillingham has been licensed during the year. The 32 bake-houses on the register are well looked after and call for no remark. In and near Tollesbury there are many families who make clothing for Colchester firms. These were specially visited during the year and no cause for complaint was found. The conditions under which the tailoring is done here is in marked contrast with those which prevail in large towns. Most of the women merely make the clothing to supplement the family income, in few cases is the trade depended upon for a livelihood.

There is no common lodging-house in the district and no offensive trade.

Dairies and Cowsheds are systematically inspected. The number on the register is 71. There are a few model ones in the district, but there are many which leave something to be desired. A good deal

of trouble has been caused at one large farm where the cowsheds drained into a huge cesspool which overflowed and ran over the road, grossly polluting a pond, the water from which was used on occasions for cooling purposes. The Inspector now reports that the drainage works are completed and that a great improvement has been made in the floors and yards. No tuberculous milk has been supplied to my knowledge from any dairy farm in the district, but no veterinary inspection is attempted. One complaint was received of milk being dirty. Upon investigation it was found to be supplied from an unregistered dairy. The dairy premises have since been greatly improved and are now registered. One dairyman refuses to provide cowsheds and does the milking in a dirty enclosure. Apparently we are unable to take any action. The Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order are rather antiquated. Their consideration was deferred until the fate of the Milk Bill was known. Since it was abandoned the subject has not again been considered, and I doubt whether it is worth while considering it. It will be as well to wait further developments.

No unsound food of any kind has been seized, nor has any complaint been made of unsound food being sold. Shell-fish from certain parts of the Blackwater Estuary are liable to pollution and nearly every year one or more cases of Typhoid Fever occur attributable to such shell-fish. The matter is one however which appears to be beyond our control. The dangerous area is near the outfall of the Borough of Maldon sewer, and it would be well if the collecting of shell-fish within at least a quarter of a mile of this outfall could be prohibited. The Food and Drugs Act is administered by the County Council and I think very few samples are taken in the district.

The Private Streets Works Act, 1897, has been adopted for the New Road, Tollesbury, and plans, sections and estimates prepared. The legal notices of apportionment have just been served.

NUISANCES.—Comparatively few complaints are received. Of 208 dealt with last year only 16 had been the subject of complaint, the remainder having been detected during the systematic inspections. The date upon which any parish will be inspected is reported to the Clerk and Chairman of the Parish Council and to the Rural District

Councillor. The Inspector is generally accompanied by my Assistant. By this means it is practically impossible for any nuisance to remain undiscovered for more than a short period. Mr. Almond also sees that the notices he serves are complied with and his books are produced at every Council meeting. The Inspector's summary of work done in his department is attached to this report. I have only to add my appreciation of Mr. Almond's services and my thanks to the Chairman, Mr. O. D. Belsham, for the great interest he takes in the sanitary administration of the district, and his desire to render it thoroughly efficient. The Council also loyally support the Chairman.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN C. THRESH.

MATTERS REQUIRING ESPECIAL ATTENTION :—

The Water Supply to Tollesbury and Heybridge.

Table I.—Maldon Rural District.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 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 registered 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
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
1906	14,700	368	25.0	26	70	186	12.6	0	0	23	209	14.2
1907	14,720	334	22.7	24	72	170	11.5	1	1	16	185	12.6
1908	14,800	361	24.4	22	61	166	11.2	2	2	24	188	12.7
Averages for years 1899—1908.	14,679	361	24.6	30	85	186	12.6	3	3	18.8	205	13.9
1909	16,034	357	22.3	23	64.5	201	12.6	1	1	24	224	14.0

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

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 81,860. Total population at all ages, 14,630. Number of inhabited houses, 3,463. } At Census of 1901.

I.		II.		III.	
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.		Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.		Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.	
The Joint Isolation Hospital.		The Maldon Union Workhouse.		Colchester Hospital.	
				Chelmsford Hospital.	
				King's College Hospital.	

Table II.—Maldon Rural District.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1903 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.
1899	...	4570	104	71	13	3050	79	27	3	7170	179	125	25
1900	...	4540	113	75	15	3030	64	48	10	7140	178	98	15
1901	...	4518	107	67	13	2993	99	34	9	7120	174	83	12
1902	...	4520	110	68	13	2990	70	56	9	7120	167	103	14
1903	...	4520	110	50	9	2990	80	41	3	7120	169	91	13
1904	...	4520	124	63	6	2990	87	46	9	7170	197	82	11
1905	...	4520	105	69	6	2990	66	41	7	7190	173	120	20
1906	...	4520	115	49	12	2990	73	46	6	7190	180	88	10
1907	...	4520	108	49	3	2990	67	40	7	7200	159	96	14
1908	...	4520	110	67	7	2990	74	36	4	7290	177	85	11
Averages of years 1899 to 1908 ...		4527	111	62.9	9.8	3000	74	42	6.5	7171	175	97	14.5
1909	...	5019	96	57	4	3262	74	52	6	7753	187	115	13

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table are areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, namely—registered 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 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.			No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	Years.						South-minster.	Maldon. H.	Tollesbury.	South-minster.	Maldon.	Tollesbury.	Total Cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.							
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	10	...	3	6	...	1	...	...	3	7	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	19	...	1	12	5	1	...	3	12	4	...	6	1	7
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	37	0	4	18	6	9	0	4	20	13	0	6	3	9

Isolation Hospital—Name and Situation, Maldon Joint Hospital, Heybridge.

Total available Beds, 12.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 2.

Table IV.—Maldon Rural District.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.

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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping cough	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Other continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	1	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)...	13	...	...	1	3	8	1	1	2	10	...
Other tuberculous diseases	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease	25	...	...	...	...	14	11	5	7	13	...
Bronchitis	6	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	4	...
Pneumonia	12	1	...	...	1	7	3	2	5	5	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	36	1	...	2	...	15	18	9	10	17	...
Accidents	8	...	...	...	3	3	2	3	2	3	...
Suicides	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...
Other septic diseases	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
All other causes	101	10	1	...	4	16	70	29	20	52	...
All causes	224	23	3	5	12	68	113	57	52	115	1

Table V.—Maldon Rural District.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria: Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diarrhoea, all forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Premature Birth ..	5	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iv. Other Causes.	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Suffocation, overlying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes ..	1	2	1	..	11	4	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	2
		8	2	1	..	11	4	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	23

Births in the year—357.

Deaths in the year—23.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—224.

Table VI.

Meteorological Data, Deaths, and Infectious Diseases for the year ending December 31st, 1909, compared with previous years.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA.						DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.			DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.								INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.							
	Mean Temperature.	Mean daily range of Temperature.	Relative Humidity.	Number of Rainy Days.	Rainfall in inches.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 year.	Over 65 years.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Group.	Small-Pox.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Erysipelas.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Total.	Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Group.	Fever.	Erysipelas.	TOTALS.	
1899	49.14	17.36	80.5	146	23.075	214	41	86	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	16.95	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	...	23	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	...	22	...	1	12	9	16	11	49
1906	49.4	17.2	77.3	158	24.25	209	26	92	1	3	...	3	5	1	5	2	20	...	64	14	7	14	99	
1907	48.2	16.3	83.4	190	21.39	185	24	99	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	8	...	16	44	5	10	75
1908	48.7	16.2	82.2	160	21.61	188	22	104	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	25	13	3	6	47
1909	47.0	15.4	82.6	184	28.74	224	23	113	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	19	10	3	5	37

Table VII.

Summary of Work done through the Sanitary Inspector in the Rural District of Maldon during the year ending 31st December, 1909.

	Total No. for Year.
1 Complaints received	16
2 Nuisances detected without complaint	208
3 Nuisances abated	208
4 Notices served	123
5 Summonses taken out	3
6 Convictions	2
7 Cottages inspected	1035
8 Lodging-houses inspected	—
9 Slaughter-houses inspected	23
10 Bake-houses inspected	32
11 Dairies & milk shops inspected	37
12 Cowsheds inspected	91
13 Workshops inspected (<i>vide</i> M. O. H. Report)	65
14 Filthy houses cleansed, sec. 46 Public Health Act, 1875	—
15 Houses disinfected	25
16 Overcrowding abated	3
17 Houses placed in habitable repair	7
18 Houses closed	5
19 Houses erected or re-built	66
20 "Certificates" granted	44
21 " " deferred	22
22 Wells sunk or improved supplies of water afforded	7
23 Wells cleansed or repaired	3
24 Wells closed	—
25 Houses connected with sewers	9
26 " " with water mains	48
27 Earth, pail, or improved privies constructed or existing privies altered	40
28 Privies and W.C.'s repaired; W.C.'s supplied with water	46
29 Cisterns cleansed, repaired, or covered	—
30 Animals improperly kept removed	1
31 Samples of water taken for analysis	58
32 Compensation paid for destruction of infected bedding	5/-
33 Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	—
34 Number of houses for which plans were approved	57

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

Table VIII.—Maldon Rural District.

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. : : : (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	2	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	37	7	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	—	—	—
TOTAL	39	7	—

33
66

Defects found, 14, which were remedied.

Number of addresses of Outworkers received, 74.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS, ETC.—Factories 19, Bakehouses 32, Workshops 68, Workplaces 77 (includes all outworkers' premises).

Matters referred to by H. M. Inspector, 2.

Reports sent to H. M. Inspector, 1.

