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**MALDON
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

Annual Report

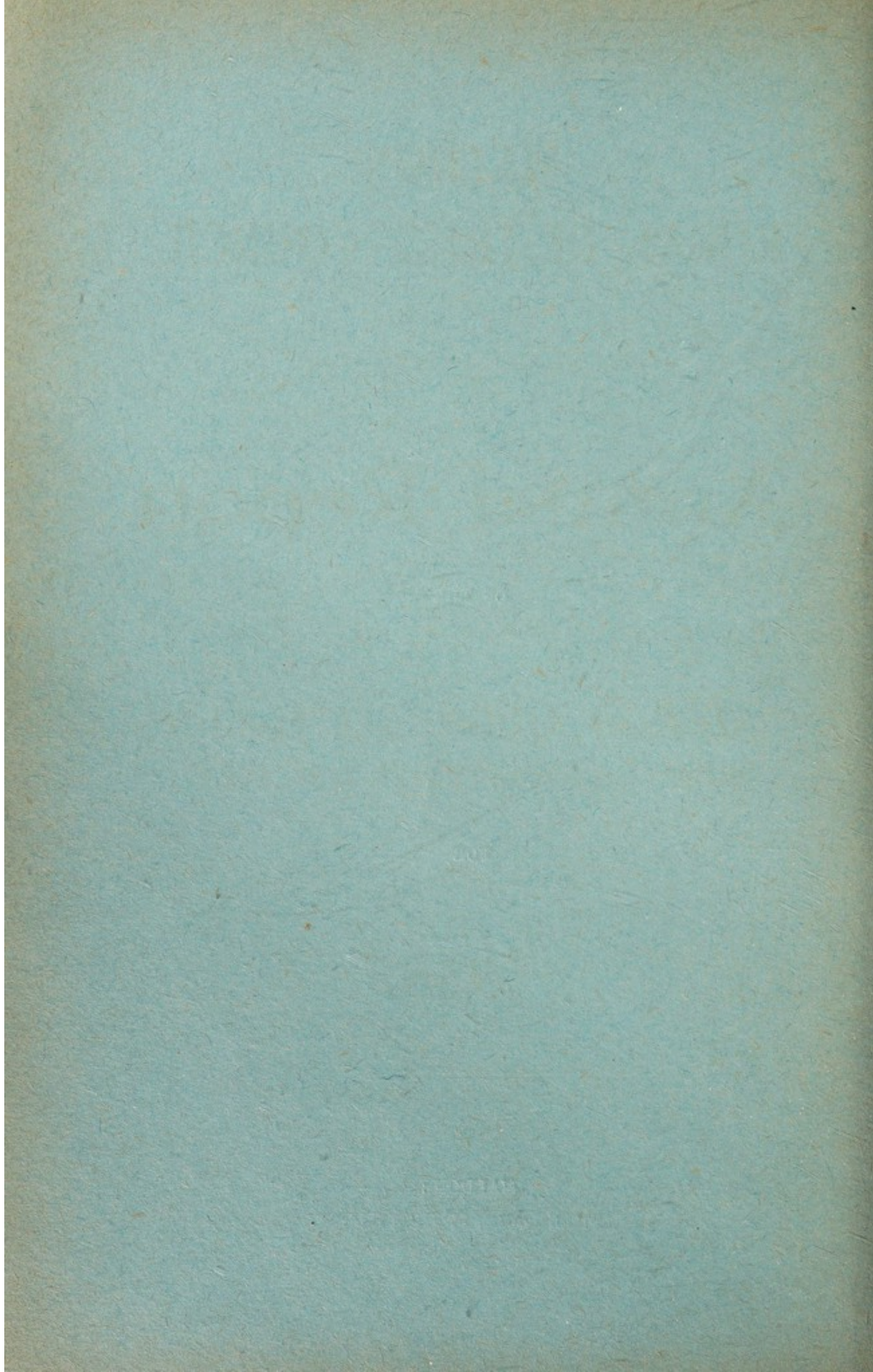
OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health
(JOHN F. MACDONALD, M.D., D.P.H.)**

FOR

1938.

MALDON :
RICHARD POOLE, 37 HIGH STREET.



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COUNCIL OFFICES,

LONDON ROAD,

CHELMSFORD.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your District for the year 1938.

This is the fifth year on record in which the number of deaths has exceeded the number of live births.

For assistance rendered in the preparation of this Report, I am indebted to my colleagues.

For their sympathetic consideration and assistance received during the year, I beg to thank the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MACDONALD.

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Public Health Officers.

<i>Clerk to the Rural District Council</i>	...	A. W. Freeman, Solicitor.
<i>Assistant Clerk</i>	...	H. J. Freeman, Solicitor.
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	...	John F. Macdonald, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H., who also acts in this capacity for the Rural Districts of Chelmsford and Rochford.
<i>Clerk to Medical Officer of Health</i>	...	M. C. Barton.
<i>Surveyor and Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	...	W. Almond, A.R.SAN.I., who also acts as Water Engineer.
<i>Second Sanitary Inspector</i>	...	M. H. McIntosh, CERT.S.I.B., Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
<i>Assistant Sanitary Inspector</i>	...	S. Maher, CERT.S.I.B., M.I.H., Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
<i>Clerk</i>	...	N. C. Rolph.
<i>Assistant Water Engineer</i>	...	M. Philbrick.
<i>Assistant Surveyor</i>	...	A. G. E. Peters.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1938.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres)	...	...	78,507 (land and inland water).
Resident Population, 1938 (estimated)	...		13,430
Census Population, 1931	...		13,348 (new area).
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...		3,838
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938)	...		4,479
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1938	...		£69,598
Product of a penny Rate for the year ending			
31st March, 1938	...	...	£306 : 7 : 2½

Except in certain centres, the district is very sparsely populated. Most of the population is directly or indirectly dependent upon agriculture, nearly 50 per cent. of the adult male population being directly employed in the industry. At Bradwell and Tollesbury there are fishermen and yachtsmen.

The industries carried on in the district cannot be said to be detrimental to the health of those engaged therein. There was no undue amount of unemployment during the year.

Within recent periods certain parishes have been becoming slightly residential.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total.	Males.	Females.	
Live Births	Legitimate	168	88	80	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 12·9
	Illegitimate	6	2	4	
Still Births	Legitimate	6	3	3	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births ... 33·3
	Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Deaths ...		196	88	108	} Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 14·6

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—

	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births.
From sepsis ...	—	—
From other causes	1	—

Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age :—

Males 3 (illegitimate 0), Females 2 (illegitimate 0) Total 5

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—

Legitimate Infants per 1,000	Legitimate Live Births	... 29·7
Illegitimate „ „ „	Illegitimate „ „	... —
All „ „ „	Live Births	... 28·7

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	... ..	Nil ¹
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..	Nil
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	... ..	Nil

The following tabular statements give details of the number of deaths classified according to age and cause :—

Deaths at various ages :—

Age.	Total.
Under 1 year	5
1 and under 2	—
2 „ „ 5	—
5 „ „ 15	4
15 „ „ 25	4
25 „ „ 35	3
35 „ „ 45	4
45 „ „ 55	16
55 „ „ 65	33
65 „ „ 75	51
75 and over	73
Total	193*

* This is 3 less than the figure given by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Influenza	2	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	5	—	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	16	16	32
Diabetes	—	1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	5	16	21
Heart Disease	32	42	74
Aneurysm	—	1	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	4	5	9
Bronchitis	1	6	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	2	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—	1
Peptic Ulcer	—	—	—
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver	—	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases	3	3	6
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	6	8
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Diseases	—	1	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	3	—	3
Senility	1	—	1
Suicide	1	—	1
Other violence	4	—	4
Other defined diseases	6	7	13
Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	1	1
Diarrhœa (2 years and over)	—	—	—
Totals	88	108	196

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
DURING THE YEAR 1938.

	Rate per 1,000 resident population.		Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 registered live births.
	Live Births.	Deaths from all causes.	
England and Wales ..	15.1	11.6	53
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	15.0	11.7	57
148 Smaller Towns with estimated resident population of from 25,000 to 50,000 ..	15.4	11.0	51
Maldon Rural District ..	12.9	14.6*	28.7

*In order to render this figure comparable with the death rate for the Country as a whole, it must be multiplied by the "Comparability Factor," 0.75, which has been supplied by the Registrar General as requisite to redress the abnormal constitution of the local population from the point of view of sex and age components. Applying this factor, the corrected death rate is 10.9 as compared with 11.6 for the Country as a whole.

The natural increase in the population, namely, the excess in the number of live births over the number of deaths, is shown in the following tabular statement for each of the six years 1933—1938.

During 1933 there were 213 births and 214 deaths, births being exceeded				by deaths by 1	
„ 1934	„ 208	„ 195	„	giving a natural increase of 13	
„ 1935	„ 195	„ 202	„	births being exceeded	
				by deaths by 7	
„ 1936	„ 173	„ 176	„	„	„ 3
„ 1937	„ 165	„ 170	„	„	„ 5
„ 1938	„ 174	„ 196	„	„	„ 22

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or by the Essex County Council:—

FEVER HOSPITAL (administered by a Joint Hospital Board on which are representatives of the Rural District Council). The Isolation Hospital at Heybridge, which was completed during 1903, comprises an Administrative Block, a Ward Block for ten beds, and a Laundry and Disinfecting Block. There is also a Porter's Lodge with five rooms. There are two wooden huts, built in sections, which can accommodate 18 beds.

Arrangements have been made with the Joint Hospital Board for the isolation of cases from the parishes not included in the hospital area.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL. The Essex County Council is now the authority for providing accommodation for the treatment of cases of Smallpox in your area. Under an agreement between the County Council and the Borough of Colchester, a Smallpox Hospital has been erected by the latter and is available for cases occurring in your district. The agreement also includes ambulance services for Smallpox cases.

TUBERCULOSIS. A number of Sanatoria are available throughout the County, provided by the Essex County Council.

MATERNITY. The County Council has made arrangements with the following hospitals for the admission of patients suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia :—

Colchester Isolation Hospital, Mill Road, Mile End, Colchester.
Billericay Isolation Hospital, Billericay.

CHILDREN. Arrangements have been made by the County Council to enable children under 5 years to attend the School Orthopædic Ascertainment Clinic, and institutional treatment is available for suitable orthopædic cases.

OTHER HOSPITALS. There is no General Hospital in the district, and cases requiring in-patient treatment at a General Hospital are sent to Chelmsford, Colchester or one of the London Hospitals.

In the Borough of Maldon there is the Infirmary provided by the Public Assistance Committee with 66 beds (4 for maternity cases).

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE AREA. None is provided beyond the provisions made by the Public Assistance Committee.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases a motor ambulance is stationed at the Heybridge Fever Hospital.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases, the Maldon Joint Hospital Board have agreed that the above ambulance be available upon payment. There is an agreement in force for the reciprocal use of ambulances throughout the County of Essex.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES (provided by the County Council).

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Centre.	Address.	Session.	Medical Officer.
Cold Norton and Purleigh	Village Hall, Cold Norton	2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month. 2.30 p.m.	Dr. Evelyn Pirrie (attends 4th Tuesdays)
Goldhanger	Village Hall	2nd Thursday in each month 2.30 p.m.	Dr. Mary D. Rankine
Southminster	Memorial Hall	2nd and 4th Mondays in each month, 2.30 p.m.	Dr. Evelyn Pirrie (attends 2nd Mondays)
Tillingham	Parish Hall	1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, 2.30 p.m.	Dr. Evelyn Pirrie (attends 3rd Thursdays)
Tollesbury	Parish Room	1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month, 2.30 p.m.	Dr. Mary D. Rankine (attends 3rd Tuesdays)
Wickham Bishops	Church Room	2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month, 2.30 p.m.	Dr. J. P. Shaw

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Centre.	Session.	Medical Officer.
Health Centre, Wantz Chase, Maldon	3rd Monday in each month, 2 p.m.	Dr. Mary D. Rankine
St. Mary's Hall, Burnham-on-Crouch	1st Monday in each month, 2.30 p.m.	Dr. Evelyn Pirrie

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Arrangements are made for hospital treatment or skilled nursing in the homes where found necessary.

School Clinics.

	Address.	Hours of Session.
Orthopædic After-Treatment Centre	Health Centre, Wantz Chase, Maldon	1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
Minor Ailments Clinic	do. do	Fridays, 9—12 noon

Dental and Eye Clinics are also held at the Maldon Health Centre and other places in the district as and when required.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Address.	Hours of Sessions.
Health Centre, Wantz Chase, Maldon	2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, 10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases.

Chelmsford, Colchester and a number of London General Hospitals.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General. No arrangements have been made by the District Council, but for General Nursing there are a number of local Nursing Associations throughout the district which employ nurse midwives. These are under the supervision of the County Nursing Association and the District Council has no direct or indirect control over these Associations.

(b) Infectious Diseases. No arrangements have been made by the District Council.

REGISTERED NURSING HOMES. There is none in the district.

MIDWIVES. None is subsidized by the District Council. There were 10 District Nurse Midwives and 3 Independent Midwives practising in the district at the end of 1938.

LABORATORY FACILITIES. These services are provided at 91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4., by Drs. Beale & Suckling, partly under the Essex County Council Scheme.

Water Analysis. During the year 16 samples (15 under the County Council Scheme) were analysed.

The following bacteriological specimens were examined :—

Diphtheria	...	22
Sputa	...	4
Typhoid	...	—
Ringworm	...	—
General	...	—
Milk ...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	—
Water	...	16
Sewage	...	—
		43

In addition, 133 samples of milk were examined biologically for the Tubercle Bacillus. Of these samples, 118 proved negative, 11 proved positive and the results of 4 were inconclusive.

Legislation in Force.

The following are the special local Orders, Regulations and General Adoptive Acts in force in the district:—

URBAN POWERS ACQUIRED BY THE COUNCIL.

Under Public Health Act, 1875. Obtained March 27th, 1878.

Section 25. Prohibiting erection of houses without drains.

Section 45. Power to provide receptacles for rubbish.

Section 47 (1), (2). Relating to certain Nuisances on premises.

Sections 169 (2), (3) and 170. Referring to Slaughterhouses. Apply to Purleigh, Southminster, Steeple, Tillingham, Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Arcy (on March 19th, 1899, this was extended to include Goldhanger, Great Totham and Great Braxted).

Sections 42 and 44. Relating to removal of House Refuse. Apply to the above-named parishes and also to Great Totham, Latchingdon and Woodham Walter.

Sections 112, 113, 114. Relating to Offensive Trades. Apply to Purleigh.

Under Public Health Act, 1875. Obtained June 2nd, 1881.

Section 26 (1). Relating to Building over Sewers.

Apply to Southminster, Steeple, Tillingham, Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Bradwell, Great Totham, Latchingdon, Woodham Walter and Purleigh.

Sections 157 and 158. Relating to Bye-Laws for New Buildings. Apply to whole district.

Under Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Section 23. Relating to Bye-Laws for paving yards and open spaces in connection with dwelling-houses. Apply to whole district.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1875 TO 1926.

Under the Rural District Councils (Urban Powers) Order, 1931, made by the Minister of Health, the following enactments, which apply to the whole of the Rural District, came into force as from the 1st day of September, 1931.

The Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 20 (Map of Sewerage System), Section 26 (Prohibition of Building over Sewers or under Streets), Section 39 (Public Conveniences), so much of Section 42 as relates to the Cleansing and Watering of Streets, the last paragraph of Section 44 (Bye-Laws as to certain Nuisances), Section 45 (Receptacles for Dust, Ashes, &c.), Sections 157, 158 (Building Bye-Laws), so much of Section 160 as relates to Obstructions, Projections &c., obstructing passage along

Streets, Section 164 (Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds), Section 165 (Public Clocks), Section 172 (Horses, &c., Standing for Hire and Pleasure Boats), and Section 197 (Provision of Offices).

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Section 20 (1) Public Conveniences), Section 23 (1) and (2) (Building Bye-Laws), Section 24 (Rooms over Privies, Cesspools, Middens or Ashpits not to be used as dwelling-places, sleeping-places, &c.), Section 26 (1) (Bye-Laws as to removal of Offensive Matter, &c.) Section 27 (Cleansing of Courts and Passages), Section 34 (Hoards during Building), Section 35 (Cellars under Streets), Section 38 (Bye-Laws as to Steam Whirligigs, Swings, Shooting Galleries, &c.), Sections 39, 40 (Refuges and Cabmen's Shelters in Street), Section 42 (Statues and Monuments in Streets, &c.), Section 43 (Planting of Trees in Highways), Sections 44 to 46 (Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds and Public Clocks).

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Public Health Act, 1925.

Part II—Section 13 (Street Bins), Section 14 (Public Drinking Fountains, Seats, &c., in Streets), Section 15 (Fire Alarms), Section 29 (Continuation of existing Street).

Part III—Section 86 (Reconstruction of Drains), Section 37 (Power of Local Authority to lay Drains in Private Streets), Section 38 (Execution by Local Authority of Drainage Works), Section 40 (Power to require specially enlarged Sewer in New Street), Section 41 (Prevention of Entry of Petrol, &c., into Sewer), Section 42 (Ventilation of Soil Pipes), Section 43 (Nuisance caused by Occupation of Tents, Vans, &c.).

Part IV—Section 45 (Verminous Articles), Section 46 (Verminous Houses), Section 47 (Powers of Officers of Local Authority, &c.), Section 48 (Cleansing of Verminous Persons), Section 49 (Provisions of Cleansing Station, &c., and Expenses).

Came into force for whole district 30th October, 1934.

BYE-LAWS ADOPTED.

Relating to New Streets and Buildings. Adopted March, 1904 (revised 5th November, 1925, additions 1st September, 1935).

Apply to whole district.

Relating to the removal of house refuse, and cleansing of earthclosets, &c., under Section 72 (4) of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Apply to whole district, except Southminster and Tollesbury.

Water Supply.

Until recently the more populous areas of the district were supplied by a piped water supply from three separate waterworks.

The Purleigh District Scheme, comprising the parishes of Althorne, Cold Norton, North Fambridge, Hazeleigh, Latchingdon, Mayland, Mundon, Purleigh, Stow Maries, Woodham Mortimer and Woodham Walter, was supplied from springs at Woodham Walter augmented by water taken from the Southend Waterworks Company's trunk main.

Southminster is supplied from waterworks, situated in the parish of Asheldham. The water is from local springs. The mains in the parish of Southminster have been connected to those of the Purleigh District Scheme and a few houses on high levels are supplied from the latter scheme. During 1937 the existing 2-inch and 3-inch mains from Hazelwood, Squeakes Road to the corner of North Street, a distance of 1,648 yards were replaced with a 4-inch main, and this has improved the pressure at the highest point in the village.

Tollesbury is supplied by a deep well and waterworks in the parish.

Under the Southend Waterworks Act and the South Essex Waterworks Act, the District Council has certain legal rights to be supplied by these companies with a bulk supply of water.

During 1934 the Council reserved 150,000 gallons daily from the South Essex Waterworks Company, and purchased land with springs in Woodham Walter. The springs yield 93,000 gallons daily (58,000 gallons from Jacob's Well, 35,000 gallons from springs in Bell Meadow). The cost of the water from the South Essex Waterworks Company is 2.998d. per 1,000 gallons for the water reserved, and in addition about 2.862d. per 1,000 gallons actually taken.

To supply the parishes of Great and Little Totham, Tolleshunt Major, Wickham Bishops, Great and Little Braxted, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Tolleshunt Knights and Goldhanger with a piped water supply the following water mains were laid:—

A 6-inch connection to the South Essex Waterworks Company's pumping trunk main at Cock a' Beavers in Great Braxted parish, from which point a 6-inch main of 555 yards was laid along the road to the Cross Roads at Beacon Hill. From here three branch mains are continued, laid as follows:—

- (a) Through Wickham Bishops along Beacon Hill, Tiptree Road, Church Road and Station Road to a point near the Railway Station, consisting of 2,327 yards of 4-inch and 1,450 yards of 3-inch. A 3-inch main, 1,100 yards in length is taken off at the War Memorial, along Kelvedon Road beyond the Green Man P.H. with branches to supply Heath House and Vine Cottages. A 4-inch branch is also taken off at the War Memorial and laid along Kelvedon Road to Five Corners; continuing along Prince of Wales Road and joining with the main on the Colchester-Broad Street Green Road. This section, the length of which is 1,839 yards, is referred to later. On this section, 3-inch branch mains are taken off at the cross roads at Chequers Inn—one laid 1,156 yards along Witham Road (northwards) and through Well Lands to the connection with the 4-inch main in Church Road, and the other along the Witham Road (southwards) to supply the village of Wickham Bishops, continuing to Five Corners along Wickham Bishops-Maldon Road, to opposite the Old Shoulder of Mutton P.H., the length of this branch being 1,998 yards. Secondary 3-inch branches are taken off along Grange Road as far as the cottage past the Grange, a distance of 950 yards, and along Handleys Lane for a distance of 183 yards.
- (b) A second 4-inch branch from Beacon Hill Corner is laid along Goat Lodge Road to Walden House Road, continuing along this road to Colchester Road where it joins the 4-inch main in that road. The length of this section is 1,370 yards. This branch is connected to the 4-inch main in Kelvedon Road by a 3-inch branch of 684 yards along Walden House Road from the junction of that road with Goat Lodge Road.

- (c) The third 4-inch branch from Beacon Hill Corner continues along Mountains Road, joining Colchester Road at Roundbush Pond, continuing along Colchester Road in a northerly direction to where the brook forms the boundary between Great Totham and Great Braxted—the length of main being 2,284 yards, of which 1,724 yards are 4-inch and the end length of 560 yards being 3-inch. A secondary branch of 3-inch is laid along Rookery Lane for a length of 241 yards.

Where the 4-inch main along Prince of Wales Road joins the Colchester Road, there is a 4-inch main laid northwards along the Colchester Road to Mountains Corner, which branches off along Totham Green Road and Plains Road and joins the 4-inch main in the Colchester Road near the Methodist Chapel—the length of this section is 3,410 yards. Leading off this section are secondary branches situated as follows :—

- (1) Almshouse Road 3-inch for a length of 517 yards.
- (2) Colchester Road north of Mountains Farm 3-inch for a length of 233 yards.
- (3) From the Prince of Wales Corner a 3-inch main 2,228 yards in length is continued along Broad Street Green Road to the boundary of the Borough of Maldon.

From near Mount Pleasant Farm, a 4-inch branch is continued along the Plains Road through the north end of Tolleshunt Major village along Tolleshunt D'Arcy Road to join Maldon Road. From this junction it is laid northwards along the Tolleshunt D'Arcy village street to the junction of Kelvedon Road, along Kelvedon Road and joined with the Tolleshunt Knights mains at the foot of Oxley Hill. Through the D'Arcy village it is continued along Lodge Road as far as Bouchiers Hall with a branch along Tollesbury Road to Spring Terrace. The length of this 4-inch section is 12,944 yards and branches are taken off as follows :—

- (1) A 3-inch branch at Tudwick Corner along Tudwick Lane for 1,834 yards connected to Tolleshunt Knights mains.
- (2) A 3-inch branch 1,764 yards in length along Station Road, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, to Salcotstone Farm.

- (3) A 3-inch branch 1,712 yards in length from Tudwick Lane through Tolleshunt Major village to Little Renters Farm.
- (4) A 3-inch main 4,496 yards in length from Penny's Brook through Little Totham village past Little Renters Farm where it joins the branch from Tolleshunt Major (previously described) continued along Baker's Green Road to supply Goldhanger, past Falcon's Hall Farm to corner of Maldon-D'Arcy Road.

Along this road towards Maldon a 3-inch main is laid for 1,495 yards to Cobbs Farm, and northwards to Highams Farm Chase, 847 yards. From this main the following branches are taken:—At the Rectory to the village along Church and Fish Streets to Bounds Farm gate—927 yards, connecting this branch with the 3-inch main in Maldon Road is a 3-inch main of 534 yards along Head Street.

The village of Great Braxted is supplied by a 3-inch main along the village street for 554 yards. This is from a separate connection to the South Essex Waterworks Company's pumping main near the village.

During the last four years the Council have laid the following mains in the northern area (this is exclusive of the mains that had already been provided in Tolleshunt Knights and Tollesbury):—

6-inch main	...	555 yards
4 " "	...	25,661 "
3 " "	...	30,098 "
		—————
		56,314 yards
		—————

= 31 miles 1,754 yards.

As shown, the mains supplied from the South Essex Waterworks Company's pumping main have been connected to the existing Tolleshunt Knights main, and the Tollesbury main is also to be connected.

Langford parish is supplied by a 3-inch main taken from the Southend Waterworks which is situated in that parish, length being 282 yards.

The only parish in the northern area without water mains is the small parish of Ulting with 44 houses which are spread over an area of 1,034 acres.

The pressure in the pumping main of the South Essex Waterworks Company is sufficient to deliver water to any house in the whole of the rural district.

A grant of £400 has been received for the Goldhanger section of the northern scheme.

The work of providing a piped water supply to the parishes in the southern area of the district not included in the Purleigh and Southminster existing schemes was completed during 1936.

The following is a description of the scheme :—

A 6-inch main of 1,797 yards connects the existing main of the Purleigh system and reservoir at Redgate, Woodham Walter, to the pumping main of the South Essex Waterworks Company. A 5-inch branch is taken off the 6-inch branch near Woodham Walter Church, along the road to the village of Woodham Walter for 290 yards, and continued as a 3-inch pipe through the village, past the Rectory, to Hatchmans, with a 3-inch branch along the top road in the village to Gunhill Farm—1,537 yards.

The existing 7-inch main from Redgate Reservoir to the White Hart, Hazeleigh, is continued along the Chelmsford-Purleigh Road past Purleigh New School, along Barons Lane to Purleigh Wash, turning south along Fambridge Road to Round Bush Corner, past Round Bush Farm to Mundon Corner, continued along Southminster Road to the Old Police Station at Latchingdon, turning eastward along the village street to Latchingdon Church.

At this point the main divides into two branches, one continuing south past the Waggon and Horses and Rectory Lane, to a new overhead Water Tower of 100,000 gallons capacity near Tyle Hall. The top level of the water in the tower is 195 ft. O.D. The second branch from Latchingdon Church is continued as 7-inch along Steeple Road to the north end of Grange Avenue, Mayland. The length of these sections is 15,867 yards.

At the north end of Grange Avenue, Mayland, the main is continued as 6-inch along Grange Avenue turning east along Green Lanes via Highlands and Lunendales Farms. On reaching Southminster at Tillingham Road, it is laid along it past Asheldham Water Tower and from here along the road leading to Dengie Church, where it is con-

tinued northwards to the White Horse, Dengie. From here it is continued along the Southminster-Bradwell main road via Wantz Corner through the village of Tillingham to the corner of Brook Road. From this corner it is continued along Brook Road past East Hyde to St. Lawrence Church from where it continues north along the road which joins the Steeple-Bradwell main road. At this junction it is continued westerly along the main road through the village of Steeple, until it connects to the 7-inch at the north end of Grange Avenue, Mayland, thus forming a complete circuit of 6-inch of 22,977 yards.

On the circuit above described there are the following branches:—
A 4-inch taken off at the east end of Steeple Street is continued along the road via Batts Farm to Green Lanes, near Lunendales Farm, for 2,550 yards, where it connects up with the 6-inch circuit.

At Motts Farm, St. Lawrence, a 3-inch branch is taken off and continued along St. Lawrence Stone Road for 2,167 yards (as far as the "Stone").

At Lunendales Farm Corner in Green Lanes, a 4-inch branch is taken off and continued along Squeakes Road for 867 yards—ultimately to connect with the existing Southminster mains in this road.

At Dengie Church, a 3-inch branch is taken off and continued along Marsh Road via Keelings, East Ware and Midlands, to connect with the 6-inch main at Wantz Corner, Tillingham, thus forming a 3-inch circuit of 4,483 yards in length.

In Tillingham Street, 3-inch branches are taken along Marsh Road, Vicarage Lane and Chapel Lane, the total length of these branches being 893 yards.

At the White Horse, Dengie, a 4-inch branch is taken off and continued in a westerly direction along the Southminster main road to High House Corner, a distance of 1,483 yards. From this point it is continued as a 3-inch to Gallants Corner, along East Newlands Road to East Newlands Farm, a distance of 1,497 yards. At the corner of Brook Road in Tillingham Street, a 4-inch branch is taken off and continued in a northerly direction along the Bradwell main road via Sampson's Farm to Queen's Head, Bradwell, a distance of 2,250 yards. At this point it connects with a 4-inch branch in the Steeple—Bradwell Road, a distance of 2,997 yards, which connects with the 6-inch main already referred to in that road, thus forming a 4-inch circuit.

From the Queen's Head the 4-inch is continued along the Bradwell main road via Orplands Corner through Bradwell village, thence in a northerly direction to Downhall, westerly along Trusses Road to the Waterside Road and turning south along that road to connect with the 4-inch again at Orplands Corner, thus forming a 4-inch circuit of 4,841 yards.

From this 4-inch circuit, the following are taken off:—From the junction of Waterside and Trusses Roads, a 3-inch main is taken along Waterside Road to the "Hard," a distance of 683 yards.

At Bradwell Church, a 3-inch branch is taken off and continued along East End Road to Eastlands with a short length to Hockley, a distance of 3,063 yards.

To supply the Old Heath area of Southminster, a 4-inch branch is taken off the main at the Endway, Mayland, and continued along Old Heath Road to the Burnham main road, and along the latter road to Wellington Corner, Southminster, a distance of 3,953 yards.

During 1938 the following extensions to mains were carried out:—

959 yards of 3-inch main was laid in the parish of Mundon from White House Farm to Brookmead Farm Chase.

A new linking-up main was laid from the end of the Great Totham main at Spring Terrace, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, to the end of the main of the Tollesbury system near Garlands Farm, Tollesbury, a length of 2,047 yards of 4-inch main.

The total length of new mains in the southern area of the district, excluding the original Purleigh Scheme, is:—

	15,867	yards of 7-inch
	24,774	„ „ 6 „
	290	„ „ 5 „
	18,941	„ „ 4 „
	18,838	„ „ 3 „
Total	78,710	yards = 44 miles 1,270 yards.

Prior to these two schemes there were the following lengths of water mains in the district :—

		Length		
		Miles	Yards	
Althorne	...	2	1,736	} Purleigh Scheme
Cold Norton	...	3	1,669	
North Fambridge	...	2	610	
Hazeleigh	...	1	960	
Latchingdon	...	4	18	
Mayland	...	3	846	
Mundon	...	3	405	
Purleigh	...	15	462	
Stow Maries	...	2	478	
Woodham Mortimer	...	4	1,388	
Woodham Walter	...	1	137	
		—	—	
		44	1,669	
Southminster	...	4	1,058	
Tolleshunt Knights	}	4	1,080	
Tolleshunt D'Arcy				
Tollesbury	...	3	621	
Total		57	908	
Add to above :—				
The new mains in the	}	31	1,754	
2 schemes described				44	1,270
Grand Total		135 miles	1,263 yards	

If at any time the Council consider it desirable they can discontinue any or all of their local waterworks and take the whole supply from the pumping main of the South Essex Waterworks Company.

The cost of constructing the 135 miles of mains and the local waterworks, after deducting a grant of £7,900, has been carried out at the expense of the ratepayers of the district. The district, which is sparsely populated—its 13,560 population being scattered over more than 120 square miles—has a piped water supply in every parish, except Ulting with 44 houses.

The estimated amount of water pumped from the existing waterworks during the year was as follows :—

Woodham Walter Pumping Station	30,000,000 gallons
Asheldham	10,200,000 "
Tollesbury	9,000,000 "

The following particulars show the quantity of water taken from the Southend and South Essex Waterworks Companies during 1938.

FROM SOUTHEND WATERWORKS COMPANY.

			£	s.	d.
Quarter ending	March, 1938	276,300 gallons at a cost of	19	7	1
"	"	June " 451,800 " "	31	0	11
"	"	Sept. " 739,300 " "	50	4	0
"	"	Dec. " 414,900 " "	28	11	9
	Total	1,882,300 " "	£129	3	9

Note.—During 1937, 1,562,300 gallons were purchased at a cost of £107 : 14 : 7.

FROM SOUTH ESSEX WATERWORKS COMPANY,
AT GREAT BRAXTED VILLAGE.

			£	s.	d.
Quarter ending	March, 1938	44,000 gallons at a cost of	10	6	
"	"	June " 62,000 " "	14	9	
"	"	Sept. " 69,000 " "	16	6	
"	"	Dec. " 58,000 " "	13	10	
	Total	233,000 " "	£2	15	7

AT WOODHAM WALTER.

			£	s.	d.
Quarter ending	March, 1938	3,990,000 gallons at a cost of	49	3	7
"	"	June " 3,464,000 " "	42	18	2
"	"	Sept. " 4,772,000 " "	58	10	2
"	"	Dec. " 3,069,000 " "	38	4	0
	Total	15,295,000 " "	£188	15	11

Note.—During 1937, 14,653,000 gallons were purchased at a cost of £154 : 0 : 9.

AT GREAT TOTHAM.

			£	s.	d.
Quarter ending	March, 1938	3,401,000 gallons at a cost of	42	3	1
"	"	June "	4,060,000	"	"
"	"	Sept. "	5,209,000	"	"
"	"	Dec. "	4,917,000	"	"
		Total	17,587,000	"	"
			£216	2	5

Note.—During 1937, 12,063,000 gallons were purchased at a cost of £126 : 16 : 3.

			£	s.	d.
Water supplied from South					
Essex Waterworks Co.	33,115,000 gallons at a cost of		407	13	11
To which has to be added					
the cost of reservation	..	...	682	10	0
			£1090	3	11

This is at the rate of a little under 8d. per 1,000 gallons.

During 1937 the South Essex Waterworks Company supplied 26,892,000 gallons at a cost of £965 : 4 : 0 (including reservation cost), which was at the rate of slightly over 8½d. per 1,000 gallons.

This Company's water is from the Stour Valley, and before being put into supply it is subjected to the "Chloramine treatment giving a ratio of two to one, i.e., two parts of Chlorine to one part of Ammonia." The supply is controlled by chemical and bacteriological examinations and the Company states: "These analyses are done weekly and since we started the Works here have given no B. Coli in 100 c.c. during this period.

A copy of a recent analysis is shown on page 26.

The following information relating to the action taken by the Southend Waterworks Company to safeguard the purity of their supply, has been given by the Secretary of the Company.

"An excess lime plant is installed at Langford, where waters from the Rivers Chelmer, Ter and Blackwater are treated, the following procedure being adopted:—

After being stored for ten days the water is pumped to the Purification Works where it is divided in the ratio of 1 : 6. The smaller portion is mixed with lime to produce sufficient lime water to give an excess of 2 grains of lime per gallon when united with the larger portion, which has meanwhile been treated with alumina. The whole of the water then enters the Mixing Tanks where it is thoroughly agitated and from there it passes to Dortmund or Settling Tanks, where a very heavy and flocculent precipitate settles out. The water then flows to the Contact Tanks where there is close contact between the water and lime for a period of 22 hours or so. The water then passes to the Carbonating Chamber where Carbon Dioxide derived from coke is forced into the water in order to precipitate the excess lime and partially redissolve it.

The water is also dosed with ground activated carbon to remove any taste or odour and to improve the palatability of the treated product.

Finally, and to complete the treatment, the water is passed through Rapid Gravity Quartz sand filters.

In addition to this thorough treatment, a Chlorinating Plant is also available should it at any time be thought desirable to take exceptional precautions."

The supply from the Works is controlled by frequent Chemical and Bacteriological examinations as shown by the following information supplied by the Secretary of the Company.

"The Company has on its staff a fully qualified Chemist and Bacteriologist with Staff and Laboratory at Langford, and a daily sample for complete analysis is taken prior to the treated water leaving for distribution. A weekly sample is also taken for complete analysis from varying points in the area.

An eminent firm of consulting chemists carry out a quarterly inspection of the Langford Works and take occasional samples in the Company's area of supply for chemical and bacteriological examinations. The results obtained throughout 1938 have been up to the usual high standard."

A copy of an analysis is shown on page 27.

At the end of 1938 there were 3,679 properties with a main water supply—over 73 per cent. of the total number of dwelling-houses in the district—as shown in the following table.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PARISH AND PROPERTIES TAKING WATER FROM THE MAINS AT END OF 1938.

Parish.	Number of Houses.	Number of Properties taking Water from Mains.
Althorne ...	163	155
Asheldham ...	47	19
Bradwell ...	254	102
Braxted, Gt. ...	104	18
Braxted, Lt. ...	44	18
Cold Norton ...	138	138
Dengie ...	56	26
Fambridge, N. ...	105	98
Goldhanger ...	138	95
Hazeleigh ...	47	47
Langford ...	50	19
Latchingdon ...	237	235
Mayland ...	153	147
Mundon ...	86	78
Purleigh ...	298	296
St. Lawrence ...	118	38
Southminster ...	502	449
Steeple ...	125	65
Stow Maries ...	53	53
Tillingham ...	240	144
Tollesbury ...	555	521
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	252	145
Tolleshunt Knights	134	129
Tolleshunt Major	109	63
Totham, Gt. ...	355	253
Totham, Lt. ...	90	52
Ulting ...	44	—
Wickham Bishops	245	128
Woodham Mortimer	87	77
Woodham Walter	159	71
	4,988	3,679

When and where the main supply is available, village pumps should be discontinued as shallow wells are subject to pollution.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF WATER TAKEN AT LANGHAM ON
17TH APRIL, 1939, AT 9.50 A.M.

Chemical Results in parts per 100,000.

Appearance	...	...	Clear and Bright
Colour	...	...	Yellow, Brown, APHA 13
Odour	...	...	Nil.
Reaction pH	...	...	Neutral 7.5
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	1.3
Electric Conductivity at 20° C.	...	...	580
Total Solids, dried at 180° C.	...	...	38.5
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	2.9
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	22.3
Hardness : Temporary	...	...	20.3
Permanent	...	...	9.7
Total	...	...	30.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	0.28
Nitrites	...	...	Absent
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.0108
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.0096
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F.	...	...	0.135
Free Chlorine	...	...	0.06 p.p.m.
Metals	...	...	Absent

Bacteriological Results.

No. of Bacteria per c.c. or ml. :—

On Agar in 1 day at 37° C.	5
2 days at 37° C.	12
3 days at 20° C.	20
The Bacillus Coli	... Absent in 100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii	... Present in 100 c.c.
(B. Enteriditis Sporogenes)	Absent in 10 c.c.

REPORT: This sample is clear and bright, has no undue colour, and no odour. The water is neutral in reaction, contains no excess of saline or mineral matter in solution, no iron or other metals, is of satisfactory organic quality, and a high degree of bacterial purity. It is, therefore, considered pure and wholesome water, suitable for the purposes of public supply.

(Signed) E. V. SUCKLING,

For Drs. Beale & Suckling.

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER FROM THE SOUTHEND
WATERWORKS COMPANY.

LABELLED : TAP OFF RISING MAIN AT COMPANY'S BRANCH
OFFICE, BILLERICAY.

Chemical Results in parts per 100,000.

Appearance	...	...	Bright with a few particles of mineral and vegetable debris
Colour	...	...	Normal
Odour	...	...	Nil
Reaction pH	...	...	Faint Alkaline 8·6
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	Nil
Electric Conductivity at 20° C			360
Total Solids, dried at 180° C			24·0
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	3·6
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate			2·0
Hardness : Temporary	...	...	0·0
Permanent	...	...	11·5
Total	...	...	11·5
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	0·27
Nitrites	...	...	Absent
Free Ammonia	...	...	0·0004
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0·0084
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F.			0·085
Metals	...	...	Iron 0·003

Bacteriological Results.

No. of Bacteria per c.c. or ml. :—

On Agar in 1 day at 37° C.	—
2 days at 37° C.	1
3 days at 20° C.	2
The Bacillus Coli	... Absent in 100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii	... Absent in 100 c.c.

(B. Enteriditis Sporogenes)

REPORT : This sample is reasonably clear and bright and of normal colour, containing only a few particles of debris in suspension. The water is faintly alkaline in reaction, of moderate hardness, contains no excess of salinity, no metals apart from a negligible trace of iron, is of satisfactory organic quality and a high degree of bacterial purity. It is therefore considered pure and wholesome water, suitable for the purposes of public supply.

(Signed) E. V. SUCKLING,

For Drs. Beale & Suckling.

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER RECEIVED FROM MALDON
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL PER ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

LABLED : SPRINGS AT WOODHAM WALTER (TAP INSIDE ENGINE
ROOM).

Chemical Results in parts per 100,000.

Appearance	...	...	Clear and Bright
Colour	...	...	Normal
Odour	...	...	Nil
Reaction pH	...	...	Ft. Acid 6.3
Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	2.4
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	...	...	310
Total Solids, dried at 180° C.	...	...	21.0
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	2.6
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	4.0
Hardness : Temporary	...	...	2.0
Permanent	...	...	9.0
Total	...	...	11.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	0.80
Nitrites	...	...	Absent
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.0000
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.0008
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F.	...	...	0.005
Metals	...	...	Absent

Bacteriological Results.

No. of Bacteria per c.c. or ml. :—

On Agar in 1 day at 37° C. —

2 days at 37° C. 1

3 days at 20° C. —

The Bacillus Coli ... Absent in 50 c.c.

Bacillus Welchii ... Absent in —

(B. Enteriditis Sporogenes)

REPORT : This sample is clear and bright and of normal colour. The water is faintly acid in reaction, of moderate hardness, contains no excess of saline or mineral matter in solution, no iron or other metals, and is of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity. These results indicate a wholesome water, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) E. V. SUCKLING,

For Drs. Beale & Suckling.

Rivers and Streams.

The Rivers Blackwater and Chelmer flow through the district. Neither of these rivers receives polluting matter to any extent while flowing through the Maldon Rural District. The Chelmsford Corporation Water Act, 1923, authorises the Corporation of Chelmsford to abstract water from the River Chelmer near Sandford Mill in the Rural District of Chelmsford—the quantity not to exceed 1,000,000 gallons per day. The Southend Waterworks Act, 1924, authorises the Southend Waterworks Company to abstract water from the River Chelmer near Rushes Lock and from the River Blackwater at Langford. The Southend Waterworks Act provides that the effluent from the Chelmsford Joint Sewerage Works be carried by a pipe past the point of intake at Rushes Lock and the effluent from the Witham Sewage Works beyond the point of intake from the River Blackwater at Langford. The discharge of such large volumes of sewage effluent into the rivers after a good deal of water has been extracted may cause a nuisance.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The question of improving the primitive purification works at Latchingdon is under consideration, and Mr. Blizard, of Messrs. Lemon & Blizard, Consulting Engineers, has been asked to prepare a scheme.

The District Council has decided to make sewerage charges a district instead of a parish charge.

Closet Accommodation.

At one time the sanitary conveniences were mainly privies, but most of these have been replaced by pail or water closets. Even in villages with sewers and main water supply there are very few water closets, the general form of convenience being the pail closet. These are being scavenged in the more populous areas, details of which are given under the heading of "Public Cleansing."

The following tabular statement shows the approximate number of closets of various types in the district at the end of the year :—

Number of water closets with proper flushing arrangements ...	1175
„ „ „ hand „ „ ...	48
„ pail closets (a small number having an arrangement for distributing dry earth or chemicals) ...	3430
„ privies	88
„ privies abolished during the year ...	3
„ pail closets converted to water closets...	5

Public Cleansing.

At the end of 1938 scavenging was undertaken by the District Council through contractors as follows ;—

Area.	Work undertaken.
Southminster ...	Removal of contents of pail closets and house refuse.
Tollesbury ...	Removal of contents of pail closets and house refuse.
Tolleshunt D'Arcy ...	Removal of contents of pail closets.

On the whole these contractors carry out the work satisfactorily, but the time has approached when the District Council should undertake scavenging over a much larger area.

In addition to the above, arrangements are made for the :—

- Attending to windmill and sewage plot at Latchingdon,
- Flushing of sewers and cleansing of sewer ditches at Southminster,
- Flushing sewers and attending to sewage plot at Tillingham,
- Flushing sewers and attending to sewage works at Tollesbury,
- Flushing sewers and attending to sewage plot at Tolleshunt D'Arcy.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following table, prepared by the Sanitary Inspectors, is a classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, and the action and result of action taken in regard to these.

Inspections		Notices			
Nature	Number	Informal	Formal	Complied with	Outstanding at end of year.
Infectious Diseases Inquiries ..	34	..	..	..	..
Disinfection ..	17	..	..	..	..
Ordinary Nuisances ..	182	51	1	77	9
Dwelling—Structural Defects	1011	370	6	411	84
Housing—Overcrowding Cases	53	2	2	4	..
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	448	170	..	140	74
Bakehouses	18	2	..	2	..
Slaughterhouses	610	21	..	24	..
Privies and Pail Closets ..	58	17	1	23	10
Water Closets	7	..	..	..	..
Defective Yard Paving ..	73	30	1	40	14
Drainage	185	68	1	74	39
Water Supply	26	6	..	5	1
Animals improperly kept ..	4	2	1	1	2
Offensive Accumulations ..	8	6	..	6	..
Other Nuisances	24	9	1	16	5
Urinals	7	3	..	2	1
Schools	2	..	..	..	..
Food Shops	11	..	..	..	..
Appointments and Interviews	234	..	..	..	..
Factories and Workshops ..	28	2	..	4	1
Rats and Mice	13	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Inspections ..	345	..	..	..	..
Tents, Vans, Sheds, Etc. ..	14	2	1	1	2
Ice Cream Vendors	18	..	..	..	..
Shops	43	1	1	6	..
Dilapidated Buildings ..	12	4	1	4	1
Totals	3485	766	17	840	243

SMOKE ABATEMENT. No cause for action occurred during the year.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS. There is a small open air salt water pool at Tollesbury.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. No cause for action occurred during the year.

KNACKERS' YARDS. There is 1 in the district, situated in the parish of Purleigh.

CAMPING SITES. No action was taken under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year.

BAKEHOUSES. There are 17 in the district, situated in the following parishes:—Bradwell 2, Goldhanger 1, Purleigh 2, Southminster 1, Steeple 1, Stow Maries 1, Tillingham 2, Tolleshunt D'Arcy 1, Tollesbury 3, Wickham Bishops 2, and Woodham Walter 1.

Generally speaking these are kept clean, and minor improvements in construction have been made during the year.

SCHOOLS. The particulars relating to the water supply and sanitary arrangements were given in the Survey report of 1935.

Housing.

Details of the number of houses erected during 1938, and in the course of erection at the end of the year, classified according to parish, are given on page 36.

The Building Bye-Laws were adopted in 1904, revised during 1925, and during 1935 they were amended and added to (came into force 1st September, 1935).

No repairs were carried out by the Local Authority.

During the year action under Section 58 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to ruinous and dilapidated buildings detrimental to the amenities of the neighbourhood, was taken in four instances in the following parishes:—

Bradwell—sheds and smithy.
Latchingdon—old barn.
Purleigh—old smithy.

One of these buildings was demolished and two were restored.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

Total	...	...	...	...	53
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	3
(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	50

Details of these are given on page 36.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	388
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1260
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	310
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	917
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	55
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	149

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	143
--	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	12
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7
(a) Demolished voluntarily before Demolition Order was made	2
(b) Undertakings to repair accepted under Sections 11 and 13 and work subsequently completed ...	6
(c) Undertakings to repair accepted	6
(d) Undertakings not to use as dwelling accepted ...	6

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. *Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	24
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...				24
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...				174
(iv) Equivalent number of persons dwelling therein	...				153
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	3
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	5
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...				29
(iii) Equivalent number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	26

Two houses were found to be illegally overcrowded. In one of these the permitted number was not shown in the rent book. The two cases were reported to the Council and the persons having control of the houses received a warning letter from the Clerk. Both cases were abated during the year.

Observation is kept of the records of border line cases so that when they become overcrowded due to the increasing ages of the inmates they are reported to the Public Health Committee.

In December the Ministry of Health held their inquiry into the six clearance areas which involve 25 houses in the following parishes:— Purleigh 7, Southminster 6, Steeple 2, Little Totham 5, Great Totham 3, Tollesbury 2.

At the time of preparing this report the Council have just been informed that the Minister confirms these orders.

The following table shows the number of houses erected during 1938, and in the course of erection at the end of the year :—

Parish.	Number of houses erected during 1938.			Number of houses in course of erection at end of 1938.		
	By the District Council	By private persons with Subsidy	By private persons without Subsidy	By the District Council	By private persons with promise of Subsidy	By private persons without Subsidy
Althorne ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asheldham ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradwell ...	—	—	—	6	—	—
Braxted, Great ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Braxted, Little ...	—	—	2	—	—	—
Cold Norton ...	—	—	1	—	—	2
Dengie ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fambridge, North ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Goldhanger ...	—	—	3	4	—	—
Hazeleigh ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langford ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latchingdon ...	—	—	2	10	—	2
Mayland ...	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mundon ...	—	—	2	—	—	—
Purleigh ...	3	1	3	3	—	3
St. Lawrence ...	—	—	5	—	—	8
Southminster ...	—	—	2	10	—	—
Steeple ...	—	—	1	4	—	—
Stow Maries ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tillingham ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tollesbury ...	—	—	5	—	—	2
Tolleshunt D'Arcy ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tolleshunt Knights ...	—	—	5	—	—	—
Tolleshunt Major ...	—	—	2	10	—	—
Totham, Great ...	—	—	6	—	—	—
Totham, Little ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ulting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wickham Bishops ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Woodham Mortimer ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Woodham Walter ...	—	—	2	—	—	1
Totals ...	3	1	49	47	1	20

The following table classifies the houses erected and owned by the District Council into Parlour and Non-Parlour types.

PARISH.	Parlour Type.	Non-Parlour Type.	Totals.
Althorne ...	—	—	—
Asheldham ...	—	—	—
Bradwell-on-Sea ...	12†	—	12
Braxted, Great ...	—	6	6
Braxted, Little ...	—	4	4
Cold Norton ...	—	10	10
Dengie ...	—	8	8
Fambridge, North ...	—	—	—
Goldhanger ...	—	24	24
Hazeleigh ...	—	6	6
Langford ...	—	6	6
Latchingdon ...	—	16	16
Mayland ...	—	12	12
Mundon ...	—	12	12
Purleigh ...	8	15	23
St. Lawrence ...	—	—	—
Southminster ...	20	8	28
Steeple ...	—	6	6
Stow Maries ...	—	12	12
Tillingham ...	—	6	6
Tollesbury ...	10	20	30
Tolleshunt D'Arcy ...	18	10	28
Tolleshunt Knights ...	—	10	10
Tolleshunt Major ...	—	6	6
Totham, Great ...	4	22	26
Totham, Little ...	—	6	6
Ulting ...	—	—	—
Wickham Bishops ...	2	25‡	27
Woodham Mortimer ...	—	6	6
Woodham Walter ...	—	12	12
TOTALS ...	74	268	342

(†) Of these, 6 are Coastguard cottages bought by the Council in 1925, but not erected by them.

(‡) Nine of these cottages were bought by the Council—3 already erected, and 6 partly erected were completed by the Council

The District Council have decided to erect a further 85 houses. This is to meet the normal expansion of population, to abate overcrowding and to provide alternative accommodation for displaced tenants living in unfit houses.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.—RURAL DISTRICT OF MALDON.
RETURN REGARDING THE HOUSING CONDITIONS OF PERSONS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

PARISH	No. of houses known to be totally unfit for human habitation or otherwise requiring to be demolished.				No. of houses known not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.				No. of houses in which overcrowding is known to exist.				Provision of New Houses.												
	No. on 31st Dec. 1937.		No. on 31st Dec. 1938.		No. on 31st Dec. 1937.		No. on 31st Dec. 1938.		No. found during year ended 31st Dec. 1938.		No. remaining on 31st Dec. 1938.		No. erected during year ended 31st Dec. 1938.		Estimated number of houses required during year ending 31st March, 1940, to meet		Total number of houses contemplated for erection in the year ending 31st March, 1940, but not yet approved by Minister.								
	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Over-crowding	Normal Expansion	Approved by Minister but not completed at 31st March, 1939.	Total number of houses approved by Minister but not completed at 31st March, 1939.							
	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied	Occupied	Un-occupied	Over-crowding	Normal Expansion	Approved by Minister but not completed at 31st March, 1939.	Total number of houses approved by Minister but not yet approved by Minister.							
Althorne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asheldham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bradwell-on-Sea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Braxted, Great	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Braxted, Little	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cold Norton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fambridge, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goldhanger	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hazeleigh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latchingdon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mundon	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purleigh	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Lawrence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southminster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steeple	7	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stow Maries	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tillingham	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tollesbury	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tolleshunt Knights	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tolleshunt Major	1	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totham, Great	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totham, Little	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wickham Bishops	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodham Mortimer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodham Walter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	29	27	43	12	9	19	8	56	24	60	10	142	7	155	56	8	26	3	5	24	18	12	44	55	30

N. B.—The existing housing accommodation in the Parishes of Tollesbury and Tolleshunt D'Arcy is sufficient to meet overcrowding in these Parishes. The provision of houses to meet overcrowding in a particular Parish, may be made in an adjoining parish, hence the apparent discrepancy in the cross casts.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) Milk Supply.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936. Out of the 178 cowkeepers in the district, 97 or 54·5% are licenced to produce Accredited Milk.

Two supplementary licences to retail Pasteurised Milk in this district were granted during the year to the following companies:—

The Witham Co-operative Society.

The Colchester Co-operative Society.

In both cases enquiries were made to the Local Authority granting the Principal Licences as to the conditions under which the Pasteurisation was carried out. Their replies were satisfactory.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS. The Registers under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, show the following number of milk traders:—

PREMISES IN RESPECT OF WHICH APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION
HAS BEEN MADE SINCE THE PASSING OF THE MILK AND DAIRIES
(AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922, AND TRADING DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Parish.	Cowkeepers' Premises.			Retail Purveyors of Milk who are not Cowkeepers in this District.	Totals.
	Wholesale Purveyors of Milk.	Wholesale and Retail Purveyors of Milk.	Retail Purveyors of Milk.		
Althorne ...	7	—	2	—	9
Asheldham ...	1	—	—	—	1
Bradwell-on-Sea ...	—	1	1	—	2
Braxted, Great ...	—	2	—	—	2
Braxted, Little ...	1	—	—	—	1
Cold Norton ...	8	—	—	—	8
Dengie ...	5	—	—	—	5
Fambridge, North ...	5	—	—	—	5
Goldhanger ...	4	1	1	—	6
Hazeleigh ...	3	—	—	—	3
Langford ...	1	—	2	—	3
Latchingdon ...	14	—	1	2	17
Mayland ...	6	—	2	—	8
Mundon ...	3	—	3	—	6
Purleigh ...	19	1	1	1	22
St. Lawrence ...	3	1	1	1	6
Steeple ...	6	—	—	—	6
Southminster ...	9	1	3	3	16
Stow Maries ...	7	—	—	—	7
Tillingham ...	7	—	1	1	9
Tollesbury ...	4	1	2	—	7
Tolleshunt D'Arcy ...	6	2	3	—	11
Tolleshunt Knights ...	1	—	—	—	1
Tolleshunt Major ...	3	—	2	—	5
Totham, Great ...	3	1	3	—	7
Totham, Little ...	4	—	1	—	5
Ulting ...	—	—	—	—	—
Wickham Bishops ...	—	1	2	—	3
Woodham Mortimer ...	1	1	—	—	2
Woodham Walter ...	—	—	3	3	6
Totals ...	131	13	34	11	189

The following persons were registered during the year :—

12 cowkeepers and wholesalers.

1 cowkeeper and retailer.

1 retailer.

(This includes changes of occupiers).

IMPROVEMENTS TO COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Nature.	Notices.		Com- pleted.	Out- standing.
	Informal.	Formal.		
Floors provided or repaired ...	12	—	8	8
Drainage provided or repaired ...	20	—	17	7
Dairies or cooling rooms provided or repaired ...	9	—	6	4
Light and ventilation provided ...	13	—	13	12
Cowsheds and dairies cleansed ...	68	—	56	16
Water supply provided or improved	2	—	2	1
Other matters ...	46	—	38	26
Totals ...	170	—	140	74

During the year, in addition to the work shown in the above table, 4 new cowsheds and 5 new dairies have been built.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The inspections were undertaken by Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Maher, qualified inspectors.

- (i) Approximately 75 per cent. of the animals slaughtered have been examined. Diseased and unsound meat is collected by London and Southend By-Products Factories or rendered unsaleable by the Inspectors.
- (ii) Visits have been paid to shops and stores in the district and, generally speaking, these are very well kept.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

On 31st December					
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Registered ...	8	8	8	8	8
Licensed ...	7	8	8	9	9
	15	16	16	17	17

There are 17 slaughterhouses in use in the district, 8 being registered and 9 licensed. They are distributed as follows :—

Registered—Goldhanger 1 ; Southminster 2 ; Tillingham 2 ; Tollesbury 2 ; Tolleshunt D'Arcy 1.

Licensed—Latchingdon 1 ; Mayland 1 ; Mundon 1 ; Purleigh 2 ; Southminster 1 ; Tillingham 1 ; Great Totham 1 ; Wickham Bishops 1.

At the end of 1938 the Council refused to renew the licence of the slaughterhouse at Mayland on the grounds that the premises were unsuitable.

In carrying out the work of meat inspection 610 visits have been made to the 17 private slaughterhouses and 4,825 carcasses examined. A number of visits take place in the evenings. The inspection is carried out in accordance with the Memorandum on Meat Inspection issued by the Ministry of Health for adoption by Local Authorities and their officers.

As the result of these inspections approximately 3 tons 10 cwts. of meat was condemned as unfit for human consumption. The greater proportion of this meat was condemned in wholesalers' slaughterhouses.

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, 42 Licences to Slaughter were in force during 1938.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Approximate number slaughtered	320	800	780	933	3600
Number Inspected	240	600	585	700	2700
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	2	9	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	6	—	16	26
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	2·5	1	·35	3·57	1·56
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	3	2	—	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	16	—	—	102
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1·66	3·17	·35	—	4

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

The premises of 27 persons registered as Ice Cream Dealers under the Essex County Council Act, 1933, were visited during the year.

Prevalence of and control over Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1938.

Twenty-eight cases of notifiable infectious diseases (exclusive of Tuberculosis) were notified during the year as compared with 22 for 1937 and 19 for 1936.

Notifiable Disease	Total	Age Groups											Total Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths	
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65			65 and over
Scarlet Fever ..	9	..	..	1	..	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	..
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	3	1	..	..
Erysipelas ..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..
Total ..	26	..	..	3	..	1	4	3	1	6	3	4	1	7	..

The incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year is set out in the above table and the local distribution on the following page.

During the year no action was taken to provide artificial immunisation against Diphtheria.

To encourage the prompt use of Diphtheria antitoxin, a supply is available at the Isolation Hospital for any medical practitioner in the district.

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1938.

Parish.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Totals.
Althorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Asheldham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Braxted, Great	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Braxted, Little	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cold Norton	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dengie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fambridge, N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goldhanger	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hazeleigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Langford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latchingdon	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Mayland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mundon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purleigh	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Southminster	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	6
Steeple	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	4
St. Lawrence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stow Maries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tillingham	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tollesbury	2	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	8
Tolleshunt D'Arey	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TolleshuntKnights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tolleshunt Major	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totham, Great	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Totham, Little	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wickham Bishops	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Woodham Mortimer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Woodham Walter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	—	—	2	10	5	7	3	36

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken during the year under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

Three of the five persons whose death occurred during the year due to Tuberculosis had been previously notified as suffering from the disease.

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to the total Tuberculosis deaths 2 : 5. There was no case of wilful neglect to notify.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1938.

Particulars are given in the following table of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1938.

Age Periods.	* New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
20—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
45—55	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	3	1	2	5	—	—	—

* Not including cases of Tuberculosis removed into the district during the year, which had been previously notified elsewhere.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WHICH OCCURRED
DURING THE YEARS 1931—1938 INCLUSIVE.

		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	Erysipelas	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Totals
1931	..	22	3	8	3	4	—	1	12	3	56
1932	..	12	7	5	2	1	—	1	15	12	55
1933	..	28	5	18	2	10	1	3	10	9	86
1934	..	46	21	5	—	5	—	3	6	6	92
1935	..	19	22	5	—	4	—	1	9	5	65
1936	..	6	6	5	—	1	—	1	3	3	25
1937	..	14	—	3	2	2	—	1	3	6	31
1938	..	9	—	10	—	5	—	2	7	3	36

TABLE SHOWING CENSUS POPULATION 1921 AND 1931, AND
NUMBER OF HOUSES CENSUS 1931 AND DECEMBER, 1938.

Parish.	Area in statute acres (land and inland water).	Tidal water and fore-shore	Num-ber of Houses 1931	Census Population		Number of Houses Occupied at end of Dec., 1938.	Number of Houses Unoccu-pied or used for Summer Residence
				1921	1931		
Althorne ...	2080	255	117	401	390	142	21
Asheldham ...	1310	—	42	203	168	46	1
Bradwell-on-Sea ...	5221	4230	188	747	657	237	17
Braxted, Great ...	2634	—	85	283	282	102	2
Braxted, Little ...	622	—	36	109	116	44	—
Cold Norton ...	1692	—	102	326	384	124	14
Dengie ...	2856	1186	54	181	192	53	3
Fambridge, North	1242	107	50	177	168	45	60
Goldhanger ...	1622	—	107	361	353	131	7
Hazeleigh ...	991	—	33	121	114	41	6
Langford ...	991	3	49	167	169	50	—
Latchingdon ...	3992	207	122	420	419	149	88
Mayland ...	1870	—	99	343	360	128	25
Mundon ...	3076	—	60	269	251	75	11
Purleigh ...	5771	87	223	857	770	284	14
St. Lawrence ...	2139	324	20	132	71	16	102
Southminster ...	6512	828	439	1592	1403	481	21
Steeple ...	2709	47	94	391	343	85	40
Stow Maries ...	1610	82	48	147	165	51	2
Tillingham ...	4928	2593	211	836	670	232	8
Tollesbury ...	4839	2019	467	1721	1694	538	17
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	4104	415	236	780	748	234	18
Tolleshunt Knights	1926	—	294	235	252	130	4
Tolleshunt Major	2253	2	96	338	370	104	5
Totham, Great ...	3589	—	251	973	982	344	11
Totham, Little ...	1281	—	85	301	293	86	4
Ulting ...	1034	—	37	144	143	42	2
Wickham Bishops	1606	—	191	498	639	241	4
Woodham Mort'r	1387	—	69	229	268	87	—
Woodham Walter	2620	—	141	612	514	157	2
Totals ...	78507	12385	4046	13894	13348	4479	509

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	28	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	18	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	3	—	—
Total	49	—	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)	
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.—†</i>					
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—	
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—	
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient	—	—	—	
		unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes	—	1	—
			—	1	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—	
Other offences	—	—	—	—	
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule in the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)					
Totals	2	4	—	—	

†Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts

FACTORIES WORKING IN THE TOWN OF...

... ..

Name of Factory	No. of Horses	No. of Men	No. of Women	No. of Children	No. of Inhabitants
...
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