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Contributors

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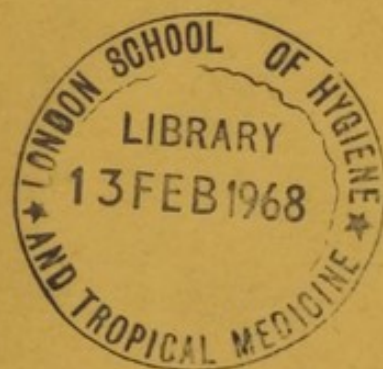
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PUBLIC HEALTH

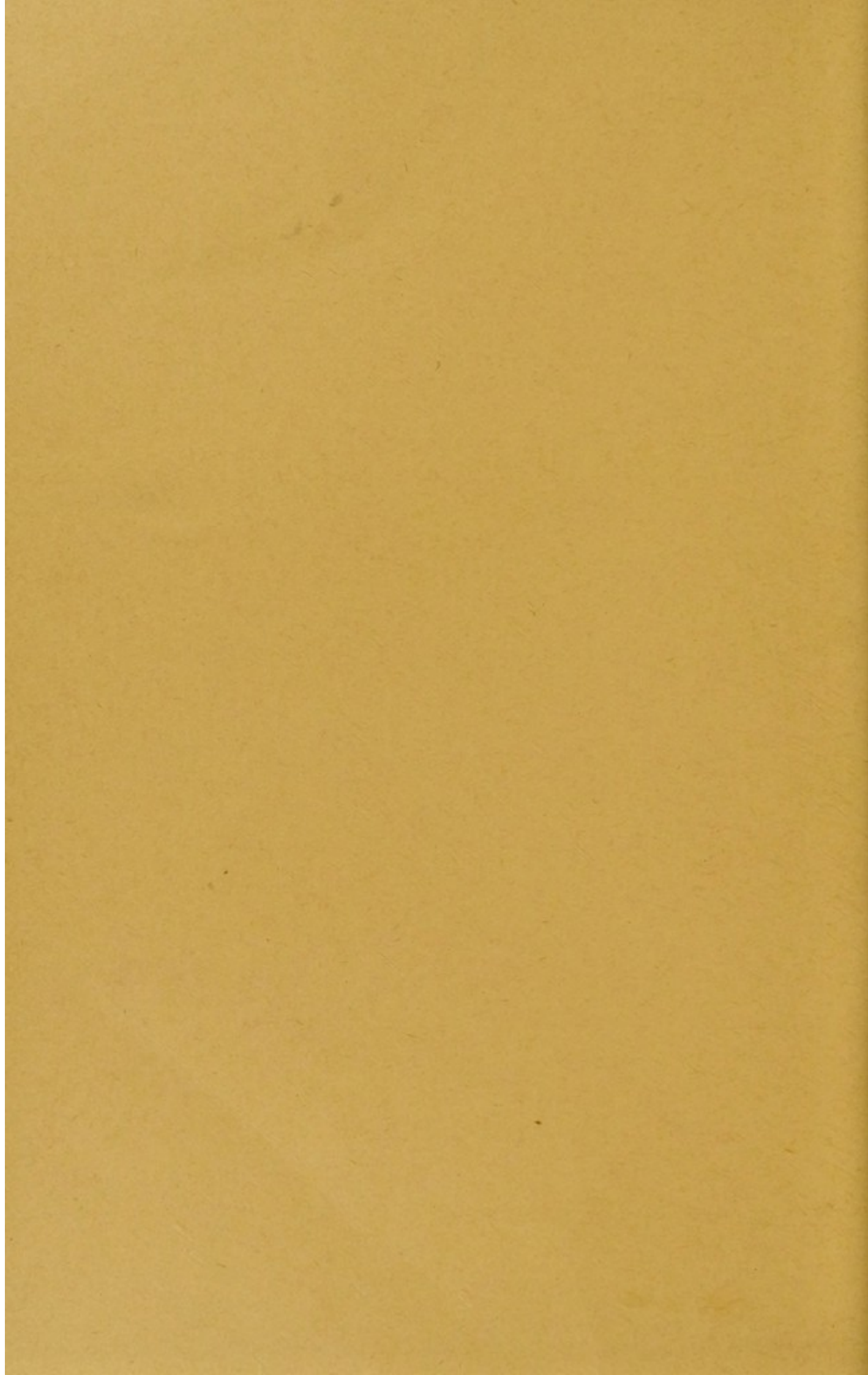
in

South East Essex

1961



Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Urban
Districts of Benfleet, Canvey Island and Rayleigh and the
Rural District of Rochford



23 OCT 1962

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1961

Tel. : Southend-on-Sea
558154

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
49, LONDON ROAD,
HADLEIGH, ESSEX.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Councils of
Benfleet, Canvey Island and Rayleigh and the Rural District of
Rochford.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of each of your Districts for the year 1961.

Reference to Vital Statistics will show that the South East Essex part of England is indeed a blessed plot. The birth rate continues high and the number of births rose by almost 13% as compared with 1960. Immigration continued almost unabated ; this will increase the number of births and throw a heavy burden on the domiciliary services. There were no maternal deaths and the perinatal death rate (stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life) was at 22.9 per 1,000 well below the national average. The illegitimacy rate too was, at 3%, well below the national average and far below the figure for London which is, after all, not so far away.

The incidence of infectious diseases was, with the exception of measles, low. New notifications of tuberculosis expressed per 10,000 population show a gradual decline although the number of cases on the register continues to rise because of immigration.

Black spots in this bright picture were as mentioned in my last report. The incidence of deaths from lung cancer was almost as high as in 1960. Deaths from road accidents rose slightly although home accident deaths showed a decline but in both cases the figures are small. The problems of excessive smoking, and drinking before driving, remain to be tackled.

The needs of the elderly continue to grow although progress was made in 1961 in dealing with their problems. The table on page 17 provides a microcosm of a national picture.

During the Spring the department undertook perhaps its biggest ever effort in Health Education with its Mobile Clean Food Exhibition. For districts such as ours this type of exhibition is almost the only way of reaching a wide public.

In 1960 the four District Councils agreed to contribute to the solution of a national problem by appointing a Pupil Public Health Inspector. A student was appointed to begin training in September, 1961.

Finally, I should like to thank Mr. Stripp for his help in compiling this report ; Dr. Sasieni for her loyalty and co-operation during the course of the year and to her help during my absence for a month because of illness ; and to the Chief Public Health Inspectors and other Officers of the District Councils for their contributions and comments. I am particularly grateful to the Members of each Council for their encouragement and support, particularly of new and untried projects.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED YARROW

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1962

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

Benfleet Urban District—

I. J. Smith (Chairman)
Dr. D. I. Acres, J.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
W. W. Bancroft
J. E. Daniels
C. S. Evans
G. H. FitzGerald (Vice-Chairman of Council)
J. C. Holt
F. L. Humphries
S. V. Moore
L. J. Murray, J.P. (Chairman of Council)
Mrs. M. E. Willis

Canvey Island Urban District—

D. G. Holdaway (Chairman)
B. B. Grout
C. Lamport
Mrs. B. V. Littlewood
G. Prince, J.P. (Chairman of Council)
Mrs. E. M. Taylor
H. C. Whitcomb
K. S. Wright

Rayleigh Urban District—

E. A. Wilding (Chairman)
Miss E. C. Flack (Vice-Chairman)
R. G. J. Foley
C. B. Gowlett
F. A. Grant
Mrs. D. S. Hawtree
J. W. Holmes
E. Trippier, J.P. (County Councillor) (Chairman of Council)
W. D. Watson
D. V. Wilson (Vice-Chairman of Council)

Rochford Rural District—

Miss E. M. Leggatt (Chairman) (Vice-Chairman of Council)
A. J. Belton (County Councillor)
R. Blackburn
B. A. Crick
Mrs. R. L. P. Fox
L. T. Gabell
E. Jones
J. W. King
E. W. Mumford, B.E.M.
C. E. O'Leary
H. D. Rankin, J.P. (Chairman of Council)
W. S. Schubert
S. A. Shimmen
H. E. Smith
W. J. Wall
F. H. Wheeler
D. C. Wood (Vice-Chairman)

COMPOSITE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Benfleet Urban District—

J. E. Daniels, C.C., G. H. FitzGerald, I. J. Smith.

Canvey Island Urban District—

S. Alterman, Mrs. E. M. Taylor, Mrs. E. A. White.

Rayleigh Urban District—

Miss E. C. Flack, Mrs. D. S. Hawtree, E. A. Wilding.

Rochford Rural District—

Miss E. M. Leggatt (Chairman), H. F. Ellis, F. H. Wheeler

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health Alfred Yarrow, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (also Area Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer, South East Essex).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health Daphne Sasieni, M.B., Ch.B., D.(Obst.)R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (also Assistant Medical Officer, Essex County Council).

Secretary to Medical Officer of Health R. F. Stripp.

Public Health Inspectors :

Benfleet U.D. J. E. Gilbert, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Senior).
P. Sanders, M.A.P.H.I.
L. G. James, M.A.P.H.I.

Canvey Island U.D. Donald J. Legg, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Senior),
A. P. J. Cook, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Rayleigh U.D. E. H. Lloyd, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Senior).
D. R. Cotgrove, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Rochford U.D. H. Jepson, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Chief).
F. J. Orrigan, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 22.9.61.)
J. R. H. Bullock (Commenced 16.10.61)

Pupil Public Health Inspector : D. Britt (Commenced 11. 9. 61)

Clerical Assistants

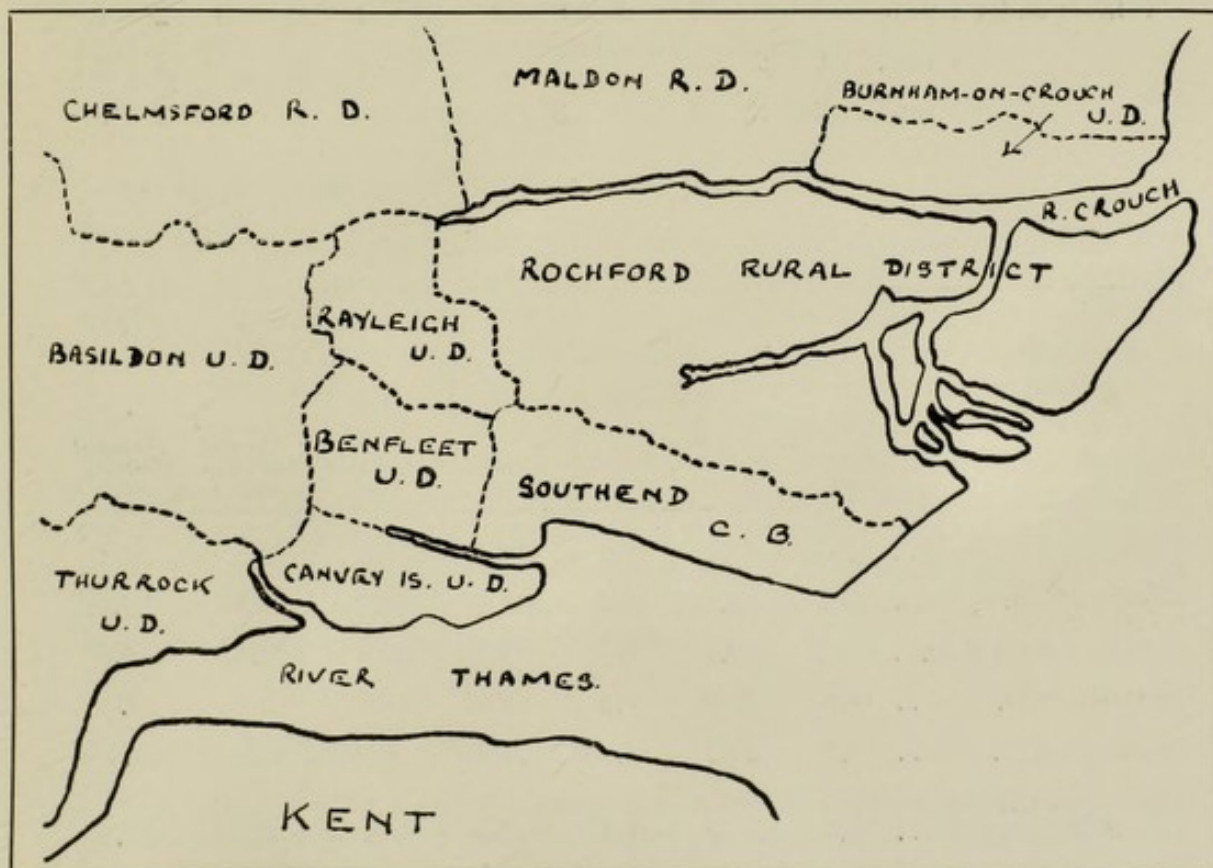
A. J. Hart, A.C.C.S., Benfleet U.D.
Mrs. D. H. Terry, Canvey Island U.D.
Miss G. Ward (Resigned June, 1961);
Miss P. Knowles (Appointed July, 1961),
Rayleigh U.D.
Mrs. Z. Sargent, Rochford R.D.

LOCAL STATISTICS

	<i>Benfleet</i>	<i>Canvey Is.</i>	<i>Rayleigh</i>	<i>Rochford</i>
Area (in acres)*	6,371	4,421	5,748	36,099
Number of Inhabited Houses	11,623	5,979	6,386	10,139
Population (1961 Census)	32,372	15,599	19,032	30,258
Population (Mid-year estimate 1960) ...	30,140	14,850	19,220	28,840
Population (Mid-year estimate 1961) ...	32,640	15,700	19,090	30,740
Rateable Value	£403,257	£187,576	£246,406	£342,977
Sum represented by a Penny Rate... ..	£1,654	£750	£995	£1,371

* As shown in 1961 Census Preliminary Report and provided by Ordnance Survey Department. Acreage relates to land and inland water but excludes tidal water and foreshore.

LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS



VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>			<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>			<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>			<i>Rochford R.D.</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>

Births :

Total	..	..	318	285	603	149	161	310	229	187	416	283	290	573
Illegitimate	..		12	9	21	6	11	17	9	3	12	7	8	15

Stillbirths :

Total	..	..	4	3	7	1	2	3	1	2	3	5	3	8
Illegitimate	..		—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Deaths :

Total	..	..	173	187	360	107	106	213	88	69	157	196	247	443
Infants under 1 year			5	3	8	3	5	8	5	1	6	3	2	5
„ „ 4 wks.			5	2	7	3	4	7	5	—	5	3	2	5
„ „ 1 week			5	2	7	3	3	6	5	—	5	3	2	5

	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Illegitimate Birth Rate</i>	<i>Stillbirth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Neonatal Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Perinatal Mortality Rate</i>
England & Wales	.. 17.4	59.0	19.1	12.0	21.6	15.5	32.2
Benfleet U.D.	.. 17.2	34.8	11.5	11.1	13.3	11.6	23.0
Canvey Island U.D.,..	19.7	56.1	9.6	13.6	25.8	22.6	28.8
Rayleigh U.D.	.. 18.8	28.8	7.2	8.3	14.4	12.0	19.0
Rochford R.D.	.. 17.3	23.2	13.8	14.4	8.7	8.7	22.4
Combined rates for the four Districts	.. 19.4	23.9	10.9	12.0	14.2	12.6	22.9

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The total number of live births in the four Districts during the year was 1,902 which represented an increase of 218 over the previous year (12.95%). The crude birth rate rose from 18.0 to 19.4 per 1,000 of the total population. The total number of births rose sharply in Rayleigh but substantial rises also took place in the other Districts. Births exceeded deaths by 727, the ratio being a little more than three births for every two deaths.

Illegitimacy in the four Districts was 29 per 1,000 of the total births (30 per 1,000 in 1960). This compares very favourably with the national figure of 59 per 1,000.

Deaths

There was a total of 1,175 deaths in the four Districts during 1961, representing an increase of 93 over the previous year. The death rate of 12.0 is a little higher than last year's figure of 11.6 but is the same as the national average. Rayleigh had the lowest rate of 7.2. The rather high rate at Rochford is attributable to the Institution and Hospital which accommodate residents from another area.

The usual summary of causes of death is shown in Table 1 of the Appendix. From this it will be observed that diseases of the heart and blood vessels again account for more than half of all deaths (630 or 53.6%) (Rochford 57%). The next highest mortality group was cancer (233 or 19.8%). Respiratory diseases, excluding lung cancer, accounted for 129 or 10.8% of the total.

Lung Cancer Mortality

The depressingly high figure of 66 deaths from lung cancer in 1960 was almost reached again with 60 in 1961. Bearing in mind the proven relationship between lung cancer and cigarette smoking the Composite Public Health Committee, representing the four Districts, took energetic action, writing to the Minister of Health, the Member of Parliament for South East Essex, the Essex County Council and the Royal Society of Health. These were not the only districts to urge action on the Central Government and this pressure must have had its effect, but it remained for events in 1962 to force the hand of the Minister of Health. Even so, little has so far been done and the position demands close attention. The cigarette industry and those who profit by the sale of cigarettes are relying on us to sink back into inertia.

Perinatal Mortality

Reference was made in last year's annual report to the use of the perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths, plus deaths in the first week of life, per 1,000 births) as an index of the efficiency of the Maternity Services.

The rate for these Districts in 1961 was at 22.9 the lowest recorded and probably one of the lowest in the Country. This compares with the figure for England and Wales of 32.2 per 1,000. Prematurity was again the commonest cause of foetal loss. This achievement is a tribute to the hospital services, the family doctors, midwives and health visitors and, probably not least of all, to the intelligence and physique of the young mothers. Figures over the past five years have been as follows :

Rate per 1,000 live and still births

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
England and Wales	36.2	35.1	34.2	32.9	32.2
South East Essex	28.0	30.1	28.5	28.5	22.9

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1961

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>		<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>		<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>		<i>Rochford R.D.</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Under 1 year	5	3	3	5	5	1	3	2
1 and under 5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 „ „ 15	4	1	1	—	1	1	1	—
15 „ „ 25	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
25 „ „ 45	3	3	3	4	4	—	5	4
45 „ „ 65	50	34	27	11	26	9	36	26
65 „ „ 75	47	49	26	30	19	15	61	54
75 and upwards	60	94	47	56	33	42	90	160
Totals ..	173	187	107	106	88	69	196	247

Population

The population of the four Districts combined increased by 5,120 during 1961 ; the official estimate of the resident population, as at June, 1961, as given by the Registrar General being 98,170. The respective increases were :

Benfleet U.D.	2,500
Canvey Is. U.D.	850
Rochford R.D.	1,900

In an area like Rayleigh which has grown almost beyond recognition in the past 10 years it is not unexpected that the 1961 Census revealed a small margin of error in the accumulation of annual population estimates since the previous Census of 1951. The estimated population, therefore, for June, 1961 was 19,090 ; a drop of 130 on the figure shown in my Annual Report for 1960. Between the two censuses mentioned the population of the four Districts together increased by 37,000 or 62%.

New applications for planning consent for private house building in the area of Rayleigh draining to the Eastern Sewerage Works has been with-held since August, 1957 owing to the overloading of the sewerage system, but when the present extensions to the Works are

completed it is anticipated there will be a renewed building drive with consequent further rise in population of that Urban District.

Some idea of the age structure of our Districts is revealed in the Registrar General's "comparability factor" provided for calculating adjusted birth and death rates in accordance with the national composition of the various age groups. In order to relate the local to the national position, it should be carefully noted that for every 100 births and every 100 deaths in these four Districts, the following figures should be substituted :—

		<i>Benfleet</i> U.D.	<i>Canvey Is.</i> U.D.	<i>Rayleigh</i> U.D.	<i>Rochford</i> R.D.
Births ...	...	93	100	86	93
Deaths ...	...	108	105	125	79

It will be seen that Canvey Island is nearest to the national average, Rayleigh has the youngest population and Rochford has a higher than average number of deaths for its general age structure. The presence of Rochford General Hospital and Connaught House account for the latter.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A summary of notifiable diseases occurring within the four Districts during 1961 will be found in Table 12 of the Appendix.

Poliomyelitis & Other Virus Diseases of the Nervous System

For the first time for many years there were no cases of paralytic poliomyelitis in these districts. One case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in a 5-year-old fully vaccinated child. The immunisation rate against this disease in these Districts is very high. There is little doubt that if a higher rate of immunisation against poliomyelitis were obtained on a national scale the disease could be virtually extinguished and this may now be achievable with oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

One case of infection of the central nervous system was notified as poliomyelitis but the diagnosis was later corrected to infective encephalitis. The patient was a Canvey girl of 20, infected with Cocksackie virus; this is an organism which, like poliovirus, can cause paralysis and in this case did. The patient, however, after being seriously ill eventually made a good recovery. Fortunately the disease is uncommon.

With the co-operation of the health visiting staff, we have been assisting in a survey of the incidence of such viruses in healthy infants, co-operating with the Public Health Laboratory Service. This has entailed the weekly collection of stool specimens from one child in each of the four Districts for the period of one year, and this has entailed a good deal of work. It is a pleasure to pay tribute to the invariable co-operation of parents which we have received.

Measles

During the winter and spring of 1961 one of the greatest measles epidemics recorded swept over the country. In these Districts 1,969 cases were notified; Canvey suffered least during 1961 as the epidemic had begun there earlier, at the end of 1960. There were no deaths from the disease which, nevertheless, was not as harmless as is commonly supposed. Two cases of measles encephalitis came to the attention of the Health Department; both of these were affected mentally, one very severely and permanently, the other less severely and continuing slowly to improve.

Food Poisoning & Paratyphoid

There were 16 cases of food poisoning and 2 of paratyphoid (which presented as food poisoning) notified during the year. In addition a number of other cases were involved, either not notified or notified in other Districts. These cases were spread over ten incidents and in 8 of these only one person was involved. The organisms incriminated were as follows: *Salmonella typhi-murium* (4 incidents) *Salmonella heidelberg* (1 incident) *Salmonella bleedon* (1 incident) *Salmonella newport* (1 incident) *Salmonella paratyphi B* (2 incidents) and in one case no organism was discovered. Some of these incidents warrant further mention:

(a) A children's tea-party was held in the summer. Attending at the party, in addition to a number of local children, were four from three other authorities. Two of the visiting children, by now returned home, and four of the local children, were taken ill between 2 and 7 days later, rather a long interval for this organism (*Salmonella typhi-murium*). Gradually a connection was built up with the tea-party. It was then discovered that iced buns had been eaten, purchased at a shop in a neighbouring authority. Enquiries there revealed that an employee at the shop had been taken severely ill with diarrhoea at about the same time as the party and was in hospital. Her stools revealed the same organism and it was fortunate for the community that she had been ill enough to require removal to hospital.

(b) A cowman, was notified as a case of food poisoning as a result of stool investigation. The employee was, by the time of notification, back at work. He was therefore immediately taken off work involving the handling of animals. All milk from the farm was normally sent for pasteurisation. The Divisional Veterinary Officer was informed and the herd fully investigated, fortunately with negative results.

(c) A case of paratyphoid B was notified in Rayleigh. This was an unusual phage-type found previously in Somerset and associated with veal. A Medical Officer of the Public Health Laboratory Service came down from London to investigate this case, but no connection with meat from Somerset could be discovered.

Whooping Cough

The number of notifications, at 80, were roughly half that in the previous year. This may mean a higher state of immunisation among the susceptible population, but this is not a safe conclusion to draw.

Dysentery

Only ten cases of this disease were notified as compared to 49 the previous year. All of these were at Great Wakering and mainly in children attending the primary school, their parents and siblings. Energetic hygienic measures were instituted but to little avail; the use of continuous roller towels was discontinued and individual paper towels substituted, and eventually the outbreak died away. The separation of toilet and hand-washing facilities at this school does not conduce to hygiene and this matter was taken up with the Divisional Education Officer.

Scarlet Fever

Forty-six cases were notified in 1961 as compared with 93 in 1960. The disease continues to take a mild form.

Infectious Hepatitis

A total of ten cases were notified in 1961 as compared with nine in 1960. Unfortunately, a child of 14 years died from this disease during the year.

Tuberculosis

The problem of tuberculosis in these districts is difficult of study because of the constant rise in population due to immigration. Certain it is that the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register continues to rise, but most of this rise is accounted for by immigration. Table "A" below shows that there were 448 cases on the Register at the 31st December, 1961 as compared with 428 at 31st December, 1960; but it also demonstrates that the main cause of the rise is inward transfers from other districts. Males exceed females by 5 : 4; the male preponderance is most marked among the elderly.

There were 31 new notifications during the year, a fall of five compared with the previous year. Table "B" shows the fall in notifications expressed per 10,000 population. Of the 13 deaths of tuberculous patients only 4 were actually due to tuberculosis, the others being due to a variety of coincidental causes. This compares with nine deaths from tuberculosis the previous year.

TABLE "A"

Summary of Tuberculosis Cases at 31st December, 1961

Males	...	...	...	247	New cases notified	...	31
Females	...	...	...	201	New transfers in	...	70
Respiratory	...	...	...	405	Cases recovered	...	42
Non-respiratory	...	...	...	43	Removed elsewhere	...	27
					Died	...	13

TABLE "B"

Incidence of Tuberculosis per 10,000 Population

Year	Mid-year	New notifications of tuberculosis			Notifications per 10,000 population
	Population S.E. Essex	Male	Female	Total	
1957	75,980	17	19	36	4.74
1958	80,400	20	13	33	4.10
1959	86,050	17	12	29	3.37
1960	93,050	17	19	36	3.87
1961	98,170	25	6	31	3.16

A further detailed summary of the 448 cases appearing on the Tuberculosis Register at 31st December, 1961 will be found in Table 11 of the Appendix.

Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit based at Broomfield Hospital, Chelmsford (Director : Dr. W. L. Yell) visited the Rochford Rural area during May and June, 1961, spending 4 days at Rochford, 3 days at Hockley and 1 day at Great Wakering. The unit also visited the Southend Airport at Rochford and the Experimental Establishment at Foulness Island. Announcements were made in the local press and posters and handbills were sent to all general practitioners in the areas concerned, as well as to the various churches, libraries, and Old Age Pensioner groups. This was the first time the Unit had visited the Rochford area, apart from the General Hospital and the Airport, and the following attendances were recorded—

Rochford Town	616
Hockley	480
Gt. Wakering	152
Southend Airport	861
Foulness Island	451

Of the total of 2,560 examinations only one case of tuberculosis requiring treatment was found although 53 were recalled for a full-size film and 13 were referred to the Chest Clinic, including some residents of the County Borough of Southend-on-Sea employed at the Airport. Among those referred were three cases of bronchial carcinoma.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Local Health Authority Services

The services which come under this head include measures for the care of mothers and young children which are in part fulfilled by the provision of modern well-equipped Health Service Clinic buildings in the more populated parts of the Districts. In these are held clinics for Child Welfare, Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care, and in some instances Chiropody, and such other services as Dentistry, Health Education, Eye Clinics and Vaccination and Immunisation, together with Minor Ailment Clinics which are the responsibility of the School Health Service. The building of clinic premises in the more rapidly developing parts has not kept pace with the rate of immigration, e.g., Hockley, where a permanent clinic building is urgently required to replace the hired premises. This project is expected to materialise in 1962.

Details of the services available at the various clinics in the four Districts will be found in Table 2 of the Appendix.

In addition to the services provided in clinics, the County Council also provide the services of Health Visitors, whose duties include the giving of advice to persons in their own homes on health matters. The Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, are based at each Health Services Clinic in the Districts. Whilst the services of these Officers as yet are still largely confined to the care of mothers, young children, school children and persons suffering from tuberculosis, the sphere of their activities is gradually expanding, e.g., care of the aged and the mental health of the family.

The Home Nursing and Midwifery Service in the area is another of the Local Health Authority Services. The District Councils have been generally helpful in the recruitment of staff for these very necessary duties by making housing accommodation available when required.

The Home Help Service continues to be of immense value to all classes of the community, particularly the elderly and the infirm. Without such a service the present heavy demand on the hospital and institutional services for this section of the community would be greatly increased. The Night Attendant Service has not been used to the extent expected, but, nevertheless, provides valuable relief to those relatives who use it.

The Local Health Authority also arranges convalescence for patients not requiring medical or nursing care, loans sick room equipment for the home nursing of patients and provides additional nourishment and garden shelters where required for persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The Ambulance Service is centrally administered by the County Council, as is also the County Council's Mental Health Service.

Laboratory Services

The General Hospitals at Southend and Rochford provide a Pathology Laboratory Service.

The Public Health Laboratory Service undertakes the bacteriological examination of water, milk, ice cream and other foodstuffs, as well as other specimens, at the Southend Public Health Laboratory in Balmoral Road, Westcliff-on-Sea. I am greatly indebted to the Director, Dr. J. A. Rycroft, and his staff, for valuable co-operation and assistance during the year.

The Counties Public Health Laboratories at Victoria Street, London, S.W.1., are used when chemical reports on water supplies are required and for the analysis of specimens taken for the measurement of atmospheric pollution.

Hospital Services

Normally, local residents requiring hospital in-patient treatment, are admitted either to the Southend or Rochford General Hospitals at the request of the private doctor to the hospital concerned. Where out-patient treatment only is required, both hospitals have facilities. The specialist hospitals in the Metropolitan area are easy of access to patients from these Districts. An Emergency Obstetric Unit (Flying Squad) is based at Rochford General Hospital. Facilities for the treatment and alleviation of deafness and the provision of hearing aids are provided at the Southend General Hospital.

Cases of infectious disease, except tuberculosis, usually go to Westcliff Hospital, but complicated cases of poliomyelitis can be sent to the Poliomyelitis Unit at Rush Green Hospital, Romford. There is a special wing for tuberculous patients at the Rochford General Hospital.

Out-patient investigations and treatment for persons suspected of, or suffering from, tuberculosis and other respiratory conditions, is provided at Lancaster House Chest Clinic, 207, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea.

Confidential out-patient treatment for persons suffering from Venereal disease is provided for both men and women at Westcliff Hospital.

The hospitals serving this area are grouped under the Southend-on-Sea Hospital Management Committee (Secretary : J. C. Field, F.H.A.), with offices at the General Hospital, Rochford (Tel. : Southend 544471/5).

The Public Health Department is indebted to Dr. H. D. Crosswell, M.D., M.R.C.P., Physician Superintendent of Westcliff Hospital, and Dr. E. G. Sita-Lumsden, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., Consultant Physician at Lancaster House Chest Clinic, and their respective staffs, for help and co-operation throughout the year.

ACCIDENTS

There were seven fatal road accidents during 1961 out of a total of 1,324 road accidents in the four Districts. Over the past five years, road deaths in these areas have been as follows :—

1957(6)	1958(7)	1959(4)	1960(3)	1961(7)
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A total of eight local residents are shown by the Registrar General in Table I of the appendix as having died in road accidents, but these are not related to the site of the accident and could have happened anywhere in the United Kingdom. Accidents not associated with the highway caused a further eleven deaths. Accidental deaths in our areas thus accounted for 1.6% of all deaths. The national figure is 3.2%.

Most accidents are caused through carelessness, and home accidents are often caused by slovenly housekeeping, such as unguarded fires, loose carpet fittings, trailing wires, etc. Children are particularly vulnerable, as are the elderly and anyone who gets harrassed and over-tired. In other areas where statistics have been kept, considerable reduction in general accidents has been achieved by making the population accident conscious, and therefore willing to take appropriate protective measures. In this area Health Visitors, and Doctors are already talking to mothers and school-children, and voluntary groups who are interested in accident prevention. Although the incidence of fatal accidents in these areas is much below the national average, it is still our duty to prevent death wherever it is preventable. It is, therefore, the intention of the Department to conduct a Home Safety Campaign in the near future in an endeavour to cut down the many home accidents, the majority of which are outside statistical records.

Accidental Deaths (excluding road deaths)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Total
Benfleet U.D.	2	9	3	3	5	22
Canvey Island U.D.	3	2	3	5	3	16
Rayleigh U.D.	2	2	—	—	1	5
Rochford R.D.	4	5	5	11	2	27
Totals	11	18	11	19	11	70

Of the 70 cases listed, males and females were equal.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

Some interesting facts about road accidents in Essex are given in the Report of the Chief Constable, to whom I am indebted for local figures.

The peak day for accidents is Saturday with 5-6 p.m. being the most dangerous hour. The worst month for accidents is December, although August records a higher number of casualties. In the County the number of child casualties increased by 4.1% during the year, and the worst time was 4-5 p.m. with the greatest number on a Saturday.

Road casualties in Essex increased by 4.9% during the year as compared with 14.7% in these Districts. The increasing population and consequent increased number of vehicles explains some of this increase. It should also be remembered that two major trunk roads pass through the area from London to Southend. Fortunately, 4/5ths of this increase came from the "slightly injured" group.

Road Accidents during 1961

	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Seriously Injured</i>	<i>Slightly Injured</i>	<i>Non-Injury</i>
Benfleet U.D.	3(1)	80(77)	167(142)	309(306)
Canvey Island U.D.	1(—)	21(15)	61(54)	119(132)
Rayleigh U.D.	1(1)	37(36)	118(94)	199(184)
Rochford R.D.	2(1)	55(54)	94(83)	211(238)
Totals	7(3)	193(182)	440(373)	838(860)

- Figures in brackets are for the previous year.

A summary of accidents in each Local Authority area will be found in Table 13 of the Appendix.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

During the year 39 elderly folk were referred to the Department for assistance. Of these 25 were female and 14 male ; twenty two were widowed, eleven single and six married (including two couples). Sixteen of the widowed or married persons had children, sometimes themselves aged, and in five cases were living with a child ; one other was living with a nephew. Nineteen of the 39 were over 80 and of these three were over 90. The table (page 17) gives brief details of these cases and the action taken by the Department in co-operation with other departments and organisations.

We are indebted to Dr. R. G. Benians, Geriatrician at Rochford Hospital, for his co-operation during the year. Similarly, Mr. R. W. Hall, the Area Welfare Officer and his staff have done their best, albeit in circumstances of great difficulty. The great need in these districts is for an early increase in the number of beds available as Part III accommodation. The Local Welfare Authority is well aware of the problem.

During the year the newly-formed Rochford Old People's Welfare Committee continued to formulate its ideas and pressed ahead well with a Visiting Service. Plans were in hand for a course of lectures to old persons' visitors. In the opinion of the domiciliary nursing staff and the domestic help organiser, the provision of a meals-on-wheels service is most valuable to them in their work and is a useful means of keeping aged persons in their own home. The extension of this service throughout the Rochford Rural District and on Canvey Island would be most welcome. At the close of the year 56 women and 42 men were either living in County Council accommodation or were grant-aided by the County Council as compared with 47 and 27 in 1960, an increase of 24.

Serial No.	Age	Sex	Married Single Widow	Reason for referral	Action taken	Relative
1	80+	F	W	Soon entering hospital	Home help provided	Son
2	79	F	S	Senility	To hospital. Died 6/52 later	Sister-in-law aged 80
3	80	F	W	Senile confusion	To private home. On ECC waiting list	Daughter in Southend on-Sea
4	96	M	S	In need of care & attention	To hospital	None known
5	70+	F	W	In need of care	Died in private home awaiting ECC accommodation	Sister—living with son
6	74	F	M	In need of care	To hospital. Died 3/52 later	Husband (in hospital)
7	87	M	S	In need of care	Caught fire & removed to hospital. Died	None known
8	70+	M	W	In need of hospital care	Removed to hospital. Died	Living with son & d-in-law
9	70+	F	W	In need of care	Home help for 9/12 then to private home	None known
10	70+	F	S	In need of care	Home help & meals-on-wheels. Later to ECC accommodation	Aged brother
11	80+	F	W	In need of care	Home help	Living with single son
12	83	F	W	Senile. Aggressive	Refused all help. Kept under observation	Brother-in-law
13	65	F	W	Rehousing case	Rehoused by Canvey Council	Niece
14	80	F	W	Blind & frail. Unsuitable accom.	Moved to new accommodation	None known
15	70+	M	W	In need of care	Home help	None known
16	75	F	W	In need of hospital care. Refused	Persuaded to enter hospital. Died 3/12 later	Son
17	86	F	W	In need of care & attention. Falling about. Senile	Removed under Sect. 47 of National Assistance Act	Son
18	70	F	W	Senility. Incontinence	Removed to ECC accommodation	Several children
19 & 20	89 & 82	M & F	M	(M) Fractured leg (F) Senility	(M) to hospital—died. (F) to ECC accommodation.	Daughter in London
21	84	M	W	Blind & frail	To blind home	Living with daughter
22	93	F	S	Burns on leg. Frail	To hospital. Died 4/52 later	Living with nephew
23	72	F	S	Recluse. In need of care	Found dead	None
24	84	F	W	Arthritis. Senile delusions	Home help	Son & daughter in London
25	69	F	W	Housing conditions poor	Action by Public Health Inspector	Step-son
26 & 27	82 & 83	M & F	M	In need of care on leaving hospital	(F) died in hospital (M) to ECC accommodation	Daughter in London
28	81	F	W	In need of hospital care	Removed to hospital. Died	Son in Southend-on-Sea
29	70	M	W	In need of hosp. care. Blind. D-in law entering hospital	N.A.B. meals-on-wheels	Living with son & d-in-law
30	70+	F	W	Senile. Arthritic. Incontinent	Home help. Admitted to hosp. with burn on leg. Home help again on discharge	Son in Kent
31	90+	F	W	Senile. Incontinent	Admitted to private home	Niece in Surrey
32-35	63-84	M	all S	Four brothers living in dirty conditions	Have housekeeper. Supervision only	None known
36	76	M	M	Right hemiplegia. Incontinent	Temp. admission to hosp. to give wife a rest	Wife
37	81	F	W	Vertigo. Anorexia	Admitted to private home	Three daughters
38	70	F	W	Angina pectoris	Not a social problem	Sister in London
39	76	M	S	Neglecting home	Home help. Meals-on-wheels	Brother

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Compulsory removal to an institution)

As in the previous year, it was necessary on one occasion to take proceedings under the above Act, to effect the compulsory removal of an aged person in need of care and attention. The patient, aged 86, was living in a property in a poor state of repair. She was confined to bed with arthritis most of the time and when up stumbled and fell about. She did not use the toilet but excreted in the open. The home help had been going in for some time, but was sometimes refused admission and felt at the end of her tether. The house was shared with a 90-year-old lady who, it was felt, could well continue with the aid of a home help. The patient was compulsorily removed to hospital in February, 1961 and died over a year later. The other old lady continued to manage with the aid of the home help.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Water Supply

Approximately 87% of the mains water supplied by the Southend Waterworks Company throughout these Districts comes from the Rivers Chelmer, Ter and Blackwater and treatment is undertaken at the Company's main works at Langford near Maldon or at the new works at Hanningfield Reservoir. Samples of the treated water going into supply are tested daily by resident chemists and bacteriologists. The remaining 13% of mains water comes from the Company's wells and boreholes in various localities in their supply area. Water from these sources is also subjected to regular analysis. All reports on laboratory tests during the year have shown that the water from the Company's mains is of normal chemical character and good bacteriological quality, and consequently, pure and wholesome and suitable for public supply purposes. A copy of a typical report is shown on Table 3 of the Appendix. The waters in supply are not liable to have any plumbic-solvent action.

Concern continues to be felt about the future adequacy of water supplies in Essex. The continuing rise in population together with the rising standard of living and increased industrialisation add to the problem.

The following table show certain details concerning the water supply in each of the four Districts during the year :—

	<i>Domestic Premises supplied at 31st December, 1961</i>	<i>No. of connections during year</i>	<i>Length of extension during year</i>
Benfleet U.D.	11,024	736	6,869 yds.
Canvey Island U.D.	5,575	286	5,728 yds.
Rayleigh U.D.	6,332	311	1,322 yds.
Rochford R.D.	9,489	352	4,350 yds.

The usual details in respect of water supplies in the Rochford Rural District are found in Table 4 of the Appendix.

Drainage and Sewerage

The rapid rate of development, which all areas continue to experience, has again thrown a heavy strain on the various sewage disposal systems and, in some instances, these have become incapable adequately of dealing with a normal flow, resulting in an unsatisfactory effluent on occasions. Surcharging of sewers also occurs at times of heavy rain, but steps are in hand to remedy this problem and the position at the end of the year is shown below. As in previous years, I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor for each respective District for most of the information provided.

The **Benfleet** Urban District is divided roughly into eastern and western areas for the purposes of sewage disposal. The eastern area is further divided into a smaller north-eastern section draining by gravity to the Rayleigh Urban District, and a south-eastern section by gravity to the County Borough of Southend-on-Sea. The western area is also sub-divided into a north-western section which gravitates to a pumping station in Rushbottom Lane at Great Tarpots, and a south-western section which flows to the pumping station in South Benfleet. This latter pumping station also receives the sewage which is pumped from the Rushbottom Lane pumping station. Sewage is pumped from the South Benfleet pumping station to the Sewage Disposal Works in the extreme south-west corner of the District where it undergoes treatment. The works comprise a balancing tank, two continuous flow settlement tanks, and two percolating filters. There is one storm overflow tank to deal with over six times the Dry Weather Flow. The effluent, after treatment, flows into the Benfleet Creek. Samples are taken from time to time by the Port of London Health Authority to ensure that the requisite standard is maintained.

During 1961 surcharging of foul sewers occurred during periods of heavy rainfall in the Tarpots and South Benfleet areas, but by the end of the year measures were in hand in the Great Tarpots area designed to prevent further surcharging. The Rayleigh Road Surface Water Relief Scheme was executed in 1961 and has removed the danger of flooding at Rayleigh Road. The Consulting Engineers are preparing a scheme for the relief of the main foul sewer running eastward from Rayleigh Road, which will relieve surcharging at Rayleigh Road, West Wood Estate and Daws Heath Road.

Sewage is disposed of at **Canvey Island** by means of a gravity system with pumping stations sited at appropriate points to raise the sewage and 'produce the necessary head. On reaching the main pumping station at Southwick Farm sewage is pumped direct into tidal waters via the two pumping mains, the original 18" and a new 24" which has been recently installed, together with new storm pumps. This new work, representing the first phase of the Council's sewage works proposal is being designed by their Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Sandford, Fawcett & Partners. The design of the new works has received the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and it is anticipated that work on the main scheme will commence early in 1963, with completion a year later. The new works will operate on the " INKA "

system (activated sludge principle with aeration and sludge digestion) following a deputation from the Council to Sweden in September, 1961 when five installations were inspected.

Rayleigh, like Benfleet, is divided into Eastern and Western areas for sewage disposal purposes. The present system, first brought into use in 1932, has long proved incapable of coping with a rapidly expanding district, and enlargement schemes are now in progress. The extension of the Western Works, which discharge effluent into the River Crouch, was commenced in August 1960, and extensive work on the Eastern Works, for which approval was given by the Ministry of Housing & Local Government on 5th July, 1961, commenced in August, 1961.

In addition, to the enlargement of the two Sewage Disposal Works, the Council have embarked on an overall scheme for the improvement of drainage in the District involving the enlargement and/or duplication of sewers in both Eastern and Western areas. Ministry approval for Stage 1 of the Eastern Area Sewerage Scheme was received in August, 1961 and the work commenced in September, 1961.

In the **Rochford** Rural District there is one Sewage Disposal unit in Stambridge and another at Great Wakering.

The Stambridge Works provide for most of the Rural District, serving a population of approximately 20,213 : the outfall from these works is to the tidal waters of the River Roach. There were only three occasions during the year when the effluent failed to reach the standard of purity required by the County Council for inland waterways. The works at Great Wakering deals with sewage from a population of almost 3,200 and the standard of effluent, discharged to Havengore Creek, was high except for two occasions.

A further extension of the main sewer at Hullbridge was completed during 1961 and by the end of the year sewage from 235 properties in the Hullbridge area was being treated at the Western Area Sewage Works of the Rayleigh Urban District Council by mutual agreement.

The following table shows certain details concerning sanitation arrangements in each of the four Districts during the year :—

	<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford R.D.</i>
Percentage of premises served by main drainage	96	90	95.1	78.5
Number of premises connected to main sewer during year	671	349	248	645
Extensions of main sewer during year	1100 yds.	—	1500 yds.	1624 yds
Number of premises served by cesspools	92	20	179	546
Number of premises served by earth or chemical closets	302	500	128	1654
Premises served by night soil collection	—	—	87	401

Refuse Collection and Disposal

By the end of 1961 there were almost 34,000 occupied private dwellings in the four areas requiring this service. There were also a large number of business and factory premises from which trade refuse was collected. Refuse collection and disposal is, therefore, a sizeable task, and each area has its own particular problems, especially unmade roads. Labour problems are a continual burden as it is hard to attract and retain reliable men. In this connection the introduction in the next few years of the paper bag system may help to solve this difficulty.

Sickness among refuse collection staff, particularly elderly men with spinal or respiratory troubles may also be alleviated by the adoption of such a system. Four new vehicles were brought into service during the year, the total force then being 19 vehicles and 81 men. Details for the Districts are as follows :—

In the **Benfleet** Urban District four modern vehicles, each with a crew of five men, and one vehicle with two men, undertake the collection of refuse and salvage. A weekly collection is made throughout the District apart from a few unmade roads in the more remote parts. Disposal is by means of controlled tipping on the Benfleet marshes and three men and a bulldozer are regularly employed on this. The sale of materials salvaged during the year amounted to £1,206.

At **Canvey Island** a regular fortnightly collection was maintained throughout the year. A special Trade Waste Service operated with a twice weekly collection at a nominal charge where the fortnightly collection proved inadequate. Three modern refuse collection vehicles are now in use, an increase of one during the year, each with a crew of three. Two men are regularly employed at the Tip, supplemented by occasional labour during the summer months to cope with increased collections due to the summer trade and holiday camps. Tipping continues successfully at the Newlands Site with the infilling of the "clay borrow pits" created by the rebuilding of the sea wall following the East Coast Flood of 1953. During the year a concrete roadway with concrete vehicle bays was completed. This facility has provided first-class all-weather access and quick vehicle turn-round.

The **Rayleigh** Urban District is served with a regular weekly collection of house refuse with the exception of premises on unmade roads when the collection is fortnightly. Three vehicles are used for this purpose. Materials salvaged, some 234 tons, realised on sale £1,985. All refuse collected was disposed of at the Southend Corporation tip at Leigh Marshes.

There is a weekly collection of refuse throughout the **Rochford** Rural District, but where unmade roads make a house to house collection impracticable bins are provided at the ends of the roads concerned, this latter practise dating back to 1947. Eight vehicles and 28 men are engaged in collecting, one man on salvage baling and one on disposal at the Tip at Romney Marsh Sandpit, Rochford. The Canewdon Tip was not used during the year. Materials salvaged amounted to 172 tons and realised the sum of £1,552.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS

Atmospheric Pollution

Malodorous emissions from the Thames-side Oil Refineries, commonly called " The Smell " have been detected in the area from time to time since 1953, and concern has been felt by the residents of Canvey Island and Benfleet in particular about the nuisance. Records have been maintained on Canvey Island and " The Smell " was reported as follows :

1955	: 63 days
1956	: 45 days
1957	: 46 days
1958	: 73 days
1959	: 17 days
1960	: 18 days
1961	: 29 days

Under the auspices of the Essex Borough and District Councils' Association, the Thames-side Oil Refineries Sub-Committee was set up during the year. This was composed of members and officers of local authorities affected, meeting conjointly with representatives of the Oil Refineries on both the Essex and Kent shores of the Estuary, to discuss the problems associated with emissions from refineries and the general advancement of techniques and equipment to mitigate this important problem.

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

The following details have been taken from the records of the Public Health Inspectors :—

	<i>Benfleet</i> U.D.	<i>Canvey Is.</i> U.D.	<i>Rayleigh</i> U.D.	<i>Rochford</i> R.D.
Number of Premises registered	91	38	64	70
Number using mechanical power	90	38	61	65
Number of Inspections made	79	19	75	14
Defects found	10	6	2	—
Number of Outworkers	31	18	32	113

Information required in accordance with Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937 will be found in Table 5 of the Appendix.

Petroleum Storage

Routine inspections were made in each of the four Districts respecting applications to store petroleum spirit and other inflammable substances coming within the regulations. Licences issued and inspections made are summarised as follows :—

	<i>Benfleet</i> U.D.	<i>Canvey Is.</i> U.D.	<i>Rayleigh</i> U.D.	<i>Rochford</i> R.D.
Petrol Licences	42	13	26	55
Carbide of Calcium licences	1	—	—	1
Petroleum Mixture	11	—	1	4
Inspections	25	27	36	39

In addition, the Canvey Island Council issued licences for bulk petroleum storage : one for 171,000 tons and another for 18,128,000 gallons.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Licences respecting the keeping of pets for sale under the above Act were issued during the year, as follows—Benfleet U.D. 4, Rayleigh U.D. 2, and Rochford R.D. 2.

Public Health Inspections

A summary of all inspections and visits carried out by the Public Health Inspectors of the four Districts will be found in Table 7 of the Appendix.

Pest Control

(a) Rats and Mice

In the Benfleet area 178 complaints concerning rats and mice were received and 392 visits and inspections made. Infestations at Canvey Island necessitated 32 visits and inspections. At Rayleigh 153 premises were treated on account of rats and mice infestations. In the Rochford Rural District 130 minor infestations of rats and mice were found and 500 inspections were made.

(b) Brown-tail Moth

Canvey Island appears to be the only District in this area affected with the brown-tail moth. This pest is difficult to control owing to its hardiness ; and the whole-hearted support of householders is necessary if it is to be kept under control. The Council issue a 50% compound of D.D.T. to householders for spraying onto affected trees and bushes on their premises. When the caterpillars emerge in the Spring and late Summer the Council carry out control measures on trees and bushes not on private property. Those caterpillars which escape destruction by spraying hibernate in large webs in trees and bushes throughout the winter and it is essential that these webs be removed and burned before the caterpillars in them become active and break out in the following Spring. Apart from the damage to foliage, the

hairs of the caterpillar falling on to the skin of persons under bushes and trees affected sets up an intense irritation and dermatitis. Sustained measures by householders, at no cost to themselves, is absolutely essential if the general measures of control by the Department are to prove effective. Investigations during 1961 entailed 301 visits and inspections.

(c) *General*

In the Benfleet area 117 visits and inspections were made during the year in respect of various other pests. Similarly 6 visits were made by the Canvey Island Inspectors and a further 18 at Rayleigh.

Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment

On the recommendation of the four District Councils through the Composite Public Health Committee the Essex County Council resolved on the 16th May, 1961 that with effect from the 1st September, 1961 the provisions of Part IV of the Essex County Council Act, 1933 should come into force in these Districts, and that on and after that date, no person in these Districts shall carry on an establishment for massage or special treatment without a licence from the Essex County Council. Public notice of this appeared in the local Press inviting existing practitioners to apply for a licence. The Press announcement stated that "Establishment for massage or special treatment" means "any premises in the County used or represented as being or intended to be used for the reception or treatment of persons requiring (a) massage manicure or chiropody or (b) radiant heat light electric vapour or other baths for therapeutic treatment or (c) other similar treatment."

Consequently five applications for a licence were received by the County Council (one in South Benfleet, two at Canvey Island, one in Rayleigh and one in Rochford). Each of these premises were inspected by my Department in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and in all cases recommendation was made to the County Council that licences be issued. In some instances, however, improved facilities were advised and implemented.

There are two main purposes of registration in this context. The first is to ensure that unqualified persons do not set up in practice and the second is to ensure that those persons already engaged in practice maintain the proper professional standards in regard to equipment, accommodation, etc.

HOUSING

The Housing Act, 1961, which received Royal Assent on 24th October, 1961, briefly provided, as far as these areas are concerned, for the following circumstances: (a) further financial assistance for the provision of housing accommodation, (b) further powers as regards houses let in lodgings, or occupied by more than one family, and premises

affected by clearance or demolition orders, (c) increase in permitted rents for improvements (Rent Act, 1957), and (d) certain adjustments for the issue of improvement grants under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 and the Housing and House Purchase Act, 1959.

Information relating to new house building, demolitions, and the repair or improvement of dwelling houses in all four Districts will be found in Table 8 of the Appendix.

Medical Classification for Re-housing

During 1961, fifty cases were referred to this Department for advice re housing—exactly the same number as in the previous year. About half of these related to Canvey Island. All of the cases were visited. In about ten cases it was felt that there were no real medical reasons for recommending priority at all, the main reason for the doctor's letter being overcrowding for which points had already been awarded. In a further fifteen cases only a low degree of priority was recommended ; in the remainder, however, it was felt that strong and genuine reasons for re-housing existed. A glance at the reasons for referral show tuberculosis, mental ill-health, disabilities associated with old-age and undesirable mixing of sexes to be the most important causes of referral.

Improvement Grants

Where conditions are met, it is the duty of Local Authorities to make Standard Improvement Grants in accordance with Section 4 of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, providing the following amenities :—

- (a) A fixed bath or shower in a bathroom (£25)
- (b) A wash hand basin (£5)
- (c) A hot water supply (£75)
- (d) A water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling (£40)
- (e) Satisfactory facilities for storing food (£10)

The total grant allowable is one half of the total cost up to a maximum of £155, broken down as shown against each item.

Improvement Grants can also be made at the discretion of the Local Authority under Part II of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 up to a maximum of £400 or one half of the cost of the work involved, whichever is the less.

As mentioned elsewhere, the availability of Improvement Grants was emphasised at the Clean Food Exhibition in April, and the following table may be of interest. In the past three years a total of 492 grants have been made and implemented, the number rising each year.

Improvement Grants, 1961

	<i>Applied for.</i>	<i>Approved.</i>	<i>Carried out.</i>
Benfleet U.D.	85	78	43
Canvey Island U.D.	78	59	56
Rayleigh U.D.	26	26	11
Rochford R.D.	56	39	30

Joint Town Development Scheme, Canvey Island

During the year 86 dwellings and 4 shops forming the second phase were completed and occupied, thus completing 276 dwellings and 8 shops under this Scheme operated jointly by the Dagenham and Walthamstow Borough Councils in conjunction with the District Council.

Housing for Old People

Twelve units of accommodation for old people, included in the Joint Town Development Scheme at Canvey Island, were completed during the year.

Work on Gowan Brae Court, providing 31 units of accommodation, with a warden, proceeded during the year.

Houseboats

The mooring of houseboats on the foreshores and in the creeks, saltings and water-courses in this area, as in other parts of the County, is prohibited under the Essex County Council Act, 1952 (Section 110), unless written consent is given by the Local Authority concerned.

Until this Act came into effect Houseboats presented something of a problem in this area. However, the improvement has been gradual, but steady, so that as far as the Benfleet Creek is concerned, the principal area of concentration previously, only 4 of the 25 houseboats moored on the Benfleet side of the creek are permanently occupied. On the Canvey side of the Creek one houseboat is permanently occupied. Two others are regularly occupied in Small Gains Creek at Canvey Island. A further 11 houseboats in Small Gains Creek are used occasionally for living purposes. There are also 9 derelict hulks at Canvey Island but these are gradually being removed. The one houseboat in the Rochford Rural District on the River Crouch is registered annually and is only in occasional use.

Caravan and Camping Sites

The residential Caravan Park at Thundersley operated by the District Council has remained full for many years and there is a constant waiting list for vacant pitches. Accommodation is provided for 204 caravans with all necessary amenities. No licences were issued by the Benfleet Council during the year for the stationing of caravans in other parts of the District.

There are five privately owned sites at Canvey Island licensed by the Local Authority, providing accommodation for approximately 1,800 caravans and chalets, with amenities. The Newlands Caravan Park, owned by the Council and leased to a private company, specifically caters for caravans, chalets and tents, totalling approximately 400 during the season. In all, only about 40 caravans are used as permanent dwellings.

In the Rochford Rural District there are 9 privately owned sites licensed by the Council, six being residential and accommodating about 600 caravans, with amenities, and three for seasonal use only, involving about 130 caravans.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Clean Food Exhibition

As a result of the attendance by Councillors and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Sasieni) to the Royal Society of Health Congress in Torquay in 1960, one item reported on to the Composite Public Health Committee was the subject of Clean Food. Members showed a desire to press the matter, not only with food traders, but also with the general public. It was suggested, therefore, that one way to give effect to this would be to hold a Mobile Clean Food Exhibition to tour the four Districts and this was accepted.

Immediate contact was made with the Food Hygiene Division of the Ministry of Health, resulting in an early visit of the Food Hygiene Advisory Officer, Mr. Morley Parry, who at once inspired us with ideas. Ultimately, two large caravans were loaned to us by local tradespeople, one already in use as a showroom. One was fitted up as a talking, or rather, a singing, kitchen—each tune pointing out a food hygiene moral. The other caravan was equipped with items of general interest, including specimens of infected meat from local slaughterhouses. A poster competition was also held with money prizes donated by Domestos Limited. All the local tradespeople approached helped without stint. A Clean Food Handbook was prepared, financed by advertisements from local firms mainly engaged in the handling of food.

The Exhibition was opened by Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P. for the South East Essex Division, after which it spent a week in each of the local authority areas. The co-operation of local schools was enlisted. It is estimated that between 2,000 and 3,000 persons visited the Exhibition and over 4,000 handbooks were distributed. The main emphasis of the Exhibition was on general cleanliness, meaning (a) plenty of hot water, and (b) refrigeration. House improvement grants were also stressed. It is, of course, impossible to assess the long-term effects of such an effort other than by counting heads. It is hoped, however, that we have made a contribution to the good work already undertaken, mainly by persuasion, by the Public Health Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Meat Inspection

Details of the 28,109 food animals killed and examined in slaughterhouses within the Urban Districts of Benfleet and Rayleigh and the Rural District of Rochford will be found in Table 6 of the Appendix. There are no slaughterhouses at Canvey Island.

It should be noted that 100% inspection of food animals at the slaughterhouses has been maintained. This reflects credit to the Public Health Inspectors who are often required to carry out work after normal office hours, including week-ends.

Samples of meat and offal from 24 animals slaughtered at Cross Farm Slaughterhouse, Hadleigh, and also 34 drain swabs from the same slaughterhouse were submitted for bacteriological examination. In addition, one tin of meat was also sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Food Inspection

A summary of the 754 food premises in the four Districts at the end of the year, and of the various foodstuffs condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption, will be found in Tables 9 and 10 of the Appendix.

All unsound food is disposed of at the refuse tips of the various Authorities, apart from condemned meat from slaughterhouses which is dyed before disposal to processors for animal food. Local Authorities in the areas where such firms operate are advised.

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 a total of 76 premises in the four Districts are registered for the manufacture of sausages and preserved foods.

Ice Cream

At the close of the year retailers of ice cream in the various areas were registered with the respective Local Authorities as follows :—

	<i>Food and Drugs Act</i> 1955	<i>Essex County Council</i> <i>Act, 1933</i>
Benfleet U.D.	87	—
Canvey Island U.D.	64	—
Rayleigh U.D.	44	—
Rochford R.D.	—	98

Two manufacturers of ice cream are also registered—one at Canvey Island and one at Rayleigh. Cinemas, schools, clubs and premises used wholly for catering purposes are exempt from registration under the Food & Drugs Act and similarly under the Essex County Council Act with the exception of schools.

During the year 47 samples of ice cream and one iced lolly were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Results showed that 32 were placed in Grades I and II (satisfactory), 6 in Grade III and 9 in Grade IV (both unsatisfactory). The one lolly was satisfactory.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1.

	Benfleet U.D.		Canvey Is. U.D.		Rayleigh U.D.		Rochford R.D.	
	Male	Female Total	Male	Female Total	Male	Female Total	Male	Female Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	5	1	8	4	1	5	4	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	15	4	9	2	7	2	16	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	12	—	1	—	1	—	14
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	6
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms ..	16	19	11	9	9	10	17	4
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diabetes ..	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	19	33	18	19	6	15	28	56
Coronary disease, angina ..	45	35	25	22	29	14	55	60
Hypertension with heart disease ..	2	2	—	1	3	1	6	3
Other heart disease ..	10	29	6	8	6	6	18	13
Other circulatory disease ..	11	3	3	4	1	1	4	9
Influenza ..	—	2	—	—	1	2	3	2
Pneumonia ..	7	5	2	6	6	3	11	29
Bronchitis ..	9	6	6	5	4	—	9	8
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Congenital malformations ..	2	2	1	2	—	1	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	17	18	6	9	10	4	16	23
Motor vehicle accidents ..	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	2
All other accidents ..	4	1	—	3	1	—	1	1
Suicide ..	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	—
Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	173	187	107	106	88	69	196	247
	360	213	213	157	443			

TABLE 2.
ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES CLINICS

Location	Services provided
<i>BENFLEET Urban District—</i>	
†49, London Road, Hadleigh	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal (hospital cases only), Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes, Speech Therapy, Eye Clinics, Play Therapy, Welfare Foods, Chiropody.
†513, High Road, South Benfleet	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Speech Therapy, Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes, Welfare Foods, Chiropody.
†8, Kenneth Road, Thundersley	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Speech Therapy, Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes, Chiropody, Welfare Foods.
<i>CANVEY ISLAND Urban District—</i>	
†Furtherwick Road, Canvey Island	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal (including hospital cases), Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Eye Clinics, Speech Therapy, Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes, Chiropody, Welfare Foods.
<i>RAYLEIGH Urban District—</i>	
†Eastwood Road, Rayleigh	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, Minor Ailments, Women's Welfare, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Eye Clinics, Speech Therapy, Chiropody, Mothercraft Classes, Midwives Booking Sessions, Welfare Foods, Health Visitor Advisory, Psychiatric.
Rawreth Parish Hall,	Child Welfare, Welfare Foods.
<i>ROCHFORD Rural District—</i>	
Village Hall, Hockley	Child Welfare, Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Welfare Foods.
Village Hall, Hullbridge	Child Welfare, Vaccination & Immunisation, Welfare Foods.
†The Rocheway, Rochford	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal (including hospital cases), Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Speech Therapy, Eye Clinics, Chiropody, Welfare Foods.
†High Street, Great Wakering	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Speech Therapy, Welfare Foods, Chiropody
Social Hut, Foulness Island	Child Welfare, Vaccination & Immunisation, Welfare Foods.
Village Hall, Canewdon	Child Welfare, Welfare Foods.

NOTE : Details of the times of the various sessions can be obtained from the Health Visitors at the Health Services Clinics. Hearing Aid batteries are issued from most of the Health Services Clinics.

† Permanent Health Services Clinic buildings.

TABLE 3
WATER ANALYSIS

Report by The Counties Public Health Laboratories on
a sample of water taken from tap in garage at the
Southend Waterworks Company's Head Office on 11th
April, 1961

Chemical results in parts per million

Appearance	Clear and Bright	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ..	25
Turbidity	Less than 3	Nitrate Nitrogen ..	7.9
Colour	4	Nitrite Nitrogen approx.	0.01
Odour	Nil	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.010
Reaction of pH ..	9.3	Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.046
Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Absent	Chlorine present as	
Electric Conductivity	530	Chloride	50
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.	355	Residual Chlorine at time of sampling	Absent
Hardness—		Oxygen absorbed ..	1.0
Total	145	Metals—	
Carbonate	25	Iron	0.03
Non-carbonate ..	120	Zinc, Copper & Lead	Absent

Bacteriological Results

	1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20-22°C		
Number of colonies developing on Agar	160 per ml.	180 per ml.	380 per ml.

			Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coliform Reaction	Re-		— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type I)			— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction			— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, and is free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. Its reaction is alkaline but not to an excessive degree. The hardness of the water is very moderate and contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. Its organic quality is of a high standard. The bacterial counts on agar are somewhat high, but coliform bacteria are absent from 100 ml. and the results are considered satisfactory from a consumer's tap.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

20th April, 1961.

(Sgd.) ROY C. HOATHER

TABLE 4.
MAIN WATER SUPPLIES — ROCHFORD RURAL DISTRICT
Houses and population in each Parish on main supply at 31st December, 1961

Parish	Acreage	† Number of houses	Estimated population	Houses on main supply	Estimated population on main supply	Houses supplied by stand-pipes	Estimated population supplied by stand-pipes
Ashingdon (including South Fambridge) ..	2,503	782	2,202	770	2,166	3	9
Barling Magna (including Little Wakering)	2,747	404	1,189	401	1,180	—	—
Canewdon	6,845	256	759	255	756	—	—
Foulness Island ‡	7,114	107	306	107	306	—	—
Great Wakering	3,314	1,044	3,141	1,039	3,126	—	—
Hawkwell	1,408	2,435	7,004	2,432	6,993	—	—
Hockley (including Hullbridge)	3,771	2,689	6,664	2,683	6,646	—	—
Paglesham	1,687	102	274	94	250	3	9
Rochford	2,988	2,295	8,420 §	2,282	8,381	2	7
Stambridge	2,202	168	494	161	473	—	—
Sutton	1,520	63	234	63	234	—	—
TOTALS	35,099	10,345	30,687	10,287	30,511	8	25

† Empty houses are included in this column.

‡ Water mains on Foulness Island are owned by the War Department although mains water is supplied by the Southend Waterworks Company.

§ This figure includes 499 residents of the Institution and General Hospital.

TABLE 5.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

BENFLEET, CANVEY ISLAND AND RAYLEIGH URBAN DISTRICT AND
ROCHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health :

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of written Notices</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities :			
Benfleet	1	1	4
Canvey Island	—	—	—
Rayleigh	3	5	—
Rochford	5	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority :			
Benfleet	90	78	—
Canvey Island	38	19	1
Rayleigh	61	70	2
Rochford	65	11	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises) :			
Benfleet	136	33	—
Canvey Island	—	—	—
Rayleigh	—	—	—
Rochford	22	6	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found :

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>			
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred</i>	
			<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>
Inadequate Ventilation: (Sect. 4)				
Rayleigh	2	2	—	—
Sanitary conveniences : (Sec. 7)				
(a) Insufficient :				
Canvey Island	1	—	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective :				
Benfleet	8	8	—	4
Canvey Island	4	2	—	4
(c) Not separate for sexes:				
Canvey Island	1	1	—	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers) :				
Benfleet	2	2	2	—

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

<i>Nature of work</i>	<i>Number of Out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)</i>
Wearing apparel :	
Benfleet	27
Canvey Island	17
Rayleigh	32
Rochford	103
Furniture and upholstery :	
Rochford	2
Curtains and furniture hangings	
Rochford	1
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. :	
Rochford	1
The making of boxes or other recep- tacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper :	
Rochford	4
Brush making :	
Canvey Island	1
Rochford	1
Stuffed Toys:	
Benfleet	4
Lampshades, plastic goods:	
Rochford	1

No contraventions of this Part of the Act were reported.

Headings that would normally show a Nil return have been omitted from the above table.

TABLE 6.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Number killed	Number inspected	All diseases (except tuberculosis and cysticerci)				Tuberculosis only			Cysticercosis *	
			Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage affected with tuberculosis	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Generalised and totally condemned
<i>Benfleet Urban District :</i>											
Cattle (excluding cows)	2,985	2,985	7	894	30.18	—	1	0.03	17	7	1
Cows	205	205	22	70	44.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	887	887	11	4	1.69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep & Lambs ..	9,917	9,917	13	142	1.56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	7,543	7,543	19	470	6.48	—	173	2.36	—	—	—
<i>Rayleigh Urban District :</i>											
Cattle (excluding cows)	427	427	—	72	16.9	—	—	—	3	3	—
Cows	103	103	2	10	11.6	—	2	2.0	—	—	—
Calves	142	142	1	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep & Lambs ..	1,338	1,338	4	12	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	2,901	2,901	—	115	3.9	—	9	0.3	—	—	—
<i>Rockford Rural District :</i>											
Cattle (excluding cows)	495	495	—	21	4.24	—	1	0.2	2	2	—
Cows	2	2	—	1	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep & Lambs ..	344	344	—	1	0.29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	794	794	—	16	2.02	—	1	0.13	—	—	—

No horse slaughtering took place during the year in any of the Districts.

* 23 presumptive cysticercus bovis cysts from 14 animals were sent for examination to the Veterinary Investigation Centre, Cambridge.

TABLE 7.
SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

	<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>	<i>Rockford R.D.</i>
Atmospheric pollution	34	17	60	3
Agricultural (Welfare) Provisions	—	—	—	69
Caravan and Camping Sites ..	184	19	2	37
Food Premises	659	148	276	266
Factories	79	19	75	20
Flooding and Watercourses ..	575	47	13	—
Housing : Demolition Order				
Procedure	123	386	72	4
Repairs	152	186	270	276
Improvement Grants	368	10	160	—
Rehousing	174	113	70	—
Rent Act	—	2	2	2
Overcrowding	—	9	5	—
Houseboats	7	9	1	10
Ice Cream	50	12	16	10
Infectious Disease and				
Food Poisoning	73	54	30	111
Noise Abatement	—	14	—	—
Nuisances	305	90	110	186
Drainage and Sewerage	354	189	290	247
Pest Control	117	307	2	6
Petroleum Storage	25	27	36	44
Rats and Mice	392	32	21	500
Refuse Collection and Disposal ..	239	614	421	294
Slaughterhouse & Meat Inspection	869	31	54	398
Swimming Pools	—	—	—	2
Waste Food Order	—	—	—	20
Water Supplies	20	32	15	26
Unclassified	211	153	201	203

TABLE 8

HOUSING STATISTICS

	<i>Benfleet</i> U.D.	<i>Canvey Is.</i> U.D.	<i>Rayleigh</i> U.D.	<i>Rochford</i> R.D.
Council-owned dwellings at end of year	596	834	428	1,247
New Council Houses built during year	6	88	—	29
New Council Houses under construction at end of year ..	74	20	20	—
New private dwellings built during year	654	292	207	538
New private dwellings under construction at end of year ..	359	154	33	528
Demolition Orders made ..	23	11	13	2
Unfit houses demolished ..	10	35	15	11
Closing Orders made	—	—	—	—
Unfit houses repaired	25	197	16	22
Undertakings accepted under Housing Act	—	3	2	—
Applications for Improvement Grants	85	78	26	56
Improvement Grants approved ..	78	59	26	39
Improvements carried out thereunder	43	56	11	30
Certificates of Disrepair (issued) under Rent Act	—	—	—	1
Undertakings accepted under Rent Act	—	—	—	1
Total number on Housing List at end of year	328	220	260	443

TABLE 9.

FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS

	<i>Benfleet</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is.</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford</i> <i>R.D.</i>
Bakers	3	3	4	6
Butchers	22	14	15	16
Cafés and Restaurants	19	44	15	20
Canteens—Industrial	6	7	7	5
School	3	5	5	15
Confectioners	30	12	14	30
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	1	3	2	—
Fishmongers—Wet, Fried & Shell	10	12	5	8
General Provisions	76	39	34	68
Greengrocers	22	21	10	15
Licensed Premises	22	12	11	38
Pickle Factory	—	—	—	1
Unclassified	14	—	3	—

TABLE 10.

CONDEMNED FOOD

	<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford R.D.</i>
Baby Food	—	—	—	8 tins
Cakes & Confectionery	98 lbs.	54 lbs.	—	—
Chickens	—	—	—	8
Fish—fresh	364 lbs.	112 lbs.	42 lbs.	63 lbs.
tinned	341 tins	9 lbs.	60 lbs.	14 tins
Fruit—preserved	1034 tins	217 lbs.	184 lbs.	102 tins
Ham	6 tins	—	67 lbs.	8 lbs.
Jams	—	77 lbs.	—	—
Lard	—	—	—	42 lbs.
Meat—fresh	74 lbs.	124 lbs.	998 lbs.	30 lbs.
tinned	369 tins	423 lbs.	613 lbs.	21 tins
Milk and milk products	356 tins	—	6 lbs.	60 tins
Offal	—	—	—	50 lbs.
Sausages	—	—	60 lbs.	41 lbs.
Soup	—	—	—	6 tins
Vegetables—preserved	—	90 lbs.	12 lbs.	63 tins
Unclassified	10 jars	55 lbs.	434 lbs.	46 lbs.

TABLE 11.

SUMMARY OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTERS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961

	Age Groups												Totals	
	0—4		5—15		16—25		26—45		46—65		Over 65			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Benfleet U.D.														
Respiratory ..	—	—	2	2	5	6	36	37	14	10	7	—	64	55
Non-Respiratory ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	3	6
Totals ..	—	—	2	3	6	7	37	41	14	10	8	—	67	61
Canvey Is. U.D.														
Respiratory ..	—	—	—	—	7	3	21	17	10	7	5	2	43	29
Non-Respiratory ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	3	1	—	5	6
Totals ..	—	—	—	1	7	3	23	19	12	10	6	2	48	35
Rayleigh U.D.														
Respiratory ..	1	—	2	3	4	2	22	23	14	8	4	1	48	36
Non-Respiratory ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	3	5
Totals ..	1	—	3	3	5	2	23	27	14	9	4	1	51	41
Rochford R.D.														
Respiratory ..	—	—	2	3	9	13	38	26	16	6	12	5	77	53
Non-Respiratory ..	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	5	—	2	—	—	4	11
Totals ..	—	—	3	4	9	16	41	31	16	8	12	5	81	64

TABLE 12.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) OCCURRING DURING 1961

Disease	Ages											Totals
	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65 & over			
BENFLEET U.D.												
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	..	..	1	..	3	7	12		
Erysipelas	2	1	3		
Food Poisoning	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	
Infectious Hepatitis	1	..	1		
Measles	280	12	2	2	..	..	..	632		
Scarlet Fever	..	4	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	17	
Whooping Cough	..	13	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	29	
CANVEY ISLAND U.D.												
Acute Encephalitis	1	..	..	..	1		
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	..	..	6	1	7		
Erysipelas	1	..	2		
Food Poisoning	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Measles	97	100	2	..	1	..	..	..	211		
Scarlet Fever	..	2	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	11	
Whooping Cough	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	
RAYLEIGH U.D.												
Acute Primary Pneumonia	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	11	21	
Erysipelas	4	..	4		
Measles	242	293	10	2	2	1	..	..	567		
Paratyphoid Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1		
Scarlet Fever	1	..	4	..	..	..	1		
Whooping Cough	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
ROCHFORD R.D.												
Acute Primary Pneumonia	2	1	3		
Dysentery	6	1	..	1	1	1	..	10		
Food Poisoning	1	1	2	..	..	..	5		
Infectious Hepatitis	1	4	2	1	..	1	..	9		
Measles	252	266	14	3	4	..	..	..	559		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1		
Paratyphoid Fever	1	..	..	..	1		
Puerperal Pyrexia	22	87	15	..	..	124		
Scarlet Fever	..	5	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	17	
Whooping Cough	..	15	11	3	..	..	1	..	..	34	

TABLE 13.
ROAD CASUALTIES DURING 1961

Group of Road User	Benfleet U.D.			Canvey Island U.D.			Rayleigh U.D.			Rochford R.D.		
	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured
<i>Under 15 years of age :</i>												
Pedestrians ...	—	4	11	1	3	9	1	3	9	—	5	7
Pedal Cyclists ...	1	7	12	—	1	5	—	—	3	—	3	7
Pillion Passengers on Mopeds & Motor Cycles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Passenger in Sidecar ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Horse Rider ...	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Passenger—Other Vehicles ...	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	—	2
<i>15 Years and over :</i>												
Pedestrians ...	2	11	11	—	5	3	—	7	10	2	8	12
Pedal Cyclists ...	—	4	17	—	2	7	—	1	8	—	4	10
Moped Rider ...	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Motor Scooter Rider ...	—	5	10	—	1	3	—	4	5	—	4	2
Motor Cyclists ...	—	23	24	—	2	10	—	7	17	—	9	13
Pillion Passengers on Motor Scooters & Mopeds ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Pillion Passengers on Mopeds & Motor Cycles ...	—	1	9	—	2	2	—	1	3	—	2	3
Passenger in Sidecar ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Driver—Car or Taxi ...	—	9	14	—	—	3	—	4	15	—	3	11
Driver—Other Vehicles ...	—	2	5	—	1	2	—	1	4	—	5	4
Passenger—Public Service Vehicle ...	—	1	7	—	1	4	—	1	5	—	—	4
Passenger—Other Vehicles ...	—	9	28	—	2	8	—	7	27	—	10	16
Totals ...	3	80	167	1	21	61	1	37	118	2	55	94
Totals for preceding year ...	1	77	142	—	15	54	1	36	94	1	54	83



