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**URBAN DISTRICT OF
BENFLEET**

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH**

(Norman Lorraine, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.E.)

including **THE REPORT** of the
Senior Sanitary Inspector

(W. E. Colston, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.)

for **1937**



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BENFLEET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

COMMITTEES 1937-38.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CEMETERY COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Councillor S. L. NOAKES.

Councillors :

A. R. ADAMS, J.P., C. E. BELL, A. E. CRUSE, J. ELCOCK,
T. J. EVANS, J.P., W. JOHNSON, J.P., J. JOPLING, C. J. LEGGETT,
J. M. LITTLEJOHN, L. J. SIMSON.

Meeting : 2nd Monday each month, 7.15 p.m.

COMPOSITE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Councillor H. R. TUTT (Benfleet).

Benfleet U.D.C.	...	Councillor T. J. EVANS, J.P. Councillor P. LANDGRAF.
Canvey Island U.D.C.		Councillor H. P. FIELDER. Councillor H. PRICE-POWELL. Councillor C. J. NEWMAN.
Rayleigh U.D.C.	...	Councillor A. J. BARNARD. Councillor E. S. HOWE. Councillor J. MACKENZIE.

Meeting : 1st Tuesday every third month.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health—**

Norman S. R. Lorraine, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.S.E., D.P.H.,
R.C.P.S.Edin. and R.F.P.S.Glas.

Also Medical Officer of Health for Canvey Island and Rayleigh
Urban District Councils and Assistant County Medical
Officer of Health.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health—Essex County Council—

A. R. Graham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

J. B. Ratcliffe, M.B., Ch.B., J.P.†

Orthopaedic Surgeon (part-time)—

B. Whitchurch Howell, F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Obstetric Specialist (part-time)—

Andrew McAllister, F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Ophthalmologist—

G. A. Jamieson, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S.

Senior Dental Surgeon—

S. K. Donaldson, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Specialist, Ears, Nose and Throat (Southend General Hospital—part-time)—

C. Hamblen Thomas, F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Health Visitor—

Miss P. M. Richardson, General Training, London Hospital;
Central Midwives' Board Certificate, Clapham; Queen's
Jubilee Nurse: Health Visitor's Certificate (old and new).

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health—

Miss D. Grudgings.

*Senior Sanitary Inspector—**

W. E. Colston, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

*Additional Sanitary Inspector—**

W. K. Pickup, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Resigned 28.8.37.)

P. W. Edwards, M.S.I.A. (From 30.8.37.)

Both these officers are qualified in accordance with the
Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Order, 1935, and,
in addition, hold other certificates.

Clerk to the Sanitary Inspectors—

P. W. Edwards. (Resigned 28.8.37.) See above under Additional
Sanitary Inspector.

R. D. Prichard. (From 30.8.37.)

* One half of the salary attached to these offices is paid by the County
Council from Exchequer Contribution Account.

† Part-time. Also in general practice,

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1937

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
LONDON ROAD,
HADLEIGH, ESSEX.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BENFLEET.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration my Eighth Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your Urban District for the year 1937.

I desire again to express my gratitude to all members of the staff of the Department for their loyal co-operation, and also to officers of other Departments for information and assistance readily given from time to time.

For the sympathetic consideration and assistance received during the year, I should like to express my thanks to the Council.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

NORMAN LORRAINE,
M.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.S.E., D.P.H.,
R.C.P.S. Edin. and R.F.P.S. Glas.

May, 1938,

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	6,370
Population :—	
Census, 1921	6,136
Census, 1931	12,091
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-1936	14,560
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-1937	15,710
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) ...	5,094
Rateable Value	£95,883
Sum represented by a penny rate	£360

The Urban District is mainly a residential area. There are no large industrial works and a number of residents are engaged in business in London travelling daily from this District.

A clothing factory has been opened near Tarpots during the year and this, I understand, employs over a hundred persons, many of whom are local people.

Many of the inhabitants of the parish of Thundersley are engaged in various agricultural pursuits of which poultry farming forms an important part.

The District continues to attract a considerable number of elderly retired persons, many of whom are in receipt of a small pension. It is believed that this group, a number of whom are invalids, forms a not inconsiderable percentage of the total population.

There has been no undue prevalence of unemployment in this area.

There are no unhealthy areas in the District,

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.		
Live Births ...	191	103	88	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the	
Legitimate	177	96	81	estimated resident popula-	
Illegitimate	14	7	7	tion	12.15
Stillbirths ...	4	2	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live	
				and still) births...	20.5
Deaths ...	189	99	90	Death Rate per 1,000 of the	
				estimated resident popula-	
				tion	*12.03
Deaths from puerperal causes :—				Rate per 1,000 total (live	
			Deaths	and still) births.	
Puerperal sepsis ...			1		5.1
Other puerperal causes ...			—		—
Total ...			1		5.1
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—					13
All infants per 1,000 live births ...					68.06
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...					62.1
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...					142.8
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...					28
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...					—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...					—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...					4

There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year which requires comment.

There were no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity in this District during the year. There was no evidence that the occupations or environment of the inhabitants of this area had a prejudicial effect on their health.

No statistical or other evidence is available of the effects of unemployment on the health or physique of children or adults,

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
DURING THE YEAR 1937.

	Rate per 1,000 resident population		Deaths under one year per 1,000 registered live births
	Live Births	Deaths from all causes	
England and Wales ...	14.9	12.4	58
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns (in- cluding London) ...	14.9	12.5	62
148 Smaller Towns with estimated resident population of from 25,000 to 50,000 ...	15.3	11.9	55
London Administrative County ...	13.3	12.3	60
Benfleet U.D.C. ...	12.2	12.0*	68

* This figure, to render it comparable with the death rate for the country as a whole has to be multiplied by the "Comparability Factor," 0.83, 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 9.9 as compared with 12.4 for the country as a whole.

TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

Year	Popula- tion Estimated mid-year Registrar General	Births	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Infant Mortality Annual Report County M.O.H. 1933-36.	
						Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
1933	12,960	150	11.5	167	12.7	5	33
1934	13,900	178	12.8	172	12.3	9	51
1935	14,160	165	11.6	170	12.0	5	30
1936	14,560	213	14.6	185	12.7	11	52
1937	15,710	191	12.2	189	12.0	13	68 Local calculation

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BENFLEET.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN, 1937.

	Male	Female	Total
All causes	99	90	189
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—	—
2. Measles	—	—	—
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	1	—	1
6. Influenza	5	1	6
7. Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	1	5	6
10. Other tuberculous diseases	1	1	2
11. Syphilis	—	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	1	—	1
13. Cancer, malignant disease	14	14	28
14. Diabetes	2	1	3
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	6	7	13
16. Heart disease	29	28	57
17. Aneurysm	—	—	—
18. Other circulatory diseases	10	7	17
19. Bronchitis	1	1	2
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	6	3	9
21. Other respiratory diseases	—	—	—
22. Peptic ulcer	1	1	2
23. Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	—	4	4
24. Appendicitis	1	—	1
25. Cirrhosis of liver	—	1	1
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	2	—	2
27. Other digestive diseases	2	1	3
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	2	3	5
29. Puerperal sepsis	—	1	1
30. Other puerperal causes	—	—	—
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	4	2	6
32. Senility	—	1	1
33. Suicide	2	—	2
34. Other violence	1	2	3
35. Other defined diseases	7	6	13
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	—	—	—

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1937.

<i>Age</i>				<i>No. of Deaths</i>
Under 1 year ...	...	...	...	13
1 and under 2	...	...	...	—
2 and under 5	...	...	...	1
5 and under 15	...	...	...	4
15 and under 25	...	...	...	4
25 and under 35	...	...	...	4
35 and under 45	...	...	...	6
45 and under 55	...	...	...	11
55 and under 65	...	...	...	29
65 and under 75	...	...	...	44
75 and upwards	...	...	...	73
				<hr/>
	Total Deaths	...	...	189
				<hr/>

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. (i) PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

A list of these will be found at the beginning of this Report.

(ii) (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological specimens are sent to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, and every advantage is taken of these facilities, particularly for the examination of throat swabs in cases of suspected Diphtheria.

The Bacteriologist for Essex examined the following specimens from the Benfleet Urban District during 1937 :—

Diphtheria	...	...	102
Sputa	...	...	25
Typhoid	...	...	—
Ringworm	...	...	—
General	...	...	1
Milk	...	...	54
Ice Cream	...	...	12
Water	...	...	2
Sewage	...	...	—
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	196
			<hr/>

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There have been no changes in the ambulance facilities for this area during the year under review.

The following cases were conveyed by the Ambulance during the period 1st January, 1937, to 31st December, 1937 :—

Within the Area (P.A.C. and Private cases)			291 cases
Accident cases within the Area	...	...	37 cases
Private cases outside the Area	...	...	68 cases
Accident cases outside the Area	...	...	66 cases
			—
Total	...	...	462 cases
			—

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

The remarks as in my previous reports still apply.

Six midwives practise in the District.

(d) TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS—UNDER ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

Department	Address	Hours of attendance each month	Dr. attending session
Maternity and Child Welfare	Combined Treatment Centre, Hadleigh.	1st and 3rd Tues., 2.30 p.m.	Dr. Ratcliffe.
Ante Natal ...	Do.	1st and 3rd Tues., 10 a.m.	Do.
School Clinic	Do.	Every Fri., 10 a.m.	Do.
Toddlers' Clinic	Do.	2nd Wed., Mar., June, Sept. & Dec.	1st and 3rd only. Dr. Ratcliffe.
Maternity and Child Welfare	Combined Treatment Centre, South Benfleet.	2nd and 4th Tues., 2.30 p.m.	Do.
Ante Natal ...	Do.	2nd and 4th Tues., 10 a.m.	Do.
School Clinic	Do.	Every Thurs. morning	Do.
Toddlers' Clinic	Do.	2nd Fri., Mar., June, Sept. & Dec.	1st and 3rd only. Dr. Ratcliffe.
Women's Welfare Clinic	Do.	3rd Thurs., 2.30 p.m.	Do.
Maternity and Child Welfare	Combined Treatment Centre, Thundersley.	1st and 3rd Fri., 2.30 p.m.	Dr. Graham.
School Clinic	Do.	Every Thurs., morning.	Do. 4th only.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY—UNDER ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

Address	Hours of attendance	Dr. attending session
Municipal Health Centre, Warrior Square, Southend-on-Sea.	Wednesday afternoons and by arrangement.	Dr. Lorraine.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A Clinic is available for Essex patients at Southend-on-Sea Borough Sanatorium under the London and Home Counties Venereal Diseases scheme. Patients from the administrative County of Essex may attend for advice and treatment at most of the large London Hospitals.

(e) HOSPITALS: PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.

There have been no changes in the provision of hospitals, public or voluntary.

TUBERCULOSIS—*Under Essex County Council Tuberculosis Scheme.*

Beds at Sanatoria and Hospitals are provided for suitable patients on the recommendation of the District Tuberculosis Officer. Any person in need of institutional treatment should, therefore, apply, preferably through his medical attendant, to the Tuberculosis Dispensary nearest to his home. Travelling expenses of necessitous cases and ex-service men to and from Institutions are defrayed by the County Council.

Various Institutions in the County of Essex and elsewhere receive suitable patients by arrangement with and on the recommendation of the Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

There is no Maternity Hospital in the District, but under the Essex County Council, arrangements are made for cases to be admitted to Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

There is no Children's Hospital in the area.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

Patients from this Urban District are admitted to the Sutton Ford Isolation Hospital, Rochford. This hospital is administered by a Joint Hospital Committee with three members from the Benfleet U.D.C.

There are 24 beds for patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever. When no further accommodation is available, arrangements are made for such cases to be admitted to the Billericay Isolation Hospital.

The South-East Essex Joint Hospital Order, 1937, was confirmed by Act of Parliament on the 30th July, 1937, and came into operation on that day.

This Act provides for the Urban Districts of Benfleet, Billericay, Brentwood, Canvey Island and Rayleigh and the Rural District of Rochford to be formed into a united district to be called the South-East Essex Joint Hospital District for the purposes of the provision, maintenance and management for the use of the inhabitants of the constituent districts of hospitals for the reception of cases of infectious disease.

The South-East Essex Joint Hospital Board consists of two ex-officio members and fourteen elective members as hereunder :—

Ex-officio members : The Chairman of Billericay Urban District Council.

The Chairman of Brentwood Urban District Council.

Elective members : Benfleet Urban District Council—2.
Billericay Urban District Council—3.
Brentwood Urban District Council—3.
Canvey Island Urban District Council—1.

Rayleigh Urban District Council—2.
Rochford Rural District Council—3.

Arrangements are being made for the Sutton Ford Isolation Hospital to be transferred to this Board, with a view to the transfer taking place on October 1st, 1938.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Accommodation has now been provided by the Essex County Council for patients from this District to be admitted to the Smallpox Hospital adjacent to the Isolation Hospital, situated in Mill Road, Mile End, Colchester.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The nearest available is outside the District, and is the Southend-on-Sea and District General Hospital. Local residents may subscribe. The total number of beds available for use (during 1936) was 235 for in-patients.

During the year 1936, in-patients were received from this district as follows :—

Hadleigh, 77 ; South Benfleet, 73 ; Thundersley, 92.
Total, 242.

(No figures yet available for 1937.)

By arrangement with the Essex County Council and this Hospital operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids in children is carried out by Mr. C. Hamblen Thomas, F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTIONS.

Arrangements are made under the Essex County Council for admission of these cases to the East Anglian Institution, Gorleston-on-Sea.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants or homeless children in this district.

There is one registered Nursing Home in the area,

I am indebted to the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. E. Colston, for the bulk of the particulars supplied under Sections C, D and E.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER.

5,130 houses in the Area were connected with the mains of the Southend Waterworks Company at 31st December, 1937, as follows:—

South Benfleet	...	...	...	2,069
Hadleigh	...	...	...	1,591
Thundersley	...	...	...	1,470

A sample of water from the public mains taken on 28.12.37 was reported to be clear and bright, of normal colour and of neutral re-action. It contained no excess of saline matter, was of moderate hardness, contained a negligible trace of iron and was of a satisfactory degree of organic quality. Bacteriologically it was of the highest degree of purity.

Seven samples from private supplies involving five premises were submitted for analyses. The result of the examinations are as follows:—

(a) Wholesome	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Unwholesome	...	...	...	...	3
(c) Not of the standard desirable for drinking and domestic purposes	...	...	...	...	1

Two premises only are concerned with figures under heading (b) and (c). In one case a rain water tank of adequate capacity with filter was installed and in the other instance negotiations are proceeding for connection of the premises to the Company's mains.

In a small area in Thundersley where practically all supplies are drawn from wells and which was referred to in the report for 1936 the condition of the wells was duly improved and in addition the occupiers were advised to boil the water. As these are shallow wells such steps cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory and it is regrettable that efforts to secure an extension of the Company's main proved unsuccessful.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Drainage of existing buildings is carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors and a Code of Byelaws covering such work is in operation.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There are no important rivers in the Area. On the Southern Boundary is the Benfleet Creek which empties into the Thames. There are a number of watercourses in the Area. Nuisances from house drainage gaining access to watercourses or ditches have been referred to in previous annual reports but owing to the marked extension in recent years of the sewerage system this type of nuisance is practically non-existent.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 70 premises were connected to the sewer as follows :—

Hadleigh	12
South Benfleet	27
Thundersley	31

Of this total 35 pail closets were converted to water closets as follows :—

Hadleigh	6
South Benfleet	16
Thundersley	13

The following figures show the number of existing buildings connected to sewers since the inception of the Urban District (1929) :—

Hadleigh	931
South Benfleet	875
Thundersley	791
	2,597

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector is responsible to the Council for this Service. Collection is by 9-cubic-yard V8 forward control Fordson purchased in May 1935 and the team of labour comprises six loaders, including foreman driver. During the year the service was extended to 444 houses. About 90% of the houses in the district are dealt with and a once-weekly collection is in operation. Disposal is by controlled tipping. Three men are employed whole time on the tip and in addition a number of men from the Public Assistance Department, as circumstances demand, on certain days of the week. Rags, bottles, tins, etc., are recovered and sold. During the year these realised £131 5s. 7d.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

CLASSIFICATION OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Houses inspected and recorded under Housing (Consolidated)					
Regulations 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	119
Houses inspected on complaint	...	...	...	...	82
Inspections of drainage work in progress	...	...	...	...	171
Interviews with agents, owners, contractors, etc.	...	...	...	...	24
Visits on notification of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	60
Revisits re infectious disease	...	...	...	...	41
Investigation of complaints of nuisances	...	...	...	...	151
General re-inspections	...	...	...	...	806
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 :—					
(i) Inspections at factories	...	...	...	...	11
(ii) „ „ workshops	...	...	...	...	32
(iii) „ „ workplaces	...	...	...	...	10
(iv) „ „ outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	6
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	52
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	101
Butchers' Premises	...	...	...	...	37
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	399
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	19
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	61
Dining Rooms	...	...	...	...	51
Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	112
Shops Act, 1934 (Section 10)	...	...	...	...	56
Refuse Dumps	...	...	...	...	107
Corn Production (Repeal) Act	...	...	...	...	2
Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936	...	...	...	...	40
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	15
Inspections on deposit of drainage plans	...	...	...	...	34
Surveys re pail closet conversions	...	...	...	...	60
Public Cleansing Visits	...	...	...	...	241
Water samples taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	14
Milk samples taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	55
Ice Cream samples taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	12
Celluloid and Cinematograph Act, 1922	...	...	...	...	4
Hairdressers' Premises	...	...	...	...	11
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	...	...	...	...	84
Housing Act, 1936 (Part iv)	...	...	...	...	305
Public Urinals	...	...	...	...	3
Piggeries, Stables, etc.	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	67
Total					3,460

GENERAL.

Number of Complaints of Nuisances received	...	...	...	...	195
„ „ Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	20
„ „ „ „ complied with	...	...	...	...	20
„ „ „ „ outstanding 31.12.37	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ informal notices served	...	...	...	...	236
„ „ „ „ complied with	...	...	...	...	243
„ „ „ „ outstanding 31.12.37	...	...	...	...	51
„ „ notices served under Section 23 Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ notices served under Section 23 Public Health Act, 1875, complied with	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ dwelling houses in respect of which the Local Authority executed the work in default of owners	...	...	...	...	—

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES OR DEFECTS REMEDIED AFTER NOTICE.

HOUSING.

Defective roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	43
Dampness remedied (number of rooms)	...	...	...	...	15
Defective gutters or rainwater pipes cleansed, repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	19
Dirty walls cleansed and repapered, etc. (number of rooms)	...	...	...	...	9
Defective wall plaster repaired (number of rooms)	...	...	...	...	45
Ceilings cleansed or whitewashed	...	...	...	...	6
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	25
Window sashcords renewed (number of windows)	...	...	...	...	7
Defective windows repaired	...	...	...	...	39
Defective firegrates or ovens repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	9
Defective floors or skirting boards repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	12
Defective doors, fittings or cills repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	8
Windows made to open	...	...	...	...	7
Ventilated food storage cupboards provided	...	...	...	...	3
Yards or passages paved or drained	...	...	...	...	10
Verminous rooms purified	...	...	...	...	4
Ventilation of rooms improved	...	...	...	...	2
New chimney pots provided	...	...	...	...	2
Defective stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Handrails for staircase provided	...	...	...	...	2
Walls underpinned (number of houses)	...	...	...	...	4
Defective walls repaired or rebuilt (number of houses)	...	...	...	...	5
Defective external rendering of walls repaired (number of houses)	...	...	...	...	10

Walls repointed (number of houses)	11
Damp-proof course inserted under floors	1
Defective weatherboarded walls repaired (number of houses)	1
New dustbins provided	130
Brick arches over doors, windows, etc., repaired (number of houses)	1
Chimney stacks repaired (number of houses)	3
Defective doorsteps repaired	2
Defective domestic coppers repaired, etc.	3
Overcrowding abated (number of houses)	1
Premises re-painted	4
Private water supplies improved	6

DRAINAGE.

New sinks provided	3
Choked drains cleared	3
Waste pipes lengthened or repaired	5
Defective W.C. pans renewed	1
„ „ flushing apparatus repaired	3
Miscellaneous nuisances from drainage abated	34

GENERAL.

Accumulations of refuse removed	5
Nuisances from ponds and ditches abated	9
Nuisances from wet dustbins abated	39
Nuisances from rats abated or diminished	10
Fish sheds cleansed	3
Nuisances from keeping animals abated	4

NEW DRAINAGE FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS.

Number of existing houses or premises connected to sewers ...	90
Length of new drains laid (including old drains renewed) ...	1.09
	miles
Number of inspection chambers constructed	145
„ „ pail closets converted to water closets	35
„ „ new water-closet buildings constructed	5
„ „ new sinks fitted	9

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories :— (Including Factory Laundries) ...	11	1	—
Workshops :— (Including Workshop Laundries)	32	13	—
Workplaces :— (Other than Outworkers' premises)	10	—	—
Total	53	14	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

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

PRIVATE STREET WORKS.

The Council continue to give the making up of private streets their close attention. During the year 2.53 miles of such streets were made up.

MORTUARIES.

A mortuary is provided at South Benfleet.

The mortuary consists of a small building suitably situated in the cemetery and is provided with water, electric light and adequate facilities for the conduct of post mortem examinations from time to time.

CONTROL BY BYE-LAWS.

Bye-laws concerning the following are in operation in the Urban District :—

- Slaughterhouses.
- Drainage of Existing Buildings.
- Cleanliness of Premises used by Hairdressers and Barbers.
- Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings.
- Removal of House Refuse.

ACTS, SECTIONS, BYE-LAWS, ETC., ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL DURING 1937.

Bye-laws for imposing upon occupiers of Premises duties in connection with the Removal of House Refuse.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector has been designated by the Council to administer the above Act. Inspections have been made upon complaint and advice given or action taken. The service of formal notice was unnecessary. In regard to the observance of National Rat Week a number of posters were obtained and distributed throughout the District. Local traders co-operated willingly and the propaganda resulted in the co-operation of the Department being sought to exterminate rodents in a number of instances.

Literature on the extermination of rodents is available for free distribution to the public.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfections on notification of infectious disease are carried out by the Council's disinfecting employee. Fifty-one houses were visited for this purpose and 82 rooms were disinfected.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 AND 1936.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector acts as Petroleum Inspector for the Urban District. Forty inspections of premises were made during the year and thirty-two licences were issued for the storage of petroleum and one for the storage of carbide of calcium.

(iv) SHOPS.

INSPECTION OF SHOPS—SHOPS ACT, 1934, SECTION 10.

Number of inspections during 1937	...	...	56
Informal Notices concerning			
		<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied</i>
ventilation	... ..	—	—
temperature	... ..	—	—
sanitary conveniences	... ..	2	—

The majority of the shops in the District are small businesses where no employees are engaged.

(v) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, or the Public Health Act, 1936, as the District is mainly residential.

(vi) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in this District.

(vii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

- Number of houses found to be infested :—

Council Houses	...	...	—
Other Houses	...	...	3
- Method of Disinfection* :—
 - Council houses*.—Removal of wood fixtures, application of blow lamp to wall cracks and exposed surfaces, use of liquid vermicide and application of disinfectant to wood fixtures before replacement. Tenant takes own measures, on advice, with beds, furniture, etc.
 - Other houses*.—Owners and tenants advised and work carried out under supervision by owner or tenant on lines indicated under heading (2)(a).
- Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses :—Premises of applicants for Council houses are inspected and if found to be unsatisfactory, applicants are not accepted as Council house tenants.
- The work of disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority in the case of Council houses, and by the owner or tenant in the case of other houses.

4. SCHOOLS.

The sanitary conditions and the water supplies of the schools are still satisfactory.

The children of the schools in the District are subject to regular inspection by the School Medical Inspectors, Dr. J. B. Ratcliffe and Dr. A. R. Graham. Dental Clinics are held from time to time, including the provision of fillings.

ROAD ACCIDENTS.

I refer to my previous Annual Reports in regard to this subject.

I regret to record that there were three deaths in this District during the year due to road accidents. None of these deaths were among children of school age.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.

No special difficulty has been found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Act, 1936.

Every house in the Urban District is provided with a water or pail closet, all water closets are provided with flushing cisterns and no dwelling has been discovered without separate sanitary accommodation.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) By the Local Authority	...	...	Nil
(b) By other Local Authorities	...	...	Nil
(c) By other bodies or persons	...	...	344

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)	...	...	...	...	...	261
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose						562
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	119
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose						259
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...		4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	139

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	75
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

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	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	8
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
(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	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part iv. Overcrowding.	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	2
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	2
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	19
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	5
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

SECTION E.
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.
(a) MILK SUPPLY.

REGISTERED PERSONS AND PREMISES.

The following is a statement of the number of persons and premises registered by the Council at 31st December, 1937 :—

Number of registered farms and other premises used as dairies	20
Number of registered retail purveyors of milk :—	
From registered farm or other premises used as dairies	14
From shops—milk in sealed bottles only	47
Total number of retail purveyors of milk	61
Number of retail purveyors by rounds from premises outside the District	
side the District	4

SAMPLES (BACTERIOLOGICAL).

Under the scheme of the Essex County Council for bacteriological laboratory service which came into operation on 1st April, 1936, fifty-five samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examinations. The following are the results.

		No. of samples		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory
FEBRUARY.						
Ungraded	...	2	...	2	...	—
Graded	...	2	...	2	...	—
MARCH.						
Ungraded	...	4	...	4	...	—
Graded	...	—	...	—	...	—
APRIL.						
Ungraded	...	1	...	1	...	—
Graded	...	3	...	3	...	—
MAY.						
Ungraded	...	2	...	2	...	—
Graded	...	2	...	2	...	—
JUNE.						
Ungraded	...	2	...	2	...	—
Graded	...	2	...	2	...	—
JULY.						
Ungraded	...	3	...	—	...	3
Graded	...	1	...	1	...	—
AUGUST.						
Ungraded	...	4	...	—	...	4
Graded	...	—	...	—	...	—
SEPTEMBER.						
Ungraded	...	8	...	6	...	2
Graded	...	—	...	—	...	—
OCTOBER.						
Ungraded	...	9	...	7	...	2
Graded	...	3	...	3	...	—

NOVEMBER.						
Ungraded	...	3	...	1	...	2
Graded	...	—	...	—	...	—
DECEMBER.						
Ungraded	...	1	...	1	...	—
Graded	...	3	...	3	...	—
		—		—		—
		55		42		13
		—		—		—

ICE CREAM VENDORS.

Under Essex County Council Act, 1933, the Urban District Council have power to require registration of manufacturers, vendors or dealers of ice cream and of premises used for manufacture, storage or sale of ice cream.

The following is a statement of the persons and premises so registered on 31st December, 1937, and of the class of trade concerned :—

Number of persons registered as manufacturers, vendors or dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage or sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Number of vendors dealing in products of multiple firms							31
Number of vendors dealing in commodity manufactured on own premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Nine registered vendors did not deal in ice cream during the season.

Samples of ice cream were taken as follows :—

No. taken	Satisfactory	Reported to be Unsatisfactory
12	11	1

In the case of the adverse report, the vendor gave up manufacture of ice cream.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

The following licences were issued during the year :—

Description	Number
TUBERCULIN TESTED.	
Dealer's licence to sell milk already bottled	3
Supplementary	1
ACCREDITED	Nil
PASTEURISED.	
Dealer's licence to sell milk already bottled	2
Supplementary	1

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Food premises are regularly visited and during the year the following unsound food was surrendered to Sanitary Inspectors in addition to meat surrendered at slaughter-houses :—

- 3 pads oysters.
- 6 tins prawns.
- 1 box kippers.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are two registered and one licensed slaughter-houses in use in the District. The carcasses of all animals slaughtered in the District for sale for human consumption are inspected and the result of such inspections is shown in the following table :—

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	68	7	32	446	770
Number inspected ...	68	7	32	446	770
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :—</i>					
Whole Carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	8	—	—	2	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	11.76%	—	—	.45%	.78%
<i>Tuberculosis only :—</i>					
Whole Carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	8	—	—	—	48
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	13.23%	—	—	—	6.49%

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Mechanically operated instruments are in use at the slaughter-houses and all animals are instantaneously slaughtered or stunned.

No. of slaughtermen licensed on 31.12.37 ... 5

(c) FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The Essex County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for the Area and the following information has been supplied by the Sampling Officer under the Act concerning samples taken in this Area :—

Article	No. of samples taken	No. genuine	No. adulterated or below Standard
Milk	38	36	2*
Sausages	2	2	—

* Sample A. : Contained 5% added water. The Justices imposed a fine of £2 with £1 10s. 0d. costs.

Sample B. : Was 13% deficient in milk fat. The vendor was cautioned.

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

See under Adulteration.

(e) NUTRITION.

The question of adequate nourishment, especially for children is carefully watched in this District and Medical Officers in charge of Child Welfare Centres and those responsible for School Medical Inspection have every facility under the Essex County Council Schemes for obviating the presence of sub-nutrition occurring in this District.

No difficulty should arise in respect of recommendations by those relevant Officers of milk, etc., and the list of articles which may be recommended is an extensive one.

In this reference, in schools, the "free meal" (mid-day dinner) should ensure that school children are not likely to suffer from lack of nutrition owing to economic causes.

Further advantage is being taken of this Scheme and in certain instances it has proved to be a boon.

The question of showing films, etc., as a form of propaganda to bring to the minds of the public the importance of adequate nutrition, especially for children, has been under consideration.

(f) SHELL-FISH.

There are no shell-fish beds or layings in this District.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

2. GENERAL.

The number of cases of notifiable diseases occurring during the year 1937 was about the same as those notified during 1936. Thirty-two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, of which number two were only visitors to this District, as compared with a total of thirty-one cases notified during 1936. Fifteen cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1937 as compared with twelve in 1936.

I am pleased to record that there were no deaths from Scarlet Fever during the year.

One case of Diphtheria, a boy aged 5 years, whose home address was in this area, was notified as suffering from Diphtheria whilst an in-patient at a Hospital outside the District (and was, therefore, not notified in this District). He was transferred to the Isolation Hospital but I regret to state that he died there five days after admission.

Cases of Scarlet Fever occurred throughout the year, the peak periods being in March and October. Of the total number of cases notified, five, *i.e.*, approximately fifteen per cent., were nursed at home under the care of their local medical attendants. I am of opinion that there may be some advantage from treating mild uncomplicated cases, such as often occur in this District, at home.

Fifteen cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, all of which were removed to hospital for treatment and all recovered satisfactorily. The peak periods for notifications of cases of Diphtheria were April and December.

It is interesting to note the proportion in which the notified cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were distributed among the three parishes of the Urban District, as shown in the table immediately following these remarks.

In regard to Artificial Immunisation against Diphtheria this matter is about to be brought to the notice of the Council. I have in preparation a scheme for this District. At the time of completion of this Report, I am pleased to say that the Scheme is receiving favourable consideration. An adequate supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin is kept in stock for the use by practitioners for the poorer inhabitants of the District.

I am glad to report that no cases of Smallpox or Enteric Fever were notified during the year.

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified and removed to hospital for treatment. This is shown, as at the time of incidence, Puerperal Fever was notifiable separately from Puerperal Pyrexia. I regret that this case of Puerperal Fever terminated fatally. One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified, treated at home and made satisfactory recovery.

Five cases of Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia were notified and all were treated at home. Unfortunately, one case, of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, a male aged 74 years, died.

Three cases of Erysipelas were notified, treated at home and recovered satisfactorily.

Five cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified and treated at home. After investigation, I decided that there was no confirmation of the diagnosis and the notifications were withdrawn by the local medical attendant. No further cases were notified in this District.

During the year, one case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified, and removed to hospital, but on investigation at the hospital, no confirmation of the diagnosis was forthcoming and the case was denotified. One case of meningo-encephalitis (non-notifiable) was also brought to my notice. This was removed to hospital for treatment and made a complete recovery.

I am pleased to report that no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year under review.

Of non-notifiable diseases, Influenza seemed to be particularly prevalent at the beginning of the year, but fortunately of a fairly mild character. All ages appeared to be affected in wide distribution. Two notifications of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia were received, two males aged 74 and 66 respectively, and both were nursed at home. I regret that the male aged 74 years died, but I am pleased to state that the other progressed satisfactorily.

Suitable action to prevent Influenza in the schools was taken and posters were displayed regarding action to be taken to prevent Influenza, and Head Teachers received printed notices to this effect from this Department.

From notifications received from Head Teachers of the Schools in the District, it would appear that Influenza and Mumps were prevalent in all schools during the months of January and February, and that Chicken Pox was contracted by many children in all local schools during the months May to October.

Arrangements which were made during 1936 by the Local Authority for patients from this District suffering from complications of Measles to be admitted to the Borough Sanatorium for Infectious Diseases, Balmoral Road, Westcliff-on-Sea for treatment, with my approval, on request from a local medical practitioner, at a cost of two guineas per week, are still in force. No guarantee can be given that an application for admission of a patient can be acceded to, as necessarily the Medical Superintendent must have primary regard to the needs of the County Borough of Southend-on-Sea and, at times, may have no suitable accommodation available. During 1937, no cases from the District were admitted to the Borough Sanatorium for Infectious Diseases suffering from complications of measles.

No local action has been taken in regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation but from time to time, I have advised local medical practitioners as to how this measles serum can be obtained.

SPANISH REFUGEE CHILDREN.

About 50 boys from Bilbao, aged about 14 years, arrived at the Salvation Army Colony, Hadleigh, on the 29th May, 1937. In view of the fact that certain of these boys were potential contacts to a case of Paratyphoid B, which occurred among them whilst they were in London, I paid several visits to the Colony, and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Brigadier Muir for his co-operation and assistance in my enquiries.

I am glad to report that no case of notifiable infectious disease occurred among these children.

As a matter of interest, there was no gross evidence of malnutrition, but many of the boys had an anxious expression and it appeared that none of them had been to school for many months and with the language difficulty, they seemed to require some disciplinary instruction.

I am led to understand that their departure from these parts will be at an early date.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1937

Notifiable Disease	Cases included in Weekly Returns										Total Deaths	Distribution			Sex				
	At all ages	At Ages										Cases admitted to Hospital	Hadleigh	South Benfleet	Thundersley	M.	F.		
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35								35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Scarlet Fever ...	32	1	2	1	5	14	2	2	3	1	1	—	27	1	25	6	14	18	
Diphtheria ...	15	—	1	1	1	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	15	—	13	2	9	6	
Enteric Fever ... (Including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia (Acute primary or influenza) ...	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	3	2	2
Erysipelas ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	2
Sonne Dysentery*	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	4	—
Encephalitis Lethargica*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—

† Patient notified in district in which he was residing at the time of notification but death transferred to this District for Statistical purposes.

* Diagnosis not confirmed.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Year	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Pneumonia (Primary or Influenzal)	Erysipelas	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Some Dysentery	Tuberculosis	
													Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1933	—	20	71	—	—	1	7	5	1	1	—	—	14	7
1934	—	42	21	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	18	3
1935	—	22	6	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	12	2
1936	—	31	12	—	—	3	3	2	—	—	1	—	15	6
1937	—	32	15	—	1	1	5	3	1*	—	—	5*	23	4

* Diagnosis not confirmed.

CANCER.

A lecture under the auspices of the British Empire Cancer Campaign was held at the Combined Treatment Centre, London Road, Hadleigh, on Friday, 16th April, 1937, at 8 p.m. The lecturer was Dr. R. K. Howat, M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.F.P.S., of London. The film was supported by two films, produced by the late Dr. Canti.

This Lecture was well attended and was well received.

4. (a) 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.

(b) TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade).

No action was taken during the year under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, now replaced by Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

5. During the year 1937, twenty-three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in this District. On investigation no confirmation of the diagnosis was obtained in one case and it was denotified. Most of these cases had been notified in other Districts and were re-notified on transferring into this District. Four cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were also notified. One, a boy aged 7 years, suffering from tuberculous meningitis, was removed to hospital and died there.

It is with regret that I have to report that during the year there were six deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and two from non-pulmonary tuberculosis (one from tuberculous meningitis, see above).

In regard to the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, two of these were unnotified at the time of death, one a female aged 46 years, who died at home and who had removed into this district only a few months before she died. The second unnotified case, a female aged 31 years, had also removed into the district shortly before she died. The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was 1 : 4.

Particulars regarding the date of notification in this district in relation to the date of death will be found under the table showing age groups in regard to new cases and mortality.

I have inquired into the districts from which cases notified as suffering from tuberculosis have come into the districts of Benfleet, Canvey Island and Rayleigh—very often on medical advice—in order to continue treatment at home where it is alleged they have a better chance of recovery than remaining in the Metropolitan Districts of London,

It is with difficulty that I have found any cases of local residents who have contracted tuberculosis and it seems a matter of concern that several cases have come to these parts from London when it was known that they were seriously ill, and one case, at least, was removed by ambulance only to die within a month.

I appreciate the difficulties for patient, relatives and the Local Authorities but it seems to me regrettable that such cases can come to these Urban Districts and simply act as a local source of infection with no consequential benefit to the patient.

I should like to take this opportunity of pointing out that it is an absolute fallacy for persons suffering from advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, particularly of a chronic nature, to come to these districts expecting some miracle cure associated with fresh air, alleged low rents and freedom from economic difficulties.

There are possible advantages in residing in the country when one has the misfortune to contract pulmonary tuberculosis but it seems a pity to me that these districts should have constantly recurring fresh sources of infection imported from the London Metropolitan Districts where the final result is very often most disheartening, and potential contacts locally are created who may develop the "Captain of the Men of Death."

The standard of notification was satisfactory in this District during the year and any unnotified cases are generally the result of recent transfers into the district, the population of which is constantly changing.

There was no evidence of any cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify, and there was no evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the District.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1937.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				MORTALITY			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp'ry		Respiratory		Non-Resp'ry	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5— ...	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—
15— ...	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
25— ...	2	2	1	—	—	2	—	—
35— ...	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45— ...	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
55— ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	15	8	4	—	1	5	1	1

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1937 AND PARTICULARS

REGARDING NOTIFICATION.

WHEN NOTIFIED.

No. of Deaths	After death	Within 3 months of death	Within 3—6 months of death	Within 6—12 months of death	Within 1—2 years of death	Within 2—4 years of death	More than 4 years before death	Un-notified
8	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	2

My thanks are due to Dr. W. A. Bullough, County Medical Officer of Health, and to Dr. C. Grant Pugh, Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough of Southend-on-Sea for their advice and help, which has been much appreciated.

Close co-operation between this Department and general practitioners renders all duties pleasant and productive.

My thanks are due to Miss Grudgings for the assistance she has rendered in the compilation of this Report.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

BY

W. H. RICHARDS

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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