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ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1939.

WILLIAM A. BULLOUGH, M.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CHELMSFORD :

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PREFACE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Essex County Council.

I have the honour to submit to you my Twenty-first Annual Report for the Administrative County of Essex for the year 1939. It is interesting to note that my "coming of age" report coincides with the issuing of the Fiftieth Annual Report for this County.

By Circular 2067, dated 19th July, 1940, the Minister of Health stated that, in view of the increasing pressure of work and of the need for strict economy in the use of paper, "interim reports only should be made for the year 1939." This report has been abridged accordingly, whilst at the same time every effort has been made to preserve the continuity of records. Certain tables, &c., have been omitted, *e.g.*, list of Public Health and Housing Committee and list of Public Health Staff.

As usual, the report is divided into sections recording the conditions prevailing in the County, the developments which have taken place and the routine activities of the Committees concerned, and of the County Public Health service generally. Points of interest in this Report may be summarised as follows :—

- (a) Birth-rate has lowered slightly (14.6 for 1939—14.7 for 1938).
- (b) Death-rate is slightly higher (9.9 for 1939—9.6 in 1938).
- (c) Infantile death-rate is the lowest on record (36 in 1939—42 in 1938).
- (d) Smallpox has again been absent from the Administrative County and infectious diseases were less prevalent.

In the concluding part of 1939, schemes for extending the public health services, particularly in regard to new hospitals, had to be postponed; also adaptations and improvisations were necessary to meet the ever-changing circumstances due to the large influx of evacuees, to provide at very short notice a sufficient number of Emergency Maternity Homes, to release members of the staff for military service, and to send other members of the staff to work of national importance.

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of the Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committee (Alderman A. M. Mathews, J.P.) on the 1st February, 1940. He had been Chairman since 5th June, 1930, and throughout the whole period maintained a keen desire to build up in Essex as complete a public health and hospital service as possible. Undoubtedly, he had at heart the welfare of the people of his native County.

In these abnormal times, the confidence and support of the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health and Public Assistance Committees have been a great source of strength. My special thanks are also due to all the Medical Officers of Health and other officials of the Local Sanitary Authorities and to every member of the staff of the Public Health Department for the splendid way in which they responded to the many and varied calls made upon them.

W. A. BULLOUGH,
County Medical Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY HALL, CHELMSFORD.

8th November, 1940.

PART I.

ACREAGE AND POPULATION.

The area of the Administrative County as revised under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929, is shown in the following table, which also sets out particulars of the Registrar-General's estimated population for the year 1939, compared with the census figures of 1931. The table gives as in previous years, the rateable value and the product of a 1d. rate.

	Revised Areas.		Registrar-General's Estimated Population, 1939.		Rateable Value, 1st April, 1939.
	Acres. Census, 1931.	Population Census, 1931.	For Birth Rate.	For Death Rate.	
Municipal Boroughs (13)	72,450	739,129	868,193	836,470	} £10,305,385
Urban Districts (19) ..	184,532	265,196	354,107	356,030	
Rural Districts (11) ..	702,482	184,679	195,600	202,300	
	959,464	1,189,004	1,417,900	1,394,800	

The product of a 1d. rate is estimated at £41,282.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The observations contained in the report for the year 1937 applied for the year 1939.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The total number of births, still-births, deaths at all ages, etc., is set out in Table VII, in Part V of the Report. The chief vital statistics of the Administrative County compared with those for England and Wales during 1939, are set out below :—

	Essex.		England and Wales.	
	1935-1939.	1939.	1935-1939.	1939.
Birth-Rate per 1,000 population ..	14.5	14.6	14.9	15.0
Death-Rate per 1,000 population ..	9.8	9.9	12.0	12.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ..	43	36	55	50
Still-Births Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	33	32	39*	Not available.

*Period 1935-1938.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A summary of the notifications of infectious diseases in the various Sanitary Districts is set out in Table IX on page 42.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

It is pleasing to record that no further outbreak of acute anterior poliomyelitis has occurred during the year. The 15 cases notified were sporadic cases only and widely distributed.

SMALLPOX.

There were again no cases of Smallpox notified during the year 1939.

CANCER.

The number of deaths occurring in the County from Cancer during the year 1939 is shown in the table below. The death rate per 1,000 of the population increased from 1.55 in 1938 to 1.56 in the year under review :—

	Age Period.											Total.
	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	
Borough and Urban Districts	2	—	3	6	8	27	118	279	455	559	360	1817
Rural Districts	—	—	1	—	2	4	19	33	83	104	111	357
Total for Administrative County	2	—	4	6	10	31	137	312	538	663	471	2174

The provisions of the Cancer Act were set out in last year's Report, but since then the Ministry has granted Local Authorities extensions of time in which to submit their arrangements under the Act to the Minister for approval, as by reason of their heavy pressure of work thrown on Local Authorities in recent months the Minister realises that it will generally be impossible for them to proceed in the early future with the carrying into effect of any arrangements that might be made. The Minister hopes, however, that as opportunity occurs Authorities will resume consideration of the matter.

Since then the County Public Health and Housing Committee has had under consideration the question of providing a deep X-Ray Therapy Department at the Oldchurch County Hospital, but on the grounds of cost, the Ministry of Health has now intimated that, although the project is one which in normal times would be regarded as very desirable, it is not possible, in view of the necessity for reserving the capital and material resources of the country for such purposes as are essential to the successful prosecution of the war, to give it favourable consideration at the present time.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The outbreak of war resulted in the loss to the County of the services of the whole-time Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, Col. J. M. Elliott, who was called up for military

service. His clinics at Romford, Chelmsford and Colchester had to be taken over by part-time medical practitioners who specialise in this work.

In September and October, 1939, the Ministry of Health intimated that as a result of war-time conditions, an increase in the incidence of venereal diseases may be anticipated and energetic measures to prevent their spread would be required.

The Public Health and Housing Committee arranged, with the approval of the Council, for Dr. J. P. Candler, late of the Ministry of Health, to make a survey of the existing facilities and possible future requirements for the treatment of venereal diseases. The report was considered by the Committee and certain recommendations were made in regard to the establishment of a V.D. Clinic at Harwich and the appointment of a part-time Medical Officer for that area to attend the Clinic. If and when found necessary, a fully equipped motor vehicle will be provided as a mobile unit.

The County Council continues to participate in the London and Home Counties Scheme, whereby Essex patients attend for advice and treatment at many of the London Hospitals. Clinics are also available as follows :—

Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford; Essex County Hospital, Colchester; Chelmsford and Essex Hospital, Chelmsford; East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, Ipswich; Southend Borough Sanatorium, Westcliff-on-Sea; Ad hoc Clinic, Gravesend; Prince of Wales Hospital, Tottenham.

Attendances at Clinics.

On page 6 is set out the usual table giving the number of new patients, attendances at clinics, and number of in-patient days.

Travelling Facilities for Patients.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1940, fares of necessitous patients to and from the nearest Clinic were paid by the Council at a cost of £146 5s. 4d.

VACCINATION.

During the year ended 31st December, 1938 (the latest period for which complete information is available) the Vaccination Officers' returns summarised in Table II, show that 18,228 births were registered. Of these, 5,929 were successfully vaccinated and in 9,846 instances a statutory declaration of conscientious objection was made. Of the remaining 2,453 births, 639 removed to places unknown, 662 removed to districts of other Vaccination Officers who were duly notified; in 121 cases vaccination was postponed by medical certificate, 49 proved insusceptible to vaccination, and 536 died unvaccinated. At the end of the year 446 births remained which had not been entered in the vaccination register or temporarily accounted for in the report book.

With regard to the number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated out of public expenditure by Public Vaccinators and Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions, the Clerk of the County Council has kindly supplied the following information in respect of the year ended 30th September, 1939 :—

TABLE I.
TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE, YEAR 1939.

Treatment Centre.	Patients from all Areas.	ESSEX PATIENTS					Total No. of Attendances of Essex Patients.	In-patient Days.
		Total Number treated for first time suffering from						
		Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.	Not V.D.	Total.		
London Hospitals	...	66	3	268	667	1,004	22,917	2,763
St. Bartholomew's, London...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romford	...	56	2	151	203	412	13,410	1,211
Chelmsford	...	12	—	32	62	106	1,016	36
Colchester	...	14	—	49	71	134	3,609	73
Ipswich	...	6	—	2	5	13	214	559
Southend	...	7	—	14	20	41	1,142	—
Gravesend	...	10	—	22	18	50	1,126	—
Tottenham	...	9	—	19	22	50	1,380	530
Total for 1939...	...	180	5	557	1068	1,810	44,814	5,172
Total for 1938...	...	184	8	705	988	1,885	60,345	4,665
" 1937...	...	174	6	601	810	1,591	63,786	3,785
" 1936...	...	157	14	540	821	1,532	67,092	3,155
" 1935...	...	181	23	612	769	1,585	76,307	2,750

TABLE II.

Guardians Committee Areas.	No. of Births in "Birth" List Sheets registered 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1938.	No. of these Births entered by 31.1.40 in Cols. I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :—				No. of Births which on 31.1.40 remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account of :—			No. of these Births remaining 31.1.40 neither entered in the "Vaccination Register" nor temporarily accounted for in "Report Book."	No. of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during 1939.	No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious objection received by V. O. during 1939.	
		Col. I. Successfully vaccinated.	Col. II.		Col. IV. No. of Statutory Declarations.	Col. V. Died unvaccinated.	Postponement by medical certificate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which have been appraised.				Removal to places to which unknown and cases not found.
			In susceptible of vaccination.	Had Small-pox.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Braintree ..	610	205	5	—	365	10	3	12	10	—	195	362
Chelmsford ..	1,992	699	6	—	1,043	56	12	67	73	36	788	978
Colchester ..	2,063	777	—	—	1,149	53	3	29	49	3	862	1,223
Epping ..	602	277	6	—	244	22	3	37	12	1	283	280
Saffron Walden ..	456	217	2	—	201	14	4	8	9	1	246	197
Southern ..	7,020	2,229	22	—	3,662	230	40	276	330	231	2,778	3,442
South Eastern ..	1,860	440	4	—	1,091	44	10	130	33	108	434	1,059
South Western ..	3,625	1,085	4	—	2,091	107	46	103	123	66	1,458	1,926
	18,228	5,929	49	—	9,846	536	121	662	639	446	7,044	9,467

The Totals of the figures in columns 3 to 11 agree with the figure in Column 2.

Number of successful Primary Vaccinations of persons :—

(a) Under 1 year of age	4,808
(b) 1 year and upward	474
(c) Total	5,282

Number of successful re-vaccinations, *i.e.*, successful vaccinations of persons who have been successfully vaccinated at some previous time—222.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The usual table showing accommodation, number of cases treated, cost per bed &c., dealing with the year ended 31st March, 1939, is given on page 8a.

In addition to the amounts shown, grants at the rate of £2 10s. 0d. per bed per annum provided out of revenue were paid in respect of the hospitals at Colchester (40 beds), Dunmow (4 beds), Halstead (4 beds) and Thurrock (48 beds).

In the Report for 1937, reference was made to the High Court action which was pending in connection with Area No. 4 (Chelmsford and Maldon) included in the Scheme made by the County Council and approved by the Ministry of Health with modifications under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

At the suggestion of the Ministry of Health a conference was held at the Ministry on 27th March, 1939, between representatives of the Ministry, the County Council and the Chelmsford and Maldon Joint Hospital Boards. As a result the Ministry advised the creation of two separate areas (a) the Maldon Joint Hospital District to be extended to include the Borough of Maldon, Rural District of Maldon and the Urban Districts of Burnham-on-Crouch and Witham, and (b) the Chelmsford Joint Hospital District to be extended to include the Borough of Chelmsford, and the Rural Districts of Chelmsford and Ongar.

The County Council subsequently informed the Ministry that the County Council were still of the opinion that the original scheme for one area to include all the districts named was the most suitable for meeting the needs of the districts, but that in view of the difficulties which have arisen, the County Council were willing to adopt the Ministry's suggestion for the creation of two separate areas.

LABORATORY SERVICE.

The Bacteriologist for Essex (Dr. E. V. Suckling) has kindly furnished a comprehensive report upon the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1939. In the limited space available, it is only possible to record the following summary :—

Summary of Specimens Examined.

Group.	1938.	1939.
A. Water and Sewage Effluents	1,039 ..	841
B. Milk, Ice Cream and Foods	1,358 ..	910
C. Pathological Specimens from Hospitals, Medical Practitioners, &c.	28,524 ..	22,164

TABLE III.

8a

Showing Accommodation, Number of Cases treated, Cost per Bed, etc., at those Isolation Hospitals for which Grants for Beds provided out of Loan were recommended for the Year ended 31st March, 1939.

	Billerica.	Braintree.	Chelmsford.	Colchester.	Dunmow.	Halstead.	Ilford.	Maldon.	Rochford.	Romford.	Saffron Walden.	Thurrock.	Walthamstow.	Waltham Joint.	TOTAL.
Number for purpose of Grant ...	30	14	21	98	12	20	150	10	12	235	16	96	81	130	925
Grant from County Council ...	£170	£80	£115	£400	£60	£100	£770	£60	£70	£1195	£90	£390	£425	£680	£4605
Cases treated during year:—															
Diphtheria ...	34	8	39	47	...	1	132	11	108	298	2	189	118	142	1129
Scarlet Fever ...	94	25	89	233	...	4	264	23	68	628	31	48	247	166	1920
Typhoid ...	7	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	24	...	2	39
Other Diseases ...	39	12	37	1173	65	128	1264	6	...	528	10	73	1101	71	1847
Total number of cases treated ...	174	85	166	156	65	133	662	40	176	1454	43	334	466	381	4635
Bed-Days ...	4454	2270	3636	19473	2481	8603	29886	1120	6350	47383	1438	9973	14558	12534	163969
Expenditure for the year:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Repayment of Loans ...	437 0 5	...	108 18 9	456 11 8	...	59 5 5	4263 17 9	44 2 8	40 1 8	6345 4 4	167 15 11	778 1 10	632 0 8	2931 15 3	16284 16 5
Interest on loan ...	305 11 11	...	4 1 7	301 8 7	...	20 13 4	2808 0 3	3 19 6	16 11 9	7440 7 3	43 11 0	672 1 0	331 11 2	2472 4 7	14320 1 11
Total ...	£ 742 12 4	...	113 0 4	758 0 3	...	79 18 10	7071 18 0	48 2 2	56 13 5	13785 11 7	211 6 11	1350 2 10	983 11 10	5403 19 10	30604 18 4
Structural Repairs ...	131 16 8	100 12 5	365 15 6	374 4 0	44 14 1	469 10 9	1339 18 7	103 11 10	122 6 9	9336 9 10	62 19 8	1204 18 11	1211 19 11	196 1 3	15265 0 2
Food (Patients and Staff) ...	1983 15 0	330 7 6	279 5 0	1643 4 0	233 5 0	696 17 11	4085 8 2	293 18 4	1176 0 3	6638 11 10	283 19 9	2635 12 3	4061 16 6	1078 7 7	26319 8 8
Estab. and Patients' Expenses ...	1848 10 4	2518 16 5	2369 16 8	6429 10 9	1352 18 0	4219 13 2	19683 2 10	1213 1 2	1332 8 6	31425 1 4	886 5 4	4929 1 10	12339 1 8	10943 5 10	101736 14 0
Maintenance ...	3964 2 0	2949 15 11	3013 17 2	8466 18 9	1630 17 1	5388 1 10	26008 0 7	1610 11 4	2660 15 6	47670 3 2	1235 4 9	8769 13 0	17812 18 1	12237 14 8	143115 2 10
Overhead Charges ...	742 12 4	...	113 0 4	758 0 3	...	79 18 10	7071 18 0	48 2 2	56 13 5	13785 11 7	211 6 11	1350 2 10	983 11 10	5403 19 10	30604 18 4
Total ...	£ 4706 14 4	2949 15 11	3126 17 6	9204 19 0	1630 17 1	5466 0 8	33680 7 7	1688 13 6	2707 8 11	61385 14 9	1444 11 8	10119 15 10	18795 9 11	17611 14 6	173920 1 2
Cost per patient per week ...	£ 7 7 11	9 1 11	6 0 15	3 6 2	4 12 0	4 8 11	7 15 0	10 5 6	2 19 8	9 1 4	7 0 7	7 2 1	9 0 9	10 0 3	7 8 6
" " Food, Struct. and Estab. Ex. ...	£ 6 4 7	9 1 11	5 16 0	3 0 8	4 12 6	4 7 8	6 1 10	9 19 6	2 18 5	7 0 8	6 0 1	6 3 1	9 11 3	6 18 11	6 2 0
Cost per case treated, 1938-39 ...	£ 27 1 0	34 14 0	18 16 9	20 3 8	25 1 10	41 1 11	49 19 5	41 9 4	15 7 8	42 4 4	33 11 11	50 6 0	49 6 9	46 6 1	37 10 5
" " year 1937-38 ...	£ 18 5 5	67 13 5	15 1 7	24 10 11	58 11 10	61 0 3	53 16 1	26 19 3	18 9 7	28 1 3	25 16 3	26 1 5	50 10 4	49 8 3	33 11 2

† Includes Tuberculosis cases treated under the County Council scheme.

Group.	1938,	1939.
D. Pathological Specimens from Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford	1,253 ..	1,626
E. Pathological Specimens from Public Assist- ance Institutions	792 ..	663
	32,966 ..	26,204

One factor contributing to this decrease has been the growing number of hospitals and authorities undertaking the routine examination of specimens of sputum and of swabs, which account for 67 per cent. of the total reduction. Another factor was the outbreak of war.

Group A. Water and Sewage Effluents.

The samples in this group are differentiated as follows :—

Drinking Water	465
Sewage Effluent, Trade Wastes, &c. ..	318
Swimming Bath Water	55
Deposits for Examination	3
	841

The samples indicated that the public water supplies of the County continue to maintain a satisfactory standard of purity.

Group B. Milk, Ice Cream and Foods.

The samples consisted of the following :—

Ordinary or Ungraded Milk	348
Graded Milk	328
Bottles for Cleanliness	7
Ice Cream	219
Other Specimens	8
	910

The Phosphatase Test is now included in the County Scheme to confirm the efficiency of pasteurization. The test may also be applied to verify the absence of heat treatment where such is prohibited by law. Ordinary ungraded milk is not subject to this restriction, but is assessed under the County standards as if it were "raw." It would be of interest to ascertain by the judicious application of the Phosphatase Test what proportion of "satisfactory" ungraded milks are actually untreated.

Groups C, D and E. Pathological Specimens.

The nature of the specimens and the examinations made are as follows :—

Specimen.	(C). Hospitals, Medical Practitioners, etc.	(D). Oldchurch County Hospital.	(E) Public Assistance Institutions.
Blood	825 ..	190 ..	29
Fæces	356 ..	146 ..	32
Urine	1452 ..	49 ..	199
Cerebro Spinal Fluid ..	41 ..	27 ..	4
Pleural Fluid ..	68 ..	60 ..	3
Other Body Fluids ..	12 ..	17 ..	6
Pus	93 ..	37 ..	5
Sputum	6,501 ..	397 ..	241
Swabs from Throat, &c. ..	12,616 ..	514 ..	133
Vaginal and Cervical Swabs ..	52 ..	31 ..	7
Histological Examinations ..	22 ..	153 ..	3
Animal Inoculations ..	36 ..	63 ..	3
Autogenous Vaccines ..	8 ..	2 ..	—
Hair and Epidermal Scales ..	108 ..	— ..	—
Other Specimens ..	10 ..	3 ..	4

PROPOSED COUNTY LABORATORY. Early in the year, the Bacteriologist for Essex (Dr. E. V. Suckling) intimated that he desired to be relieved of the County Council's laboratory work as soon as alternative arrangements could be made. This revived the question of providing a laboratory at Chelmsford, which had received consideration from time to time during the past fifteen years. A special Sub-Committee, under the Chairmanship of County Alderman C. W. Daines, after exploring the possibility of continuing to utilise the services of a private laboratory in London, came to the conclusion that the time had arrived when the County Council should provide staff and equip a laboratory at Chelmsford.

Several sites were considered, but the need for economy resulted in the selection for adaptation of part of the building known as the East Anglian Institute of Agriculture, which is adjacent to the County Hall, Chelmsford, and which was to become vacant on the completion of the new Agricultural Institute at Writtle. Owing to the war, this proposal had to be adjourned, and the Public Health and Housing Committee agreed to release the selected portion of the disused Institute for other purposes on the understanding that this will not prejudice their position after the war. Meanwhile, the Committee has renewed the arrangements with Dr. E. V. Suckling, who agreed to carry on as Bacteriologist for Essex for the duration of the war.

HOUSING.

Increasing activities on work of national importance have meant less attention to routine housing matters during the year. By Circular No. 1866, dated 8th September, 1939, the Minister of Health stated that it had been necessary to defer the holding of Inquiries into Slum Clearance Orders; it was clearly desirable that the existing supply of accommodation should not be diminished and the provision of new houses could not be sanctioned except in cases of national importance.

TABLE IV.

SHEWING NUMBER AND TYPE OF PUBLIC HEALTH SPECIMENS EXAMINED BY THE BACTERIOLOGIST FOR ESSEX—YEAR 1939.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Diphtheria.	Sputa.	Typhoid.	Ringworm.	General.	Milk and Ice Cream.	Water.	Sewage.	Total Specimens examined.	Biological Examinations. Virulence Test.	Tubercle B.	Histological.	Urine for Zondek ascheim
URBAN—													
Barking B.	1108	188	6	—	49	47	8	—	1406	—	—	—	—
Benfleet	102	31	7	1	19	25	4	—	189	—	—	—	—
Billerica	566	80	20	—	152	28	7	—	853	—	—	—	—
Braintree and Bocking	145	91	14	1	81	8	6	—	346	1	—	—	—
Brentwood	176	449	3	—	9	127	18	—	782	—	—	—	—
Brightlingsea	17	15	4	—	1	—	2	—	39	—	—	—	—
Burnham-on-Crouch	29	6	1	—	12	—	4	—	52	—	—	—	—
Canvey Island	29	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	34	—	—	—	—
Chelmsford B.	388	101	16	2	67	40	1	—	615	—	—	—	—
Chigwell	79	36	3	—	52	15	1	—	186	—	—	—	—
Chingford	261	190	12	—	98	49	6	—	616	—	—	—	—
Clacton-on-Sea	63	51	4	—	22	27	6	—	173	—	—	—	—
Colchester B.	54	229	15	4	40	—	5	—	347	—	—	—	—
Dagenham	307	276	3	25	49	55	9	—	724	1	—	—	—
Epping	22	53	3	—	28	—	—	—	106	—	—	—	—
Frinton and Walton	9	21	1	—	12	3	5	—	51	—	—	—	—
Halstead	24	32	3	—	3	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—
Harwich B.	39	60	1	4	18	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	—
Hornchurch	226	2064	4	19	58	16	5	—	2392	—	—	—	1
Ilford B.	429	755	93	2	3037	90	21	—	4427	—	—	—	—
Leyton B.	1042	274	8	0	62	—	5	—	1400	4	—	—	—
Maldon B.	451	35	8	7	94	11	15	—	621	—	—	—	—
Rayleigh	38	10	—	—	2	9	—	—	59	—	—	—	—
Romford	215	334	3	4	83	74	23	—	736	1	1	—	—
Saffron Walden B.	70	26	3	5	16	—	1	—	121	—	—	—	—
Thurrock	750	222	20	6	52	63	8	—	1121	3	—	—	—
Waltham Holy Cross	580	8	20	—	29	—	—	—	637	2	—	—	—
Walthamstow B.	146	759	28	7	929	112	14	—	1995	2	1	—	—
Wanstead and Woodford	541	189	9	—	55	41	—	—	835	—	—	—	—
West Mersea	19	27	—	—	9	—	1	—	56	—	—	—	—
Witham	94	28	—	—	4	—	4	—	130	—	—	—	—
Wivenhoe	12	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	—	—	—	—
Total	8031	6651	312	96	5142	840	180	1	21253	14	2	—	1
RURAL—													
Braintree	510	57	3	1	58	—	13	—	642	3	13	1	—
Chelmsford	45	52	45	—	68	4	15	—	229	—	—	—	1
Dunmow	33	28	6	—	19	26	29	1	142	—	—	—	—
Epping	81	31	1	—	30	—	2	—	145	—	—	—	—
Halstead	26	16	2	2	8	—	7	—	61	—	—	—	—
Lexden and Winstree	33	29	1	—	4	—	57	—	124	—	—	—	—
Maldon	28	13	—	5	8	—	9	—	63	1	—	—	—
Ongar	32	6	4	—	11	67	8	—	128	—	—	—	—
Rochford	301	42	2	—	18	—	1	—	364	1	1	—	—
Saffron Walden	19	8	3	2	14	—	57	—	103	—	—	—	—
Tendring	24	14	—	2	29	—	30	—	99	—	—	—	—
Totals :—													
Rural	1132	296	67	12	267	97	228	1	2100	5	14	1	1
Urban	8031	6651	312	96	5142	840	180	1	21253	14	2	—	1
Administrative County	9163	6947	379	108	5409	937	408	2	23353	19	16	1	2
Specimens of Urine L.G. and O.O. Sup. Acts									374				
									23727				

NOTE.—The above figures do not include specimens from the Central Office and from the Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford

SHOWING NUMBER AND TYPE OF TUBES PLANTED

Year	Number of Tubes	Type of Tubes	Number of Tubes	Type of Tubes	Year
1900	100	100	100	100	1900
1901	100	100	100	100	1901
1902	100	100	100	100	1902
1903	100	100	100	100	1903
1904	100	100	100	100	1904
1905	100	100	100	100	1905
1906	100	100	100	100	1906
1907	100	100	100	100	1907
1908	100	100	100	100	1908
1909	100	100	100	100	1909
1910	100	100	100	100	1910
1911	100	100	100	100	1911
1912	100	100	100	100	1912
1913	100	100	100	100	1913
1914	100	100	100	100	1914
1915	100	100	100	100	1915
1916	100	100	100	100	1916
1917	100	100	100	100	1917
1918	100	100	100	100	1918
1919	100	100	100	100	1919
1920	100	100	100	100	1920
1921	100	100	100	100	1921
1922	100	100	100	100	1922
1923	100	100	100	100	1923
1924	100	100	100	100	1924
1925	100	100	100	100	1925
1926	100	100	100	100	1926
1927	100	100	100	100	1927
1928	100	100	100	100	1928
1929	100	100	100	100	1929
1930	100	100	100	100	1930
1931	100	100	100	100	1931
1932	100	100	100	100	1932
1933	100	100	100	100	1933
1934	100	100	100	100	1934
1935	100	100	100	100	1935
1936	100	100	100	100	1936
1937	100	100	100	100	1937
1938	100	100	100	100	1938
1939	100	100	100	100	1939
1940	100	100	100	100	1940
1941	100	100	100	100	1941
1942	100	100	100	100	1942
1943	100	100	100	100	1943
1944	100	100	100	100	1944
1945	100	100	100	100	1945
1946	100	100	100	100	1946
1947	100	100	100	100	1947
1948	100	100	100	100	1948
1949	100	100	100	100	1949
1950	100	100	100	100	1950
1951	100	100	100	100	1951
1952	100	100	100	100	1952
1953	100	100	100	100	1953
1954	100	100	100	100	1954
1955	100	100	100	100	1955
1956	100	100	100	100	1956
1957	100	100	100	100	1957
1958	100	100	100	100	1958
1959	100	100	100	100	1959
1960	100	100	100	100	1960
1961	100	100	100	100	1961
1962	100	100	100	100	1962
1963	100	100	100	100	1963
1964	100	100	100	100	1964
1965	100	100	100	100	1965
1966	100	100	100	100	1966
1967	100	100	100	100	1967
1968	100	100	100	100	1968
1969	100	100	100	100	1969
1970	100	100	100	100	1970
1971	100	100	100	100	1971
1972	100	100	100	100	1972
1973	100	100	100	100	1973
1974	100	100	100	100	1974
1975	100	100	100	100	1975
1976	100	100	100	100	1976
1977	100	100	100	100	1977
1978	100	100	100	100	1978
1979	100	100	100	100	1979
1980	100	100	100	100	1980
1981	100	100	100	100	1981
1982	100	100	100	100	1982
1983	100	100	100	100	1983
1984	100	100	100	100	1984
1985	100	100	100	100	1985
1986	100	100	100	100	1986
1987	100	100	100	100	1987
1988	100	100	100	100	1988
1989	100	100	100	100	1989
1990	100	100	100	100	1990
1991	100	100	100	100	1991
1992	100	100	100	100	1992
1993	100	100	100	100	1993
1994	100	100	100	100	1994
1995	100	100	100	100	1995
1996	100	100	100	100	1996
1997	100	100	100	100	1997
1998	100	100	100	100	1998
1999	100	100	100	100	1999
2000	100	100	100	100	2000

The position now appears to be that only urgent major repairs can be required so as to keep houses reasonably clean and weathertight. There are, however, difficulties in obtaining labour and materials even for these urgent cases, particularly in the rural areas.

To augment the accommodation needed to satisfy the influx of agricultural workers, where alternative accommodation is not available, a system of licensing for re-occupation of condemned unoccupied houses has been laid down under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. In granting such licences, a local authority may specify conditions under which re-occupation is allowed of houses which can be put into such condition of cleanliness and repair as to be reasonably capable of being used as a temporary war-time measure for housing purposes without detriment to health.

During the years 1938-39 and 1939-40 annual contributions under the Housing Act, 1936, and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938, were made to the following District Councils :—

	1938-39.	1939-40.
	£	£
Dunmow R.	6	42
Epping R.	12	12
Halstead R.	101	130
Lexden & Winstree R.	—	10
Ongar R.	20	20
Saffron Walden R.	—	16
Thurrock U.	2	2
	£141	£232

SEWAGE WORKS AND RIVERS POLLUTION.

LOANS. One Municipal Borough, two Urban Districts and two Rural District Councils made application to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow sums of money totalling £140,788 for works of sewerage and sewage disposal. Public Inquiries were convened for the dates shown in the following table :—

Date.	Local Sanitary Authority.	Catchment Area.	Loan.	Purpose.
1939.			£	
17th January	Thurrock U.	Thames	18,050	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
7th March ..	Dunmow R.—			
	(a) Great Dunmow	Chelmer	4,935	Do.
	(b) Stebbing			
	Little Dunmow	Chelmer	8,330	Do.
	(c) Takeley			
	Hatfield Broad Oak	Stort	8,743	Do.
7th March ..	Braintree and Bocking U.	Brain	22,500	Sewage disposal.
9th March ..	Tendring R.	Holland Brook	35,140	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
	(Weeley and Little Clacton)			
31st May ..	Harwich B.	Sea	43,090	Do.
			£140,788	

TENDRING R. The Public Inquiry into the Rural Council's application for consent to borrow £35,140 for the sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the Parishes of Little Clacton and Weeley was postponed, as representations were made by the County Council to the effect that the Rural Council should negotiate with the Urban District Council of Clacton as to the practicability of a joint scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal to include the Parish of Little Clacton. A conference of the two Local Sanitary Authorities was held at the Ministry of Health, when it was agreed that a joint Scheme should be prepared. This will make provision for the drainage of Little Clacton into the Urban Council's sewerage system, leaving the Rural Council to prepare an entirely separate scheme for the Parish of Weeley.

The County Health Inspectors paid 307 visits to sewage works, when 315 samples of effluents were obtained. Unsatisfactory samples (122 or 38.7 per cent.) tend to increase in number as necessary improvements and extensions to sewage works have had to be postponed. This is particularly the case in the Brain, Cam, Chelmer, Colne and Crouch Valleys.

Table V on page 13 sets out details of the Sewage Works, etc. visited. Representations were made to the Local Authorities concerned regarding the unsatisfactory samples.

A special feature of the year was the representation made to the Ministry of Health by the Essex County Council regarding a scheme which the Ministry had under consideration from the Corporation of Romford and the Urban District Council of Hornchurch for extending the Romford Joint Sewage Works at an estimated cost of £243,000. It was represented that an alternative scheme should be substituted on the lines indicated by Mr. E. H. Tabor, M.Inst.C.E., in the report upon the Sewage Disposal in South-West and South Essex, which he prepared in 1934 at the request of the Essex County Council.

The Ministry of Health convened a conference at which representatives and officials were present from the Essex County Council, the Corporations of Dagenham and Romford, the Urban District Councils of Brentwood and Hornchurch and the Rural District Council of Ongar, when the practicability of a joint sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for this part of the County was considered. Subsequently, the Ministry of Health stated that a comprehensive scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal in South Essex should receive serious consideration, not only on the ground of general amenity of the districts and of the particular section of the County, but also from the standpoint of efficiency and economical working.

On 7th March, 1939, the Essex County Council authorised the Public Health and Housing Committee to arrange with the Authorities concerned to instruct a Consulting Engineer to prepare a report upon a comprehensive scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the Boroughs of Dagenham and Romford, the Urban Districts of Billericay, Brentwood and Hornchurch and the Rural District of Ongar, and to arrange for any necessary conferences. The Essex County Council also agreed to bear one-half of the total cost of the Consulting Engineer's charges for the report, estimated to cost three hundred guineas, upon the understanding that, with the exception of the Urban District Council of Billericay and the Rural District Council of Ongar, whose interest is comparatively slight, the remainder of the cost will be shared by the Local Authorities concerned upon the basis of rateable value.

TABLE V.

SHOWING SEWAGE WORKS, NUMBER OF VISITS, AND NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN
DURING THE YEAR 1939.

Catchment Area.	Sewage Works.	Sanitary District.	No. of Visits.	Samples taken.		
				No. satisfactory or on border line.	No. unsatisfactory.	Total.
Beam.. ..	Romford and Hornchurch Jt.	Romford Borough & Hornchurch U.	9	9	—	9
Brain	Braintree	Braintree & Bocking U.	7	1	6	7
Blackwater ..	Bocking	Do.	5	5	—	5
	Coggeshall	Braintree R... ..	4	4	—	4
	Hatfield Peverel	Do.	7	3	4	7
	Kelvedon	Do.	4	4	—	4
	Latchingdon	Maldon R.	1	—	1	1
	Silver End	Witham U.	4	1	3	4
	Tolleshunt Knights	Maldon R.	3	2	1	3
	White Notley	Braintree R... ..	2	2	—	2
Cam	Witham	Witham U.	5	5	—	5
	Newport	Saffron Walden R. ..	4	3	1	4
Chelmer	Saffron Walden	Saffron Walden B. ..	5	1	4	5
	Chelmsford Jt.	Chelmsford B. & R. ..	4	4	—	4
	Dunmow	Dunmow R.	3	2	1	3
	Felsted	Do.	5	1	4	5
	Thaxted	Do.	3	1	2	3
Colne	East Donyland	Lexden and Winstree R.	1	—	1	1
	Earls Colne	Halstead R.	2	2	—	2
	Gt. Bentley	Tendring R.	1	1	—	1
	Halstead	Halstead U.	7	5	2	7
	Laver Breton	Lexden and Winstree R.	2	2	—	2
	Steeple Bumpstead	Halstead R.	2	2	—	2
	Tiptree	Lexden and Winstree R.	7	5	3	8
	Tolleshunt Knights	Maldon R.	3	2	1	3
Crouch	Burnham	Burnham-on-Crouch U.	2	—	3	3
	Gt. Burstead	Billericay U.	4	4	—	4
	Laindon	Do.	4	3	1	4
	Wickford (Louvaine Avenue)	Do.	1	1	—	1
Holland Brook	Gt. Holland	Frinton and Walton U.	2	—	2	2
	Thorpe-le-Soken	Tendring R.	3	3	—	3
	Weeley	Do.	4	1	3	4
Ingrebourne	Brentwood	Brentwood U.	6	6	—	6
Kirby Creek	Kirby-le-Soken	Frinton and Walton U.	3	2	1	3
Carried forward			129	87	44	131

TABLE V.—*continued.*

Catchment Area.	Sewage Works.	Sanitary District.	No. of Visits.	Samples taken.		
				No. satisfactory or on border line.	No. unsatisfactory.	Total.
	Brought forward		129	87	44	131
Mardyke ..	Bury Farm	Hornchurch U. ..	2	1	1	2
	Orsett	Thurrock U. ..	5	3	2	5
	S. Ockendon	Do. ..	4	4	—	4
Ramsey ..	Dovercourt	Harwich B. ..	3	—	3	3
	Parkeston	Tendring R. ..	4	—	4	4
	Ramsey	Do. ..	3	—	3	3
Roach ..	Gt. Stambridge	Rochford R. ..	1	—	1	1
	Gt. Wakering	Do. ..	2	2	—	2
	Rayleigh (East)	Rayleigh U. ..	5	5	—	5
Roding ..	Abridge	Ongar R. ..	4	4	—	4
	Buckhurst Hill	Chigwell U. ..	2	—	2	2
	Chigwell	Do. ..	1	—	1	1
	Chigwell Row	Do. ..	2	2	—	2
	Debden Green	Do. ..	2	1	1	2
	Epping (Southern)	Epping U. ..	4	3	1	4
	Grange Hill	Chigwell U. ..	1	—	1	1
	Loughton	Do. ..	2	—	2	2
	Moreton	Ongar R. ..	3	1	2	3
	North Weald	Epping R. ..	4	1	3	4
	Stanford Rivers	Ongar R. ..	4	4	—	4
	Theydon Bois	Epping R. ..	3	2	1	3
	Thornwood	Do. ..	3	3	—	3
	Wanstead	Wanstead and Woodford B. ..	5	5	—	5
	Woodford	Do. ..	4	4	—	4
Stort ..	Hatfield Heath	Dunmow R. ..	1	1	—	1
	Hatfield Broad Oak	Do. ..	1	1	—	1
Stour ..	Dedham	Lexden and Winstree R. ..	2	—	2	2
	Lawford	Tendring R. ..	3	—	3	3
Sea ..	Lt. Oakley	Do. ..	1	1	—	1
	St. Osyth (East)	Do. ..	4	4	—	4
	St. Osyth (West)	Do. ..	1	—	1	1
Wid ..	Billericay	Billericay U. ..	5	5	—	5
	Blackmore	Ongar R. ..	2	—	2	2
	Ingatestone	Chelmsford R. ..	7	4	2	6
	Gt. Warley	Brentwood U. ..	6	1	5	6
	Mountnessing	Chelmsford R. ..	4	2	3	5
	Shenfield, Hutton and Ingrave	Brentwood U. ..	5	—	5	5
Other samples, including private sewage works, rivers, streams, ditches, etc.			55	36	25	61
Trade effluents			8	6	2	8
			307	193	122	315

At the time of writing, the Consulting Engineer's report has been received and is being circulated to the Local Authorities concerned.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926-38.

The County Land Agent has kindly intimated that during the year 1939, 101 forms of application were received applying for grants in respect of 189 cottages, in the districts set out hereunder :—

District.	No. of Applications.	No. of Cottages.	No. of Cottages for which grants have been approved.	Total of Grants.
				£
Braintree R.D.C. ..	10	15	12	1,200
Chelmsford R.D.C. ..	7	12	4	400
Dunmow R.D.C. ..	20	35	16	1,600
Epping R.D.C. ..	6	13	8	800
Halstead R.D.C. ..	11	21	8	800
Lexden & Winstree R.D.C.	7	11	—	—
Maldon R.D.C. ..	6	15	10	993
Ongar R.D.C. ..	4	10	6	600
Rochford R.D.C. ..	2	3	1	100
Saffron Walden R.D.C.	5	11	3	300
Tendring R.D.C. ..	10	17	7	700
Billericay U.D.C. ..	4	5	—	—
Romford B. ..	1	2	2	200
Thurrock U.D.C. ..	4	12	1	100
Witham U.D.C. ..	4	7	4	400
	101	189	82	£8,193

Of the cottages included in the above applications, 82 were approved for grants, 14 were not approved, 14 were withdrawn and 79 were awaiting owners' proposals.

The total number of cottages approved for reconditioning under the Acts in Essex up to 31st December, 1939, is 1,315.

The total amount of grants approved is £123,815, and it is estimated that the expenditure made in addition by the owners themselves exceeded £128,306.

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

(a) LICENCES. At the end of 1939, milk was being produced at 1,906 farms in the Administrative County of Essex. So far as the production of designated milks is concerned, the number of licences granted by the County Council during 1939 was :—

*Tuberculin Tested Milk	95 (81)
†Accredited milk	865 (838)
	960 (919)

*Of these, 22 licensees were also licensed to bottle Tuberculin Tested Milk.

†Of these, 39 licensees were also licensed to bottle Accredited Milk.

The figures in brackets in the above table are for the year 1938.

Seven licences to produce accredited milk were revoked during the year owing to repeated unsatisfactory samples of milk, and one of these licensees appealed unsuccessfully to the Ministry of Health.

Notice of intention to revoke was served upon a licensee for each of two farms licensed to produce Accredited Milk, owing to repeated unsatisfactory samples of milk; his appeals to the Ministry of Health had not been determined at the end of the year.

Three farmers surrendered licences to produce Tuberculin-tested Milk, having failed to remove reactors forthwith from the herds; they immediately applied for, and were granted, licences to produce Accredited Milk at the farms in question.

(b) **SAMPLES OF DESIGNATED MILKS.** All the samples of milk taken at licensed farms have been obtained by the Assistant County Health Inspectors, the aim being at least six samples per farm per year. The Weights and Measures Inspectors continued to obtain samples at central depots and in course of delivery. The results of the examinations of these samples are set out in the following table:—

Quarter ended.	Total.	Number of Samples.		No.	%
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.		
31st March ..	1,632	1,536	96	5.9	(3.6%)
30th June ..	1,572	1,305	267	17.0	(17.8%)
30th September ..	1,173	690	483	41.2	(34.1%)
31st December ..	683	574	109	15.9	(8.1%)
Totals ..	5,060	4,105	955	16.9	(17.1%)

The figures in brackets in the above table are for the year 1938.

Milk-in-Schools Scheme.

- Number of schools participating under the Milk Marketing Board Scheme, 458. Number of children participating, 31,316.
- Number of schools for evacuees under the Milk Marketing Board Scheme, 78. Number of evacuees participating, 4,799.
- Number of Schools not necessarily under the Milk Marketing Board Scheme, 60. Number of children participating, 2,508.
- Number of Schools for evacuees, not necessarily under the Milk Marketing Board Scheme, 31. Number of children participating, 227.

(e) Samples were obtained and submitted to the following examinations, with the results indicated :—

Biological, 734 (22 or 3% contained tubercle bacilli).

Bacteriological, 730 (116 or 15.9% were unsatisfactory).

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915 (to 30th September, 1939).

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (from 1st October, 1939).

(a) BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS. Samples of milk were obtained and submitted to biological examination, with the results indicated below :—

Taken.	Results.					
	No. found to contain Tubercle Bacilli.	No. found to contain Tubercle Bacilli.	No. free from Tubercle Bacilli.	No. free from Tubercle Bacilli.	Total.	Total.
	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.
At farms ..	88 (5.5%)	63 (5.0%)	1,446	1,229	1,591	1,292
At Public Assist- ance Institu- tions, Sana- toria, &c. ..	9 (4.8%)	4 (5.1%)	170	74	186	78
Under Milk-in- Schools Scheme ..	26 (3.5%)	22 (4.4%)	688	476	734	498
Totals ..	123 (4.9%)	89 (4.8%)	2,304	1,779	2,511	1,868

Prompt action was taken by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to eliminate the cows which were giving tubercle bacilli in the milk.

(b) NOTIFICATIONS FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES. During the year, 14 notifications were received from Medical Officers of Health under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and as from 1st October, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, to the effect that the biological examination of samples of milk from 18 farms within the Administrative County of Essex had revealed the presence of tubercle bacilli. Particulars were transmitted to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who arranged for the usual inspections of the herds at the farms where the milk in question was produced, with a view to eliminating the cows which were giving tubercle bacilli in the milk.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

This Act, which came into force on 1st October, 1939, consolidates with amendments certain enactments relating to food, drugs, markets, slaughterhouses and knackers' yards.

The Local Government and Public Health Consolidation Committee, which framed the Bill on which this Act is based, stated in their Third Interim Report that an examination of the law relating to food had disclosed the fact that the existing enactments were in the main directed towards two distinct objects, namely, the safeguarding of public health and the protection of purchasers from fraud and deception.

This dual purpose has been preserved in the 1938 Act, which repeals the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and Section 10 of the Milk Act, 1934.

With the retirement of the Chief Weights and Measures Inspector for the Western District of the County (Mr. H. C. Card), the administration of the food and drugs work for the Administrative County has been centralised at Chelmsford under one Chief Weights and Measures Inspector (Mr. A. Horsnell).

By Section 74 (1) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which came into operation on 1st October, 1939, quarterly reports of the Public Analyst must in future cover the periods ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December. The Annual Report will then automatically deal with the whole of one calendar year which has not been the case hitherto. To bring the procedure into line with the requirements of the Act, the Public Analyst has submitted a summary of the samples dealt with during the ten months ended 30th September, 1939, extracts from which are given below :—

Samples taken from Vendors or in course of distribution.		Samples analysed.	Samples unsatisfactory.
Administrative County		3,226	168
Chingford Borough		13	—
Dagenham Borough		2	2
Leyton Borough		3	2
Walthamstow Borough		149	—
Wanstead & Woodford Borough		16	—
		3,409	172
<i>Samples taken from Schools or Institutions.</i>			
Administrative County		1,072	72
<i>"Appeal to Cow" Samples.</i>			
Administrative County		63	—
		4,544	244

Milk.

Of the 1,075 samples of milk taken directly from vendors, 99 were found to be adulterated or unsatisfactory. Nine of these showed evidence of the presence of added water, by reason of deficiency of non-fatty solids, corresponding to 1 per cent. in one sample, 2 per cent. in four samples, 3 per cent. in three samples and 7 per cent. in one sample.

In addition, one sample of milk yielded a figure which did not fall below the figure of 8.50 per cent. of non-fatty solids indicated in the Sale of Milk Regulations, but, nevertheless, its freezing point indicated the presence of added water.

Eighty-seven samples showed deficiencies in fat in proportions varying from 4 per cent. to as much as 75 per cent. of the minimum quantity of fat proper to normal milk, as indicated in the Sale of Milk Regulations.

Two other samples of milk, otherwise genuine, were unsatisfactory by reason of an unpleasant flavour, probably brought about by the milk being overheated in some state of its preparation to such an extent that it had acquired a taste resembling that of caramel.

Of the milk samples taken from Schools or Institutions, 72 were unsatisfactory by reason of added water ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Sixty-eight were unsatisfactory by reason of deficiency in fat, viz., in 12 cases the deficiency in fat ranged from 2 to 5 per cent., in 33 cases from 6 to 10 per cent., in 11 cases from 11 to 13 per cent., in 6 cases from 16 to 20 per cent. and in 6 cases from 21 to 33 per cent. of the minimum quantity of fat proper to normal milk.

Of the 1,064 samples of milk delivered to Schools and Institutions, there were 992 which complied with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, but of these there were 188 which, although containing the 3 per cent. of fat laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations, nevertheless failed to comply with the more stringent requirement of the presence of 3.25 per cent. of fat enjoined as we understand, under the contracts for these supplies.

Cream.

One of the samples of cream was tinned cream containing only 21.5 per cent. of milk fat, which is about the quantity very commonly found in tinned cream. The label on the tin in this case described the contents as "pure thick cream," a description which appeared to be misleading, for although the cream was pure and in a sense, "thick," the thickness, as is usual in cream of this kind, was due only to the mechanical process of emulsification and not to richness in fat. Ordinary unemulsified cream, which would be colloquially described as "thick," contains three times as much milk fat as is found in emulsified tinned cream, and it seems, therefore, that the description "thick" is in such case improperly used to convey an erroneous impression of richness and is therefore objectionable.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Only relatively minor schemes of extensions of water mains were submitted by certain Rural District Councils for approval to rank for grant from the County Council under the Scheme made under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1929, full particulars of which appeared in the Annual Report for 1934.

In January, 1939, the Ministry of Health issued Memorandum 221 on "The safeguards to be adopted in day to day administration of Water Undertakings." The Memorandum referred to Circular 1684, dated 12th March, 1938, which brought to the notice of all water undertakers the need for unremitting care in the supervision of water supplies, and it also dealt with the health of workmen employed at waterworks, the general cleanliness of waterworks, protection of sources of supply, analyses, treatment of water, &c.

When considering the payment of grants to those Rural District Councils which participate in the Section 57 Scheme, attention was given "to the need for special safeguards where water is supplied from wells or borings into the chalk or limestone at or near the outcrop of those formations." The nearness of the chalk to the surface

occurs in the Dunmow and Saffron Walden Rural Districts. There is also a public supply from springs in the Braintree Rural District, samples from which were examined from time to time, resulting in the Bacteriologist for Essex expressing the opinion that "this waterworks should either be discontinued or an effective system of treatment should be installed."

Representations were made to the Rural District Councils concerned. Effective systems of treatment have been provided by the Braintree and Dunmow Rural District Councils, but the Scheme for similar systems in the Saffron Walden Rural District has been deferred by the war.

In Circular 1684, already referred to, all Water Authorities were also advised to arrange for more frequent analyses as a minimum precautionary measure. Local Sanitary Authorities in the Administrative County of Essex had already been encouraged to do this by the laboratory facilities which were made available to them. Since 1936 such Authorities have been able to submit to the Bacteriologist for Essex samples of public water supplies for chemical and bacteriological examination, free of charge, on the understanding that they provide all necessary receptacles, such as baskets and ice cases, suitable for the careful transport of these samples to the laboratory.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1933.

Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment.

During the year ended 31st March, 1940, licences under Part IV of the Essex County Council Act, 1933, were granted to 75 applicants—an increase of 11 over the previous year. Surprise visits were paid by the Assistant County Health Inspectors to all the licensed establishments, several of which were found to be closed at the end of the year owing to the war.

Refuse Dumps.

At the end of the year there were 17 refuse dumps in the Administrative County of Essex, all being adjacent or relatively near to the north bank of the River Thames. Depositing of refuse at these dumps must be carried out in accordance with the conditions laid down under Section 146 and Part I or Part II of the Third Schedule of the Essex County Council Act, 1933.

Surprise visits were paid to these dumps throughout the year. At the largest dumps conditions were usually satisfactory, but some of the smaller dumps had to be subjected to closer supervision and letters of warning were sent to the contractors concerned.

Local Government Act, 1929. Section 57.

Subject to adjustment when final claims are submitted, the County Council made the following grants, in accordance with the provisions of the Section 57 Scheme, in respect of the financial year 1939-40 :—

			£
Braintree R.	..	..	3,935
Dunmow R.	..	..	3,312
Halstead R.	..	..	623
Ongar R.	..	..	1,352
Rochford R.	..	..	1,096
Saffron Walden R.	..	..	2,985
			£13,303

In addition, a payment of £644 was made to the Chelmsford Rural District Council, being the loan charges for 1939-40 in lieu of a capital grant of £12,000 under the Rural Water Supplies Act, 1934.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Similarly to previous years, the services of Dr. T. P. Puddicombe, Deputy County Medical Officer, have been available to both the Statutory Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective and on application to the Courts of Justice for the examination of, and medical reports on, suspected mentally defective persons. Dr. A. R. Forbes has continued to render valuable assistance in this work.

The following table shows that 430 persons were examined and from reports submitted on each, the classification is as set out below :—

Diagnosis.	No. Examined.			The figures given in Columns (1), (2) and (3) include the following :—						
				Referred by Justices for Examination.			Epileptics.	Spastic Tetraplegia.	Hydrocephalus.	Mongols.
	Male. (1)	Female. (2)	Total. (3)	M.	F.	Total.				
Feeble minded	139	129	268	27	12	39	11	—	1	2
Imbeciles	49	43	92	—	—	—	6	1	—	27
Idiots	15	15	30	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Moral Defectives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not Certifiable under the Acts	27	13	40	26	14	40	3	—	—	—
Totals	230	200	430	53	26	79	22	1	1	30

The waiting list for Institutional care is increasing and evacuation of certain cases in the last quarter of the year from certain potential dangerous areas has increased the difficulty of finding suitable accommodation.

As the result of the outbreak of war, the Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective was permitted by the County Council to evacuate certain cases living in

evacuation areas of the County to places of safety under Section 15 of the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913. Thus, on the 6th September, 1939, 41 defectives were admitted to the Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester.

A reception home for evacuated mental defectives was established at Chandoss Hall, Clacton, and 28 male defectives were admitted on the 6th September, 1939. On the same date 25 girl and junior defectives were admitted to the National Sunday School Union Convalescent Home, Clacton, these being transferred on the 8th September, 1939, to Brandon Temperance Guest House, Clacton. On the 12th September, 1939, six of these defectives were transferred to the Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester.

The transfer of these persons resulted in the closure of certain Occupation Centres and the dispersal of certain staff whose services were either not required at these Centres, or could not be made use of at the above-mentioned Homes of reception.

At the end of 1939, the Statutory Committee was responsible for the care and control or supervision of 2,243 persons, an increase of 42 on the previous year, classified under the following headings :—

	M.	F.	Total.
In Institutions	478 ..	362 ..	840
Under Statutory Supervision ..	698 ..	551 ..	1,249
Under Guardianship ..	25 ..	19 ..	44
Under Licence from Institutions	48 ..	62 ..	110
Total	1,249 ..	994 ..	2,243

The Royal Eastern Counties Institution, to which the majority of Essex cases requiring institutional care are sent, has been subjected to more pressure on its accommodation, and especially so since the outbreak of war.

The report of the Visitors of the Board of Control to this Institution which has just come to hand is as usual an excellent testimonial to the organisation of Dr. Douglas Turner, the Medical Superintendent, on the care, attention, regulation and industry practised under his control.

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930.

Consultant Psychiatric Clinics have continued to be held by the Medical Superintendents of the Severalls and Brentwood Mental Hospitals, with benefit to the patients concerned and great assistance to the Private Practitioners making use of these Clinics for their patients.

Dr. A. G. Duncan reports :—

“The Psychiatric Clinic at Colchester Hospital was held as usual throughout 1939 on Monday afternoons at 3 p.m.; the Clinic at Chelmsford Hospital on Wednesday afternoons was, after the outbreak of war, restricted to the 2nd, 4th and 5th Wednesdays in each month and the time changed from 2.30 to 1.30 p.m. During the year there were, at these two Clinics, 411 attendances; 155 new patients were seen, nearly all at the request of their

own doctors. In addition, some in-patients were seen at Public Assistance Institutions."

Dr. W. G. Masfield, who attends the Oldchurch County Hospital Clinic on Fridays at 2.30 p.m. and the Woodford Clinic at the Combined Treatment Centre, 93, High Road, South Woodford, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of the month at 3 p.m., reports :—

"The Mental Out-Patient Clinics continue to serve a useful purpose, and during 1939 the number of attendances increased, there being 200 at the Romford Clinic, which is held weekly, and 80 at the Woodford Clinic, which is held twice monthly. Practically every week I have visited Suttons Institution, Hornchurch, at the request of the Medical Officer in charge of the observation wards to give advice regarding patients in those wards. I have also visited Orsett Institution from time to time when requested to do so by the Medical Officer."

BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920-1938.

As in other departments of the Public Services, the outbreak of war produced certain changes which necessitated re-organisation of staff and certain changes in clinic premises, &c. In the main, however, the facilities provided for the certification, medical supervision and general care of the Blind have been satisfactorily continued under the supervision of the Ophthalmic Specialists.

Mr. G. A. Jamieson, whole-time Senior Ophthalmic Specialist, and Mr. R. S. McLatchy (part-time) were called to the colours at the commencement of war. Their services have since been replaced by the employment on a part-time sessional basis of Mr. T. Collyer Summers, F.R.C.S., who it will be remembered, is the Consultant Ophthalmologist at the Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford. Mr. E. J. Baldwin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S., and Mr. J. R. Henderson, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., were also employed in a similar capacity. The whole-time Ophthalmic Specialist services of Mr. J. H. Young have been available throughout the whole year.

Cases referred for in-patient treatment when consent has been given, have again been mainly treated at the Oldchurch County Hospital, with a few admissions to other Hospitals.

The Blind Persons Acts Committee has continued to administer the provisions of the Acts.

Notifications by Medical Practitioners have been few in number, six only having been received.

Dental treatment of the Blind has again been carried out by the County Dental Staff as and when such service has been required.

During the year 378 persons were examined by the Specialists and occupational training given to 43 persons.

At the beginning of September, 1939, 119 blind persons from evacuation areas were sent to Ipswich and 28 to Northampton. Later a great many of these evacuees returned home.

Home Teachers accompanied these persons to the reception areas and in some instances stayed for several days until billets were found for the blind persons. Subsequently, the Blind Persons Act Committee authorised the appointment of a temporary Home Teacher and part-time Clerical Assistant to the Ipswich Blind Society to deal with Essex evacuees alone.

Throughout the year the work of caring for the blind in the County of Essex was carried on normally by the Committee's ten Home Teachers. Apart from the official evacuation of blind persons, there has been considerable movement into and out of the County, which has necessitated extra work for the Home Teaching Staff. This has been dealt with satisfactorily.

On the 31st March, 1940, a total of 1929 (males 939, females 990) were on the Blind Persons Register. Of these, 1,872 (males 902, females 970) are over 16 years of age. 1,578 are classified as unemployable, viz. :—males 676, females 902, and of these 21 are in Homes for the Blind, 15 in Mental Hospitals and 49 in Public Assistance Institutions.

Of the occupations followed by the Blind Workers, the main occupations show the following numbers :—Mat making 25 ; dealers 24 ; basket workers 22 ; piano tuners 22 ; poultry keepers 21 ; machine knitters 17 ; boot repairers 11.

PROPAGANDA.

Health Exhibitions.

The County Council assisted in providing Health Exhibitions in the following districts :—Billericay, Boreham, Ingatestone, Hatfield Peverel, Great Easton, Essex County Show, Harlow, and at Long Melford (West Suffolk).

Health Lectures.

Members of the staff of the County Public Health Department gave 32 lectures during the year to Women's Institutes, Nursing Associations, Mothercraft Classes, &c. In addition, talks were given by Medical Officers and Health Visitors at Child Welfare Centres.

Venereal Diseases.

In conjunction with the British Social Hygiene Council, meetings were arranged at which a lecture was given and a cinema film exhibited at the following places during the year :—

1939.

9th January	..	Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford.
10th January	..	Barkingside Toc H.
13th to 27th January		Walthamstow High School for Girls.
8th February	..	Women's Liberal Association, Leytonstone.
17th March	..	Park Senior School, Grays.—Public meeting.
25th March	..	Infant Welfare Centre, Romford.
14th April	..	South-East Essex Technical College, Dagenham.— Public meeting.
July	..	Romford High School for Girls.

Col. J. M. Elliott, V.D. Medical Officer, gave lectures to trainees at Plaistow Maternity Home and at Oldchurch County Hospital and to the Militia at Colchester.

PROVISION OF HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Hospitals.

During the first half of the year 1939 good progress was made in the Council's peace-time Hospital policy, details of which have been set out in the Reports for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938. Just prior to the outbreak of war, a tender had been provisionally accepted for the first portion of the new hospital at Crowlands, Chadwell Heath, to provide for 570 patients; similarly provision for a 200-bed convalescent hospital had been approved at Pyrgo Park, Havering-atte-Bower. Unfortunately the war intervened and destroyed any chance of these schemes going forward for some time to come and it is a matter of conjecture as to the prospects of their ever materialising. The negotiations between the County Council and Voluntary Hospital Authorities had also to be suspended for the time being.

The Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, during the pre-war period of the year carried out its essential functions as the mainspring of the County Council's hospital service as it then existed.

The Essex County Hospital, Wanstead, which was opened at the end of 1938, providing accommodation for 201 chronic and infirm patients in the South-Western area, became well established prior to the outbreak of war. Up to 31st August, 1939, 302 patients were admitted and 253 discharged. Upon the receipt of the order to clear hospitals in connection with the Emergency Hospital Scheme, there were 178 patients under treatment.

The Brookfield Orthopaedic Hospital (30 beds) continued to function until the outbreak of war, when on account of the temporary nature of the buildings and the fact that they were incapable of being adequately protected, the hospital was completely evacuated and closed down. Accommodation was found for the children in other hospitals and at the end of the year the County Council arranged for patients to receive hospital treatment at the Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, cases which could not be accommodated there being sent to hospitals such as the Cheyne Hospital and Queen's Hospital, London, and St. Michael's Orthopaedic Hospital, Clacton-on-Sea.

The facilities provided at the County Convalescent Home, Dovercourt, which was also opened in the autumn of 1938 were becoming well-known and were undoubtedly highly appreciated by all those who were able to take advantage of them. The Home did not form part of the Ministry of Health's Emergency Hospital Scheme, and continued to function as a Convalescent Home until the outbreak of war, when it was allocated for use as an improvised maternity home, and later partially as a sick bay under the Government Evacuation Scheme (see pages 36 and 38).

During the year under review the Ministry of Health's proposals for the organisation of the Emergency Hospital Scheme took concrete form and entailed the division of London and the Home Counties into Sectors, each Sector being in charge of a Group Officer, with a Voluntary Hospital team and a Municipal team to assist him. The whole of Essex, with the exception of a small portion including the Waltham Abbey

War Memorial Hospital, was included in Sector I. The Group Officer appointed by the Ministry of Health was Mr. Russell J. Howard, C.B.E., F.R.C.S. Dr. G. G. Stewart was seconded for duty as Municipal Medical Officer, and Miss M. Ruck, Matron of the Black Notley Sanatorium, was seconded for duty as Municipal Sector Matron to Sector Headquarters. For a short period after the outbreak of war Major J. L. Meiklejohn, a member of the staff of the County Air Raid Precautions Officer, who was also acting as County Ambulance Officer, undertook duty as Municipal Lay Sector Officer, but had to return to Chelmsford in November to take up duty as Deputy County Air Raid Precautions Officer (retaining his duties as County Ambulance Officer). At the end of the year it had not been possible to make another appointment to this office.

Ambulance Facilities.

The normal ambulance arrangements in the County have continued as heretofore side by side with the large emergency organisation which has been set up specially to deal with casualties due to enemy action.

Nursing Services.

The main item of note in connection with the nursing services is the setting up of the Local Emergency Committee for the Nursing Profession and its attendant activities, in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1775. The Committee held eight meetings during the year, and in addition, local Interviewing Sub-Committees set up at Wanstead, Romford, Chelmsford and Colchester held a large number of meetings.

It should be noted that, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, the districts comprising the Rochford Hundred come within the purview of the Local Emergency Committee set up by the Southend-on-Sea Borough Council.

At the outbreak of war Miss M. Ruck, Matron of the Black Notley Sanatorium, was, as indicated above, seconded for duty as Municipal Sector Matron at the headquarters of the Emergency Hospital Scheme at the Essex County Hospital, Wanstead. Prior to the war, Miss Ruck had rendered excellent service to the County Medical Officer in assisting in the organisation of the Civil Nursing Reserve, and in order to facilitate this work, she continued to carry on with the organisation from Wanstead.

Miss Ruck has undertaken this work in a most able fashion, and I am grateful to her for the following notes on this branch of the service :—

“In March, 1939, in accordance with Ministry of Health instructions a Local Emergency Committee for the Nursing Profession was formed, consisting of representatives of the Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the British Red Cross Society, the Women's Voluntary Services and the Medical Profession.

In the beginning this Committee was responsible for the recruitment and training of Nursing Auxiliaries; lectures in First Aid and Home Nursing were largely undertaken by the voluntary bodies; practical training in hospitals

was arranged with the co-operation of the Matrons of both Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals.

At the outbreak of war, training became difficult because the hospitals were evacuated of most of their patients, but later, during the winter, with the increased numbers of civilian sick, it was possible to resume training almost up to pre-war standard.

Later, the other side of the work of the Local Emergency Committee was the enrolment and allocation of Trained and Assistant Nurses for full and part-time service in Hospitals and First Aid Posts.

Up to the 31st March, 1940, some 2,000 applications from directly recruited Nursing Auxiliaries had been received, all of whom were either receiving training or, having completed training, were giving full or part-time service to Hospitals and First Aid Posts.

By the 31st March, 1940, the Local Emergency Committee for Essex, through the Civil Nursing Reserve, had provided the Emergency Medical Service Hospitals and First Aid Posts with :—

194 Trained Nurses.

106 Assistant Nurses.

487 Nursing Auxiliaries

for either full or part-time service. These numbers do not, of course, include the A.R.P. personnel who are not registered with the Civil Nursing Reserve.

A close liaison has been formed between the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the British Red Cross Society, and the Civil Nursing Reserve, together with the Women's Voluntary Services who undertook the looking up of candidates who volunteered as a result of wireless appeals and, for one reason or another, faded out during the winter months when the black-out conditions made it difficult for them to attend lectures. Very great credit is due to the young women who, after spending days at business, gave weekends and half-days to training and part-time duty. This part-time duty, though not so useful as whole-time, is a very valuable help because the Matrons of the Hospitals are able to arrange their part-time workers so as to fill, in some cases, a whole day and thus relieve their full-time staff for off-duty times.

Male members of the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade, who had not been absorbed by the A.R.P. Authorities, came forward and many of them have received training on the same lines as the Nursing Auxiliaries in order that they may be of assistance on the Wards of Hospitals, after they have assisted with Stretcher Bearing inside the curtilage of the Hospital."

On pages 28 and 29 will be found tables compiled on the lines of the annual return submitted to the Ministry of Health, which give details of enrolments, the state of training, &c.

CIVIL NURSING RESERVE.

TABLE A.

*Registered Personnel on 31st March, 1940.*1. *Registered Personnel.*

Category.	(White). Mobile. Whole-time.	(Pink). Immobile. Whole-time.	(Yellow). Immobile. Part-time.	(Green). Specified Districts.	Totals.
(A) Trained	49	67	74	4	194
(B) Assistant.. ..	29	41	33	3	106
(C) Auxiliary :—					
(1) Directly Recruited	18	34	38	—	90
(2) St. John	15	59	55	—	129
(3) Red Cross ..	27	76	162	3	268
Totals	138	277	362	10	787

2. *Allocation of Registered Personnel.*

Allocated to :—	TRAINED.			ASSISTANT.			AUXILIARY.			Grand Totals
	Whole- time.	Part- time.	Total.	Whole- time.	Part- time.	Total.	Whole- time.	Part- time.	Total.	
(A) Hospital	33	—	33	29	—	29	2	—	2	64
(B) First Aid Posts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(C) Reception Areas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	33	—	33	29	—	29	2	—	2	64

3. *Employment of Registered Personnel.*

Employed in :—	TRAINED.			ASSISTANT.			AUXILIARY.			Grand Totals
	Whole- time.	Part- time.	Total.	Whole- time.	Part- time.	Total.	Whole- time.	Part- time.	Total.	
	(paid)	(un- paid)		(paid)	(un- paid)		(paid)	(un- paid)		
(A) Hospital	68	4	72	39	—	39	49	6	55	332
(B) First Aid Posts ..	40	—	40	4	—	4	6	—	6	100
(C) Reception Areas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	108	4	112	43	—	43	55	6	61	432

TABLE B.

Progress Return for the Period ended 31st March, 1940.

Particulars of recruitment and training of NURSING AUXILIARIES (exclusive of St. John and Red Cross members previously qualified).

	Totals to 31st March, 1940.			
	(1) Directly Recruited.	(2) St. John.	(3) Red Cross.	Grand Totals.
a) Applications for Training	1,952	—	—	1,952
b) Accepted for Training	—	—	—	—
c) First stage of Training (First Aid and Home Nursing)				
(i) In Training	1,465	—	—	1,465
(ii) Completed	355	—	—	355
d) Second stage of Training (Hospital or District Nursing)				
(i) In Training— Hospital	110	—	—	110
D.N.	—	—	—	—
(ii) Completed— Hospital	148	99	228	475
D.N.	—	—	—	—
e) Combined Scheme of Training in Hospital				
(i) In Training	—	—	—	—
(ii) Completed	—	—	—	—

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS—CASUALTY SERVICES.

The scheme of Emergency Medical Services for dealing with casualties before they reach hospitals was proceeded with on the lines indicated by the numerous Government circulars issued on the subject.

The training of personnel continued on the lines indicated in last year's report, and thanks are due to local Medical Officers of Health for their valuable assistance in this connection, and for their co-operation in regard to the scheme as a whole.

Quantities of stores and equipment continued to be received from the Government Departments and distribution to First Aid Posts and Hospitals, &c., was well advanced by the time war was declared. Since the end of the year under review the medical stores and equipment on charge in connection with the local casualty services have been taken over by the County Equipment Officer and are now being dealt with very effectively through his organisation.

At the end of the year there were 103 First Aid Posts, 29 Mobile First Aid Units and 200 First Aid Points operating in the County, and in addition to this the Ambulance Scheme provided 321 whole-time improvised ambulances and 200 part-time vehicleless together with 199 cars on whole-time duty and 374 cars available for part-time duty as cars for sitting cases.

It will be appreciated that the organisation of a scheme as vast as this entailed a tremendous amount of work, and this applied particularly to the months preceding the declaration of war. However, it can be safely said that the organisation which was built up then has proved its worth and although during the year under review it never had occasion to go into action, what has happened since the year 1939 has without doubt, proved this up to the hilt. Nevertheless, what may be described as the waiting period was valuable in that it permitted of consolidation and improvements and also gave opportunity for exercises of which full advantage was taken.

PART II.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis.

Statistical information relating to the County Tuberculosis Scheme has been curtailed to the following table relating to Notifications, as this is the only Annual Table the Ministry of Health have requested during the war. Certain statistics are, however, being supplied to the Ministry of Health quarterly and it is hoped that these quarterly returns will form a useful connecting link between pre-war and post-war days.

TABLE VI.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

(a) A summary of the notifications made in the Administrative County of Essex during the period 1st January, 1939, to 31st December, 1939, is given below :—

	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.												Total Notifica- tions.
	Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis.												
	Age Periods												
	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary, Males ...	1	3	15	14	52	60	131	132	91	51	20	570	620
„ Females ...	—	5	10	16	83	93	158	66	42	18	11	502	561
Non-Pulmonary, Males ..	—	31	45	21	21	6	15	6	3	2	—	150	156
„ Females...	4	25	29	26	17	8	23	6	3	3	1	145	155

(b) The following summary shows the new cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officers of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification :—

	Age periods.											Total.
	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	
Pulmonary, Males	—	—	4	3	1	9	20	18	8	6	3	72
„ Females	—	1	3	2	9	17	18	15	9	4	1	79
Non-pulmonary, Males	—	1	5	4	1	—	6	—	—	1	—	18
„ Females	—	1	5	2	1	1	2	2	—	3	—	17

The sources from which information as to the afore-mentioned cases was obtained are shown below :—

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns { from Local Registrars	13	3
{ transferable deaths from Registrar-General	—	1
Posthumous Notifications	7	2
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths) ..	103	23
Other Sources (Forms I and II)	†28	†6
† 23 (Form 1) 5 (Form 2). † 5 (Form 1) 1 (Form 2).		

Institutional Treatment.

The County Tuberculosis Scheme received a very severe setback on the outbreak of hostilities owing to the necessity for reducing the number of patients in various institutions in order to release beds for the Emergency Hospital Service. In August, 1939, there were 947 beds occupied and a waiting list amounting to 81. It was necessary to reduce the number of available beds to 566.

By certain re-arrangements, the best possible use was made of the accommodations which remained available for tuberculosis patients. Subsequently, it was found that events did not justify so many beds being retained empty and particularly at the Blackley Notley Sanatorium. Every effort was then made to ensure that each of those patients who had sputum containing tubercle bacilli, and who had been discharged at the outbreak of war, was given the opportunity of returning to some Institution to complete treatment or remain for segregation.

The greatest hardships were experienced by patients suffering from the more or less advanced stages of pulmonary tuberculosis owing to the difficulty of finding suitable accommodation for this type of case. Towards the close of the year, however, this difficulty was gradually being overcome, and it is anticipated that with the opening of the Essex County Hospital, Broomfield, this problem will be entirely solved.

Dispensaries and Out-patients.

Owing to the large numbers of discharges from Institutions at the outbreak of war the work of the dispensary staffs in following up cases was greatly increased.

Quite a large proportion of these patients needed artificial pneumothorax re-fills and arrangements were made for these to receive their re-fills at the different centres available.

Many patients have moved either within the County or to addresses outside the County and also many patients have come into the County from other areas. Every effort was made to follow up these cases and arrange for the transfer of the necessary records.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Medical Boards for the examining committees for the Forces refer to the District Tuberculosis Officer any man in whom tuberculosis is detected or suspected.

These arrangements, coupled with the arrangements made by the Ministry of Health for referring to the appropriate Council for immediate treatment those soldiers

who are found to be suffering from tuberculosis after actual enlistment, should prove of great value in the effort being made to eradicate the disease and should also avoid a repetition of the experience after the Great War, 1914-1918, when quite a number of those ex-service men referred to County Councils for institutional treatment for tuberculosis were found to be non-tuberculous or had suffered from tuberculosis prior to joining the Forces as fit men.

The following table gives a summary of the results of the examination of the men who were found to be suffering from tuberculosis after actual enlistment, and who were referred to County Councils for institutional treatment for tuberculosis, during the years 1919-1922. The results are given in the following table:

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Year	Number of men examined	Number of men found to be suffering from tuberculosis	Percentage of men found to be suffering from tuberculosis	
			1919	1922
1919	17	1	5.9	5.9
1920	17	1	5.9	5.9
1921	17	1	5.9	5.9
1922	17	1	5.9	5.9

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PART III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes, full details of which have been given in previous Reports, were continued throughout the year and in spite of the war can be said to have been fully maintained; in fact, as will be seen from the details given on pages 36 to 38 of this Report, as a result of Essex being to a large extent, particularly during 1939, a reception area as well as an evacuation area, the Maternity and Child Welfare Service had to be extended, especially in regard to the establishment of improvised Maternity Homes, Residential Nurseries, Sick Bays, &c. For the first part, therefore, of this section of the Report, a certain amount of detail is given very briefly of the usual activities of the Schemes and the second part deals with the Service as affected by war conditions.

COUNTY AREA. This area remains the same as in the previous year.

The maternal mortality rate for the County Council's Child Welfare Area according to the Registrar-General is 2.75 as compared with the rate of 2.64 for the Administrative County and 2.82 for England and Wales.

The estimated population, number of births, &c., in the County Council's Child Welfare Area are given below :—

	Estimated Population.	No. of Births notified by—		No. of Births Unnotified.	No. of Notifications of—		
		Midwives.	Drs. and Parents.		Puerperal Pyrexia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Maternal Deaths.
Total	499350	4329	2523	198	71	14	17

Provision of Milk and Medicaments.

This was continued throughout the year. The County Council, in November, 1939, approved of a revised Scheme being put into operation in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1840, dated 2nd August, 1939, but before the Scheme could be put into operation, the Ministry of Food had introduced during the year 1940 the Scheme now in operation, whereby all expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age can obtain milk either free or at 2d. per pint.

Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939.

Copies of notifications made by medical practitioners were received from Medical Officers, as indicated below :—

	Administrative County.		C.C. Child Welfare Area.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	318	304	79	71

In March, 1939, the Ministry of Health issued the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939, indicating that all cases of Puerperal Fever would in future be notified as Puerperal Pyrexia.

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926-1937.

During the year 1939, 45 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified in the Administrative County. Fourteen of the above notifications related to patients living in the County Child Welfare Area and the following particulars of these patients have been obtained :—

At Home.	Treated—		Vision Unimpaired.		Vision Impaired.		Total Blindness.		Deaths.
	In Hospital.		R.	L.	R.	L.	R.	L.	
10	4	..	14	14	..	—	—	..	—

Treatment of Orthopaedic Patients.

As far as children of school age are concerned, these are dealt with in the School Medical Officer's Annual Report.

In connection with children under the age of 5 years, the County Orthopaedic Scheme has continued to work satisfactorily during the year. 19 patients received Hospital in-patient treatment, 1,420 attendances were made at After-Treatment Centres and 263 examinations were carried out by the Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Nursing Homes.

Routine inspections of Nursing Homes have been made at regular intervals and all Homes were found to be satisfactory. Owing to the outbreak of war several of the Homes, particularly in the coastal areas, have either evacuated or closed down for the duration of the war.

The number of Registered Homes at the end of the year was as follows :—

(a) Maternity Homes only	..	..	..	23
(b) Maternity and Nursing Homes	..	..	..	30
(c) Nursing Homes (including Convalescent Homes)	..	..	..	14

Child Life Protection.

At the end of the year there were 606 registered foster children in the care of 326 foster mothers.

During the year one foster mother was brought before the Justices, who made the necessary Order for the removal of the children from her care.

Midwifery Service.

The following table shows the number of midwives employed under the County Scheme at the end of the year 1939, and also the number of cases attended during the year :—

	Midwifery.	Maternity.
20 County Council Midwives	.. 754	.. 257
21 Welfare Council Midwives	.. 986	.. 444

Post-graduate Courses for Midwives were continued until the outbreak of hostilities.

Essex County Nursing Association.

In order to assist the Essex County Nursing Association the County Council made a grant of £5,000 towards the alterations at the County Nurses' Training Home at Leytonstone, and the official opening took place on 7th March, 1940.

The extensions to the Training Home at York House, Dagenham, have been postponed owing to the outbreak of war.

Improvised Maternity Homes, Residential Nurseries and Sick Bays.

Prior to the outbreak of war arrangements had been made by the Ministry of Health for a large-scale evacuation of expectant mothers into Essex and it was therefore necessary to establish several improvised Maternity Homes or utilise existing available accommodation.

The following gives particulars of the premises used :—

Moulsham Grange, London Road, Chelmsford. (25 beds).

Opened on 2nd September, 1939, and closed on 10th October, 1939.
Number of patients admitted during this period : 48.

Writtle Park, near Chelmsford. (30 beds).

Opened on 2nd October, 1939, and closed on 4th July, 1940. Number of patients admitted during this period : 45.

Hill Hall, Theydon Mount, near Epping. (45 beds).

Opened on 2nd September, 1939. Accommodated the East End Maternity Hospital, London ; patients and staff ; including the Training School for Pupil Midwives. Number of patients admitted up to end of year 1939 : 237.

Lawford Place, near Manningtree. (25 beds).

Opened on 2nd September, 1939, and closed on 3rd February, 1940.
Number of patients admitted during this period : 99. Subsequently transferred to Stagenhoe Park, St. Paul's Walden, near Hitchin, Herts., on 5th June, 1940.

Michaelstow Hall, Dovercourt. (40 beds).

Opened on 2nd September, 1939, and closed on 3rd November, 1939.
Number of patients admitted during this period : 50.

Danbury Park, near Chelmsford. (20 beds).

Opened on 2nd September, 1939, and closed on 17th June, 1940. Number of patients admitted during this period : 87. As and from 17th June, 1940, the County Council have entered into an agreement with Mrs. Wigan whereby ordinary residents of Essex can be admitted under the County Scheme to this Maternity Home.

Campions, Harlow. (10 beds).

Opened on 24th September, 1939, and closed on 27th January, 1940. Number of patients admitted during this period : 22. As and from 27th January, 1940, Campions was established as a Sick Bay.

Mama's House, Tolleshunt D'Arcy. (2 beds).

Opened on 25th September, 1939, and closed on 29th January, 1940. Number of patients admitted during this period : 7.

Hollywood, Frinton. (2 beds).

Opened in September, 1939, and closed on 17th February, 1940.

The William Julien Courtauld Hospital, Braintree. (10 beds).

Dalehouse Maternity and Nursing Home, Leigh-on-Sea. (10 beds).

Arrangements were made to utilise the existing available accommodation as required.

It was also necessary to accommodate the following evacuated Nursery Parties and arrangements were made accordingly :—

St. Paul's Nursery, London Docks.

This Nursery was divided into two Parties which were accommodated in private houses where the owners were also in occupation :—

(a) Walden Place, Saffron Walden (13 cots).

(b) Colne House, Earls Colne (19 cots).

Subsequently the party at Earls Colne was transferred to the White House, Ongar, where there was accommodation available for 30 children.

St. Luke's Nursery, Holloway, London.

This Party was housed at the Mill House, Pebmarsh (25 cots), but subsequently transferred to Newton Hall, Dunmow, where the available accommodation is for 45 children.

Prior to their evacuation, these Nurseries were controlled by Voluntary Committees and conferences were arranged between the Voluntary Committees concerned, the Ministry of Health, and the Essex County Council. The necessary arrangements were made in regard to the financial position whereby the Essex County Council has undertaken to be financially responsible for the Parties, charging all expenditure to the Evacuation Account.

In view of the large number of evacuated school children and children under school age received into Essex, it has been necessary in accordance with Circular No. 1882 of the Ministry of Health, to establish Sick Bays in various parts of the County. Since 1939, of course, the position has changed considerably and it will be seen from the following information that a number of Sick Bays are at the time of writing this report no longer in existence :—

Wakes Colne Old Rectory. (8 beds ; later increased to 20 beds).

Opened in November, 1939. Closed on 14th August, 1940.

Michaelstow Hall, Dovercourt. (40 beds).

Ceased to be used as an improvised Maternity Home in November, 1939, and was continued as a Sick Bay. Subsequently closed in May, 1940.

Mabel Greville Home, Walton. (23 beds).

Before the war this Home was a Convalescent Home under the auspices of the Invalid Children's Aid Association. It was used as a Sick Bay for contagious cases from October, 1939, to May, 1940, when it was closed.

Campions, Harlow. (14 beds).

These premises, used until January, 1940, as an improvised Maternity Home, were converted into a Sick Bay and are still in use for this purpose.

Childhaven, Hutton. (12 beds).

This is a Convalescent Home run by the East Ham Mission and an arrangement has been made, with the approval of the Ministry of Health whereby 12 beds are available for sick evacuees.

COMBINED MEDICAL SERVICE.

No material changes were made in this Service during the year. Dr. J. L. Milledge Wood having been mobilised, his duties as Medical Officer of Health for Maldon H. and Burnham-on-Crouch U. have been undertaken temporarily by Dr. J. L. R. Phillips and Dr. L. B. Light respectively.

On the resignation of Dr. J. Hatton in the Braintree and Dunmow Area, Dr. W. J. Moffat was appointed as and from 14th September, 1939, as Combined Medical Officer for this area.

COMBINED TREATMENT CENTRES.

The County Council's usual practice of establishing about six new Combined Treatment Centres per year has had to be curtailed and during the year under review the following Combined Treatment Centres have been opened :—

Centre.	Date.
Buckhurst Hill	15th March, 1939.
Rochford	4th May, 1939.

In several cases Combined Treatment Centres have been converted into First Aid Posts and arrangements have been made for the use of alternative premises for the carrying on of the various Clinics.

PART IV.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

General.

As in the case of the Public Health Hospital Service, the functions of the eleven Public Assistance Institutions in the County have been largely subordinated to the needs of the Emergency Hospital Scheme.

Free Choice of Doctor Scheme.

The extension of the Free Choice of Doctor Scheme alluded to in the Report for the year 1938 was postponed owing to the outbreak of war, but at the time of writing there is every indication that it may be possible for the scheme to be further extended from 1st January, 1941. Further particulars will be given in a subsequent report.

BIRTHS DEATHS. ANNUAL RATES, &c., 1939.

The figures in Columns 10-21 are given by the District Medical Officers of Health whereas the totals are supplied by the Registrar General.

TABLE VII.
BIRTHS DEATHS. ANNUAL RATES, &c., 1939.

COUNTY, 1931.	Agriculture	Livestock	English-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.	Dutch-Speaking Agents.
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The figures in Columns 10-21 are given by the District Medical Officers of Health whereas the totals are supplied by the Registrar General.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND ATTACK RATES.

52 WEEKS ENDED 30TH DECEMBER, 1939.

(Figures obtained from the Weekly Notification Returns).

42

	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1939 (DEATH-RATE)	SCARLET FEVER		DIPHTHERIA		ENTERIC FEVER		PUERPERAL FEBRILE		ERYSIPELAS		OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM		PNEUMONIA		ENCEPHALITIS LETARGICA		ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS		MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		VARICELLA	TOTAL
		No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	No.	Per 1,000	Up to 17.10.39	From 23.10.39	Up to 17.10.39	From 23.10.39				
URBAN.																									
BARKING R.	73,880	192	2.60	91	0.12	2	0.03	10	28	0.38	3	76	1.03	—	1	1	2	1	4	9	420				
BENFLEET	16,920	35	2.07	22	1.30	3	0.18	3	6	0.35	1	5	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75				
BILDEREAY	35,550	40	1.12	28	0.79	1	0.03	7	4	0.11	—	18	0.51	1	—	7	—	—	1	24	131				
BRAINTREE AND BOCKING	15,460	26	1.68	—	—	—	—	2	7	0.24	—	2	0.13	—	—	—	—	2	32	—	171				
BRENTWOOD	28,570	80	2.80	28	0.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3				
BRIGHTLINGDALE	4,435	1	0.23	1	0.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19	24			
BURNHAM-ON-CROOK	3,621	1	0.28	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.55	—	2	0.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—			
CANVEY ISLAND	6,204	1	0.16	6	0.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—			
CHALKFORD R.	32,390	35	1.08	9	0.28	9	0.28	4	5	0.15	1	13	0.40	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	41	—			
CHORWOOD	24,900	23	0.92	24	0.96	2	0.08	1	3	0.12	—	9	0.36	—	1	—	6	1	—	—	70	—			
CHESHAM	38,160	144	3.78	26	0.68	—	—	8	26	0.68	—	28	0.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	273	—			
CLAYTON-ON-SEA	25,690	10	0.42	19	0.80	—	—	1	2	0.08	—	54	1.04	—	2	—	—	—	1	27	62				
COLCHESTER R.	51,830	44	0.85	8	0.15	—	—	20	17	0.33	5	54	1.04	—	1	—	—	61	3	95	308				
DAGENHAM R.	104,500	271	2.71	121	1.16	—	—	26	51	0.49	1	113	1.08	—	—	2	—	—	5	4	597				
EDWING	6,912	35	5.02	10	1.46	—	—	4	10	1.66	—	29	4.82	—	1	—	1	—	—	7	94				
FANTON AND WALTON	7,826	12	1.53	4	0.51	1	0.13	1	2	0.26	1	5	0.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—			
HALESTAD	6,102	6	0.98	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	0.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—			
HAVERHILL	12,570	11	0.87	2	0.16	—	—	—	3	0.24	—	7	0.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	—			
HORNCHURCH	81,620	210	2.58	27	0.33	—	0.12	7	21	0.26	6	80	1.05	—	—	4	—	—	5	2	844				
IPSWICH R.	161,600	370	2.29	93	0.59	11	0.07	40	70	0.43	6	185	1.15	—	—	6	—	—	14	38	537				
LEYTON R.	110,800	234	2.11	148	1.34	1	0.01	29	45	0.41	—	83	0.75	—	2	—	2	—	3	13	39				
MALDON R.	9,261	11	1.19	16	1.73	—	—	1	2	0.22	—	2	0.22	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	26	—			
RAYLEIGH	8,024	8	1.00	4	0.50	—	—	2	5	0.62	—	7	0.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228	—			
ROMFORD R.	37,750	79	1.37	45	0.78	1	0.02	41	30	0.35	1	27	0.47	—	1	2	1	1	4	5	7				
SATFORD WALDEN R.	6,588	2	0.30	5	0.76	—	—	16	13	0.19	—	42	0.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	331				
THOROUGH	47,500	191	2.96	33	0.78	1	—	—	2	0.28	—	4	0.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—			
WALTHAM HOLY CROSS	7,225	31	4.29	3	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	1.19	—	—	6	2	—	3	6	490				
WALTHAMSTON R.	123,900	192	1.53	35	0.28	3	0.02	38	33	0.43	5	28	0.53	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	133				
WATFORD AND WOODFORD R.	35,200	52	1.98	22	0.61	3	0.08	8	12	0.23	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—			
WEST HAM	2,545	6	2.36	1	0.39	—	—	1	1	0.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—			
WYTHAM	7,491	4	0.53	8	1.07	—	—	—	1	0.13	—	4	0.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—			
WYVENHOPE	2,345	6	2.57	2	0.89	—	—	1	1	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL	1,192,500	2,365	1.98	863	0.72	49	0.03	274	401	0.34	40	997	0.84	3	10	9	43	64	59	308	5476				
RURAL.																									
BRAINTREE	16,230	44	2.71	5	0.31	—	—	2	1	0.06	1	4	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—		
CHESHAM	32,440	43	1.33	22	0.68	4	0.12	5	6	0.18	1	3	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—			
CHESHAM	17,150	8	0.47	1	0.06	2	0.12	3	—	—	—	3	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—			
EDWING	16,100	13	0.81	11	0.68	—	—	3	5	0.31	—	17	1.06	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	56	—			
HALESTAD	16,040	10	0.62	2	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—			
LEAMING AND WINTERS	20,460	26	1.27	11	0.54	2	0.10	1	2	0.15	—	8	0.58	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	25	—			
MALDON	13,740	6	0.44	3	0.22	—	—	1	2	0.22	—	7	0.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—			
OSWALD	13,340	16	1.20	9	0.67	1	0.07	6	6	0.45	—	7	0.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—			
ROMFORD	17,240	19	1.10	28	1.62	2	0.12	1	15	0.87	2	15	0.87	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	27	—			
SATFORD WALDEN	16,250	21	1.29	3	0.18	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—			
THOROUGH	23,170	57	2.45	7	0.30	—	—	6	3	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL	202,500	283	1.30	102	0.50	11	0.54	30	42	0.21	5	82	0.41	—	5	—	4	1	8	3	556				
TOTAL—BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS	1,192,500	2,365	1.98	863	0.72	49	0.03	274	401	0.34	40	997	0.84	3	10	9	43	64	59	308	5476				
TOTAL—RURAL DISTRICTS	202,500	283	1.30	102	0.50	11	0.54	30	42	0.21	5	82	0.41	—	5	—	4	1	8	3	556				
TOTAL FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	1,394,800	2628	1.88	965	0.69	51	0.37	304	443	0.32	45	1079	0.77	3	15	9	47	65	67	311	6032				

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