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ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1940.

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

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CHELMSFORD:

Printed by John Dutton Ltd., 8, Tindal Street.

PREFACE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Essex County Council.

I have the honour to submit to you my Twenty-second Annual Report for the Administrative County of Essex for the year 1940.

The belated appearance and the restricted nature of the Report are due to the shortage of staff and to the need for dealing and keeping pace with more urgent matters associated with the war effort.

Every endeavour has been made to preserve the more important records, from which it will be seen that, despite the difficult days through which we have passed, the health of the Administrative County has not been unsatisfactory, and much has been achieved by the many and varied preventive and curative agencies which are centred upon and controlled through the Public Health Department.

Main points from the Statistics for the Administrative County are :-

- (a) Birth-rate increased slightly from 14.6 to 14.8.
- (b) Death-rate increased from 9.9 to 12.3.
- (c) Infant Mortality increased from 36 to 43.
- (d) Maternal Mortality rate remained at 2.6.
- (e) Smallpox was again absent and infectious diseases, except Enteric Fever, were again less prevalent.

Emergency hospital, laboratory and civil defence services which had been superimposed on the peace-time service were developed and proved able to meet the many,
demands made upon them. Work often had to be carried out in dangerouss
circumstances, when the various staffs showed marked courage in protecting andi
evacuating patients. Provision had been made for large numbers of patients suffering
from nervous symptoms of a more or less serious character following air raids, but as
in other parts of the country the actual numbers of such patients were again very
small.

Special reference must also be made to the work undertaken by the Essex. Epidemiological Committee (see page 4 of this Report) who have carried out much valuable research work resulting in the issuing of helpful notes for the guidance of health workers in these difficult times.

Throughout the year, the confidence and support of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Public Assistance Committees have been a great help to the staff and myself in coping with the many and urgent problems which arose. I am especially indebted to the Medical Officers of Health and other officers of the Local Sanitary Authorities, and to all the members of the Staff of the County Public Health Department, for their ready co-operation and help without which the splendid achieved ments of 1940 would not have been possible.

W. A. BULLOUGH,

County Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,
County Hall, Chelmsford.

31st December, 1941.

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 1940, compared with the census figures of 1931. The table gives, as in previous years, the rateable value and the product of a 1d. rate.

THE SHARE THE REAL	Revised	l Areas.	Registrar-	
	Acres. Census, 1931.	Population Census, 1931.	General's Estimated Population, 1940.	Rateable Value, 1st April, 1940.
Municipal Boroughs (13)	72,450	739,129	763,442	1
Urban Districts (19)	184,532	265,196	340,808	£10,571,558
Rural Districts (11)	702,482	184,679	206,110]
	959,464	1,189,004	1,310,360	

The product of a 1d. rate is estimated at £40,725.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social conditions were given in the report for the year 1937.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The total number of births, still-births, deaths at all ages, etc., is set out in Table VIII, in Part V of the Report. The chief vital statistics of the Administrative County compared with those for England and Wales during 1940, are set out below:—

		Esse	х.	England and Wales.			
	1	1936-1940.	1940.	1936-1940.	1940.		
Birth-Rate per 1,000 population		14.6	14.8	14.9	14.6		
Death-Rate per 1,000 population		10.4	12.3	12.5	14.3		
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births		43	43	55	55		
Still-Births Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births		33	33	39*	Not available		

*Period 1935-1938.

Causes of Death are given in Table IX on page 37, the headings of which have been revised by the Registrar-General to coincide with the International List based upon the Fifth Decennial Revision by the International Commission which met in Paris in 1938.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A summary of the notifications of infectious diseases in the various Sanitary Districts is set out in Table X on page 38.

SMALLPOX.

There were again no cases of Smallpox notified during the year 1940.

ESSEX EPIDEMIOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.

On 15th November, 1940, the Essex Epidemiological Committee which had previously held one Meeting on 1st November, 1939, was revived and has since held monthly meetings. Its membership now consists of :—

Professor S. P. Bedson, Sector Pathologist.

Dr. W. T. G. Boul, Medical Officer of Health, Thurrock.

Dr. W. A. Bullough, County Medical Officer.

Dr. F. E. Camps, Pathologist, Chelmsford and Essex Hospital.

Dr. A. W. Downie, Bacteriologist, Ministry of Health.

Dr. E. V. Suckling, Bacteriologist for Essex.

Terms of Reference adopted by the Committee were "to survey periodically the infectious diseases occurring in the Administrative County of Essex and to consider what steps (if any) should be taken to combat those diseases."

During 1940, special consideration was given to questions affecting the disinfecting; of public air raid shelters and the immunisation of hospital staffs against enteric fever, diphtheria and streptococci. Notes were also prepared and issued, for the guidance of Medical Superintendents at Isolation Hospitals, giving recommendations regarding; the conditions under which patients should be discharged from such hospitals, with at view to preventing the spread of infection.

CANCER.

The number of deaths occurring in the County from Cancer during the year 1940% is shown in the table below. The death rate per 1,000 of the population increased from 1.56 in 1939 to 1.66 in the year under review:—

			Age Period.									
		0—	1—	5—	15—	45	65—	Total.				
Borough and Urban Districts		3	4	4	156	701	936	1804				
Rural Districts		-	-	-	15	115	244	374				
Total for Administrativ	7e	3	4	4	171	816	1180	2178				

By Circular 2062, dated 1st July, 1940, the Minister of Health extended the date before which Local Authorities might submit to him their arrangements under the Cancer Act, 1939, to 31st March, 1942.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

In January 1941, the County Council succeeded in obtaining the services of Mr. R. H. Boyd, F.R.C.S., as part-time Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, as a partial replacement to Col. J. M. Elliott, the whole-time Venereal Diseases Medical Officer who was mobilised at the outbreak of war. Besides acting as Co-ordinating Officer under the Venereal Diseases Scheme, Mr. Boyd attends the Romford and Colchester V.D. Clinics.

As foreshadowed in the previous year's report, a V.D. Clinic was commenced at Harwich on 19th March, 1941, and is attended by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. Battersby by arrangement with the Harwich Borough Council.

On 17th December, 1940, the Ministry of Health issued Circular 2226, which set out a scheme for the employment by local Authorities of suitably qualified medical practitioners who would give treatment at their own surgeries during normal hours of attendance. The object of this provision is to ensure that treatment facilities are within easy reach of new aggregations of population, particularly in rural areas. Medical practitioners were circularised with a view to ascertaining those qualified or willing to qualify to participate in the scheme, and up to the time of writing there are 12 medical practitioners in various parts of the County available to treat patients suffering from Venereal Diseases. Mr. Boyd, the Venereal Diseases Specialist, is supervising this treatment service.

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; Ad hoc Clinic, Harwich; 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.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1941, fares of necessitous patients to and from the nearest Clinic were paid by the Council at a cost of £53 6s. 4d.

VACCINATION.

During the year 31st December, 1939 (the latest period for which complete tinformation is available) the Vaccination Officers' returns summarised in Table II show that 18,672 births were registered. Of these, 5,481 were successfully vaccinated and in 9,532 instances a statutory declaration of conscientious objection was made. Of the remaining 3,659 births, 1,035 removed to places unknown, 1,075 removed to

TREATMENT OF VENERELL DISEASE, YEAR 1940.

	Total No. In- of Atten-	Essex Days.	9,900 714	80 8	6,551 1,013	- 019	2,989 179	215 385	256 , —	- 269	1,274 230	22,932 2,529	44,814	60,345	63,786
PATIENTS	ing from	Total.	595	10	192	49	75	7	26	53	42	1,048	1,810	1,885	1,591
ESSEX P	time suffer	Not V.D.	411	4	91	25	35	20	7	20	23	619	1,068	888	810
H	ed for first	Gonorr.	140	C4	65	12	31	4	11	17	10	292	557	705	540
	Total Number treated for first time suffering from	Soft Chancre.	1	-	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1		5	8	14
		Syphilis.	43	*	36	12	6		80	15	6	136	180	184	174
Patients	all Areas.	treated for first time.	17,165	416	192	49	82	185	150	202	399	18,840	24,618	28,688	28,213
			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	;
	Centre.		:	London	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:
	Treatment Centre.		London Hospitals	St. Bartholomew's, London	Romford	Obelmsford	Colohester	Ipswich	Southend	Gravesend	Tottenham	Total for 1940	Total for 1939	,, 1938	1937

TABLE II.

No. of	Declarations of Conscien- tious objection	V. O. during	(13)	325	974	955	304	173	2,949	891	1,498	8,069
No. of Certificates of	Primary Vaccination of Children	(12)	188	824	755	169	247	2,241	409	1,123	5,956	
No. of these Births	31.1.41 neither entered in the "Vaccination	temporarily accounted for in "Report Book."	(11)	67	47	121	61	61	401	138	87	865
31.1.41 the "Vac-	Removal	unknown and cases not found.	(10)	20	63	86.	18	14	499	54	284	1,035
No. of Births which on 31.1.41 remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account of :-	Removal to Districts the	Officer of which have been apprised.	(6)	15	207	99	38	16	343	197.	193	1,075
No. of Bi remained cination Reg	Postpone.	medical certifi- cate.	(8)	60	25	1	1	1	51	7	28	117
.41 in nation .:-	Col. V.	un- vacci- nated.	(7)	24	37	99	15	11	219	45	06	496
d by 31.1 e "Vacci neets), viz	Col. IV.	Statu- tory Decla- rations.	(9)	425	1,047	1,183	334	195	3,442	1,059	1,847	9,532
ths enterend V of the	Col. II.	Had Small- pox.	(5)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	i
No. of these Births entered by 31.1.41 in Cols. I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz.:—	Col	Insus- ceptible of vacci- nation.	(4)	1	12	9	00	5	23	4	12	11
No. of Cols. I, Regis	No. of Cols. I, Regis Col. I. Success- fully vacci- nated.		(3)	234	753	723	325	214	1,891	437	904	5,481
Dieta	No. of Births in "Birth List Sheets" registered let Jan. to 31st Dec., 1939.			774	2,191	2,253	741	458	698'9	1,941	3,445	18,672
	H				Chelmsford	Colchester	Epping	Saffron Walden	Southern	South Eastern	South Western	7

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

districts of other Vaccination Officers who were duly notified; in 117 cases vaccination was postponed by medical certificate, 71 proved insusceptible to vaccination, and 496 died unvaccinated. At the end of the year 865 births remained which had not been entered in the vaccination register or temporarily accounted for in the report book.

LABORATORY SERVICE.

Dr. E. V. Suckling, Bacteriologist for Essex, has kindly furnished a comprehensive report upon the work carried out in his laboratory during the year ended 31st December, 1940. This has been summarised as follows:—

Group A. Water and Sewage Effluents.

The samples in this group are	differentiated	as follow	vs :
Drinking Water			302
Sewage Effluents, Trade w	astes etc.		237
Swimming bath water			6
			545

The total number of samples in this group shows a considerable decrease (296 or 35 per cent) from the already reduced number of last year, and represents little more than one half of the number examined in 1938. It is advisable that an increased rather than a reduced number of samples of water, particularly from public supplies, should be examined under the present emergency conditions.

The samples indicated that the public water supplies of the County continue to maintain a satisfactory standard of purity. As a war emergency measure, increased chlorination of public water supplies is in force.

The results of the clinical examination of sewage effluents and trade wastes indicate that 30 per cent of the samples were unsatisfactory.

Group B. Milk, Ice Cream and Foods.

The samples consisted of the following :-

Ordinary or Ungrade	ed Milk	 	319
Graded Milk		 	351
Bottles for Cleanline	SS	 	5
Ice Cream		 	36
Other Specimens		 	24
			735

The results of the bacteriological examination of the samples were as:
follows:—

		8		tory. 1	Unsa	tisfactory.
			%			%
Ordinary or Ungraded Mil	k		55.6			44.4
Pasteurised Milk						
(a) Bacteriological			80.5			19.5
(b) Phosphatase Test			98.6			1.4
Accredited and Tuberculin	Tested	l Milk	62.0		:	38.0
Milk Bottles			100.0			_
Ice Cream			64.0			36.0
Groups C, D, and E. Pathologica	al Speci	mens.				
The nature of the specimens	and the	examina	ations	made ar	e as	follows :
_		(C)		(D)		(E)
		Hospitals, Medical		Oldehure	h	Public
		Practition	ers	County		Assistance
Specimens.		etc.		Hospital	. 1	nstitutions.
Throat, Nose, Ears etc. swa	bs	5,092		198		41
Cervical & vaginal swabs				4		4
Sputum		5,792		263		174
Urine		2,308		50		203
Fæces		676		112		20
Blood		969		99		86
Pus		171		48		9
Cerebro-spinal and other	Body					
Fluids		609		. 190		60
Hair		77		_		
Histological Examinations		39		220		7
Autogenous Vaccines		3		_		_
Animal Inoculation Tests		40		38		
Miscellaneous		12				_
		15,788		1,222		604
Summary of Specimens examined	1.					
A comparative summary for	the pa	st four v	vears i	s given	belo	w :
Group.		7 19				1940.
(A) Water & Sewage Effluent						- 1-
(B) Milk, Ice Cream & foods		1,				735
(C) Pathological Specimens						
from Hospitals Medical						
Practitioners, etc.	28,785	28,5	524 .	. 22,164		15,788
(D) Pathological Specimens						
from Oldchurch County						
Hospital, Romford.	989	1.2	251 .	. 1,626		1,222
(E) Pathological Specimens	000	-,-			K SE	
from Public Assistance						
Institutions.	414	7	92	. 663		604
THOUGHOUS.	217	.,				
Totals	32,107	39.0	964	26,203		18,894
Totals	02,101	02,0		20,200		20,001

The sudden reduction in the number of specimens occurring in September, 1939, was noted in the last report.

The main cause for the decrease of 7,310 as compared with 1939 is seen to occur in Group C, where a decrease of 6,374 pathological specimens is noted. The whole of the reduction lies in the simpler examinations (of swabs and sputum) which jointly show a decrease of over 8,000 while the more time-consuming examinations show in in all cases an actual increase. This confirms our experience in the laboratory that, while the total number of specimens had evidently became considerably reduced, the amount of work to be done was not less than formerly; or, in other words, the character of the average examination has become increasingly more complex.

Other Laboratory Services.

Samples of milk taken from County Council Hospitals and Institutions, farms: licensed to produce designated milks, farms producing ordinary milk, central depots, and in course of delivery to the consumer are examined at the following:—

Laboratory.

Essex Institute of Agriculture, Writtle

London Chest Hospital, Victoria Park.

Dr. A. L. Sheather, Chorley Wood.

Examination undertaken.

Bacteriological

Bacteriological and

Biological.

Biological.

Since the outbreak of war an extended Pathological Laboratory Service has been established by the Ministry of Health which is intended to supplement the peace-time service. The first two Emergency Public Health Laboratories were established at Brentwood and Colchester on the outbreak of war but were closed down in May,, 1940.

The present augmented laboratory service consists of Designated Laboratoriess and Affiliated Laboratories. The "Designated" are mainly new laboratories established by the Ministry of Health, staffed by transferred staff and mostly equipped by transferred equipment. The "Affiliated" are laboratories carrying on with peacetime staff and equipment extended where necessary; they are situated at hospitals in the Emergency Hospital Scheme and therefore are liable to be called upon to do pathological work for casualties.

Designated Laboratories have been established in Essex at the followings hospitals:—

St. Andrew's Hospital, Billericay.
The Lodge Emergency Hospital, Orsett.
St. Margaret's Hospital, Epping.
Essex County Hospital, Colchester.
Runwell Mental Hospital.
Harold Wood Hospital.

TABLE III.

SHEWING NUMBER AND TYPE OF PUBLIC HEALTH SPECIMENS EXAMINED BY THE BACTERIOLOGIST FOR ESSEX—YEAR 1940.

SANITARY DISTRICTS.	Diphtheria.	Sputa.	Typhoid.	Ringworm.	General.	Milk and Ice Cream.	Water.	Sewage.	Total Specimens	Virulence	Examinations. Tubercle	Histological.
URBAN-									examined.	Test.	B.	Tristological.
Barking B.	118	131	17								,	
Benfleet Billericay	16	30	_		41 5	16	8	_	331	_		
Braintree and Booking	170 62	106 101	3	1	21	16	16	-	60	_		=
Brentwood	129	389	9		123	16	3		333 314	_	_	_
Brightlingsea Burnham-on-Crouch	4	2	_		24	65	18	6	632	_		4
Canvey Island	8	2 6	-	-	1	. =	_	_	6	_	_	_
Chelmsford B.	165	70	7	=	5	_	-		11 21	_	-	_
Chigwell	36 106	50	1	_	111 58	21 32	_	_	374		_	-
Clacton-on-Sea	22	123 24	36	-	149	23	2	2	. 179	_	_	_
Colchester B.	6	140	7	2 3	14 33	48	7	_	118	_	-	_
Dagenham B	121	362	9	11	46	31	13	-	189		4	-
Frinton and Walton	5	30	_	-	65	2	-	_	593 111	2	_	_
Halstead	14	20		1 2	35 21	8	3	_	60		_	-
Hornchurch	19 166	33 1235	1	-	3	_	=	-	57	_	=	_
Ilford B	232	498	5 227	5	76	50	-	_	56 1537	-	_	
Leyton B	290	301	7	1	1379 57	55 3	7	1	2399	_		
Rayleigh	63	27 21	1	5	71	-	3 2	=	662 169	-	_	I
Romford B.	98	270	13	1 4	9 129	8			48	_	-	-
Saffron Walden B. Thurrock	65 495	35	1	_	39	15	17	-	546	3	2	I
Waltham Holy Cross	212	140 40	189 74	4	381	81	16	=	147 1306	-	-	_
Walthamstow B	81	778	36	6	263 1352	-		_	589	5	_	-
West Mersea	96 8	156	8	1	231	30 13	6	-	2289	1	25	ī
Witham	22	13 12	1	-	2	_	1	_	505 25		-	1
Wivenhoe	22	4	_	=	_	- 2	2 2	_	36	_	_	
						-	2	-	30	-	_	_
Total	2882	5157	655	48	4744	545	132	9	14172	11	31	6
RURAL-												
Braintree	126	49	5	3	81							
Dunmow	. 28	115 30	3		15	3	15	=	264		18	28
Epping	56	39	2	=	22	-	29	_	179 86	_	2	-
Halstead Lexden and Winstree	42 24	28	î	=	33 16	13	-	- 1	142	_		4
Maldon	31	19 37	=	_	6	6	5 25		92 80	_	- 1	_
Rochford	32	21	_	3	13 19	_	5	_	89	_	_	-
Saffron Walden	59 27	39 23	1	- 1	28	84	4 2	_	161 129	-	- 1	1
Tendring	45	25	1	16	7	-	\ 20	_	78		_	-
				10	9	-	4	-	99	-	_	=
Cotals :												
Rural Urban	473	425	14	23	249	100	100					
O104H	2882	5157	655	48	4744	106 545	109 132	9	1399 14172	-	20	33
Administrative County	3355	5500					.,,		**112	11	31	6
		5582	669	71	4993	651	241	9	15571	11	51	0.0
	Specimena	of Union I C	2006-			1		10000			OI.	39
	opecimens.	of Urine L.G.	and O.O. Sup.	Acts				0.00	150			
	opermens	or Orme L.G.	and O.O. Sup.	Acts					159			

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

			CINTER Districts
			Briting B.
			. delete
		188	
		- 82	word
			and the second
	1		

Affiliated Laboratories in Essex are at the following hospitals :-

Essex County Hospital, Black Notley.

Essex County Hospital, Broomfield.

Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford.

St. John's Hospital, Chelmsford.

Chelmsford & Essex Hospital, Chelmsford.

King George Hospital, Ilford.

Brentwood Mental Hospital.

Goodmayes Mental Hospital.

Claybury Mental Hospital.

Whipps Cross Hospital.

A scheme for co-ordinating the Services of the laboratories at hospitals and intutions provided by the Essex County Council has been approved by the Ministry Health.

SEWAGE WORKS AND RIVERS POLLUTION.

Table IV on pages 12 and 13 indicates the number of visits to, and the number of mples taken from, Sewage Works, etc.

MILK SUPPLY.

lk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

(a) LICENCES. According to the lists in the Office of the Divisional Inspector the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, milk was being produced at 1752 farms in Administrative County of Essex, a reduction of 154. Licences to produce designat-milk were granted by the County Council during the year as follows:—

	No. o	f Farms.
*Tuberculin Tested Milk	 95	(95)
†Accredited Milk	 856	(865)
	951	(960)
	Terrent Control	and the same

*22 were also granted bottling licences. †39 were also granted bottling licences.

In the above table, the figures in brackets relate to 1939.

Infringements of the Order were considered by the Milk Special Sub-Committee the following results:—

No. of applications for licences refused				6
No. of licences surrendered				7
No. of licensees cautioned by the Committee		-		11
No. of notices of intention to revoke licences			٠	25
No. of licences revoked	1.			10

(b) Samples of Designated Milk. Shortage of staff caused a marked reduction the number of samples obtained from 5060 in 1939 to 3073 in 1940. These were builted to the Methylene Blue Reduction Test, with the following results:—

TABLE IV. Showing Sewage Works, Number of Visits, and Number of Samples Taktill

DURING THE YEAR 1940.

				San	nples take	n.
Catchment Area.	Sewage Works.	Sanitary District.	No. of Visits.	No. satisfac- tory or on bor- der line.	No. unsatis- factory.	Tota
Beam	Romford and Horn church Jt.	Romford Borough & Hornehurch U.	5	8	1	91
Brain	Braintree	Braintree & Bocking U.	6	-	5	51
	White Notley	D I I D	3	3	-	3 :
Blackwater	Bocking	Braintree & Bocking U.	3	3	-	3)
The state of the s	Coggeshall Hatfield Peverel	Braintree R	3 5	2 3	1	3
	Volveden	T)	4	4		4
	COLUMN TO T	*****	3	3		3
				0	1	100
	Tillingham		3		1	1
	Tolleshunt Knights .	Do	2	_	2	2
	Witham	Witham U	7	7	_	7
Cam	Newport	C CC W 11 D	3 4	3	2	3
Chelmer	Chelmsford Jt		7	5	1	6
	Dunmow	Dunmow R	5	1	2	3
	Felsted	Do	7	5	1	6
	Thaxted	Do	7	1	3	4
Colne	Earls Colne		1	1	-	1
	Gt. Bentley		2	1	1	2
	Halstead		4	4	_	4
	Layer Breton	Lexden and Winstree R.	1	1	_	1
	Sible Hedingham .	Halstead R	4	1	_	1
	Tiptree	Lexden and Winstree R.		2	1	3
Crouch	Burnham	Burnham-on-Crouch U.	1	_	1	1
	Gt. Burstead	Th. 11 T.	2	2		0
	Total day	The	4	1	1	9
	Wielefond	D.	4	1	1 4	2 2 4
	(Louvaine Avenue)	. Do	*	8	4	4
Holland Brook	Gt. Holland	Frinton and Walton U.	1	-	1	1
	Thorpe-le-Soken .	m 1: D	4	2	1	3
Ingrebourne	Brentwood	Brentwood U	7	7	_	7
Kirby Creek	Kirby-le-Soken .	Frinton and Walton U.	2	2	_	2
	Carried forward		117	73	30	103

TABLE IV .- continued.

					Sar	nples take	n.
Catchme Area.	nt	Sewage Works.	Sanitary District.	No. of Visits.	No. satisfac- tory or on bor- der line.	No. unsatis- factory.	Total
		. Brought forward		. 117	73	30	103
Mardyke	×.	Bury Farm Orsett S. Ockendon	Thurrock U	. 2	2 1 3	<u>_1</u>	2 2 3
Ramsey		Dovercourt Parkeston Ramsey	Tendring R	2	Ξ	3 2 1	3 2 1
Roach		Gt. Stambridge Gt. Wakering Rayleigh (East)	Rochford R	1 9	1 1 2	=	1 1 2
Roding		Abridge Chigwell Chigwell Row Epping (Southern) Moreton North Weald Stanford Rivers Theydon Bois Thornwood Wanstead Woodford	Ongar R	6 3 4 1 3 3 5 3 4 4	3 4 -3 3 4 2 3 4	1 1 2 1 - 2 - 1 1	4 5 2 4 - 2 3 4 3 4
Stort		Hatfield Heath Hatfield Broad Oak	Dunmow R Do	9	2	-1	2 2
Stour		Dedham	Lexden and Winstree R. Tendring R	3 2 4	1 - 2	1 2 —	2 2 2
Sea		Lt. Oakley St. Osyth (East)	Tendring R Do	2 3	1 2	- 1	1 3
Wid		Billericay	Billericay U Ongar R	3 1 2 1 4		3 1 - 1	3 1 2 1 4
ther samp ditches, e	les, i	ncluding private sewage	works, rivers, streams,	26	19	4	23
rade efflue	ents			- 8	4	-	4
				238	147	60	207

			Ne	o. of Sar	mples.			
Quarter ended.	Total.	Se	tisfactory.		Unsa No.	tisfac	tory %	
31st March	 666		588		78		11.7	(5.9%)
30th June	 974		590		384		39.4	(17.0%)
30th September	 786		346		440		55.9	(41.2%)
31st December	 647		537		110		17.0	(15.9%)
Totals	 3073		2061		1012		32.9	(16.9%)

The figures in brackets in the above Table relate to 1939.

Disturbed conditions at the farms due to the war are reflected in the percentages given in the above Table, which are the most unsatisfactory since the inauguration of the Accredited Milk Scheme.

Biological Examinations.

Samples of milk were obtained and submitted to biological examination, with the results indicated below:—

Samples taken.	No. found to co Tubercle bac		No. free Tubercle	from acilli.	Total.	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939
At farms	18 (4.2%).	. 88 (5.5%)	414	1,446	455	1,591
At Public Assist ance Institutions						
Sanatoria, etc	. 5 (5.3%) .	. 9 (4.8%)	90	170	95	186
Under Milk-in- Schools Scheme	17 (4.5%).	. 26 (3.5%)	364	688	385	7341
Totals	40 (4.3%).	.123 (4.9%)	868	2,304	935	2,511

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.

During the year 11 notifications were received from Medical Officers of Health to the effect that the biological examination of samples of milk from 13 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.

Milk-in-Schools Scheme.

Samples were obtained and submitted to the following examinations, with theer results indicated:—

Biological 381 (17 or 4.5% contained tubercle bacilli). Bacteriological 554 (156 or 28.2% were unsatisfactory).

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

I am indebted to the County Analyst for the following information in regard to the work undertaken by him during the year 1940 :—

Samples taken from Vendors or in course of distribution.	Samples analysed.	u	Samples insatisfactory.
Administrative County of Essex	 898		94
Chingford Borough	 3		
	901		
Samples taken from Schools or Institutions.			
Administrative County of Essex	 232		34
	232		
"Appeal to Cow" Samples.			
Administrative County of Essex	 78		-
	78		
	1,211		128

The usual details regarding kinds of samples examined have been omitted owing to the need for curtailing this Annual Report.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The services of Dr. T. P. Puddicombe, Deputy County Medical Officer, have concinued to be available both to the Statutory Committee for the Care of the Mental Defective and on application to the Courts of Justice for the examination of, and medical reports on, persons suspected of Mental Defect. Dr. A. R. Forbes, Assistant County Medical Officer, has rendered valuable assistance in this work.

The following table shows the classification of 263 cases examined and individual experts were submitted on each case:—

		No	. Examin	ed.	The figures given in Columns (1), (2) and (3 include the following :—								
Diagnosis.			-		J	eferred	for	Epileptics.	Spastic Tetraplegia.	ydro- cephalus.	.8		
The THE SOURCE		Male.	Female.	Total.	Ex	amina	tion.	ilep	ustic	Hydro- cephs	Mongols.		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	M.	F.	Total.	Ep	Spe	Hy	Mo		
eeble minded		81	56	137	12	3	15	6	-	-	_		
mbeciles		29	22	51	_	1	1	1	-	20	-		
liots		7	8	15	_	_	-	2	-	-			
ot Certifiable under t	the	37	23	60	19	18	37	8	1	_	1		
Totals		154	109	263	31	22	53	17	1	20	1		

Whilst the numbers reviewed during the year show a decrease on the previous year, the waiting list for institutional care continues. When a vacancy does occur it is always a question of selecting the case in most urgent need. The occupational centres referred to in my report for 1939 still remain closed.

The reception homes established at Clacton in 1939 were closed in May 1940, and the remaining patients and staff transferred to Dynes Hall, Halstead. This Home being requisitioned for Military purposes in November 1940, a further transference was made to more suitable quarters, viz., Berden Hall, in the Rural District of Saffron Walden, where a most useful work is being efficiently carried out by the Staff for the ineducable children.

At the end of 1940 the Statutory Committee was responsible for the care and control or supervision of 2240 persons, a decrease of 3 on the previous year, classified under the following headings:—

	M.	F.	Total.
In Institutions	 468	 371	 839
Under Statutory			
Supervision	 671	 568	 1,239
Under Guardianship	 25	 24	 49
Under Licence from			
Institutions	 57	 56	 113
Totals	 1,221	 1,019	 2,240

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930.

Consultant Psychiatric Clinics have continued to be held by Dr. A. G. Duncan, Medical Superintendent of Severalls Mental Hospital, Colchester, and by Dr. W. G. Masefield, Medical Superintendent of Brentwood Mental Hospital.

Dr. A. G. Duncan reports as follows:—

"The Psychiatric Clinics continue to be held at Colchester Hospital and on Monday afternoons and at Chelmsford Hospital on the second, fourth and in fifth Wednesday afternoons of the month. In addition, St. Mary's Hospital, at Colchester, and St. John's Hospital, Chelmsford, were visited whenever required. The total number of patients seen during the year was 157, of whom 136 were new cases. In all, 317 attendances were recorded".

Dr. W. G. Masefield reports as follows :-

"During 1940 there were 277 attendances at the Out-Patients Clinics of In September the Clinic at Woodford was closed owing to damage by enemyor action and the number of cases dealt with at Oldchurch County Hospita was considerably greater than in previous years."

BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920-1938.

The facilities provided for the certification, medical supervision and general care so of the blind have continued under the supervision of the Ophthalmic Specialists.

The whole-time services of Mr. J. H. Young and part-time services of Mr. T. Eollyer Summers, Mr. E. J. Baldwin and Mr. J. R. Henderson were available throughout the year.

During the year 444 persons were examined by the Specialists and occupational iraining given to 40 persons.

On the 31st March, 1941, a total of 2013 (males 965, females 1048) were on the Blind Persons Register. Of these, 1962 (males 933, females 1029) are over 16 years of ge. 1691 are classified as unemployable, viz.: males 725, females 966, and of these 7 are in Homes for the Blind, 33 in Mental Hospitals and 51 in Public Assistance institutions.

Of the occupations followed by the Blind Workers, the main occupations show he following numbers:—Mat Makers 28; Poultry Keepers 19; Piano Tuners 18; Iusic Teachers 7; Machine Knitters 18; Dealers 15; Carpenters 6; Telephone Opertors 6; Boot Repairers 3.

PROVISION OF HOSPITAL SERVICE.

lospitals.

During the early part of 1940 great progress was made in welding the organisation aid down by the Ministry of Health for the Emergency Hospital Scheme into an effective practical service. By this time Sector 1 Headquarters at Wanstead was armly established and operational instructions to hospitals had been to a great extent ompleted.

In the second half of the year a testing out of the hospital scheme for dealing ith casualties took place with the commencement of heavy day bombing on the Thames stuary and the Metropolitan areas particularly. It was fortunate that the large umbers of casualties expected when the arrangements were first formulated did ot materialise and the service worked smoothly and efficiently. The hutted annexes hich had been erected at Black Notley, Chelmsford and Billericay were found to be xtremely satisfactory in use. Delays in treating patients when the numbers of imissions were large did not occur in practice and the medical and nursing staffs ere able to deal effectively with the casualties in spite of the abnormal circumstances. he advent of night bombing did not make the work of the hospital staffs any easier nd the work was often carried out in dangerous circumstances. Considerable odifications in the early treatment of injured patients have taken place as a result the experience gained, with the consequent improvement in the prospects for the atient's return to a useful life. It had been anticipated that there would be large 1mbers of patients suffering from nervous symptoms of a more or less serious character llowing air raids but the actual numbers of such cases were again very small.

A notable advance in the standard of treatment offered by the Essex County ospital, Wanstead, has taken place largely as a result of war conditions and most the facilities available at modern acute general hospitals are now present with a cresponding advance in the status of the hospital.

The teaching of medical students in the Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, ssex County Hospital, Wanstead, St. Andrew's Hospital, Billericay, St. John's Hospital, nelmsford, St. Margaret's Hospital, Epping, St. Mary's Hospital, Colchester, Essex

County Hospital, Black Notley, and Orsett Lodge Hospital as part of the policy of the London Hospital Medical School proved extremely successful and of indirect advantage to the hospitals concerned. This also has continued with the result that the liaison between the London Hospital and Essex County Council hospitals has now been placed on a firm basis. St. Andrew's Hospital, Billericay, is now particularly closely associated with the London Hospital for this purpose and it would appear that this arrangement will be to the mutual advantage of the hospital and the teachings school in days to come.

With the inevitable shelving of all projected extensions to the peace times hospital service it is noteworthy that the Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford has continued to meet the demands made on it with regard to the treatment of acute civilian sick together with fulfilling its obligations under the Emergency Hospital. Scheme, without undue difficulty.

The Joint Sub-Committee of the Public Health and Housing and Public Assistance Committees appointed to act as a co-ordinating Sub-Committee in regard to the administration of Emergency Hospital Beds held its first meeting on 3rd September, 1940, and met regularly at monthly intervals thereafter. There is no doubt whatever that this Sub-Committee performs an exceedingly useful function in ensuring coordinating action upon main principles in all the County Council's Hospitals and Institutions included in the Emergency Scheme.

Figures supplied by the Casualty Bureau established as part of the Emergency Hospital Organisation indicate that at the end of the year there were approximately 4,050 beds in County Council Hospitals and Institutions as compared with 2,882 in the year 1938 (the last year in respect of which complete statistics are available). Of the former number approximately 3,300 were reserved for the reception of casualties and service patients, whilst 750 were specifically available for the reception of the civilian sick.

Ambulance Facilities.

The normal ambulance arrangements in the County have continued to work well and there has been close liaison with the A.R.P. Emergency Ambulance Organisations

Nursing Services.

(a) CIVIL NURSING RESERVE. In the light of subsequent instructions received from the Ministry of Health, the year 1940 must be looked upon as a period of marking time, pending the formulation of a revised basis of organisation for the Civil Nursing Reserve. This reorganisation was foreshadowed in Circular 1958, dated 25th January 1940, which notified the appointment of Regional Nursing Officers to co-ordinate the work in connection with the local development of the Reserve, and recommending the appointment of some one person to act in the capacity of Organiser, whose main duties would be to encourage recruitment, and to maintain the keenness of existing members. Later, in June 1940, Circular 2068 definitely placed the Reserve on a regional basis, the bulk of the Minister's functions in regard to the registration of members being transferred from the Ministry's Central Offices to the Regional Offices thus adding considerably to the responsibilities of the Regional Nursing Officer with regard to the administration of the Reserve.

The Local Emergency Committee for the Nursing Profession met on six occasions luring the year.

Statistics submitted to the Ministry of Health on the 31st March, 1941, indicate what there were 1,809 members on the Essex Register (335 Trained Nurses, 216 Assistant Nurses, and 1,258 Nursing Auxiliaries). At that date, members of the Civil Nursing Reserve, including those on loan from other areas, were employed as follows, In Essex:—

Category.	E	nployed at Emergency Hospitals.	mployed at First Aid Posts.	mployed in Reception Areas.	n	Total.
Frained Nurses.	 	187	 79	 5		271
Assistant Nurses.	 	143	 Nil.	 2		145
Nursing Auxiliaries.		222	 370	 6		598
		552	 449	 13		1,014

In addition to the above, a large number of members on the Essex register had thereforce to "stand by," because they were only available for service of an immobile mature, and there were no vacancies for them in the particular areas in which they levished to work.

In accordance with the request received from the Ministry of Health, Refresher Courses were arranged during the year for a number of Trained Nurses on the register who had been "standing by" for a considerable period.

As noted above, the reorganisation of the Civil Nursing Reserve included the appointment of an Organiser. This matter was considered at great length by the social Emergency Committee throughout the year under review, but it was felt that the work of organising the Reserve in Essex was of such proportions that it was unfair to expect the work to be done by an unpaid Organiser, in accordance with the suggestion of the Ministry of Health. Towards the end of the year, Miss Ruck indicated that the would not be able to undertake all the additional work required in connection with the reorganisation of the Reserve, and it was therefore decided to approach the Ministry of Health, with a view to obtaining authority for the appointment of full-time paid Organiser. The necessary authority was received early in 1941, and alies H. R. Stock, S.R.N., took up duties in the capacity of Organiser and Secretary in the 15th April, 1941.

Whilst a report in regard to her duties should properly form part of the Report or the year 1941, it is nevertheless felt that as the present report could only be prepared wards the end of 1941, the following statement should be included in this Report:—

One of her first duties, arising out of the issue of Ministry of Health Circular 2340 as to visit all Employment Exchanges in the area, and to acquaint Managers and interviewing Officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service of the procedure be followed in regard to women who wished to take up nursing as a profession, or as a par-time occupation. The opportunity was taken to give these Officers a general slea of the needs of the area, so far as nursing and domestic staff in hospitals was

concerned. This work has steadily progressed since that time, it having been found and necessary to keep in constant touch with some officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service on the matter.

The Officers of the Ministry of Labour have been most helpful and have shown at themselves anxious to assist in every way. The flow of recruits from Employment to Exchanges has steadily increased throughout the year, and during the months of November and December, 1941, there was an increase of 200 per cent. This, to someon extent, was no doubt due to the operation of the Registration for Employment Order, of and to government propaganda in regard to women's part in the war effort.

During the summer months of 1941, recruiting meetings were held at Wansteadles in the Metropolitan Area of the County, and at Brentwood. It cannot be said that these meetings were a success: they were poorly attended, and the actual number of for recruits obtained from them was negligible.

In October, 1941, a very successful Exhibition of Nursing was held at the South in West Essex Technical College, Walthamstow. This was well attended, but only 3 valuect recruits were obtained as a result of the Exhibition. Since then, however, the number of candidates from the Walthamstow area has considerably increased.

In connection with the showing of the Ministry of Information "Short" entitled of "Hospital Nurse," in November and December, 1941, the Managers of all Cinemas in the County were circularised, and, without exception, willingly co-operated in this propaganda effort. Where facilities were available, a nurse was in attendance in the diversibule of the Cinema whilst the film was being shown, posters were displayed, and make leaflets were distributed. The direct result of the showing of this film was extremely poor, in all instances, but it is hoped that, as in the case of the Nursing Exhibition at a Walthamstow, it will lead to an increase in the number of candidates coming forward to for training and enrolment.

Since the issue of Circular 2340, 7 intensive courses of instruction have been be held at various hospitals in the County, 102 candidates attended these courses of instruction, and as a result, 91 Nursing Auxiliaries have been enrolled.

(b) General. The position in regard to the County Council's Hospital and Institutional Nursing Staff may be considered to have been generally satisfactory to throughout the year. The arrangements in connection with the Emergency Medical Services created a grave shortage of nurses, but on the whole, it may be said that there was always an adequate number of nurses to care for the patients actually undersolve treatment at any one time. This was no doubt due to the fact that the number of casualties following upon intensive air raids was much fewer than had been anticipated. There is no doubt that a serious situation would have arisen if the worst anticipations of those in a position to judge had been realised.

Together with the reorganisation of the Civil Nursing Reserve noted above, the Ministry of Health made an endeavour to place the nursing services of the country on a more satisfactory basis, by suggesting in a circular issued early in the year 1941, it that the remuneration of nurses should be brought up to a definite standard.

Fortunately, the County Council had in 1938, reviewed their salary scale formal nursing staffs and raised the standard generally in regard to the terms and conditions at

f service, so that in considering the Ministry's circular very little amendment was equired to bring them into line with the Ministry's suggestion, the only scales which ere affected being as follows:—

Category.	Old Scale.	Revised Scale.
Staff Nurses	 £80 x £7 10s.—£95	£95
Assistant Nurses		
(Untrained)	 £50 x £5—£65	£60 x £5—£65
Probationer Nurses	 £30 x £5—£40	£40 x £5—£50

The County Council also decided to make representations to the Ministry of fealth and the General Nursing Council, with a view to Training Schools attached to coluntary and Municipal Hospitals in the County being enabled to admit an additional number of probationers in excess of the present numbers, and for the recognition of extain upgraded County Hospitals as affiliated Training Schools. Definite progress this connection has been made so far as an interchange of probationers between the helmsford and Essex Hospital and the St. John's Hospital, Chelmsford, is concerned.

Also, application has been made to the General Nursing Council for the recogction of the Essex County Hospital, Wanstead, as a Training School. An inspection of the Hospital has been made, and the decision of the General Nursing Council is vaited.

The Education Committee were also requested to continue the negotiations with the Board of Education, and the General Nursing Council, with a view to the scheme representing the representation of the Profession being approved. The regress made in this connection will be dealt with in next year's report.

It has also been decided to extend the existing Scheme for the Training of ssistant Nurses.

ck Bays.

It has been found necessary to establish Sick Bays for unaccompanied evacuated ildren who, although not sufficiently ill to justify admission to hospital, temporarily quire more care and attention (rest in bed, special diets, baths, dressings, etc.) than coster-parent can reasonably be expected to provide. It has also been found necessary nee the commencement of enemy air attack to make available Sick Bay accommodation rethe immediate reception of bombed out persons for whom ordinary Rest Centre commodation is inadequate because of minor sickness, infirmity and severe degrees shock.

The existing facilities under the above two categories are as follows :-

Sick Bays for Unaccompanied Evacuees.

Campions, Harlow. (12 beds).

Child Haven, Hutton. (12 beds).

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

2. Sick Bays for Homeless Persons.

Beechlands, 42 Alderton Hill, Loughton.

Opened September, 1940. Accommodation for up to 28 shocked, frailing or infirm homeless persons. There is a trained Sister in charge.

The following have since been opened during the year 1941 :-

Holmhurst, Manor Road, Loughton.

Has been established with the assistance of a voluntary Committeed under the Chairmanship of Sir Fowell Buxton, to give temporary accommodistion to 30 aged homeless persons. A fully trained nurse is not in charge at this Sick Bay as it is being used exclusively for aged persons who are notes bedridden or requiring strict medical supervision.

Brookfield Orthopædic Hospital, Oak Hill, Woodford Green.

This hospital has now been converted into a Sick Bay for 30 chronica and infirm aged persons rendered homeless. A state Registered Nurse is in charge.

At the time of writing arrangements are being made to open the following :-

5, Forest Drive West, Leyton,

With the assistance of a Committee of local volunteers headed by Revi-Harrington this house has been adapted as a Sick Bay to accommodate 12: homeless persons.

Michaelstow Hall, Ramsey.

To serve the Rest Centres of Harwich and to accommodate 6 persons.

The 4 Sick Bays in the Metropolitan area will serve the whole of the London Region of Essex on a mutual assistance basis and fulfil the quota on 100 beds asked for by the Regional Commissioner.

In addition to the above ad hoc Sick Bays, accommodation has been set a aside in the first line Rest Centres in the London Region and in the vulnerable towns in the Eastern Region for the purpose of giving a little extra privacy, and attention to a small number of homeless persons using the Rest Centre These provisions usually consist of 3 or 4 beds in a separate room, with a fewer comfortable chairs and washing facilities and simple medical stores and comforts.

The British Red Cross and St. John Joint War Organisation and the Women's Voluntary Services have rendered invaluable assistance by providing a volunteer nurses and helpers in all the above Sick Bays and supplying many valuable gifts of medical requisites and dressings, articles of clothing and others comforts which have been much appreciated by the homeless sick.

CIVIL DEFENCE CASUALTY SERVICES.

The organisation of the Casualty Services, which was so carefully planned, and for which buildings, vehicles and personnel were prepared during 1938 and 1939, have, luring the year 1940 been tried out in practically all parts of the county.

The response, when the emergency arose, was excellent, and a tribute should be paid to the splendid work done by all the personnel, whole-time and part-time of chose services. In London Regional Essex all Services have worked through intensive baiding, and in many parts of Eastern Regional Essex too, the Services have worked phrough, and dealt with the results of, enemy action. The organisation has not been cound lacking.

Owing to the "calling up" and registration regulations, a large number of personnel as been lost to the Civil Defence Services, and the number of part-time volunteers as markedly decreased. In fact the lack of volunteers is a serious handicap in many creas. In order to overcome to some extent this problem, the Ministry of Home Security as issued instructions that the personnel of Rescue and First Aid Parties should be interchangeable, and the special training to this end is now going on in all areas.

The Ambulance Service under the direction of the County Ambulance Officer most effective, and has dealt with casualties in an outstanding manner, during many incidents, and at times under great difficulties. In addition to these duties tarried out during or immediately after raiding, large numbers of patients have been transferred by ambulance under the Hospital Evacuation Scheme.

The majority of First Aid Posts, both Fixed and Mobile, are now under the charge of a State-Registered or Trained Nurse, who is responsible through the Medical Officer of charge of the post to the local Medical Officer of Health. The arrangement has produced a remarkable improvement in the efficiency of the Posts and the keenness of the personnel.

During the early months of 1941, the first rounds of a competition for Mobile sirst Aid Posts were held at the Essex County Hospital, Black Notley. The final round, in which 9 Mobile First Aid Posts competed, was held in July, 1941, and the shield presented by Major A. P. W. Wedd, O.B.E., J.P., C.A., County Controller, as won by Colchester Mobile First Aid Post No. 1.

In the original organisation of the A.R.P. Services, 200 First Aid Points were plocated and sited in Eastern Regional Essex. These Points are manned entirely part-time unpaid volunteers, and in the majority of cases considerable amounts stores and equipment have been provided for the Points as a result of voluntary fort. The First Aid Points have come to be considered an important part of the livil Defence Services. Training has gone ahead and exercises have been arranged to the Point personnel as a part of the combined training plan in each area and in injunction with the special training for Mobile First Aid Posts.

Training, individual, team and combined, goes on continuously, and monthly of turns of the position in each area are returned to the County Training Officer. Institutional stress has been laid on Team Training for First Aid Parties, and in First Id Posts. As part of the Combined Training a number of successful exercises have en arranged in co-operation with the Ministry and Home Guard.

As stated in the last report, the Medical Stores and Equipment for the Casualla Services have been taken over by the County Equipment Officer. His organisation deals with this most important side of Civil Defence with great efficiency and success

Routine inspection and supervision of the Casualty Service are considered to of great importance, and many detailed inspections of the area have been carrier out by Officers of the Scheme-making Authority.

General administration work has in no way lessened. Indeed the number of circulars from Government Departments seems to increase during each quiet period. The closest liaison is maintained between Officers dealing with the Civil Defence Services, and those responsible for the E.M.S. and Homeless Persons Schemes, thus proving by experience that the combined Services are capable of dealing with the emergencies which have so far occurred in the Country of Essex.

The following figures may be of interest:-

First Aid Posts.

					-
(i) Fixed:	(a)	London Regi	onal Essex	, 39	F
	(b)	Eastern Regi	onal Essex	60	ı
(ii) Mobile:	(a)	London Regi	onal Essex	6	L
	(b)	Eastern Regi	onal Essex	27	ľ
First Aid Points:				193	ii
First Aid Party Depots:				54	Γ
Ambulance Depots:				65	ı
Personnel.		Whole-time.	Part-time.	Total.	17.
Fixed First Aid Posts		1,260	2,589	3,849	ı
Mobile First Aid Posts		272	223	495	i
First Aid Points			_	1,930 approx	1
First Aid Parties		734	1,087	1,821	
Ambulance Services		1,345	982	2,327	ı
Vehicles.		Whole-time	Part-time	Total.	ı
Ambulances		342	113	455	ı
Sitting Case Cars		221	244	465	
First Aid Party Cars		107	137	244	
					1

PART II.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There seems to no doubt that the adopted policy of allowing Tuberculosis Schemes to continue to function to their fullest practical capacity during the war period is essential if serious set-backs to the national effort to combat this disease are to be avoided.

In Essex, with the exception of a real difficulty in obtaining sufficient institutional accommodation for patients suffering from the disease in its more or less advanced stages, the Tuberculosis Scheme has in no way been restricted during the year. Rather has the Scheme expanded with the opening of the new Essex County Hospital, Broomfield, with 300 beds entirely reserved for tuberculosis, and also the various measures laid down by the Government for dealing with the tuberculosis problem as it affects the Services.

The following details of the work done under the Scheme only give interesting salient features:—

Notifications of Tuberculosis.

TABLE V.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

(a) A summary of the notifications made in the Administrative County of Esser during the period 1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1940, is given below:—

1	Bulletin I	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.													
١			Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis.												
ı			Age Periods.											Total Notifi-	
		-0	1	5-	10—	15—	20-	25—	35—	45—		65—	Total (all ages)	cations.	
	Pulmonary, Males	_	6	8	11	47	68	180	126	108	59	26	639	689	
	" Females	1	6	11	14	65	73	145	72	35	18	8	448	498	
	Non-Pulmonary, Males	_	25	28	22	17	4	9	4	3	2	2	116	131	
	, ,, ,, Females	2	22	31	14	18	11	15	14	4	1	8	140	158	

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

	Age periods.											
	-03	1-	- Q	10-	15—	20-	25_	35	46—	22-	-99	Total.
Pulmonary, Males	-	-	_	1	2	14	29	28	9	11	6	100
,, Females	-	2	1	-	5	13	47	8	7	6	1	90
Non-Pulmonary, Males	1	1	4	3	. 5	1	1	1	_	-	-	17
,, Females	-	2	4	5	3	2	5	-	2	-	1	24

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

	11. 1		No. of	'ases.
Source of Information.			Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonarys
Death Returns from local Registrars transferable deaths from Registrar-General			21 1	-6
Posthumous Notifications			14	1
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)		1	139	30
Other Sources. (Form 1-9) (Form 2-10)	4		15	4

TABLE VI.

SHOWING ATTACK AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Vn.n		Pulmo Tuberc				Non-Pu Tuberc		у		Tuber (All Fo		
YEAR.	Noti- fica- tions.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Noti- fica- tions	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Noti- fica- tions.	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Deaths.	Ra pe 1,0 Po
1912-16	N	ot	851	0.86	N	ot	269	0.27	N	ot	1120	1.1
1917-21	avail	able.	752	0.89	avail	able.	199	0.24	avail	able.	951	1.1
1922-26	1110	1.16	656	0.69	320	0.34	148	0.15	1430	1.50	804	0.8
1927-31	1110	1.00	710	0.64	382	0.34	.141	0.13	1492	1.34	851	0.7
1932-36	1145	0.89	644	0.50	391	0.30	131	0.10	1536	1.19	775	0.6
1937	1157	0.84	603	0.44	369	0.27	123	0.09	1526	1.11	726	0.5
1938	1207	0.87	581	0.42	449	0.32	116	0.08	1656	1.19	697	0.8
1939	1072	0.77	627	0.45	295	0.21	99	0.07	1367	0.98	726	0.5
1940	1087	0.83	632	0.48	256	0.19	98	0.07	1343	1.02	730	0.5

It will be seen from the above Table that there is a slight increase in both attached and death rates for pulmonary tuberculosis. There would seem little doubt that this is mainly due to the decrease in population, but it should be mentioned that during the year there were 60 notifications received from the Ministry of Health relating to Service men discharged from the Forces with tuberculosis.

In order to eliminate, as far as possible, men joining the Forces who are suffering or have suffered from tuberculosis, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1940, were brought into operation during the year. Under these Regulations, particulars are supplied by the local Medical Officer of Health to the County Medical Officer of Health, of all notified cases of tuberculosis in each age group as they are called for registration. These particulars are then transmitted to the appropriate Ministry of Labour and National Service, with added information concerning any up-to-date letails of treatment provided or being provided for the men in question.

These Regulations, coupled with the arrangements mentioned in the Annual Report for 1939, namely, the reference by Medical Boards to the Local Tuberculosis Officer of any suspected case of tuberculosis, should greatly assist in keeping out of the Forces any men who in all probability would sooner or later break down with the lisease and possibly become a charge on the country with a pension for tuberculosis, which was not strictly speaking, attributable to war service.

Despite the foregoing efforts, however, there are a number of "known" cases of uberculosis getting into the Forces, and it is a matter for consideration as to whether ome definite machinery should be set up which would make it possible to obtain the mmediate discharge of such men.

TABLE VII.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

		Pulmonar	y.	No	n-Pulmon	ary.	Total Cases.
Tumber of cases of Tuberculosis remaining t the 31st December, 1940, on the Registers	Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Cases.
Notifications kept by District Medical officers of Health in the County.	3933	3420	7353	1658	1562	3220	10,573

Table VII shows the number of notified cases on the Registers of Medical Officers of Health at the end of 1940. The total number 10,573, is 58 less than the total for the end of 1939. In view of the slightly increased attack rate it would have been expected that the total number on the notification Registers would have increased. The decreased number, however, is undoubtedly due to the number of notified cases which have left the County owing to war conditions.

Dispensaries.

The following particulars supply some of the more interesting figures of work one during the year:—

			No.
Definite cases on the Dispensary Register	at the be	ginning	5,421
of 1940			
Definite cases on the Register at the end of	f 1940		5,831
New cases examined during the year			4,249
New cases found non-tuberculous			3,042
Dispensary attendances			20,079
Home visits paid by the Health Visitors			24,933

There are 27 Dispensaries and Visiting Stations in the County, and with the exception of a slight variation in the times of sessions to meet "black-out" difficultiess all these Dispensaries have continued to maintain full working capacity during the year. Air-Raid "alerts" seem to have made little difference in the number of patients attending the Dispensaries, there being only approximately 1,700 less attended dances than in 1939.

During the year, the X-Ray apparatus at the Harold Court Sanatorium was transferred to the Ilford Dispensary. The installation of this X-Ray plant at the Dispensary enabled an artificial pneumo-thorax refill clinic to be commenced. Whilst the arrangements previously in force in the district, whereby the facilities at the King George Hospital, Ilford, were utilised for both X-rays and an artificial pneumo-thorax clinic, were invaluable, there is an unquestionable advantage both to the Tuberculosian Officer and the patients in having such facilities within the precincts of the Dispensaryy.

There are now two Dispensaries in the County, namely Walthamstow and Ilfordize with their own X-ray apparatus and artificial pneumo-thorax refills clinics, and it is hoped that, when conditions are more favourable, it will be possible to arrange for other Dispensaries in suitable districts to be similarly equipped.

Strenuous efforts have been made to keep in touch with the patients, who, for various reasons connected with the war, change their addresses. Medical records are transmitted to the new areas as soon as the new address becomes known. It seems apparent that a number of patients will have to be regarded as "lost sight of," but experience tends to shew that within a reasonable time, most patients make themselves known in their new district by calling at the local Tuberculosis Dispensary.

During 1940, the records of 460 patients were sent out of the County, and the records of 474 patients were received in the County. These figures do not necessarily mean a definite exchange of patients, but include patients who moved out of the County, and later returned to their former districts.

Institutional Treatment.

As foreshadowed in the Annual Report for 1939, it became possible to reclaim and number of beds previously surrendered for E.M.S. purposes, and by the end of 1940 there were 830 beds occupied. This number of beds, however, did not meet the waiting list demands, and further efforts continue to be made to secure additional beds.

The greatest difficulty was to find sufficient suitable accommodation for the patients suffering from moderate or advanced disease. Home conditions, particularly in the extra-metropolitan area, made it extremely advisable to arrange for these patients to enter institutions wherever possible, and thereby avoid the great danger of spreading infection by their occupation of either family or public air raid shelters.

The Ilford Borough Council agreed to not only re-open the 20 beds in the Tuberest culosis Pavilion at the Ilford Isolation Hospital, which had been vacated on the outbreak of hostilities, but also made available approximately 50 extra beds.

The opening of the Essex County Hospital, Broomfield, in May, 1940, did not, as was anticipated, solve the problem. Although it was decided to fill only 200 of the

on available beds at this Hospital in the first instance, it soon became apparent nat the full 300 beds were needed. Despite many difficulties, mainly in respect to dequate nursing staff, the Hospital was filled to its capacity of 300 beds by October, 940. All the beds at this Hospital were intended for the reception of male patients inffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis and for whom some efinite form of treatment was possible. Owing to the acute shortage of beds for the atients in the more advanced stages of the disease, it was regretted that this was not possible, and many patients were admitted for whom only careful nursing and segretation were required.

Although it was originally intended that the Harold Court Sanatorium should colored when the Essex County Hospital, Broomfield, was opened, the lengthy waiting list and the impossibility of obtaining additional accommodation elsewhere, made such action inadvisable. The Harold Court Sanatorium was no longer needed for the cearly "case, and consequently, certain adaptations were carried out to make the stitution suitable for female patients suffering from the disease in the more advanced rages.

This accommodation, and a re-organisation of the available institutional accommodation, made it possible to slightly reduce the extent of the shortage of beds for advanced sees, but a very difficult waiting list always remained.

An interesting feature of the work of both the County Hospitals at Black Notley and Broomfield is that the work in the surrounding districts, including the taking of ssions in the Dispensaries serving the districts, is undertaken by the Hospital Staff ander the direction of the Medical Superintendent. There are many obvious advantages the arrangement, as the facilities of a modern hospital are at the disposal of the poetors undertaking the district work.

During 1940, there were 1542 admissions to Institutions under the Tuberculosis sheme.

tter-care Associations.

Although the activities of these voluntary Associations have been somewhat retailed owing to the war, and in some districts difficulty has been experienced in ising funds from voluntary sources, nevertheless, it is pleasing to record that not one the Associations has ceased to function. Most of the assistance afforded by these sociations has been in the form of extra nourishment, but there have been many her items of expenditure, e.g., purchase of clothing, payment of relatives' travelling penses, etc. The amounts involved in these items of expenditure may not be very ege, but often prove a great boon to the recipients.

PART III.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The various Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes, full details of which have been given in previous reports, were continued during the year.

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

The maternal mortality rate of the County Council's Child Welfare Area according to figures supplied by the Registrar-General is 2.8 as compared with the rate of 22 for the Administrative County and 2.16 for England and Wales.

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

	Estimated	No. of notifie		No. of Births	No.	of Notifications	of—
	Population.	Midwives.	Drs. and Parents.	Unnotified.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Maternal Deaths.
Total	519880	4653	1737	208	÷ 63	15	19

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, ETC. During the year the following new Clinics were established:—Child Welfare Centres at Loughton (Roding Estate), Loughton (Goldings Hill), Rivenhall, Chingford (Friday Hill), and an Ante-Natal Clinic at Chingford (Friday Hill), also a Women's Welfare Clinic at Burnhams on-Crouch.

Provision of Milk and Medicaments.

The Ministry of Food National Milk Scheme came into operation on 1st July, 1946 whereby all expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age can obtain milk either free, according to their financial circumstances, or at 2d. per pint. This to a large extent superseded the County Council's ordinary Maternity and Child Welfand Provision of Milk Scheme for expectant and nursing mothers and children under a years of age. It was possible, however, where for medical reasons more than 1 pint of milk per day was recommended by the Child Welfare Medical Officer, for a supplementaria supply to be provided under the County Council's ordinary Provision of Milk Scheme but this provision ceased when the Sale of Milk (Restriction) Order, 1941, came introperation on 12th April, 1941.

In August, 1940, the Ministry of Food arranged for National Dried Milk to be available for infants under the age of 1 year, under the same scheme.

Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939.

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

,		inistrati			ld Welfare rea.
	1939.	County.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Puerperal Pyrexia	304		249	71 .	. 63

cublic Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations 1926-1937.

During the year 1940, 45 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified in the dministrative County. 15 of the above notifications related to patients living in the County Child Welfare Area and the following particulars of these patients have seen obtained:—

1	reated	Vision	Vision	Total	
At	In	Unimpaired.	Impaired.	Blindness.	
Home.	Hospital.	R. L.	R. L.	R. L.	Deaths.
9	6	15 15			

reatment of Orthopaedic Patients.

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

In connection with children under the age of 5 years, during the year 1940, 9 atients received Hospital in-patient treatment, 905 attendances were made at After-reatment Centres and 330 examinations were carried out by the Orthopædic Surgeons.

ostetric Specialist.

On 1st January 1941, Mr. Alan Brews, M.D. M.S., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.O.G. (London), R.C.S. (England), was appointed as Part-time Obstetric Specialist, to undertake the llowing duties:—

To organise and supervise the County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and in this connection :—

- (a) to assist medical practitioners when required in any case of doubt or difficulty during the ante-natal period, confinement or puerperium;
- (b) to establish and conduct in parts of the County approved by the County Medical Officer ante-natal and post-natal clinics to which patients may be referred by general practitioners or from the routine ante-natal and post-natal clinics;
- (c) to exercise clinical supervision over the in-patient treatment of certain of the maternity patients for whom the Local Authority assumes responsibility;
- (d) to be responsible for the emergency domiciliary service for cases of grave obstetric abnormality in which removal to hospital is contra-indicated (e.g. certain cases of shock, eclampsia or hæmorrhage);
- (e) to assist the County Medical Officer in the confidential investigation of the circumstances associated with each maternal death occurring in the area;
- (f) to undertake such other duties as may be required by the County Council.

Nursing Homes.

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

(a)	Maternity Homes only		 20
(b)	Maternity and Nursing Homes		 25
(c)	Nursing Homes (including Convalescent	Homes).	16

Routine inspections have been carried out at regular intervals during the year and all Homes were found to be satisfactory.

Child Life Protection.

At the end of the year there were 654 registered foster children in the care of 314 foster mothers.

Midwifery Service.

Particulars are given below of the number of midwives employed under the County Scheme at the end of the year 1940, together with the number of cases attended during the year.

	Midwifery.	Maternity.
19 County Council Midwives	780	256
23 Welfare Council Midwives	1,012	458

Arrangements are in force for these midwives to undergo a course of training it Gas and Air Analgesia at the Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, and up to the present four County Council Midwives have completed the course. Consideration with be given in due course to District Nurse Midwives and independent Midwives under going the course.

Doctors' Fees.

By circular 1999 dated 1st May, 1940, the Ministry of Health issued revised Regulations in pursuance of Sub-Section (1) of Section 9 of the Midwives Act, 1936 fixing the Scale of Fees to be paid to medical practitioners called in by Midwive under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, such scale to operate from 1st June, 1944. These Regulations increase the fees payable in the majority of cases.

General.

Arrangements have been continued whereby Mrs. B. G. Richardson, the Domeste Science Teacher, gives lectures at Child Welfare Centres particularly in regard to Wastime Economy Cooking, and in November 1940, she gave an interesting lecture concerning the National Food Education Campaign to members of the Medical, Nursing and Midwifery Staffs.

Improvised Maternity Homes and Residental Nurseries.

In the report for the year 1939, full details were given in regard to the establishment of improvised Maternity Homes for evacuated expectant mothers, and the transfer of Residential Nurseries to Essex.

(a) IMPROVISED MATERNITY HOMES.

(i) Writtle Park, near Chelmsford. (30 beds).

This Home was closed on a care and maintenance basis on 4th July, 1940, but with the approval of the Ministry of Health it was re-opened on 14th September, 1940, in consequence of the evacuation of refugees from East London into Essex. From the 14th September, 1940, to the end of the year 103 patients were admitted.

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

Owing to enemy action it was necessary to arrange for this Maternity Home to be evacuated to Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, on the 4th November, 1940. From the 1st January, 1940, to the date of transfer 605 patients were admitted to Hill Hall.

(iii) Danbury Park, near Chelmsford. (20 beds).

In June, 1940, Danbury Park ceased to be utilised as an Improvised Maternity Home under the Government Evacuation Scheme and arrangements were made between the County Council and Mrs. Wigan, whereby ordinary residents of Essex can be admitted under the County Scheme to this Maternity Home. Since 17th June, 1940, to the end of the year, 91 County Council patients were admitted. In addition 45 patients were admitted from other areas.

(b) EVACUATED NURSERY PARTIES.

(i) St. Paul's Residental Nursery, London Docks.

This Nursery, which was divided into two parties, continues to operate satisfactorily at Walden Place, Saffron Walden, where there is accommodation for 12 children. The second half of this party was on 31st August, 1940, transferred from the White House, Ongar, to "Chivers," Stondon Massey and on 30th September, 1940, to Shudy Camps Park, near Cambridge.

(ii) St. Luke's Residental Nursery, Holloway, London.

As indicated in last year's report, this Nursery is now housed at Newton Hall, Dunmow, and has continued satisfactorily during the year. There is accommodation for 45 children.

(iii) 5a, High Street, Saffron Walden.

This Residental Nursery has accommodation for 10 children from 2 to 5 years of age who, during the daytime, attend the Nursery School which has been established at the Friends' Meeting House, Saffron Walden.

ar-time Nurseries.

On 31st May, 1941, the Ministry of Health and Board of Education issued a joint coular in which Welfare Authorities are requested to investigate the need in their

area for (a) part-time Nurseries providing primarily for the care and training of childrens between the ages of two and five and will be usually open during school hours and (b) whole-time Nurseries for full day-time care and maintenance of children of all ages upper to five and will possibly remain open from twelve to fifteen hours per day.

Full details of the results of the investigation and action taken will be given in later reports.

COMBINED MEDICAL SERVICE.

On the resignation of Dr. Agnes V. Kelynack as Assistant County Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Thurrocks Dr. Kyng was appointed in a temporary capacity but owing to illness his appointments was terminated on 31st January, 1941, and the vacancy has since been filled by Dr. Florence G. Richards.

PART IV.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

M Hospital Services.

So far as the Public Assistance Hospital Services are concerned, there is nothing to add to the remarks contained under the heading of "Provision of Hospital Service" (see page 17), as the Institutions under control of the Public Assistance Committee continue to play their part in the Emergency Hospital Scheme.

Domiciliary Medical Services.

As briefly indicated in last year's report, the Free Choice of Doctor Scheme was further extended during the year. Prolonged discussions with the interests concerned, however, delayed the introduction of the Scheme to all areas to which it was intended to apply it. Arrangements were completed for the Scheme to operate in the Rayleigh Medical Relief District as from 1st April, 1940, and in the Frinton and Walton Medical Relief Districts as from 1st October, 1940, but so far as the areas mentioned below are concerned, it was not possible to commence the operation of the Scheme until 1st January, 1941:—Braintree, Chelmsford, Colchester, Saffron Walden, South-Eastern area, and the Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham in the Southern area.

It may be said that the Free Choice of Doctor Scheme and the District Medical Services generally have worked smoothly during the year, apart from the inevitable difficulties and dislocations caused by the requirements of the Fighting Services for medical personnel and the consequent loss of medical practitioners from civilian service. An added responsibility has of course been thrust upon the Services by the operation of the Government Evacuation Scheme, and during the year the Ministry of Health asked for a review of the present services to consider whether, in the new circumstances, extended arrangements were required. It was felt that no special action was called for in this connection, as the existing services were adequate.

Consideration was given to the difficulties which might arise in connection with the existing medical arrangements in the event of any serious disruption which might be caused by enemy action, but it was felt that there should be no difficulty in guaranteeing attendance on Public Assistance patients, should the premises of one or more doctors assisting in the services, be destroyed; the Relieving Officer being a useful link in the chain for the purpose of passing on Public Assistance cases to some other doctor in the district. It was visualised that the main difficulty would be in rural districts, but here the problem was of such a nature that it was considered desirable to deal with any situation of this description as and when it arose.

As from 1st October, 1940, the scale of extra medical fees was amended to conform with the revised and increased scale of fees payable under the Midwives Acts to medical practitioners for attendance and treatment in midwifery cases.

It is with regret that the death is recorded during the year of Dr. C. H. Panting, of Leytonstone, who, in addition to being a participant in the Free Choice of Doctor Scheme in the Walthamstow and Chingford Medical Relief Districts, had, in his capacity as Secretary of the Local Committee of the British Medical Association, rendered invaluable assistance in the inauguration of the Scheme in the Metropolitan area of the County.

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URBAN.	(3)	3	3	8	(9)	(2)	6	6	(6)	1	8	5	3	3			60								-
Вавкиме В.	3,877	51,270	66,250	1,061	1,104	5 "	g ·	971	8 «	ις «					3 -	2 2	38	7 2	3 2	3 12	12.2	15.3	-	0.0	
BENFLEET	29,247	27,708	34,530	2 55	818	- 23	- 81	900	8	8			12	=	13	8	1117	172	123	980	14.8	15.7	0.1	9.0	-
аки Воскаче	6.812	13,497	15,810	228	232	90	00	2	92 :		100			- :	61 6	2 8	2 4	Q 9	22 50	173	147	11.3	90.0	0 0	
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CANVEL ISLAND	4,351	3,632	9,240	7	12	ro	0	98		-	-	-	_			on	15	61	36	8	13.9	15:3		9.0	_
CRELMSTORD B.	4,7772	1,687	33,640	491	683	9	12	367	8	25	64		74	ē4		31	19	8	116	17	14.8	11-1	90.0	0.4	-
CRISWALL	8,971	16,338	24,880	87.9	380	= :	Ξ	955	10	10 -	-	-		2 2	8 8	88 5	20 00	25 2	8 3	265	153	611	0.12		-
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COLCUMBATER B.	12,011	49,131	46,400	10.	128	18		22	. =	- 17			=		2	=	te	55	13	8	15.6	13.4	0-17	0.0	
Одожитам В.	6,654	89,362	\$1,740	1,664	1,722	15	la la	817	2	96	6	88		23		104	108	=======================================	10.	815	18.8	8.8	0.16	-	-
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	19,768	29,389	\$1,000	1381	1,331	75	. 2	89.	2				- 8	- 2	. 3	2	119	156	3 3	769	16.4	. 6	20.0	5 0	4 11
-	8,425	131,061	148,910	1,922	2,024	9.	52	150	23	3	1	23	2	20	123	169	202	360	5	1541	13.6	10.3	0.00	5	-
Larrow B	2,594	128,313	96,500	1,281	1,353	7	\$	290	3	3	į.	81	25	8	83	132	318	404	418	1961	14.0	16-2	90.0	9.0	64
MALDON E.	687	8,542	9,023	6 6	# S	04 6	09 H	2 3	00 E	40 1						* :	6 9	9 :	9 1	120	10.1	14.6	0,22	0.3	915
Rourento B.	9,342	37,840	58,680	1,067	1,071	. 23	22 0	. 6	- 2	- 0		12	. 2			0 9	2 2	2 3	2 4	100	18.3	13.6	0.10	2 3	
SAFFRON WALDEN B.	7,802	6,930	7,195	2	2	19	**	102	1-	-					•		2 2	2 8	9	102	11.5	10.2	0.14	5 5	
PHURBOCK	38,324	61.644	61,900	1.063	1,093	R	ş	218	2	88	20	13 44	2	_	ti.	8	100	8	180	-118	5	11.2	91.0	9	-
	10,968	7,092	4,832	= !	12 1	- :	- 1	9 1	- ;	-	-			•/	1	·)	m)	8)	17)	96	10.7	14.6		70	0.0
WANTEAD AND WOODFORD B.	3,842	132,972	48.630	1,500	1,675	\$ 5	£ 8	500.	3 :	9 :		0 17	\$ 2		8-		10		807	1002	=	14.7	0.10	6.0	61
HNEA	3,171	2,067	2,463	8	E	64	64	12						_			9 8	2 -	2 2	3 8	9 9	7 00	5	2	
Withham	7,329	6,761	7,707	102	102	24	01	z	-	-	-		-	C1	-	9	- 52	19	17	ı z	2 2	10-9	0.13	. 0	0 -
	1,493	2,193	3,196	Ħ	- 53	1	1	n	1		-	-	64	-	-	-	10,	10	22	8	12.3	22.8	1	1	es
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RURAL										-	3	-													
BRAINTREE	900'60	16,378	17,600	213	300	9	9	192	6			00		2	•	*	60	3	105	261	9.11	971	90.0	-	
Dennow	72,485	15,320	18,240	238	200	a .	12 e	619		20		10		96	•	22	3	117	31	419	15.0	12.		50	
Erring	34.831	13,576	16,570	122	20	, 9		191	_	• =			00 W	00 -	55 0	Z 9	n :	8 9	8 :	980	12.7	14.3	0.11	0.75	Z
LEXIDES AND WINSTERN	76,693	15,997	16,580	158	101	01	-	242	_				, 60	9 00		2 2	2 88	2 99	3 3	233	20 1	10-1		8.0	T
Maldox	78,800	13,345	20,620	27.0	300	= '	=	52	01	10		**	-	0	=	2	15	98	. 22	319	12.9	15 6	0.14	. 0	- 8
Околи	47,236	11,323	13,840	ñ	915	. 2		145	_	0 1-		•		1- 1		2 :	8	8	82	2007	13.9	15.3	-	00	1.8
SAFFRON WALDEN	36,080	13,960	16,200	217	218	2		052	_	0				9 5-		: %	3 2	4 3	8 %	144	9.61	10-5		0.3	1.8
Темпия	68,884	H.T.	18,K30	155	176	22	=	231	t-	t-	69	0	2	12	30	18	13	22	2	231	10.2	13-7	90.0	0 0	6 7
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Torat	702,482	184,679	206,110	2,832	2,777	115	113	2,795	111	11	} g	1 8	1	1 02	1	} 3	11.	1) =	11 8	0 404	1 3	1			
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Course Rear Districts		184,679	200,110	16,021	2,777	517	113	2,795	089 089	0 1	19.	216		1,638		3,491	31	6,960	9	13,389	15.0	12.1	000	2.0	9
Court	959,464	1,189,004	1,310,360	18,862	19.351	1 23	1		-			6	-	Si l		3		1,847	11	2,795	13.5	13.6	10.0	0.3	17
			The figur	re in Coh	omms 11-	23 are s	iven by	d ed	- N. T. T.	1	9	1	-	2,608		4,049	69	8,797	25	16,184	14.8	12.3	90.0	90	92

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TABLE IX. CAUSES OF DEATH-YEAR 1940.

(Figures supplied by the Registrar-General).

	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Syphilitic Diseases,	Influenza.	Measles.	Acute Polio-Myelitis. Polio-Encephalitis.	Acute Infections Exceptalitis.	Cancer of Buccal Cavit and Goophagus (M). Uterus (F).	Cancer of Stomach and Deoderum,	Cancer of Breast,	Cancer of all other sites.	Diabetes.	Intra-Crasial Vascular Lesions.	Beart Disease,	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitts.	Parunosia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Ulcer of Stemach or Duodenum.	Untribus (under 2 years).	Appendicitis.	Other Dipostive Diseases,	Sepherita.	Puerperal and Post- Abortive Sepais.	Other Maternal Causes.	Prepature Birth.	orgenital Malformations Seth Injury.	nintille Disease.	Soud Traille Accidents	Other Visited Comm.		All Uther Causes,	Toral
URBAN KING B. TARET	1	(2) 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	(8)	(4)	(b) 1 1 1 1 7 7 1 2 2 5 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1	(6) 41 11 21 4 8 8 2 4 3 13 13 14 16 6 7 2 1 2 4 4 4 10 9 6 2 3 4 4 10 6 2 6 3 13 3 6 8 16 16 3	(7) 2 2 2 1 1 5 13 15 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	(8) 4 33 3 1 1 2 3 3 2 1 3 3 1 4 4 5 5 12 8 8 1 7 7 4	(9) 6 9 3 4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(11)	1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(13) 12 1 5 1 6 4 1 1 2 6 8 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15 5 19 6 4 1 3 7 7 8 11 1 6 6 16 1 1 3 2 2 2 1 1 6 4 4 4 5 1 2 2 1 1 5 4 4 4 5 2 2 1 6 4 4 5 2 2 1 6 6 4 4 5 2 2 1 6 6 4 4 5 2 2 1 6 6 4 4 5 2 2 1 6 6 4 4 5 2 2 1 6 6 4 4 5 2 2 1 6 6 4 4 5 2 2 2 1 6 6 4 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2	(15) 5 6 14 2 3 4 1 1 8 8 8 5 5 4 17 3 15 24 16 4 3 9 2 2 6 3 7 16 6 4 7 17 7 16 6 4 7 17 7 18 8 18 9 18	(16) 78 14 53 8 8 200 11 5 14 23 26 6 6 6 10 69 69 69 11 11 12 11 12 8 68 3 3 4	(17) 8 1 7 7 1 1 1 7 7 3 4 8 7 7 7 2 2 2 7 17 13 1 1 1 1 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(18) 48 211 48 211 48 60 29 7 7 24 11 17 24 10 10 16 60 1133 52 48 7 7 56 14 1138	(19) 122 82 124 33 70 29 20 17 76 63 132 29 333 14 27 178 383 381 199 27 188 389 27 198 389 27 198 389 27 198 389 27 198 389 27 198 389 199 6 32 10	(20) 27 7 17 2 7 2 7 5 4 10 10 11 14 14 14 14 14 12 2 2 44 14 12 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	(21) 52 15 16 16 26 14 23 2 2 2 2 20 20 20 19 14 4 5 59 11 37 7 7 33 32 6 1 1 6 1	(22) 42 411 344 115 117 3 1 1 1 21 119 21 47 4 4 44 44 44 44 44 44 46 61 78 72 23 23 23 27 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	(23) 153 3 111 5 1 1 2 2 2 2 4 4 2 2 3 3 9 9 6 26 26 1 1 2 2 2 4 4 20 14 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(24) -5 -3 -3 -12 -2 -2 -2 -1 -1 -3 -11 -1 -2 -2 -1 -1 -1 -2 -2 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	(20) 2 4 1 2	(26) 6 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 9 9 4 4 1 2 2 2 4 4 5 5 9 9 4 4 1 2 2 2 1 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	18 6 6 17 3 8 2 2 6 6 7 13 15 17 16 4 4 4 4 2 2 17 16 4 4 4 4 3 2 2 11 1 1 4 4 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(28) 111 8 16 4 9 4 1 11 6 6 2 5 16 20 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 3 3 3 1 3 1	(29)	(30) 3 1 1 1 1 1 7 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(3J) 133 3 4 4 3 5 2 100 2 8 8 1 1 5 18 10 2 13 11 16 5	(82) 73 3 75 4 1 12 43 2 2 2 2 1 1 29 20 2 2 1 3 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1	5 1 3 2 2 4 4 2 2 3 3 4 4 1 1 8 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 6 6 17 6 11 1 1	27723	61	(340 40 1 15 6 63 1 18 40 6 9 5 5 20 20 20 20 50	3 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 6 6 8 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6666 3331 3550 3511 3579 311 370 380 387 387 387 387 387 387 387 387 387 387
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52 WEERS ENDED 28TH DECEMBER, 1940.

(Figures obtained from the Weekly Notification Returns)

PERFERAL PERFEIA. OPETRALMIA NECKATORUM. ENCRPHALITIS LETHARGOOA. ACUTE POGROMYRATIO CERRENO SPINAL FEVER. MEASURE. Wincertsu Corda. ENTRAIC FRURS. ENTRIPRIAS. PREUMONIA. DYSES-ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1940 Per 1,000. Pee 1,000. No. No. No. 0.15 0.26 0.11 2.53 0.55 0.32 0.07 0.11 0.19 0.34 0.87 0.79 0.77 1.71 1.83 0.67 128 64 8 10 16 2 1 79 14 30 12 110 67 4 14 1.93 4.23 1.35 0.51 0.24 3.58 0.59 0.39 0.39 0.72 2.37 0.73 0.65 2.10 0.26 0.84 0.46 0.26 0.23 0.45 1.17 0.28 0.24 0.56 1.26 0.30 1.26 1.26 0.83 1.50 0.90 0.70 10 4 4 40 16 21 4 3 10 1 36 3 41 6 33 14 1 3 5 12 1 95,220 15,149 24,230 15,840 29,230 4,462 33,640 33,640 34,850 66,400 91,450 10,420 81,950 10,420 81,950 81, 0.09 47 0.03 113 33 4 0.29 0.03 1.00 0.16 0.03 0.57 0.85 1.26 0.48 1.53 2.42 0.90 1.80 0.38 1.20 0.91 0.44 1.28 1.69 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.09 0.08 0.16 0.24 0.33 0.78 1.29 0.15 0.16 0.09 0.54 0.02 9 5 13 7 22 29 7 0.27 0.20 0.35 0.42 0.48 0.35 0.15 0.80 0.19 0.14 0.28 0.22 0.26 0.20 0.14 0.07 0.14 0.25 0.25 0.25 3 5 4 2 9 19 2 3 9 99 32 -1 1 6 6 5 5 5 25 12 0.54 0.13 113 1 16 28 10 3 1 7 50 17 0.09 0.19 0.19 0.10 0.09 0.97 3.00 0.97 0.58 0.58 0.42 4.24 0.71 1.96 0.82 4.80 0.91 11 42 30 2 12 12 100 1233 7 1 6 7 7 7 1 2 13 4 22 14 3 1 0.13 1.07 0.28 0.63 0.15 0.16 0.16 0.41 0.52 0.46 0.37 1 63 2 90 1 18 8 1 4 21 1 10 0.55 0.15 0.82 0.64 0.03 0.02 34 7 12 1.56 2.28 0.65 0.91 0.75 3890 0.26 823 178 278 239 1562 1.41 0.31 140 0.13 292 0.51 347 226 1,208 1.09 364 0.23 0.27 0.16 0.48 0.06 0.39 143 87 95 183 141 206 19 59 65 49 83 1.65 0.29 0.11 0.24 0.12 1.36 0.45 0.27 0.60 1.00 0.54 1.07 0.22 0.51 1.00 0.12 0.45 8 9 11 18 9 22 3 7 16 2 19 17,600 33,830 18,240 16,570 16,580 20,630 13,490 13,840 16,200 16,830 22,310 3.87 0.53 2.19 5.25 0.51 2.28 0.30 0.29 0.74 1.49 0.85 1.59 0.62 1.59 2.83 0.78 4.17 0.44 2.53 1.17 0.83 1.84 0.06 0.35 0.11 0.48 0.36 0.34 0.07 0.22 0.37 0.18 0.18 68 18 40 87 108 47 4 4 12 25 19 -----0.22 0.31 0.06 -2 -1 0.12 0.06 6 0.56 115 0.19 0.26 78. 1.64 53 632 0.38 238 34 292 5897 1130 230 1 0.75 6 178 833 1.09 1.64 1.18 292 40 332 40 5 45 564 53 617 0.13 226 0.26 0.51 0.26 0.47 1562 432 1994 140 347 0.31 1.41 1,104,250 1208 115 0.56 0.19 2.10 0.38 23 0:01 TOTAL-RURAL DISTROTTS 206,110 1,310,360 0.11 0.25 425 143 TOTAL FOR ADMISSISTRATIVE COUNTY 1547

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