

[Report 1934] / Medical Officer of Health, Grays Thurrock U.D.C.

Contributors

Grays Thurrock (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1934

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4411 (3) GRAYS THURROCK

GRAYS THURROCK
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

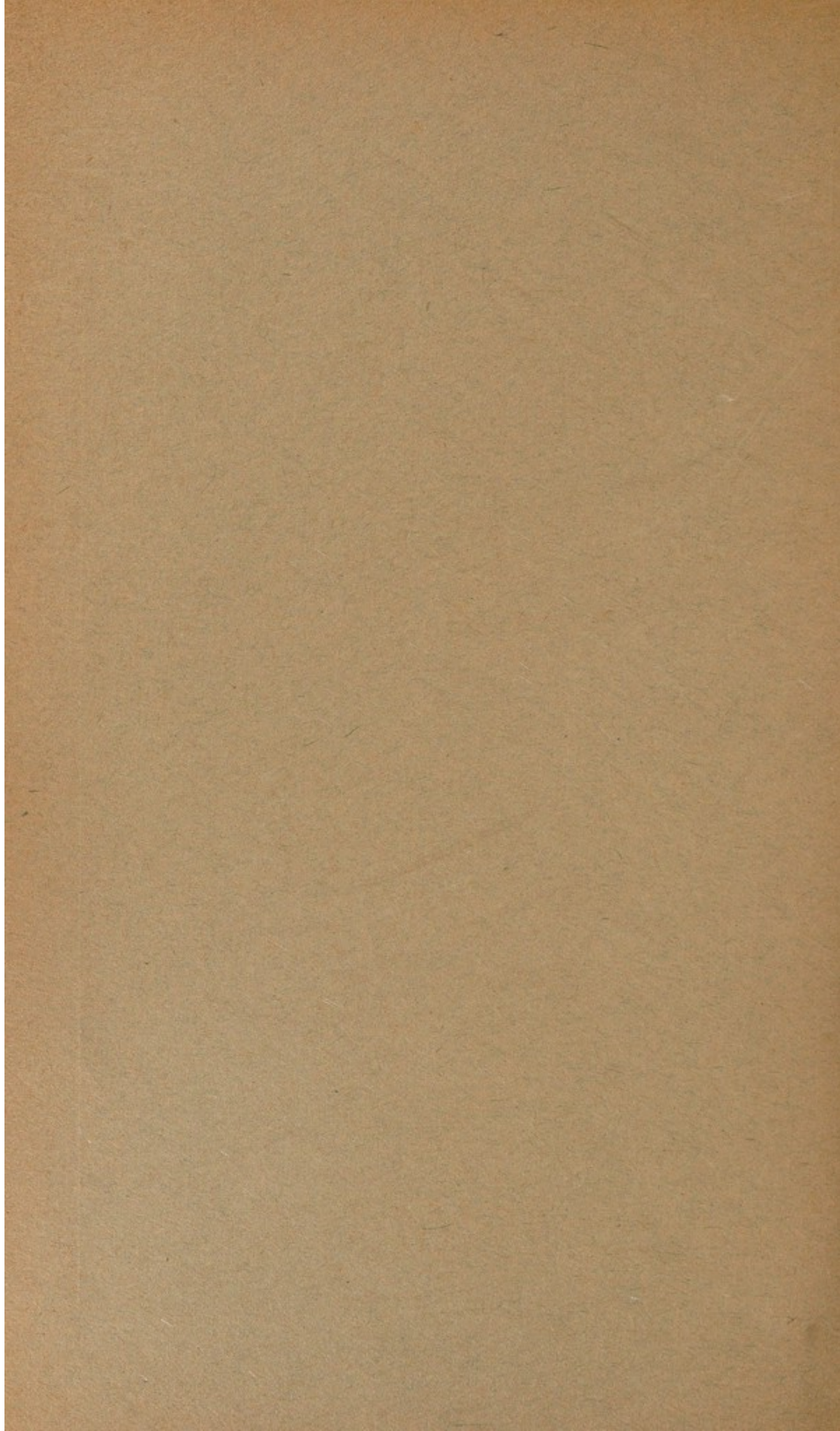
INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year ending 31st Dec., 1934.

GRAYS,
John Higgins, Printing Contractor.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health:

W. T. G. BOUL, M.D., Ch.B. (Vict.), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

K. N. MAWSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

A. R. PARK, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Orthopædic Surgeon (part-time):

B. WHITCHURCH HOWELL, F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Obstetric Specialist (part-time):

ANDREW McALLISTER, F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Dental Surgeon (part-time):

W. S. ROSE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Sanitary Inspector:

A. H. PLUMB, A.R.S.I.,

Inspector of Meat and other Foods. Rats Officer.

Orthopædic Masseuse (part-time):

Miss M. E. WELLS, C.S.M.M.G. & M.E.

Health Visitors:

Miss E. C. P. MILLER, S.R.N., General Training, Certified Midwife, Certificate, Queen Victoria Nursing Institution, New Health Visitors' Certificate.

Miss A. POLLEY, S.R.N., General Training, Certified Midwife, Certificate, Queen Victoria Nursing Institution, Health Visitors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

Chief Clerk: R. C. GILBERT.

Clerical Assistant: Miss D. LAYZELL.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health to the adjoining Urban Districts of Purfleet and Tilbury, Medical Officer of Health to the surrounding Rural District of Orsett, and School Medical Inspector, Inspector of Midwives, and District Tuberculosis Officer for these districts under the Essex County Council.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health is also Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the same districts, and School Medical Inspector and District Tuberculosis Officer to these districts under the Essex County Council.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Inspector and Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare under Essex County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GLASSON HOUSE,
HIGH STREET,
GRAYS.

To the Chairman and Members of the Grays
Thurrock Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Tenth Annual Report upon the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District. Ten years have elapsed since my appointment as Medical Officer of Health, and it was my wish to prepare a review of the progress of Public Health activities in the district during that period, so that the public might read for themselves exactly what has been accomplished. It is the custom of the Ministry of Health, however, to call for a Survey Report every five years, and this is compiled on similar lines. The last Survey was held in 1930 and the next will probably be called for in 1935, so I feel bound, in the interests of economy, to postpone the review for a year.

1934 was very much like the previous year insofar as it was devoid of items of outstanding interest or importance, but satisfactory progress was recorded in most directions. Turning to the vital statistics it will be seen that the population is estimated to have increased by 240 persons to 19,020. The Birth Rate at 16·6 is the highest since 1927, while the Death Rate of 10·3 (11·1 by correction) remains below the figures for England and Wales. The Infantile Mortality Rate has increased from 20·9 to 66·2, but it will be recalled that in 1933 I forecast a rise in these figures, since last year's rate was unusually low.

The Maternity and Child Welfare scheme continues to be one of the most successful branches of the Department's activities, and again I must acknowledge the sterling work of the Health Visitors. Towards the end of the year a Birth Control Clinic was established at

the Welfare Centre, in accordance with the terms laid down by the Ministry of Health. The support given to the Clinic by the local medical practitioners and patients alike demonstrates that its usefulness is beyond dispute.

Infectious Diseases increased from 113 cases to 138, of which 5 were wrongly diagnosed, thus making a nett total of 133. Both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were fairly wide-spread throughout England during 1934, so that no special significance can be attached to the local figures. The Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic has proved highly successful, and a long waiting list has been maintained. Full details of the work appear in the appropriate section of this Report.

On various occasions in the past I have complained about the unsuitable conditions under which the Department's work was performed at Quarry Hill. The gross overcrowding and utter lack of privacy, the shabby entrance and staircase, and the lack of storage room for confidential records were familiar, no doubt, to many members of the Council. Circumstances beyond our control necessitated our transfer to other premises in September, 1934, and the change has brought about a vast improvement in working conditions. By comparison with our late quarters at Quarry Hill, Glasson House is excellent.

It is my pleasure once more to thank the members of the Council for the interest they have displayed in Public Health matters, and my colleagues in other Departments for their co-operation. The local medical practitioners have rendered valuable help on many occasions, and I wish to say how much I appreciate their efforts. I wish also to thank all those bodies and persons who have supplied details for inclusion in this Report.

I am Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. G. BOUL, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area ...	...	...	...	1,382 acres.
Registrar-General's estimate of resident				
Population ....	....	....	....	19,020
No. of Inhabited Houses on Rate Books				4,575
Rateable Value ....	....	....	....	£110,412
Product of 1d. Rate	....	....	....	£454

Grays is to a great extent the home of an industrial community, but of late years a colony of city workers has grown in the new housing areas. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are as follows:—

- (a) Workers in local industries (Cement Factories, Board Mills, Margarine Works, Shipbreaking, &c.)
- (b) Transport workers.
- (c) Tradesmen and Clerical.
- (d) Seamen and Dock workers.

There is no evidence to show that any particular occupation exercises a deleterious influence upon the public health.

LIVE BIRTHS.		M.	F.	Total.	
Legitimate	....	154	153	307	} 317
Illegitimate	....	3	7	10	

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident
population 16·6

		M.	F.	Total.
Stillbirths	....	6	3	9
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births			....	27·6

	M.	F.	Total.
Deaths	114	82	196
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population			10·3
Death Rate (as adjusted by Comparability Factor)			11·1

Deaths from Puerperal Causes—	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births.
From Sepsis	1	3·06
From other causes	—	—

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	66·2
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		68·4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	....	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	Nil
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	....	1

The principal causes of death were as follows:—

	1933	1934
Heart Disease	26	38
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	30	31
Cerebral hæmorrhage	11	13
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformation, &c.	3	13
Pneumonia	9	12
Tuberculosis (all forms)	14	12
Senility	15	9

These headings accounted for 65·3% of the total deaths in 1934.

The following tables with the exception of the line marked * in Table No. 2 have been supplied by the Registrar-General.

TABLE NO. 1. CAUSES OF DEATH IN GRAYS THURROCK U.D., 1934.

Causes of Death.				Male.	Female
ALL CAUSES				114	82
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	...	...	—	—
2	Measles	...	...	1	—
3	Scarlet fever	...	...	—	—
4	Whooping cough	...	...	—	—
5	Diphtheria	...	...	1	1
6	Influenza	...	...	2	—
7	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	—	—
8	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	—	1
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	9	1
10	Other tuberculous diseases...	...	...	2	—
11	Syphilis	...	...	—	—
12	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	3	—
13	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	15	16
14	Diabetes	...	...	—	3
15	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	6	7
16	Heart disease	...	...	19	19
17	Aneurysm	...	...	—	—
18	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	1	5
19	Bronchitis	...	...	2	3
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	9	3
21	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	1	—
22	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	1	—
23	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	—	1
24	Appendicitis	...	...	—	1
25	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	—	—
26	Other diseases of liver, &c....	...	...	—	—
27	Other digestive diseases	...	...	3	2
28	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	7	2
29	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	—	1
30	Other puerperal causes	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.	...	...	8	5
32	Senility	...	...	6	3
33	Suicide	...	...	3	1
34	Other violence	...	...	1	2
35	Other defined diseases	...	...	14	5
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)					
	Small-pox	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year					
				Total	8
				Legitimate	8
				Illegitimate	—
LIVE BIRTHS ...				Total	160
				Legitimate	153
				Illegitimate	7
STILLBIRTHS ...				Total	3
				Legitimate	2
				Illegitimate	1
General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.				POPULATION	19,020
				Comparability Factor	1.08

Table No. 2. BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, & ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1934.

England and Wales 121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 135 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1934, but those for London and the Towns have been calculated on populations estimated to middle of 1933).

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS					
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years)	Total Deaths under One year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales ...	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59	90.4	6.5	2.1	1.0	
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63	90.5	6.1	2.9	0.5	
135 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations, 25,000-50,000 at Census 1931) ...	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00		0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53	91.2	6.1	1.6	1.1	
London ...	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67	87.7	6.3	6.0	0.0	
* Grays Thurrock ...	16.6	0.47	10.3	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.37	3.2	66	91.4	5.8	2.0	0.8	

The Maternal Mortality rates for England & Wales are as follows: { per 1,000 Live Births ... 2.03 Puerperal Sepsis. Others. Total. 4.60 4.41

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS STATISTICS.

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
1929	307	13·8	8·3	65·1
1930	314	14·4	7·5	22·2
1931	288	15·2	8·9	31·2
1932	305	16·5	11·5	65·5
1933	286	15·2	9·4	20·9
1934	317	16·6	10·3	66·2

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. (i.) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

These are enumerated at the commencement of my Report.

(ii.) (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens is provided for at the Essex County Laboratories, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, and during the year the following examinations have been undertaken :—

Specimen.	No. Examined.
Diphtheria	582
Sputa	137
Typhoid	9
Ringworm	2
Miscellaneous	3
Total	733

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—*Infectious Disease.*

Three Motor Ambulances are maintained at the Isolation Hospital and are available immediately upon application at any hour, day or night.

1922, Ford 20 h.p.

1930, Austin 20 h.p.

1932, Morris 20 h.p.

(This is kept solely for the use of Smallpox cases).

Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade, Grays Division, maintain two Motor Ambulances and various hand vehicles.

1928, Austin 20 h.p. 1930, Ford 23 h.p.

The hire charges are very moderate, and I am indebted to J. T. Kelley, Esq., for the following details.

	No. of Cases-	Miles-
Road accidents	.... 35	630
Sick removals	.... 1031	20,666

MATERNITY PATIENTS.

These are removed when necessary by ambulances of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Towards the end of 1934 various Conferences were held between representatives of Local Authorities and all ambulance-owning organisations with a view to a reciprocal use of ambulances. The matter is still under discussion at the time of writing, but it is hoped that during 1935 an all-round agreement will be entered into whereby any one district can, if necessary, secure the immediate use of all available ambulances.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Grays and District Nursing Association, now in its second year of existence, continues to carry out excellent work. The membership being highly satisfactory, the Association has been able to extend its area and activities and now maintains one whole-time Nurse and one part-time Nurse, neither of whom carry out midwifery as it is considered that the number of midwives in the district is satisfactory.

The valuable work of the 28th Nursing Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, is again worthy of mention. This comprises a Lady Superintendent, two Lady Ambulance Officers, and a number of Ambulance Sisters. I am indebted to Mrs. A. H. Harvey, the Superintendent, for the following details of duties during 1934.

Motor Ambulance duties	....	....	790
Home Comforts Centre	....	....	163
Orthopædic Clinic ....	....	....	248
Miscellaneous (including night visits)			845

The voluntary work of the Division should earn the appreciation of the Council and public alike.

The Hospital Home Comforts Committee, established in 1926, with the Medical Officer of Health as Chairman, has continued its useful career. Its object is to establish Centres whereat articles for use in a sick room may be obtained at nominal loan charges. The under-mentioned Centres have been established.

Glasson House, High Street, Grays. Open 2-4 p.m.
The Vicarage, Tilbury. [daily.

4 Morley Square, Chadwell-St.-Mary.

Council School, Stanford-le-Hope.

33 Second Avenue, West Thurrock.

29 Jarrah Cottages, Purfleet.

The Green, South Ockendon.

The Rectory, Orsett.

Church Institute, Aveley.

Articles Loaned, 1934 (Grays Depot).

Air Rings	...	....	50
Air Beds	....	....	8
Air Pillows	....	....	8
Bedpans	....	...	60
Bed Rests	....	....	21
Bed Cradles	....	....	6
Crutches	....	....	48 pairs
Hotwater Bottles	....	....	2
Waterproof Sheets	....	....	21
Bronchitis Kettles	....	....	11
Invalid Chairs	....	....	28
Feeding Cups	....	....	3
Douche Cans	....	....	1
Sputum Mugs	....	....	1
Bed Table	....	....	1
Water Pillow	....	....	1
Breast Pumps	....	....	6
Ice Caps	....	....	3
Urinal Bottles	...	....	12
Enemas	....	...	6

This Committee maintains a register of persons with nursing experience and of domestic helpers available for day or night engagement in cases of illness. The service is greatly in demand at all times of the year, thanks in great measure to the support accorded it by the local medical practitioners.

(e) HOSPITALS.

(1) *Seamen's Hospital, Tilbury.*

Men	-	-	52 beds.
Women	-	-	24 „
Children	-	-	16 „
No. of In-patients, 1934	-	-	1229
„ Out-patients	-	-	4274
„ Major operations performed	-	-	341
„ Minor „ „	-	-	852

The authorities and staff of the hospital display a pleasing co-operation with this Department.

(2) *Orsett (Public Assistance) Institution.*

General Medical	-	-	126 beds.
General Surgical	-	-	37 „
Tuberculosis	-	-	15 „
Children	-	-	27 „
Maternity	-	-	7 „
Mental (observation)	-	-	8 „
Isolation	-	-	6 „

(b) *Infectious Disease.*

The following establishments are maintained by Orsett Joint Hospital Board, of which Grays is a constituent authority.

(1) Isolation Hospital, Stifford Long Lane, Grays.
Accommodation, 96 beds.

(2) Smallpox Hospital, Stifford Long Lane, Grays.
Accommodation, 22 beds.

During the year a start was made upon the erection of a new discharge block at the Isolation Hospital. This comprises two 4-bed wards, day room, duty room and accommodation for convalescent treatment and discharge. The estimated cost of construction and equipment is £2,500, and it is anticipated that the building will be completed early in 1935.

The present hospital accommodation has been found adequate for the needs of the district. Many people attend the various metropolitan hospitals, with whom the Department maintain reciprocal agreements with regard to the following-up of treatment, &c.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Nature of Clinic.	Address.	Hours.	Notes.
Maternity and Child Welfare.	Welfare Centre, The Park	Medical Officers, Tuesday, 2 p.m. Thursday, 2 p.m. Sat., 9.30-10.30—Sale of Foods only.	Provided by Grays U.D.C.
Ante-Natal Clinic	Ditto.	Every Friday at 10 a.m.	Ditto
School Clinic.	Glasson House	MINOR AILMENTS—Mon. & Fri., 9.30-11 a.m. MEDICAL SESSION—Wed. 9.30-11.30 a.m. *EYE CLINIC—Tuesday, 9-11.30 a.m.	The School Clinics are provided by the E.C.C. the Medical Officer of Health, as School Inspector, supervising the work of the Clinics
*Dental Clinic.	Welfare Centre, The Park	Mondays, 9.30 & 2 p.m. Tues., 9.30-12. Thurs., 9.30-12.	Accommodation for Clinics rented from Grays U.D.C. by Essex County Council.
*Orthopædic Clinic. " After-Care Clinic	Glasson House	Tues., Wed. and Fri., at 2 p.m. except 1st & 3rd Wednesday.	Grays & Tilbury Urban District Councils, Orsett Rural District, and Essex County Council.
*Diphtheria Immunisation	Welfare Centre, The Park	2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 2 p.m.	Grays U.D.C.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	59 London Road	Adults—Mondays, 4-6 p.m. Children—Thursdays, 10-12 noon. <i>Women</i> —Monday, 9-12 and 1-5 p.m. Tues., 1-2.30 p.m. Wed., 9-12 noon. Thursday, 3-5 p.m. Friday, 9-12 and 1-5 p.m. Saturday, 9-12 noon. <i>Men</i> —Monday, 5.30-7 p.m. Tuesday, 11-1 & 5.30-7 p.m. Wed., 5.30-7 p.m. Thurs., 5-6.30 p.m. Fri., 5.30-7 p.m. Sat., 12.30-2 p.m.	The Dispensary is provided by the E.C.C., the M.O.H. as Tuberculosis Officer supervising the work.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	22 Cobham Street, Gravesend.		Provided by Kent County Council. Essex patients are treated by arrangement free of charge.
Women's Welfare Centre	Welfare Centre, The Park	1st Thursday at 6.30 p.m.	Grays U.D.C.

* Patients attend these Clinics by appointment.

Application should be made to any member of the Public Health Staff.

3. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(i.) MIDWIVES.

Four Midwives practice within the Urban District, but they are not subsidised or employed by the Local Authority.

The Council reimburse each Midwife to the extent of 10/- in respect of every case in which the Local Authority has accepted financial responsibility for treatment, or made arrangements for hospital admission.

(ii.) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

Complete arrangements are available for the hospital treatment of maternity cases. Cases of expected normal delivery in poor financial circumstances or living under unsuitable conditions may be admitted to the special maternity wards of the Orsett Public Assistance Institution. The charge is £2 2s. 0d. per week plus ambulance charges. Cases of complicated labour or post-natal difficulties are admitted upon application to Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, E.15. The cost is £3 3s. 0d. per week, plus ambulance charges. Cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are admitted to special wards at Oldchurch (Public Assistance) Hospital, Romford, or to Chelmsford Public Assistance Institution. The cost to the Local Authority is 10/- per day, plus ambulance charges. In every case the Council recover from the patients amounts in proportion to their financial circumstances.

The number of patients so admitted during 1934 is as follows:—

Orsett Institution	-	-	7
Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford	-	-	4
Oldchurch Hospital, Romford	-	-	7
Total cost of Treatment	-	£121	9s. 2d.
Recovered from Patients	-	£71	17s. 10d.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits have been supplied through the Welfare Centre for some years past, while the Council also supply Home Helps to patients in certain circumstances.

(iii.) HEALTH VISITORS.

The Council maintain two Health Visitors, sharing their services equally with Essex County Council. By this arrangement the same Health Visitors act as School Nurses over a portion of the Urban District. The question of the appointment of a third Health Visitor and School Nurse on a salary basis of Essex County Council two-thirds and Grays Urban District Council one-third has been approved and it is anticipated that a definite appointment will be made in July, 1935.

Visits paid by Health Visitors :

To infants under 1 year :

(a) First visits	....	....	308
(b) Re-visits	....	....	676
To infants, 1-5 years	....	....	1026
		Total	<u>2010</u>

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Sessions held	....	....	99
Attendances by children :			
(i.) Under 1 year	....	....	2923
(ii.) 1-5 years	....	....	3240
			<u>6163</u>

The continued growth of this branch of the work during the past few years is due chiefly to the unflagging efforts of the Health Visitors.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC :

Sessions held	....	....	43
No. of expectant mothers on books....			139
Total attendances made		....	631
Visits to expectant mothers		....	30

During the year extra monthly sessions were held both at the Ante-natal Clinic and at the Infant Welfare Centre. These were necessitated by the continued increase in attendances. Towards the end of 1934 a special report on Maternal Mortality was presented to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. This showed that the District had been extremely fortunate in that no maternal deaths had occurred for some years. Between the compilation of that Report and the end of the year one maternal death occurred. In my opinion the Local Authority has done everything possible to deal with this question.

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Facilities exist for treatment under this heading.

Number of patients treated	....	2
Cost of treatment	....	£1 7s. 6d.
Recovered from patients	....	£1 7s. 6d.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1921.

Total value of milk supplied	....	£466 1s. 9d.
Cost of milk supplied free of charge		£41 7s. 5d.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS (Local Records).

No. of Births (including Stillbirths)	....	315
Notified by Medical Practitioners	....	139
„ „ Certified Midwives	....	178

(iv.) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION—Part 1, Children Act, 1908.
Children and Young Persons' Act, 1932.

Number of Foster-mothers in the area....	5
„ „ Infants registered	.... 7
Total visits paid by Health Visitors during the year	.... 29

The conditions with regard to the above are quite satisfactory. No prosecutions have been undertaken or warnings given during the year under review.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

I am indebted to the above for the following statistics in regard to the work of the Society, and particularly to Inspector W. Clare, for his unfailing co-operation.

Total cases reported	....	....	45
Allegations found to be true	....	....	44

Action taken.

Warnings issued	....	....	37
Prosecutions and Convictions	....	....	3
Otherwise dealt with	....	....	4

Classification of cases.

Neglect	....	....	....	34
Ill-treatment and assault	....	....	....	6
Advice	....	....	....	1
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	4

Analysis of cases reported.

By general public	....	....	14
„ M.O.H. and School Officials	....	....	26
„ Police	....	....	3
„ Other sources	....	....	2

Children affected—Male	....	66
Female	....	58

Classification of Ages.

Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9
14	10	5	9	6	6	4	10	8
9-10	10-11	11-12	over 12					
14	6	11	21					

(v.) ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The Orthopædic Scheme is carried out in conjunction with the Urban district of Tilbury, the Rural District of Orsett, and the Essex County Council. The Orthopædic Surgeon appointed, Mr. B. Whitchurch Howell, F.R.C.S., visits the district at frequent intervals. After-care is carried out by an Orthopædic Masseuse three times weekly, at a specially equipped Clinic in Grays.

Massage, after-care, remedial exercises, &c., are provided at the After-care Clinic and cases requiring hospital treatment are sent by the Local Authority or, in the case of children over the age of 5 years, by the County Council, to the Queen's Hospital, Hackney Road, London, E., the Cheyne Hospital, Chelsea, or to Brookfield Hospital, Walthamstow.

ORTHOPÆDIC ASCERTAINMENT CLINIC.

	E.C.C.	Grays. U.D.	Tilbury. U.D.	Orsett. R.D.	Total
No. on Register, 1/1/34	... 269	29	74	17	389
„ Discharged as cured	... 39	22	16	6	83
„ „ other reasons...	17	2	7	3	29
„ of New Cases reported	... 46	19	28	11	104
„ on Register, 31/12/34	... 259	24	79	19	381
„ Treated in Hospital	... 7	1	1	1	10

ORTHOPÆDIC AFTER-CARE CLINIC.

	E.C.C.	Grays. U.D.	Tilbury. U.D.	Orsett R.D.	Total
No. on Register at 1/1/34	... 300	36	96	46	478
„ Discharged as cured	... 79	10	16	8	113
„ „ other reasons...	28	3	19	16	66
„ of New cases reported	... 103	17	25	20	165
„ on Register at 31/12/34	... 296	40	86	42	464

NATURE OF TREATMENT RECEIVED.

	E.C.C.	Grays. U.D.	Tilbury. U.D.	Orsett. R.D.	Total
Exercises	... 28	—	—	—	28
Massage & Muscle Re-education	2	—	—	—	2
Wedges and After-care	... 354	20	104	55	533
Breathing Exercises	... 9	—	—	—	9
Supervision of Appliances...	30	2	6	7	45

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTOR

*for the Orsett Sub-District, for the year ending
31st December, 1934.*

I have the pleasure to present a Report upon the working of the School Medical Department of the Orsett Sub-District during 1934.

STAFF.

There was one change in the personnel from 1933. Dr. C. Ive resigned on 31/12/33, and was succeeded on the 1st January, 1934, by Dr. K. N. Mawson, who has rendered valuable help during the year. I am indebted, also, to Drs. A. A. Park and F. A. Nelson for their continued loyalty and support.

CLINICS.

In the 1933 Report I mentioned that the establishment of a Minor Ailment Clinic at Aveley was under attention. I am glad to say that in 1934 it became an accomplished fact, the first session being held on the 19th February. Minor Ailments Clinics now exist at Grays, Tilbury, Stanford-le-Hope, Aveley and Laindon (for Langdon Hills cases).

ACCOMMODATION.

The Department was transferred to new premises at Glasson House, High Street, Grays, early in September, the old offices at Quarry Hill being required for an extension to the Juvenile Employment Bureau. The new premises are much more commodious. All treatment clinics are situated in separate rooms on the ground floor, and an adequate waiting room adjoins the entrance hall. An entrance to the building has recently been constructed from York Road, Grays, which is a quiet, traffic-free cul-de-sac, and this removes the only objection which existed formerly, that children had to traverse the most congested and dangerous portion of the High Street, i.e., adjoining the railway level-crossing, to reach the Clinic.

SPECIAL BRANCHES OF SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK.

These include the Open-Air School, Sight-Saving Class, and the Special School for mentally-retarded children. Details thereof will be found elsewhere in this Report.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS CLINIC.

Number of cases operated upon : —

1930	....	....	92
1931	....	....	151
1932	....	....	210
1933	....	....	81
1934	....	....	96

In addition, a number of letters of recommendation for free treatment in necessitous cases were issued, and I am indebted to Dr. L. G. McQueen and the staff of the Seamen's Hospital, Tilbury, for their continued co-operation in this direction. Thanks are due also to Drs. Barrow and Hawes for their services during the year.

SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR MENTALLY-RETARDED CHILDREN.

This is situated at Bridge Road School, Grays. Handicrafts and Gardening form an important part of the curriculum.

		M.	F.
Number on Register at 1/1/34	....	25	24
„ „ „ at 31/12/34	....	24	25
„ admissions during year	....	6	8
„ discharges „ „	....	7	7

Reasons for Discharge.

Attained age of 16 years	....	4	3
Removed from district	....	1	2
Ineducable	....	1	—
Admitted to Institutions	....	1	1
Other reasons	....	--	1

SIGHT-SAVING (MYOPE) CLASS—(Quarry Hill, Grays).

		M.	F.
No. on Register at 1/1/34....	....	9	9
„ „ „ 31/12/34....	....	8	6
„ admitted during year	....	1	—
„ Discharged	....	2	3

Reasons for Discharge.

Obtained employment	....	1	—
Left district	....	—	2
Attained age of 14 years	....	1	—
Returned to Elementary School	....	—	1

Classification of Defects :

High Myopic Astigmatism	....	4	1
High Myopia	....	—	1
Myopic astigmatism	....	1	—
Myopia	....	1	2
Congenital cataract	....	1	—
Congenital dislocation of both lenses	....	—	2
Albino-nystagmus	....	1	—

MINOR AILMENT TREATMENT CENTRES.

No. of individual children

treated—	Grays.	Tilbury.	Stanford- le-Hope.	Aveley.
1931	1245	1261	—	—
1932	1233	2744	114	—
1933	1281	2171	245	—
1934	1470	2311	346	185

Total Attendances.

1931	3332	3697	—	—
1932	3035	4394	160	—
1933	3166	4846	385	—
1934	3888	5303	561	225

SCHOOL SPRAY BATHS.

Total attendances—

	Grays.	Tilbury.
1931	2664	4601
1932	2989	5611
1933	3594	9377
1934	1560	7179

The Grays Baths were closed from July to the 1st December owing to the illness of the attendant. A temporary attendant was provided at Tilbury during this period.

VERMINOUS SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

For many months the Girls' Department of one school in the South Ward of Tilbury has given great trouble to this Department owing to the prevalence of vermin amongst the children. At one inspection performed by the School Medical Inspector, about 50% of the Department, numbering about 360 children, were found to be verminous. The usual methods of cleansing proved of little avail, and a special report on the matter was submitted to the Orsett District Sub-Committee, who agreed to prosecute all persistent defaulters. Since that date an inspection of the Department has been carried out by a School Medical Inspector about once a week. Verminous children are excluded and the parents requested to put them into a cleanly condition by a certain date. If upon re-examination they are still verminous they are again excluded and the parents warned that prosecution will follow a third default. If this warning is of no use, recommendations for prosecutions are forwarded automatically to the Clerk to the Education Sub-Committee. A large number of cases have been prosecuted during the past year, and in the greater majority of them orders to cleanse the children have been issued, orders made against the parents for costs, and in many cases fines have been imposed. For some time even this course produced little improvement, and the Grays magistrates warned a number of defendants that continuation of the offence would lead to a more severe penalty being inflicted. Since that warning the number of persistently verminous cases has been reduced to about 20%, but fear of the legal consequences of uncleanness rather than a distaste for vermin has brought the numbers down. The Department maintains an unceasing vigilance over the school in question.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

No. of places in the School	....	60
„ admissions during 1934	....	36
„ discharges	....	40
Admissions recommended by—		
School Medical Inspectors	....	28
Tuberculosis Officer	....	7
Other sources	....	1
Reasons for discharge—		
Returned to elementary school	....	25
Left district	....	6
Attained school-leaving age	....	5
Unsuitable for open-air treatment	....	3
Transferred to Convalescent Home	....	1
	M.	F.
Average increase in height	.... 2 in.	2½ in.
„ „ weight	.... 4½ lbs.	5½ lbs.
Highest increase in weight	.... 10 lbs.	9 lbs.

The admissions during 1934 have been of very poor physical type, poorly clad and showing marked signs of debility and malnutrition. For the first two months of open-air school treatment these children make little headway, but the response after that has been remarkably good. The average increase in weight per head over a period of about eight months has been 8½ lbs. for the girls, and 6 lbs for the boys, followed by increases of up to 3 lbs. per month. This indicates, as in previous years, that the routine of the school is based on sound lines.

The increased accommodation mentioned in the 1933 Report has not yet been commenced, and it is hoped that the matter will not be deferred too long. At present, cases of the chronic type have to be discharged at intervals to make room for children who need a short "building-up" course. The former type are out of place in ordinary elementary schools, but it is obviously unfair for them to occupy for an indefinite period places which could be used to greater advantage by the latter

type. If and when the school is enlarged it is hoped to accommodate both categories.

Once more I have pleasure in acknowledging the efforts of the Head Teacher and staff, to whose zeal and ability much of the success of the establishment is due.

EYE REFRACTION CLINIC.

Drs. Mawson and Nelson have performed excellent work under this heading, and with the appointment of an Ophthalmic Specialist in the person of Mr. Aherne even better facilities will be available for children during 1935.

		Refractions.	Glasses Advised.
1930	....	251	133 or 53%
1931	...	283	232 „ 82%
1932	....	369	295 „ 80%
1933	....	427	349 „ 82%
1934	....	556	484 „ 87%

DENTAL TREATMENT.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Children treated....	1240	1443	2030	2119
Total attendances	1365	1544	2135	2226

Extractions.

Permanent	....	469	582	764	865
Temporary	....	2704	2653	3476	3452

Fillings.

Permanent	....	138	277	727	675
Temporary	....	91	30	36	65
Gas cases	....	934	1000	1413	1578
Local Anæsthetics	—		144	258	110
Operations	....	28	70	69	29

Mr. S. K. Donaldson, School Dental Surgeon, reports that of the total number of children inspected by him over 68% were found to require attention, but that less than 22% actually accepted treatment. This response, he says, is extremely poor and is to be accounted for in two ways. Parents do not understand the value of conservation work (i.e., prevention of decay by means of fillings, &c.) and still tend to pin their faith in extractions when the teeth are too far decayed

to be saved. Also, at ordinary medical inspections carried out without the aid of a Dental Surgeon in the past, it has not been possible to detect all defects in the very early stages, so that extraction has been the only remedy. Mr. Donaldson describes the large proportion of refusals of treatment as neglect on the part of the parents, and advocates intensive propaganda efforts in this direction.

DENTAL INSPECTIONS.

School.	Inspected.	Age Groups 5-10	10-14	Offered Treatment.
Quarry Hill Girls	305	172	133	232
„ „ Boys	390	193	197	290
Langdon Hills	337	291	46	223
St. Chad's	512	288	224	362
Stanford-le-Hope	297	216	81	231
Special School, Myope Class and Open Air School	294	255	39	226
Arthur Street	286	96	190	212
Stanford-le-Hope R.C.	472	289	183	327
Corringham	274	199	75	193
Arthur Street Girls	180	89	91	141
West Thurrock	447	293	156	284
Orsett	191	119	72	131
Bulphan ...	69	43	26	45
Lansdowne Road	609	461	148	401
Stifford	339	255	84	177
Chadwell Mixed ...	364	254	110	249
Intermediate	363	24	339	227
Stifford Infts. & Mixed	68	31	37	41
North Ockendon	46	27	19	29
South Ockendon	205	146	59	156
Grays R.C.	226	158	68	147
East Tilbury	50	28	22	37
East Thurrock	506	398	108	345
Horndon	151	103	48	98

W. T. G. BOUL, M.D., D.P.H.,
Assistant County Medical Officer.
School Medical Inspector.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations, relative to Public Health in force in the district :—

P.H. Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5. Adopted 1st January, 1891.

I.D. (Notification) Act, 1889.
Adopted 9th October, 1890.

I.D. (Prevention) Act, 1890.
Adopted 1st January, 1891.

P.H. Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.
Part 2 other than Sec. 26.
Part 3 other than Sec. 50.
Part 4, Sections 52, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64,
Part 6. [65 and 66.
Part 10, Sec. 93.
Adopted 1908.

P.H. Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Section 50.
Adopted May, 1928.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Slaughter Houses. June 23rd, 1887.

Common Lodging Houses. June 23rd, 1887.

Nuisances. September 22nd, 1892.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. July 13th, 1889.

Additional Cowsheds and Milkshops. May 11th, 1905.

Tents, Vans and Sheds. December 22nd, 1910.

New Streets and Buildings. July 30th, 1896.

New Streets and Buildings. November 21st, 1913.

Slaughter Houses. July 26th, 1927.

Nuisances.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i.) WATER.—The water supply of the district has been commented upon in my Reports for previous years. Towards the end of 1934 many complaints were received concerning sediment in the drinking water provided by the South Essex Water Works Company. The pollution was of a temporary nature, being caused through the flushing-out of mains. A sample was forwarded to the County Laboratories for examination. Generally speaking the water supplied by the Company is of excellent purity but extremely hard, and it is hoped that in the near future the Company will consider the matter of softening the same before distribution.

(ii.) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The greater part of the district is efficiently sewered. I am indebted to the Works Manager of the Thurrock, Grays and Tilbury Joint Sewerage Board for the following particulars.

The Works are situated $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of Tilbury Station and consist of Sewage Disposal Works, with Sedimentation Tanks and circular revolving Distributors on Bacterial Beds.

Total volume of Sewage Pumped.

1930	...	468,993,000	gallons
1931	....	461,529,000	"
1932	....	452,451,000	"
1933	....	466,862,000	"
1934	....	468,755,000	"

Average daily flow, 1,284,260 gallons.

LODGE ESTATE.

I am pleased to report that this area, for many years a source of trouble and complaint both to the residents and to this Department, has now been dealt with in a satisfactory manner. Sewers for house and surface water drainage have been provided in Connaught and Chestnut Avenues, while both have been lighted.

At the end of 1934 Connaught, Chestnut and Victoria Avenues were not made up completely, but the necessary works were in progress, and the few remaining cesspools abolished. In past years endless complaints were received from the residents, which varied according to the season of the year. In winter they concerned the mud and pools of water which rendered the roads almost impassable, especially for children, while in summer it was alleged that flies and mosquitoes contributed to the difficulties of living on the Lodge Estate. These complaints, I am very glad to say, are now things of the past and unlikely to recur.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Apart from the river Thames, upon the north bank of which the town of Grays is situate, there are no rivers in the area.

3. (i.) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Every house in the district is supplied with a proper closet and flushing apparatus.

(ii.) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This has been, as in the past, carried out by direct labour. Every house is supplied with a portable galvanised dustbin of approved type. All cases of defective dustbins are reported to the Sanitary Inspector on cards provided for that purpose. The collection of household refuse is weekly, by means of covered horse-drawn and motor vehicles, and I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor for the following:—

Amount of refuse collected during 1934	3875½ tons.
Cost of collection	£1789 16s. 9d.
Cost of disposal	£1263 19s. 2d.
Cost per head of population	3/2½

The refuse is dealt with by incineration at the Council's destructor, and by occasional tipping in the parishes of Little Thurrock and Stifford in the adjoining Orsett Rural District.

(iii.) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Nature of Inspections.				No.
Dwelling Houses	....	...	....	1384
Disinfections	....	....	....	82
Factories....	....	....	....	59
Workshops	...	..	...	51
Schools	....	...	...	37
Dairies and Milkshops		...	....	152
Slaughter Houses	....	....	....	738
Shops (including Butchers)		..	....	480
Bakehouses	....	...	....	59
Common Lodging Houses			....	13
Fish Shops (including fried-fish shops)			....	133
Market	....	....	....	278
Nuisances	...	....	....	535
Miscellaneous	...	....	....	33
Total				<u>4034</u>

NOTICES SERVED.

Defects	Informal		Statutory		Outstand- ing
	Served	Completed	Served	Completed	
Renew dustbins	141	141	...	...	...
Disinfections	97	97	...	...	...
Drainage Defects	35	35	...	...	...
Defective W.C.'s	45	45	...	...	...
Overcrowding	1	1	...	...	...
Factories	10	10	...	...	...
Workshops	13	13	...	...	...
Verminous Premises	13	13	...	...	...
Removal of Refuse	13	13	...	...	...
Defective Yard Paving	7	7	...	...	...
„ Roof	15	15	...	...	...
„ Gutters	33	33	...	...	...
Internal dilapidations	58	58	...	...	...
Miscellaneous complaints	144	144	...	...	...
	625	625	...	...	...

(iv.) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No complaints of excessive smoke from factory chimneys were received during the year.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

(a) INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises. 1	In- spections 2	Written Notices 3	Occupiers Prose- cuted 4
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	73	10	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	51	5	—
Workshops (Other than Outworkers premises)	81	8	—
Total	205	23	—

(b) DEFECTS FOUND in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. 1	Number of Defects.			Number of Offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were Instituted 5
	Found. 2	Rem- edied 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector 4	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts —</i>				
Want of cleanliness	23	23	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
<i>Sanitary accommodation—</i>				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under Factory & Workshops Acts—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s.101)....	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork, and offences under the Sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921]				
Total	23	23	—	—

Number of Factories on Register	..	36
„ „ Workshops on Register	....	46

4. SCHOOLS.

The Sanitary Accommodation and condition of some of the older schools is capable of improvement, but the general standard is satisfactory.

HOUSING.

The structural state of most of the houses in the Urban District is satisfactory, except in the older part of the town where a number of individual unfit houses are being dealt with gradually under the Housing Act. Overcrowding is only infrequently met, but as I remarked in the Report for 1933, there is a great deal of sub-letting in premises unsuitable for the purpose.

There is a demand for Council houses for a variety of reasons. The rents asked for old property are too often excessive and young people desirous of getting married are unwilling, naturally, to live with their families or go into rooms. Others find that the higher altitude of the district round the Lodge Estate is preferable on health grounds to the lower part of the town. Many people wish to live in Grays to be nearer their place of employment, and some find that with the passing of years and economic uncertainty, cheaper accommodation is necessary. And so there will always be a waiting list of applicants for Council houses, but this must not be attributed to overcrowding.

There is one facility very many towns possess which is lacking in Grays. I refer to public slipper baths. In most industrial towns there is a communal establishment wherein, for an inclusive charge of 6d., one may hire for about half-an-hour a private and well-equipped bathroom, fitted with hot and cold water, bath-stool, mat, mirror, etc., a clean wrapped towel and an unused tablet of soap. Extra towels, bath salts, etc., are usually available at a nominal charge. Grays is the travelling and shopping centre of a population of more than 60,000

persons, but in the older parts of the town very few houses indeed are fitted with bathrooms, and the bath, instead of being a daily event, takes place weekly in a zinc bath in the scullery or behind a screen in the kitchen. Personal cleanliness is on the up-grade, and I feel sure that there are many people in the district, especially amongst the younger generation, who would be only too pleased to pay 6d. for a bath rather than disturb the household in the manner necessary at present. The financial aspect of the matter is not one for my Department, and I appreciate that the all-important thing is to keep the rates down, but I do know that in many districts public slipper baths which have been in use for some years are now not only paying for themselves, but contributing towards relief of the rates.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)....				....	....	584
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose				....	....	....1642
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925				....	....	238
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose				....	....	.... 238
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation				....		Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation				....	...	451

2. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(A) *Proceedings under Secs. 17, 18 & 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

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

(B) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :*

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

(C) *Proceedings under Secs. 19 & 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :*

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

(D) *Proceedings under Sec. 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :*

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

Towards the end of 1934 a report was submitted to the Council upon various methods of disinfecting verminous premises and furniture. These included the disinfestation of rooms temporarily vacated by the tenant and his family by orthodichlorbenzine, and also the removal of furniture to a central disinfestation plant and the treatment of the empty premises before occupation.

As a preliminary step it was agreed that steps be taken to experiment upon the efficiency of orthodichlorbenzine disinfestation upon site over a period of six months. At the time of writing this Report (February, 1935), the trial period has not expired, so that the final results cannot be reviewed, but experience so far indicates that orthodichlorbenzine does not give an efficient result. Several strengths of solution were used but in each case live bugs were found within 24 hours after disinfestation, and in some instances eggs taken from the treated rooms hatched out. The smell of the chemical was retained in the premises for several days.

There seems little doubt that at the end of the experimental period attention will have to be directed to alternative and more efficient methods.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS—There are a few premises in the District which might be regarded as coming under this heading, but in view of the proposed amalgamation the question of byelaws to control them has been postponed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—There is one such establishment in Grays. It is kept under regular supervision and has been maintained satisfactorily.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES.—There are a few premises of this type in the area and they are inspected at frequent intervals. No special action has been necessary.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—Byelaws of this description do not exist, but I am of the opinion that when the revision of boundaries has been completed the Local Authority should consider scheduling fried fish-shops. The number of such businesses in Grays suggests that powers are desirable to control their conduct and erection.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.—There are no such rooms in the Urban District.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

The Council possess an adequate Cemetery and a modern Mortuary. No changes in these services have taken place during the past year.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

No special action has been found necessary during 1934.

PREVALENCE OF VERMIN.

The Sanitary Inspector issues rat poison and baits to applicants, and investigates complaints on this point when necessary. A number of rats were killed during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

A. MILK SUPPLY.

Number of retailers on register:—

Grade "A" (T.T.) milk	....	....	3
Certified milk	....	....	1
Grade "A" milk	..	....	6
Pasteurised milk	....	....	3
Ungraded milk	....	....	2

(Includes Supplementary Licenses)

Number of premises registered :—

Dairies	...	...	16
Milkshops	...	...	4

The following samples of milk were submitted to Laboratory examination during the year :—

No.	Date	Bacterial Count per 1 c.c.	B. Coli present in c.c.
1	11th July	11,000	Absent in 1 c.c.
2	"	28,000	0.01 c.c.
3	"	126,000	0.01 c.c.
4	"	84,000	0.01 c.c.
5	"	540,000	0.01 c.c.
6	"	26,000	0.01 c.c.

All the above samples were of ungraded milk. In the case of No. 5 the retailer's premises were situated outside the Urban District, and a copy of the laboratory report was transferred to the appropriate sanitary authority for attention.

C. MEAT. Number of Slaughterhouses—

(a) Registered	...	3
(b) Licensed	...	2

Animals Slaughtered, 1934—

Beasts	...	686
Sheep	...	2925
Swine	...	3449
Calves	...	239
Lambs	...	399

Unsound Food surrendered :—

Beef	...	3263 lbs.
Pork	...	563 „
Mutton	...	29 „
Fish	...	560 „
Rabbits	...	86 „
Turkeys	...	5
Corned Beef	...	20 tins
Ox Livers	...	80 lbs.
Bacon	...	108 „

D. ADULTERATION.

The Essex County Council is the Authority under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928; the Artificial Cream Act, 1929; the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927; and the Public Health (Preservatives, &c. in Food) Regulations, 1925 and 1927.

E. CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

This is carried out at the instance of the County Council by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

F. NUTRITION.

Periodical articles upon diet, nourishment and general health topics are contributed to the local Press at intervals by the Medical Officer of Health. Copies are displayed in the Public Library and certain other establishments.

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

Notifiable Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) during 1934.

DISEASE.	Total Cases	Removed to Hospital	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	80	63	—
Diphtheria	44*	42*	2
Pneumonia	16	4	12
Erysipelas	14	10	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	1
Paratyphoid " B "	1	1	—
Total	158	122	15

* Indicates five cases wrongly diagnosed.

ANALYSIS OF AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE.	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 up- wards	Total
Scarlet Fever	...	3	3	4	8	38	14	3	2	4	1	...	...	...	80
Diphtheria	1	3	4	19	11	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	44
Pneumonia	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	3	1	1	16
Erysipelas...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	2	...	14
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
Paratyphoid "B"	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	1	6	6	7	12	59	26	8	4	9	3	7	3	2	158

SCARLET FEVER.—There were 13 cases more than in the previous year. The disease in most cases was fairly mild in type, and only lack of suitable accommodation prevented more patients being isolated at home.

DIPHTHERIA.—44 cases were notified, 5 of which were subsequently discharged as having been diagnosed incorrectly. 2 deaths occurred. Anti-toxin is available day and night at the Police Station, Grays, and at the Public Health Department during office hours. Owing to the speedy facilities existing for the removal of patients to hospital, comparatively little use is made of Anti-toxin for prophylactic purposes by the general practitioners.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.—This Clinic was established in July, 1932, and sessions have been held regularly since that date. There is always a long waiting list of applicants for treatment. Towards the end of the year Purfleet Urban District Council enquired whether cases from their area might be treated at the Grays Clinic, and the Council consented to admit them at an inclusive fee of 5/- per case. At the close of 1934 no Purfleet cases had been treated, but arrangements had been made for their reception early in 1935.

Below are the statistics relating to the Immunisation Clinic for the year ending 31st December, 1934:—

No. of Clinics held	....	....	21
Total attendances by children	....	....	877
No. who received preliminary Schick test	....	....	86
„ who did not receive „ „ „	....	....	56
„ found negative upon primary Schick test	....	....	20
„ „ positive „ „ „ „	....	....	66
„ receiving immunising treatment	....	....	64
„ re-tested after above treatment:—			
(a) Negative	....	....	49
(b) Positive	....	....	8
Failed to attend for final reading	....	....	7
Total number of new cases seen	....	....	142
Certificates of Immunity issued	....	....	129

In one instance a child who received a course of immunising injections during 1933 contracted Diphtheria a year later. She received a primary Schick test on the 26th April, 1933, and immunising injections of 1 c.c. each on the 26th April and the 9th and 24th May, 1933, respectively. The parent was invited to bring the child for a final Schick test at the end of three months, in order to ascertain whether or not immunity had been produced, but she refused to do so. On the 19th April, 1934, the child gave a positive swab and was removed to the Isolation Hospital. As I have stated on many occasions, it is absolutely essential for a final Schick test to be made, as in certain cases a second series of immunising injections may be necessary to establish immunity. In view of the default of the parent a Certificate of Immunity was not issued.

CANCER.

No special action was taken during 1934.



TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1934. Local Records.

Age Groups.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1—5 years	1*	...	...	...	1*	...	...	...
5—15 "	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—25 "	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—35 "	4	4	...	1	1	1	...	...
35—45 "	2	3	...	1	3	...	...	...
45—55 "	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
55—65 "	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
65 years upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17*	8	2	2	11*	1	1	...

* Indicates one unnotified case.

(c) PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925, AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925,
Sec. 62.

Application was made to the local Bench for an order for the compulsory removal to hospital of a person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Evidence was given on behalf of the Council by the Medical Officer of Health, the District Tuberculosis Officer and the patient's private practitioner, to the effect that the presence in the household of the infected person constituted a menace to the health of the other inhabitants, and also that in their opinion inadequate precautions were being taken by the defendant to prevent the spread of the disease. Essex County Council offered, in the event of an order for removal being made, to accept the patient into one of their institutions free of charge to the Council. The Bench, however, decided that the evidence available did not justify making an order against the defendant and the case was dismissed.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The arrangements in regard to treatment of the above have been set out in my Report for many years past, and no alterations therein have taken place during the year. I am indebted to Dr. H. Nicol for the following statistics, and for his ready co-operation. During 1934 Essex County Council investigated the possibility of establishing a Treatment Clinic on the north side of the Thames, to obviate the tedious and somewhat expensive journey to Gravesend. Owing to various administrative and other difficulties it was found impossible to take any definite action, and at the present moment it appears unlikely that any further steps will be taken until the amalgamation problem is settled.

Total Received Treatment during the year :

			Male	Female	Total
Syphilis	....	....	171	95	266
Soft Chancre	....	....	12	—	12
Gonorrhœa	....	....	248	53	301
Non-Venereal	...	....	38	29	67
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			469	177	646
New Patients :			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Syphilis	....	....	38	26	64
Soft Chancre	....	....	10	—	10
Gonorrhœa	....	....	103	32	135
Non-Venereal	...	....	37	25	62
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			188	83	271
Re-admissions	....	....	23	2	25
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			211	85	296
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

New Patients by Areas :

	Gravesend.		Rest of Kent.		Essex.		Other Areas.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis	... 13	11	5	2	5	12	15	1	38	26
Soft Chancre	... 4	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	10	—
Gonorrhœa	... 34	16	19	10	30	6	20	—	103	32
Non-Venereal	... 14	8	7	7	13	10	3	—	37	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	65	35	33	19	51	28	39	1	188	83
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Attendances :

	Male	Female	Total
For Medical Officer	.... 2738	2141	4879
For Intermediate Treatment	5032	2484	7516
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7770	4625	12395
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Attendances by Areas :

			Male	Female
Kent	...	....	5905	3669
Essex	....	....	1623	955
Other Areas	...	....	242	1
Total			<u>7770</u>	<u>4625</u>

Discharged Cured :

			Male	Female	Total
Syphilis	....	....	32	7	39
Soft Chancre	....	....	10	—	10
Gonorrhœa	....	....	72	20	92
Non-Venereal	....	....	36	26	62
			<u>150</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>203</u>

