[Report 1912] / Medical Officer of Health, Clacton U.D.C.

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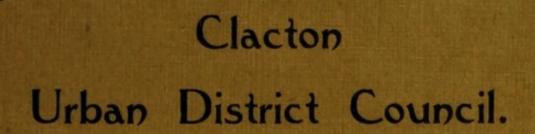
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

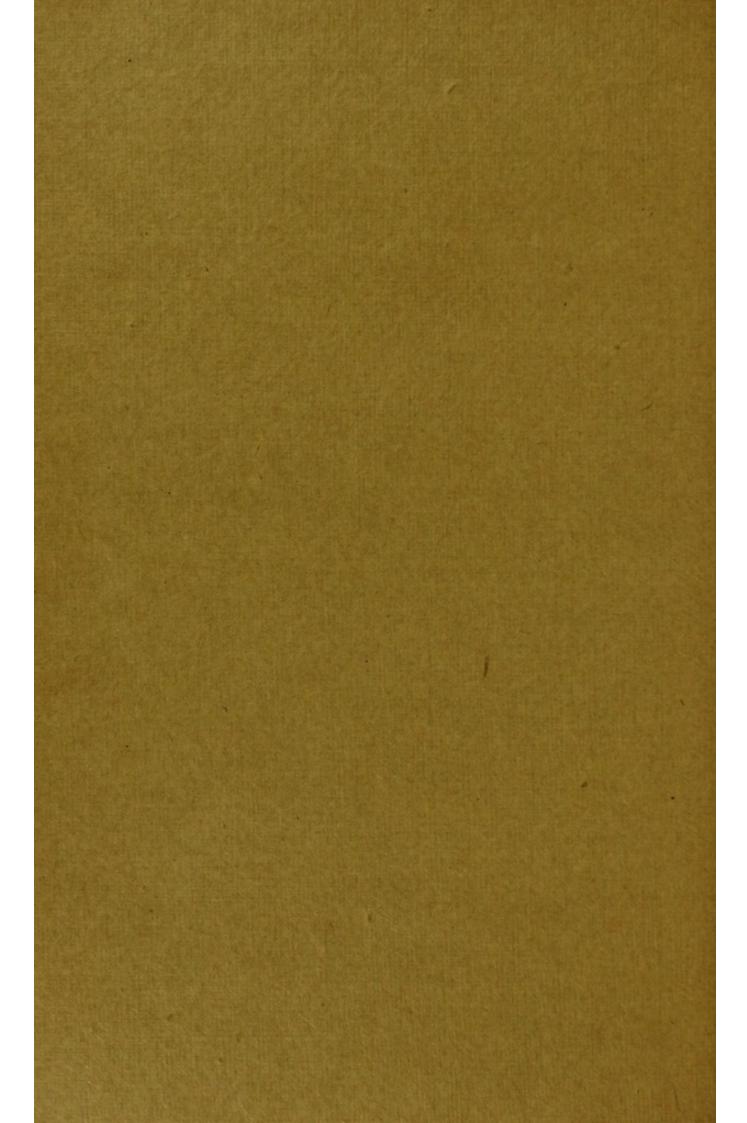
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1912.

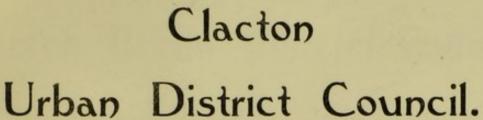


CLACTON-ON-SEA.

Graphic Printing Company, Limited, 31 Electric Parade.
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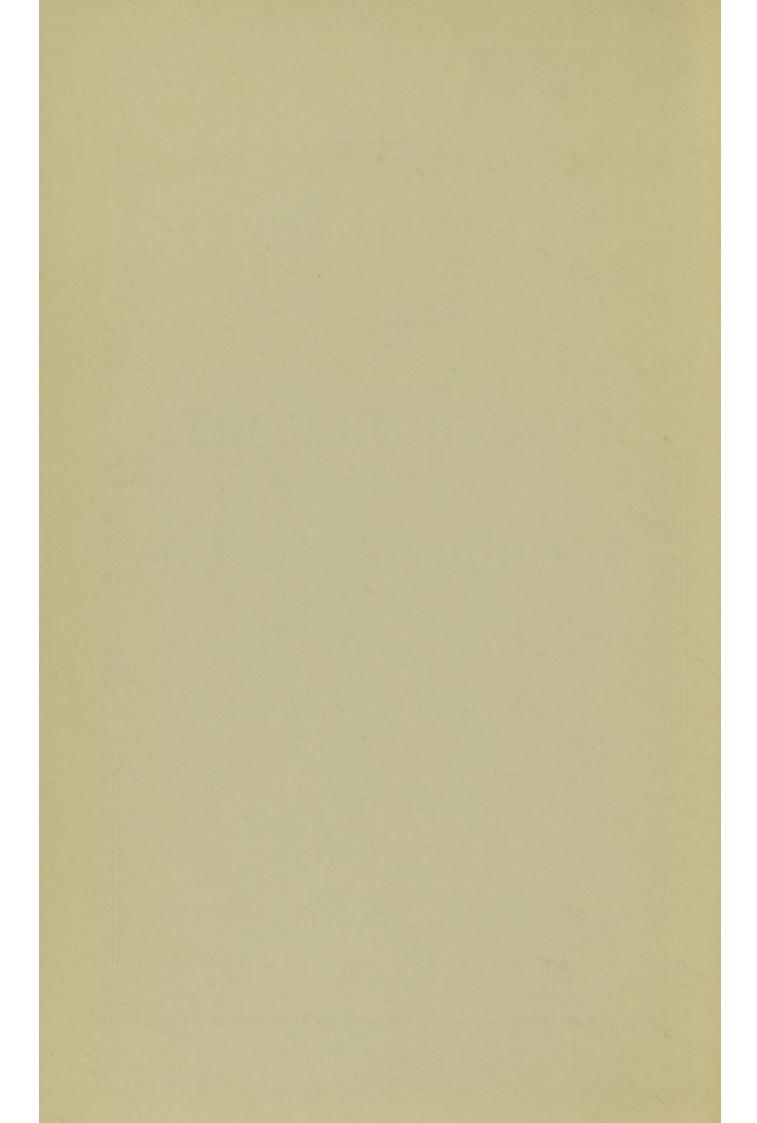


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Clacton Urban District Council.

TO THE CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

It now becomes my pleasure and duty to lay before you my report of the state of the District under your charge for the year 1912, and I think I may look forward to giving you statements that will be pleasing to you and to me.

A.-Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

- (1). Physical Features and General Character of the Dis-TRICT .- The District originally was the old parish of Great Clacton, having an area of 4,069 acres, including land and inland water. It is now divided into three portions or wards, which nearly correspond to the boundaries of the three ecclesiastical parishes as at present arranged. The northern portion, or North Ward, is the parish of St. John's; then comes the parish of St. Paul's or East Ward, and the remaining part is the district of St. James' or West Ward. The District stands on London clay, which in several parts crops up to the surface, interspersed with large pockets of gravel. Clacton is favoured with a large amount of bright sunshine, and its rainfall is usually the smallest in England. The climate is bracing, cheerful and dry, consequently the place is very suitable for invalids, especially such as suffer from any form of tuberculosis or nervous debility. Many of its present inhabitants came to Clacton for health's sake originally.
- (2). POPULATION.—According to the census of 1911, the resident population is stated to be 9,777, embracing 2,168 familes or separate occupiers, giving an average number of persons per house of 4.50. The time the census is taken (in April) is unfortunate for Clacton, as then many of the houses are shut up, but in the season the population touches about 70,000. The migratory disposition of the people renders the estimation of the population difficult, but by the usual method of births and deaths I believe that at the middle of the year 1912 it stood at 9,851. Many of the inhabitants are socially of a good class, being London business men and their families, although, of course, there are plenty of the working-class, with seafaring men and fishermen, and the usual tradespeople in such a place. There are very good shops, and there need be no difficulty in being supplied with anything required. I do not know what sum is expended in Poor-Law relief, but I should not think much, and the Cottage Hospital affords relief to needy sufferers, while infectious cases are treated in the Isolation Hospital (residents

free, except that they pay their own doctor, and visitors at a small weekly charge. There is no occupation that has any injurious influence on the public health, which is usually of a high standard.

B.—Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply is good and abundant. It is pumped through large iron pipes from the Council's own well at Great Bentley, about 12 miles off, as the mains are laid on to filter beds and reservoirs, from which it is again pumped to a large high tank for the supply of the town. The mains are well distributed about the town, and water is laid on to all the houses, except a few outlying old cottages and farm houses which are supplied from wells. I make an analysis of the water every month taken promiscuously from all parts of the District, and the land is carefully watched against pollution. At present arrangements are being made for putting a deep bore into the chalk, which we hope to have in work in a few months. There is telephonic communication between the Manager's office and the works and the pumping station at Great Bentley.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—There is only one small stream passing through the District, which receives no drainage in this District, though doubtless it does higher up in its course.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—Clacton is well provided with sewers and drains, and all the houses in the town are connected therewith, the locality of Bockings Elm being the exception. The new building estates in the west part are being sewered to join the existing system. The sewers discharge by two good outfalls, which are placed well out to sea, so that there is no return of offensive matter on the beach. There is also a large storm water sewer with its own point of delivery out to sea. This has only been laid a few years, and it has been very useful in stopping the flooding of many cellars.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—All the houses are provided with water closets and some have several. A good flush is always arranged, and the Inspector is careful to see that all closets work properly, and at once takes action if he finds any deficiency. In the country there are a few old cottages with privies, but I do not know of a privy in the town.

SCAVENGING.—The house refuse is collected in portable iron bins which are emptied and cleaned by the Council's own men, and the refuse is carried out of the town by the Council's horses and carts to a heap, where it is sorted and burned, so that it can be made use of to some extent. I hope, however, at no distant date to see a proper refuse destructor in use. In the country there are several cesspools at houses, some of which are emptied by the Council's men, and I have been urging that this should be done in all cases.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.—Sc far as time will permit, the Inspector carries out these duties well, and reports nuisances as he finds them. When he needs my assistance he asks me, but I make a good many inspections myself during the year, and try to get faults

remedied as quickly as possible. The duties of Inspector of Nuisances are only a part of the work this man has to do. He is Meteorological Observer, and has charge of the Council's men, horses and carts, both in their work and in the stable. With all the duties now placed on him, it is more than a man can do, and in order to get the work done up to my standard I suggested that a lady inspector should be appointed, who could help him and be useful in other respects, such as health visitor. She would be very useful to the people in calling at their cottages and directing them in many things, but the difficulty comes in that an Urban District can only appoint an inspector, not inspectors. I understand application was made to the Local Government Board to get over this difficulty, but without success. I append the report of the Inspector of Nuisances:—

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, TOWN HALL, CLACTON-ON-SEA, JANUARY 27TH, 1913.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT CLACTON.

Dear Sir,—I have to report for your information that during the past year (1912) I have made 722 inspections in the District as follows:—

Workshops, etc.		 	120
Bakehouses		 	17
Dairies and Milksho	ps	 	36
Cowsheds		 	12
Slaughterhouses		 	16
Inspections (Housing		 	144
Ordinary Routine In	rspections	 	377

Notices to abate nuisances have been served as follows:

Statutory Notices 17
Formal Notices 108
Oral Notices 5

These notices, except five, have all been complied with.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. W. SHADICK,
Inspector of Nuisances.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.—There are no offensive trades in the District and no large lodging-houses. True, many houses are let in lodgings, but there are no bye-laws for them, and it has always been considered that for the general class of house in Clacton they would not be desirable. There are no cellar dwellings. Most of such premises as would come under this section are dealt with by the Factories and Workshops Act.

Schools.—There are three public elementary schools in the District. The sanitary condition of them all is very satisfactory. Each has the town's water laid on for all purposes, and they are drained to the town's sewer. Every care is taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease, and all children are prevented attending school from infected houses. I issue an order to the parents under the local Act, which must be relieved by a subsequent certificate given by me on application free of

charge, and I send notice to the schoolmaster. The medical inspection of school children is carried out by the School Medical Officer and his assistants, who are appointed by the County Council. There are many private schools in the place, but they are, in a measure, under control by the local Act, as, in the case of any infectious disease in the school, the principal or person in charge has to send notice to me, and, if required by the Council, to furnish a list of the schoolars attending the school with their addresses, and I have the power to exclude any from the school.

- FOOD.—(A). MILK SUPPLY.—There is a large local milk supply, and the cowsheds and dairies are kept under constant inspection. They are all in good order and cleanly kept. In the season, and at other times during the year, large quantities of milk are brought from the courtry and from London, and even Somersetshire, into the District, so much so that I do not believe that all the milk sold as new milk is under twelve hours' milk. I often see milk churns arriving by train after eight o'clock at night. Until a month ago, four samples of milk were taken and examined by me every month, but this has now been stopped, as when a prosecution was carried out and fines levied, the fines were taken by the County Council, so that the local Council had to be at all the expense of the prosecution. In former times poor samples were very frequent, but by these examinations the quality of milk was seldom below standard. The local cows are generally healthy, and tuberculosis is seldom heard of amongst them. If I suspect a cow to be tubercular, I have the power to call in a veterinary surgeon to examine the animal and test her with tuberculin.
- (B). OTHER FOODS.—Inspections are made of premises where food is prepared for sale and of the sanitary conditions of such places, but no great catch has taken place. All the bakehouses, slaughterhouses, etc., are kept clean, and no carcase has been seized on account of tuberculosis. No action has been taken under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.
- (c.) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—Now that no samples of milk are taken, the inspection under this Act lies with the County Council's Inspectors, who at times take samples, but I get no return or information as to number.

WORKSHOPS, WORK-PLACES, ETC.—These are kept constantly under inspection by the Inspector of Nuisances, and all are in a satisfactory state. The return required by the Home Office will be found at the end of this report, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

Housing.—A careful inspection has been made every month by the Inspector of Nuisances of the houses in the District, and this has in every instance been verified by myself, when I placed an account of each before the Sanitary Committee, and from this list the Clerk had the necessary notices served. During the year 144 houses have been inspected, and all have been those inhabited by the working classes. Of these 113 are supplied with water from the Town's mains laid on to the house, many of them have a tap direct off the main for drinking and

cooking water, the remaining 31, which are in the outlying parts of the District, are supplied from wells. The closet accommodation was found to be: pail-closets 16, earth-closets 2, privies 32, and water-closets 94. all of which have good flushes, except 2 which are hand-flushed. The drainage was found to be: houses drained to the sewers 104, to deadwells 20, and without any drainage 20. These latter two portions are in the country or outlying parts, and the people have difficulty in emptying the dead-wells, as in many cases the ground about the house is small. I have urged that these should be emptied by the Council's men, and the contents carried away. Two houses are drained to a ditch. In 77 instances the yard is not paved 63 houses had no ashbin, the closets at 53 houses have no window, and in 40 instances the eaves-gutters were deficient or wanting, and this is the cause of many houses being damp. I only asked for one closing order, which was granted, and the house has been closed. One well which supplied 4 houses was closed, and the Town's water has since been laid on. Only one case of overcrowding was found, and this was only to a slight extent. Many of the defects referred to have been, and are being attended to, and the Inspector is keeping a watch on them. There have been 47 new houses erected during the year, and of these 22 were for the working classes. The house accommodation in Clacton for the working classes is good and efficient, and most of them are of recent erection.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Observations are taken daily by the Inspector, who holds a special appointment for the purpose. He transmits information twice daily to the offices in London, and to several of the London and local newspapers. These observations are of great use to Clacton, and are the means of bringing visitors to the place, the expense is paid by local subscriptions through the Traders' Association, I append Mr. Shadick's statement for the year 1912:—

```
Highest Corrected Barometrical Reading
                                        30.620 inches on October 4th.
Lowest Corrected Barometrical Reading
                                        29.100 inches on Feb. 8th.
Mean ditto for the Year
                                        29.815 inches.
Mean Maximum Temperature, in screen
                                        55
Mean Minimum Temperature
                                        45
Mean Temperature
                                        50
                                 ,,
                                        10
Mean Range
Highest Temperature Recorded
                                        81
                                               on July 13th.
Lowest Temperature Recorded
                                        18
                                               on February 3rd.
Dry Bulb Mean, 1 p.m.
                                        53 4
Wet Bulb Mean, 1 p.m.
                                        49.6
Mean Earth Temperature at I foot
                                        50.4
Mean Earth Temperature at 4 feet
                                        51.8
Solar Maximum (mean) in the open ...
                                        96
Grass Minimum (mean) in the open
                                        41
              RAINFALL.
Total Rainfall
                                        22.42
Number of Days on which Rain fell ...
                                      170
Greatest Fall in 24 hours
                                         1.70
                                               inches on August 26th.
              SUNSHINE.
Total Bright Sunshine
                                   .. 15108
                                               hours.
Greatest Amount in one day ..
                                       15.1
                                               hours on June 22nd.
No, of Days on which the Sun shone;.. 285
                                                   A. W. SHADICK.
```

C.—Sanitary Administration of the District.

- (1). STAFF.—The Staff consists of myself, the Inspector, and a Lady Health Visitor under the Notifications of Births Act, 1907. As I have said there ought to be another Inspector, and I have suggested this ought to be a lady, who could also be Health Visitor.
- (2). HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE .- We are well supplied for this purpose, having a permanent hospital for 17 beds, 7 of which are for scarlet fever in one block, and in another block there are two wards of 4 beds each for diphtheria, and two single rooms which are useful for enteric cases, or when a private room is required. There are two permanent nurses, a ward-maid and a servant, also a man as gardener, who works the steam disinfector. The Hospital is much used, and 35 cases were treated there during the year. Residents are admitted without any charge, except that they are treated by their own medical man, and they pay him, the Hospital being administered and superintended by me. A fee is charged for visitors. The cases treated were: 26 of scarlet fever, 6 of diphtheria, and 3 of enteric fever. All were cured and discharged before the end of the year, except one who was carried forward to next year. Besides the above, we had one case of smallpox in a visitor, but for this disease we have special tents, and here he was treated with special nurses to wait upon him. He never had been vaccinated, nor any of his family who were here with him, so I took the opportunity and had them all done. The case was a bad one, he was seven weeks in the Hospital, but he was discharged "cured." cost of the Hospital for the year was £479 10s. 4d., and the income £113, being £85 from the Essex County Council at £5 per bed, and £28 for the maintenance of patients, so that the charge on the rates for each patient was £10 8s. 71d. In this was included the cost of £72 for the smallpox case, so that by deducting this sum the charge per patient for the others was £8 8s. 31d. A full description of the Hospital has been given in previous reports.
- (3.) ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL AND ADOPTIVE ACTS.—There is a local Act for Clacton which contains many powers and helps a good deal, and we have the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act, and The Prevention of Infectious Diseases Act, and The Notification of Births Act, in force in the District.
- (4). CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK DURING THE YEAR.—I analyse a sample of the Town's water every month during the year, and present a report to the Council, and until last month I examined four samples of milk every month, for fat and dirt, but this, as I have explained, has been stopped. I am allowed to get Bacteriological examinations made when I deem them necessary, and four have been made this year at The Essex County Laboratory.

D.—Prevalence and Control over Acute Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet fever has been our greatest trouble this year, and whenever a case occurs notification is sent to me by the medical man attending,

but unfortunately people allow some days to pass before the doctor is called in, and possibly slight cases are overlooked. No time is lost in having the patient removed to the hospital, and he is not discharged without my own sanction and order, so that every care is taken to prevent carriers and return cases. No case is discharged if there is any discharge or swelling about him. No child is permitted to attend a school from an infected house, as I give an order under the local Act for this purpose, which has to be relieved by my certificate which I give free of charge, and every investigation is made to discover the origin and cause. After the removal of the patient to the hospital, the rooms are thoroughly disinfected by the Inspector, by fermalin spray and lamps, and the clothing by the steam disinfector. If I require any bacteriological examination I have it done, but we seldom have any return cases. smallpox was somewhat prevalent in England in the spring. chickenpox made a notifiable disease for three months, and sixteen cases were notified. I also receive intimation from the schools of any illness among the pupils, when necessary investigation is made.

E.-Prevalence of and Control of Tuberculosis.

During the year 27 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the district have been received, and I have, as instructed, made inoffensive inquiries in the cases. Of these, 9 were visitors from other places who came here for health's sake, and were usually notified by local medical men; 10 of those notified have died, and 1 was removed to Ipswich Sanatorium by private subscription, but the Insurance County Committee I am told have since arranged to pay for him. The County Tuberculosis Officer has been appointed but is hardly at work yet, but there is a dispensary being got ready at Colchester; it was said that there would be one here, but no arrangement has been made yet. In fact, there has been so much fickleness and alteration in plans proposed, that I hardly know how the matter stands. I am anxiously waiting to hear what institutional treatment will come to pass. Many cases are brought to Clacton hoping for improvement, and go into private lodgings, but unless they are so ill that they must call in a medical man, it is hard to know how one can hear of them. I fear that many such come in the early stages, and the rooms occupied are never disinfected, but unless I hear of them nothing can be done. It occurs to me that there should be a restriction on the movements of an infected person, inasmuch as that his coming should be notified by the Officials of his own district to those of the district he is coming to for change, and this would save the expense of a second notification.

F.—Investigation of Other Diseases.

There is little to say under this heading, as there was no amount of acute rheumatism, there having been only one death assigned to it, which took place in the County Lunatic Asylum, but had to be transferred to the Clacton Death Register on account of the patient belonging to this district. There has been no prevalence of either rickets, diarrhea, or enteritis, there having been none of the first, and only one of diarrhea,

and one of enteritis. From pneumonia five deaths occurred, and of these four were of the bronchial kind, all in children under one year of age. I have not heard of a single case of food poisoning during the year.

G.—Means for Preventing Mortality in Childbirth and in Infancy.

The Midwives Act is administered by the County Medical Officer of Health, but Midwives are not much employed judging from the returns of last year under the Notification of Births Act. The Notification of Births Act has been in operation in the District since April, 1911, and during 1912, 175 births were notified; of these 7 were attended by Midwives, and 8 by other women, who gave their help because other help could not be procured in time. The Health Visitor has been most useful in getting the children fed from the mother's breast, and few have been hand or bottle fed. There were only 14 deaths under 1 year of age during the year, against 23 in the previous year. The Health Visitor gives me regular reports weekly. I have not heard of any cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

H .- Vital Statistics of the District.

As already stated the population of the district by the 1911 Census was 9,777; and the estimated population at the middle of the year was 9,851. During the year 117 deaths were registered in the district, and 7 were transferred from outside, making a total of 124, but of these 37 being non-resident, the nett deaths belonging to the District were 94. The total death-rate stands at 12.58 per 1,000 of the estimated population, This is slightly higher than last year, and the nett death-rate at 9.54. but is still low. The death-rate under 5 years of age was 2.03 per 1,000, which is lower than the previous year, there having been only two deaths from diarrrhea, while in the former year there were 12. The infantile death-rate, calculated at per 1,000 children born, was less for same reason, it stood at 86.41. The number of births during the year by the Registrar's returns were 162, giving a rate of 16.44 per 1,000 of the estimated population, but from the returns under the Notification of Births Act the number was 175. Of these 8 were stillborn, and by the Health Visitor's note book she found that 97 were nursed by the mother, and 18 were brought up by hand feeding; at 3 houses she was refused admission, 11 were not at home when she called, and 3 children died. In accordance with the Council's instructions she did not call at 37 houses which were of the better class people. The various tables issued by the Local Government Board have been filled in, and are attached to this report, and will give all the information required. The greatest age attained was 99 years.

Factories and Workshops Act.

There are 11 factories, 70 workshops, and 13 workplaces in the District, which have been inspected as follows: factories 24, workshops 113, and workplaces 16, in all 153. Three written notices were issued,

2 defects of cleanliness were discovered, and both were at once remedied. Nothing was referred to H.M. Inspector, nor were there any prosecutions. In compiling this report I feel we do not get all outworkers lists as we should do twice a year, and outworkers are so few in the District that it is most difficult to know where to look for lists. I will, however, see before the end of another year that the matter is put on a different footing.

Transferable Births and Deaths.

The present arrangement for this is very objectionable, and I cannot help thinking some better plan could be adopted. My habit is to transfer all deaths as they come in on the Monday, so as to have my Register correct as far as I can, but as this plan is not generally carried out, and the Registrar Generals slips arrive at such odd times, it is most difficult to keep things right. The births are returned only in the totals for each sex, so one cannot know whether the birth belongs to the District or not. The Notification of Births Act is of assistance, but again the birth under that Act is returned within thirty-six hours, and the birth is not registered for six weeks or more, it is impossible to make use of the one to correct the other.

I have the honour to be gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. W. COOK, M.D.



TABLE 1.

Vital Statisticts of Whole District during 1912 and previous years in the Clacton Urban District.

District.	At all ages.	Rate. 13	16.38 12.38 12.50 11.64 9.46	5.54
ging to the	At al	Number.	122 103 101 95 93	94
Nett Deaths belonging to the District.	Rate ner	11	92.23 118 30 48.64 54 35 141 17	86 41
Nett De	Under I year of age.	Number.	10 20 9 10 24	14
Transferable Deaths	of Residents not	registered in the District.	10 7 7 1	7
Transferal	of Non- residents	registered in the District.	12 2 8 8 24	37
Total Deaths	District.	Rate.	14.75 13.51 11.88 12.50 10.9	12.58
Total	Dist	Number.	117 108 96 102 108	124
	Nett.	Rate.	25.85 21.14 22.92 22.55 17.30	16.44
Births.	ž	Number.	206 169 185 184 170	162
		Number.	206 169 185 184 176	164
Popula-	estimated to Middle of	each Year.	7928 7993 8078 8175 9821	9851.
	YEAR.	1	1908 1908 1909 1910 1911	1912

690'5 Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)

Total population at all ages

Number of inhabited houses

Average number of persons per house...

At Census of 1911. 9,777 2,168 4.50

TABLE 2.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1912, in the Clacton Urban District.

Number of Cases	- 4	y. Locality.	1	9:	27 8	::	37
Total	notified in each	Locality	7	98	29	25 16	84
		65 and upwards.	:	:-	::	::	1
		45 to 65	:	:-	: .	2 :	8
le District.	.55	25 to 45.	:	83 :	:0	15	20
fied in Whol	At Ages-Years.	15 to 25.	1	- :	8 :	ო:	7
Number of Cases Notified in Whole District.	A	5 to 15.	:	8 :	17	::1	32
Number o		1 to 5.	:	1 :	10 :	:4	15
		Under 1.	:	::	::	:-	1
	At all	Ages.	1	98	29	25	84
	Notifiable Diseases,		Small-pox Diphtheria (includ-	croup)	Scarlet Fever Enteric Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Chicken-pox	Totals

Isolation Hospital: Rush Green, Clacton-on-Sea.

The Isolation Hospital is a permanent building, containing 17 beds in two blocks, with an Administrative Block and a Laundry and Disinfecting Block. There are two Tents for Small-pox cases with a kitchen and bell tent for nurses.

TABLE 3. Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1912, in the Clacton Urban District.

Total Deaths	in Public Institutions in the District.	٠ .	: :	:	::	:	:	::	27		:		: :				:*	- 0	77	:	5
	65 and up- wards.	33	:-	:	. :	. 60	:	:-	1		:*	1	: "	-	:		:		t, 7,	-	35
ned ages.	45 and under 65 years.	27 2	:	4	:	:0	1	:-	:	:	:	:0	a m				:		14	-	59
belonging to, whole District, at Subjoined ages	25 and under 45 years.	4		: 87	:	: -	:	: :	:	1	:	:	: :				:	:	:	:	4
District, a	15 and 25 and under 25 years. 45 years.	9:	:	: 2	:-	1:	:	: :	1	:		:	: :		:		: '	1.	I	:	9
, whole !	5 and under 15 years.	4	:	: :	1	::	:	1	: :	:		:	: :				:	2	:	:	4
onging to	2 and under 5 years.	1.1	1	::	:	: :	:	:	: :				: :					:		1	1
in, or bel	1 and under 2 years.	:-	:	::	:	: :	:	:	: :	:		:	: :				1				1
Deaths	Under 1 year.	14	2	: :	:	::	:	:-	4 7	:	2	:	: :		1	-	4	:	:	:	14
	All Ages.	88 9	8-	- 00		1	1	-10	9	1	2	- 0	2 9	,	1		2	m	39	2	94
	Causes of Death.	All causes {Certified	g Cough	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Tuberculous Meningitis	Cancer, malignant disease	Rheumatic Fever	Meningitis	Pneumonia (all forms)	atory orga	Diarrhœa and Enteritis	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	Nenhritic and Bright's Disease	Other accidents and diseases of	Pregnancy and Parturition	Congenital Debility and Malforma-	tion, including Premature Birth	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	Other Defined Diseases	Diseases, ill-defined or unknown	All causes

TABLE 4.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Nett Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age in the Clacton Urban District.

Total Deaths under 1 year.	14	81411118	14
.edinoM SI-6	e :	:::::	3
.edinoM 6-9	::	::::::::	:
3-6 Months.	1 .:	7:::::::	1
1-3 Months.	9:	:::0==:::0	. 9
Total under I Month.	4 :	: := : :=== :	4
3-4 Weeks.	1:	::-::::	1
S-3 Meeks.	::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:
I-2 Weeks.	::	:::::::	:-
Under I Week.	e :	:::::===:	3
Cause of Death.	All Causes { Certified	Whooping Cough Bronchitis Pneumonia (all forms) Diarrhoca Enteritis Injury at birth Congenital Malformations Premature birth Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	Totals

Births in the year (legitimate 161)

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants } 17

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 87.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1912, FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CLACTON.

On the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

I	remises		Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
Factories		 	24	
Workshops		 	113	3
Workplaces		 	16	
	Total	 	153	3

2.—Defects Found

Doutionlare	Particulars.			Number of Defects.				
Particulars.			Found.	Remedied.				
Nuisances under the Public Health .	Act:-							
Want of Cleanliness			2	2				
Other Nuisances			1	1				

3. - Registered Workshops.

Wor	Number.				
actories					
Workshops					70
Workplaces					13
	Total				94

4. - Other Matters.

Class.	Number.		
Underground Bakehouses	 		
In use at the end of the year	 		1

