

[Report 1950] / Medical Officer of Health, Clacton U.D.C.

Contributors

Clacton-on-Sea (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1950

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/zbh6u7dn>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

HEALTH
E 31 OCT 51
C.R.
53

CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

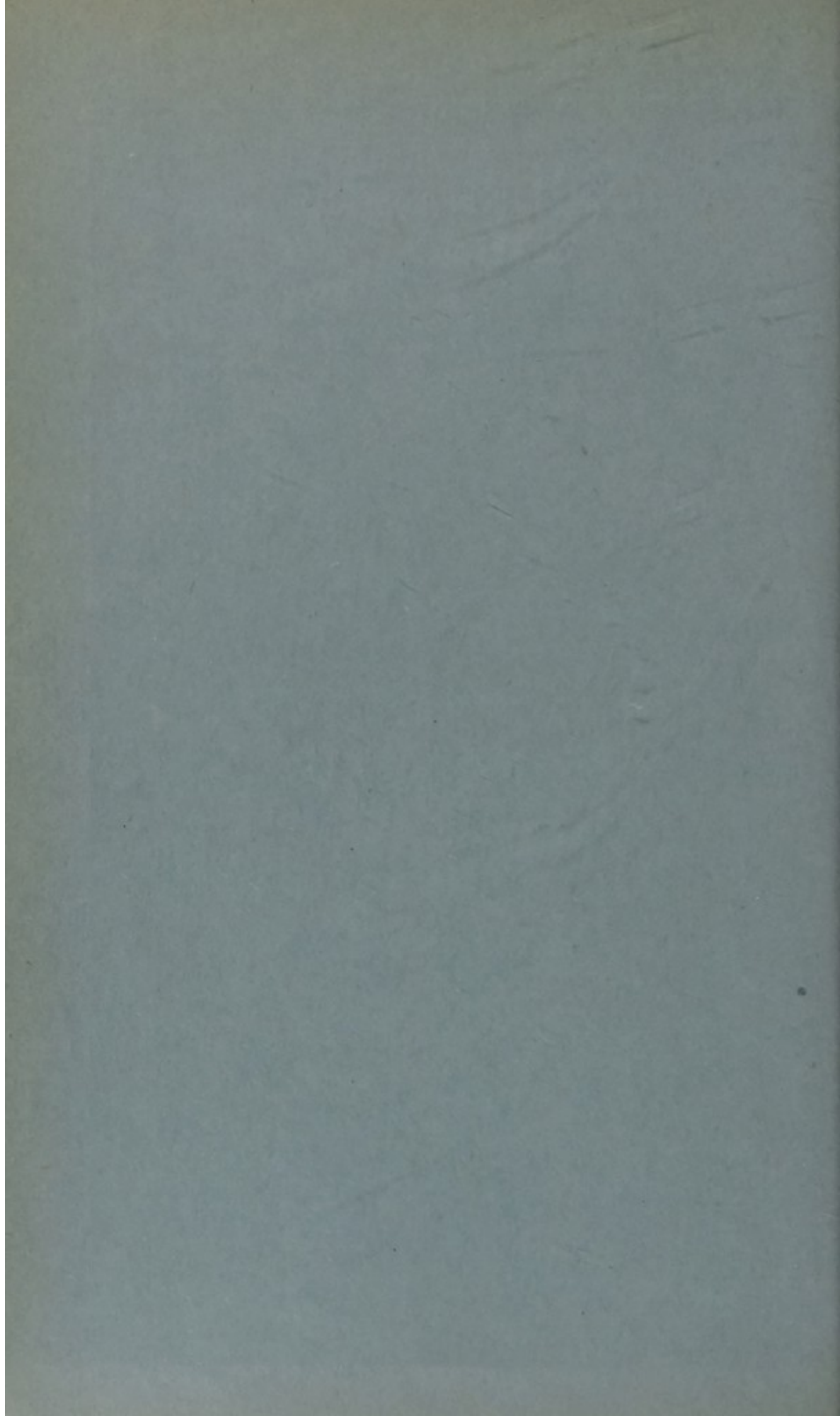
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR 1950

*Printed by
The Clacton Graphic Co. Ltd.
31 Electric Parade*



Clacton Urban District Council

CHAIRMAN :

Mr. R. G. WOODFORD, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

Mr. N. W. HARDGRAVE

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN :

Mr. K. ELLIOTT

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

Mr. R. R. THACKER

Mr. W. A. BAKER

Mr. F. LOCK

Mr. C. H. CHASTON

Mr. E. A. READ

Mr. W. M. JOHNSTON

Miss A. M. TILSON

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

F. GROARKE, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H., D.C.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

GEO. H. SMITH, M.S.I.A., M.I.P.C., R.S.I.CERT. MEAT AND FOODS,
R.S.I.Cert. Sanitary Science
R.S.I. Adv. Cert. in Practical and Administrative Duties.
Institute of Hygiene Cert. Advanced Hygiene and Physiology.
Institute of Public Cleansing Diploma.
Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

N. HAWKINS, M.S.I.A., CERT.S.I.B., Cert Meat and Foods.
Additional Sanitary Inspector

J. ROYLE, M.S.I.A., A.R.SAN.I., Cert. Meat and Foods.,
Additional Sanitary Inspector

E. H. NORFOLK, Senior Clerk.

Miss E. P. JOHNS, Junior Clerk.

CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
CLACTON-ON-SEA,

AUGUST, 1951

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Miss Tilson, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report which deals with the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District for the year 1950.

I took up my appointment as Medical Officer of Health in June, 1950, and my responsibility for the work dates from that month onwards.

The vital statistics for the year, in-so-far as they may be used as an index of the general health of the population, may be said to be satisfactory.

Our birth rate is lower and our crude death rate is higher than those for England and Wales for reasons which are stated later.

Infant mortality rate compares very favourably, but our tuberculosis death rate is a little on the high side compared, again, with England and Wales.

I have included in this report a brief survey of the main facts of the trends in populations for England and Wales which I think will be found of some interest and value.

In presenting this report, I wish to thank the Council for their support, and also to express my appreciation for the help and co-operation received from the various officers and their departments of the Council, and particularly to the Senior Sanitary Inspector and Public Health Staff.

I would like also to convey my thanks to my predecessor, Dr. J. Ramsbottom, for the help he has afforded to me in my early days as your Medical Officer of Health.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. GROARKE,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

Urban District	...	...	...	...	Urban District of Clacton	
Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	6,470
Population :						
1931 Census	...	...	...	...	...	16,737
1950 Registrar General's estimate	...	...	...	...	...	23,520
Density of Population per acre	...	...	...	...	...	3.6
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£283,689
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£1,144
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	9,550
Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	288
Birth rate	...	...	...	...	...	12.24
Birth Rate corrected	...	...	...	...	...	13.8
Total Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	3
Still Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	10.3
Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	.....	361
Death Rate (crude)	...	...	...	...	...	15.4
Death Rate corrected	...	...	...	...	...	10.7
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	7
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	24.0
Number of Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	...	...	26
Percentage of Total Births	...	...	...	...	...	9
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	2,423
Tuberculosis Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	425

VITAL STATISTICS

(a) LIVE BIRTHS:

			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	143	119	262
Illegitimate	...	...	17	9	26
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			160	128	288
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth rate ... 12.24 per 1,000 population

Percentage of illegitimate births ... 9

The birth rate of England and Wales was 15.8 per 1,000 population, our rate is, therefore, 3.56 below that for the country generally.

The reason for this inequality is due to the difference in the age and sex distribution of the Urban District from the country as a whole.

A comparability factor is therefore issued by the Registrar General. The figure for Clacton is 1.13 giving a corrected birth rate of 13.8.

(b) STILL BIRTHS:

There were 3 still births (3 legitimate) during the year, equivalent to a rate of 0.12 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.37 for the country generally, or 10.3 per 1,000 Total Births.

(c) DEATHS:

The total number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to the Urban District was 361 (171 male and 190 female). This is equal to a death rate of 15.34 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 11.6 for the country generally.

This inequality is due to the reasons given in the paragraph on Births. The comparability factor is 0.70 giving a corrected death rate of 10.7.

Of the 361 deaths, the number over the age of 65 years totalled 277 giving a percentage of 76.7.

The causes of death are given in Table II.

(d) INFANT MORTALITY RATE:

There were 7 deaths (legitimate) of children under 1 year of age. The infantile mortality based upon the number of live births registered in the year, i.e. 288, is equivalent to a rate of 24 per 1,000 births compared with a rate of 29.8 for the country.

(e) Among the principal causes of death are the following :--

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	9
Pneumonia	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis	...	...	...	4
Influenza	...	...	...	2
Cancer	...	...	...	57
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	64
Heart Disease	...	...	...	136

TABLE I.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1950

Under 1 year	...	...	...	7
1 and under 2 years	...	...	...	1
2 and under 5 years	...	...	...	2
5 and under 15 years	...	...	...	2
15 and under 25 years	...	...	...	—
25 and under 35 years	...	...	...	6
35 and under 45 years	...	...	...	10
45 and under 55 years	...	...	...	17
55 and under 65 years	...	...	...	39
65 and under 75 years	...	...	...	106
75 and upwards	...	...	...	171
Total	...	...	...	361

TABLE II

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1950 (R.G.)

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	2	9
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
Cancer	29	28	57
Diabetes	2	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	42	64
Heart Disease	66	70	136
Other Circulatory Diseases	7	6	13
Influenza	—	2	2
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Bronchitis	2	2	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	—	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	—	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	4	6

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1950 (R.G.)—Continued

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3
Congenital Malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	9	23	32
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	6	3	9
Suicide	1	2	3
All causes	171	190	361

TABLE III

INFANTILE DEATHS

The following table shows the cause of, and the ages at death, of the 7 infantile deaths registered:—

	Under 1 day	1 day to 1 week	1 week to 1 mth.	1 to 2 mths.	2 to 4 mths.	4 to 6 mths.	6 to 12 mths.	Total
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Convulsions (Mongolian Imbecility)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningo-Myelocoele ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Atelectasis ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congestion of Lungs ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	7

TABLE IV

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Birth rates, Death rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1950. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

Births :

	C.U.D.C.	England & Wales
Live Births (Corrected)	13.8	15.8
Still Births	0.12	0.37

Deaths :

All Causes (Corrected)	10.7	11.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.40	0.36

					C.U.D.C.	England & Wales
Influenza	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.10
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including cephalitis)	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.02
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.46
Notifications (corrected) :						
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.01
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.03
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	2.30	1.50
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0.30	3.60
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.02
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.17
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00
Measles	...	...	...	...	2.70	8.39
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.70
Acute Poliomyelitis (including cephalitis—						
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.13
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	0.21	0.05
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.17

Rates per 1,000 Live Births

Deaths :

All causes under 1 year of age	...	...	24.00	29.8*
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age			0.04	1.9

Notifications (corrected) Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births

Puerperal fever and pyrexia	0.00	5.81
-----------------------------	-----	-----	------	------

* Per 1,000 related live births

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND & WALES

Cause	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		Rates per million women aged 15-44	
	CUDC	England & Wales	C.U.D.C.	England & Wales
Abortion with sepsis ...	0.00	0.09	—	7
Other Abortion ...	0.00	0.05	—	4
Complication of preg- nancy and delivery ...	0.00	0.54	—————	
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium ...	0.00	0.03		
Other complications of the puerperium ...	0.00	0.15		

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Officer of Health :

F. GROARKE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H., D.C.H.,

Also Assistant County Medical Officer, and Medical Officer for Brightlingsea U.D.C., Frinton & Walton U.D.C., Tendring R.D.C.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens for bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Borough General Hospital, Ipswich.

Pathological examinations are carried out at the Essex County Hospital, Colchester.

The bacteriological examination of water supplies, milk supplies, and ice cream, is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Ipswich.

Samples for the chemical analysis of ice cream, water and sewage are still sent to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

This service is maintained by the County Council

HOSPITALS. (N.E. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board).

General—Clacton Hospital.

Maternity—Woodboro' Nursing Home, Skelmersdale Road.
(5 beds).

Infectious Diseases—Cases are admitted to the Myland Hospital, Colchester.

NURSING HOMES.

In the Clacton Urban District, there are 3 (Private) registered Nursing Homes :—

Ellisdene Nursing Home, 11 beds, 3 being for maternity cases and 8 for medical and chronic cases.

Galloway Nursing Home, 11 beds, 6 being for maternity cases and 5 for medical cases.

Waltham Nursing Home, 6 beds, 2 being for maternity cases and 4 for medical cases.

MIDWIVES AND HOME NURSING.

It is a duty of the Local Health Authority to provide Domiciliary Midwives and Nurses to attend persons who require nursing in their own homes. For this purpose, 3 District Nurse Midwives are employed in the Urban District.

CHILDREN'S RESIDENTIAL NURSERY

"Raymond," 14 Russell Road, Clacton, for 16 children, is maintained by the Essex County Council.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

CHILD WELFARE.

The main Clinic is provided at the combined Clinic premises, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton. This Clinic is centrally situated and there are three sessions each week:

Tuesday morning	...	...	9.30 a.m.—12 noon
Thursday morning	...	...	9.30 a.m.—12 noon
Thursday afternoon	...	...	2 p.m.—4 p.m.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer is in attendance.

In addition to the Central Clinic, smaller subsidiary Clinics are held at Holland-on-Sea and Jay-Wick.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Sessions are held each Tuesday afternoon at 2 p.m. at the Combined Clinic, Skelmersdale Road.

WOMEN'S WELFARE CLINIC

One session monthly is held at the Central Clinic between 10 a.m. and 12 noon on the second Monday in the month.

In addition to the above there are special clinics as follows:

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINIC

1st Monday in the month, 10 a.m.—11 a.m.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC (Masseuse).

Every Friday between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

DENTAL CLINIC.

Arrangements exist for the Dental Treatment of both expectant and nursing mothers and children under school leaving age.

PSYCHIATRIST CLINIC

A Clinic is held every Friday between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. by appointment.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A Clinic is held every Friday, 11 a.m.—12 noon.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

It was not necessary during 1950 to take action under Section 47 of this Act which empowers Local Authorities to remove to hospital persons in need of care and attention.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA Including the report of the Sanitary Inspector

WATER

The main water supply of the Clacton Urban District was satisfactory both in quality and quantity, and no restrictive measures to the ordinary use of water were necessary.

Below is given the quantity of water used :

				GALLONS	
				1949	1950
Tendring Hundred Water Works Co. ...				320,526,000	297,707,000
Great Bentley Pumping Station				48,434,000	69,403,000
St. Osyth Pumping Station				Nil	10,560,000
Totals				368,960,000	377,670,000

Bacteriological examinations made of the raw water before it passes into the distribution mains have proved satisfactory, as will be seen below.

Bacteriological examinations :

Sampling Point	Satisfactory Results	Unsatisfactory Results
Great Bentley Pumping Station ...	11	—
St. Osyth Pumping Station	5	—
District Mains	26	6
Old Road Works	5	3
Totals	47	9

The head tank situated on the water tower at the Old Road Works showed signs of slight contamination. This was cleaned, overhauled, bituminous lined, and sterilised.

There is no reason to consider the water likely to have plumbo-solvent action, and it has not been necessary to take any action in respect of any form of contamination of the sources, although water receives precautionary Chlorine treatment.

A new Trunk 15in. main, started two years ago, was completed in December, 1950.

Chemical analysis of the town's water supply shows that the water is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity consistent with a pure and wholesome character and suitable for public supply purposes.

All samples were analysed by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, Victoria Street, London.

There are 10,110 (approx.) connections direct to the mains, supplying a population of 23,000 (approx. Resident) and 75,000 (approx. Summer).

About 19 permanent dwellings are supplied by standpipes, also Jay-Wick area has some 1,000 summer chalets housing approximately 7,000 holiday-makers in the summer who obtain their water from standpipes off the main supply.

The town's water supply is hard in character and hard water is objectionable in that it is wasteful of soap; it deposits in pipes and boilers forming a scale which may occlude the former or cause wastage of fuel in heating the latter. It is not satisfactory for industrial or horticultural purposes, while in public laundries the curd adheres to the articles giving them a dirty appearance when finished.

Chemical Analysis in Parts per Million of the Town's Water Supply

				Tendring Hundred Waterworks Co.			
				St. Osyth Pumping Station	Gt. Bentley Pumping Station	Lawford Works	Dedham Works
Colour	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Less than 10	Less than 10
Reaction pH	...	...	...	6.3	6.1	7.4	7.8
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	420	480	2100	1080
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	34	43	540	196
Hardness: Total	...	...	...	155	180	460	315
Carbonate	...	...	...	40	20	270	270
Non-Carbonate	...	...	...	115	160	190	45
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	14	15	0	0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.000	0.000		
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.017	0.030		
Metals: Iron	...	...	...	0.15	Absent	0.39	0.24
Turbidity	...	...	...	Less than 3	Nil	5	5
Odour	...	...	...	Nil	Light Chlorinous	Nil	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	46	48	19	22
Total Solids	...	...	...	280	320	1360	720
Alkalinity as Calcium	...	...	...	
Carbonate	...	...	...	40	20	270	270
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	Less than 0.01	Absent	0.01	0.01
Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	...	0.30	0.45	0.25	0.15
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	Absent	0.20	0.09	0.40
Free Ammonia	...	...	...			1.0	0.45
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...			0.014	Nil

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE, 1950

New Works of Sewerage

Contract No. 2 of the Northern Area Drainage Scheme has now been completed and the sewer is constructed to a point in London Road near Everitt's Nurseries, and 200 yards of 12in. diameter foul sewer was laid during this period.

In addition, 210 yards of 9in. and 95 yards of 6in. diameter surface water sewers and gully connections were laid on Marine Parade East which is at present being made up under the Private Street Works Act, 1892, between a point near the Passmore Edward's Home and Hazelmere Road junction.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Number of Infested Houses :

(a) Council Houses	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Other Houses	...	...	...	10

Number of Houses Disinfested :

(a) Council Houses	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Other Houses	...	...	...	10

The methods employed are stripping of skirtings, etc., where necessary, spraying with insecticide, fumigation, and steam disinfection of bedding.

FACTORIES

For particulars of inspections of premises and action taken, see Sanitary Inspector's Report.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1950

The following is a synopsis of the principal work carried out by the Sanitary Department during 1950 :—

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Special Visits	...	...	...	...	3637
Special Visits re Nuisances	...	...	...	...	753
Re-inspections of Premises	...	...	...	...	1278
Interviews with Owners, Builders, etc.	...	...	...	...	508
Piggery Inspections	...	...	...	...	87
Stable Inspections	...	...	...	...	17
Inspections re Dogs, Rabbits	...	...	...	...	18
Inspections re Poultry Houses and Runs	...	...	...	...	94

Fish Friers' Premises Inspected	...	...	...	47
Hairdressers' Premises Inspected	...	...	...	13
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	34
Visits re Smoke Observations	...	...	...	26
Theatres and Cinemas—Sanitary Accommodation				
Inspected	...	...	...	3
Inspections at Licensed Victuallers' Premises	...	...	...	18
Visits re Drain Tests, and Inspections	...	...	...	189
Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	190
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	13
Letters to owners re Nuisances	...	...	...	172
Improvements following Preliminary Notices	...	...	...	569
Improvements following Statutory Notices	...	...	...	10
Improvements without Notices	...	...	...	436
Premises at which Nuisances abated	...	...	...	651

DRAINAGE—Burrsville.

Visits re Drainage	...	...	...	...	92
Premises redrained and connected to Sewer	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	1
Premises drained, awaiting connection to Sewer	...	...	...	...	18

London Road Area

Visits re Drainage	...	...	...	...	6
Premises drained, awaiting connection to Sewer	...	...	...	...	2

The following were the principal Improvements obtained:—

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	28
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Chimney Pots provided	...	...	...	...	3
Eaves gutters repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	11
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	6
Rainwater butts renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Brickwork repaired or repointed	...	...	...	...	8
Wall rebuilt	...	...	...	...	1
Tie rod fitted through house	...	...	...	...	1
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	10
Walls underpinned	...	...	...	...	2
Damp-proof courses laid	...	...	...	...	27
Air Bricks provided	...	...	...	...	45
Wall Plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	49
Ceiling Plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	15

Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	51
Window reveals repointed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	...	...	36
Window sills repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Natural Lighting improved (Trees lopped)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Permanent ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Door frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	13
Door locks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Door steps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	90
Sub floor concrete laid	...	...	...	...	...	8
Skirtings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	18
Fireplaces repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	20
Kitchen ranges repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flues repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Kitchen enlarged	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boilers repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hot water tanks fitted	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hot water system repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Storage tank provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. cisterns repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	30
W.C. basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	9
W.C. seats repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	12
W.C. joints repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. flush pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. door bolts provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
W.C. door spring fitted	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. compartment door lettered	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. compartments cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	7
W.C. compartment repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. structures repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water Closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pail Closet provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink surround repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink wastes fitted or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	9
Gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gully surrounds repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
New sump fixed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wash hand basin provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Stoppers provided to cleansing eyes	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fresh Air Inlets repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	3

Vent shafts repaired or provided	...	...	...	10
Gully grids provided	...	...	...	3
Drains relaid	...	...	...	2
Sewer manhole fitted with trays	...	...	...	2
New Drains laid	...	...	...	4
Premises connected to sewer	...	...	...	1
Cesspool abolished	...	...	...	1
Cesspool cover renewed	...	...	...	1
Drains repaired	...	...	...	17
Drains cleared	...	...	...	53
Soil pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	3
Main water services provided	...	...	...	10
Water services repaired	...	...	...	10
Well abolished	...	...	...	1
Flooding abated	...	...	...	1
Ditches cleared	...	...	...	3
Yard paved	...	...	...	1
Yards tidied	...	...	...	4
Yard fencing renewed	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	13
Overgrown land cleared	...	...	...	2
Poultry run cleaned	...	...	...	1
Poultry sheds re-sited	...	...	...	3
Premises rat-proofed	...	...	...	2
Accumulation of manure removed	...	...	...	1
Premises limewashed	...	...	...	18
Walls cleansed	...	...	...	1
Premises disinfested	...	...	...	15
Stable cleansed	...	...	...	1
Elsan collections resumed	...	...	...	2
Pig Food boiler resited	...	...	...	1
Butcher's bench zinc covered	...	...	...	1
Kiosks screened	...	...	...	2
New Ice Cream plant provided	...	...	...	1
New Crisp bagging machinery installed	...	...	...	1
Glass show case provided for food	...	...	...	1
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	151
Factory Abstract exhibited	...	...	...	1
Cottages voluntarily demolished	...	...	...	2
Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	7
Hairdressers' premises cleansed	...	...	...	2
Fence repaired	...	...	...	1
Total Improvements				1015

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

- 55 Cases of Scarlet Fever Investigated.
- 8 Cases of Poliomyelitis investigated.
- 1 Case of Meningitis investigated.
- 1 Case of Hepatitis investigated.
- 1 Case of suspected Para-Typhoid investigated.
- 2 Small-Pox contacts investigated.
- 123 other visits to premises in connection with Infectious Diseases.
- 90 Rooms, bedding, etc., disinfected.
- 60 Lots of Bedding, etc., steam disinfected.
- 89 Library Books disinfected.
- 2 Caravans disinfected.
- 7 Hospital wards disinfected.
- 1 Lot of Bedding destroyed.

VERMIN, Etc.

- 22 Inspections at Premises.
- 49 Rooms fumigated.
- 5 Lots of Bedding steam disinfected.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The sanitary accommodation was inspected at 27 shops.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS

Dairies registered	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dairies Licensed to Retail T.T. & Pasteurised Milk						3
Dairy Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	53
Milk Dumps inspected	...	...	...	...	...	165

The main improvements obtained were:—

New pasteurising plant provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premises Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1

- 12 Samples of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk were submitted for examination.
- 1 sample was unsatisfactory, and 2 samples failed to satisfy the Phosphatase Test for Pasteurised Milk.
- 5 Samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were submitted for examination.
- 2 Samples failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test.
- 27 Samples of Pasteurised Milk submitted during the year were satisfactory.
- 1 sample of Ordinary Milk submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination as to the general cleanliness and presence or otherwise of B.Coli, proved satisfactory.

WATER ANALYSIS AND EXAMINATION.

The undermentioned samples were taken :—

32 from Town Supply.

4 from Wells.

BATHING POOLS

11 Samples of water were submitted for bacteriological and chemical analysis.

CAMPING GROUNDS

9 Licences granted—expired on 31st October, 1950.

The combined area of the Camping Grounds was 54.16 acres.

7 are provided with water closets and proper drainage for waste water. All have town water laid on.

The 9 licensed camps can accommodate 1,505 Movable Dwellings.

6 Licences granted—to Erect or Station and Use Movable Dwellings—expired 31st October, 1950.

Also, during the summer, sites are used by Church Lads' Brigades, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and other Associations. The maximum stay of each party does not exceed three weeks. These are not subject to licence, but the Camps must have Town water and all other facilities under efficient control to prevent the occurrence of Public Health nuisances.

257 Inspections were made of Camping Sites.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

373 Visits by Inspectors during the year.

1852 Visits by Operator during the year.

1225 Dead rats picked up.

10,173 properties in the area.

279 properties in which infestation was notified by the occupiers.

52 properties in which infestation was otherwise discovered

6 major infestations by rats.

250 minor infestations by rats.

45 infestations by mice only.

30 properties—no infestation after test baits.

Private dwellings are baited free of charge except where infestation is due to the keeping of poultry or other animals.

A charge is made for all trade and business premises.
Co-operation with the Ministry of Food Office has beneficial results.

BAKEHOUSES.

Bakehouse (Non-Power) Inspections	...	...	12
Bakehouse (Power) Inspections	...	...	47

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, Sec. 14—ICE CREAM ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1947

Visits to Ice Cream Premises	184
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Main Improvements obtained :—

Ice Cream Stalls screened	...	...	...	1
New Ice Cream Plant provided	...	...	...	1
Hot and cold water supply fitted to sink	...	...	...	1
Wash hand basin provided	...	...	...	1

Samples of Ice Cream submitted to Bacteriologist for examination	67
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

36 were Ministry of Health's Provisional Grade I

15 were Ministry of Health's Provisional Grade II

12 were Ministry of Health's Provisional Grade III

4 were Ministry of Health's Provisional Grade IV

6 Samples of Ice Cream were Chemically examined :—

Results :—	1	...	...	...	6.5 %	Fat Content
	1	...	...	...	9.0 %	" "
	1	...	...	...	10.5 %	" "
	2	...	...	...	11.0 %	" "
	1	...	...	...	11.5 %	" "

3 Samples Iced Lollies submitted for examination :—

Results :— 2 Satisfactory.
1 Unsatisfactory.

Premises registered during the year	30
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	----

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The following Visits were made during the year :—

Slaughterhouse, Butchers' Shops and Stores	...	...	356
Hawkers' Premises and Vehicles	...	...	9
Restaurants, Cafes and Kitchens	...	...	323
Re applications for Catering Licences	...	...	6
School Canteens	...	...	2
Food Stalls	...	...	10
Re Food Handling Byelaws	...	...	231

The following were found to be unfit for human food :—

133 Tins of Milk	31 Tins of Beans
53 „ „ Fish	22 „ „ Peas
17 „ „ Fish Paste	5 „ „ Carrots
147 „ „ Soup	27 „ „ Tomatoes
76 „ „ Meat	2 „ „ Spaghetti
4 „ „ Meat and Veg.	19 „ „ Vegetables
2 „ „ Beef Loaf	21 „ „ Grapefruit
3 „ „ Rabbits	66 „ „ Fruit
1 „ „ Marmalade	360 „ „ Fruit Conserve
2 „ „ Apricots	7 „ „ Peaches
29 „ „ Jam	1 „ „ Cake
26 „ „ Mincemeat	1 „ „ Cheese
2 „ „ Syrup	1 „ „ Crab Paste
7 „ „ Fruit Pulp	8 „ „ Fruit Juice
32 „ „ Anchovy Paste	3 „ „ Brawn
1 „ „ Apple Pie	1 Jar of Bovril
16 Bots of Sauce	7 „ „ Meat Paste
1 „ „ Plums	12 „ „ Fish Paste
1 „ „ Vinegar	1 „ „ Piccalilli
6 „ „ Tomato Sauce	1 Pkt. of Quaker Oats
10 6oz. Sandwich Spread	4 „ „ Sponge Pudding
9 Boxes Dates	19 „ „ Cake Decorations
47 Punnets of Cress	26 lbs. of Raisins
333 1lb Plum Puddings	30 „ „ Prunes
3½cwt. Batter Mixture	16 „ „ Toffee
2½lb Beast's Kidney	12 „ „ Sweets
7 lb Liver	541 „ „ Plums
6½lb Pork	152 „ „ Milk Powder
1 Beast's Lungs	6 „ „ Cake
1 Pig's Heart	15 „ „ Suet
1 Pig's Liver	3 „ „ Sugar
4 Pigs' Lungs	36¼ „ „ Cheese
295 lb of Beef	3 Jars of Pickles
120¾lb of Bacon	2 Bots. of Coffee Essence
47½ Stone of Fish	30 „ „ Salad Cream
89 Eggs	

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ..	—	—	—	—	31
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	31
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis :					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	9.7 %
Tuberculosis Only :					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

Total number of Outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each
—	—	—	—	—

FOOD BYELAWS

Byelaws with respect to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, were adopted and came into operation on the 31st July, 1950.

A meeting of all tradesmen concerned, and the general public, was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 18th of October, 1950, when the aim of the Byelaws was explained, and discussion invited.

The following films were shown:—

- (a) Good Housewife in Her Kitchen.
- (b) Fly about the House.
- (c) Another case of Poisoning.

Mr. Morley Parry, of the Ministry of Food, Food Hygiene Division, also addressed the meeting.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	44	38	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	2	116	134	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	1	—	—	—
Total		161	172	—	—

2.—**CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.**

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three, or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	7	7	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	2	4*	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient ..	9	5	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	10	9	16*	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	12	5	13*	—	1	—
Total		30	44*	—	2	—

* Also from previous year.

PART VIII OF THE ACT OUTWORK

Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110		
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (5)
Wearing apparel—Making, etc.	13	19	—	—
Artificial flowers	28	1	—	—
Feather sorting	37	2	—	—
Total		22	—	—

REMOVAL OF DOMESTIC AND TRADE REFUSE

Removal is by rear loading mechanical vehicles. Six vehicles are in use from May to October; five machines during the remainder of the year. Refuse is removed weekly. During the holiday season, Hotels, Restaurants, Tradesmen's Premises, and large Boarding Houses are cleared more frequently.

	£	s.	d.
Trade Refuse is removed by arrangement, the gross income from such source for 1950 being ...	333	0	0
Total gross cost of Collection of Domestic and Trade Refuse	8054	0	0
Gross cost per ton Collection	1	4	9.1
Total Net cost of Collection	5252	0	0
Net cost per ton Collection		16	1.7
Income from Waste Paper	2469	0	0
Total weight of Refuse collected ... 6505 tons			
Refuse Disposal is by incineration and controlled tipping.			
The Disposal Site is at Rush Green, on the western outskirts of the town.			
The area of the site is approximately 30 acres.			
The total amount of refuse dealt with in the year 1950 was 6636 tons.			
Income from Salvaged Materials	1012	0	0
Total gross cost of Disposal	3294	0	0
Gross cost per ton disposal		9	11.1
Total net cost of Disposal	2169	0	0
Net cost per ton disposal		6	6.4

STREET AND PROMENADE CLEANSING

The District is divided into beats; each regular sweeper being responsible for his area. During the holiday season additional labour is brought in.

All County roads by agreement are cleansed by this Authority.

Total cost of Street and Promenade Cleansing ... £3416

STREET GULLIES

Cleansed by mechanical means (Hired Service) three times each year.

Total Cost ... £237

SNOW CLEARANCE, ETC.

When necessary, snow plough brought into action. Mechanical road gritter used for frosty roads. Supply of salt always in stock.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are nineteen public conveniences as undermentioned:—

Convenience	Water Closets		Urinal Accom.	Wash Basins	
	M	F		M	F
West Avenue ...	8	16	13 stalls	9	4
Jetty ...	6	9	8 stalls	4	4
West Cliff ...	9	8	9 stalls	8	5
Anglefield ...	5	10	8 stalls	3	3
East Cliff ...	2	4	3 stalls	—	—
Magdalen Green ...	2	2	4 stalls	—	—
Marine ...	2	3	10 stalls	—	1
Ship ...	2	3	5 stalls	—	—
Holiday Home ...	4	7	7 stalls	4	4
Jay-Wick (Garden Road) ...	2	2	5½' plain	—	—
Holland Recreation Ground	2	2	6' plain	1	1
Car Park, Old Road, Female	—	10	—	—	3
Car Park, Old Road, Male	3	—	24' plain	2	—
Clacton Recreation Ground	2	4	5 stalls	—	—
Brighton Road ...	2	3	10' plain	—	—
Lyndhurst Road ...	2	3	10' plain	—	—
Jay-Wick (Bus Park) ...	2	3	8' plain	—	—
Happy Valley Recreation Ground	1	1	—	1	1
High Street Car Park ...	1	2	23' plain	—	—
Totals ...	57	92	—	32	26

Inspections at Public Conveniences	...	...	581
Conveniences Expenditure :—			
Working Expenses	...	...	£4,724*
Loan Charges	...	...	£ 861
			£5,585
Income	...	...	£5,172
			£ 413
Deficit charged to General Fund	...	...

* (Includes part cost of temporary conveniences at Jay-Wick and High Street Car Park).

SECTION D.

HOUSING

I.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1950 :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts ... 197
- (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ... 391
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included in (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ... 12
- (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ... 27
- (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 under (3)) found not to be in all respects fit for habitation 92

II.—Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices :—

- Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... 105

III.—Action under Statutory Powers :—

- (a) Proceedings under Housing Act, 1936, Secs. 9, 10, & 16 :
 - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of formal notices :
 - (a) By Owners ... Nil
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	122
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	77
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	41

(c) Proceedings under Housing Act 1936, Secs. 11 and 13 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished ...	33

(d) Proceedings under Housing Act 1936, Sec. 12 :

(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

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Inspections re Permitted Numbers	55
Inspections re Overcrowding	10
Enquiries for other Local Authorities	8
Visits re permits for Timber (Flooring)	96
Visits re Squatters	16

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1950

By Private Enterprise	Houses ...	5
	Bungalows	6
By the Council	Houses ...	18
	Two blocks of four Flats ...	8
		—
	Total	37
		—

Total houses erected since 1946 :—

1946	9
1947	52
1948	109
1949	56
1950	37
	—
	263
	—

SECTION E.

Inspection of Food

MILK PRODUCTION

With regard to work carried out under the Milk and Dairies Orders, see the Sanitary Inspector's Report—Section C.

MEAT.

Routine slaughtering is done outside the District. For particulars of meat and other foods inspected and condemned, see the Sanitary Inspector's Report—Section C.

SECTION F.

Prevention and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever	55	7	—
Poliomyelitis :			
Paralytic	1	1	—
Non-paralytic	5	5	—
Meningitis	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	—
Measles	65	6	—
Chicken-pox	58	1	—
Whooping Cough	8	—	—
Hepatitis	1	1	1
Totals	195	22	1

Poliomyelitis

One case with paralysis and five cases without paralysis were notified and confirmed during the year. This gives us an attack rate of 0.21 compared to 0.05 per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales for non-paralytic acute poliomyelitis, but it is always unsatisfactory to reduce small numbers to a common rate. There was no death in our cases, but national mortality is rising despite all efforts.

Scarlet Fever

Scarlet Fever was more prevalent than usual this year, but the disease was of a mild type.

Notifications of Measles and Whooping Cough were low.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

For the fourth year in succession Clacton has been free from Diphtheria.

Immunisation is a duty of the Local Health Authority which

is the Essex County Council, and Diphtheria immunisation is carried out on the first Monday in the month at the Central Clinic Premises, Skelmersdale Road.

Immunisation is also carried out by the patients' own Doctors who are recompensed for these inoculations by the Local Health Authority.

As an example of what can be achieved quickly when a large part of the population makes up its mind to co-operate in a sustained effort to eradicate a killing disease, Diphtheria is outstanding.

It can be kept down only by sustained effort.

During 1950, 118 children between one and five years, and 1 between 5 and 15 years received the full course of inoculations at the Clinic, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.

39 children received a secondary or re-inforcing injection.

CANCER

57 deaths were caused by this disease giving a rate per million of the population of 2423 compared to 1945 for England and Wales.

A disease such as Cancer is bound to produce more deaths in an aging population than in a population with a large proportion of young people, also some diseases were not so readily diagnosed during last century as they are to-day with our X-Rays, well equipped laboratories and improved facilities for diagnosis. These two factors account in part for the fact that the Cancer death rate has doubled since 1875. In recent years however, this index has been falling amongst women, and it shows signs of approaching its crest for men.

For cancer of some parts of the body, death rates are coming down at every age; for other parts they are falling at younger ages though not yet in the later periods of life, but for a few organs such as the lungs, mortality seems to be increasing.

If research workers can find out why Cancer of the lungs is increasing, the way to prevention may be found.

Cancer death rates for Clacton since 1920 (per 1,000 population) :—

1920 ...	1.4				
1921 ...	0.8	1931 ...	1.9	1941 ...	1.7
1922 ...	1.9	1932 ...	1.3	1942 ...	3.8
1923 ...	1.9	1933 ...	1.7	1943 ...	3.2
1924 ...	1.3	1934 ...	1.1	1944 ...	2.1
1925 ...	0.9	1935 ...	2.1	1945 ...	2.3
1926 ...	1.3	1936 ...	1.5	1946 ...	3.1
1927 ...	1.6	1937 ...	1.7	1947 ...	2.7
1928 ...	1.4	1938 ...	2.0	1948 ...	2.0
1929 ...	1.6	1939 ...	2.3	1949 ...	2.4
1930 ...	1.9	1940 ...	1.7	1950 ...	2.4

TUBERCULOSIS 1950

Particulars of cases notified and deaths occurring during the year 1950 are given below :—

Ages in Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
25-35	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	—
45-55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 upwards	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	4	4	—	2	7	2	1	—

New Cases 10

Deaths 10.

Notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis since 1939 :—

Year	New cases	Deaths
1939	10	5
1940	16	9
1941	8	4
1942	18	5
1943	18	6
1944	19	2
1945	10	5
1946	16	5
1947	11	7
1948	7	9
1949	14	13
1950	10	10

The following figures give the number of cases on the Register at the end of 1950 :—

Respiratory Male ...	61	Non-Respiratory Male ...	12
„ Female ...	45	„ „ Female ...	17
„ Total ...	106	„ „ Total ...	29

TOTAL CASES ON REGISTER AT END OF 1950 ... 135

The 135 cases of Tuberculosis were notified as follows :—

Age groups in years	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1— 5	—	—	1	—	1
5—15	—	3	7	4	14
15—25	12	14	2	3	31
25—35	20	19	—	4	43
35—45	14	6	1	3	24
45—55	7	3	—	2	12
55—65	7	—	1	1	9
65 upwards	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	61	45	12	17	135

Ten deaths were caused by this disease, nine cases of pulmonary and one of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. This gives us a death rate per million of the population of 425 which compares unfavourably with the figure for England and Wales which is 364, but is an improvement on the figure of 564 for the previous year.

The climate in Clacton is reputed to be beneficial to those with chest complaints and, no doubt, this reputation attracts a number of sufferers from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from less salubrious parts of the Country.

Ten new cases were notified during the year.

One of the tragedies of this disease is that the greatest incidence occurs in the age group from fifteen to forty-five; the majority occurring within the twenty-five to thirty-five years group.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES

There are three factors which determine whether a population shall increase or decrease—the factors of migration, births and deaths.

MIGRATION

In this country, migration plays only a small part.

BIRTHS

The rapid increase of the population in the nineteenth century was accounted for by the great excess year by year of live births over deaths and by improving survival rates.

The annual number of births began to decline after the first decade of the twentieth century, and after the war, apart from 1920 when the maximum number ever recorded (957,782) took place, the decline continued at an accelerated pace to a level of less than 600,000 annually in the years 1933 to 1935. After these years there was a rise in the total, a trend which was on the whole continued during the late war. After the war the total rose still further, but has been falling since 1947.

THE BIRTH RATE

The total number of births is related to the total population for the year to give what is called the birth rate. The highest birth rates were during the period 1865—1880 when they exceeded 35 per thousand population. From that time it fell practically continuously to a minimum of 14.4 in 1933 when the long decline appears to have been arrested, though in the first years of the late war, 1940 and 1941, it fell even further, the rate of 13.9 in 1941 being the lowest ever recorded. Thus the birth rate had already begun to decline when the total number of births in a year was still rising, and it was a considerable time before its continued fall was reflected in a reduction in the total of births.

DEATHS AND THE DEATH RATE

The annual totals of deaths have varied much less than those of births, but similarly reached a maximum in the closing years of the nineteenth century and have since tended to fall.

These totals (as those of births) must be seen against the constantly rising population for their significance to be appreciated. From 1870 until now the annual figure has remained fairly steady at about half a million while the population has nearly doubled. The death rate for the past 30 years is about 12, and broadly speaking is half those of a century ago, but further analysis reveals that this improvement is very different at varying ages. It has been

greatest for children of school age; children under five come next, followed by young adults. From age 35 the improvement has diminished with advancing age so that after age 75 it is very slight.

This means that a child of the present day has a far better chance of surviving the early years of life than the Victorian child. The infant mortality rate was unchanged up to the turn of the century but afterwards it declined rapidly until it reached a record low of 29.8 infant deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births in 1950. This rate is still considerably higher than in Sweden, New Zealand, Australia and Holland.

In 1948, only seven in every hundred deaths were of children under five years against forty in every hundred a century ago. On the other hand, the deaths of persons 65 years of age and over had in the same period increased from 18 to 60 in every hundred deaths.

Boys born in 1841 could, on average, expect to survive to the age of 40 and girls to 42; by 1948 these average expectations had increased to 66 and 71.

It may be true to say that the time is not too far off when the death of a school child from any cause other than violence will be a rarity.

POPULATION REPLACEMENT

Continuous and adequate replacement by new births is essential if a population is not to fall below a given level. Potential mothers in one generation must produce sufficient girl children to provide an equivalent number of mothers in the ensuing generation. If they fail, a higher ratio must be achieved by the next generation.

In 1926 the General Register Office introduced the "Reproduction Rate" which is employed as the index of population replacement, for showing the extent to which mothers of one generation are producing more or fewer mothers for the next. The reproduction rate during the nineteenth century was well above the standard necessary to maintain the population. By 1922—1923 the rate had fallen below the standard and remained below until 1946 and 1947. In these years it rose to 11 per cent. and 20 per cent. above the standard, but for 1950 it has again fallen slightly below the standard.

The gain in population from death rates continuing to decline is, in future, not likely to be great, and any forecast of the future Birth rate is a venture upon uncertain ground. The total of births was running steadily in the ten years before the war at about 600,000, and if this number were maintained the population would ultimately be stabilised at about forty-one millions. The average annual number of births during the last 10 years was about 700,000, and if such an annual total were maintained, the popula-

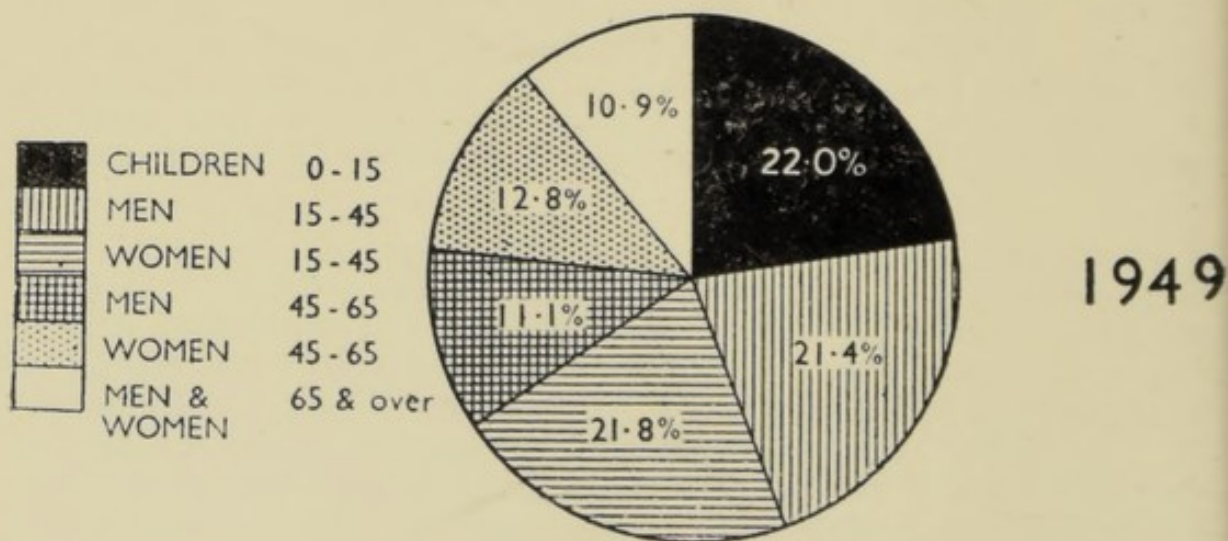
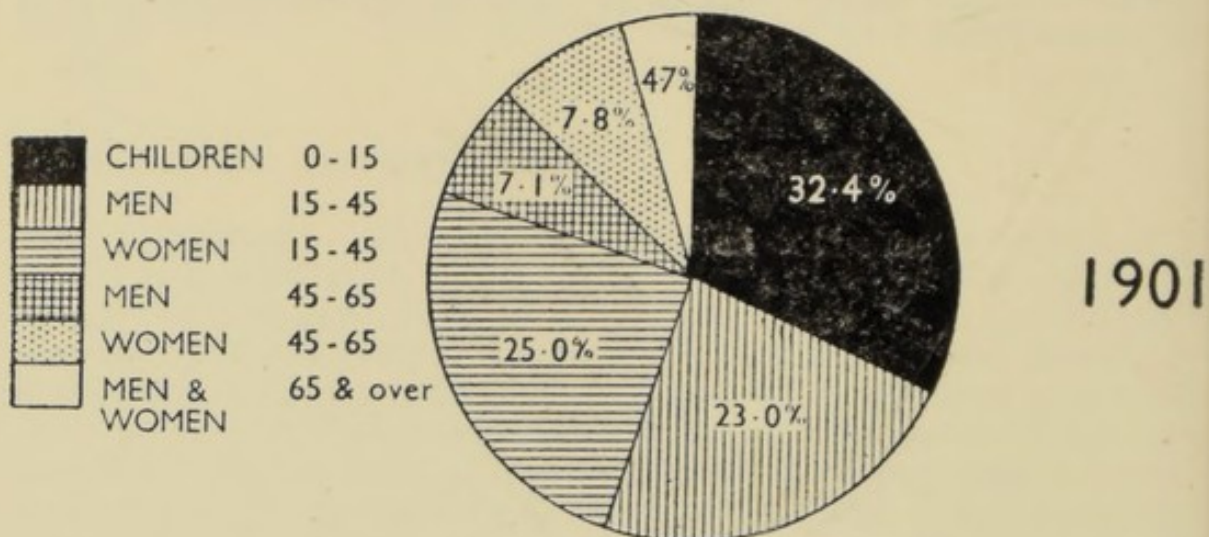
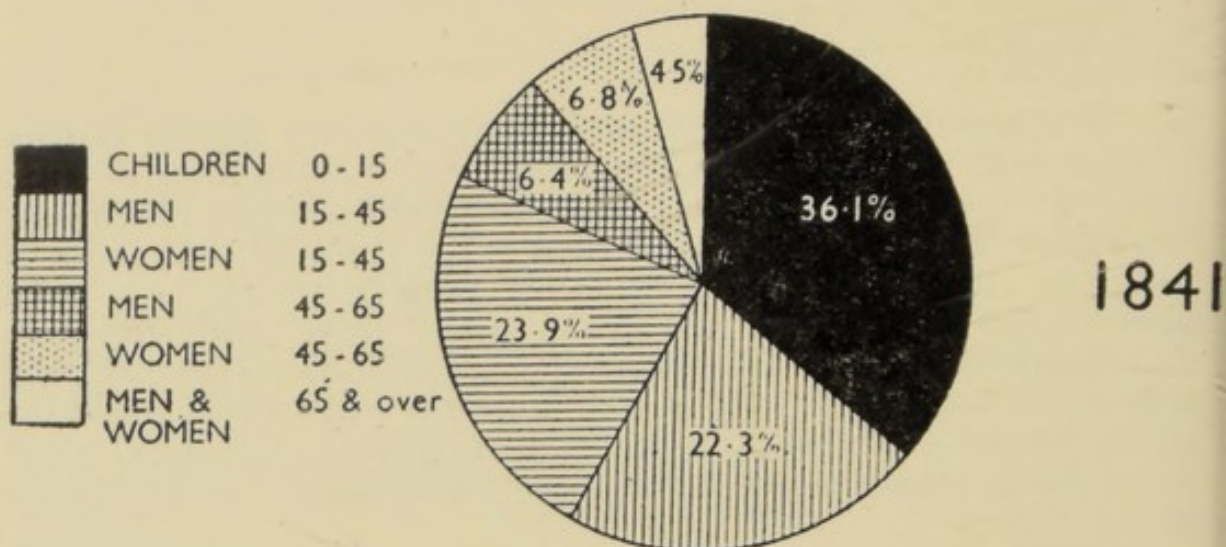
tion would eventually increase to some forty-seven and a half millions and remain constant at that figure.

CONCLUSION

The population of this country increased very rapidly during the nineteenth century, but the increase slowed down after the first decade of the twentieth century while the birth rate had fallen long before that. This bulk increase which is the result of the excess of births over deaths and of migration has been influenced by a great improvement in the death rate in the earlier years of life resulting in an improvement in the general expectation of life. This increased longevity however, has tended to obscure the real facts of the situation, for it has given the illusion of an increasing population when in fact the increase may be found merely among the numbers of the aged.

(The permission for printing extracts from the booklet "Matters of Life and Death" has been given by the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.)

AGE PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF ENGLAND & WALES, 1841, 1901 and 1949



**Total Population, Live Births, Marriages, Deaths and Infant Mortality
England and Wales. 1841—1949**

Period	Population	Live Births	Marriages	Deaths	In ant Mortality Deaths under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births
1841	15,914,148	512,158	122,496	343,847	147
1851	17,927,609	615,865	154,206	395,396	154
1861	20,066,224	696,406	163,706	435,114	153
1871	22,712,266	797,428	190,112	514,879	158
1881	25,974,439	883,642	197,290	491,935	130
1891	29,002,525	914,157	226,526	587,925	149
1901	32,527,843	929,807	259,400	551,585	151
1911	36,070,492	881,138	274,943	527,810	130
1912	36,327,000	872,737	283,834	486,939	95
1913	36,574,000	881,890	286,583	504,975	108
1914	36,967,000	879,096	294,401	516,742	105
1915	37,291,000	814,614	360,885	562,253	110
1916	37,446,000	785,520	279,846	508,217	91
1917	37,531,000	668,346	258,855	498,922	96
1918	37,483,000	662,661	287,163	611,861	97
1919	37,362,000	692,438	369,411	504,203	89
1920	37,596,000	957,782	379,982	466,130	80
1921	37,886,699	848,814	320,852	458,629	83
1931	39,952,377	632,081	311,847	491,630	66
1932	40,201,000	613,972	307,184	484,129	64
1933	40,350,000	580,413	318,191	496,465	63
1934	40,467,000	597,642	342,307	476,810	59
1935	40,645,000	593,756	349,536	477,401	57
1936	40,839,000	605,292	354,644	495,764	59
1937	41,031,000	610,557	359,160	509,574	58
1938	41,215,000	621,204	361,768	478,996	53
1939	41,642,000	614,479	439,694	499,902	51
1940	41,862,000	590,120	470,549	581,537	57
1941	41,748,000	579,091	388,921	535,180	60
1942	41,897,000	651,503	369,744	480,137	51
1943	42,143,000	684,334	296,432	501,412	49
1944	42,449,000	751,478	302,714	492,176	45
1945	42,636,000	679,937	397,626	488,108	46
1946	42,737,000	820,719	385,606	492,090	43
1947	43,050,000	886,633	399,936	517,622	41
1948	43,502,000	776,971	396,891	469,898	34
1949	43,785,000	731,172	375,041	510,736	32

POPULATIONS BY AGE-GROUPS ENGLAND AND WALES. 1841—1949

	1841	1861	1881	1901	1921	1931	1949
ALL AGES	15,914,100	20,066,224	25,974,439	32,527,843	37,886,699	39,952,377	43,785,000
AGES LAST BIRTHDAY							
0—4	2,106,300	2,700,782	3,520,864	3,716,708	3,321,703	2,990,297	3,701,000
5—9	1,904,900	2,344,066	3,147,396	3,487,291	3,518,926	3,322,656	2,976,000
10—14	1,732,100	2,105,176	2,800,331	3,341,740	3,659,826	3,207,245	2,820,000
15—19	1,586,800	1,932,642	2,547,232	3,246,143	3,503,054	3,434,501	2,842,000
20—24	1,550,500	1,829,493	2,328,226	3,120,922	3,151,452	3,494,487	3,076,000
25—29	1,282,900	1,569,164	2,047,992	2,824,509	2,960,250	3,357,100	3,554,000
30—34	1,167,000	1,386,778	1,745,469	2,431,331	2,800,969	3,055,286	2,962,000
35—39	884,500	1,224,542	1,541,399	2,145,383	2,745,234	2,803,039	3,440,000
40—44	888,000	1,134,127	1,399,354	1,850,622	2,601,175	2,663,553	3,380,000
45—49	638,600	930,840	1,151,371	1,573,188	2,406,126	2,553,939	3,094,000
50—54	634,400	806,563	1,022,075	1,329,003	2,014,151	2,381,637	2,707,000
55—59	391,800	614,004	806,464	1,052,577	1,630,725	2,068,477	2,394,000
60—64	439,800	556,240	727,622	890,673	1,282,003	1,656,951	2,123,000
65—59	259,600	376,572	502,469	629,673	986,062	1,270,670	1,803,000
70—74	224,300	281,345	394,955	446,333	656,811	870,751	1,389,000
75—79	119,900	160,640	202,322	264,480	392,578	499,863	884,000
80—84	70,500	79,659	95,750	128,768	179,854	225,828	435,000
85 & over	32,200	33,591	38,148	48,499	75,800	96,097	205,000

