

[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Clacton U.D.C.

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

1952

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CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

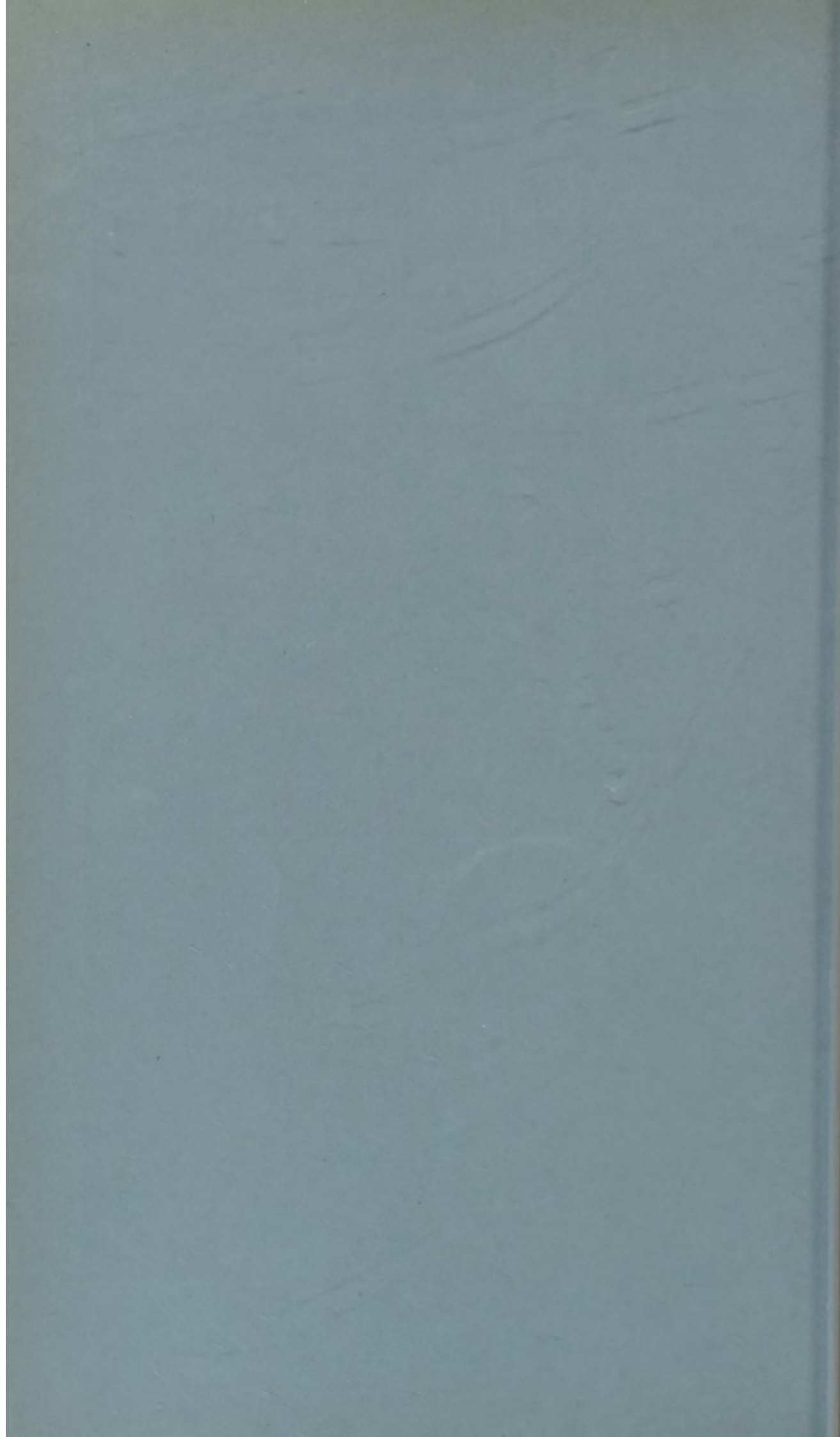
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

FOR 1952

*Printed by
A. Quick & Co. Ltd.
Oxford House, Clacton-on-Sea*




CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Medical Officer of Health

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Cert. R.S.I. Smoke Inspector.

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Junior Clerk

CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

TOWN HALL

CLACTON-ON-SEA

June 11

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Clacton Urban District Council*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MISS TILSON, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have again the honour to submit to you my Annual Report which deals with health and sanitary circumstances of the district, and the work carried out by the Public Health Department for the year 1952.

The year has been, on the whole, a satisfactory one; no serious outbreak of infectious diseases occurred.

The vital statistics reveal that the number of births has decreased, that our birth rate is among the lowest in the country.

Deaths also were less than last year, but the number exceeded the number of births by 83, whereas for the country as a whole, there were 176,269 more births than deaths in spite of the fact that the birth rate for England and Wales is the lowest since 1941.

On the basis of national death rates, the estimated expectation of life of a male child at birth is now 65.84 years, and that of a female child 70 years. These figures compare with 48.53 and 52.38 respectively in 1901.

56 per cent of the deaths were caused by diseases of the heart and blood vessels, while 19 per cent were due to cancer. Tuberculosis accounted for 7 deaths giving a death rate from this disease which is higher than for the country as a whole. I believe persons who suffer from this disease are frequently advised to move from smoky industrial towns to the more salubrious atmosphere prevailing at the South-east Coast.

One case of diphtheria occurred in an adult inmate of an institution and one case of poliomyelitis without paralysis occurred. Let us hope that these are similarly lightly treated in the years to come.

Poliomyelitis has become a serious menace to the Public Health, not only in this country, but in Europe and the Americas. The disease has become more widespread and more contagious without losing any of its virulence. It is now common to see more than one case in the same household, while three or four cases in the same family is not uncommon. In the first week or so of the illness, the disease is spread by coughing or sneezing, while after this period, the germ is excreted for varying periods by the bowel. An experiment revealed that four weeks after the onset of the disease, 40 per cent of the patients were excreting the virus in the stools, 20 per cent were still passing this germ after six weeks. In the occasional case it is known that the patient can be a carrier of the virus six-twelve months after infection. The necessity for scrupulous hand-washing after use of the toilet is made obvious by this information.

Much research is being carried out to find a satisfactory method of prevention, and in spite of the very many technical difficulties, progress is being made and it is possible that in five to ten year's time we may be able to offer a safe and sure method of prevention.

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 Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Health Staff.

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:					
1951 Census	.	.	.	.	24,065
1952 Registrar General's estimate	.	.	.	.	23,790
Density of Population per acre	.	.	.	.	3.6
Rateable Value	.	.	.	.	£288,032
Sum represented by a penny rate	.	.	.	.	£1,153
Number of inhabited houses .	.	.	.	.	9,500
Total Live Births	.	.	.	.	257
Birth Rate	.	.	.	.	10.8
Birth Rate corrected .	.	.	.	.	12.2
Total Still Births	.	.	.	.	4
Still Birth Rate	.	.	.	.	15.5
Total Deaths .	.	.	.	.	340
Death Rate (crude)	.	.	.	.	14.5
Death Rate corrected	.	.	.	.	10.0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	.	.	.	.	3
Infant Mortality Rate	.	.	.	.	11.0
Number of Illegitimate Births	.	.	.	.	19
Percentage of Total Births	.	.	.	.	7.2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.	.	.	.	Nil
Cancer Deaths	.	.	.	.	65
Tuberculosis Deaths .	.	.	.	.	7

VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Live Births

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	121	117	238
Illegitimate	10	9	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	131	126	257
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth Rate	10.8 per 1,000 population		
Percentage of Illegitimate Births	7.4		

257 babies were born during the year, which is 26 births less than last year, and 83 less than the number of deaths.

The birth rate is much lower than the figure of 15.3 for England and Wales.

Our low birth rate is partly explained by the fact that there are fewer persons in the younger and child bearing age groups, and more in the older age groups than is the case for England and Wales as a whole.

For purposes of comparison with other areas the Registrar General corrects this inequality in age groups by issuing a comparability factor, which for this district is 1.13. Taking this figure into account gives what is known as the corrected birth rate. This rate of 12.2 is considerably lower than the national rate.

(b) Still Births

There were 4 still births (4 legitimate) during the year; equivalent to a rate of 0.17 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.35 for the country generally, or 15.3 per 1,000 total births.

(c) Deaths

The total number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to the Urban District was 340 (158 male and 182 female). This is equal to a death rate of 14.3 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 11.3 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 10.0.

Of the 340 deaths, the number over the age of 65 years totalled 257 giving a percentage of 75.6.

The causes of death are given in Table II.

(d) **Infant Mortality Rate**

There were 3 deaths (2 legitimate, 1 illegitimate) of children under 1 year of age. The infantile mortality based upon the number of 11 births registered in the year, i.e. 257, is equivalent to a rate of 11 per 1,000 births compared with a rate of 27.6 for the country.

The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age since 1930

1930	6	1941	9
1931	8	1942	7
1932	10	1943	1
1933	8	1944	10
1934	6	1945	11
1935	12	1946	9
1936	15	1947	11
1937	10	1948	7
1938	13	1949	7
1939	14	1950	7
1940	5	1951	6
		1952	3

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

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7
Pneumonia	6
Bronchitis	7
Influenza	3
Cancer	65
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	61
Heart Disease	112

TABLE I

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1952

Under 1 year	3
1 and under 2 years	—
2 and under 5 years	—
5 and under 15 years	1
15 and under 25 years	2
25 and under 35 years	5
35 and under 45 years	5
45 and under 55 years	19
55 and under 65 years	48
65 and under 75 years	99
75 and upwards	158
	<hr/>
TOTAL	340
	<hr/>

TABLE II

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1952 (R.G.)

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	3	7
Cancer	30	35	65
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	24	37	61
Heart Disease	55	57	112
Other Circulatory Diseases	10	9	19
Influenza	1	2	3
Pneumonia	3	3	6
Bronchitis	5	2	7
Other Diseases of respiratory system	4	—	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	—	4
Pregnancy	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	—	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	20	30
Motor Vehicle accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	1	4	5
Suicide	3	1	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
All causes	158	182	340

TABLE III

INFANTILE DEATHS

The following table shows the causes of, and the ages at death, of the three infantile deaths registered:

	<i>Under 1 day</i>	<i>1 day to 1 week</i>	<i>1 week to 1 month</i>	<i>Total</i>
Birth injury	—	—	1	1
Congenital defect	1	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1	1	1	3

TABLE IV

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Birth rates, Death rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1952. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

	<i>C.U.D.C.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
BIRTHS.		
Live Births (Corrected)	12.2	15.3
Still Births	0.17	0.35
DEATHS:		
All Causes (Corrected)	10.0	11.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.29	0.24
Influenza.	0.13	0.04
Smallpox.	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.25	0.47
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected):		
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.04	0.02
Meningococcal Infection	0.00	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.97	1.53
Whooping Cough	1.09	2.61
Diphtheria	0.04	0.01
Erysipelas	0.00	0.14
Smallpox.	0.00	0.00
Measles	6.43	8.86
Pneumonia	0.00	0.72
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) Paralytic	0.00	0.06
Non-Paralytic	0.04	0.03
Food Poisoning	0.04	0.13
DEATHS: <i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births:</i>		
All causes under 1 year of age	11.6	27.6
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	0.00	1.10
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected): <i>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births:</i>		
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.00	17.87

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Cause	Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000		Rates per million women aged 15-44
		Total (Live and Still) Births		
		C.U.D.C. Eng. & Wales	C.U.D.C. Eng. & Wales	C.U.D.C. Eng. & Wales
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . .	— 61	0.00	0.09	
Abortion with toxæmia	— 13	0.00	0.02	— 1
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium . . .	1 147	3.8	0.21	
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth.	— 59	0.00	0.09	
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia . . .	— 31	0.00	0.04	— 3
Abortion with sepsis .	— 47	0.00	0.07	— 5
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium .	— 138	0.00	0.20	

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

(a) Staffing

- (i) THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH holds the following appointments:

Medical Officer of Health to the Urban Districts of Clacton, Brightlingsea, Frinton and Walton, and to the Rural District of Tendring.

Assistant County Medical Officer and Assistant School Medical Officer to the Essex County Council.

- (ii) SANITARY INSPECTORS:

Sanitary Inspectors are members of a team of health workers which include doctors, nurses, social workers and various medical auxiliaries; each member of the team contributes his quota to the promotion of good health, social welfare and the alleviation of suffering among the population. Sanitary Inspectors are concerned with the special field of environmental health, which includes the places where people live and work, the food and drink they consume, the air they breathe, the influence on health of deleterious conditions in the neighbourhood, the securing of good hygienic conditions wherever they are found below standard and certain aspects of infectious and other diseases.

The Sanitary Inspector should be regarded as a specialised health worker in the field of preventive medicine. The importance of food hygiene is now generally better appreciated and much publicity is given to serious outbreaks of food poisoning. Application of the knowledge of the various factors which cause food poisoning among food handlers will help in reducing the risk of contamination of food, because in almost every case, infection takes place because of human failure to take steps that are known to prevent infection. In view of the extent and importance of the catering trade in this town I would advocate the appointing of an additional sanitary inspector who would mainly devote his time to hygiene in food premises.

(b) Laboratory Facilities

Pathological specimens are examined at the Laboratory, Essex County Hospital, Colchester.

Samples of water, sewerage, etc. for chemical analysis are sent to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

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

(c) Health Services Provided by the Essex County Council

- (i) Nursing in the Home
- (ii) Midwives
- (iii) Health Visitors
- (iv) Home Helps
- (v) Immunisation
- (vi) Clinics
- (vii) School Medical Service
- (viii) Ambulance Service

MATERNITY AND 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	10 a.m. to 12 noon
Thursday morning	10 a.m. to 12 noon
Thursday afternoon	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer is in attendance Thursday afternoons.

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

Diphtheria Immunisations are carried out at the Clinic, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton, on the 1st Monday in the month at 10 a.m.

MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC:

School children attend the Clinic, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.

WOMEN'S WELFARE CLINIC:

Women residing in the Urban District can attend the premises in Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS:

These are held at the Clinic, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.

DENTAL CLINIC:

Weekly at Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.

(d) Health Services Provided by the Regional Hospital Board

- (i) Ophthalmic, Orthopaedic, and Psychiatric Clinics:
These are held at the Clinic, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton appointment.
- (ii) Tuberculosis:
A chest clinic is held at No. 2 Shewell Road, Colchester daily, and on Friday mornings at the Combined Treatment Centre, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.
- (iii) Venereal Disease:
Facilities are provided at the Essex County Hospital, Colchester, and at Harwich.
- (iv) Hospitals for the Chronic Sick:
Heath Hospital, Tendring.
St. Mary's Hospital, Colchester.
- (v) Hospital for Infectious Diseases:
Myland Hospital, Colchester.
- (vi) Maternity:
Woodboro' Nursing Home, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.
Maternity Hospital, Lexden Road, Colchester.
- (vii) General:
Clacton Hospital.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

One person was removed to hospital under this Act. She was an old lady who lived alone, and had recently become completely bedridden. No help was forthcoming from her relatives, and due to her age, and serious medical condition I had no option but to apply for a removal order.

Many visits are made to the homes of old people and assistance given where necessary. There are so many different departments dealing with old people that the public health officers are looked on as connecting links with these departments, and there is much liaison with the Welfare Department, Essex County Council, the Regional Hospital Board, the Home Office, the National Assistance Board, the Mental Welfare Officers, family doctors and nurses' and various voluntary organisations.

Informal action is preferred by us, and accommodation was found for a number of old people who were past caring for themselves, in hostels, homes, hospitals and institutions.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

The main source of the water supply to this district is from the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company's Wells at Lawford and Dedham.

Two Wells, owned by this Council and situated at Great Bentley and St. Osyth, supply water to the town during the summer months, and may also supply water to the parish of St. Osyth in the Tendring Rural District.

	<i>Gallons</i>		
	1950	1951	1952
Tendring Hundred Waterworks Co. .	297,707,000	299,070,000	317,322,000
Great Bentley . . .	69,403,000	67,488,000	62,973,000
St. Osyth.	10,560,000	9,756,000	5,106,000
	<hr/> 377,670,000	<hr/> 376,314,000	<hr/> 385,401,000

Bacteriological examinations made of the raw water before it passes into the distribution mains have proved satisfactory, and in addition, the water supplied from the various sources is chlorinated as an additional precautionary measure.

It is usual for some deterioration in quality to take place before use at the consumer's premises. Samples of water taken at properties in the district frequently show this, and measures are taken to ascertain the source of the pollution if such deterioration has occurred. The storage of water in open cisterns under the roof is a cause for deterioration in some cases, while another frequently discovered reason is the anti-splash device fitted to the tap in the kitchen. This device may act as a trap for any organic matter in the water, which matter may act as a culture medium for bacteria and give rise to contamination of the water.

Water Analysis and Examination

The undermentioned samples were taken with the results as shown:

<i>Examination</i>	<i>C.U.D.C. Supply</i>			<i>Private Sources</i>		
	<i>Very Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Very Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>
Bacteriological	54	78	22	—	1	4
Chemical	1	—	—	1	—	—

The 22 suspicious samples taken from the Council's supply were all attributable to temporary conditions e.g. mains repairs proceeding. Repeat samples taken subsequently at premises in the same locality proved satisfactory.

The suspicious samples taken from private sources were from private wells serving two sets of premises. In one instance, the well was cleansed and repaired and a new cover constructed; a sample taken after these works had been completed, proved satisfactory. In the other instance, use of the well ceased when a supply was laid on from the Council's water main.

Chemical Analysis

It should be noted from the chemical analysis that the chlorine, carbon dioxide, and the hardness figures are much lower in the water from the Dedham Works than in the older Lawford bore. The Dedham source is proving fruitful, and while the bulk of the demand is being met from this source with an additional proportion from the Lawford Works according to demand, it is hoped that in 1953 the entire area will be supplied with Dedham water only, which has an average hardness of 275 parts per million. At the beginning of the year this area was being supplied from the Lawford well, which source had a hardness content close to 500 parts per million.

This reduction in hardness is beneficial to consumers particularly as it has been effected without any extra charge for softening. The statutory figure to which the Company will have to soften when the Ministry decide, is 180 parts total hardness, a further reduction of 100 ppm. This will necessitate expensive softening plant and considerable operational cost, which will involve an increase in cost to the consumer of possibly 1p per thousand gallons.

The lower figures for chlorine and carbon dioxide should render water less corrosive.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION OF THE AREA'S WATER SUPPLY

	TENDRING HUNDRED WATERWORKS COMPANY			
	Lawford Works		Dedham Works	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Colour	Less than 10	Nil	Less than 10	Nil
Reaction pH.	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.3
Electric Conductivity	2200	2000	890	800
Chlorine present as				
Chloride	600	520	124	104
Hardness. Total	495	445	295	255
Carbonate	290	250	265	245
Non-Carbonate	205	155	30	10
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.91	0.30	0.32	0.04
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Metals. Iron	0.52	0.03	0.38	0.11
Turbidity	3	Less than 3	3	Less than 3
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	19	11	19	5
Total solids	1420	1290	575	515
Alkalinity as Calcium				
Carbonate	290	250	260	245
Nitrite Nitrogen	Less than 0.01	Nil	0.01	Absent
Oxygen absorbed	0.55	0.05	0.25	0.000
Residual Chlorine	0.15	Absent	0.25	Absent

Drainage and Sewerage

The following sewers were constructed during the year:

Tewkesbury Road — 226 yards lin. of 9 inch dia. combined foul and surface water sewer.

Inglenook — 192 yards lin. of 9 inch dia. foul sewer.

The Crescent — 197 yards lin. of 9 inch dia. foul sewer.

The Avenue — 230 yards lin. of 9 inch dia. foul sewer.

During the year under review, loan sanction was received to the Council's scheme for an extension of the sewerage system at Jaywick. The scheme will involve the construction of a pumping station and the laying of approximately 1,550 yards of sewer. This extension will result in main drainage being made available to 253 premises.

I hope that it will be possible for this work to be completed during 1953 as the existing sanitary conditions constitute a potential danger to Public Health. None of the 253 premises is provided with an effectual drainage system, and all are obliged to use pail or chemical closets. Included in the total number of premises are five food shops and a large cafe. The lack of adequate drainage has prevented the owners from providing sinks, internal water supply, and water closets. When the extension is completed, your Public Health Officers will take all action available to them to ensure that all premises are provided with a drainage system connecting with the sewer, internal sinks and water supply, and the conversion of pail and chemical closets to water closets.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Number of Infected Houses:

(a) Council Houses	.	.	.	.	Nil
(b) Other Houses	.	.	.	.	9
(c) Caravans	.	.	.	.	5

Number of Houses disinfested:

(a) Council Houses	.	.	.	.	Nil
(b) Other Houses	.	.	.	.	9
(c) Caravans	.	.	.	.	5

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

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)

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>M/c line No.</i> (2)	<i>Number on Register</i> (3)	<i>Number of</i>		
			<i>Inspections</i> (4)	<i>Written notices</i> (5)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	35	14	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	122	43	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		157	57	3	—

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")

<i>Particulars</i> (1)	<i>M/c line No.</i> (2)	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i> (7)
		<i>Found</i> (3)	<i>Remedied</i> (4)	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i> (5)	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i> (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	9	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	3	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	2	14	—	2	—
TOTAL	72	9	24	—	2	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(SECTIONS 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i> (1)	<i>M/c line No.</i> (2)	<i>Section 110</i>		
		<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i> (3)	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (4)	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i> (5)
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	13	18	—	—
Cleaning and washing	14	—	—	—
Household linen	15	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	16	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	17	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	18	—	—	—
Electro-plate	19	—	—	—
File making	20	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	21	—	—	—
Fur pulling	22	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	23	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	24	—	—	—
Cart gear	25	—	—	—
Locks, latches, and keys	26	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	27	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	28	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	29	—	—	—
Tents	30	—	—	—
Sacks	31	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	32	—	—	—
Paper bags	33	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	34	—	—	—
Brush making	35	—	—	—
Pea picking	36	—	—	—
Feather sorting	37	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	38	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	39	—	—	—
Basket making	40	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	41	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	42	—	—	—
Textile weaving	43	—	—	—
Lampshades	44	—	—	—
TOTAL	70	18	—	—

Responsibility for conditions in Factories is divided between the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Local Authorities. There are two types of Factory; those with mechanical power and those without. It is the duty of the Local Authority to ensure that suitable and sufficient means of escape in case of Fire, and adequate separate sanitary accommodation for each sex are provided and properly maintained in all Factories. Subject to certain exceptions, Local Authorities are responsible for the maintenance of good conditions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors in Factories without mechanical power, but in Factories with mechanical power, these items are dealt with by H.M. Factory Inspectors.

The requirements relating to sanitary accommodation in Factories are contained in the Sanitary Accommodation Order. The Order lays down a standard relating to the number of persons employed, of the number of conveniences required, and provides that they shall be reasonably accessible; have separate approaches for the sexes, be adequately screened and lighted, and when constructed inside the Factory, have a ventilated lobby between the conveniences and any workroom.

The majority of the Factories within the Urban District are small, employing only a few workpeople. All defects and contraventions found were speedily remedied by the Factory occupiers.

Close liaison exists between the Inspectors of the Ministry and the Council.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The following is a synopsis of the principal work carried out by the Dept. during 1952 :

Special Visits	1,672
Special Visits re nuisances	757
Re-inspections of premises	939
Interviews with Owners, Builders, etc.	500
Infectious Disease Investigations	27
Dairy Inspections	53
Bakehouse Inspections	20
Shops Act Inspections	12
Ice Cream Premises Inspections	273
Food Premises Inspections	379
Camping Site Inspections	279
Water Samples from Domestic Supplies	162
Water Samples from Swimming Pools	14
Milk Samples	79
Damage by Pests Act Inspections	102
Piggery Inspections	68
Stable Inspections	6
Inspections re Animals	4
Inspections re Poultry and Rabbits	37
Offensive Trade Inspections	3
Fish Friers' Premises Inspections	9
Hairdressers' Premises Inspections	10
Smoke Observations	12
Cinema Sanitary Accommodation Inspections	4
Inspections at Licensed Victuallers' Premises	3
Drain Inspections	126
Drain Tests	19
Rag Flock Act Inspections	4
Inspections of Hawkers' Stores and Vehicles	15
Inspections at Pet Animals Shops	18
TOTAL	5,606
Preliminary Notices served	259
Statutory Notices served	19
Improvements following Preliminary Notices	432
Improvements following Statutory Notices	23
Improvements without Notices	213
Premises at which Nuisances abated	492
Drainage—Burrsville	
Premises redrained and connected to sewer	5
Cesspools abolished	5
Premises drained, awaiting connection to sewer	51
—London Road Area	
Premises redrained and connected to sewer	2
Cesspools abolished	2
Premises drained, awaiting connection to sewer	1

The following were the principal improvements obtained:

Roofs and chimneys repaired	46
Rainwater pipes and eaves gutters repaired or renewed	23
Rainwater soakaways provided	22
Brickwork repaired or repointed	26
Air bricks provided	19
Ceiling and wall plaster repaired	39
Windows repaired	50
Doors and door frames repaired	8
Staircases repaired	22
Floors repaired or relaid	36
Damp proof course inserted in wall	11
Skirtings repaired	9
Ranges and fireplaces repaired or provided	13
Hot water systems repaired	6
Water Closets repaired	29
Chemical Closets renewed	2
Elsan collection resumed	1
Sinks and sink waste pipes fitted or repaired.	23
Gullies provided	5
Drainage systems repaired	50
Drains cleared	69
Premises connected to sewer	7
Cesspools abolished	7
Cesspools emptied	8
Cesspool overflows disconnected	2
Cesspools repaired	2
Water services repaired	8
Flooding abated	1
Ditches cleared	2
Yards paved	5
Yards cleansed	3
Accumulations of refuse removed	8
Overgrown land cleared	4
Premises limewashed	3
Rooms cleansed	10
Furnishings renewed	3
Piggery discontinued	1
Glass show cases provided for food	2
Dustbins provided	133

TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS	668
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Infectious Diseases

- 23 cases of Scarlet Fever investigated.
- 1 case of Poliomyelitis investigated.
- 1 case of Diphtheria investigated.
- 1 case of Para-Typhoid investigated.
- 1 case of Food Poisoning investigated.
- 54 other visits to premises in connection with Infectious Diseases.
- 40 rooms, bedding etc., disinfected.
- 25 quantities of bedding etc., steam disinfected.
- 117 library books disinfected.

Vermin, Moth, etc.

- 22 inspections at premises.
- 4 rooms fumigated.
- 9 houses fumigated.
- 6 bungalows fumigated.
- 5 caravans fumigated.
- 20 quantities of bedding steam disinfected.
- 3 carpets steam disinfected.
- 3 underfelts steam disinfected.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Premises registered	3
Inspections at premises	18

This Act came into operation on 1st April 1952. Its purpose is to regulate conditions under which pets shall be sold. Three applications were received and approved after the applicants had met the Department's requirements.

Shops Act, 1934

- 12 Inspections of sanitary accommodation.

Rag Flock Act, 1951

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock within the Urban District, and only one bedding manufacturer's premises are registered under Section 1 of the Act.

- 4 Visits were made to the premises during the year.

Milk and Dairies Orders

Dairies registered
Dairies licensed to retail T.T. and Pasteurised Milk
Dairy inspections 53

13 samples of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk were submitted for examination. In one instance, Coliform Bacilli were present.

1 sample of Tuberculin Tested Milk was submitted for examination and proved satisfactory.

65 samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted for examination. All satisfied the Phosphatase test but 3 failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue test and in 13 instances, Coliform Bacilli were present.

Twenty sets of bottles were taken from the bottle washing machines at a local Dairy. In only 4 instances was the Bacteriologist able to report that a satisfactory standard of cleanliness had been attained. The proprietors have carried out a number of improvements including the provision of a separate water supply pipe to the final rinse jets, the installation of an additional set of rinsing jets, and the repair of pressure pumps. The problem is still receiving attention although recent tests show a marked improvement.

Bathing Pools

There are two open air Bathing Pools in the Urban District, one on Clacton Pier and the other at Messrs. Butlin's Ltd. Holiday Camp.

Both Pools are provided with apparatus for continuous filtration, aeration, and chlorination of the water.

Sea water, after filtration, chemical treatment, aeration and chlorination, is used at the Clacton Pier Pool, and Mains water is used at Messrs. Butlin's Pool. Both Pools are provided with adequate sanitary accommodation for the sexes. The proprietors of Clacton Pier claim that theirs is the only open air swimming pool in the world to be built on piles over the sea. This Pool is used extensively for Galas, Contests, etc., and is provided with seating accommodation for 2,750 persons.

14 samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination; only 1 was unsatisfactory. This was the first one taken at the Pool in question at the beginning of the season, and it was attributed to insufficient chlorination.

Caravans and Camping Sites

There are 13 licensed camping grounds in the district.

In addition, 8 individual moveable dwelling licenses have been issued during the year.

279 inspections were made of camping sites and moveable dwellings.

Close supervision of all camping sites was maintained during the season. Generally speaking, conditions at the camps are satisfactory. Only 2 of the licensed camps are without water carriage drainage and water closets.

At a number of the camps it was found that the number of moveable dwellings permitted by their licenses had been exceeded. The Council issued letters of warning.

During the year, the conditions attaching to site licenses were reviewed and amended by the Council, and will come into operation for the 1953 season.

The new conditions have been drawn up so as to protect the well-being of the campers and general public. They prevent the placing of moveable dwellings in close proximity to each other, and ensure the provision of adequate sanitary accommodation, domestic water supply, and means for disposal of waste water.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

- 102 visits by Inspectors during the year.
- 1,950 visits by the Operator.
- 10,287 properties in the area.
- 252 properties in which infestation was notified by the occupiers.
- 107 properties in which infestation was otherwise discovered.
- 2 major infestations by rats.
- 299 minor infestations.
- 29 minor infestations by mice only.
- 327 infested premises treated.
- 6 block control schemes carried out.

The Council's sewers were baited twice during the year. The sewers do not appear to be heavily infested.

The Refuse Disposal Works and Tip at Rush Green became heavily infested with rats early in the year and again in the Autumn. The latter infestation is attributed to migration from the ditches etc., on the agricultural properties in the vicinity. A modern poison known as *Warfarin* enabled your Officers to deal with both infestations very effectively. Use of this same chemical will avoid a recurrence of heavy infestation.

Bakehouses

There are 17 Bakehouses in the Urban District. None of them is an Underground Bakehouse.

20 Inspections were made during the year.

The condition of some gives cause for concern. They are out-of-date as regards construction, and do not lend themselves to the maintenance of hygienic conditions. Some of the ovens fired by solid fuel have their fireplaces inside the Bakery; consequently, danger of contamination by dust and ash arises each time firing and ash removal takes place.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14 — ICE CREAM Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947

273 Visits to Ice Cream Premises.

163 samples of Ice Cream submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination

104 were Ministry of Health's Provisional Grade I

34 were Ministry of Health's Provisional Grade II

15 were Ministry of Health's Provisional Grade III

10 were Ministry of Health's Provisional Grade IV

23 premises were added to the register during the year.

It will be evident from the numbers of inspections made and samples submitted, that a good deal of attention was given to this important matter. The majority of the samples classified in Grades III and IV were taken from a local manufacturer who has since given up business.

A number of retailers were observed to be placing unwrapped ice cream in the open air in readiness for sale under conditions likely to cause a quick rise in temperature and the possibility of contamination. Samples taken proved unsatisfactory; in all instances the retailers ceased the practice when requested to do so by the Sanitary Inspectors. Samples taken subsequently proved satisfactory.

It is interesting to record that tests showed that the outer layers of Ice Cream taken out of the refrigerator at $+8^{\circ}\text{F.}$, and then placed in bright sunshine reached a temperature of $+28^{\circ}\text{F.}$ in 5 minutes; the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations require that Ice Cream which has been allowed to reach a temperature above 28°F. shall not be sold or offered for sale until it has again been subjected to the treatment prescribed by the Regulations.

In all cases where unsatisfactory Gradings were reported, appropriate "follow-up" action was taken.

Of the 181 premises registered, only 8 are used for the manufacture of Ice Cream, all of whom manufacture on a small scale.

Meat and Food Inspection

The following visits were made:

Slaughterhouse, Butchers' Shops, Stores, and Food Stalls 192

Restaurants, Cafes, and Kitchens, 187.

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

44	Tins of Milk	43	Tins of Beans
66	" " Fish	66	" " Peas
35	" " Soup	18	" " Carrots
110	" " Meat	98	" " Tomatoes
2	" " Fish Paste	2	" " Spaghetti
525	" " Luncheon Meat	29	" " Vegetables
26	" " Ham	220	" " Fruit
11	" " Tongue	1	" " Tomato Juice

Meat and Food Inspection—continued

1	Tins of Chicken	16	Tins of Marmalade
15	" " Sausages	1	" " Mincedmeat
13	" " Apricots	2	" " Orange juice
22	" " Jam	1	Pkt. " Shredded Coco-nut
21	" " Fruit Pulp	22	" " Cheese Spread
24	" " Apples	2	Bots. " Salad Cream
1	Bot. of Sauce	4	" " Peaches
3	Pkts. of Dates	1	Pkt. of Shredded Wheat
201	lbs. of Beef	1	" " Corn Flakes
20	" " Bacon	57	lbs. of Oatmeal
22	Stone of Fish	27½	" " Dried Apricots
5	Boxes of Fish	10½	" " Chocolate
44	Pork Pies	6	" " Apples
19½	lbs. of Ham	30	" " Prunes
30	" " Meat	4½	" " Biscuits
144½	" " Pork	89	" " Cheese
112	" " Pigs' Trotters	6	Cartons of Cheese
51½	" " Sausages	20	Chocolate Rolls
2	" " Veal	113	Pkts. of Sponge Mixture
46	" " Dripping	25	Bags of Potatoes

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	6
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	6
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Particulars of samples taken under the above Act in the Clacton Urban District by the Weights and Measures Department of the Essex County Council:

<i>Article Sampled</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>
Baking Powder	1
Bedtime Beverage	1
Bun and Cake flour	1
Cake mixture	1
Coffee	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence	4
Coffee flavoured beverage	1
Cornflour	1
Custard Powder	1
Foam Crystals	1
Gin	3
Honey	2
Ice Cream	4
Jam	2
Jelly Crystals	2
Milk	13
Potato Crisps	1
Sausages	14
Sponge Mixture	2
Table Jelly	4
Whisky	3
TOTAL	63

All the samples were genuine with the exception of one sample of sausages. Proceedings were instituted in respect of this sample (which was 14 per cent deficient in meat) and the defendant was fined £5 0s 0d and ordered to pay £1 1s 0d costs.

REMOVAL OF DOMESTIC AND TRADE REFUSE

Trade refuse is removed by arrangement, the gross income	£	s.	d.
from such source for 1952 being	545	0	0
Total gross cost of collection of domestic and trade refuse	8,720	0	0
Gross cost per ton collection	1	3	8.
Total net cost of collection	5,897	0	0
Net cost per ton collection	16	0.	
Income from waste paper salvage	2,278	0	0
Total weight of refuse collected	7,356	ton	
Total weight of paper collected	262	ton	

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

The total amount of refuse dealt with during 1952 was 7,356				
	tons	£	s.	d.
Total gross cost of disposal		3,771	0	0
Gross cost per ton disposal			10	3.03
Total net cost of disposal		2,114	0	0
Net cost per ton disposal			5	8.9
Income from salvaged materials		1,657	0	0

Angledozer

The method of disposing refuse was changed during the year under review from partial incineration and partial tipping to complete controlled tipping. For this purpose a Bristol Angledozer equipped with scraper was purchased. The machine is working satisfactorily and the refuse is quickly consolidated. The scraper is used to provide earth or ashes for covering the face of the tip.

Salvage

The income from the sale of salvaged materials shows a marked reduction as compared with the year 1951. The prices obtainable for all salvage fell, and the limitation of the quantity of waste paper the Department was permitted to despatch to the Mills to 4 tons per week resulted in a great loss of revenue.

STREET AND PROMENADE CLEANSING

Total cost of Street and Promenade Cleansing	£4,546
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Electric Vehicles

Two Harbilt Pedestrian Controlled Electric Vehicles were purchased during the year. Experience gained shows that the workmen can sweep greater distances with less fatigue than was the case when handbarrows were used.

Refuse Collection Vehicles

Two of the vehicles — S.D.4 and S.D.5, have almost reached the end of their useful life, and it will be necessary for them to be replaced during 1953.

STREET GULLIES

Cleansed by mechanical means (hired service) four times this year.	
Total cost	£466

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are twenty-one public conveniences as undermentioned:

	<i>Water Closets</i>		<i>Urinal Accom.</i>	<i>Wash Basins</i>
	M	F		M
West Avenue	8	14	13 Stalls	9
Jetty	6	9	8 „	4
Westcliff	9	8	9 „	8
Anglefield	5	10	8 „	3
Eastcliff	2	4	3 „	
Magdalen Green	2	2	4 „	
Marine	2	3	10 „	—
Ship	2	3	5 „	
Holiday Home	4	7	7 „	4
Garden Road, Jaywick	2	2	5½' Plain	
Bus Park, Jaywick	2	3	8' „	
Holland Recreation Ground	2	2	6' „	1
Car Park, Old Road, Female	—	10	—	—
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' „	
Happy Valley Recreation Ground	1	1	—	1
Westcliff, Female	—	15	—	—
Lion Point, Jaywick	2	2	9' Plain	
High Street, Car Park	6	12	25' „	4
TOTALS	64	117	—	36

272 Inspections at Public Conveniences.

EXPENDITURE:

Working Expenses	£7,133
Loan Charges	£2,133
	£9,266
Income	£6,220
Deficit charged to General Fund	£3,046

The modernisation of the West Avenue Gentlemen's Conveniences was carried out during the year. Included in the work was a hot water installation which provides running hot water to the wash basins in both the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Conveniences.

The new Ladies' and Gentlemen's Conveniences in the High Street Car Park were completed, and these too were provided with running hot water over the wash basins.

Turnstiles were fixed to the Ladies' section at the High Street Car Park Conveniences, and at the Westcliff Ladies' Conveniences.

It is intended to carry out the repair and improvement of the West Avenue Ladies' Conveniences before the commencement of the 1953 season.

The condition of the Westcliff Ladies' and Gentlemen's conveniences is far from satisfactory. One can only hope that in the not too distant future, the Council will be able to obtain sanction of a scheme for their replacement.

SECTION D HOUSING

I—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR 1952:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	219
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	791
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included in (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	1
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	28
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those under (3)) found not to be in all respects fit for habitation	148

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	416
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III—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS:

(a) Proceedings under Housing Act 1936 Secs. 9, 10, and 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	2
(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
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices
 - (a) By Owners
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners
- (c) Proceedings under Housing Act 1936, Secs. 11 and 13:
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished
- (d) Proceedings under Housing Act 1936, Sec. 12:
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made
 - (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit

Housing Act, 1936

Inspections re permitted numbers . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Inspections re overcrowding . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Visits re permits for timber (flooring) . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Visits re unclean houses . . . . .	.	.	.	.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1952

By Private Enterprise	35
By the Council	52
TOTAL	87

Total houses erected since 1946:

1946	9
1947	52
1948	109
1949	56
1950	37
1951	35
1952	87
TOTAL	385

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total cases notified</i>	<i>Cases admitted to hospital</i>	<i>Total deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever	23	9	—
Poliomyelitis	1	1	—
Diphtheria	1	1	—
Para-Typhoid	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	1	1	—
Measles	153	4	—
Whooping Cough	26	—	—
Hepatitis	6	—	—
TOTALS	212	17	—

Food Poisoning

Man is the main reservoir of food poisoning germs, and these germs are to be found inside the nose, throat, in the bowel, and on the skin, particularly on unclean skin, or on skin which is not intact by reason of small cuts, bruises, burns etc. The hands are the principal means whereby these germs are deposited on food. After a visit to the W.C. the hands become contaminated with germs which inhabit the bowel, these germs, being so very small, can readily pass through toilet paper. Germs will multiply rapidly on a suitable medium, such as food. Nose picking, scratching, septic cuts or spots all contribute their germs, and from this can be understood the great danger in the unwashed hands of the food handler and the reason for notices exhorting hand washing.

Such germs on food can multiply so rapidly in favourable conditions that the danger level is reached in six to eight hours. The following conditions are favourable for multiplication—a suitable temperature (a warm kitchen), an interval of time (6—8 hours minimum, but the longer the interval the more dangerous is the food), sufficient moisture and suitable food.

The foods that have been most frequently incriminated in food poisoning outbreaks are meat pies, brawn, sausages, meat gravies, sauces, milk products such as custards and synthetic cream, contaminated food may not reveal any signs of this contamination by taste or smell.

Food should not be kept a long time after preparation for the table. This applies to cakes, pastries, sausage rolls, meats etc. If it is necessary to keep cooked food overnight it should be kept in a refrigerator, where no further growth of germs can take place due to the cold conditions.

A high standard of hand and food hygiene in the home and in the catering business would not only prevent food poisoning, but might go a long way in preventing the spread of other diseases, such as poliomyelitis, jaundice and dysentery.

Diphtheria Immunisation

During 1952, 148 children between one and five years and 5 between five and fifteen years received the full course of inoculations at the Clinic, Skelmersdale Road, Clacton.

43 children received a secondary or re-inforcing injection.

In addition, 44 children were immunised by General Practitioners.

Vaccination

Vaccination is no longer compulsory; it is however, the only known protection against smallpox. Although smallpox only occasionally occurs in this country, due to the arrival from abroad of an infected person, any outbreaks have rapidly been brought under control by energetic action on the part of Public Health Departments, nevertheless, smallpox is one of the most fatal diseases and approximately 30 per cent of the unvaccinated who contract the disease, die.

Vaccination of infants is easily carried out, and causes very little disturbance in the children. Parents are strongly urged to have their infants protected against this dangerous disease.

Cancer

65 deaths were caused by this disease giving a rate per thousand of the population of 2.7.

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

1920 . . . 1.4	1931 . . . 1.9	1942 . . . 2.3
1921 . . . 0.8	1932 . . . 1.3	1943 . . . 2.3
1922 . . . 1.9	1933 . . . 1.7	1944 . . . 2.2
1923 . . . 1.9	1934 . . . 1.1	1945 . . . 2.2
1924 . . . 1.3	1935 . . . 2.1	1946 . . . 2.3
1925 . . . 0.9	1936 . . . 1.5	1947 . . . 2.2
1926 . . . 1.3	1937 . . . 1.7	1948 . . . 2.2
1927 . . . 1.6	1938 . . . 2.0	1949 . . . 2.2
1928 . . . 1.4	1939 . . . 2.3	1950 . . . 2.2
1929 . . . 1.6	1940 . . . 1.7	1951 . . . 2.2
1930 . . . 1.9	1941 . . . 1.7	1952 . . . 2.2

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of cases notified and deaths occurring during the year 1952 given below:

Ages in years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
- 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- 5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
- 15	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
- 25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- 35	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
- 45	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
- 55	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
- 65	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
up- wards	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	5	—	1	4	3	—	—

New Cases 9

Deaths 7

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
1951 . . .	6	9
1952 . . .	9	7

The following figures give the number of cases on the Register at the end of 1952:

Respiratory Male . . .	52	Non-Respiratory Male . . .	8
„ Female . . .	45	„ „ Female . . .	16
	—		—
	97		24
	—		—

TOTAL CASES 121

The 121 cases of Tuberculosis were notified as follows:

<i>Age Groups in years</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Totals</i>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1 - 5	—	1	1	—	2
5 - 15	3	6	2	2	13
15 - 25	9	9	2	2	22
25 - 35	19	19	—	5	43
35 - 45	12	6	1	3	22
45 - 55	3	3	—	2	8
55 - 65	4	—	1	2	7
65 upwards	3	—	1	—	4
TOTALS	53	44	8	16	121

The provision of safe milk is a step in prevention which should not be forgotten or neglected.

Many young persons die annually in England and Wales from Bovine Tuberculosis contracted from drinking raw milk which contains live tubercle bacilli, and many of these who survive the disease suffer permanent disability.

It is authoritatively estimated that one in twenty of our farmers is sending out milk infected with living tuberculous germs. As much of this milk is neither pasteurised by the distributor nor boiled by the consumer, it is not surprising that we have so many such deaths each year. This loss of young lives could and should be ended at the earliest moment by a universally compulsory system of pasteurisation, which would not only give protection against this disease, but also the other diseases liable to be conveyed by milk.

The only really safe milk is that which has been efficiently pasteurised, and pending legislation to this effect raw milk should be boiled before being fed to children.

