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CLACTON  
URBAN DISTRICT  
COUNCIL



*Annual Report*

of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
for 1956





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## CLACTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
CLACTON-ON-SEA.  
April, 1957.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit my Annual Report on the state of Public Health in this district for 1956.

### VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics of the district are encouraging.

The live birth rate is higher than last year; 18 more births having been registered in 1956. The birth rate, however, continues to remain below the National figure.

The still birth rate is again much lower than the National rate. There is no doubt that the ante-natal care received by the expectant mother has a bearing on the still birth rate, and in this respect the figure for the district is encouraging.

The infant mortality rate is much lower than that of last year and lower than the National figure.

The death rate, although slightly higher than last year, remains below the National rate.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified was 659 less than the previous year. In considering this fact, it should be borne in mind that the majority of notified cases of infectious disease last year were of Measles and the low incidence of this disease in 1956 is the main cause of this reduction.

Only two cases of Poliomyelitis were notified and this compares favourably with the 12 cases notified in the previous year. However, this reduction is in general conformity with the National pattern.

### IMMUNISATION

Although this is primarily the concern of the County Health Services, I feel it useful to make some comment in this report, as far as my duties under the Essex County Council are concerned with immunisation.

The vaccination against Poliomyelitis was commenced during the Spring. A large number of injections were carried out with no untoward result. The amount of vaccine is limited at present and should be sufficient for the number of children already registered.



Vaccination against Poliomyelitis has received so much publicity in recent months that one feels there is a danger that Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation will be eclipsed. It must be realised that the small number of cases of Diphtheria which we see nowadays, is in no small measure due to the immunisation programme carried out in the past. Therefore we must realise that it is important that immunisation against Diphtheria must continue, and parents whose children have not been immunised against Diphtheria should seriously consider the matter.

The immunisation of Whooping Cough does seem to be more in the eyes of the public. This is possibly due to the fact that they frequently come face to face with the disease, and are therefore reminded to consider having their off-spring immunised.

FOOD HYGIENE.—“*Food, is an inevitable part of our daily life.*”

The regulations concerning this subject came into force during the year. Inspections of food premises have been and continue to be carried out in the district. Owners of premises are advised to carry out certain alterations, and supply such fittings, as are necessary to bring their premises up to the standard required in the Regulations. It is pleasing to record, that so far the vast majority of the Owners of food premises are most co-operative, realising that Food Hygiene is good business.

It is unfortunate that so much handling of unwrapped pastries, cakes, pies, sausage rolls, etc., continues in the shops. A pair of washable tongs is far more hygienic and one would like to see more use made of such implements.

One does often wonder how many Owners of food premises realise what a good advertisement a wash hand basin, with hot and cold running water, clean towel and soap, installed behind the counter of their shop can be. It is encouraging to see this arrangement is being adopted in some premises and does really show the customer that care is being taken.

It is not merely the food handler who has a part to play in Food Hygiene. The public also have an important part to play, namely in their own behaviour in Food Shops and Catering Establishments.



Unfortunately one can only too often observe prospective purchasers handling or breathing over the food on display.

When all is said and done, Food Hygiene is largely in the hands of the customer. It is a simple matter to patronise the shop and restaurant which is spotless and where every care is taken, and to avoid the shop which fails in this respect, or the restaurant that gives you cracked cups and dirty cutlery.

I hope in 1957 to commence classes in the Hygiene of Food Handling for the Food Handlers in Clacton.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

I was, one day, called to see an old lady aged about 80 years who was said to be in need of care and attention. On visiting I found this old lady in a filthy little room, dark, cold and miserable. The water supply to the house was frozen. She was lying huddled upon a bed in the darkest corner of the room, which was littered with half empty milk bottles, and tins, the contents of which had been partly consumed.

The old lady persistently refused offers of help; she refused to have the District Nurse and a Home Help and she had refused to enter a hospital, in spite of the fact that she was incapable of looking after herself.

An order was obtained from the Justices; she was admitted to hospital where she now remains voluntarily—well fed and happy.

Why is it that some of the elderly live in such squalor? It is, I think, brought about by an insidious deterioration of their physical condition and in some instances of their mental faculties.

#### HOUSING

Local Authority Housing programmes should be allied to the age structure of the area under consideration. We are aware that the expectation of life today has increased considerably. We are, then, in the not very distant future, to be faced with the problem of housing the increasing older generation. Those units of accommodation at present available for the couple with a family will not necessarily be suitable for the older couple whose family have married and left home.



Having regard to this we can go one step further. An ageing population has amongst it certain people who are not cases we would admit to hospital, but who do need some form of care and attention, for example, the Home Help Service. At present, should any old persons of this category wish to enter a home the waiting list is long, and anyway when they are found a place, the home is usually a long way from their normal surroundings and friends. It is for this class of person that proposals should be considered.

It appears therefore that accommodation provided by a local authority could be divided into three classes :

1. The House—for those with families or those wishing to have families.
2. The Bungalow or Flat—for those without families.
3. A Residence—composed of bed-sitting rooms or flatlets.

It is with this latter accommodation that I propose to deal.

Residential Accommodation provided in accordance with Part III of the National Assistance Act is insufficient for the demand. Furthermore, many old people are unwilling to enter such accommodation because it is too far away from their usual surroundings. Bearing in mind these facts, it is surely possible for a local authority to include in its building programme a Residence comprised of one or two roomed flatlets, each with facilities for preparing light meals.

The Residence should have also a communal sitting room with television, and facilities for occupational therapy. There is obviously need for a warden for such accommodation; should a married couple be selected, the husband could attend to the Central Heating System and generally act as a caretaker.

Now various authorities advocate a "meals" service for the elderly—a service whereby a mid-day meal is provided at reasonable cost. Surely then it is not impossible for the provision of a mid-day meal, which could be prepared by those residents capable, in the kitchen of the residence under the supervision of the warden. The remaining meals, each resident could prepare in their flatlet. This system should involve the least amount of regimentation but at the same time would ensure that a good meal was provided for each person daily.

There seems to be no reason why the Home Help Service could not be employed where necessary in the Residence and also the District Nursing Service.



The principle advantages of a system of this description are : —

- (a) The aged are adequately housed, fed and supervised in their own district.
- (b) They should not suffer from loneliness and the institution of occupational therapy would allay any boredom.
- (c) It would be easy for them to entertain friends and relatives, and of course if able, to go out visiting themselves.
- (d) The number of Home Helps required should be less and their task easier.

The institution of such a scheme as I have described should make a Council's Housing Accommodation more flexible and should lead to the utmost use being made of that which is available.

Several schemes of this type have been considered by local authorities in the Country. In Denmark a system of this character seems to work extremely well.

The institution of such a proposal in an area similar to our own would, I feel, be of considerable advantage; not only would the units of accommodation be more flexible but the elderly person would be catered for more adequately.

#### GENERAL

During the past year the work of the Department has progressed smoothly. In June last Mr. E. G. Hall joined the staff, filling the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. N. Hawkins as Chief Public Health Inspector in December 1955.

It is a pleasure to record my thanks to the Public Health Committee and other members of the Council for their co-operation. Furthermore I express my gratitude to the staff of the Public Health Department for their work during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. D. PEARCE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

Urban District	...	...	...	Urban District of Clacton	
Area in acres	...	...	...	...	6,470
Population :					
1951 Census	...	...	...	...	24,065
1956 Registrar General's estimate				...	24,670
Density of Population per acre	...	...	...	...	3.81
Rateable Value	...	..	...	...	£496,321
Sum represented by a penny rate			...	...	£2,001
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	10,265
Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	261
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	10.6
Birth Rate corrected	...	...	...	...	13.0
Birth Rate (England & Wales)	...	...	...	...	15.7
Total Still Births	...	...	...	...	4
Still Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	15.1
Still Birth Rate (England & Wales)	...	...	...	...	23.0
Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	372
Death Rate (crude)	...	...	...	...	15.1
Death Rate (corrected)	...	...	...	...	10.8
Death Rate (England & Wales)	...	...	...	...	11.7
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	5
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	19.1
Infant Mortality Rate (England & Wales)	...	...	...	...	23.8
Number of Illegitimate Births	...	...	...	...	23
Percentage of Total Births	...	...	...	...	8.8%
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Cancer Deaths	...	...	...	...	69
Tuberculosis Deaths	...	...	...	...	1

### LIVE BIRTHS DURING 1956

		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	128	110	238
Illegitimate	...	6	17	23
		—	—	—
TOTALS		134	127	261
		—	—	—

*seven*



## DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1956

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	5
1 and under 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	2
2 and under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 and under 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	—
15 and under 25 years	...	...	...	...	...	2
25 and under 35 years	...	...	...	...	...	1
35 and under 45 years	...	...	...	...	...	6
45 and under 55 years	...	...	...	...	...	15
55 and under 65 years	...	...	...	...	...	39
65 and under 75 years	...	...	...	...	...	118
75 and under 85 years	...	...	...	...	...	133
85 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	50
TOTAL						372

## CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1956 (R.G.)

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1	1
Cancer	31	38	69
Leukaemia	—	1	1
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	41	62
Heart Disease	73	74	147
Other Circulatory diseases	9	8	17
Influenza	2	1	3
Pneumonia	2	5	7
Bronchitis	4	3	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	—	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3
Pregnancy	—	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	24	32
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	2	3
All other Accidents	1	7	8
Suicide	—	1	1
All Causes	162	210	372

## PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Disease			Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	2	1	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	2	2	—
Paratyphoid	...	...	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1	1	—
Measles	...	...	141	2	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	20	—	—
Hepatitis	...	...	3	1	—
TOTALS			170	7	—

## IMMUNISATIONS AND VACCINATIONS

### Diphtheria

			A G E	
			1-5 years	5-15 years
Primary injections	...	...	121	3
Booster injections	...	...	23	19

### Whooping Cough

Primary injections	...	...	55	—
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### Poliomyelitis

			Under 5		Over 5	
			M	F	M	F
Vaccinations	...	...	16	14	22	19

## TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of cases notified and deaths occurring during the year 1956 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	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15-25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	5	3	—	4	—	1	—	—

*nine*



### Notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis since 1953 :

Year					New Cases	Deaths
1953	...	...	...	...	13	5
1954	...	...	...	...	14	2
1955	...	...	...	...	10	2
1956	...	...	...	...	12	1

The following figures give the number of cases on the Register at the end of 1956 :—

Respiratory Male	...	75	Non-Respiratory Male	...	8
Respiratory Female	...	54	Non-Respiratory Female	...	20

TOTALS	129		28
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TOTAL CASES	...	157
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### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Under the provisions of these Acts the Council, through its Medical Officer, is empowered to seek the removal of necessitous cases to a hospital or institution.

One female resident found to be in need of care and attention was removed to hospital on an Order granted by the Clacton Justices.

Arrangements were made informally for the admission to hospital of three aged persons.

In other cases, Home Helps were provided or arrangements made for relations to care for the old people.

### FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

There were no cases of food poisoning within the Urban District during the year under review.

### LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS OF WATER, FOOD, ETC.

#### (a) Water.

Examination	C.U.D.C. Supply				Private Sources			
	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological	23	24	1	3	—	—	—	1
Chemical	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

**(b) Milk.**

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	3	Satisfactory
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	10	Satisfactory
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	20	Satisfactory
Pasteurised T.T.	...	...	...	...	5	Satisfactory

**(c) Ice Cream.**

	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
34 ... ..	28	3	3	—

**(d) Other Foods.**

Food	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Lollies ... ..	11	—
Mineral Waters ... ..	6	—
Soft Drinks ... ..	6	—
Artificial Cream Cakes ... ..	5	19
Cockles ... ..	2	—
Mussels ... ..	1	—
Whelks ... ..	1	—
Shrimps ... ..	2	1
Pork Pies ... ..	13	3
Meat Pie ... ..	1	—
Steak & Kidney Pies ... ..	2	—
Brawn ... ..	1	1
Luncheon Meat ... ..	2	—

(e) Faecal specimens 8 )  
 Vomit specimen 1 ) Neg.

**(f) Chemical Analysis of Food.**

Food	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Bread ... ..	—	1

Rodent excreta was found in the loaf of bread and a warning letter was sent to the Baker.

**(g) Machine Cleansed Bottles.**

Type	Bottles	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Beer ... ..	36	25	11
Mineral Water ... ..	24	19	5
Milk ... ..	104	76	28
TOTALS	164	120	44

Foreign matter in one Milk Bottle analysed as bricklayers' mortar.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### 1. Water Supply.

404,681,000 gallons were supplied, all of which was of a satisfactory quality.

The supply is chlorinated and no plumbo-solvent action is evident.

10,900 premises in the Urban District receive a supply of piped water. 20 properties, excluding Jaywick, are supplied by means of standpipes.

The summer population is approximately 75,000.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The following is a synopsis of the principal work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1956 :—

Inspections (Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	1269
Other Inspections	...	...	3937
Informal Notices served	...	...	487
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	351
Formal Notices served	...	...	18
Formal Notices complied with	...	...	12

The following are the principal improvements obtained :—

### Houses.

Overcrowded	...	...	3
Verminous	...	...	2
Damp	...	...	7
Defective pointing of external walls	...	...	4
Defective brickwork of external walls	...	...	9
Defective roofs	...	...	15
Defective chimney stacks	...	...	7
Defective plaster of walls and ceiling	...	...	18
Defective floors	...	...	9
Defective windows and frames	...	...	17
Dirty Decorations	...	...	2
Defective fireplaces (including mantels)	...	...	9
Defective doorsteps	...	...	5
Defective doors or door frames	...	...	11
Defective stairs	...	...	2
Want of or defective skirting boards	...	...	5
Water supply cut off or insufficient	...	...	11
Other defects	...	...	10

### Drainage.

Want of drainage	...	...	2
Defective drainage	...	...	26

Stopped drains	...	...	...	...	...	63
Defective sink, waste pipe, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	...	3
Properties drained to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	68
<b>Closets.</b>						
Structures defective	...	...	...	...	...	3
Broken closet pedestals and pans	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dirty Closets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>Paving.</b>						
Yards, passages or paths defective	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>Other Nuisances.</b>						
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other outside defects	...	...	...	...	...	9
<b>Dustbins.</b>						
Defective or insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	102
<b>Food Premises.</b>						
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	3
Condition of floors	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unsuitable fittings and equipment	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	17
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	31
						<hr/> 532 <hr/>

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

No new works carried out during the year.

#### **Drainage—Burrsville Park Estate.**

Premises redrained and connected to the sewer	...	2
Cesspools abolished	...	2

#### **Jubilee Avenue.**

Premises redrained and connected to the sewer	...	1
Cesspools abolished	...	1

*thirteen*



**Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

Number of Infested Houses :

(a) Council Houses	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Other Houses	...	...	...	1
(c) Caravans	...	...	...	1

Number of Houses Disinfested :

(a) Council Houses	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Other Houses	...	...	...	1
(c) Caravans	...	...	...	1

**Disinfection.**

20 rooms, bedding, etc., disinfected.

15 quantities of bedding, etc., steam disinfected.

36 library books disinfected.

**Vermin, Moth, etc.**

1 room fumigated.

4 houses fumigated.

2 caravans fumigated.

**Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

Premises registered	...	...	...	...	...	5
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Inspections at premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
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**Shops Act, 1950.**

220 Inspections were made and the requirements of the Acts were explained where necessary. Four defects were dealt with.

**Rag Flock Act, 1951.**

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock within the Urban District.

**Bathing Pools.**

12 Samples of water were submitted from the two bathing pools in the District for bacteriological examination; 11 were satisfactory, and 1 unsatisfactory.

9 Residual Chlorine Tests were carried out; 7 were satisfactory, and 2 unsatisfactory.

**Caravans and Camping Sites.**

There are 16 licensed camping grounds in the district.

In addition, licences were issued in respect of 5 individual moveable dwellings.

67 inspections were made of camping sites and moveable dwellings.

**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

1,280 Visits by Public Health Inspectors.

1,875 Visits by Rodent Operators.

# **FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948**

## **PART I OF THE ACT**

### **1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.**

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Inspections (4)	Number of 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	32	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	125	61	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises) ...	3	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>		157	64	1	—

### **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)	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanlines (S.1) ...	4	4	—	—	1	—
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	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	12	13	4	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	60	18	4	—	1	—



## PART VIII OF THE ACT

### OUTWORK (Section 110)

Nature of Work (1)	M/C line No. (2)	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (3)	Section 110	
			No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (5)
Wearing Apparel :	13	74	—	—
Making, etc. ...				
Lampshades ...	44	1	—	—
TOTAL	70	75	—	—

58 Inspections at Outworkers' premises.

## HOUSING

### Inspection.

Total number of houses inspected for housing defects  
under Housing or Public Health Acts ... 435

### Housing Acts.

Number of Houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ...	2
Houses demolished ...	1
Number of Houses in respect of which closing orders were made ...	1
Houses closed ...	1
Houses inspected for overcrowding or permitted numbers	12

### Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair ... Nil

### Repairs.

Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects  
were remedied during the year as a result of IN-  
FORMAL ACTION under the Housing or Public  
Health Acts ... 250

### Public Health Acts—action after service of Formal Notice :

Houses in which defects were remedied :—

By Owners ...	8
By Local Authority ...	1

### Housing Act, 1936.

Houses made fit :—

By Owner ...	1
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## NEW HOUSES AND FLATS ERECTED DURING 1956

By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	201
By the Council	...	...	...	...	...	8
						<hr/> 209
Total Houses erected since 1946	...	...	...			<hr/> 1240

### Applicants for Council Houses.

9 Applications were supported with medical certificates

## FOOD

The following list shows the number of premises at which food for human consumption is sold or prepared and the number of visits paid to them :—

100 Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	159
5 School Canteens	...	...	...	...	—
25 Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	69
12 Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	21
14 Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	30
18 Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	...	...	25
81 General Grocers	...	...	...	...	30
23 Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	19
2 Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	113
34 Hawkers	...	...	...	...	17
3 Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	17
1 Iced Lolly Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	7
221 Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...	...	73
14 Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	27
5 Dairies	...	...	...	...	26
44 Milkshops	...	...	...	...	47
					<hr/>
				Total Visits	680
					<hr/>

### Legal Proceedings.

A hawker of vegetables was successfully prosecuted under the provisions of Regulation 10 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, for risk of contamination of vegetables by a dog.

*seventeen*



## Registration of Food Preparing Premises.

The number of premises registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act is as follows :—

Sausage Meat, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Meat	25
Sale of Ice Cream	221
Manufacture of Ice Cream	3
Storage of Ice Cream	3

## Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

There are two licensed Slaughterhouses which are privately owned and used to a limited extent only.

The following list gives details of the diseased or unsound meat and other foods found unfit for human consumption. They were surrendered voluntarily and destroyed or used for animal feeding.

Unsound food dealt with by the Council is disposed of at the Controlled Tip.

126 Tins of Meat.	2 lbs. of Kidneys.
14 Tins of Fish.	15 lbs. of Pork.
52 Tins of Milk.	81 lbs. of Cheese.
429 Tins of Fruit and Vegetables.	75 lbs. of Bananas.
37 Tins of Other Goods.	7 galls. of Shrimps.
166 lbs. of Bacon.	6 pkts. of Flour.
56 lbs. of Sausages.	8 Bots. of Ketchup.
186 lbs. of Beef.	12 Boxes of Cauliflower.
9 lbs. of Ham.	40 lbs. of Cherries.
456 lbs. of Fish.	8 Melons.
3 lbs. of Gammon.	240 Oranges.

## Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	60	—	—	205	219	—
Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	4	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	17	—	—	2	6	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	28	—	—	1	5	—

Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	7	—	—	—	0.45	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases except Tuberculosis—Weight Condemned					432 lbs.	
Tuberculosis—Weight Condemned ...					52 lbs.	

### Ministry of Food Fatstock Guarantee Scheme.

29 Pig Carcasses certified.

### Milk Supply.

The milk supply for the Urban District is obtained from three Dairy Companies in the area and one Dairyman whose premises are situated in the Tendring Rural District.

### Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

The following table sets out the number of Registrations and

Licences in force.

Dairies ...	5
Distributors of Milk ...	45
Dealers' Licences authorising the use of Special Designations :	
Pasteurised ...	31
Sterilised ...	39
Tuberculin Tested ...	14
Dealer's Supplementary Licence authorising the use of Special Designations :	
Pasteurised and Sterilised ...	1

### Ice Cream.

There are three Manufacturers and 221 Vendors operating in the Urban District.

### Bakehouses.

There are 15 Bakehouses in the Urban District. None of them is an Underground Bakehouse.

27 Inspections were made during the year.



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Particulars of samples taken under the above Act in the  
Clacton Urban District by the Weights and Measures Department  
of the Essex County Council during 1956 :—

Article Sampled	No. of Samples	No. of adulterated or below standard
Almond Flavouring ... ..	1	—
Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce ... ..	1	—
Barley Water Crystals ... ..	1	—
Butter ... ..	1	—
Butter Ice Cream ... ..	1	—
Cayenne Pepper ... ..	1	—
Chocolate Cushions ... ..	1	—
Chopped Prime Chicken ... ..	1	—
Coffee ... ..	1	—
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	1	—
Cream of Asparagus Soup ... ..	1	—
Cream of Chicken Soup ... ..	1	—
Culinary Herbs, Parsley ... ..	1	—
Extract of Cochineal ... ..	1	—
Food Beverage ... ..	2	—
Fruit Cocktail ... ..	1	—
Gin ... ..	4	—
Glucose Barley Sugar ... ..	1	—
Granulated Gravy Improver ... ..	1	—
Gravy Salt ... ..	1	—
Ground Cloves ... ..	1	—
Ground White Pepper ... ..	1	—
Hot Chocolate ... ..	1	—
Hot Milk ... ..	9	4
Ice Cream ... ..	2	—
Instant Potato ... ..	1	—
Lard ... ..	2	—
Luncheon Meat ... ..	1	—
Milk ... ..	27	—
Mushroom Soup ... ..	1	—
Onion Sauce ... ..	1	—
Oxtail Flavour Soup ... ..	1	—
Pilchards in Tomato ... ..	1	—
Potato Crisps ... ..	1	—
Pure Coffee ... ..	2	—
Sardines in Olive Oil ... ..	1	—
Scotch Broth ... ..	1	—

Shredded Beef Suet with Flour	...	2	—
Stewed Beef Steak	...	1	—
Stoned Dates	...	1	—
Tea	...	3	—
Whiskey	...	4	—
		89	4

The samples of Hot Milk shown above as adulterated or below standard were found on analysis to contain 29%, 24%, 5% and 3% added water respectively.

Proceedings were instituted in respect of these samples and fines and costs were imposed as follows :—

29% added water fined £2 and £1 11s. 6d. costs.

24% added water fined £2 and £3 3s. 0d. costs.

5% added water fined £1 and £1 11s. 6d. costs.

3% added water fined £1 and £1 11s. 6d. costs.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### Collection of Domestic and Trade Refuse.

A weekly collection of Domestic Refuse is made.

There is a charge made for the collection of Trade Refuse.

Salvage is collected, and a useful income is obtained from the sale of Waste Paper.

### Refuse Disposal.

Controlled tipping is carried out at the Rush Green Disposal Site.

On his appointment the Chief Public Health Inspector drew the attention of the Council to the unsatisfactory state of the tip. Subsequently a new Bulldozer and Scraper were acquired to replace the existing inadequate equipment. The new machine has quickly proved its worth and it is pleasing to record that the Refuse Tip is now a model of what controlled tipping should be. It is indeed a great credit to the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff.

### Gully Cleansing.

The Council purchased a Gully Gleansing and Cesspool Emptying Machine during the year. The contract with the private concern that previously performed this service was ended. Apart from emptying the gullies and cesspools in the district, the machine has been hired out to neighbouring Authorities.



**Street Cleansing.**

The staff employed on this service is increased during the Summer season.

During the year it appeared that the public were making greater use of the litter baskets provided. It is hoped that this trend will continue.

The Council is pressing for the adoption of new Anti-Litter Bye-Laws which if enforced could help the litter problem which confronts all towns in general but seaside towns in particular.

