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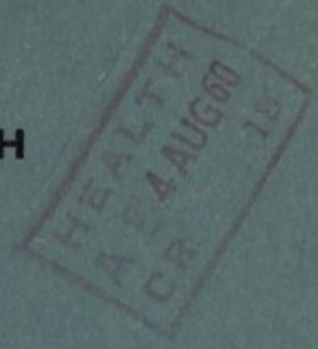
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BOROUGH OF HARWICH

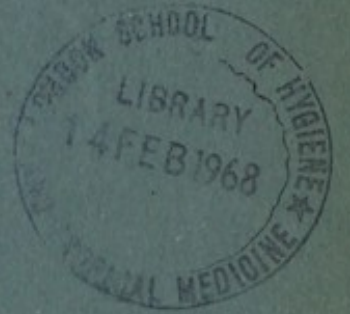


# Annual Report

FOR 1959

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health  
& Public Health Inspector





BOROUGH OF HARWICH.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1959

MAYOR: COUNCILLOR Arthur Cyril Moles J.P.  
DEPUTY MAYOR: COUNCILLOR Clifford Cyril Thurlow  
HIGH STEWARD: ALDERMAN Johnson Ernest Cann J.P.

ALDERMAN: CANN Johnson Ernest, J.P.  
\* GREEN Clarence Arthur  
SMITH Arthur John  
WEAVER Leonard Thomas, B.A.

COUNCILLORS: BRENNAN Hilda Winifred (Mrs)  
GANT Ernest  
\* GOCHIN Harry J.P.  
\* HAMBROOK Minnie Dorothy (Mrs)  
LAY Robert Andrew (Resgn. 9.12.59)  
MOLES Arthur Cyril J.P. (Mayor)  
ROLLAND Oliver Dart O.B.E.  
\* SIMMONS Sidney Charles  
\* SMITH Elsie May (Mrs)  
STOOKE Arthur Geoffrey Barrett  
\* SUTHERLAND Christopher Bell  
\* THURLOW Clifford Cyril (Deputy Mayor)

CHAIRMAN HEALTH COMMITTEE: COUNCILLOR Ernest GANT  
\* Members of Health Committee

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT OFFICERS:

Medical Officer of Health : J. ROLAND HETHERINGTON  
L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.R.F.P.,  
& S.G., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector : A.E. PRICE  
Cert. R.S.I., & S.I.J.E.B.



TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF HARWICH.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Annual Report for 1959 is presented herewith for your perusal. This is prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/60.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the following salient matters:

#### POPULATION

In spite of an increase of 36 in the number of births and a decrease of 5 in the number of deaths, there is a net increase in population of only 20. In other words the decrease which has persisted for some years past has not yet entirely ceased. The remarks in last year's report relating to the need for providing facilities for industry is thus even more urgent.

#### IMMUNISATION

The early months of the life of any child appears to be fraught with a gradually increasing number of "pricks" or scratches" as the number of preventable diseases grows. At some future date it may become possible to provide one injection (or preferably one "tablet") which will protect against all known afflictions of childhood! As yet however, this is merely in the realm of hope and it is necessary to carry on the campaign of persuasion. The greatly reduced incidence of these complaints can be accepted both as an indication of the effectiveness of immunisation and also as a strong indication for its continued practice.

#### CARE OF THE ELDERLY.

In spite of the many voluntary and assisted organisations which undertake in some measure the supervision or care of elderly people, there still remains too large a number who are outside any association, who live lives entirely alone, without friends, without the knowledge of to whom to turn for any help or advice. It is a sphere in which the "unofficial" voluntary visitor is welcome more readily than anyone wearing the air of officialdom. In some respects there appears to be overlapping, while in others there is little or nothing done. Could there not be much closer liaison between the various organisations?

HOUSING.

Harwich, and "Old Harwich", is very much in the picture. The properties in the East Ward are comprised of:

(a) Business premises, which for the more part should continue in this usage.

(b) Residential properties in reasonably good condition and of a moderate age, which should require only minor repairs and improvements in the next 20 - 30 years. Unfortunately this group is very small.

(c) Property, which by reason of age and disrepair, require drastic improvements, in some cases almost complete rebuilding. At the end of such major undertaking, the main parts of the building will still be old, and the question of getting "value for money" will require very careful consideration.

(d) Derelict property and vacant sites; these should be dealt with as quickly as possible to give "the old town" an appearance of a living community rather than one that is lifeless and moribund.

It gives me much pleasure to record the help given by Members of the Council, and also the assistance from the Area Health Committee, the Hospital Board and similar bodies. Likewise, I wish to place on record the help and co-operation of the Officials of the Borough and the continued support of the members of the Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J.ROLAND HETHERINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
HARWICH.

Telephone: HARWICH 811.

(4)

JUNE 1960.

# ANNUAL REPORT

1959.

## SECTION A.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Area of the Borough is 1,512 acres.

Population (Estimated mid-year 1959)	...	13,760
Number of Dwelling Houses	...	4,533
Rateable Value	...	£150,346
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	£570.3.4d.

### BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY.

<u>Live Births</u>	...	...	130(M)	118(F)	Total	248
Rate per 1,000 population	...					18.02
" " " " Corrected	...					17.66
(Comparability Factor 0.98)						
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births						4.03
<u>Still Births</u>	...	...	2 (M)	1 (F)	Total	3
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births						11.95
Total Live and Still Births	...					251
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	2 (M)	1 (F)	Total		3
Infant Mortality Rates						
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births						12.1
Legitimate " " " " legitimate live births						8.4
Illegitimate " " " " illegitimate " "						100.00
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...				8.06
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...				8.03
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)						15.94
Maternal Mortality (Including abortion)						
Number of deaths	...	...	...			1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births						3.98



TABLE 1.  
INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1959.

Causes of Death	Did not Survive one week.	Lived over one week but less than four weeks.	Survived one month, died under one year.	Total
Prematurity	-	-	-	-
Birth Injuries	-	-	-	-
Malformations	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	-	-	1	1
Gastro Enteritis	-	1	-	1
Other Causes	1	-	-	1
	1	1	1	3

2. DEATH RATE

	M.	F.	TOTAL
Deaths during the year	88	69	157
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population			11.41
Corrected death rate (Comparability factor 1.05)			11.98

The principal causes of death during the year were:

Diseases of Blood and Circulatory System ... (15,17,18,19,20, and 21)	...	...	92
Cancer, all forms (10,11,12,13 and 14)	...	...	24
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)... (23, 24 and 25)	...	...	11
Tuberculosis, all forms	...	...	1

These groups together account for more than 81% of the deaths  
in the Borough

TABLE II

Deaths at various ages during 1959.

Under 1 year	...	...	3
1 and under 2	...	...	1
2 and under 5	...	...	-
5 and under 15	...	...	1
15 and under 25	...	...	4
25 and under 35	...	...	3
35 and under 45	...	...	4
45 and under 55	...	...	12
55 and under 65	...	...	21
65 and under 75	...	...	46
75 and under 85	...	...	49
85 and upwards	...	...	13

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157

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TABLE III.

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	1	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	6	13
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	1	-	1
17. Vascular leisons of nervous system	9	15	24
18. Coronary Disease, agina	18	10	28
19. Hypertension with heart disease	7	2	9
20. Other heart disease	9	10	19
21. Other circulatory disease	6	6	12
22. Influenza	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia	2	3	5
24. Bronchitis	1	2	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
31. Congential malformations	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	6	13
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	4	-	4
34. All other accidents	2	-	2
35. Suicide	2	-	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	88	69	157
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE IV

Vital Statistics (1958 and 1959)

	England and Wales		Essex		Harwich	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Birth Rate (a)	16.4	16.5	15.2	15.9	15.12	17.66
Death Rate (a)	11.7	11.6	11.0	10.4	12.38	11.98
I.M.Rate (b)	22.5	22.0	17.7	20.0	4.71	12.1

(a) Per 1,000 civilian population

(b) Per 1,000 live births

TABLE V

Vital Statistics for 1959 and certain previous years.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate.
1925	20.2	10.6	50.00
1930	16.9	10.3	48.5
1935	16.4	10.1	47.8
1940	15.26	12.67	42.45
1945	21.78	12.45	36.86
1950	15.3	9.1	8.1
1955	15.1	8.68	23.59
1956	18.78	11.14	23.08
1957	16.87	13.14	27.91
1958	15.12	12.38	4.71
1959	17.66	11.98	12.1

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION FOR HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

(a) Staffing

- (1) The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough holds a similar appointment with the Harwich Port Health Authority. In addition, he is School Medical Officer and an assistant County Medical Officer to the Essex County Council, and V.D. Medical Officer to North East Metropolitan Hospital Board. Furthermore, he holds the appointment of Medical Inspector of Aliens.
- (2) Public Health Inspector - The Public Health Inspector carries out all the duties imposed by statute, including the inspection of shops. In addition he holds the post of Inspector under the Shops Act, 1950. He also carries out the necessary duties under the Rat and Mice (Destruction Act) 1919, and is appointed to carry out inspections under the Housing Acts.

(b) Laboratory Facilities

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

Samples of water are sent to the Counties Health Laboratories, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Other samples of food, ice-cream, etc., are dealt with at the Public Health Laboratory, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich.

(c) Health Services provided by the Essex County Council acting as Local Health Authority.

(1) Ante Natal Clinic

During the year 139 Expectant Mothers attended the Clinic, the total number of attendances being 162. The tendency for Expectant Mothers to be supervised during pregnancy by the doctor who will be present at the confinement, is a practice which has much to commend it.

During the year 106 confinements took place at home. There were 145 confinements in hospital (including 3 stillbirths) of which 20 took place in Harwich Maternity Unit.

(2) Midwives and District Nurses

A satisfactory liaison has been maintained with the District Nurses/Midwives on the Staff of the County Council

(3) Infant Welfare Clinics

At the Harwich Clinic 291 children made 2,015 attendances, while at Dovercourt Clinic 260 children made 1608 attendances.

The welcome assistance given by voluntary helpers at both the Local Authority Clinics has continued throughout the year, and their valuable service is much appreciated.

During the year infant foods were supplied at reduced prices as follows:-

Proprietary Brands of Dried Milk	2,686 pkts.
Cereal Foods	582 pkts.
Other Foods	809 pkts.

In addition, simple medicaments were supplied, (where necessary free of cost) including proprietary vitamin preparations (Adexolin, Bemax, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, etc.) Some of these were also available for children of school age.

With regard to Welfare Foods, (i.e. those formerly supplied by the Ministry of Food) these were available at the Infant Welfare Clinics and also at the area Health Sub-Office, 259, Main Road, Dovercourt. In addition these were obtainable at the W.V.S.Centre, 280, High Street, Dovercourt.

During the year Welfare Foods distributed comprised:-

	L.H.A.Clinics etc. (3 sessions per week)	W.V.S.Centre (8 sessions per Week)	Total.
National Dried Milk	1,992	3,052	5,044
Cod Liver Oil	405	551	956
Orange Juice	3,879	5,214	9,093
Vitamin Tablets	291	694	985

The quantity of vitamin preparations (particularly Cod Liver Oil) issued to infants and toddlers is much lower than desirable. There is a considerable evidence in children somewhat older of this lack of vitamins in the earlier years.

4. Health Visiting.

This service has been maintained throughout the year with considerable difficulty owing to shortage of staff. In spite of this, however, it is becoming more and more appreciated that the Health Visitor is one of the most important members of any Public Health Staff. As in previous years a large proportion of the Health Visitor's time is devoted to being with elderly people and problem families-- this being additional to the work with infants and toddlers and the School Health Service.

5. Home Helps

This service has continued throughout the year. At present there are about 30 registered Home Helps in the Borough.

6. Provision of nursing equipment and apparatus.

This most welcome service is undertaken by the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

7. Vaccination and Immunisation.

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox.

Primary Injection	L.H.A.	51	Total 162 (1958-118)
	G.P.	<u>111</u>	

Re-Vaccination	L.H.A.	-	Total 2 (1958- 4)
	G.P.	<u>2</u>	

(b) Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

1. Diphtheria

Primary Injection	L.H.A.	114	Total 218 (1958-198)
	G.P.	<u>104</u>	

Boosters	L.H.A.	421	Total 427 (1958-416)
	G.P.	<u>6</u>	

2. Whooping Cough.

Primary Injection	L.H.A.	82	Total 116 (1958-100)
	G.P.	<u>34</u>	
Boosters	L.H.A.	1	Total 2 (1958- 1)
	G.P.	<u>1</u>	

(c) Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This was again offered to children of 13 years of age.

Number of children to whom offered	271
Accepted	211
Mantoux tested and found negative	181
Received B.C.G. Vaccination	173

The apparent decline in the number of children to whom vaccination was offered is due to a re-adjustment in the age group.

(d) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Protective vaccination against Poliomyelitis is available to all infants who have reached the age of six months, and to expectant mothers (irrespective of age) and to all persons born on or after 1st January 1933. (Early in 1960 this was extended to all persons who were under the age of 40 at the date of registration)

The procedure is to give two injections with an intervening interval of not less than three weeks, and a third injection not less than seven months later.

Statistics for the year 1959 are:-

	Received two injections	Received third injection,
Children	895	2,138
Expectant Mothers	129	107
Young Persons (1933-42)	559	65
Others	13	48



## 8. Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service continues to function from the new station at River View, on the western border of the Borough, where two vehicles (one for stretcher cases and one for sitting cases) are maintained. In addition to other ambulances from adjacent towns, considerable use is made of the Volunteer Car Service, a much appreciated body of helpers who give many hours of service, often at short notice.

The aim is to ensure that every patient requiring an ambulance is given a service which is prompt and adequate. On the other hand, a close watch is maintained to prevent any abuses—patients who can use normal means of public transport are not in general entitled to be conveyed by ambulance.

## 9. School Health Service.

During the year the following children were examined:-

Routine Medical Examination	758
Special Examination	80
Follow-up Examination	560
Number attending the School Clinic	417

In addition many visits were paid to various schools in the area by the School Medical Officer, or Health Visitor.

The nutrition of the children in general showed the same satisfactory level as in previous years.

The services of the Dental Clinic have been maintained satisfactorily throughout the year. There seems to be little chance of increasing the number of sessions.

The Speech Therapy sessions continued throughout the year, as also did the clinics conducted by the hospital board - Ophthalmic, Orthopaedic and Physiotherapy. In addition a number of children had to be referred to the Child Guidance Clinic at Colchester. The establishment of a similar Clinic in Harwich would be a great benefit, both to the children concerned and to patients and others.

(d) Health Services provided by the Hospital Board

(1) Harwich and District Hospital Board.

This is a G.P.Hospital, containing some 30 beds. Consultant Physicians and Surgeons attend the hospital at specified times.

(2) Infectious diseases.

Any case of smallpox occurring in the Borough would be admitted to hospital at Ipswich where there is "first line accommodation available". Should beds not be available at Ipswich, cases could be accommodated at Myland Hospital, Colchester.

Cases of other infectious diseases requiring hospitalization are dealt with at Myland Hospital, Colchester.

(3) Tuberculosis Service

It is expected that the next visit of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit will be in the Spring of 1960.

The Chest Physician attends twice per month at the Chest Clinic, 259, Main Road, Dovercourt, otherwise patients and contacts are seen at the Chest Clinic at Colchester.

(4) Venereal Disease.

This service has been continued throughout the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

1. Water Supply

Water is supplied to the whole of the Borough by the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company. This water is issued by their Pumping Station at Dedham. The following are some interesting figures supplied by the Company:-

The quantity of water supplied to the district (which includes the parishes of Ramsey and Lt.Oakley for bulk metering purposes), in the 12 months ended 31st December 1959, amounted to 224.693 million gallons, an average daily consumption of 0.615 million gallons, with a peak of 0.721 million gallons.

The total quantity taken for domestic purposes during the year was 173.636 million gallons, an average daily consumption of 0.476 million gallons. The total amount taken through trade meters was 51.057 million gallons, an average daily consumption of 0.139 million gallons.

The total number of connections (domestic and trade) made during the year to the Company's mains in the district amounted to 72 making a total number of 5,445 connections at the 31st December, 1959.

Approximately 426 yards of new mains of 3", 4" and 6" diameter have been laid in the district during the year.

An experimental length of some 750 yards of 3" and 4" diameter mains in the Kingsway area of Dovercourt was de-scaled during the latter part of the year. The improvement in the supply which resulted was most encouraging, and it is hoped to extend the use of this process to other areas in the future.

DEDHAM WORKS - WATER ANALYSES

Chemical Results in Parts per million

	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>
Colour	5	Nil
PH.	7.7	7.3
Electric Conductivity	900	825
Chlorine present as Chloride	144	112

Hardness:	Total	290	275
	Carbonate	270	255
	Non-Carbonate	30	5
Nitrate Nitrogen		0.3	0.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen		0.35	0.04
Albuminoid Nitrogen		0.00	0.00
Metals (Iron)		0.25	0.10
Turbidity	less than	3	Nil.
Odour	faint chlorinous		Nil.
Free Carbon Dioxide		25	10
Total solids		600	555
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate		270	255
Nitrite Nitrogen		0.1	Absent
Oxygen absorbed		0.40	0.00
Residual Chlorine		0.25	Nil.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

No. of Colonies developing on  
Agar.

	<u>1 day at 37°C.</u>	<u>2 days at 37°C.</u>	<u>3 days at 20°C.</u>
	0 per ml.	1 per ml.	1 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes : Reaction	<u>Present in</u> - ml.	<u>Absent from</u> 100 ml.	<u>Probable No.</u> 0 per ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1)	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	

REMARKS

These samples are practically clear and bright in appearance have a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and are free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is hard in character but, its hardness and its contents of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

All samples were analysed by the Counties Public Health Laboratories. The above facts and figures have been provided by the courtesy of W.A. Burrows, Esq., M.I. Mech. E., M.I. W. E., Chief Engineer to the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company.

## 2. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Water Closets	5, 727
Pail Closets	30
Houses with Cesspool drainage	39

Further reductions were made during the year in the number of properties in The Drive, with Cesspool Drainage, and it is hoped that during the coming year the whole of The Drive will be connected to the sewer. The properties then remaining with Cesspools are so situated as to make it impossible to connect them to any drainage system.

## 3. SCAVENGING

Household and other refuse is collected weekly, (together with all types of salvage) by direct labour. The time taken to collect some is gradually increasing, due to the increase in the number of new dwellings, which since the war amounts to 943 private and Council houses. These are generally well set back from the highway, thus increasing the time taken to collect the refuse.

Disposal is by Controlled Tipping, and during the year Controlled Tipping at the western end of Dovercourt Beach was completed. The construction of two Car Parks and the removal of the mud wall by the Low Road Playing Fields, also the area of land immediately to the north of the sea wall, was levelled and graded to make one large open space. In future Controlled Tipping will be carried out to the north of the Cemetery at Upper Dovercourt during the summer months, and possibly to the low lying ground immediately to the east of Parkeston Road, during the winter months.

It was noted during the latter part of the year that there was a complete change in the content of the household refuse collected. The percentage of ash content was very much lower than ever before, and from discreet enquiries made of the solid fuel merchants and the purveyors of liquid fuel, it would appear that there was an extremely high turnover from solid fuels to liquid fuels. This has the effect of considerably increasing the bulk of refuse to be collected.

### PROVISION OF COVERED DUSTBINS.

During the year Section 75 of the Public Health Act 1936 was adopted, whereby the Local Authority could provide and maintain dustbins for an annual charge of 7s/6d per annum. It is noticeable that with the provision of these bins, especially in Harwich where all the bins are placed outside overnight, the amount of litter is now markedly reduced.

#### UNCONTROLLED DUMPING.

Wanton dumping on vacant plots is a habit so ingrained in certain members of the population that it would appear to be with us forever. It must be emphasized that this Borough maintains an adequate Refuse Disposal Service and ALL RESIDENTS should be aware that this Authority will at any time make a special collection of any household refuse of a bulky nature such as old furniture, bedding, etc. but not of garden waste or building debris. Much garden refuse which is dumped on vacant sites could be composted (even in the smallest garden) and returned to the soil.

#### SALVAGE

The following is the weight of Salvage collected and sold during the year, and the figures for 1958 are shown for comparison:-

	1958					1959				
	Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.	Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	84	14	730	15	5	83	$\frac{1}{4}$	680	9	1
Metals		15	56	18	11	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$	79	10	4
Rugs and Sacking	6	5	107	14	1	6	$5\frac{3}{4}$	104	15	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	91	14	895	8	5	90	$15\frac{1}{2}$	864	14	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Good prices are still to be obtained for Waste Paper, Bags and Metals and it would appear that a sound regular market will be found for Waste Paper for some years to come. Should at any time the outlet for Waste Paper stop, then careful consideration would have to be given with regard to the incineration of paper, as excessive amounts can cause some difficulty with Controlled Tipping.

#### 4. DISINFECTION.

The steam disinfecting plant at the Old Isolation Hospital Depot was used 30 times and in addition 48 premises were disinfected after infectious disease or other complaints.

#### 5. PEST DESTRUCTION.

During the year 924 rats were trapped (in addition to rats poisoned). Wasps' nests destroyed numbered 325.

6. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

<u>Nature of Inspection</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
1. Drainage	38
2. Housing Inspection (inc. Slum Clearance)	12
3. Tenancy Applications	26
4. Verminous premises	3
5. Rat and Mice destruction	39
6. Food Inspections	112
7. Bakehouses	15
8. Factories	38
9. Infectious Diseases	14
10. Disinfections	48

TABLE VI  
FACTORIES ACT - INSPECTIONS

<u>PREMISES</u>	<u>No. on Reg.</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occps. Prosct.</u>
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	31	16	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	12	19	-	-
3. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (exc. outworkers' premises)	11	10	-	-
	54	45	-	-

\* i.e. Electrical Station (Section 103 (1).) Institutions (Section 104) and sites of building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 107 and 108)

TABLE VII

FACTORIES ACT-DEFECTS

Particulars	Fund	Remedied	Report. to Inspect.
Want of Cleanliness(S.I.)	-	-	-
Over-crowding (S.2)	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)			
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-



## SECTION D

HOUSINGErection of New Houses

The following table covers the period from cessation of hostilities:-

	1946 to 1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	TOTAL
<u>Erected by Council</u>								
Houses	263	119	35	2	2	-	-	421
Flats	78	-	43	4	4	-	-	129
<u>Erected by Private Enterprise</u>								
Houses	81	38	79	50	60	41	41	390
Flats	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
	<u>422</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>943</u>

It is interesting to note that the density of the population for each unit of housing, i.e. Flat, House, Shop with accommodation, is 3.03 persons per unit. This is a low figure and would suggest that the housing needs of the Borough are fairly satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that the Housing List shows 314 applications.

The housing position might well be met by the thorough reconditioning of many of the old properties in the Harwich end of the Borough and more use made of improvement grants for properties constructed 50 to 60 years ago, to bring them to a good modern standard.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. FOOD PREMISES

(a) Food Premises in the area:-

Bakers and Confectioners	5
Butchers	11
Confectioners and Tobacconists	3
Cafes	10
Fishmongers	6
Fish Fryers	8
Greengrocers	5
Grocers	13
General Stores	15
Public Houses and Hotels	28
Slaughterhouses	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	105

(b) Premises Registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955:-

Manufacture of Sausages	12
Milk and Dairies	17
Manufacture of Ice Cream	-
Sale of Ice Cream	42

(In every case this is sold from wrapped cartons or containers.

There is no sale of loose ice cream from Registered Premises)

From time to time during the summer months travelling salesmen from areas outside the Borough appear, and on inspection have been found to comply with regard to the regulations in respect of hygiene

Frequent visits are made to all shops where food is stored, or for sale. These premises are found to be kept in a clean condition and comply with the regulations.

## 2. BAKEHOUSES

There are 5 bakehouses in operation and frequent inspections are made. All premises are kept in a clean condition. Gradually the baking of bread is ceasing throughout the Borough owing to the packed and cut loaves now being placed on the market by factory bakehouses.

## 3. FOOD INSPECTION.

There were 86 inspections in respect of Food Inspections and for purposes of food hygiene. All traders handling foodstuffs have responded to the Food Hygiene Regulations. Some difficulty has been experienced in some of the older premises owing to the congested conditions, only a small space being available for installing the necessary appliances, but in all cases this difficulty has been overcome.

## 4. FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED DURING 1959

### MEAT (TINNED)

Corned Beef	84 lbs.
Pork Luncheon Meat	104 lbs.
Minced Pork	4 lbs.
Gammon Ham	11 lbs. 12ozs.
Shoulder Ham	24 lbs. 15 ozs.
Chopped Ham	12 lbs.
Lamb Loins	10 lbs.
Jellied Veal	12 lbs.
Irish Stew	1½ lbs.
Minced Beef Loaf	24 ozs.
Stewed Steak	1½ lbs.

### POULTRY (TINNED)

Chicken	1 tin
---------	-------

### MEAT

2 Shoulders English Mutton	14 lbs.
1 Lamb	32 lbs.



TABLE VIII

MEAT INSPECTION

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR  
IN PART.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
No. killed (if known)	19	-	-	28	61	-
No. inspected	19	-	-	28	61	-
All diseases except tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-						
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cases of which some part of organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	2	-
Percentage of the no. inspect. affected with disease other than tuberulosis & Cysticeri	-	-	-	-	3.2%	-
Tuberculosis only:-						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticerosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION F.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In so far as notifiable infectious diseases was concerned, the year 1959 was exceptionally good. An epidemic of Measles in the winter of 1958/9 resulted in an increase in the number of cases notified in January.

There was also a small increase in the incidence of Scarlet Fever. The characteristics of this disease have changed considerably in the past two decades, and there is possibly a risk of the complaint being regarded as of little importance today. The association with infected throats, however, can be of great importance, particularly where the handling of food tuffs is concerned, and it is essential that in every case of suspected Scarlet Fever (or Scarlatina as it is also known) should be promptly investigated.

During the year there was an outbreak of food poisoning effecting eight persons in one family group. Otherwise the absence of reports of Food Poisoning reflects greatly to the credit of the various catering establishments and food handlers in the Borough.

TABLE IX

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases & Mortality  
during 1959.

AGE	New Cases Notified during Year						Deaths during Year.						
	Pulmonary		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other		Pulmonary		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15- 25	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25- 35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35- 45	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45- 55	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55- 65	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	7	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE X

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1959

## TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED

	AGE IN YEARS											TOTAL			
	0 - 1	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 -						
Scarlet Fever	-	2	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non- "	-	16	19	38	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis infective	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis post-infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	3
Ophthalmic Neonatum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE XI

## MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1959

DISEASE	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	4	2	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	30	-	1	1	11	18	10	4	-	-	-	-	75
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis, Infective	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis, Post-infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	9
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	4	-	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
" Meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Other	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE XII

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS  
(Figures in parenthesis indicate the Number of Deaths during each year)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Scarlet Fever	2(0)	5(0)	73(0)	29(0)	2(0)	3(0)	1(0)	1(0)	11(0)	16(0)
Whooping Cough	3(0)	24(0)	-	57(0)	4(0)	33(0)	45(0)	40(0)	2(0)	0(0)
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1(1)	-	2(1)	1(0)	5(0)	-	-	2(0)	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	2(0)	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	79(0)	-	-	-	-
Measles	214(0)	91(0)	242(0)	80(0)	180(0)	2(0)	9(0)	263(0)	239(0)	75(0)
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1(0)	2(0)	1(0)	4(0)	14(0)	-	1(0)	1(0)	2(0)	1(0)
Meningococcal Infection	-	2(0)	-	-	6(0)	1(0)	2(0)	1(1)	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	2(0)	-	6(4)	1(2)	8(1)	2(9)	4(1)	5(2)	2(5)
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(0)	1(0)
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infective	1(0)	-	1(0)	2(0)	3(0)	1(0)	-	1(0)	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1(0)	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	3(0)	-	-	1(0)	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1(0)	-	-	4(0)	4(0)	3(0)	1(0)	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	2(0)	5(0)	-	2(0)	7(0)	2(0)	9(0)
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	4(3)	8(5)	9(3)	14(0)	6(0)	13(2)	4(0)	6(1)	12(2)	10(1)
Tuberculosis, Meninges	-	1(0)	-	-	-	0(1)	-	-	-	-
and C.N.S.	-	4(1)	4(0)	-	2(0)	3(0)	1(0)	2(0)	1(1)	2(0)
Tuberculosis, Other	3(0)	1(0)	1(0)	1(0)	-	-	1(0)	2(0)	2(0)	3(0)
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(0)	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	2(0)	7(0)	1(0)	12(0)	101(0)	1(0)	2(0)	2(0)	-	-

