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Contributors

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1937

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**COSFORD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health**

For the Year 1937.

ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S. B.Hy., D.P.H.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

REPORT

of the

Committee on the Medical Profession

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

CHICAGO, ILL., 1912.

COSFORD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

R E P O R T
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year
1937.

ROBERT H. CLAYTON M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of
Cosford, in the County of West Suffolk, for the year
ending 31st December, 1937.

Public Health Offices,
Westgate House,
Westgate Street,
Bury St. Edmund's.
June, 1938.

To:-

The Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Cosford.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit
for your favourable consideration my Report as Medical Officer
of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. H. CLAYTON.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Local District of
Oxford, in the County of East Oxford, for the year
ending 31st December, 1917.

Public Health Officer,

Magistrate House,

Magistrate Street,

Oxford, 1918.

Printed by

The University and Town Council of the
City of Oxford, Oxford.

By Order of the Council, the Mayor and Corporation,

Robert I. Lee, Mayor.

The year 1917 was a year of exceptional interest to the Public Health Officer

of Health for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

I am, Sir, very glad to have the opportunity of presenting to you

the following report.

Yours faithfully,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.Medical Officer of Health.

J.C.A. RIGBY, ESQ., O.B.E., M.B., B. Chir, (Cant.)
Retired - February, 1937.

ROBERT HOGG CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

also Medical Officer of Health, Newmarket Urban,
Mildenhall and Thingoe Rural
Districts and

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer of Health
West Suffolk.

Sanitary Inspector.

W.B. Fairchild, A.R. San. Inst.
Retired - March, 1937.

T.A. Eardley, A.R. San. Inst. Meat and Other Foods
Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.
also Building Surveyor.

SECTION A.STATISTICS and SOCIAL CONDITIONS of the Area.1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	48,530 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population, mid-1937.	8,912
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to Rate Book	2,923
Rateable Value	£23,605
Sum represented by a penny rate	£107

Cosford, an entirely rural district, bounds the market town of Hadleigh, Suffolk. Cottage property predominates throughout the area. Agriculture is the only important industry. Much of the land is cultivated for the production of Sugar Beet. Unemployment during 1937 was almost non-existent, indeed the development of the Aerodrome at Wattisham created a scarcity of builders' labourers and also drew workers from the land, producing at times a shortage of agricultural labourers.

FOOT LOCKS

Medical Officer of Health

J. C. A. HIBBY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., (Cont.)
Retired - February, 1957

ROBERT HOOD CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

also Medical Officer of Health, Newcastle Urban
Municipality and Tyneside Health
District and
Senior Assistant County Medical Officer of Health
West of Tyne

Sanitary Inspector

A. B. PATRICKSON, A.S. San. Insp.
Retired - March, 1957

F. A. SANDLEY, A.S. San. Insp. Meat and Other Foods
Cardiff and Royal Sanitary Inspector,
also Sanitary Inspector

LABORERS

GENERAL STATISTICS

48,550 acres

Area

8,912

Registrar General's estimate of the resident
population mid-1957

2,032

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1957)
according to last book

253,605

Female Value

2107

Sum represented by a heavy rain

Cardiff, an entirely rural district, boasts the

largest town of Wales, and the Cardiff property predominates

throughout the area. Agriculture is the only important industry.

Much of the land is cultivated for the production of sugar beet.

Unemployment during 1957 was almost non-existent, indeed the devel-

opment of the Aerodrome at Westlands created a necessity of building

factories and also drew workers from the land, producing at times

a shortage of agricultural labourers.

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.	
<u>LIVE BIRTHS.</u>	(Legitimate 105. 52.53.)				Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 12.2.
	(Illegitimate 4. 2. 2.)				
<u>STILL BIRTHS.</u>	(Legitimate 5. 3. 2.)				Rate per 1000 total (live and still)births 52.2.
	(Illegitimate 1. - 1.)				
<u>DEATHS.</u>	+145.	70.	75.		Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population:-
					<u>CRUDE</u> 16.3.
					<u>CORRECTED</u> 12.0.

There were no DEATHS from PUERPERAL CAUSES (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's short list.)

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS under one year of age:-

All infants per 1000 live births	36.7.
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	38.1.
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	Nil.
<u>DEATHS FROM:</u> <u>CANCER.</u> (All ages)	21.
<u>MEASLES.</u> (" ")	Nil.
<u>WHOOPIING COUGH.</u> (" ")	1.
<u>DIARRHOEA</u> (under 2 years of age)	1.

+The Death Rates above are estimated on the Registrar General's figures which are identical with those prepared locally except that two male deaths less were recorded locally and do not appear in the local figures as shown in the tables following. This would cause a very slight change in the Death Rates.

It will be noted that our population decreased by 179 during the year; that the number of births in 1937 was 31 less than the 1936 figure, and the deaths, which exceeded the births by 36, were 19 more than in 1936.

The Birth Rate in our district is 12.2, the Rate for England and Wales is 14.69. That this rate is likely to be lower in our district than elsewhere shows in the fact that the Corrected

STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR

Total

12.2	Population	Estimated 107,000 (with 1000 of 1927)
25.2	Illiterates	Estimated 10,000 (with 1000 of 1927)
10.2	Male	Estimated 50,000 (with 5000 of 1927)
15.2	Female	Estimated 57,000 (with 5000 of 1927)

There were no deaths from typhoid fever (Number 22 and 23 of the Registrar General's Report 1927.)

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS PER 1000

26.2	All infants per 1000 live births	Estimated 100
28.2	Infants under 5 years of age	Estimated 120
30.2	Infants under 2 years of age	Estimated 150
32.2	Infants under 1 year of age	Estimated 200
34.2	Infants under 6 months of age	Estimated 250
36.2	Infants under 3 months of age	Estimated 300
38.2	Infants under 1 month of age	Estimated 400

The death rates above are estimated on the Registrar

General's Report which are identical with those prepared locally

except that the rates for 1927 were recorded locally and do not

appear in the local Report as shown in the table following.

This would mean a very slight change in the Death Rate.

It will be noted that the population decreased by 122

during the year; that the number of births in 1927 was 21 less

than the 1926 figure, and the deaths, which exceeded the births

by 20, were 12 more than in 1926.

The birth rate is not identical in 1927, the rate for

1926 and 1927 is 10.6, that this rate is likely to be lower

in 1928 than in 1927, in the fact that the Registrar

Death Rate 12.0 is only 0.74 of the Crude Death Rate 16.3. This factor indicates, among other things, that we have a population of higher average age than the population of the whole of England and Wales.

The Death Rate of England and Wales is 12.4. The Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age for our District 36.7, compares very favourably with that for England and Wales, (58) but is in excess of our figure 28.6 recorded for 1936.

The number of deaths from Cancer rose this year to 21 from 14 in 1936.

The fact that our Crude Death Rate 16.3, greatly exceeds that of England and Wales, 12.4, should not be taken to indicate that this is an unhealthy area, nor should the fact that it is higher than the 13.9 recorded in 1936 be taken to indicate that 1937 was an unfortunate year in our area.

A study of the Corrected Death Rates dispels both these ideas, for the Corrected Death Rate, 12.0 is less than the Death Rate for England and Wales and is less than our Corrected Death Rate 12.6 recorded in 1936. There is however little satisfaction in the study, because from it emerges this fact, that despite the number of deaths being 36 more than the number of births, the Death Rate, when corrected to allow for local conditions such as age and sex distribution of our population, is better than that of the Country or of our District in 1936 and consequently better than can be hoped to be averaged in the future unless considerable change occurs in the age distribution of our populace. In other words, the high Crude Death Rate recorded in 1937 in our salubrious area, is not an indication of a transient or temporary misfortune, indeed it can be confidently anticipated that this rate will continue to rise at an ever quickening speed, whilst the Birth Rate will fall in a like vicious fashion.

80% of the people who died were over 60 years of age.

Death rate 15.0 is only 0.1% of the Crude Death Rate 16.3. This factor indicates, among other things, that we have a population of higher average age than the population of the whole of England and Wales.

The Death Rate of England and Wales is 15.4. The Death Rate of Iceland under 1 year of age for our District 19.7, compares very favourably with that for England and Wales; but is in excess of our figure 18.6 recorded for 1936. The number of deaths from cancer rose this year to 21 from 19 in 1936.

The fact that our District Death Rate 16.3, greatly exceeds that of England and Wales, 15.4, should not be taken to indicate that this is an unusually great, but should the fact that it is higher than the 13.9 recorded in 1936 be taken to indicate that 1937 was an exceptionally year in our area.

A study of the Corrected Death Rates discloses both these ideas, for the Corrected Death Rate 15.9 is less than the Death Rate for England and Wales and is less than our Corrected Death Rate 15.6 recorded in 1936. There is however, little explanation in the study, because from it emerges the fact that despite the number of deaths being 25 more than the number of births, the Death Rate, when corrected to allow for

local conditions such as age and sex distribution of our population, is better than that of the country or of our District in 1936 and consequently better than can be hoped to be averaged in the future unless considerable change occurs in the age distribution of our population. In other words, the high Crude Death Rate recorded in 1937 in our valdmyr area, is not an indication of a transient or temporary misfortune, indeed it can be confidently anticipated that this rate will continue to rise at an ever increasing speed unless the Birth Rate will fall to a like serious position. 80% of the people who died were over 50 years of age.

The four deaths under one year were of three premature babies, (two on the first day of life and one age 2 weeks), and of a baby aged 10 months who succumbed to Influenza. Improvement at this age can only come from Ante-natal care.

The five children who died between the ages of 1 - 5 years succumbed, (as shown by the following table) each to different causes, which are fairly representative of the dangers of childhood.

Between ages 9 and 60 there were 20 deaths, of which half were caused either by Tuberculosis or Heart Disease in which Rheumatism played a part. As both these complaints are associated with bad housing conditions it is right to state that Cosford is one of the foremost Rural Districts in the provision of suitable Housing Conditions. In this connection it will be noted how far in advance of others is the provision of houses for overcrowded families by Cosford. There were 60 overcrowded families at the beginning of 1936, but during the year 54 were relieved.

In concluding these comments on the General and Vital Statistics it seems desirable to record, in view of our declining population and of our falling Birth Rate, that the new Housing Act for the provision of houses for Agricultural workers can be of great benefit to this area and that the Council have already considered how with all speed they may take full advantage of its provisions.

CANCER. The following table indicates the site of the growths and the ages and sex of the persons:-

<u>Site of growth.</u>	<u>--MALES--</u>		<u>--FEMALES--</u>	
	<u>No. of deaths.</u>	<u>Ages (years)</u>	<u>No. of deaths.</u>	<u>Ages (years)</u>
Digestive Tract.	6	68,68,66, 66,64,60.	9	79,75,72,71,71, 66,64,63,61.
Respiratory System.	-	-	1	54.
Reproductive Organs.	1	69.	3	91,85,70.
Urinary System.	-	-	1	61.

The four deaths under one year were of those premature babies, (two on the first day of life and one age 3 weeks), and of a baby aged 10 months who succumbed to influenza. Improvement at this age can only come from Antiseptical care.

The five children who died between the ages of 1 - 5 years numbered, (as shown by the following table) each to different causes, which are fairly representative of the dangers of childhood.

Between ages 2 and 50 there were 20 deaths of which half were caused either by Tuberculosis or Heart Disease in which pneumonia played a part. As both these complaints are associated with bad housing conditions it is right to state that Control is one of the foremost Rural Districts in the provision of suitable Housing Conditions. In this connection it will be

noted how far in advance of others is the provision of houses for the purpose of housing by Control. There were 50 overcrowded tenements at the beginning of 1925, but during the year 25 were destroyed.

In concluding these comments on the general and vital statistics it seems desirable to record, in view of our declining population and of our falling Birth Rate, that the new Housing Act for the provision of houses for agricultural workers can be of great benefit to this area and that the Council have already considered the various ways that this Act offers for its provision.

TABLE. The following table indicates the rate of the growth and the age and sex of the population.

Rate of increase	No. of deaths	Age (years)	Sex
1.0	1	1-5	Male
1.0	1	1-5	Female
1.0	1	1-5	Male
1.0	1	1-5	Female
1.0	1	1-5	Male
1.0	1	1-5	Female
1.0	1	1-5	Male
1.0	1	1-5	Female
1.0	1	1-5	Male
1.0	1	1-5	Female

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Deaths at the Sub-joined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond district							Registrar General's Figures	
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total	Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	1	1	-	-	1	1	9	13	13
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	-	-	1	-	2	4	-	7	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Paralysis of the Insane &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	21	21
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	10
Heart Disease	-	-	1	1	1	5	23	36	38
Aneurysm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Circulatory Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	11
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Digestive Diseases	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	5	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Puerperal Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Debility, Premature Births etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Senility	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Other Violence	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Defined Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	5
Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	4	5	2	2	8	24	98	143	145

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Deaths of the Subjoined
of "Residents" whether
occurring in or beyond
District

Year	Total	Deaths of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond District
1901	103	103
1902	103	103
1903	103	103
1904	103	103
1905	103	103
1906	103	103
1907	103	103
1908	103	103
1909	103	103
1910	103	103
1911	103	103
1912	103	103
1913	103	103
1914	103	103
1915	103	103
1916	103	103
1917	103	103
1918	103	103
1919	103	103
1920	103	103
1921	103	103
1922	103	103
1923	103	103
1924	103	103
1925	103	103
1926	103	103
1927	103	103
1928	103	103
1929	103	103
1930	103	103
1931	103	103
1932	103	103
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1990	103	103
1991	103	103
1992	103	103
1993	103	103
1994	103	103
1995	103	103
1996	103	103
1997	103	103
1998	103	103
1999	103	103
2000	103	103
Totals	103	103

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers
 Measles
 Scarlet Fever
 Whooping Cough
 Diphtheria
 Influenza
 Pneumonia
 Bronchitis
 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System
 Other Tuberculous Diseases
 Cholera
 Typhoid
 Other Pathology of the Intestine
 Cholera
 Diarrhoea
 Cerebral Haemorrhage
 Heart Disease
 Stroke
 Other Cerebrovascular Diseases
 Anemia
 Leukemia
 Other Respiratory Diseases
 Epilepsy
 Diabetes (under 2 years)
 Appendicitis
 Cirrhosis of Liver
 Other Diseases of Liver
 Other Digestive Diseases
 Acute and Chronic Nephritis
 Puerperal Septicemia
 Other Puerperal Causes
 Genital Infection, Puerperal
 - AIDS, etc.
 Suicide
 Homicide
 Other Violence
 Other Defined Diseases
 Causes ill-defined or unknown

CAUSES OF DEATHS. M A L E S.	Deaths at the Sub-joined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond district.							Registrar's General's Figure	
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total.	Total.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	-	1	-	-	-	4	7	9	9
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Paralysis of the Insane &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	7
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4
Heart Disease	-	-	-	1	3	10	3	17	19
Aneurysm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Circulatory Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peptic Ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Digestive Diseases	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Puerperal Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Debility, Premature Births etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Senility	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Other Violence	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Defined Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Causes ill-defined or unknown.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	1	2	-	2	7	20	36	68	70

CAUSES OF DEATHS. F E M A L E S.	Deaths at the Sub-joined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond district.							Registrar General's Figures.	
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Paralysis of the Insane &c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	14	14
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	6
Heart Disease	-	-	1	-	1	2	15	19	19
Aneurysm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Circulatory Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Digestive Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Puerperal Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Debility, Premature Births etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Senility	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Defined Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3
Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	3	3	2	4	11	52	75	75	75

Deaths at the Bur-Joint ages
of 'Kendall's' children occurring
in or beyond districts

TABLE 2

Age	Total	Deaths
1 and under	11	1
2 and under	11	1
3 and under	11	1
4 and under	11	1
5 and under	11	1
6 and under	11	1
7 and under	11	1
8 and under	11	1
9 and under	11	1
10 and under	11	1
11 and under	11	1
12 and under	11	1
13 and under	11	1
14 and under	11	1
15 and under	11	1
16 and under	11	1
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18 and under	11	1
19 and under	11	1
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21 and under	11	1
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91 and under	11	1
92 and under	11	1
93 and under	11	1
94 and under	11	1
95 and under	11	1
96 and under	11	1
97 and under	11	1
98 and under	11	1
99 and under	11	1
100 and under	11	1
Total	11	1

Other defined diseases
Other violence
Suicide
Homicide
Other parental causes
Parental deaths
Acute and chronic hepatitis
Other digestive diseases
Other diseases of liver
Cholera of liver
Typhoid (under 5 years)
Typhoid virus
Other respiratory diseases
Tuberculosis
Other circulatory diseases
Heart disease
Cerebral hemorrhage
Stroke
General paralysis of the insane
Other infectious diseases
Other respiratory diseases
Typhoid
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers

SECTION B.GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.LABORATORY FACILITIES.

As in previous years, use has been made of the East Suffolk County Laboratory, Ipswich, for bacteriological examinations, (the bacteriologist is H.M. Cade, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.) and the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, (the bacteriologists are Drs. Beale and Suckling)

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

These facilities were unaltered in 1937. For Infectious Disease cases - An arrangement with the Ipswich Borough Council. For Non-infectious cases - There are Red Cross Ambulances available at Bury St. Edmund's, Ipswich and Sudbury.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

This work is carried out by Voluntary Nursing Associations. Their Nurses also undertake Midwifery, Health Visiting and Public Assistance Work. Every parish has the benefit of these Nurses.

CLINICS.

The nearest clinics available to our population for School Children, Maternity and Infant Welfare Work, Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases are those conducted by the County Council at Bury St. Edmund's, Hadleigh and Sudbury. Our rural area does not lend itself to the provision of readily accessible Clinics for all our inhabitants.

HOSPITALS.

The East Suffolk Isolation Hospital, Ipswich continues to receive our Infectious Disease Cases.

Considerable progress has been made by the County Council in the preliminary work necessary before commencing to build their Isolation Hospital, which will serve the whole of West Suffolk with the exception of the Newmarket Urban District .

SECTION II

GENERAL POSITION OF THE SERVICE FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

As in previous years, very few have made of the staff
Public Health Laboratory, London, the bacteriological
examinations. The bacteriologist is H.M. Dale, Esq., M.B.C.S.,
F.R.C.P., F.R.S. and the Douglas Public Health Laboratory,
London, (the bacteriologist are Dr. Dale and Dr. Dale)

AMOUNT OF FACILITIES

These facilities were available in 1957. For infectious
disease cases - An arrangement with the Ipswich Borough Council,
for non-infectious cases - There are Red Cross Laboratories available
at 100 St. Andrew's, Ipswich and Sudbury.

RESULTS OF THE YEAR

The work is carried out by voluntary working associations
which have also national Ministry, Health Visiting and Public
Health work. Every parish has the benefit of these services.

CONCLUSIONS

The general situation available to our population for hospital
diagnosis, treatment and health welfare work, bacteriological and
general diagnosis and those conducted by the County Council at
100 St. Andrew's, Ipswich and Sudbury. Our staff have done
very much to the pleasure of the patients of the County Council
for all our institutions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The West Suffolk Infectious Hospital, Ipswich continues
to receive our infectious disease cases.
Generalist's practice has been made by the County Council
in the partnership with necessary before continuing to hold their
infectious hospital, which will serve the whole of West Suffolk with
the exception of the Broomfield Urban District.

SECTION C.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.1. WATER.

All parishes are now adequately supplied with pure and wholesome water, the parishes of Bildeston, Brettenham, Boxford, Hitcham, Lavenham, Nedging-with-Naughton and Whatfield enjoying piped services and similar services being available in parts of the parishes of Cockfield, Edwardstone and Lindsey.

During the year 1937, the Lavenham Scheme was completed (in January) and, also, small power unit schemes for the parishes of Lindsey and Cockfield. One or two complaints have been received during the year as to the lack of water facilities but, in every case, they referred to isolated properties for which the Council could obviously not undertake to provide water. In such cases, satisfactory arrangements to ensure that the properties affected had a water supply within a reasonable distance were made.

During the year, small extensions of existing piped services were undertaken, as follows:-

Nedging - 70 yards of 3" main.

Cockfield - 400 yards of 1½" main.

Lindsey - 150 yards of 1" main.

In December, the Council decided to extend the Hitcham Scheme a distance of almost 410 yards by means of a 2" main. One dug well has been provided for the Great Green part of Cockfield. Sixteen new Artesian and two new dug wells have been provided by private enterprise.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

The only important extension of sewage in the district during the year was that at Church Street, Melford Road, Lavenham, for the disposal of sewage from 16 Council Houses.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE AREA

WATER

All houses are now separately supplied with pure and wholesome water. The houses of Bilsington, Bristow, Boxford, Hildon, Lavenham, Hodges, West-Barnham and West-Barnham enjoy piped services and similar services being available in parts of the parishes of Cockfield, Boverington and Lindsey.

During the year 1911, the Lavenham Scheme was completed (in January) and, also, small power unit schemes for the parishes of Lindsey and Cockfield. One or two complaints have been received during the year as to the lack of water facilities but, in every case, they related to isolated properties for which the Council would normally not undertake to provide water. In such cases, appropriate arrangements to ensure that the properties concerned had a water supply within a reasonable distance were made.

During the year, small extensions of existing piped services were undertaken, as follows:

- Hodges - 70 yards of 2" main.
- Cockfield - 400 yards of 1 1/2" main.
- Lindsey - 150 yards of 1 1/2" main.

In December, the Council decided to extend the Bilsington Scheme a distance of almost 100 yards by means of a 2" main. One dug well has been provided for the great Green part of Cockfield. Sixteen new Artesian and two new dug wells have been provided by private enterprise.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The only important extension of sewerage in the district during the year was that at Ginton Street, Hildon Road, Lavenham for the disposal of sewage from 16 Council houses.

3. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Complaint has been received during the year of the pollution of the River Brent at Lavenham and further down its course. There are no sewerage works in the area and several houses discharge their untreated effluent into the river. These complaints strengthen the belief that saturation point has been reached, or possibly passed, and that any further building developments in the area are liable to lead to serious nuisance in the watercourse.

4. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The closets in use at the end of the year were:-

Privies	1460
Pail Closets	1105
Water Closets	104

During the year conversion was obtained to pail closets of eight privy vaults. The advent of piped water supplies will hasten the improvement of this accommodation when Governmental Sewerage Grants are available.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Systems of night-soil collection were in use in the parishes of Lavenham, Bildeston and Boxford, and bi-annual collections of tins etc., were carried out at Lavenham and Bildeston. All undertakings were carried out satisfactorily.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following particulars of sanitary work during 1937 have been supplied to me by Mr. Eardley.

(a) Housing Inspections.

Under Public Health Acts.	211
Under Housing Acts.	385
Re-inspections.	86
After Infectious Diseases.	22
No. of defects discovered.	457
No. of Preliminary Notices served.	84
No. of defects remedied after Preliminary Notices.	84

(b) Tents, Vans and Sheds. 3

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 collection of the River ... and ...
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2. (1) WATER QUALITY

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(2) RIVER QUALITY

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(4) WATER QUALITY

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(5) WATER QUALITY

(c) Inspections under Factory and Workshops' Act.

In the following tables are summarised the number of inspections made of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces in the district, the defects found therein and action taken.

Number of:

	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories.	6	1	-
Workshops.	10	2	-
Workplaces.	3	-	-
Totals.	19	3	-

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<u>Particulars.</u>	Number of Defects Found.	
	Found.	Remedied.
<u>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts'</u>		
Want of Cleanliness.	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation Unsuited or Defective.	2	2
Totals.	2	2

(d) Inspections under Byelaws, Regulations etc.

Bakehouses.	12	
Cowsheds and Dairies.	271	
Retail Purveyors.	33	
Slaughter Houses.	205	
Butchers' Premises.	42	
Meat from Outside District.	Nil	
Infringements discovered		13
Icecream.	Nil	
Shops.	16	
Drains.	25	
Dumps and tips.	15	

(c) Inspections under Factory and Workshop Act

In the following tables are summarized the number

of inspections and the number of inspectors and workmen engaged in

the district, the District Commissioner and the District Officer

Inspector, Government Inspector, Government Inspector

10	10	10
10	10	10
10	10	10
10	10	10
10	10	10

Inspector
Workshop
Inspector
Inspector

Defects found in factories, workshops and

Number of defects
Number of defects

(d) Inspections under the Public Health Act

Inspections under the Public Health Act

Number of inspections

Number of inspections

Number of inspections

Number of inspections

Number of inspections

10	10
10	10
10	10
10	10

(e) Inspections under the Factories, Workshops and

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Inspections under the Factories, Workshops and

Inspections under the Factories, Workshops and

Schools.	15	
Petroleum Stores.	21	
Piggeries.	4	
Miscellaneous.	32	
	Infringements discovered	25
(e)	<u>Under Public Health Meat Regulations.</u>	
	Notifications of Casual Slaughter received	5
(f)	<u>Samples taken.</u>	
	Milk.	2
	Water.	67
	Wells repaired or cleaned out.	2
	Wells closed or warning notices issued	5
(g)	<u>Under Building Byelaws.</u>	
	Number of Plans examined for approval.	29
	Passed.	29
	New Drains tested	20
	New Drains found defective and remedied.	3
	Works remedied after being built contrary to plans.	1

(iv) SHOPS.

The requirements of the Shops' Act, 1934, regarding temperature, ventilation and sanitary conveniences have been brought to the notice of all shop owners in the district.

(v) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

All premises in the area have been conducted during the year without smoke nuisance.

(vi) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no public or privately owned Swimming Baths open to the public within the area

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INVESTIGATIONS DISCOVERED

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(vii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

2 Non-Council Houses were found to be infested with Bed Bugs and were disinfested under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. The method employed was that in all infested rooms Solution "D" was freely sprayed, wall papers, if any, were sprayed, striped and burned. The belongings of the tenants were examined and treated before removal. The houses stood empty for some while, during which the process was repeated, in order to ensure that the houses were freed from infestation before being re-decorated.

5. SCHOOLS.

The County Council are considering a scheme to concentrate Schools into larger centralised buildings. This scheme, together with our new piped water supplies in the larger villages, will allow of modern sanitary arrangements and offices.

During 1937 the County Education Authority had improvements made at Wattisham School.

It was deemed necessary to close three schools during 1937, Hitcham for two weeks in January, as Measles was prevalent, Preston at, and for the same time on account of Influenza, and Lavenham School for a week in December owing to Whooping Cough.

The necessary co-operation with the County School Medical Service was maintained throughout the year, and disinfection of school premises carried out when required.

(iii) INVESTIGATION OF BED BUGS

Non-Council houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and were distributed under the supervision of the sanitary inspector. The method employed was that in all infested rooms "B" was freely sprayed, wall papers, etc., were removed, stripped and burned. The belongings of the tenants were examined and treated before removal. The houses were empty for some weeks, during which the process was repeated. In order to ensure that the houses were free from infestation before being re-occupied.

REMARKS

The County Council are considering a scheme to re-organise schools into larger centralised buildings. This scheme, together with one new piped water supply in the larger villages, will allow of modern sanitary arrangements and services.

During 1937 the County Sanitation Authority

had improvements made at Latchford School.

It was deemed necessary to close three schools during 1937, Latchford for two weeks in January, as Messias was prevalent, Foston etc., and for the same time on account of influenza, and Latchford School for a week in December owing to whooping cough.

The necessity of co-operation with the County Council Medical Service was made and throughout the year, and disinfection of school premises carried out when required.

SECTION D.H O U S I N G.

1. (1) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	694
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1132
(2) (a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925.	Nil
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	20
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	196
2.	<u>Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notice.</u>	
	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	127
3.	<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</u>	
	<u>(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	69
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-	
	(a) By Owners	49
	(b) By Local Authority	Nil
(b)	<u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</u>	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-	
	(a) By Owners	3
	(b) By Local Authority	Nil
(c)	<u>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which	
	(a) Demolition Orders were made	2
	(b) Undertakings accepted not to relet for human habitation	14
	(c) Undertakings accepted to repair in specified time	4
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

HOUSE

(a) Total number of dwellings inspected for
household defects under Public Health or
Housing Acts

63

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose

713

(c) Number of dwellings (including other
sub-lettings) which were inspected
and reported under the Housing Council
dated Regulations 1935

111

(d) Number of inspections made for the purpose

111

(e) Number of dwellings found to be in a
state of disrepair or injurious to health
as a result of housing legislation

30

(f) Number of dwellings (exclusive of those
referred to under the preceding sub-head)
which were in all respects reasonably
fit for human habitation

196

(g) Number of dwellings during the year without service of
Council notices

Number of defective dwellings reported to
the Council during the year

137

(h) Number of dwellings under Section 11 and 12 of the
Housing Act, 1935

63

(i) Number of dwellings in respect of
which notices were served requiring repairs

(j) Number of dwellings in which work
required to be done under service of Council
notices

19

111

(k) Dwellings under Public Health Acts

(l) Number of dwellings in respect of which
notices were served requiring repairs to be
done

2

(m) Number of dwellings in which work
required to be done under service of Council
notices

3

111

(n) Dwellings under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing
Act, 1935

2

19

3

1

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a)(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	12
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	12
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	80
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(c)(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	54
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	359
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority having taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e) The Council possessed 196 tenanted houses at the end of 1937, 74 had been completed in 1937 and a further 30 were in course of erection at the end of the year.	

SECTION E.INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD(a) MILK SUPPLY.

Number of Cowkeepers registered	55
" " Cowsheds and Dairies	55
" " Registered Retailers	33
" " Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies	271
" " Notices issued in respect of unclean production of Milk	Nil
" " Contraventions found	5
" " Contraventions remedied	5
" " Premises found to require cleansing	4
" " Premises found to require structural alterations	1
" " Bacteriological samples taken	2
Legal Proceedings.	Nil

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Number of registered Slaughter Houses	14
" " Licences " "	4
" " Newly-licensed " "	Nil
" " Visits to Slaughter Houses	205

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed	93	Not Nil	known. 15	168	256
Number inspected (All diseases except Tuberculosis.)					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.56%
<u>(Tuberculosis only.)</u>					
Whole carcasses	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.1%	-	-	-	.78%

Number of lb. of meat siezed	Nil
" " lb. of meat destroyed without resort to seizure	820
" " Nuisances found and abated in Slaughterhouses	1
" " Licensed Slaughterhouses removed from the register through non-use	Nil
" " Visits to butchers' shops.	42

(b) WHAT ARE THE RESULTS?

Number of registered slaughter houses
 Licenses
 Visits to slaughter houses

TABLES PRESENTED AND COMMENTED

Year	Spent & Lands	Govt Income	Cows Not Killed	Cattle Killed in Govt Slaughter houses	Number killed
1932	1,66	12	111	73	Number inspected (All diseases except Tuberculosis)
	-	-	-	-	Whole carcasses condemned
	-	-	-	-	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned
	-	-	-	-	Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis
	-	-	-	-	(Tuberculosis only)
	-	-	-	-	Whole carcasses
	-	-	-	-	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned
	-	-	-	-	Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis

Number of No. of meat class
 If of meat destroyed without report
 to police
 Slaughter taxes and duties in slaughterhouses
 Licensed slaughterhouses removed from the
 register through non-use
 Visits to slaughter houses

(c) ADULTERATION ETC.

The County Council' Inspector of Food and Drugs carries out the duties in connection with the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Acts

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

We did not require the services of the East Suffolk County Laboratory for this work during the year.

(e) NUTRITION.

No special investigation was undertaken during the year.

(f) SHELL FISH (Molluscan)

No beds exist, neither is there any sale of Shell-Fish in the area.

(g) WATER CRESS.

All water cress offered for sale in our Area comes from satisfactory sources.

SECTION F.PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows that no serious outbreak of Infectious Disease occurred during the year

ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1937.

<u>Disease.</u>	Total cases notified.	-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever.	17	-	-	1	1	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Diphtheria.	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Pneumonia.	10	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	4	2	4
Erysipelas.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	34	-	-	1	2	-	16	4	-	2	3	1	5	17	6

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and mortality during 1937.

<u>Age Periods.</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths.</u>			
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
5 - 15	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
55 - 65	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Totals. 1937.</u>	2	9	-	1	4	3	1	-
1936.	5	4	2	2	-	3	-	1

The cases remaining on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1937 and the same at the end of 1936, were as follows:-

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PULMONARY</u>		<u>NON-PULMONARY</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
31. 12. 37.	14	13	8	9	22	22
31. 12. 36.	17	10	14	8	31	18

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and mortality during 1937

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70-74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75-79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85-89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90-94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The cases remaining on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1937 and the age at the end of 1937, were as follows:

DATE	PRIMARY		NON-PRIMARY		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	
31.12.36	10	12	10	10	32
31.12.37	10	12	10	10	32



