

**[Report 1947] / Medical Officer of Health, Cosford (Union) R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

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COSFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



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WEST SUFFOLK.

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R E P O R T

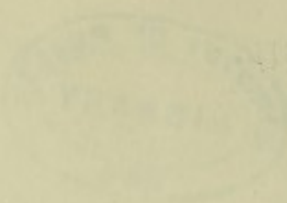
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1947.

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



REPORT OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

FOR THE YEAR 1907

OF THE

STATE

OF NEW YORK

FOR THE YEAR

1907

ALBANY: JAMES BROWN, PRINTERS, 1907.

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, 1947.

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Public Health Offices,  
8, Whiting Street,  
Bury St. Edmunds.

September 1948.

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 twelfth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, being that  
for the year ended 31st December, 1947.

I am, Mr. Chairmen, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. CLAYTON.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical - One part-time Medical Officer of Health,

Robert H. Clayton, M.B., B.S., B.Hy.,  
D.P.H. (Durham), Cert. Mental Deficiency and  
Allied Subjects (London), appointed  
1st February, 1937.

This Officer does not engage in private practice but  
holds in addition the following appointments:-

Medical Officer of Health, Newmarket U.D.C.	Appointed July 1st, 1936
Maldenham R.D.C.	" " " "
Thingoe R.D.C.	" " " "
Thodwastre R.D.C.	" " " 1938

(b) Others - One Sanitary Inspector,

W. M. Taylor, Cert. P.S.I., Meat and Other Foods  
Certificate, R.S.I., appointed 4th September, 1939,  
retired 11th May, 1947.

G. H. Hine, M.I.MUN.E., M.S.I.A., Meat and Other Foods  
Certificate. Appointed 1st May, 1947.

One additional Sanitary Inspector,

E. A. Panks, M.S.I.A., Meat and Other Foods Certificate.  
Appointed 17th July, 1947.



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District  
of Oxford in the County of West Oxford for the  
year ending 31st December, 1927.

Public Health Offices,  
3, Winter Street,  
Oxford, OX1 1DD.

September 1928.

101-

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to submit to you for your favorable consideration my twelfth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the year ending 31st December, 1927.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. WATSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

## Public Health Officers of the R.D. for 1927

### (a) Medical - One part-time Medical Officer of Health

Robert H. Watson, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,  
D.P.H. (Durham), D.M.S. (London), appointed  
1st September, 1927.

This Officer does not engage in private practice but  
holds in addition the following appointments:-

Medical Officer of Health, Ramsden, D.P.H. appointed July 1927	"	"	"
"	"	"	D.P.H. (London), appointed July 1927
"	"	"	D.P.H. (London), appointed July 1927
"	"	"	D.P.H. (London), appointed July 1927

### (b) Other - One part-time Inspector

W. H. Taylor, B.S., D.P.H., Food and Drug Inspector,  
appointed 1st September 1927.

W. H. King, B.S., D.P.H., Food and Drug Inspector,  
appointed 1st September 1927.

### One additional part-time Inspector

E. A. Park, B.S., D.P.H., Food and Drug Inspector,  
appointed 1st September 1927.

## SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. <u>GENERAL STATISTICS.</u>	Area	..	..	..	..	48,530 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population	..	..	..	..	1947. 9,121	(1946.) (9,065)
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book	..	..	..	..	3,163	(3,111)
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	£28,239	(£26,749)
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	£126	(£116)

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Total.</u>		<u>Male.</u>		<u>Female.</u>	
	1947.	(1946)	1947.	(1946)	1947.	(1946)
Legitimate	199	(156)	107	(75)	92	(81)
Illegitimate	11	(8)	7	(4)	4	(4)
<u>Stillbirths.</u>						
Legitimate	4	(4)	2	(4)	2	(Nil)
Illegitimate	1	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	1	(Nil)
<u>Deaths.</u>	120	(136)	61	(62)	59	(74)
<u>Deaths Under 1 Year.</u>	1	(4)	1	(2)	Nil	(2)

	<u>Cosford.</u>		<u>England &amp; Wales.</u>		
	1936 to 1945 <u>Decade Average.</u>	1947.	(1946)	1947.	(1946)
<u>Birth Rate.</u> (Live births per 1000 civilian population)	15.1	23.0	(18.1)	20.5	(19.1)
<u>Rate of Illegitimate births per 1000 legitimate births.</u>	54	55	(51)	-	(-)
<u>Stillbirth Rate per 1000 total (live &amp; stillbirths).</u>	27.9	23.3	(23.8)	-	(-)
<u>Death Rate per 1000 resident population.</u>	14.7	13.2	(15.0)	12.0	(11.5)
<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year.</u>					
All infants per 1000 live births.	33.0	4.8	(24.4)	41	(43)
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate births.	33.3	5.0	(25.6)	-	(-)
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate births.	27.4	Nil	(Nil)	-	(-)

The total number of Live Births to Cosford Residents during 1947 was 210 of which 117 were born in Cosford and 93 elsewhere.

The number of Stillbirths in 1947 was 5 and in 1946 the corresponding figure was 4.

Illegitimate Births declined from 24 in 1945, to 8 in 1946 and rose to 11 in 1947.

STATISTICS ON THE AREA

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Population	2,111	2,111
Number of families	422	422
Number of houses	422	422
Number of plots	422	422

2. ATTACHED FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Year	Male	Female	Total
1956	101	101	202
1957	101	101	202

Year	Male	Female	Total
1956	101	101	202
1957	101	101	202

The total number of live births to children born during 1957 was 210 of which 117 were boys and 93 were girls. The number of stillbirths in 1957 was 2 and in 1956 the corresponding figure was 1.



120 deaths (136 in 1946) occurred during 1947 including one death from Maternal Causes (Heading 30), 9 deaths from Cancer, no deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough or Diarrhoea (under 2 years).

As opposed to 1946 in which there were 4 deaths under one year of age, there was only one in 1947 - a male legitimate infant of 3 days who succumbed to Prematurity following a Caesarean birth. No child of pre-school age or elementary school age died during 1947 - there was one of each in 1946.

The only other deaths in the nonage were of a 16 year old mentally defective youth due to fits and a maiden of 20 years who died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Three other ladies aged 24, 30 and 34 years succumbed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis (as did a male aged 43 years). These, together with a puerperal death (aged 34) and a blood disease (aged 37) were the only female deaths before 40 years of age. Two other males died before 40 years of age - one aged 30 years a Road Traffic Accident victim and the other aged 37 years from Thrombosis.

The age and sex distribution of deaths is indicated in the table below

					Male.		Female.		Total of Male & Female.	
					1947.	1946.	1947.	1946.	1947.	1946.
		Under 1 year			1	(2)	-	(2)	1	(4)
		1 year & 5 years			-	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)
		15 " "			-	(-)	-	(1)	-	(1)
		25 " "			5	(3)	2	(4)	3	(7)
		45 " "			10	(6)	6	(19)	16	(25)
65 & over.	{	65	"	"	7	(5)	7	(8)	14	(13)
		70	"	"	5	(6)	5	(4)	10	(20)
80 in 1947.	{	75	"	"	14	(7)	10	(10)	24	(17)
		80	"	"	10	(11)	13	(12)	23	(23)
		85	"	"	8	(9)	8	(9)	16	(18)
(98 in 1946)	{	90	"	"	-	(1)	1	(3)	1	(4)
					61	(62)	59	(74)	120	(136)

Comment was made in my Annual Report for 1946 on the increase in Cerebral Haemorrhage deaths - a similar table is given below, for the five Districts for which I am Medical Officer of Health, to illustrate this trend.

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Cosford R.D.C.	8	10	5	4	14	16	16	16	14	9	25	14
Newmarket U.D.C.	11	4	11	7	10	15	17	8	18	14	16	13
Mildenhall R.D.C.	10	6	6	11	18	15	17	14	15	16	20	12
Thedwastre R.D.C.	NR	NR	3	7	22	15	12	19	12	11	9	12
Thingoe R.D.C.	9	16	9	11	25	19	24	14	14	22	23	36
			34	40	89	81	86	71	73	72	93	87

NR. The figures for these years were not recorded locally.

On page 5 is a table giving statistics for 1947 and for the previous year, 1946, as also for the decade from 1936 to 1945. From this table have been prepared the decade figures which allow comparison with this period and the year 1947.



130 deaths (156 in 1947) occurred during 1947 including one death from Natural Causes (Heart) 50, 9 deaths from Cancer, 10 deaths from Meninges, Meningo Cysts or Abscesses (AIDS 2 cases).

As opposed to 1946 in which there were 17 deaths and 59 cases of eye, there was only one in 1947 - a mild conjunctivitis lasting 7 days who succumbed to pneumonia following a German measles infection of the eye at elementary school and first death 1947. There was one death in 1946.

The only other deaths in the same year of a 14-year old child with diphtheria death one to five and a 10-year old girl with Meningo Cysts, Meningo Cysts or Abscesses (AIDS 2 cases) and a 10-year old girl with Meningo Cysts, Meningo Cysts or Abscesses (AIDS 2 cases) and a 10-year old girl with Meningo Cysts, Meningo Cysts or Abscesses (AIDS 2 cases) were the only fatal cases before 1947. The other deaths were before 1947 - one girl 10 years old died from Meningo Cysts, Meningo Cysts or Abscesses (AIDS 2 cases) and one boy 10 years old died from Meningo Cysts, Meningo Cysts or Abscesses (AIDS 2 cases).

Sex	1946		1947		Total
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	
Male	1	1	1	1	2
Female	1	1	1	1	2
Total	2	2	2	2	4

Comments are made in my Annual Report for 1946 on the increase in Cerebral Haemorrhage deaths - a similar table is given below for the five districts for which I am Medical Officer of Health, to illustrate this trend.

District	1946	1947
Coventry S.D.C.	4	11
Warwick S.D.C.	10	10
Milton Keynes S.D.C.	23	15
Northampton S.D.C.	1	3
Total	38	39

Mr. The figures for these years were not reported locally. On page 2/4 a table is given for 1947 and for the previous year, 1946, as also for the years from 1935 to 1946. From this table have been prepared the tables given which allow comparison with the period and the year 1947.



Below is a table giving the causes and number of deaths in 1947 occurring at the various age groups. The totals correspond with the Registrar-General's figures.

The deaths are classified under the headings given in the New Abridged List of Causes, as used in England & Wales & Northern Ireland, as set out on Page XXXIX of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Deaths - 1938.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.		Deaths at the sub-joined ages of "RESIDENTS" whether occurring in or beyond the District.									
HEADING.	M = Male F = Female	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 Registrar-General's figures.		
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory system.		- -	- -	- -	- 2	1 2	- -	- -	1 4		
13. Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus (M)uterus (F).		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 2	1 3		
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum.		- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -		
16. Cancer of all other sites		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 -	4 -		
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions.		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	8 3	9 5		
19. Heart Disease.		- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	3 1	18 21	22 22		
20. Other Diseases of circulatory system.		- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 3	2 3		
21. Bronchitis.		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 3	3 3		
22. Pneumonia.		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 1	- 3	3 4		
23. Other respiratory diseases.		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1		
27. Other digestive diseases.		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	1 2		
28. Nephritis.		- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	5 1	5 2		
30. Other maternal causes.		- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- 1		
31. Premature Birth.		1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -		
33. Suicide.		- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	- -	1 1		
34. Road Traffic Accidents.		- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -		
35. Other violent causes.		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -		
36. All other causes.		- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	- -	4 7	5 8		
Total:	Males.	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	5 -	10 -	44 -	61 -		
	Females.	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 6	- 7	- 44	- 59		



Below is a table listing the cases and number of deaths occurring at the various hospitals. The table is arranged in the following order:

The deaths are classified under the following causes:

Admitted list of cases, as given in the original list of cases, but not on the basis of the International list of Causes of Death - 1950.

Cause of Death	Whether occurring in or beyond the District									
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Cancer of respiratory system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Cancer of stomach	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Cancer of colon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Cancer of rectum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Cancer of pancreas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Cancer of liver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8. Cancer of gall bladder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9. Cancer of bladder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. Cancer of prostate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11. Cancer of uterus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12. Cancer of cervix	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13. Cancer of ovary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14. Cancer of testis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15. Cancer of penis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16. Cancer of skin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17. Cancer of breast	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18. Cancer of thyroid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19. Cancer of parathyroid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20. Cancer of salivary gland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21. Cancer of lymphatic system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22. Cancer of unknown site	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23. All other cancers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>



	Rateable Value.	Penny Rate Product.	No. of inhabited houses.	Registrar-General's Estimate Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under one year.		Births.		Stillbirths.	
						Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
1936.	£23,210.	£105	2,707	9,091	126	4	-	131	9	3	-
1937.	£23,605.	£107	2,923	8,912	145	4	-	105	4	5	1
1938.	£24,701	£112	2,942	8,941	132	4	-	114	4	5	-
1939.	£25,175	£113	2,975	9,230	156	5	-	128	3	1	-
1940.	£25,480	£116	3,107	9,956	147	6	-	125	2	2	1
1941.	£25,423	£116	3,102	10,790	160	5	-	158	2	6	-
1942.	£25,539	£120	3,098	9,748	126	6	-	143	6	6	-
1943.	£33,218	£124	3,090	9,441	129	4	-	148	4	4	1
1944.	£26,240	£120	3,096	9,467	145	5	-	159	15	5	-
1945.	£26,521	£116	3,098	9,014	126	2	2	142	24	1	-
TOTALS FOR DECADE.	-	-	-	-	1,392	45	2	1,353	73	38	3
ANNUAL AVERAGE DURING DECADE, 1936 to 1945.	£25,911	£115	3,014	9,459	139	4.5	0.2	135	7.3	3.8	0.3
1946.	£26,749	£116	3,111	9,065	136	4	Nil	156	8	4	Nil
1947.	£28,239	£126	3,163	9,121	120	1	-	199	11	4	1

Year	Area	Plant	Species	Count	Notes
1931	100	100	100	100	
1932	100	100	100	100	
1933	100	100	100	100	
1934	100	100	100	100	
1935	100	100	100	100	
1936	100	100	100	100	
1937	100	100	100	100	
1938	100	100	100	100	
1939	100	100	100	100	
1940	100	100	100	100	
1941	100	100	100	100	
1942	100	100	100	100	
1943	100	100	100	100	
1944	100	100	100	100	
1945	100	100	100	100	
1946	100	100	100	100	
1947	100	100	100	100	
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1949	100	100	100	100	
1950	100	100	100	100	
1951	100	100	100	100	
1952	100	100	100	100	
1953	100	100	100	100	
1954	100	100	100	100	
1955	100	100	100	100	
1956	100	100	100	100	
1957	100	100	100	100	
1958	100	100	100	100	
1959	100	100	100	100	
1960	100	100	100	100	
1961	100	100	100	100	
1962	100	100	100	100	
1963	100	100	100	100	
1964	100	100	100	100	
1965	100	100	100	100	
1966	100	100	100	100	
1967	100	100	100	100	
1968	100	100	100	100	
1969	100	100	100	100	
1970	100	100	100	100	
1971	100	100	100	100	
1972	100	100	100	100	
1973	100	100	100	100	
1974	100	100	100	100	
1975	100	100	100	100	
1976	100	100	100	100	
1977	100	100	100	100	
1978	100	100	100	100	
1979	100	100	100	100	
1980	100	100	100	100	
1981	100	100	100	100	
1982	100	100	100	100	
1983	100	100	100	100	
1984	100	100	100	100	
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2003	100	100	100	100	
2004	100	100	100	100	
2005	100	100	100	100	
2006	100	100	100	100	
2007	100	100	100	100	
2008	100	100	100	100	
2009	100	100	100	100	
2010	100	100	100	100	
2011	100	100	100	100	
2012	100	100	100	100	
2013	100	100	100	100	
2014	100	100	100	100	
2015	100	100	100	100	
2016	100	100	100	100	
2017	100	100	100	100	
2018	100	100	100	100	
2019	100	100	100	100	
2020	100	100	100	100	



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. For some years these facilities have been provided, on payment of a fixed annual sum, by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service, use being made of their Laboratory at Cambridge. The Government, however, as part of their nationalisation scheme, decided that these facilities should be provided free as from 31st March, 1947, by the same Service.

The arrangement to use the Laboratory at Cambridge really arose out of the fact that Cosford is part of West Suffolk and the remainder of the County were making use of that Laboratory. It was found, however, that for the Hadleigh doctors who practised in Cosford, the Ipswich Laboratory was much more accessible. The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service readily agreed that specimens from Cosford could go either to the Ipswich or Cambridge Laboratory, whichever was the more convenient to the person taking the specimen. This new arrangement was of great convenience in the last week of the year when Paratyphoid cases occurred in the Cosford villages around Hadleigh.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. As in previous years, reliance for the transport of general and maternity cases was made upon the Red Cross Society Ambulances and for infectious disease cases upon the Ipswich County Borough Ambulance or the Ambulance at the hospital to which the patient was admitted.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. This work was carried on as in previous years by the Local Nursing Associations. The residents of Cosford are greatly indebted to the voluntary administrators of these Nursing Associations and to the Nurses who they employ. The Council have endeavoured to show their appreciation by offering a high degree of priority to building licenses required for the improvement of District Nurses' houses.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. These continued as in previous years.

(e) HOSPITALS. The hospitals used by Cosford residents are indicated by stating that of the 120 deaths recorded locally 85 took place at the residents' home in Cosford, 4 at homes of relatives or friends beyond the District and 31 at hospitals as follows:-

- 15 Walnuttree Hospital, Sudbury.
- 4 St. Audry's Hospital, Melton.
- 4 St. Mary's Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.
- 3 East Suffolk & Ipswich Hospital, Ipswich.
- 2 West Suffolk General Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.
- 1 Essex County Hospital.
- 1 Colchester Military Hospital.
- 1 Nelson Hospital, Merton.

The Ipswich Isolation Hospital usually dealt with our infectious disease cases but, owing to limited staff, it was not always possible to have cases admitted to this Hospital. When admission to Ipswich was not possible a series of telephone calls to hospitals at Colchester, Stowmarket, Newmarket, Bury St. Edmunds and Lowestoft usually revealed that they also, due to shortage of staff, were reluctant to admit a "Foreigner" from Cosford.

Infectious Diseases hospitals have now been nationalised and it is hoped that the making of nursing staff interchangeable between hospitals will avoid long journeys for ill cases of infectious disease.

117 of the 210 births to Cosford residents during 1947 took place at their homes. Most of the remaining 93 took place either at Walnuttree (P.A.C.) Hospital, Sudbury, or St. Mary's (P.A.C.) Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds, but if complicated they usually were dealt with at the West Suffolk General Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.



GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. For some years these facilities have been provided on payment of a fixed annual sum by the Government Public Health Laboratory Service, and being made of their nationalities at Cambridge. The Government, however, as part of their nationalities scheme, decided that these facilities should be provided free as from 1st March, 1951, by the same Service.

The arrangement to use the Laboratory at Cambridge really end out of the fact that Central is part of West Suffolk and the remainder of the County were mainly one of that Laboratory. It was found, however, that for the Public Health Service who operated in Central, the Ipswich Laboratory was much more convenient. The Government Public Health Laboratory Service really agreed that specimens from Central could be taken to the Ipswich or Cambridge Laboratory, whichever was more convenient to the patient taking the specimen. This new arrangement was of great convenience in the last week of the year when a large case occurred in the Central Village (West Suffolk).

(b) ISOLATION FACILITIES. As in previous years, facilities for the transport of Central and Ipswich cases was made upon the Red Cross Society's assistance and for infectious disease cases upon the Ipswich County Borough assistance or the Assistance at the hospital to which the patient was referred.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. This work was carried on as in previous years by the local Health Associations. The residents of Central are greatly indebted to the voluntary administrators of these Nursing Associations and to the Nurses who they employ. The Council have endeavoured to show their appreciation by offering a high degree of priority to holding licenses required for the improvement of district Nurses' houses.

(d) OUTPATIENT AND TREATMENT CENTRES. These continued as in previous years.

(e) HOSPITALS. The hospitals used by Central residents are indicated by statute that of the 150 deaths recorded locally 55 took place at the residents' home in Central, 4 at homes of relatives or friends beyond the District and 31 at hospitals as follows:

- 1 Ipswich Hospital, Ipswich.
- 1 Ipswich County Hospital, Ipswich.
- 1 West Suffolk General Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.
- 1 East Suffolk General Hospital, Ipswich.
- 1 St. Mary's Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.
- 1 St. Andrew's Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.
- 1 Ipswich Hospital, Ipswich.
- 1 Ipswich County Hospital, Ipswich.

The Ipswich Hospital usually deals with our infectious disease cases but, owing to limited staff, it is not always possible to have cases admitted to this hospital. When admitted to Ipswich we not possible a series of letters were called to hospital at Colchester, Essex, and West Suffolk and hospital usually receives that they also, and in the case of staff, were reluctant to admit a "foreigner" from Central.

Infectious disease hospitals have now been nationalised and it is hoped that the matter of making staff interchangeable between hospitals will avoid long journeys for all cases of infectious disease.

117 of the 150 deaths in Central recorded during 1951 took place at their homes and of the remaining 33 took place either at West Suffolk (P.A.C.) Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds, or St. Mary's (R.A.C.) Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds, but it complicated they usually were dealt with at the West Suffolk General Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.

## SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (1) WATER. The Cosford Rural District Council own 7 main piped water supplies, as indicated below.

	<u>Number of Houses</u>		<u>Estimated Number of persons served.</u>	
	<u>Supplied Direct.</u>	<u>Within 200 ft. of standpipes.</u>	<u>Supplied Direct.</u>	<u>Within 200 ft. of standpipes.</u>
1. <u>Bildeston</u>	105	72	300	210
<u>Nedging</u>	45	30	130	90
2. <u>Boxford</u>	146	49	420	150
<u>Edwardstone</u>	11	7	30	20
3. <u>Brettenham</u>	67	2	200	10
4. <u>Hitcham</u>	59	54	170	160
5. <u>Lavenham</u>	208	287	600	830
6. <u>Lindsey</u>	8	8	20	20
7. <u>Whatfield</u>	32	25	90	70
	<u>681</u>	<u>534</u>	<u>1,960</u>	<u>1,560</u>

These totals represent 22% of the total number of houses in the District as served direct with a piped water supply and 17% supplied by standpipe from the Council's seven main supplies. There were 53 more houses supplied direct during 1947 than in 1946 and 12 fewer by standpipe, but there were no major extensions during 1946.

In addition to the 7 council owned main piped water supplies, the Council have laid down bores and a pumping apparatus for their council house estates at Elmsett, Kersey and Monks Eleigh which supply respectively 10, 6 and 8 houses.

The private piped water supplies are so few as to be almost negligible.

The scope of the Council's supplies can also be assessed by recording that the daily output from the seven pumping stations was as follows:-

	<u>Gallons.</u>	<u>Average Daily Pumping Time.</u>
Bildeston	15,000	9 hours
Boxford	15,000	8 "
Brettenham	5,000	10 "
Hitcham	8,000	22 to 24 hours
Lavenham	28,000	14 hours
Lindsey	300	1½ "
Whatfield	2,500	7 "

The above pumping times are average - at peak times of demand much longer hours were required, so that, for example, at Lavenham the pumping apparatus was fully extended whilst at Hitcham (averages 22 hours in each 24 hours) in the summer months the supply was often insufficient. None of the waters from these bores are thought to have plumbo-solvent action.

Despite the fact that the Council has provided seven piped water supplies (thereby ensuring a considerable percentage of the population have obtained a pure water supply), the conditions in the remainder of the District have been of great concern. 33 water samples for bacteriological examination were taken during 1947, on which the reports were 8 satisfactory, 8 suspicious and 17 unsatisfactory - warning notices were issued where required. In order to remedy these conditions the Council instructed Mr. Blizzard of the firm of Lemon & Blizzard to prepare a Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme. This Scheme which is to be the subject of a Public Inquiry in 1948 will bring much needed improvement to the remainder of the District.



SECTION C.

BALANCE OF SUPPLIES OF THE AREA.

1. (1) WATER. The Council have District Council own piped water supplies, as indicated below.

District	Number of houses		Estimated supply of persons served
	Supplied with piped water	Not supplied with piped water	
1. Billingham	102	75	210
2. Buxton	42	30	90
3. Buxton	100	50	150
4. Buxton	11	7	20
5. Buxton	67	5	10
6. Buxton	90	21	110
7. Buxton	208	307	510
8. Buxton	8	6	20
9. Buxton	32	20	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>1,200</b>

These figures represent 22% of the total number of houses in the District are served directly with piped water supply and 17% supplied by mains from the Council's own main supplies. There were 25 more houses supplied direct during 1957 than in 1956 and 12 fewer by mains but there were no major extensions during 1957.

In addition to the 7 Council owned main piped water supplies, the Council have laid down water and a pumping apparatus for their Council's own supply of houses, Loxley and some light which supply respectively 10 and 6 houses.

The private piped water supplies are so low as to be almost negligible. The scope of the Council's supplies can also be assessed by reference to the daily output from the seven main stations as follows:-

Station	Output per hour	Average daily output
Billingham	15,000	360,000
Buxton	15,000	360,000
Buxton	5,000	120,000
Buxton	8,000	192,000
Buxton	20,000	480,000
Buxton	300	7,200
Buxton	2,500	60,000

The above figures show the average - at peak times of demand such as longer hours were required, as they for example, at Buxton the pumping apparatus was fully extended whilst at Billingham (average 25 hours in one 24 hours) in the summer months the supply was often insufficient. Some of the water from these towns would be used for domestic purposes.

Despite the fact that the Council has provided covered piped water supplies (thereby ensuring a considerable percentage of the population is obtained a pure water supply), the Council in the remainder of the District have been of great concern. 25 water samples for bacteriological examination were taken during 1957, in which the results were 6 satisfactory, 6 unsatisfactory and 13 unsatisfactory - warning notices were issued where required. In order to remedy these conditions the Council instructed Mr. Haggard of the firm of Kewen & Haggard to prepare a Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme. This scheme which is to be the subject of a Public Inquiry in 1958 will also include proposals for the remainder of the District.



(ii) DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE. The Council have long realised that the introduction of piped water supplies is but a preliminary to the provision of suitable sewerage schemes. The Rural Water & Sewage Supplies Act, 1945, offered financial assistance in the provision of sewerage schemes so the Council employed Mr. Blizzard to draft proposals for the parishes of Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham. A Public Inquiry into these proposed schemes was held on the 5th March, 1947, when the evidence given by the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, and the Medical Officer of Health pointed out that such schemes would allow:-

The provision of houses with suitable amenities to preserve, to the District, agricultural workers who are indispensable assets.

Redress of the pollution caused by the (limited) use of the piped water supply in the absence of satisfactory sewage systems.

Relief of insanitary conditions.

Greater comfort and conveniences to the inhabitants.

For the safety of the piped water supply.

For the fuller use of the piped water supply.

The Clerk to the Council presented estimates which showed that the estimated cost of the Bildeston Scheme was £17,875.

Bildeston on the 26th February, 1947, had a population of 625 persons occupying 192 houses. The sanitary accommodation at these 192 houses was 9 vaults, 165 pails, 11 W.C.'s.

The estimated cost of the Boxford Scheme was £24,742.

Boxford (including 55 persons and 19 houses in Sherburn Street, Edwardstone) on the 26th February, 1947, had a population of 643 persons occupying 243 houses. The sanitary accommodation at these 243 houses was 61 vaults, 141 pails and 38 W.C.'s.

The estimated cost of the Lavenham Scheme was £34,638.

Lavenham on the 26th February, 1947, had a population of 1,364 persons occupying 504 houses. The sanitary accommodation of these 504 houses was 30 vaults, 374 pails and 76 W.C.'s.

30 new drains were inspected and 35 cesspools emptied during the year. Three defective vault closets were converted to pail closets and one new pail closet installed.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS. The Council's provision of piped water supplies caused many to install water closets prior to the provision of sewage works. This resulted in gross pollution of rivers and streams throughout the district and numerous bitter complaints from the other inhabitants. The Council, as recorded in the previous section on Drainage and Sewerage, intend to remedy this position by the expenditure of £77,255 in the provision of sewerage schemes in the three villages of Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham.

3. (1) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. A twice weekly collection of night soil is provided at Lavenham, Bildeston and Boxford, where the type of sanitary convenience has already been indicated in the Drainage and Sewerage Section. There is no competition for the work of carrying out night soil collection so during 1947 the Council was threatened with a breakdown in this work. The provision of sewerage systems will remove the necessity to employ persons doing this work, but until such schemes come into operation the Council have decided, as soon as possible, to rely upon direct labour. To this end a Dennis Cesspool Lmp-tier with a pail closet emptying attachment has been ordered.



(11) SEWERAGE & WATER: The Council have long realized that the installation of pipes which supply is not a preliminary to the provision of sanitary sewerage schemes. The Council Water & Sewerage Committee have been instructed to investigate the provision of sewerage schemes in the Council's area. It is noted that the Council have been approached by the District Council for the provision of sewerage schemes in the Council's area. A public inquiry into these proposed schemes was held on the 25th March, 1951, when the evidence given by the Council and District Inspector was the subject of a report of the Council which was published in the Council's minutes.

The provision of sewerage with suitable facilities to provide to the District, agricultural workers and the inhabitants of the area. The provision of the pollution control by the (District) use of the piped water supply in the absence of public sewerage systems.

Effect of sanitary conditions. Greater comfort and convenience to the inhabitants. For the safety of the piped water supply. For the better use of the piped water supply.

The Council have presented estimates which show that the estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1952, is £17,575. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1953, is £12,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1954, is £10,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1955, is £8,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1956, is £6,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1957, is £4,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1958, is £2,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1959, is £1,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1960, is £500.

The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1951, is £1,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1952, is £2,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1953, is £3,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1954, is £4,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1955, is £5,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1956, is £6,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1957, is £7,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1958, is £8,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1959, is £9,000. The estimated cost of the proposed sewerage scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1960, is £10,000.

2. SEWERAGE & WATER: The Council's provision of piped water supply is a preliminary to the provision of sanitary sewerage schemes. The Council's Water & Sewerage Committee have been instructed to investigate the provision of sewerage schemes in the Council's area. It is noted that the Council have been approached by the District Council for the provision of sewerage schemes in the Council's area. A public inquiry into these proposed schemes was held on the 25th March, 1951, when the evidence given by the Council and District Inspector was the subject of a report of the Council which was published in the Council's minutes.

3. SEWERAGE & WATER: The Council's provision of piped water supply is a preliminary to the provision of sanitary sewerage schemes. The Council's Water & Sewerage Committee have been instructed to investigate the provision of sewerage schemes in the Council's area. It is noted that the Council have been approached by the District Council for the provision of sewerage schemes in the Council's area. A public inquiry into these proposed schemes was held on the 25th March, 1951, when the evidence given by the Council and District Inspector was the subject of a report of the Council which was published in the Council's minutes.



(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING. The semi-urbanised parishes of Lavenham, Boxford and Bildeston have a weekly refuse collection and the remaining parishes in the District a monthly one, carried out by the Council's employees.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. The following particulars of sanitary work during 1947 have been supplied to me by Mr. Hine:-

Number of Inspections or Visits.

Number of houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts					
and Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	1,043
Tents, vans and sheds	..	..	..	..	3
Factories	..	..	..	..	3
Shops	..	..	..	..	12
Cowsheds and Dairies	..	..	..	..	62
Butchers Premises	..	..	..	..	12
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	97
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	30
Scavenging	..	..	..	..	8
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	22
Salvage	..	..	..	..	8
Food Premises	..	..	..	..	16
Slaughter-houses and Meat Inspections	..	..	..	..	7
Defective Drains or Sewers	..	..	..	..	22
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	4
Schools	..	..	..	..	26

Factory Act, 1937. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	24	12	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	12	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority * (excluding out-workers' premises).	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total:	36	12	Nil	Nil

\* i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1) ), Institutions.

(Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

(11) WELL-BEING. The post-graduate program of law, medicine and dentistry have a weekly release collection and the remaining patients in the Hospital are carried out by the Council's employees.

(12) BARITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. The following number of patients were during 1957 have been admitted to the Hospital:

Number of Inspections of Patients

Number of Inspections	Number of Patients	Number of Patients	Number of Patients	Number of Patients	Number of Patients
1,000	..	..	..	..	..
900	..	..	..	..	..
800	..	..	..	..	..
700	..	..	..	..	..
600	..	..	..	..	..
500	..	..	..	..	..
400	..	..	..	..	..
300	..	..	..	..	..
200	..	..	..	..	..
100	..	..	..	..	..
0	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Inspections for Patients in 1957

Number of Inspections	Number of Patients		Number of Patients	Number of Patients	Number of Patients	Number of Patients
	Number of Patients	Number of Patients				
1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
900	..	..	..	..	..	..
800	..	..	..	..	..	..
700	..	..	..	..	..	..
600	..	..	..	..	..	..
500	..	..	..	..	..	..
400	..	..	..	..	..	..
300	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Section 106, and also on building operations and form of Engineering Construction (Section 107 and 108).



Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.			Referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector.		
Unreasonable temperature.	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	
Sanitary conveniences:						
Insufficient	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	
Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Not separate for sexes.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Nil</b>	

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work.	M/C line No.	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect.110 (1) (c).
Wearing apparel. } Making, etc.	13	2

(iv) SHOPS & OFFICES. During the year 12 inspections were made. Arising from these inspections it was found necessary to issue 3 informal notices for the provision of washing facilities. All three were complied with during the year.

(v) CAMPING SITES. Three visits were made to camping sites.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

} No change.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. There were no houses infested with bed bugs.

4. SCHOOLS. 26 visits were made to schools in connection with the water, washing, and sanitary, arrangements.

No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Cases in which			Total
	inspected by H.M. Inspector	inspected by H.M. Inspector	inspected by H.M. Inspector	
1	1	1	1	3
1	1	1	1	3
1	1	1	1	3
1	1	1	1	3
1	1	1	1	3
1	1	1	1	3
1	1	1	1	3
1	1	1	1	3

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTRAGE

(Section 170 and 171)

Nature of work.	No. of cases reported by Section 170 (a)	No. of out-workers (a) under Part VIII of the Act.
...	...	...

(a) ... During the year 19... prosecutions were made...

- (v) ...
- (vi) ...
- (vii) ...
- (viii) ...



## SECTION D.

HOUSING.

1. (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	691
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	781
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925.	65
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	72
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	97
(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.	313
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.	35
3. <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	32
(b) Undertakings accepted not to relet for human habitation	31
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
4. <u>Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.</u>	
(a) (i) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year	14
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	21
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	95
(b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	6
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	21
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority having taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	Nil

In 1947 the Council completed the building of 62 houses which included 30 temporary houses. A further 10 houses were built in the District during the year by private enterprise.

At 31st December, 1947, the Council had 26 houses under construction and a further 5 houses were under construction by private enterprise.

HOUSING.

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

92

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose

93

(2) (a) Number of dwellings inspected (included under sub-para (1) above) which were inspected and reported under the Housing Defects Regulations 1955.

94

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose

95

(3) Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation

97

(4) Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-para) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation

98

2. Family of defects during the year without remedy of local authority.

Number of defective dwellings reported under 179 in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers

99

100

3. Proceedings under Section 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1955.

(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which

101

(a) Demolition Orders were made  
(b) Demolitions accepted not to take place

102

(2) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders

103

4. Housing Act, 1955 - Part IV - Enforcement.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year

104

105

(ii) Number of dwellings during the year

106

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein

107

(b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year

108

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year

109

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases

110

(3) Dwellings of any class in which dwellings have not been overcrowded after the local authority having taken steps for the removal of overcrowding.

111

In 1957 the Council completed the building of 62 houses which included 10 category houses. A further 10 houses were built in the district during the year by private enterprise. At that time, 1957, the Council had 50 houses under construction and a further 2 houses were under construction by private enterprise.



Of the 25 parishes in the District the "Hobhouse" Survey has been completed in 18 parishes, as indicated in the following table:-

Parish.	CATEGORY					
	Total.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.
Aldham.	53	5	24	12	-	12
Brent Eleigh.	61	19	2	21	5	14
Chelsworth.	55	11	8	25	9	2
Edwardstone.	106	18	69	13	-	6
Elmsett.	88	6	54	12	-	16
Hitcham.	202	38	28	114	2	20
Kersey.	149	35	13	57	28	16
Kettlebaston.	30	8	-	11	5	6
Layhar.	119	33	14	65	4	3
Lindsey.	61	15	5	15	16	10
Milden.	41	8	17	5	-	11
Monks Eleigh.	158	29	16	79	18	16
Polstead.	173	35	36	83	1	18
Preston.	77	20	27	21	-	9
Semer.	54	13	-	21	15	5
Thorpe Morieux.	92	2	54	3	11	22
Wattisham.	41	-	19	3	-	19
Whatfield.	74	6	43	6	4	15
	1,634	301	429	566	118	220

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- (a) MILK SUPPLY. The number of Registered Cowkeepers and Dairymen in the District at the end of 1947 was 117. 62 visits were paid to Cowsheds and Dairies. Suggestions as to improvements in structures were made in 11 instances.
- (b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. Centralised slaughtering has taken regular killings out of the District.  
Small quantities of canned foods and fish were condemned as unfit for human consumption.
- (c) ADULTERATION, ETC. }  
 (d) CHEMICAL & BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. } No change.
- (e) NUTRITION. No significant change in the nutrition of the inhabitants of Cosford was discernable during 1947.
- (f) SHELL-FISH (Molluscan). }  
 (g) WATER-CRESS. } No change.

SECTION E.

PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The table on the following page shows the number of Infectious Diseases among the civilian population during the year. These are the final numbers after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of





the Infectious Diseases Hospital. It will be noted that the total number is 221 - the corresponding figure for 1946 was 186.

The five Para-Typhoid cases were inhabitants of our District infected through the medium of cream buns infected at Ipswich where several cases occurred.

ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1947.

	Puerperal Pyrexia.		Para-Typhoid.		Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Measles.		Pneumonia.		Erysipelas.		Infective Hepatitis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total: 221	-	1	1	4	2	2	-	4	90	90	4	-	3	4	8	8
Age 0 to under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 1 " " 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	10	-	-	-	-	1	-
" 3 " " 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	-	-	1	-	-	-
" 5 " " 10	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	40	52	-	-	-	-	2	2
" 10 " " 15	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	12	12	-	-	1	-	-	-
" 15 " " 25	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	2	1	1
" 25 " " 45	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	1	-	4	1
" 45 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	1
" 65 & over.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

143 children (128 age 0-4 years and 15 age 5-14) completed Diphtheria Immunisation during 1947. 137 children previously immunised were given a Secondary or Reinforcing Injection. At the end of the year it was estimated that 60% of the children under 5 years of age and 96% of children between 5 and 15 years had completed the Diphtheria Immunisation Course. The percentages for previous years follow.

	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Under School Age	46%	65%	82%	87%	43%	53%	60%
School Age	91%	98%	99%	99%	92%	95%	96%

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1947.

Years.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
25-34	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
35-44	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45-54	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	2	1	-	1	4	-	-

40 cases remained on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year, Respiratory Male 14, Female 9, and Non-Respiratory Male 11, Female 6.

