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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health

For the Year, 1938

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LAURENCE GIBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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Lowestoft:  
FLOOD & SON, LTD., THE BOROUGH PRESS





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The Board of Health

San Francisco

# ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1918

WALTER H. HAYES, M.D., F.R.C.P.

San Francisco, California

ANNUAL REPORT  
 OF THE  
 MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
 FOR THE  
 NORTH-GLoucestershire DISTRICT  
 SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

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### SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area of District (including inland water) Acres ..	44,653
Population (Census figures) 1931 .. .. .	13,626
,, estimated by Registrar General for 1938	14,430
Gross Births .. .. .	232
Nett Births .. .. .	243
Nett Birth Rate .. .. . per 1000	16.84
Deaths .. .. .	181
Death Rate Recorded .. .. . per 1000	12.54
,, ,, adjusted with Comparability Factor* ,,	9.78
,, ,, Standardized† .. .. . ,,	8.02
Infantile Mortality Rate, per 1000 Births .. ..	32.92
Zymotic Death Rate .. .. . per 1000	0.139
Tuberculosis Death Rate .. .. . ,, ,,	0.416
Cancer Death Rate .. .. . ,, ,,	1.872
Influenza Death Rate .. .. . ,, ,,	0.000
Pneumonia Death Rate .. .. . ,, ,,	0.485

\*The Comparability Factor is a factor by which the crude death rate is modified to allow for the age and sex distribution of the area and is 0.78 for the Lothingland Rural District.

†The factor for the Standardized Death Rate is 0.82 to be applied after the previous factor.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE  
LOTHINGLAND RURAL DISTRICT  
*FOR THE YEAR 1938.*

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MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in presenting you with my Annual Report for the year 1938.

The population of the district estimated by the Registrar General is 14,430 and on this figure the various rates are based.

There were 232 births registered during the year (117 males and 115 females) this is the gross number, after allowing for inward and outward transfers the nett number is 243 (124 males and 119 females) which gives a birth rate of 16.84 per 1000, an increase on last year when the birth rate was 15.25 per 1000.

The nett number of deaths after allowing for 38 inward transfers and 66 outward transfers is 181 (91 males and 90 females) giving a death rate of 12.54 per 1000, a slight increase on last year when the death rate was 12.41 per 1000.

For England and Wales in 1938 the birth rate was 15.1 and the death rate 11.6 per 1000.

The nett number of illegitimate births was 9 (8 males and 1 female). This gives a percentage of 3.7 of the total live births or 0.624 per 1000 of the population.

There were 17 still births (10 males and 7 females) 1 male being illegitimate. This gives a rate of 1.18 per 1000 population. Last year it was 0.42.

The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.60 per 1000.

One hundred and eight deaths (54 males and 54 females) were in persons aged 65 years and upwards and constitute 59.67 per cent of the total deaths. Of these 38 were between 65 and 75 years of age; 50 between 75 and 85 years; 19 between 85 and 95 years; and one over 95 years of age.

INFANT DEATHS—Eight infants (5 males and 3 females) died under 1 year of age giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 32.92 per 100 live births.



The Infantile Mortality Rate is 25.64 for legitimate infants and 111.1 for illegitimate infants.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales in 1938 was 53 per 1000.

Of those Infant deaths 4 took place in Hospital. Two were illegitimate, 4 were under 1 week in age, 3 between 1 and 7 weeks and 1 aged 5 months.

The infant deaths occurred in the following parishes:—Bradwell (1) Carlton Colville (1) Corton (1) Gisleham (2) Kessingland (2) and Wrentham (1)

ZYMOTIC DEATHS—There were no deaths from Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Measles or Infant Diarrhoea. There was 1 death from Whooping Cough and 1 from Diphtheria, giving a Zymotic Death rate of 0.139 per 1000 the death rate from each being 0.069 per 1000.

In order to show how the Zymotic death rate has improved in the last 60 years, I give the average rates from 1878 to 1938 in 10 year groups.

#### AVERAGE ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

From 1878-1884	.. .. .	1.63	per 1,000
„ 1889-1898	.. .. .	1.40	„ „
„ 1901-1910	.. .. .	0.91	„ „
„ 1911-1920	.. .. .	0.52	„ „
„ 1921-1930	.. .. .	0.22	„ „
„ 1931-1938	.. .. .	0.18	„ „

For England and Wales the Zymotic Death rates per 1,000 population were as follows:—Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers 0.00; Measles 0.04; Scarlet Fever 0.01; Whooping Cough 0.03; Diphtheria 0.07; Influenza 0.11. This year Diphtheria and Measles have been more fatal. Enteritis (under 2 years of age) caused 5.5 deaths per 1000 live births.

Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases caused 6 deaths giving a death rate of 0.42 per 1000. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system caused 5 deaths with a death rate of 0.346 per 1000. Other tuberculosis diseases caused 1 death with a death rate of 0.069 per 1000.

Cancer caused 27 deaths with a death rate of 1.87 per 1000

The deaths from Cancer were at the following ages:—

Males aged 57, 62, 65, 66, 70, 72, 76, 77, 79, 81, 82, 82, and 84.

Females aged 51, 53, 57, 60, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 73, 76, 79, 81 and 86.

These Cancer deaths are at a later age than the average.



From the above figures you will see that 41 per cent of the deaths were between the ages of 45 and 70 and 59 per cent over that age.

For England and Wales in 1929, approximately 60 per cent die between the ages of 45 and 70 and 32 per cent over 70 years of age.

Last year Cancer caused 21 deaths with a death rate of 1.46 per 1000.

Pneumonia caused 7 deaths with a death rate of 0.485 per 1000, not so good as last year when there were only 4 deaths. The deaths took place at the following ages. Males aged 3 weeks, 15 months, 28 years and 63 years. Females aged 39, 41 and 80 years.

Four of them died in Hospital.

Influenza caused no deaths this year compared to 7 last year.

Four deaths of residents were certified by the Coroner after holding an Inquest, a percentage of 2.2 of the total deaths. Four were due to violence, again a percentage of 2.2 or 0.28 per 1000 of the population. Seven deaths were certified by the Coroner after a post mortem examination and no inquest, a percentage of 3.87 of the total deaths.

No deaths were uncertified. One was due to a motor car accident.

**MATERNAL MORTALITY.** There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis but 3 from other puerperal causes, giving a rate of 11.54 per 1,000 live and still births. For England and Wales the rate per 1,000 live and still births was 0.86 for Puerperal Sepsis and 2.11 for other puerperal causes giving a total of 2.97.

I give the following table to compare the case rates of various infectious diseases i.e., the number of cases per 1,000 of the population for each disease during the past six years and the case rates for England and Wales for the year 1938.

Disease	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	England & Wales 1938
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.16	1.14	2.62	2.04	4.19	1.87	1.04	2.41
Diphtheria	0.56	0.32	0.49	0.20	0.62	0.00	0.48	1.58
Enteric Fevers	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.03
Puerperal Fever	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
„ Pyrexia	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.69	—
Erysipelas	0.08	0.00	0.21	0.14	0.21	0.28	0.69	0.40
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0.08	0.08	-0.07	0.14	0.00	0.14	.069	—
Pneumonia	0.32	0.40	0.56	0.54	1.37	1.04	0.42	1.10

The rates for Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia are better expressed in relation to the number of births registered than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rates are Puerperal Fever 0.00 and Puerperal Pyrexia 3.85 per 1,000 (live and still) births.

For England and Wales the combined rate for Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia in 1938 was 14.42 per 1,000 total births (live and still).



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following notifications were received during the year. There were 26 compared with 38 during 1937. They were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	15
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	7
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	1
Polio-myelitis	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	1

**SCARLET FEVER**:—There were 15 cases notified as compared with 27 last year. These cases occurred in the following parishes:—Bradwell (1), Carlton Colville (2), Fritton (1), Henham (1), Hopton (1), Reydon (3), Uggeshall (1) and Wangford (5).

They were notified in the following months:—January (3), February (3), March (3), April (2), June (1), November (1) and December (2).

The cases at Henham, Uggeshall and Wangford occurred in the first four months of the year and appeared to have a common source, but there was never more than one case in each house. There were no return cases although there were 7 susceptible children (i.e., children under 15 years who had not had the disease) in the houses where the children were removed to Hospital and five children in the houses of the home nursed cases.

This year there is still slight evidence that Scarlet Fever is more liable to develop where there are more persons per room than the average. The average number of persons per room in the Rural District at the 1931 Census was 0.69. In the households affected by Scarlet Fever, the average number of persons per room was (a) where the case was removed to Hospital, 0.74, and (b) where the case was nursed at home 0.81.

The majority of the cases were of a mild type which made diagnosis a matter of difficulty, and missed cases may have contributed to the spread of the disease.

**DIPHTHERIA**:—There were 7 cases notified from the following parishes:—Belton (3), Bradwell (1), and Hopton (3). They occurred in the following months:—January (1), February (5) and March (1).

The history of the first six cases is interesting. In a family of father, mother and three children, the mother was notified at the end of January and removed to Hospital. Two of the children, a boy and girl and the husband went to live at the grandmother's house, the other child, a girl, went to an aunt who had a daughter. Three days after the mother was removed, a nasal swab taken of the boy was found positive and he was removed. Next day the father was notified. Next day the girl staying with the aunt was notified. Next day the aunt's child was notified and the next day the remaining child at the grandmother's was notified.



ERYSIPELAS :—The only case was notified from Carlton Colville in July.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA :—The only case, aged 20, was notified from Reydon in August and treated in Hospital.

POLIO-MYELITIS :—The only case, aged 5, occurred at Lound in October and made a good recovery.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM :—A case was notified in December from Reydon and recovered.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1938.

Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	15	8	0
Diphtheria	7	7	1
Enteric Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	0
Pneumonia	6	2	7
Polio-myelitis	1	0	0
Erysipelas	1	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0

#### AGE GROUPS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Pneumonia
Under 1 year	0	0	0	0	0
Between 1-2 years	0	0	0	0	0
2-3 "	0	1	0	0	0
3-4 "	1	0	0	0	0
4-5 "	3	1	0	0	0
5-10 "	8	2	0	0	1
10-15 "	1	0	0	0	1
15-20 "	1	0	0	0	1
20-35 "	0	2	0	0	1
35-45 "	0	1	0	0	1
45-65 "	1	0	0	1	0
65 years & upwards	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE COMPARING THIS YEAR WITH 5 PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
1933	13	4	0	0	0	1
1934	37	7	0	3	0	1
1935	30	3	7	2	0	2
1936	61	9	0	3	0	0
1937	27	0	2	4	0	2
1938	15	7	0	1	—	1



## THE PUBLIC HEALTH (ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA AND ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS) REGULATIONS (1918—1919).

Those Regulations are still in force and one case of Poliomyelitis was notified.

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1927.

Six cases of Pneumonia were notified under those Regulations from the following parishes :—Barnby (1), Bradwell (1), Kessingland (1), Reydon (1), Wangford (1) and the Workhouse (1).

They were notified in the following months :—January (1), February (1), March (2), April (1) and October (1).

Four were notified as Lobar Pneumonia and two cases were treated in Hospital.

Of the deaths from Pneumonia there were 7. Of those 3 aged 3 weeks, 28, 39 and 41, died in Hospital, the others were aged 15 months, 63 and 80. They belonged to the following parishes :—Bradwell (1), Burgh Castle (1), Kessingland (1), Mutford (1) Reydon (1), Wangford (1), and Wrentham (1). One was certified by the Coroner after a post mortem and no inquest. Two were cases of Lobar Pneumonia and two of Broncho Pneumonia.

DYSENTRY :—An isolated case of Sonne Dysentery was notified at Kessingland in September in a patient aged 81, and proved fatal.

## TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1912, 1921, 1924.

Under those Regulations 30 notifications were received, 21 pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary. Last year there were 27 notifications.

Of the 21 pulmonary notifications, 9 were on Form A (i.e., were notified as new cases) ; 6 were on Form C (i.e., notified on admission to a Sanatorium) ; 5 were on Form D (i.e., notified on discharge from an Institution) ; and one was notified otherwise than by notification (i.e., a case that had moved into the district and had been notified before).

Of the 6 cases on Form C and 5 cases on Form D, all had been notified before.

Of the 9 non-pulmonary cases, 7 were on Form A who were new cases : 1 on Form C and one notified as coming into the district.



AGE AND SEX OF CASES NOTIFIED.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F	Non-Pulmonary M	Non-Pulmonary F	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F	Non-Pulmonary M	Non-Pulmonary F
0-1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5-15 „	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 „	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
25-35 „	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
35-45 „	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45-55 „	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
55-65 „	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	4	5	2	2	3	1	0

Six of the Pulmonary cases received Sanatorium treatment and two of the non-pulmonary cases were treated in Hospital.

This year the affected households show they are below the average as regards accommodation based on the number of persons per room. For the whole district the average number of persons per room is 0.69 (according to the 1931 Census figures) where the affected households have (a) in Respiratory cases show 1.04 persons per room and (b) non-respiratory cases 0.85 per room.

In all the notified cases the house is visited and inspected for defects liable to be injurious to health and disinfectants and literature are provided for the Respiratory cases in order to lessen the danger of infection and to remind them of the precautions they must take. In fatal cases or where the patient is removed to a Sanatorium or changes his address, the house is disinfected with Formalin gas and spray and all infected bedding is removed for steam disinfection.

At the beginning of the year there were 60 cases on the Register, 33 pulmonary, (14 males and 19 females) and 27 non-pulmonary, (20 males and 7 females). During the year 18 cases were added, 10 pulmonary (5 males and 5 females) and 8 non-pulmonary (6 males and 2 females); 31 cases were deducted 18 pulmonary (5 males and 13 females) and 13 non-pulmonary (9 males and 4 females).

At the end of the year there were 47 cases: 25 pulmonary (14 males and 11 females), and 24 non-pulmonary (19 males and 5 females).

The causes of removal from the Register were as follows:—Cured 11; Died 7; Removed from the area 7; 3 were found to be non-tuberculous and 3 were "lost sight of."

All the fatal cases had been notified.



TABLE OF CASES NOTIFIED IN PREVIOUS 5 YEARS.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1933	4	6	1	0
1934	2	8	2	3
1935	4	5	7	2
1936	4	3	6	3
1937	3	5	3	2

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1927.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under these Regulations as no tuberculous person is employed in the handling of milk.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. SECTION 172.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under this Section as no Phthisis case was found to be living in overcrowded surroundings, so that they were unable to have a separate room.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year 36 samples of water were examined chemically, being taken from wells in the following parishes:—Barnby (3), Belton (1), Bradwell (3), Burgh Castle (6), Carlton Colville (2), Corton (3), Easton Bavents (1), Gisleham (2), Henstead (2), Hopton (1), Kessingland (6), Mutford (4), Rushmere (1) and Wrentham (1).

Of these samples 14 were from old wells and 22 from new wells.

The old wells were in the following parishes:—Barnby (1), Burgh Castle (2), Carlton Colville (1), Corton (3), Easton Bavents (1), Hopton (1), Kessingland (4), and Rushmere (1).

Of these old wells, 11 samples were taken for the first time, four were passed as satisfactory, in one case water was laid on, in 5 cases the wells were cleaned, and in one case the owner was advised to have a Bacteriological examination. In 2 cases a second sample was taken, one showed improvement, in the other the tenants were advised to boil the water until a piped supply was available. In one case a third analysis showed some improvement.

The new wells were in the following parishes:—Barnby (2), Belton (1), Bradwell (3), Burgh Castle (4), Carlton Colville (1), Gisleham (2), Henstead (2), Kessingland (2), Mutford (4), and Wrentham (1).

Of the 22 samples, 16 were taken for the first time, of those 11 were good and 5 bad, 5 were taken for the second time and found good, and 1 was good on the third analysis, after the well had been cleaned and a cement bag removed.



In six cases the tenants were allowed to occupy the house before the well had proved satisfactory as they were able to show the Council that they had permission to get good water from a well within a reasonable distance. This temporary arrangement is approved for not more than three months and before then the water is tested again, if good a Certificate is issued, if not another three months may be allowed. This is done to enable the tenant to get into his house without delay and so set free another house to help in the reduction of the shortage of houses. Also by the daily use of the well water for washing purposes and in the garden, the quality of the water is more likely to improve.

This concession is only granted when the owner has made provision for a water supply by sinking a well and not where an owner-occupier from motives of economy, borrows water from a neighbour's well, which may be so far away that a minimum of water is used, owing to the labour involved. In the majority of the houses, water butts are used for collecting rain water, as its qualities are appreciated for washing purposes.

Again I find that new wells can give a good result with the first analysis, if the builder sinks the well before starting the houses, then uses the water for building purposes and at the same time is careful to prevent contamination with surface water.

A large number of new wells gave a good result on the first analysis as the builder took my advice to pump out the well several times before the sample was taken.

Under Sec. 137 of the Public Health Act, 1936, it is necessary to have a Water Certificate before the house is occupied and 13 Certificates have been issued for 32 houses in the following parishes:—Barnby (1), Belton (1), Bradwell (2), Burgh Castle (5), Carlton Colville (2), Gisleham (2), Kessingland (16), Mutford (2) and Wrentham (1).

The majority of the houses in the district which depend on wells, get their water from shallow wells which vary in depth from four to forty feet. They are usually built of brick but a few have been built of concrete rings which is less liable to percolation. Also there are a few tube wells from 70 to 100 feet which give a safer water but are liable to give trouble by sand getting washed in.

During the year further steps have been taken to provide a public water supply for the parish of Kessingland. A well 6 feet in diameter was sunk in a suitable site at Henstead. Water was found at 27 feet 9 inches and the well was continued to a depth of 38 feet 4 inches. A 14 days pumping test was carried out and an output of 3,500 gallons per hour was obtained. An analysis gave the following results in parts per 10,000.



Chlorine	.. .. .	6.1
Free Ammonia	.. .. .	0.000
Albuminoid Ammonia	.. .. .	0.0024
Nitrates	.. .. .	1.5
Nitrites	.. .. .	Absent
Metals	.. .. .	Absent
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	.. .. .	0.04
Total Solids	.. .. .	46
Hardness Permanent 16. Temporary 10.		Total 26
Bacteria, Number of colonies on Agar 3 days at 20°c.		76
B Coli absent in 100 c.c.		

Report :—This sample is clear and bright and of normal colour. The water contains a distinct trace of Free Carbonic Acid, is hard in character, though not to an excessive degree, contains no metals, no excess of salinity and is of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity.

We regard it, therefore, as wholesome water, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

The public water supply for the district comes from the Lowestoft Water Company's mains which are laid through several parishes on their way to Lowestoft and have been extended to Corton. Parts of Belton, Bradwell, Hopton, Somerleyton and Carlton Colville are also supplied.

No noteworthy extensions have been made during the year.

Their supply comes from a chain of lakes fed by springs at Lound, this is supplemented by filtered water from the River Bure.

The water is purified by sand filtration, chlorination and storage, and gives a good result on analysis, both chemical and bacteriological.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Lowestoft Water Company for the following information on the Bacteriological purity of the water.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(1) Bacteria per c.c. incubated on Agar at 37°c. .. .. .	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	3	5	1	0	1
B. Coli found in 100 c.c. .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Bacteria per c.c. on Agar 3 days at 20°c. .. .. .	4	1	2	1	1	38	4	9	3	5	17	6
B Coli found in 100 c.c. .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Last year the number of houses in the district supplied by the Company was 554. They are in the following parishes :—Belton (3), Blundeston (94), Bradwell (1) Carlton Colville (146), Corton (161), Hopton (79), Lound (58), Oulton (5) and Somerleyton (5).

The parish of Reydon is supplied by the Southwold Water Company, 324 houses being supplied.



## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There are no rivers in the District apart from the Waveney, which forms the northern boundary of the area and no complaints of its pollution have been made. All the parishes on its banks have marshes which are liable to be flooded but during the year there was no serious flooding.

The Hundred River or Stream on the old southern boundary of the area is still liable to cause flooding of the marshes through which it flows. This year dredging has been continued in the main channel, which allows a faster flow and also a larger area for collecting water. The outlet at Benacre Sluice was reconstructed and lengthened in 1930. Unfortunately Covehithe Ness, a sandbank to the south, is gradually moving north and has a tendency to block the mouth of the sluice, this has to be cleared before the water can get away. By holding up the water the marshes are flooded and last year work was started to lengthen the sluice. This work still has to be completed. It is to be hoped that in a few years the Ness will have moved far enough to the North to clear the end of the sluice and there will be no further difficulty. As the effluent from the Kessingland sewage works is disposed of by this means, there is danger of a nuisance being caused if it is held up too long in the dykes.

The southern boundary is the River Blyth and Buss Creek. There have been no complaints of its pollution.

## COAST EROSION.

In the early part of the year damage continued at Kessingland, Cliff Cottages (6) and The Cot fell into the sea, the White House was demolished for salvage purposes, No. 2 Beach Cottages was vacated, and Briton Lodge was flooded. To stop this a sea wall and 6 groynes have been built, this is to protect the marshes from flooding but there is danger of erosion at its northern extremity. Slight erosion at Corton is endangering North Cliff Cottages (4).

## SCHOOLS.

No schools were closed on account of infectious diseases during the year although there were outbreaks of minor infectious diseases at certain schools. In four cases children under 5 were excluded when there was an outbreak. By keeping the school open during an outbreak of disease, a certain amount of supervision can be kept over the children, slight symptoms, which might be missed at home, can be noted, absentees can be visited and kept under observation, or may be found to be mild cases.



From the returns sent to me by the Head Teachers the more severe outbreaks were as follows:—

- At Barnby, Measles in June.
- At Blundeston, Mumps from October to December.
- At Carlton Colville, Measles in May.
- At Corton, Mumps in April and May.
- At Hopton, Chickenpox in March and April.
- At Henham, Chickenpox in October and November.
- At Kessingland Upper, Chickenpox in February and March.
- At Lound, Chickenpox in October.
- At Mutford, Measles in June.
- At Wrentham Junior, Whooping Cough in March and April.

Home Contacts of Scarlet Fever were excluded for a week if the case was removed to Hospital and Diphtheria Contacts were excluded for a fortnight.

**WATER SUPPLY TO SCHOOLS**—Samples from the water supplies were analysed by instruction from the County Medical Officer. Out of the 20 schools in the area the water supplies of 5 were reported as bad and 2 were suspicious. In one case a later sample was satisfactory. At Kessingland no doubt the public water supply will be used when available. In the meantime where wells are unsatisfactory, the water is boiled before use.

Washing arrangements show no alterations on last year.

**LIGHTING**—Electric light is used at both the schools at Kessingland, Burgh Castle, Blundeston, Bradwell, Corton and Reydon. Five of the others have oil lamps and eight have no form of artificial lighting.

**PROVISION FOR MILK**—A certain number of children are provided with free milk on the advice of the School Medical Officer, otherwise if the children agree to contribute either milk, Horlicks' Malted milk, cocoa or dinner is provided. At Reydon over half the children stay for dinner. Accredited Milk is used at Belton, Burgh Castle and Mutford. Horlicks Malted Milk at Fritton, Henham, Henstead and Kessingland Upper and Lower. Pasteurized milk is used in the remaining twelve.

**PLAYGROUNDS**—Several are in a rough state, liable to cause abrasions, also water collects in wet weather.

**SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS**—Water Closets are provided at Corton and Reydon, the remainder have pail closets which are kept in clean condition and emptied once a week, except at Bradwell, Henham, Lound, Somerleyton and Wrentham Junior, where they are emptied twice a week.

**SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.** There are no public or private swimming baths or pools in the area.



ERADICATION OF BED BUGS—The house reported last year and disinfested was found to be still infested. A notice to cleanse was served on the landlord and he employed a builder who used Zaldecide with so far apparently satisfactory results.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928. There are no premises in the district where rag flock is manufactured or sold.

There are no underground sleeping places in the district.

#### INFANT WELFARE.

The Centre which was opened at Kessingland in 1927 was continued during the year at the Village Institute, to which the Centre was removed in July, 1931, where the accommodation consists of a large room for the mothers and children, in which the weighing takes place and a smaller room for consultation.

During the session the nurse is in attendance for weighing, and the ladies of the Committee attend in rotation to assist. I wish to place on record my thanks to those ladies, without whose interest and help the Centre could not have been carried on.

During the year, sessions were held every fortnight on the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 3 p.m., and a fair average of attendance was maintained, with an increase in the last quarter of the year.

Sixty-nine children were placed on the Register as having attended during the year. Of those 28 were new cases who had not attended previously and 41 had attended before. Of the 28 new cases, 26 were under one year of age and 2 over one year of age. Large numbers can never be expected as the population of Kessingland is under 2,000, but mothers from adjoining parishes can and do attend. The low attendance in the first quarter may be due to bad weather and in the third quarter the greater attraction of the beach may prevail.

The Centre was opened on 23 occasions during 1938. On December 21st a Clinic was not held as snow made travelling difficult. A doctor was in attendance at 22 sessions. The total number of children's attendances was 427, which gives an average of 18.6 per session. The total number of consultations was 194, or an average of 8.8 per session.

	Number of Sessions	Children attending		Consultations	
		Number	Average	Number	Average
1st quarter	6	70	11.7	48	8
2nd quarter	6	116	19.3	55	11
3rd quarter	6	95	15.8	53	8.8
4th quarter	5	146	29.2	48	9.6



As was done in previous years children from 1 to 5 years old have been attending and put in 235 attendances, an increase on last year. In several cases the parents were advised to seek medical aid for ailments, which, if left untreated, might become chronic and cause permanent disability and require prolonged treatment.

A stock of Virol is kept, which is supplied to necessitous cases at as reasonable a price as is possible.

At Wrentham a centre conducted by Br. Bracewell was opened in October, 1934. It is held fortnightly at the Parish Room. During 1937, the size of the room for mothers and children was enlarged and the consulting room made smaller. The number of children's attendances was 816 with 542 consultations.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Parishes of Kessingland, Corton and Reydon are provided with drainage schemes kept up by special rates on those parishes and the sewers take all but the outlying houses.

At Kessingland the sewers lead to collecting tanks, from them the sewage is pumped on to first and second contact beds and the sludge pumped into pits. The effluent percolates into a small stream and finds its way by dykes across the marshes to the sea by Benacre Sluice. The main dykes have been cleaned out this year, so the effluent is less liable to be held up and cause a nuisance.

There are 368 premises with 132 water closets and 52 baths connected to the sewer. In addition there are 400 pail closets, 549 dustbins and 39 cesspools, which are emptied by the scavengers. In 1934 the system of a contractor carrying out the work was terminated and the work done by men employed by the Council under the supervision of the Surveyor and the refuse disposed of by "controlled tipping." This arrangement is an improvement on the old system.

At Corton the outfall of the sewer to the sea continues to work in a satisfactory manner since its reconstruction in 1928. The question of enlarging the storage tank is under consideration as its capacity is insufficient to deal with the average daily flow during the summer months. 139 premises are connected to the sewer, including 101 water closets. The public lavatory erected last year near the beach justifies its existence.

The parish of Reydon is provided with an up-to-date sewerage system which takes in all but the outlying houses. During the year 2 new houses and 5 old houses have been connected to the sewer.

Part of the district is drained to the Blackwater pumping station, from there the sewage is pumped through a rising main to join the main sewer which leads to the disposal works. There the sewage is treated in septic tanks and the effluent discharged into Buss Creek, a tributary of the River Blyth.



In March, the pumping station at the sewage works was flooded by the high tides, which damaged the electric motors and they had to be rewound.

The new pumps at the Blackwater pumping station worked in a satisfactory manner.

The scavenging of the parish of Reydon is carried out by a contractor who deposits the refuse in a form of controlled tipping near the sewage works. This is an improvement on the old site not far from the main road where uncontrolled tipping was carried out.

The private installation at Somerleyton continues to work very well and causes no nuisances.

At Gorleston Golf Links at the North end of the parish of Corton and Hopton the bungalows and houses round the Links have their own drainage system. There was some difficulty at first in disposing of the sewage but now part is treated in a septic tank system and part is pumped to a settling tank on the cliff and after filtration finds its way to the sea without causing any serious nuisance. There was a suggestion that the Council should take over the system but no decision has been reached. Now the Great Yarmouth sewers at Gorleston are within a short distance of the Boundary, it is to be hoped an agreement may be reached, whereby this property is drained into the Gorleston sewers.

At Pakefield Council houses (now Hadenham Terrace, Carlton Colville), the storage tank with an automatic electric pump, installed in 1936, which pumps to the Lowestoft sewer in Carlton Road, caused no trouble.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only one in the district is a fat and bone boiling establishment at Oulton, which also treats surplus fish. During the year there has been a freedom from complaints, but nevertheless the factory has been kept under supervision and no serious nuisance found.

#### HOUSING.

Housing conditions are being improved slowly. New houses are being built and some are within the means of the working classes. The Council took steps to provide houses under the Housing Act, 1924. In 1930, 12 houses were built at Kessingland. In 1931, houses were built in the following parishes:—Corton (12), Fritton (4), Hopton (4) and Lound (4). In 1932 houses were built at:—Blundeston (8), Carlton Colville (12), Pakefield (12), Barnby (4) and Bradwell (8). In 1934, 8 houses were finished in the parish of Belton. If the subsidy under the Housing Act, 1924, had not been discontinued, the yearly programme would have been continued to the benefit of the parishes. As it was the Belton houses would not have been built if a site had not been presented.



In the new area added to the district in 1934, there were Council houses in the following parishes:—Frostenden (4), Henstead (6), Wangford (16), and Wrentham (18). In the parishes added to Lowestoft at that time, there were 12 houses in Pakefield, but that part of Pakefield was added to Carlton Colville.

In 1936, houses were completed in the following parishes:—Kessingland (12), Lound (4), Barnby (4) and Reydon (8). In 1937, Carlton Colville (4), Bradwell (8), and Wrentham (4). In 1938, houses were completed in Kessingland (8), Hopton (4), Carlton Colville (Pakefield) (6) and Burgh Castle (4) and 2 further houses at Burgh Castle were being built. Plans and sites were being considered for the following:—Mutford (4), Frostenden (8), Blundeston (8), and Wangford (8).

Under the Housing (Financial Provision) Act, 1938, grants were made for the following:—Somerleyton (2), Uggeshall (2) and Rushmere (2).

I am indebted to the Surveyor for the following figures of the number of houses completed during 1938:—Barnby (1), Bradwell (3), Burgh Castle (4), Carlton Colville (8), Corton (2), Easton Bavents (2), Gisleham (5), Hopton (9), Kessingland (9), Mutford (3), Reydon (3), Wrentham (1). This gives a total of 50 houses and includes 22 Council houses, 1 conversion of 2 cottages into one and 2 wood bungalows.

During the year plans have been passed for 57 houses including 2 Council houses, as compared with 102 last year. Of these 53 were of brick and 3 of wood and 1 conversion.

They were situated in the following parishes:—Belton (1), Blundeston (3), Bradwell (16), Burgh Castle (2), Corton (1), Easton Bavents (1), Fritton (4), Gisleham (2), Herringfleet (3), Hopton (9), Kessingland (4), Mutford (3), Reydon (1), Rushmere (2), Uggeshall (2), and Wrentham (1).

It is satisfactory to note that 12 of those houses are going to be provided with a public water supply and 5 show drainage into a sewer.

Under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, 85 houses have been inspected and recorded in the following parishes:—Barnby (1), Blundeston (3), Bradwell (2), Burgh Castle (5), Carlton Colville (3), Corton (1), Frostenden (20), Henham (2), Henstead (18), Hopton (1), Kessingland (2), Lound (3), Mutford (5), Reydon (3), South Cove (1), Wangford (10) and Wrentham (5).

Houses were recommended for demolition in the following parishes:—Bradwell (3), Carlton Colville (1), Frostenden (1), Mutford (4), Wangford (6) and Wrentham (2) and notices were served on the owners of 13. In one case where the Demolition Order had been served last year the Council obtained an ejection order and demolished the house.



The following Statutory Notices were served.

Under Sec. 11. Housing Act, 1936. Order for demolition, 2.

Under Sec. 9. Housing Act, 1936. Notice to repair, 9, on 12 houses, 11 of which were repaired.

Under Sec. 50. Public Health Act, 1936. Notices to cleanse drains and cesspools, 6, were complied with.

Under Sec. 83. Notice to cleanse verminous premises 1, complied with.

Under Sec. 269, 16 licenses to use land as a site for moveable dwellings were granted, and 7 were refused. The approximate number of campers being 900. 25 sites were used for camping.

Overcrowding :—No new cases of overcrowding have been reported. Of the 5 cases left over from last year, 2 have been abated, in one other case the number in family has been reduced by 2 which improves matters. In the remaining 2 cases steps are being taken which will improve matters shortly.

The Housing (Rural Workers) Act is administered by the County Council. An application for reconditioning 2 cottages was made but refused.

#### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

At the end of the year there were 6 Factories with mechanical power and 50 Factories without mechanical power on the Register. They are as follows :—Factories with mechanical power. Foundry (1), Brickworks (2), Motor engineers (1), Laundry (1), Fat and Bone Works (1). Factories without mechanical power :—Bakehouses (7) Smiths (14), Carpenters (10), Saddlers (4), Cobblers (3), Cycle repairers (4), Laundries (3), Motor engineers (3), Engineers (1) and Mason (1).

All were conducted in a satisfactory manner. One laundry chimney had again to be kept under observation for smoke pollution but no nuisance was found. Three notices re defects were complied with. One laundry received a certificate under Sec. 34, Factories Act, 1937, regarding means of escape from fire.

#### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILK-SHOPS ORDERS.

On the Register at the end of the year, there were 71 premises registered for wholesale and retail trade, 80 for wholesale and 27 for retail only. This gives a total of 178 milk dealers in the district.

There were about 2,814 cows in the district and Grade A (T.T.) herds so far only amount to 103 cows or 3.66 per cent of the total.



Accredited milk producer:—At the end of the year there were 62 on the Register, 3 being added and 1 deducted. Their herds come to the total of 1,891 cows, which is just over two-thirds of the cows in the district. A very satisfactory figure and about the best in the County, I understand.

There were 9 applications to register and 11 written notices were issued, 7 of which were complied with by the end of the year. Seven premises have been reconditioned and improved.

It has not been found necessary to stop the sale of milk in any case of infectious disease. Cowmen are put off dairy work when there is infectious disease in the houses.

No complaints have been received as to the quality of the milk. The taking of samples is under the administration of the County Council and so also are samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. In neither case have I heard of any complaints. One sample of milk was tested for the presence of Tubercle Baccilli with negative results.

In two cases a neighbouring district reported tuberculous milk as coming from the area. Under Sec. 4 (Milk and Dairies Consolidation) Act, 1915, samples were taken from two herds and the diseased animals found and slaughtered.

The majority of the cow keepers in the district continue to take steps to provide cleaner milk and bottled milk is becoming the usual thing. By delivering milk in bottles the farmer makes sure that the customer receives milk in the same condition as it left the farm and avoids contamination by road dust, etc.

Three farms are producing Grade A (T.T.) milk and one firm has a licence to sell pasteurized milk.

I hope the milk producers in the district will enter for any clean milk competition that may be organised by the County. There is a small entry fee but the farmer gets full value for that in the reports he gets of his samples. If they are not satisfactory he can get advice as to the points where contamination is liable to occur and by dealing with those he can note the improvement in the quality of the milk and at the same time he can realize why we advocate clean overalls and hands, grooming the cows to keep them clean, frequent washing of the milkers hands' to prevent spreading infection from one cow to another, keeping the first milk from the teat out of the milk pail, milking with dry hands, and last but not least, cooling the milk as quickly as possible to as low a temperature as can be obtained.

In order to show the importance of cooling I quote an experiment made to show that the lower the temperature of the milk the fewer bacteria are grown.



## BACTERIA PER C.C.

Temperature	New drawn	12 hours old	24 hours old
40°F	3243	3188	3206
50°F	3243	3381	11,872
60°F	3243	4050	123,562
70°F	3243	19,312	1,666,800

A simple test for the farmer is to see how long the milk will keep before going sour. Good milk ought to keep sweet for 3 or 4 days but I have seen milk delivered which was sour the next morning.

A sterilizing plant is one of the first essentials as no amount of ordinary washing will give as good a result as steaming the bottles and utensils. There is on the market at the present time an economical arrangement by which the ordinary copper may be converted into a low pressure steam sterilizer.

If the cowman understands why he has to do certain things to produce clean milk and does them there is no difficulty in producing milk even of certified standard, and unless the farmer can give the towns milk with a reasonable guarantee of purity, the towns will not have it, but will insist on having the milk made safe by pasteurization.

In the provision of Milk for Schools scheme, the Medical Officer of Health has to guarantee that the milk is safe and this cannot be done unless it is efficiently pasteurized. Pasteurized milk is being used at present in 12 of the schools in the area.

The Accredited Milk Scheme has had very satisfactory results as most of the larger dairy farms in the district have qualified for a Grade A licence. A steam sterilizer is now essential for a licence. In some cases the buildings are old fashioned but in spite of that a reasonably clean milk is produced.

Under the Tuberculosis Order (Animals) Act, 1925, No. 2, twenty-three animals have been reported and slaughtered on account of disease.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 19 in the district licensed for the year. All are visited as frequently as possible in a scattered rural district since the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 came into force. 458 cattle, 20 cows, 22 calves, 195 sheep and lambs and 5,217 pigs were inspected, giving a total of 5,912 carcasses inspected. This work reflects great credit on the Sanitary Inspectors.



## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	600	25	35	500	7000 (approx)
Number inspected	458	20	22	195	5217
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :</i>					
Whole carcase condemned	—	1	—	1	5
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	9	4	—	3	33
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	1.96	25.0	—	2.05	0.73
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcase condemned	3	—	—	—	2
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	49	7	—	—	354
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	11.35	35.0	—	—	6.8

Diseased meat if necessary is dealt with at the Fat and Bone Works at Oulton. It has not been found necessary to report any butcher's shop for being in a dirty condition.

Humane killers are in general use and appear to give satisfaction.

The slaughterhouses are in the following parishes:—Belton (1), Benacre (1), Blundeston (2), Burgh Castle (2), Carlton Colville (2), Gisleham (2), Kessingland (2), Reydon (3), Somerleyton (1), Wangford (1), and Wrentham (2).

There is one Knacker's Yard in the added area at Hulver Street which has received frequent visits.

Seven bakehouses have been inspected and found in a satisfactory condition.

**SHELLFISH**—There are no shellfish beds or layings in or adjoining the district.

No cases of food poisoning have been reported.

**CAMPING SITES**—There were 23 applications for licences under Sec. 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Sixteen were granted. In addition there were 9 sites used for shorter periods than six weeks.

The maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time was 900.



Public Health Officers of the Authority :—

Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector (appointed June, 1935).

(Meat Inspector's Certificate, July, 1937).

#### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Infectious Diseases—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever cases were admitted to the Oulton Isolation Hospital, which had accommodation for 12 patients on the basis of 144 square feet per bed. Measles, Influenza and Pneumonia cases have also been admitted when considered necessary. This Hospital was closed on March 31st, since then patients have been sent to the Lowestoft Isolation Hospital in Rotterdam Road.

Ordinary medical and surgical cases are admitted to the Lowestoft and North Suffolk Hospital, the Great Yarmouth General Hospital, Gorleston Cottage Hospital, the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Beccles Cottage Hospital and Southwold Cottage Hospital. Oulton Infirmary provides accommodation for the sick poor.

Tuberculosis treatment is administered by the East Suffolk County Council. The male and female cases are treated at Normanston Sanatorium in the Borough of Lowestoft and female cases are also treated at Ipswich Sanatorium. A certain number of cases of either sex is admitted to Oulton Poor Law Infirmary where they are treated in special open air wards.

Out-patients are seen at the Crown Street Dispensary in Lowestoft.

Non-pulmonary cases are treated in Lowestoft General Hospital and Southwold Hospital under arrangements made by the County Council.

Venereal Diseases are also under the administration of the County Council and are treated at the Lowestoft General Hospital. A specialist holds two sessions a week on Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings.

Maternity and Child Welfare is also administered by the County Council, there are two centres in the district at Kessingland and Wrentham which are reported on above.

Puerperal Pyrexia treatment is under the County Council as they are the authority for Maternity and Child Welfare. Arrangements have been made for bacteriological examination, consultation, nursing and removal to hospital if necessary. Patients requiring Hospital treatment are sent either to the Lowestoft Isolation Hospital or the Lowestoft General Hospital.

A Joint Smallpox Hospital situated in the Parish of Carlton Colville has accommodation for 4 patients (on the basis of 144 square feet per bed). It is shared with the Borough of Lowestoft. There



has been a great reduction in the number of cases of Smallpox in England and Wales during the year, only 18 cases being notified but it is well to remember there were over 11,000 cases in 1930. In 1931, arrangements were made with the Borough of Ipswich, by which it was agreed that our surplus cases could be treated in their Smallpox Hospital. By this means a large capital expenditure is avoided.

Smallpox contacts come into the district and vaccination is going out of fashion, although now only one mark is required, so sooner or later we may expect an outbreak.

The risk of Encephalitis following vaccination is very small and is less likely to occur after vaccination in infancy than at other ages.

No vaccinations have been carried out under the Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations 1917, but it ought to be known that the public vaccinators will vaccinate or re-vaccinate any person free of charge.

**MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION**—In February, 1935 an arrangement was made with the Borough of Lowestoft to receive bodies from the Rural District, if required, in return for an annual payment and so much for each case. During the year it was used on six occasions.

**MIDWIVES**—There are 10 living in the district who notified their intention to practice, 7 of these are district nurses. There have been no new nursing associations formed during the year.

Institutional treatment of unmarried mothers is provided at the Oulton Infirmary.

**AMBULANCE FACILITIES** for (a) Infectious cases. A motor ambulance is kept at the Isolation Hospital and a horse ambulance is kept at the Smallpox hospital for Smallpox cases. (b) A St. John ambulance kept at Lowestoft is available for accident or non-infectious cases. There are also motor ambulances at Beccles and Southwold.

The service in all cases was adequate and satisfactory.

### LABORATORY WORK.

Pathological and Bacteriological work is carried out at the County Laboratory, Bond Street, Ipswich, and practitioners can have swabs for Diphtheria, blood for Widal tests and sputum for Tubercle Bacilli examined and reported on.

A supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin is stored in every parish, where it is available for immediate use by medical practitioners. During the year 12,000 units were used for curative purposes and 12,000 units for prophylactic purposes. Each holder of the Antitoxin is provided with an addressed postcard, to report that has been used, then there is no delay in replacing it.



Adopted Acts and Urban Powers :—In addition to those set out in my report for 1925. In 1935, Sec. 160 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was adopted for part of the Parish of Carlton Colville with regard to the numbering of houses. In August, 1936 under Sec. 82 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907, byelaws for the regulation of the foreshore became operative. On December 1st, 1936, revised byelaws for New Streets and Buildings came into force. In November, 1937, Sec. 160 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1875 was adopted for part of the parish of Reydon with regard to the numbering of houses.

In March, 1938, under Sec. 268 (4) of the Public Health Act, 1936, new byelaws for Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., were adopted.

### OULTON ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

On January 1st, there were 10 cases in Hospital from 1937, (4 males and 6 females). From the Lothingland Rural District 5. 4 Scarlet Fever (1 male and 3 females) and 1 Paratyphoid B (Female). From Bungay Urban District, 5 Scarlet Fever (3 males and 2 females)

The Hospital was closed on March 31st, and after that patients were sent to the Lowestoft Isolation Hospital under an agreement which is hoped to result in economy.

During the quarter to March 31st, 24 patients were admitted, (12 males and 12 females) so the total number treated was 34, (16 males and 18 females). The total number discharged was 30, (15 males and 15 females). There were 2 deaths, 1 male from Scarlet Fever and 1 female from Diphtheria. At the end of the quarter, 1 Scarlet Fever and 1 Diphtheria (females) were transferred to Lowestoft Isolation Hospital.

Of the 24 cases admitted 13 (4 males and 9 females), were from the Lothingland Rural District ; 3 (2 males and 1 female) from the Bungay Urban District ; 3 (males) from the Wainford Rural District ; 4 (3 males and 1 female) from the Loddon Rural District and 1 (female) from the Depwade Rural District.

The 13 cases from the Lothingland Rural District were made up as follows :—

Scarlet Fever 6 (2 males and 4 females).

Diphtheria 7 (2 males and 5 females).

From the Bungay Urban District :—

Scarlet Fever 3 (2 males and 1 female).

From the Wainford Rural District

Scarlet Fever 3 (males).

From the Loddon Rural District.

Scarlet Fever 3 (males).

Diphtheria 1 (female).

From the Depwade Rural District.

Diphtheria 1 (female).



## MAINTENANCE.

The Scarlet Fever patients had 724 days maintenance, those from the Rural District 313 days; from Bungay Urban District 235 days; from Wainford Rural District 88 days; and from Loddon Rural District 88 days.

The Diphtheria patients had 291 days maintenance, those from the Rural District 211 days; from Loddon Rural District 36 days, and from Depwade Rural District 44 days.

The Paratyphoid patient had 1 day's maintenance, from the Rural District.

The total number of days maintenance was 1,016; those from the Rural District 525 days; from the Bungay Urban District 235 days; from the Wainford Rural District 88 days; from the Loddon Rural District 124 days and from the Depwade Rural District 44 days.

The average daily number of patients was 11.288.

From the Rural District	.. ..	5.833
"    "    Bungay Urban District	.. ..	2.611
"    "    Wainford Rural District	.. ..	0.977
"    "    Loddon Rural District	.. ..	1.377
"    "    Depwade Rural District	.. ..	0.488

Ambulance to March 31st, 1938.

	Journeys	Mileage.
Lothingland Rural District Patients	11	154.5
"    "    "    Bedding	19	298.4
Other districts Patients	9	291.3
	—	—
Total .. .. .	39	744.2

Patients admitted to Lowestoft Isolation Hospital from April 1st, 1938 to December 31st, 1938.

Disease	Number of Patients	Number of days maintenance
Diphtheria*	1	27
Scarlet Fever*	4	75
Measles	7	59
Mumps	2	20
	—	—
Total	14	181

\*One Diphtheria and one Scarlet Fever were transferred from Oulton Isolation Hospital on March 31st.

I have to thank all the Officials whom I have come in contact with during the year for the kindness and courtesy they have shown in assisting me.

I am,  
Your obedient servant,  
LAURENCE GIBSON.



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in Acres)	.. .. .	44,653
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid 1938		14,430
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to Rate Book	.. .. .	4,810
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£58,955
Sum represented by a penny rate	.. .. .	£243

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are farming, fishing and market gardening. In the last few years, summer camps have become a feature of the coastal parishes, about 2,000 people being housed in six camps. In these the visitors sleep in wooden huts, each with one or two beds and have common dining and recreation rooms, thus they enjoy the maximum of sunshine which is an enviable feature of East Anglia.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	Males	Females	
Live Births	Legitimate	234	116	118	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16.84
	Illegitimate	9	8	1	
Still Births		17	10	7	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 65.4
Deaths		181	91	90	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 12.54

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List.)

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
No. 29.—Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
No. 30.—Other puerperal causes	3	11.54
Total		11.54

Death rate of Infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births:—	32.92
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	25.64
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	111.1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	27
„ „ Measles (all ages)	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0



## HOUSING.

### I—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). . . . .	103
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	217
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub. head. (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 . . . . .	85
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	191
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation . . . . .	17
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub head.) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation . . . . .	44

### II—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority in their officers . . . . .		32
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### III—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	<i>Proceedings under Sec. 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936.</i>	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs . . . . .	12
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
	(a) by owners . . . . .	11
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners . . . . .	0
(b)	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</i>	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	7



(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
	(a) by owners .. .. .	7
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	0
(c)	<i>Proceedings under Sec. 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936.</i>	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. ..	2
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	1
IV	<i>Housing Act, 1936. Part IV Overcrowding.</i>	
(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .. .. .	3
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ..	3
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	24
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .. .. .	0
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .. .. .	2
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	18
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .. .. .	0



## Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

### 1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises  (1)	Number of		
	Inspections  (2)	Written Notices  (3)	Occupiers prosecuted.  (4)
Factories with mechanical power .. .. .	6	0	0
Factories without mechanical power .. .. .	34	3	0
†Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-worker's premises) .. .. .	320	0	0
†Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories Total .. .. .	360	3	0

### 2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars  (1)	Number of Defects			No. of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted  (5)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector  (4)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding (S.2.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) } insufficient .. .. .	..	..	..	..
} unsuitable or defective .. .. .	..	..	..	..
} not separate for sexes .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences .. .. .	3	3	..	..
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	3	3	..	..



OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

NATURE OF WORK. (1)	Instances (2)	Notices served. (3)	Prosec- utions. (4)
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, etc. .. .. .			
Cleaning and washing .. .. .			
Household linen .. .. .			
Lace, lace curtains and nets .. .. .			
Curtains and furniture hangings .. .. .			
Furniture and upholstery .. .. .			
Electro-plate .. .. .			
File making .. .. .			
Brass and brass articles .. .. .			
Fur pulling .. .. .			
Cables and chains .. .. .			
Anchors and grapnels .. .. .			
Cart gear .. .. .			
Locks, latches and keys .. .. .			
Umbrellas, etc. .. .. .			
Artificial flowers .. .. .			
Nets, other than wire nets .. .. .			
Tents .. .. .			
Sacks .. .. .			
Racquet and tennis balls .. .. .			
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags .. .. .			
Brush making .. .. .			
Pea picking .. .. .			
Feather sorting .. .. .			
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. .. .. .			
Stuffed toys .. .. .			
Basket making .. .. .			
Chocolates and sweetmeats .. .. .			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. .. .. .			
Textile weaving .. .. .			
Lampshades .. .. .			
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<i>Nil</i>	

LAURENCE GIBSON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

June 14th, 1939.



ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR  
THE YEAR 1938.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report for the year 1938.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS.

Under Housing Acts	..	..	..	209
Cowshed and Dairy	..	..	..	232
Meat and Foods	..	..	..	1127
Factory	..	..	..	40
Building	..	..	..	348
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	523
Total				2,479

NOTICES ISSUED.

	No.	Complied with	Outstanding
Informal	60	53	7
Statutory	21	16	5

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION:—

Thirty-two houses were disinfected with formalin gas and spray and twenty-five lots of bedding and clothing removed for steam disinfection at the Isolation Hospital.

**COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES:—**There were on the Registers at the end of the year:—

Wholesale and Retail Purveyors	..	..	71	
Wholesale only	..	..	80	
Retail only	..	..	27	
Total				178

During the year nine persons were added to the Registers. Eleven written Notices were served and seven were complied with. Seven premises were reconditioned and improved.

Foot and Mouth disease has again hampered the routine inspection of farms.



MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION :—The number of carcasses examined was 5,912 and approximately 7,990 lbs of unsound meat was condemned and destroyed.

Most of the butchers co-operate with the inspectors and it is a pleasure to report no case of legal proceedings.

BAKEHOUSES :—There have been no changes in the Register and all the premises have been well kept.

FACTORIES :—The most important have been inspected and only three notices had to be served, all of which were promptly complied with.

RAT WEEK :—In co-operation with the County Council, the carcasses of 867 rats were received and destroyed.

SCAVENGING AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL :—This work has been carried out in a satisfactory way generally. No new works or extensions have been made, but the Corton storage tank was kept under observation last Summer and a report upon the outfall works is to be made by a consulting engineer. It is anticipated that the tank will have to be enlarged to deal with the increasing volume of sewage.

NEW BUILDINGS :—Of the 68 Plans deposited, 56 were approved under the Building Byelaws.

Twenty-three Houses were erected by private enterprise and twenty-four by the Council.

Additions were made to several Holiday Camps and one new Camp was erected at Corton.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. O. ADCOCK,

*Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor.*



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION--The number of carcasses examined was 2,312 and approximately 7,000 lbs of unseasoned meat was examined and destroyed. The meat of the carcasses was found to be of good quality and it is a pleasure to report no case of legal proceedings.

SALESMEN--There have been no changes in the list of salesmen and all the premises have been well kept.

FACTORIES--The most important have been inspected and they have not had to be closed, all of which were promptly reopened.

RAV WELLS--In connection with the County Council, the cesses of 107 cesses were inspected and destroyed.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL--The work has been carried out in a satisfactory way generally. No new works of extension have been made, but the County Council has kept under consideration the drainage and sewerage works in the central works to be made by a connecting engineer. It is anticipated that the work will have to be carried out with the increasing volume of sewage.

NEW BUILDINGS--Of the 45 plans deposited, 30 were approved and the building began. The new buildings were erected by private enterprise and the County Council has not been called upon to do any work.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH  
J. O. ADOR, Chairman and General Manager  
J. O. ADOR, Secretary  
J. O. ADOR, Treasurer  
J. O. ADOR, Auditor

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