NEWMARKET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WEST SUFFOLK.

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.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Newmarket in the County of West Suffolk for the year ending 31st December, 1947.

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

July 1948.

To:-

The Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Newmarket.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit for your favourable consideration my twelth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, being that for the year ended 31st December, 1947.

I am, Mr. Chairman, 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 in 1936.

This Offices does not engage in private practice but holds in addition the following appointments:- Medical Officer of Health, Thedwastre R.D.C., Cosford R.D.C., Thingoe R.D.C., and Mildenhall R.D.C.

(b) Others - One Sanitary Inspector.
G. Penistone, M.S.I.A., Cert.S.I.B., Cert.Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Cert.Smoke Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute, appointed August 1946.

Public Health and Housing Committees.

Councillor Miss D. F. Smith, Chairman, Public Health Committee.
Councillor Mrs. A. F. Fuller,
Councillor Mr. D. L. Ede, Chairman, Housing Committee.
Councillor Mr. E. A. Dunham, Chairman of Council.
Councillor Mr. J. Andrew,
Councillor Mr. M. Griffits.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS. Area .. .. 5,640 acres.

	1947.	(1946.)
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population	9,019	(8,743)
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book	2,890	(2,856)
Rateable Value	£73,193	(£72,591)
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£266	(£282)

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births.	Total. 1947.	Total. (1946)	Male. 1947.	Male. (1946)	Female. 1947.	Female. (1946)
Legitimate	153	(140)	77	(64)	76	(76)
Illegitimate	8	(15)	5	(7)	3	(8)
Stillbirths.						
Legitimate	3	(4)	1	(2)	2	(2)
Illegitimate	Nil	(1)	Nil	(1)	Nil	(-)

	Newmarket. 1936 to 1945 Decade Average.	Newmarket. 1947.	Newmarket. (1946.)	England & Wales. 1947.	England & Wales. (1946)
Birth Rate. (Live births per 1000 civilian population)	13.3	17.9	(17.7)	20.5	(19.1)
Rate of Illegitimate births per 1000 legitimate births.	70	52	(107)	-	-
Stillbirth Rate per 1000 total (live & stillbirths).	28.1	18.3	(31.3)	-	-
Death Rate per 1000 resident population.	13.3	12.0	(16.8)	12.0	(11.5)
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year. All infants per 1000 live births.	41.4	37.3	(45.2)	41	(43)
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate births	39.9	26.1	(50.0)	-	(-)
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate births.	63.3	250	Nil	-	(-)

The total number of Live Births to Newmarket Residents during 1947 was 161 of which 147 were born in Newmarket and 14 elsewhere. The total number of Live Births in 1946 was 155 and included 18 infants born elsewhere than in Newmarket to Newmarket Residents.

The number of Stillbirths in 1947 was 3, and in 1946 the corresponding figure was 5.

Illegitimate Births declined from 18 in 1945 to 15 in 1946 and to 8 in 1947.

108 deaths (127 in 1946) occurred during 1947 including one death from Maternal Causes (Heading 30), 26 deaths from Cancer, no deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough or Diarrhoea (under 2 years).

Deaths of Infants under one year of age during 1947 were six - (1 male legitimate, 4 female legitimate and 1 female illegitimate)- the corresponding figure in 1946 was seven. The six infants died two on the first day of life, one at eleven days, one at six weeks, one at seven weeks and one at eight months - four of these deaths were related to the hazards of birth or prematurity, two (those at six weeks and seven weeks), were due to Pneumonia.

Only five deaths occurred between ages 8 months and 45 years (males 23, 37 and 44, and females 35 and 43 years). Cancer was the cause of two of these deaths, one was maternal causes, one perforation of a duodenal ulcer and one disease of the circulatory system.

The age and sex distribution of deaths is indicated in the table below from which may be judged that Newmarket Residents die very late in life.

		Male.		Female.		Total of Male & Female.	Male & Female % of Total.		
		1947.	1946.	1947.	1946.		1947.	1946.	
	Under 1 year	1	(4)	5	(3)	6	6%	(5%)	
	1 year & " 5 years	-	(-)	-	(1)	-	-	(1%)	
	5 years & " 15 "	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	-	-	
	15 " " " 25 "	1	(1)	-	(-)	1	1%	(1%)	
	25 " " " 45 "	2	(2)	2	(3)	4	4%	(4%)	
	45 " " " 65 "	15	(11)	8	(9)	23	21%	(16%)	
65 & over	(65 " " " 70 "	6	(7)	9	(4)	15	14%	(9%)	68%
	(70 " " " 75 "	9	(9)	5	(13)	14	13%	(17%)	in
	(75 " " " 80 "	16	(15)	3	(14)	19	17%	(23%)	1947
	(80 " " " 85 "	9	(10)	6	(10)	15	14%	(16%)	
	(85 " " " 90 "	2	(2)	4	(6)	6	5%	(6%)	73%
	(90 " " " 95 "	1	(1)	3	(1)	4	4%	(1%)	in
	(95 " " " 100 "	-	(-)	1	(1)	1	1%	(1%)	1946

On the following page is a table giving the causes and the number of deaths 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 and Wales and Northern Ireland, as set out on Page XXXIX of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Deaths - 1938.

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, during which I have reported as Medical Officer of Health. From this table have been prepared the decade average figures which allow comparison with this period and the year 1947.

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

	CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Deaths at the sub-joined ages of "RESIDENTS" whether occurring in or beyond the District.															
		Under 1 year.		1 & under 5		5 & under 15		15 & under 25		25 & under 45		45 & under 65		65 & upwards		Total Registrar General's figures.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
9.	Influenza.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus(M)uterus(F).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	1
15.	Cancer of breast.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
16.	Cancer of all other sites.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	4	3	9	6
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	5	7	6
19.	Heart Disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	12	10	12
20.	Other diseases of the circulatory system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	3
21.	Bronchitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	1
22.	Pneumonia.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
23.	Other respiratory diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	-
27.	Other digestive diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
28.	Nephritis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
30.	Other maternal causes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
31.	Premature Birth.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
33.	Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
35.	Other violent causes.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
36.	All other causes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	12	3	13	5
	TOTAL: Males	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	15	-	43	-	62	-
	TOTAL: Females	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	31	-	46

Year.	Rateable Value.	Penny Rate Product.	No. of inhabited houses.	Registrar-General's Estimate Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under One year		Births.		Stillbirths.	
						Legit-imate.	Illegit-imate.	Legit-imate.	Illegit-imate.	Legit-imate.	Illegit-imate.
1936.	£71,889	£269	2,790	9,400	106	4	-	101	5	3	Nil
1937.	£72,018	£268	2,795	9,330	107	3	-	98	8	2	Nil
1938.	£72,531	£268	2,809	9,207	133	5	1	102	8	2	Nil
1939.	£72,426	£269	2,812	9,202	101	4	1	86	5	4	Nil
1940.	£72,000	£268	2,805	9,420	109	4	1	104	6	5	Nil
1941.	£71,125	£267	2,802	9,447	127	5	1	148	2	3	Nil
1942.	£71,539	£280	2,794	8,860	132	6	-	124	6	3	Nil
1943.	£71,683	£280	2,792	8,628	155	4	-	113	10	5	Nil
1944.	£71,711	£280	2,790	8,546	133	7	1	140	11	5	Nil
1945.	£72,396	£282	2,795	8,492	104	3	-	113	18	3	Nil
1936 to 1945. DECADE TOTALS.	-	-	-	--	1,207	45	5	1,129	79	35	Nil
ANNUAL AVERAGE DURING DECADE.	£71,932	£273	2,856	9,052	121	4.5	0.5	113	8	3.5	Nil
1946.	£72,591	£282	2,856	8,743	127	7	Nil	140	15	4	One
1947.	£73,193	£266	2,890	9,019	108	5	1	153	8	3	Nil

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. For some years these facilities have been provided, with complete satisfaction, by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Cambridge on payment of a fixed sum. As from 31st March, 1947, however, the Government decided that these facilities should be provided free by the same Laboratory.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. The Red Cross Society provided two ambulances at Newmarket for general and maternity cases. The Service is under the direction of Miss Marjorie Marriott, Officer-in-Charge, and a full-time driver (Mr. Ballard) is employed. These ambulances dealt very promptly with all calls made upon them during 1947, as did the Hospital Car Service which is under the direction of the same officer.

Infectious Disease cases are removed by the ambulance stationed at Newmarket R.D.C. Isolation Hospital (in our urban area), to which our cases of infectious disease are removed.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. This continued as in previous years.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. The following is a list of Out-Patient Clinics held at White Lodge Hospital:-

MONDAY.	9.30 a.m.	Dental.	
	1.30 p.m.	T.B.Consultations * A.P.Refills.	Dr. Arden Jones Resident Medical Officer.
TUESDAY.	11.00 a.m.	Surgical.	Mr. Rowlands.
	(2.00 p.m.	Special Medical Clinic.	Resident Medical Officer)
	2.00 p.m.	Ante-natal.	Professor Maxwell.
1st and 3rd Tuesdays in month.	2.00 p.m.	Eye Clinic.	Miss Perrers Taylor.
4th Tuesdays in month.	2.00 p.m.	School Eye Clinic.	Dr. Cory.
1st or 2nd Tuesday in month.	10.00 a.m.	School E.N.T.	Mr. Williamson.
WEDNESDAY.	9.30 a.m.	Dental.	
	2.00 p.m.	E.N.T.	Mr. Williamson.
	2.00 p.m.	Medical.	Dr. Arden Jones.
	2.00 p.m.	Medical.	Dr. Martin.
THURSDAY.	10.00 a.m.	Gynaecological.	Professor Maxwell.
	2.00 p.m.	T.B.Consultations * A.P. Refills.	Dr. Arden Jones. Resident Medical Officer.
	2.00 p.m.	Ante-natal.	Professor Maxwell.
FRIDAY.	9.30 a.m.	Dental.	
	2.00 p.m.	Surgical.	Mr. Rowlands.
	2.00 p.m.	Orthopaedic.	Mr. Jamieson.
SATURDAY. (3rd in each month)	9.30 a.m.	School Orthopaedic.	

* Consultations to be arranged through Public Health Department, West Suffolk County Council.

(e) HOSPITALS. Of the 161 total live births to Newmarket Residents, 147 took place in the Urban District, and of these, 83 occurred at White Lodge Hospital and 24 at the Cardigan Street Nursing Home - the remaining 40 were at the residents' home.

Of the 108 deaths of Newmarket residents, 60 occurred at their homes, and 48 occurred at hospitals, as follows:-

22	White Lodge (E.M.S.)	Hospital,	Newmarket.
11	St. Mary's (P.A.C.)	"	Bury St. Edmunds.
5	Rous Memorial (General)	"	Newmarket.
5	Addenbrookes "	"	Cambridge.
1	Cambridge (P.A.C.)	"	Cambridge.
1	Walnuttree "	"	Sudbury.
1	Cottage Hospital, Felixstowe.		
1	Hill End (E.M.S.)	Hospital,	St. Albans.
1	Hellesdon Hospital, Hellesdon.		

The facilities provided at White Lodge Emergency Hospital, Newmarket, were greatly appreciated by the inhabitants, the Ministry of Health having authorised the admission of the following categories of civilian cases:-

(a) Orthopaedic and Peripheral Nerve Injury cases from Newmarket Area.
(b) Medical and Surgical Emergencies from Newmarket Area.
(c) Medical and Surgical Cases from Newmarket Area requiring Special investigation and treatment.

In addition, the County Council had arrangements at this Hospital for the admission of maternity cases.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER. The Newmarket Waterworks Company supplies the Urban District - all properties except two farms and 13 houses have piped supplies laid in to the properties.

Two wells in the chalk at Southfields Pumping Station, connected by an adit, are the source of the supply. The storage reservoir at Warren Hill has a capacity of 260,000 gallons.

The supply was maintained without break throughout the year despite the long dry season.

32 samples of water were taken during 1947 from the wells proper of which 28 were bacteriologically satisfactory, the remaining 4 showing small B. Coli counts. Whenever such a count was obtained, the Waterworks Company showed their usual solicitude and concern to keep a close check on the chlorination of the water before distribution into the mains. That the chlorination was indeed satisfactory was proved by the fact that all 31 samples taken from the mains were satisfactory and negative for B. Coli.

A sample of water from the well at Southfields Pumping Station was submitted to the Public Analyst for Chemical Examination and the following is a copy of his certificate:-

Public Analyst Laboratory,
Tenison Road, Cambridge.

Certificate of Analysis.

Sample of Water labelled "Direct from Well at Southfields Pumping Station" received on the 2nd September, 1947, from G. Penistone, Newmarket Urban District Council.

Physical Characters	Good
Reaction	pH 7.3
The Sample contained	parts per 100,000
Chlorine	2.45
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	Absent
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	0.0020
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37.C ...	0.0285
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen) ...	0.70
Nitrites	Absent
Poisonous Metals	Absent

Bacteriological Examination

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.
Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 37°C = Nil
Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 31°C = 3

Microscopical Examination of Deposit. None.

Total Hardness. 16.52 degrees (grains per gallon)

Plumbo Solvency. No action on lead in 48 hours at 20° - 25°C.

INFERENCE.

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidence of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter. I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

(Signed) S. GREENBURGH.
Public Analyst.

9th September, 1947.

I. (ii). DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. There are two separate Sewage Disposal Works. The main Newmarket Sewage Disposal Works treat an estimated dry weather flow of 445,751 gallons per day.

The Exning Sewage Disposal Works treat an estimated dry weather flow of 57,411 gallons per day.

The position with regard to both works remains the same as was stated in the Annual Report for 1946. Consideration has been given to the installation of Electric Motors to operate the existing centrifugal pumps at Newmarket, but owing to the excessive present day costs and long delivery period for the plant, the matter has again been deferred.

As a provision against pollution of sewage by trade waste, gas liquor from the Newmarket Gas Company's Works is not admitted to the sewers, but is conveyed by tanker to the Newmarket Sewage Disposal Works, where it is discharged on to the Tip. 360,000 gallons of crude gas liquor were carted and thus disposed of during the year.

II. RIVERS AND STREAMS. The final effluent from the Sewage Works is given land treatment before being discharged into the stream.

III. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. In the District only the two farms and thirteen houses, previously noted as being without a piped water supply, are without water closets.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING. Cleansing of streets and road gullies, collection of house refuse, shop refuse, trade refuse, and salvage, is carried out by direct labour under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor. In connection with this the Council have one 12 cubic yard Scammell Moving Floor Refuse Collector, and one 500 gallon Scammell Gulley and Cesspool Emptier.

The house refuse is disposed of by incineration at the Council's Three-Cell Manlove Alliott Refuse Destructor, which is worked in connection with Babcock & Wilcox Water Tube Boilers, for raising steam to operate the Sewage Pumping Plant. The Council also have a modern Aveling & Barford Steam Disinfector at these Works.

As in previous years, dustbins were purchased in quantities and sold to individuals, as it has been found that this greatly assists in the collection of domestic refuse. Useful materials are sorted (and where applicable are baled) at the Refuse Destructor Works, and sold.

During the year, the undermentioned materials were sold, receipts amounting to £680.17.2d.

Paper, 64¾ tons; Rags, 5 tons; Ferrous Metals, 62 tons; Non-Ferrous Metals, 14½ tons.

The following lorry loads of refuse were collected:-

827 loads house refuse, 428 loads trade refuse, and 132 loads shop refuse.

III.(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. The following tabular statement has been supplied to me by Mr. Penistone.

Dwelling Houses.

Number of dwelling houses inspected under Public Health or Housing Acts	372	
Total number of inspections and re-inspections thereunder		824
Number of houses inspected after Infectious Disease	8	
Infectious Disease visits and re-visits		15
Houses visited re overcrowding	26	
Number of visits paid		34
Number of verminous houses inspected	13	
Visits and re-visits paid re verminous premises ..		88
Miscellaneous Housing Visits		134

Various Inspections.

Visits re Water Supply	64
Bacteriological samples of water from Well at Southfields Pumping Station	32
Bacteriological Samples of Water from Mains	31
Swimming Pool, Inspections	24
Swimming Pool, Water Samples	12
Inspections re choked and/or defective drains, examination of new drains, drain testing	138
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	8
Visits re Movable Dwellings	4
Inspection of Factories	25
Bakehouses	5
Public Conveniences	5
Visits re Rats and Mice (in addition to Rodent Officer)	59
Smoke Observations	5
Schools	14
Shops Act	5
Visits to Slaughterhouse for Meat Inspection	438
Visits re Meat Inspection at Shops, Stores, etc. ..	48
Visits to Butchers Shops	26
Visits to Fishmongers	10
Visits to Grocers and Greengrocers	43
Visits to Cowsheds	13
Visits to Dairies and Milkshops	43
Visits to Ice-Cream Premises	24
Visits to Restaurants and Cafes	7
Visits to other Food Premises and Markets	87
Visits re Milk Sampling	36
Miscellaneous Food Visits	5
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	63
Visits re Petroleum and Explosives	26

Number of Informal Notices Served in 1947	222
Number of Informal Notices Outstanding from 1946 ..	35
Number of Informal Notices Complied with	210
Number of Statutory Notices served in 1947	23
Number of Statutory Notices Complied with	
(a) by owners	16
(b) by local authority in default of owners ..	2
Number of Statutory Notices Outstanding at 31st December, 1947	5

Work done after service of Notices.

	Informal.	Formal By Owners.	Formal by Local Authority.
Roofs repaired	19	-	-
Defective walls repaired	10	-	-
Floors repaired	2	-	-
Ceilings repaired	6	-	-
Windows repaired	1	-	-
Fireplaces, ovens, cooking ranges repaired or renewed	8	-	-
Washing coppers renewed	2	-	-
Eaves gutters and rainwater pipes repaired	1	-	-
Water closets repaired or cleansed	20	-	-
Drains cleansed	27	-	-
Drains repaired	7	-	-
Ashpits abolished	1	-	-
Miscellaneous housing repairs	9	-	-
Houses cleansed	3	-	-
Houses disinfested	2	-	-
Offensive accumulations removed	1	-	-
New dust-bins provided	98	16	2
Ventilated Space constructed between factory and sanitary conveniences	1	-	-
Fried Fish Shop cleansed	1	-	-
Bakehouse cleansed and limewashed	1	-	-
	220	16	2

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.	33	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	45	22	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority * (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	78	25	2	-

* i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1)), Institutions. (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	REFERRED To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	1	-
TOTAL:	3	2	-	1	-

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. 5 inspections relating to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, were made. No action was required.

(v) CAMPING SITES. There are no licenced camping sites in the district. During the year two applications were made for licences to use sites for moveable dwellings. In each case the application was not for camping purposes, but it was intended that the caravans would be stationed permanently on the sites and used as dwellings. The applications were refused.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. Five observations were made on a laundry chimney and in each case the emission of dense black smoke was more than 3 minutes in a half hour period. The premises were visited and it was found that a hand fired Cochran boiler was being forced in order to supply the steam demand. Difficulties also arose because of the varying quality of the fuel available. The owners sought the advice of a consultant boiler engineer and have ordered a complete new boiler plant with mechanical stoker, but delivery is not expected for 3 years.

Methods of firing were discussed with the boiler house staff and notes on efficient methods of hand firing were supplied for their guidance, after which there was a noticeable improvement and smoke emission was reduced.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS. At the Council owned open-air modern swimming pool a Bell horizontal sand filter and suitable chlorination plant treat the water which is obtained from the Newmarket Water Company's Mains.

Twelve samples of the swimming pool water were taken for bacteriological examination, of which ten were reported as satisfactory. After each of the two doubtful samples immediate steps were taken to increase the chlorination of the water.

The premises were also visited at least weekly during the season and inspected regarding the cleanliness of dressing boxes, sanitary accommodation and pool surroundings.

Owing to the exceptionally warm season, the facilities available at the swimming pool were much in demand and were greatly appreciated by the public. During the five months in which the pool was open (May to September) the number of tickets sold was 28,720. In addition there were 97 season ticket holders and the pool was used regularly by several schools.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. As recorded in the table supplied by Mr. Penistone under "Sanitary Inspection of the Area", 13 verminous houses (all non-council houses) were inspected during the year. These comprised 8 houses infested with bed bugs, 2 houses with fleas, 2 with cockroaches and 1 with earwigs.

The premises and furniture in the eight houses found to be infested with bed bugs were treated with Zaldecide containing D.D.T. by the Council's staff. This treatment proved efficacious and subsequent re-visits confirmed that no re-infestation had occurred. The two disinfested of fleas by the Council's staff were treated in similar fashion with equally satisfactory results, whilst the two houses infested with cockroaches and the one house with earwigs were treated by the Council's staff with insecticide powder.

It is a routine procedure that all prospective tenants for new council houses are visited in order that the dwelling they are in, and their furniture, shall be inspected and if necessary freed from bedbugs or other vermin infestation before they are moved into a new council house. Fifty-one such tenants were visited during the year and these visits produced two of the eight cases of bed bud infestation described above.

(ix) RATS AND MICE. The Council continued to employ two operators on the work of rodent destruction. The systematic treatment of the district commenced in 1946, was continued block by block and the block scheme was completed in June 1947, following which a charge was made to the occupiers.

The sewers received two maintenance treatments during the year. Very little rat infestation was found in the sewers. During the second maintenance treatment it was only necessary to lay poison in 3 manholes.

The Sewage and Refuse Disposal Works were treated on seven occasions and 253 rat bodies were found.

Extreme care is taken in the treatment of racing stables to exclude any possibility that a racehorse should gain access to any poison. Treatment is limited by the fact that no poison can be laid in an occupied horse box or where there is a possibility of contaminating horse feeding stuffs. Despite trainers' understandable reluctance to incur any risk of poison to their valuable blood-stock, no less than 27 racing establishments during 1947 were persuaded to allow the Council's Operators to carry out treatment for rodent destruction. These 27 treatments were all carried out without any untoward effect, and from the number of rat bodies found it is apparent that much valuable disinfestation resulted. This encourages us to expect that further trainers will avail themselves of this service.

Summary of Treatments carried out.

Type of Premises.	No. of Treatments.	Rat Bodies Found.
Dwelling Houses	330	414
Shops and other Business Premises (including 26 premises where food is prepared, stored, or sold)	42	142
Racing Stables	27	311
Sewage or Refuse Disposal Works	7	253
Miscellaneous	7	57
	413	1,177

IV. SCHOOLS. The washing and sanitary accommodation was examined during 14 inspections. A choked drain at one school was cleansed, and new drains at two schools were examined and a water test applied.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

1. (i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) — 372

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose — 824

(ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. — 104

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. — 104

(iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. — 28

(iv) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. — 240

2. 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 or their officers. — 164

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. — Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By Owners — Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners — Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied — 23

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices

(a) By Owners — 16
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners — 2

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. — Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in persuance of Demolition Orders. — Nil

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

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

(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	17
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	27
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.	139
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	8
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	9
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.	57
(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

At the end of 1947 the position with regard to the provision of new dwellings was as follows:-

1. PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

(a) Main Programme.

	Completed at 1 Jan.1947.	Completed during year.	Under Construction.	Total.
Prefabricated Bungalows.	35	15	-	50
Permanent houses by Traditional Method (3 bedroom)	Nil	34	30	64
Permanent Houses by Non-Traditional Method (3 bedroom)	Nil	Nil	88	88
(4 bedroom)	Nil	Nil	12	12

(b) Conversion of Requisitioned Houses. 5 additional family units were housed during the year, making a total of 30 family units provided with living accommodation by this method.

2. PROVIDED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

(a) New Houses.

(i) 5 new houses were completed during the year, making a total of 8 provided by private enterprise in the post war period.

(ii) 3 new houses under construction

(b) Conversions and adaptations.

(i) 20 completed during the year (This makes 25 family units accommodated by this method since the end of the war)

(ii) 15 under construction

79	148

The Council has been unable, owing to the embargo on the building of new houses, to construct a further fifty houses, which would have completed the Heath Lodge Building Estate. The inability of private persons to continue the work of building houses has also retarded efforts to provide new houses which are so much needed.

In summary, therefore, 79 families were provided with accommodation during 1947. For the period between the end of the war and 31st December, 1947, viz:- two and a half years, 147 homes have been provided and a further 148 homes are under construction.

No one believes that this provision is other than a fig leaf coverment for the housing needs of the district, for at the end of 1947 there were still over 800 applicants for houses on the Council's Register, of which at least 500 were persons with family responsibilities, and the remaining 300 including persons who do not work or live in the district, single men applicants, widows with little means of support and old men whose families have left them living alone.

Whilst, however, this is but fig leaf coverment, it does represent a very real, concerted, active and vigorous endeavour on the part of the Council, and especially its Housing Committee. The Housing Chairman, Councillor D. L. Ede, has been the spear head of this endeavour and has brought to bear all his practical experience of trade union conditions, regulations and requirements, in addition to unflagging enthusiasm and complete sacrifice of all private time. The members of his Housing Committee gave him their unqualified support, and other divisions and committees of the Council have endeavoured to further the good efforts of this Committee, as for example by the conservation of labour and building materials for council house work by what must often have appeared to be very drastic curtailment of the issuing of licences for private building as also by prompt and detailed consideration of Town Planning features.

The Council, as reported in my previous Annual Report, have insisted that all their officers make housing an absolute first priority. Mr. John Crabb, Clerk to the Council, with unflagging perseverance resolved many authorisation hold-ups; Mr. F. B. Waterfall, now whole-time Surveyor to the Authority, drove forward the necessary site preparations, whilst Mr. H. G. Kennion, the whole-time Architect to the Council, has assiduously devoted himself to creating as many attractive houses as possible. The Council and these Officers now can see at Heath Lodge Estate a worthy memorial to their endeavours - the magnitude of which can only be fully appreciated by persons who have attempted, in these times, a similar project.

Whilst the Council have this worthy memorial, they no doubt also have many unenlightened critics. Housing shortage is a dreadful affair and difficult patiently to tolerate.

As an example of the Council's desire to provide houses and then allocate them with impartial wisdom and thus promote a good relationship between the tenants and Council, reference should be made to the appointing of a whole-time Welfare Officer, Miss D. V. Nicholls, A.I.H., who commenced duties on the 1st November, 1947. This Officer is responsible for the keeping of records, including a register of all applicants for accommodation, scrutinising of completed application forms and checking in accordance with the Council's Point Scheme. The Housing Welfare Officer interviews applicants, investigates their circumstances and home conditions and personally presents a report to the House Letting Committee who thus have up-to-date and adequate information concerning all applicants before a house is allocated.

Assisted by this Officer the Committee have done much to relieve unsatisfactory housing conditions by arranging the transfer of tenants from pre-war council estates to the new houses at Heath Lodge Estate, rented at 25/- per week, thereby allowing persons who are unable to afford this rent to be removed from insanitary dwellings to pre-war council houses at a rent within their means. The Housing Welfare Officer has also arranged for young childless couples to share a new house with a chosen friend in a similar position. She has paid social visits to tenants in the council houses and in converted requisitioned property, advised on the use of modern fittings in the house, given explanation concerning the tenancy regulations and offered encouragement with gardens and home management and thus done much to ensure that the council house tenants settle comfortably and happily as good tenants in the houses provided for them by the Council with such prodigious effort.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY. 34 samples of milk were taken with results as tabulated below. The appropriate action was taken in regard to each unsatisfactory sample.

MILK Nature of Sample	No. of Samples.	PHOSPHATASE TEST.		METHYLENE BLUE TEST.		B. COLI EXAMINATION.		Total No. of Samples Unsatisfactory.
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	
Pasteurised.	13	13	-	12	1	-	-	1
Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Raw - Ungraded.	20	-	-	15	5	13	7	9
TOTAL:	34	13	-	27	7	13	8	11

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. All meat is slaughtered at the Government controlled slaughterhouse in the town and examined before distribution to the various retailers in Newmarket and the surrounding district. Every effort has been made to maintain a 100% inspection of all carcases, which necessitated 438 visits to the slaughterhouse, many of which were made in the evenings after normal office hours.

Particulars of condemned meat, etc.

Beasts.

Whole carcases	31
Parts of carcases	39
Heads & Tongues	151
Lungs	362
Hearts	10
Livers	421
Kidneys	14
Skirts	32
Spleens	27
Stomachs	20
Mesenteries	38
Udders	20

Sheep and Lambs.

Whole carcases	13
Parts of carcases	2
Livers	14
Lungs	4
Plucks	2
Heads	1

Pigs.

Whole carcases	3
Parts of carcases	6
Heads	3
Lungs	15
Kidneys	4

Calves.

Whole carcases	5
Parts of carcases	1
Lungs	1

Total weight of Meat and Offals condemned:-

15 tons 19 cwt 2 qrs 5 lbs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Total.	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected.	5,489	1,220	346	356	3,369	198
(All Diseases except Tuberculosis)						
Whole carcases condemned		4	5	4	13	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		393	122	2	19	25
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.		32.53%	36.71%	1.67%	0.95%	12.63%
(Tuberculosis only)						
Whole carcases condemned		10	12	1	-	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.		191	1[illegible]	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.		16.46%	39.31%	0.29%	-	2.01%

FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED AS BEING UNSOUND OR OTHERWISE UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

176 tins of meat.
246 tins of milk.
137 tins of vegetables.
34 tins of fish.
35 tins of fruit.
26 tins or jars of jam and preserves.

19 jars of pickles & sauces.
469 lbs. fish.
264 lbs. cherries.
162 lbs. dried fruit.
150 lbs. meat pies.
100 lbs. sausages.

78 lbs. brawn.
27 lbs. cheese.
15 lbs. flour.
14 lbs. sweets.
8 lbs. ham.
10 eggs.

Total weight condemned - 19 cwt 1 qr 6 lbs.

(c) ADULTERATION, ETC.
(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.
} No change.

(e) NUTRITION. The Urban Area has numerous eating houses which allow the inhabitants to supplement their rations - among these establishments the British Restaurant, inaugurated by the Council in 1941, continued to fulfil an important part in the feeding of the working class population and of school children. During 1947 no less than 85,666 meals were served, as under:-

No. of Meals Taken in The British Restaurant.		Number of Meals Provided but served off the Premises.	
Adults @ 1/-	48,271	Adults @ 1/-	33,382
Children @ 6d.	7,282	Children @ 6d.	835
Children under auspices of West Suffolk C.C. @ 6d.	24,713		
Children under auspices of West Suffolk C.C. free	35		
Adolescents in service of Post Office @ 1/-	1,148		

The tendency for the withdrawal of the children for feeding at School canteens threatens seriously the ability of the authority to continue their system of cheap meals, and will mean the raising of prices to adults. The Restaurant is conducted on a non-profit basis. to this end very great assistance is given by a team of ladies who give voluntary service, and by Councillor H.G. Keegan who voluntarily supervises the undertaking.

During 1947, however, it appeared that, save for a few old people who could not avail themselves of the eating houses, the effect of rationing was merely to curtail home entertaining.

(f) SHELLFISH (Molluscan). No change.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases among the civilian population during the year after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1947.

	Total Cases Noti-fied.	Age in years.													Adm. to Hosp.	Deaths.
		-1	1	2	3	4	5	6 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 & over		
Scarlet Fever.	7	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Ac.Poliomyelitis.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
Measles.	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	10	-
Erysipelas.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-
Dysentery.	12	2	1	4	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	12	-
	37	2	1	4	4	2	2	4	2	1	10	2	3	-	30	Nil

The above figures are somewhat misleading as to the infectious diseases occurring among the civilian population of Newmarket, for the ten Puerperal Pyrexia cases recorded were of patients at White Lodge Hospital, which, of course, covers a much wider area than the Urban District, and ten of the twelve Dysentery cases similarly occurred among patients at White Lodge Hospital.

76 children (62 aged 0-4 years and 14 age 5-14 years) completed the course of Diphtheria Immunisation during 1947. In addition, 92 received the Reinforcing Injection.

The Diphtheria Immunisation State of Newmarket children at 31st December, 1947, was:-

Children born in the year	% Immunisation Completed.
1947	4%
1946	40%
1945	49%
1944	81%
1943	67%
1938 to 1942	98%
1933 to 1937	98%

The 98% of school children immunised is a very satisfactory figure. Since Diphtheria Immunisation was commenced by the Council in Newmarket in 1940 there have only been three cases of Diphtheria in children below the age of 15 years (one of these cases, in January 1941, proved fatal). It is hoped that this satisfactory record (achieved despite the influx of several hundreds of evacuees and armed force personnel into the district during the war) will not lull parents to neglect to have their children's immunisation completed as near as possible to their first birthday, for we hope that never again will there be 48 cases of Diphtheria in a year in Newmarket, as there was in 1940, and never again will a school child die in Newmarket from this disease, as occurred in 1940 and again in 1941, nor yet a child under school age.

T U B E R C U L O S I S.

New Cases and Mortality during 1947.

Age. Periods.	New Cases. Respiratory. M.	F.	Non-Respiratory. M.	F.	Deaths. Respiratory. M.	F.	Non-Respiratory. M.	F.
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
25-34	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35-44	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55-64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	4	-	2	1	-	-	-

38 cases remained on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year, Respiratory male 17, female 20, and Non-Respiratory male 2, female 7.