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NEWMARKET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WEST SUFFOLK.

R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1948.

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



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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District
of Newmarket in the County of West Suffolk for
the year ending 31st December, 1948.

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

August 1949.

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 thirteenth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, being that
for the year ended 31st December, 1948.

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 Officer 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 Mrs. A. F. Fuller, Chairman, Public Health Committee.
" Mr. E. W. Powter, Acting " " " "
" Mrs. C. Leader.
" Mr. J. Andrew.
" Mr. D. L. Edo.
" Mr. M. Griffiths.
" Mr. R. J. Hill.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. <u>GENERAL STATISTICS.</u>	Area	..	..	..	..	..	5,640 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population	..	..	..	1948.	(1947)	(1946)	9,680 (9,019) (8,743)
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book	..	..	..	3,038	(2,890)	(2,856)	
Rateable Value	..	..	..	£74,721	(£73,193)	(£72,591)	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	£278	(£266)	(£282)	

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Total.</u>			<u>Male.</u>			<u>Female.</u>		
	1948.	(1947)	(1946)	1948.	(1947)	(1946)	1948.	(1947)	(1946)
Legitimate	135	(153)	(140)	79	(77)	(64)	56	(76)	(76)
Illegitimate	12	(8)	(15)	7	(5)	(7)	5	(3)	(8)
<u>Stillbirths.</u>									
Legitimate	Nil	(3)	(4)	Nil	(1)	(2)	Nil	(2)	(2)
Illegitimate	Nil	(Nil)	(1)	Nil	(Nil)	(1)	Nil	(Nil)	(Nil)

England & Wales.

	<u>1936 to 1945</u>			<u>1948.</u>			<u>(1947)</u>			<u>(1946)</u>		
	<u>Decade</u>	<u>Average.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>(1947)</u>	<u>(1946)</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>(1947)</u>	<u>(1946)</u>				
<u>Birth Rate.</u> (Live births per 1000 civilian population)	13.3	15.2	(17.9)	(17.7)	17.9	(20.5)	(19.1)					
<u>Rate of Illegitimate births per 1000 legitimate births.</u>	70	89	(52)	(107)	-	(-)	(-)					
<u>Stillbirth Rate per 1000 total (live & still) births.</u>	28.1	Nil	(18.3)	(31.3)	-	(-)	(-)					
<u>Death Rate per 1000 resident population.</u>	13.3	12.6	(12.0)	(16.8)	10.8	(12.0)	(11.5)					
<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year. All infants per 1000 live births.</u>	41.4	13.6	(37.3)	(45.2)	34	(41)	(43)					
<u>Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate births.</u>	39.9	7.5	(26.1)	(50.0)	-	(-)	(-)					
<u>Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate births.</u>	63.3	83.3	(25)	(Nil)	-	(-)	(-)					

The total number of Live Births to Newmarket Residents during 1948 was 147, of which 136 were born in Newmarket and eleven elsewhere. During 1947 the total 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.

There were no Stillbirths during 1948. The number of Stillbirths in 1947 was 3, and in 1946 the corresponding figure was 5.

Illegitimate Births which had declined from 18 in 1945 to 15 in 1946 and to 8 in 1947 rose during 1948 to 12.

122 Deaths, 65 Male, 57 female, (108 deaths in 1947 and 127 in 1946) occurred during 1948, including no deaths from Maternal Causes (Headings 29 and 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 1948 were two - (1 male legitimate, 1 female illegitimate). In 1947 there were six - (1 male legitimate, 4 female legitimate and 1 female illegitimate) - the corresponding figure in 1946 was seven.

The following table gives 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 - 1948.

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. = Male. F. = Female.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
8. Syphilitic diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
14. Cancer of stomach & duodenum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
15. Cancer of Breast.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
16. Cancer of all other sites.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	11	4	15	5
18. Cerebral Haemorrhage.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	5	7	8	8
19. Heart Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	14	14	22	15
20. Other circulatory diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	4
21. Bronchitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	5	2
22. Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
23. Other respiratory diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
27. Other digestive diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
28. Nephritis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
31. Premature Births.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
34. Road Traffic Accidents.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
35. Other violent causes.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	2
36. All other causes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	2	4	3	10
TOTAL:	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	-	44	-	65	-
	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	12	-	41	-	57

On page 4 is a table giving statistics for 1948 and for the previous years, 1947 and 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 1948.

182 Deaths, 65 Males, 117 Females. (108 deaths in 1947 and 127 in 1948) occurred during 1948, including no deaths from bacterial meningitis (headings 23 and 24), 25 Deaths from Cancer, no Deaths from Hodgkin's Lymphoma or Dissecting Aortic Aneurysm.

Deaths of Infants under the year of age during 1948 were two - (1 male illegitimate, 1 female illegitimate). In 1947 there were six - (1 male illegitimate, 4 female illegitimate and 1 female legitimate) and the corresponding figure in 1946 was seven.

The following table gives the number and the number of deaths occurring at the various age groups. The table corresponds with the Registrar General's Tables. 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 Death - 1949.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Deaths in the two joined areas of "London" and "Greater London" are shown in the following table.

Cause of Death	1948		1947		1946	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0. Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	1	1	1	1	1	1
1. Syphilitic diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Cancer of stomach & duodenum.	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Cancer of breast.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Cancer of all other sites.	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Coronary heart disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Heart disease.	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Other respiratory diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Other digestive diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Septic.	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. Other violent causes.	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. All other causes.	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL:	5	5	5	5	5	5

On page 4 is a table giving statistics for 1948 and 1947 for the two joined areas of "London" and "Greater London". In this table I have reported the causes under the headings which this table have been prepared for the year 1948. Comparison with the period of the year 1947.

Year.	Rateable Value.	Penny Rate Product	No. of inhabited houses.	Registrar-General's Estimate Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under one year.		Births.		Stillbirths.	
						Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.		
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	8,618	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
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
1948.	£74,721	£278	3,038	9,680	122	1	1	135	12	Nil	Nil

1936 to 1945.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. From 31st March, 1947, the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge, have continued these services, without a block payment, under the directorship of Dr. R. M. Fry.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. The County Council became responsible for these services on the 5th July, 1948, the Appointed Day of the National Health Service Act. In effect this appeared to be only a new financial arrangement, the County Council carrying out their obligations by using the existing services provided by the Red Cross Society.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. The County Council, the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act proposed to continue the existing arrangements for the provision of a domiciliary nursing service. Adequate staff will not be available for a long time, but the provision of a night service will be considered when the shortage of nurses becomes less acute.

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

MONDAY.	10 - 12 noon.	Ear, Nose and Throat.	Mr. R. W. Williamson. (principally for Hearing Aids.)
TUESDAY.	10 - 12 noon.	Gynaecological & Post Natal.	Professor J. Preston Maxwell, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.
	2 - 4 p.m.	Ante-Natal.	.. .. .
	10.30 - 12 noon.	Orthopaedic.	Mr. E. S. Jamieson, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.), F.R.C.S.E.
	11 - 12 noon.	Surgical.	Mr. J. E. Rowlands, F.R.C.S.E.
	2 - 4 p.m.	Eye.	Miss Perres Taylor. (1st, 2nd & 3rd Tuesdays only).
WEDNESDAY.	2 - 5 p.m.	Medical.	Dr. R. Arden Jones, M.B., (London), M.R.C.P.
	2 - 5 p.m.	Medical.	Dr. T. Smillie, M.B., M.R.C.P.
	2 - 5 p.m.	Medical.	Dr. L. C. Martin, M.D., F.R.C.P. (fortnightly)
	2 - 5 p.m.	Ear, Nose and Throat.	Mr. R. W. Williamson.
THURSDAY,	10 - 12 noon.	Gynaecological, etc.	Professor J. Preston Maxwell, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.
	2 - 4 p.m.	Ante Natal.	.. .. .
	2 - 5 p.m.	T.B. Consultations and Refills.	Dr. R. Arden Jones, M.B. (London), M.R.C.P.
FRIDAY.	2 - 5 p.m.	Orthopaedic.	Mr. E. S. Jamieson, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.) F.R.C.S.E.
	2 - 5 p.m.	Surgical.	Mr. J. E. Rowlands, F.R.C.S.E.
SATURDAY.	10.30 - 12 noon.	Orthopaedic (School) (3rd Saturday each month only)	Mr. E. S. Jamieson, M.B., Ch.B. (N.Z.), F.R.C.S.E.

(e) HOSPITALS. Of the 147 total live births to Newmarket Residents, 136 took place in the Urban District, (of those 84 occurred at White Lodge Hospital and 23 at the Cardigan Street Nursing Home - the remaining 29 were at the residents' home) and 11 beyond our District.

Of the 122 deaths of Newmarket residents, 28 occurred beyond our District and 94 in our District. The place of death was, 6 at friends homes outside the District, 74 at their own homes, and 42 at hospitals, as under:-

- 13 White Lodge Hospital, Newmarket.
- 7 Rous Memorial Hospital, "
- 3 Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge.
- 1 St. Audry's Hospital, Melton.
- 1 Risbridge Home, Kedington.
- 16 St. Mary's Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.
- 1 Walnuttree Hospital, Sudbury.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

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

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

The supply was maintained without break throughout the year.

During the year, 31 samples were taken direct from the well for bacteriological examination. Of these 30 were reported as satisfactory, the remaining one showing a small B. Coli count. The Waterworks Company was informed and immediately showed their usual concern to ensure that the water received sufficient chlorination before distribution into the mains.

27 samples of water were taken from the mains and all were satisfactory showing counts of Nil B. Coli per 100 mls.

Two samples of water were taken from a well serving two houses in Church Street, Exning. Both samples were unsatisfactory and showed evidence of pollution. As these two houses were the subject of Demolition Orders, arrangements were made for the occupiers to obtain water from the main piped supply at the adjoining house.

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

" Public Analyst's Laboratory,
Tenison Road,
Cambridge.

Certificate of Analysis.

Sample of Water labelled "Taken direct from the Newmarket Waterworks Company's Well at Southfields Pumping Station, 9.30 a.m., 2/11/48 (not filtered or chlorinated)" received on the 2nd November, 1948, from G. Penistone, Newmarket Urban District Council, Severals House, Newmarket.

Physical Examination. Temperature at Source 10.5⁰ C.
Clear and bright, odourless and tasteless.

General Chemical Examination. Reaction pH 7.2

	<u>parts per 100,000.</u>
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	2.1
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.0008
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen as N	0.65
Hardness as Ca CO ₃ (Clark)	
Temporary	18.80
Permanent	5.72
Permanganate figure (3 hrs. 37 ⁰ C	0.0330
Alkalinity as Ca CO ₃	25.0
Total Solids	46.0
Poisonous Metals	absent

REPORT
ANALYSIS OF THE CASE

1. (1) WATER. The Water was supplied by the Water District - all properties in the Water District and 13 houses have pipes supplied laid on to the properties.

Two wells in the Water District at Water District, connected by an Water pipe. The Water is contained in a Water tank which has a capacity of 200,000 gallons.

The supply was maintained without break throughout the year.

During the year, 21 samples were taken from the well for bacteriological examination. Of these 20 were reported as satisfactory. The remaining one sample, taken on 12/11/1911, was reported as unsatisfactory. This sample was taken from a well which was connected to the main water supply. The water received at this well was distributed into the main.

27 samples of water were taken from the main and all were satisfactory.

Two samples of water were taken from a well serving the houses in Water District. The water was reported as satisfactory and showed evidence of pollution. It was found that the water was taken from a well which was connected to the main water supply. The water received at this well was distributed into the main.

A sample of water was taken from a well in Water District. This sample was reported as satisfactory. The water was taken from a well which was connected to the main water supply. The water received at this well was distributed into the main.

Analysis of water taken from a well in Water District.
 Date: 12/11/1911
 Location: Water District.

Analysis of water

Analysis of water taken from a well in Water District. The water was reported as satisfactory. The water was taken from a well which was connected to the main water supply. The water received at this well was distributed into the main.

Physical Examination. Temperature at 10.5, 10.5, 10.5. Clear and colorless, odorless and tasteless.

General Chemical Examination. Results: ...

Total amount 100,000	
1.1	Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂
1.1	Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N
0.000	Aluminium Nitrogen as N
0.1	Nitrous Nitrogen
0.00	Nitric Nitrogen as N
10.00	Iron as Fe
0.00	Copper
0.00	Lead
0.00	Permanganate (10 ml. 1%)
0.00	Alkalinity as Ca CO ₃
0.00	Total Solids
0.00	Total Dissolved Solids

Mineral Analysis.

	<u>parts per 100,000</u>
Calcium as Ca	18.80
Magnesium as Mg	trace
Carbonate as CO ₃	14.80
Chloride as Cl	2.40
Sulphate as SO ₄	1.30
Nitrate as NO ₃	2.88
Iron	Nil

Microscopical examination of deposit None.

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 21°C = 6

Plumbo-Solvency. No action on lead in 3 days at 18° - 21°C.

Remarks. The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes!

1. (ii) DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE. There are two separate works - the main Newmarket Disposal Works (serving an estimated population of 8,500 persons and sited in close proximity to a heavily built up area) and the Exning Sewage Works (serving an estimated population of 2,000 persons, which is approximately one mile to the North West of the Main Works).

The Newmarket Works treat an estimated dry weather flow of 445,000 gallons per day and the Exning Works an estimated dry weather flow of 57,000 gallons per day.

The position with regard to both works remains the same as was stated in the Annual Report for 1946.

Detailed schemes for the electrification and remodelling of the whole works have from time to time been considered, but, on each occasion owing to the excessive present day costs and long delivery for necessary plant, the matter has been deferred.

As a provision against the fouling of Sewers, Gas liquor from the Newmarket Gas Company is not admitted to the Sewers, but is conveyed by tanker to the Newmarket Sewage Disposal Works, where it is discharged into the tip. 350,000 gallons of crude gas liquor were carted and then disposed of during the year.

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

3. (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 Alliot 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 £932.8.6d.

Paper, 104 tons; Rags, 5 tons; Bones, 2 tons; Ferrous Metal, 61 tons; Non-Ferrous Metal, 6 tons.

The following lorry loads of refuse were collected:-

915 loads house refuse, 479 loads trade refuse, and 147 loads of shop refuse.

1950	100.00
1951	100.00
1952	100.00
1953	100.00
1954	100.00
1955	100.00
1956	100.00
1957	100.00
1958	100.00
1959	100.00
1960	100.00

Microbiological examination of samples from the following locations:

- London on 12/15/50
- Washington on 12/15/50
- Caracas on 12/15/50
- London on 12/15/50
- London on 12/15/50
- London on 12/15/50
- London on 12/15/50
- London on 12/15/50
- London on 12/15/50
- London on 12/15/50

Microbiological examination

Coliform organisms present in 100 ml. Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on agar at 37°C - 100. Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on agar at 22°C - 100.

Summary

The results obtained from the examination of the samples show that the water is not contaminated with coliform organisms.

1. (1) The water is not contaminated with coliform organisms. The results obtained from the examination of the samples show that the water is not contaminated with coliform organisms.

The results obtained from the examination of the samples show that the water is not contaminated with coliform organisms.

The results obtained from the examination of the samples show that the water is not contaminated with coliform organisms.

Details are given for the identification and enumeration of the coliform organisms. The results obtained from the examination of the samples show that the water is not contaminated with coliform organisms.

In a previous report the results of the examination of the samples show that the water is not contaminated with coliform organisms.

The results obtained from the examination of the samples show that the water is not contaminated with coliform organisms.

2. (1) The water is not contaminated with coliform organisms. The results obtained from the examination of the samples show that the water is not contaminated with coliform organisms.

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The results obtained from the examination of the samples show that the water is not contaminated with coliform organisms.

In the previous report, the results obtained from the examination of the samples show that the water is not contaminated with coliform organisms.

The results obtained from the examination of the samples show that the water is not contaminated with coliform organisms.

The results obtained from the examination of the samples show that the water is not contaminated with coliform organisms.

III. (iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. The following tabular statement has been supplied to me by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Penistone, for whose efficiency and enthusiasm I am greatly indebted:-

Dwelling Houses.

Number of dwelling houses inspected under Public Health or Housing Acts	132	454
Total number of inspections and re-inspections thereunder		
Number of houses inspected after Infectious Disease	54	117
Infectious Disease visits and re-visits		
Houses visited re Overcrowding	2	3
Number of visits paid re overcrowding		
Number of verminous houses inspected	27	80
Number of visits and re-visits re verminous premises ..		224
Miscellaneous Housing Visits		

Various Inspections.

Visits re Water Supply	62
Bacteriological samples of water from well at Southfields Pumping Station	31
Bacteriological samples of water from Mains	27
Bacteriological samples of water from private wells ..	2
Water sample from well at Southfield Pumping Station for Chemical Analysis	1
Water samples from Swimming Pool	9
Inspections at Swimming Pool	40
Inspections re chcked and/or defective drains, drain testing	155
Inspections of Stables	6
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	9
Visits re Common Lodging Houses	1
Visits re Moveable Dwellings	2
Inspections of Factories	61
Bakehouses	9
Public Conveniences	4
Visits re Rats & Mice (in addition to Rodent Officer)	17
Smoke observations	4
Schools	12
Shops Act	15
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	48
Visits to Slaughterhouse for Meat Inspection	402
Meat Inspection at Shops, etc.	15
Visits to Butchers Shops	34
Visits to Fishmongers	30
Visits to Grocers	45
Visits to Cowsheds	12
Visits to Dairies & Milkshops	41
Visits to Ice-cream Remises.	34
Visits to Restaurants and Cafes	5
Visits to other food preparing premises	7
Visits to Markets	75
Visits re milk sampling	25
Miscellaneous food visits	4
Number of Informal Notices served in 1948	129
Number of Informal Notices outstanding from 1947	47
Number of Informal Notices complied with in 1948	144
Number of Informal Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1948.	32
Number of Statutory Notices served in 1948	3
Number of Statutory Notices outstanding from 1947	5
Number of Statutory Notices complied with in 1948	
(a) By Owners	7
(b) By Local Authority	111
Number of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1949.	1

Work done after service of Notices.

	<u>Informal.</u>	<u>Formal.</u>
Roofs repaired	13	-
Walls repaired	13	-
Floors repaired	2	-
Ceilings repaired	7	-
Windows or door repaired	2	-
Fireplaces, ovens, cooking ranges repaired or renewed	6	2
Washing coppers renewed	1	-
Eaves gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	4	-
Water closets renewed, repaired or cleansed	22	4
Drains repaired or renewed	6	-
Drains cleansed	39	1
Chimney stacks re-built or repaired	5	-
Sinks renewed	2	-
Dust-bins provided	52	-
Houses cleansed and disinfested	6	-
Offensive accumulations removed	4	-
Nuisance from keeping of animals abated	1	-
Ditches cleansed	1	-
Cowsheds cleansed and limewashed	1	-
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed	2	-
Factory sanitary accommodation renewed	1	-
Light provided to Factory sanitary accommodation	1	-
	<u>191</u>	<u>7</u>

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	14	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	48	47	4	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority * (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:	81	61	4	Nil

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

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

factory. Information.

1	13	Roofs repaired
1	13	Walls repaired
1	13	Floors repaired
1	13	Cellings repaired
1	13	Windows or doors repaired
1	13	Staircases, overhead, cooking ranges repaired or removed
1	13	Washing machines removed
1	13	Refrigerators and freezers repaired or removed
1	13	Water closets removed, repaired or replaced
1	13	Drains repaired or replaced
1	13	Drains cleaned
1	13	Grimey stains removed or repaired
1	13	Sinks removed
1	13	Cast-iron pipes repaired
1	13	Roofs cleaned and painted
1	13	Ultimate removal of asbestos
1	13	Asbestos free coating of walls and floors
1	13	Plaster cleaned
1	13	Concrete cleaned and repainted
1	13	Refrigerators cleaned and repaired
1	13	Factory safety equipment removed
1	13	Light provided so factory safety equipment

Factory Act, 1937.

Inspection for purpose of provisions of section 10 to 10A.

Factory	Inspector	Number of		Provision
		Inspections	Violations	
111	11	11	111	(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 are to be enforced by Local Authority.
111	11	11	111	(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.
111	111	111	111	(111) Other factories in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)
111	11	11	111	TOTAL

a l.c. Electrical Station (Section 10) (3) - Inspections.
 (Section 10A) and other or building operations and work of
 Engineering Construction (Section 10) and 10A).

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)	2	2	Nil	2	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:	4	4	Nil	2	Nil

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. 15 inspections were made under the Shops Act, 1934. Notices were served in two cases where the water closets were found to be defective and the closets were repaired.

(v) CAMPING SITES. There are no licenced camping sites in the district.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. Four smoke observations were made during the year, all in connection with smoke nuisance from a laundry chimney. Smoke nuisance arose mainly due to the fact that the boiler was overloaded. Unfortunately the owners have not yet been able to obtain delivery of new boiler plant which is on order.

The boiler house was visited following each observation and information was given to the boiler house staff on efficient methods of firing.

(vii) SWIMMING POOLS. The Council own a modern open-air swimming pool. Water for the pool is obtained from the Newmarket Water Company's mains and is treated with a Bell horizontal sand filter and suitable chlorination plant.

Nine samples of the swimming pool water were taken for bacteriological examination, of which seven samples showed no B. Coli per 100 mls. and the other two showed small B. Coli counts. Following the two samples showing B. Coli the chlorination of the water was increased.

40 inspections were also made regarding the cleanliness of dressing boxes, sanitary accommodation, and pool surroundings.

The swimming pool was open from 13th May to 15th September, 1948. The number of tickets sold was 17,395, of which 5,270 were adults, 11,983 were children, and 142 members of H.M. Forces, who were admitted at a reduced rate. In addition there were 32 adult and 105 children season ticket holders. The pool was also used regularly by several schools.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. 27 premises infested with bed bugs were inspected during the year, and the premises and furniture were treated with Zaldecide containing D.D.T. by the Council's staff. 53 re-inspections were made and no case of re-infestation was found.

57 routine visits were paid to houses occupied by prospective Council house tenants in order that the dwelling they occupied and their furniture could be inspected and if necessary freed from vermin before removal to a new house. Fifteen of the infested premises were discovered as a result of these visits and of these 10 were houses subject to Demolition Orders.

Particulars	Number of cases in which subjects were found			No. of cases in which persons were hospitalized
	Found, Remanded to H.M. by H.M. Inspector	Detained	Number of cases in which subjects were found	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	111	2	111
Defective or Dirty Conventicles (S.7)	2	111	111	111
TOTAL	4	222	2	222

(iv) WANT OF CLEANLINESS. 15 inspections were held during the year 1934. Defects were noted in two cases and were almost always found to be defective and the notices were reported.

(v) DEFECTIVE OR DIRTY CONVENTICLES. There are no licensed drinking shops in the district.

(vi) DEFECTIVE OR DIRTY CONVENTICLES. Four cases of defective and dirty conventicles were observed during the year 1934. All in connection with cases returned from a sanitary survey. Some notices were issued but in the last two the notices were returned. Unfortunately the owners have not yet been able to effect any of the better plans which is an error. The notices have been returned and the cases have not yet been reported. Information was given to the other houses still on official record of the year.

(vii) WANT OF CLEANLINESS. The District has a number of licensed drinking shops. For the year 1934 the number of licensed drinking shops was 100 and is treated with a full licence and with the necessary equipment.

Three samples of the water in the pool were taken for bacteriological examination, of which two were found to be 100 and the other two were 500. The water was found to be 100 and the other two were 500. The water was found to be 100 and the other two were 500.

As inspections were also held during the year 1934, the number of drinking shops, sanitary accommodation, and pool arrangements.

The drinking pool was open from 1st May to 1st September, 1934. The number of tickets sold was 11,300. At about 2.15 p.m. on 1st May, 11,300 were sold, and the number of H.M. Inspectors who were present at a reduced rate. In addition there were 25 and 100 tickets in season ticket holders. The pool was also used regularly by several schools.

(viii) REGULATION OF THE POOL. 27 notices were issued during the year 1934, and the notices and regulations were issued with reference to the pool, and the notices and regulations were issued with reference to the pool, and the notices and regulations were issued with reference to the pool.

27 notices were issued during the year 1934, and the notices and regulations were issued with reference to the pool, and the notices and regulations were issued with reference to the pool, and the notices and regulations were issued with reference to the pool.

(ix) RATS AND MICE. The Council continued to employ two operators on the work of rodent destruction, and systematic and block control treatment was carried out.

From the ending of the Ministry's Scheme for free treatment of dwelling houses on the 31st March, 1948, to the end of July a charge was made for treatment to all premises including dwelling houses. It was found however that there were many difficulties with regard to making charges for the treatment of dwelling houses. Too much time was spent by the operators seeing householders and asking them to sign the requisition for the treatment, which retarded the work of killing the rats. Some householders elected to carry out their own treatment rather than pay, which of course they were entitled to do. The result was that proper block control methods were interfered with, and in addition, further inspections had to be made to ascertain if those householders were in fact carrying out their own treatment. To facilitate the work the Council resolved to carry out free treatment to dwelling houses as and from the 1st August, 1948.

Test baiting of the sewers showed only very slight infestation of the sewers of the district. Two maintenance treatments were carried out during the year in those parts of the sewer system found to be affected.

Four treatments were carried out at the Council's Sewage and Refuse Disposal Works at Exning Road, and six treatments at the Exning Sewage Works. A total of 394 rat bodies were found after treatment at these premises - the estimated kill is of course several times greater than this.

The good work previously done at racing stables has continued, 35 treatments were carried out and a total of 470 rat bodies were found.

Summary of Treatments carried out.

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>No. of Treatments.</u>	<u>Rat Bodies Found.</u>
Dwelling Houses	292	509
Business Premises	53	244
Racing Stables	35	470
Sewage & Refuse Disposal Works	10	394
Miscellaneous	8	73
	<u>398</u>	<u>1,690</u>

(x) SCHOOLS. The washing and sanitary accommodation was examined during 12 inspections. The Exning Road Infants and Junior Schools were disinfected during the outbreak of Scarlet Fever at the school.

(12) WATER AND WASTE - The Council continued to employ two operators on the work of sewage treatment, and systematic and block chemical treatment was carried out.

From the end of the Ministry's scheme for five treatment of septic houses on the 1st March, 1935, to the end of July a change was made for treatment to all premises including dwellings houses. It was found however that there were many difficulties with regard to making changes for the treatment of dwelling houses. The main time was spent by the operators visiting households and asking them to allow the installation for the treatment, which required the work of filling the water. Some households were directed to carry out their own treatment, which was not of course they were entitled to do. The Council was then given their own control methods were introduced with an exception, but that exception had to be made to maintain the water supply. The Council received out well own treatment. To facilitate the work the Council received to carry out five treatment to dwelling houses on and from the 1st August, 1935.

The Council of the Council advised only very slight alterations of the nature of the treatment. Two maintenance treatment was carried out during the year in those parts of the sewer system found to be defective.

Two treatment works carried out at the Council's expense and before the end of the year, the six treatment of the Council's works. A total of 100,000 gallons were treated during the year. The estimated cost of the works was £1,000.

The work was provisionally done at various stages but continued as treatment was carried out and a total of 100,000 gallons were treated.

Summary of Expenditure carried out

Type of Expenditure	Sum of Expenditure	Est. Expenditure
Dwelling Houses	200	200
Business Premises	10	10
Public Buildings	10	10
Street & Other Special Works	10	10
Miscellaneous	5	5
	235	235
	1,000	1,000

(13) WATER - The washing and sanitary arrangements are examined during the inspection. The Council's records and returns are checked during the course of the Council's work at the Council.

HOUSING.

1. (i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	132
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	454
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	14
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	14
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	12
(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.	117
2. <u>Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices:-</u>	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	128
3. <u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-</u>	
(a) <u>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:</u>	
(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) <u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners (Includes 5 outstanding from 1947)	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil
(c) <u>Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	21
(d) <u>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders.	1

132 (a) Total number of dwelling-units inspected for housing defects (under Section 10) Housing Act

133 (b) Number of inspections made for housing defects

134 (a) Number of dwelling-units inspected under sub-section (1) above which were found to be in need of repairs recorded under the Housing Corporation Act, 1936

135 (b) Number of inspections made for housing defects

136 (iii) Number of dwelling-units found to be in need of repairs in the year ending 31st March 1937

137 (iv) Number of dwelling-units (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-section) found to be in need of repairs in the year ending 31st March 1937

2. Details of defects reported in the year ending 31st March 1937

138 Number of defective dwelling-units reported in the year ending 31st March 1937

3. Details of repairs carried out in the year ending 31st March 1937

139 (a) Repairs carried out under Section 10, 10A and 10B of the Housing Act, 1936

140 (1) Number of dwelling-units in respect of which repairs were carried out during the year

141 (2) Number of dwelling-units which were reported to be in need of repairs during the year

142 (a) by Council
143 (b) by Local Authority in default of Council

(b) Repairs carried out under Section 10A of the Housing Act, 1936

144 (1) Number of dwelling-units in respect of which repairs were carried out during the year

145 (2) Number of dwelling-units in respect of which repairs were carried out during the year

146 (a) by Council
147 (b) by Local Authority in default of Council

(c) Repairs carried out under Section 10B of the Housing Act, 1936

148 (1) Number of dwelling-units in respect of which repairs were carried out during the year

149 (2) Number of dwelling-units in respect of which repairs were carried out during the year

(d) Repairs carried out under Section 10C of the Housing Act, 1936

150 (1) Number of dwelling-units in respect of which repairs were carried out during the year

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

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	11
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	19
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.	88
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	Nil
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	6
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.	51
(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

The Table on page 16 indicates the extent of the progress which the Ministry of Health have allowed the Council to make - comparison is possible with my other four Districts. The progress made in housing provision by the Council (as indicated in the Table) can be studied with the following extract of a report as to housing needs in the District as shown at 28th February, 1949, by Active Housing Applicants only:-

"At 28th February, 1949, the Active Housing Applicants (as indicated by those who have returned the Government's official form), numbered 361. It is stressed that this figure of 361 referred only to the Active Housing Applicants and bears little or no relation to the complete housing requirements, for neither are there included all families living in houses likely to be the subject of demolition orders nor families who are occupying either requisitioned properties, temporary houses or converted hutments or others who will be included in the complete building programme.

As requested by the Ministry of Health, (in letter 92056/3/177 of 3rd December, 1948), the 361 Active Applicants have been divided into those 179 Families without a separate house and 182 Families with a separate house - in the latter group the main reason for seeking a new house has been indicated. The size of house required has as requested by the Ministry of Health in the same letter, been assessed in all cases. The Standard applied in Table One is that defined in Sub-Section (b) Section 136, Housing Act, 1936,

"(b) shall treat a house containing two bedrooms as providing accommodation for four persons, a house containing three bedrooms as providing accommodation for five persons, and a house containing four bedrooms as providing accommodation for seven persons."

except where this would result now, or within twelve months in two of the persons, being persons ten years old or more of opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife, sleeping in the same bedroom or the use of living rooms as bedrooms.

TABLE ONE.

	<u>NUMBER OF BEDROOMS REQUIRED.</u>				
	<u>Nil.</u>	<u>Two.</u>	<u>Three.</u>	<u>Four.</u>	
179 NO SEPARATE HOUSE	1	163	14	1	
182 SEPARATE HOUSE					
Unfit Houses					
Condemned 7		3	4		
Unfit Houses to be condemned 30		21	8	1	
Other reasons 145		87	47	11	
BR=Extra Bedroom 8			2	4	
A=Extra Amenities 39			28	8	
NM=Wants to live in Newmarket 65			33	26	
T=Tied House 11			7	4	
Q=Notice to Quit 22			17	5	
	145	87	47	11	
<u>361 Grand Total.</u>	<u>Total:</u>	1	274	73	13

- (a) (i) Number of families comprised of the total of the year
- (ii) Number of families having persons
- (iii) Number of persons having persons
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellings have again become overcrowded after the decision of Authority having taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.

The Table on page 12 indicates the extent of the progress which the Ministry of Health has made since the Council to have - progress is possible with any other local authority. The progress made in housing provided by the Council is indicated in the Table on page 13 studied with the following extract of a report on housing made in the District on 28th February, 1957, by the Housing Applications Committee:

At this meeting, 1957, the Active Housing Committee (as indicated by those who have received the Government's official form) numbered 261. It is stated that this figure of 261 refers only to the Active Housing Applications and does not include the total number of housing applications. The fact that the total number of families living in houses likely to be the subject of completion orders for families and not including other residential properties, temporary houses or converted houses or others will be included in the complete housing programme.

As reported by the Ministry of Health, (in letter 2702/57) of 2nd December, 1956, the Active Housing Committee's work was divided into three parts: (a) separate houses and flats, (b) separate houses - in the latter group the main reason for seeking a new house has been mentioned, the time of houses required has been reported by the Ministry of Health in the new letter, been passed all cases. The 2702/57 letter is Table 12 is that defined in Section (b) Housing Act, 1957.

"(c) This part of the report contains two figures in regard to the total number of persons in houses containing three persons or more, including those persons in existing dwellings and new houses, and a house containing four persons or more, including those persons in new houses. It is noted that the figures in the report show that the persons, being those ten years old or over at present date and not being persons living together in a house and who, according to the same bedroom or the use of living room as bedroom.

TABLE ONE

RESULTS OF HOUSING PROVISION			
1956	1957	1958	Total
1	1	1	3
2	2	2	6
3	3	3	9
4	4	4	12
5	5	5	15
6	6	6	18
7	7	7	21
8	8	8	24
9	9	9	27
10	10	10	30
11	11	11	33
12	12	12	36
13	13	13	39
14	14	14	42
15	15	15	45
16	16	16	48
17	17	17	51
18	18	18	54
19	19	19	57
20	20	20	60
21	21	21	63
22	22	22	66
23	23	23	69
24	24	24	72
25	25	25	75
26	26	26	78
27	27	27	81
28	28	28	84
29	29	29	87
30	30	30	90
31	31	31	93
32	32	32	96
33	33	33	99
34	34	34	102
35	35	35	105
36	36	36	108
37	37	37	111
38	38	38	114
39	39	39	117
40	40	40	120
41	41	41	123
42	42	42	126
43	43	43	129
44	44	44	132
45	45	45	135
46	46	46	138
47	47	47	141
48	48	48	144
49	49	49	147
50	50	50	150
51	51	51	153
52	52	52	156
53	53	53	159
54	54	54	162
55	55	55	165
56	56	56	168
57	57	57	171
58	58	58	174
59	59	59	177
60	60	60	180
61	61	61	183
62	62	62	186
63	63	63	189
64	64	64	192
65	65	65	195
66	66	66	198
67	67	67	201
68	68	68	204
69	69	69	207
70	70	70	210
71	71	71	213
72	72	72	216
73	73	73	219
74	74	74	222
75	75	75	225
76	76	76	228
77	77	77	231
78	78	78	234
79	79	79	237
80	80	80	240
81	81	81	243
82	82	82	246
83	83	83	249
84	84	84	252
85	85	85	255
86	86	86	258
87	87	87	261
88	88	88	264
89	89	89	267
90	90	90	270
91	91	91	273
92	92	92	276
93	93	93	279
94	94	94	282
95	95	95	285
96	96	96	288
97	97	97	291
98	98	98	294
99	99	99	297
100	100	100	300

TABLE TWO.

Males	Females	Children under 10 yrs.	Number of Families of this composition.
1	-	-	3
-	1	-	5
2	-	-	2
-	2	-	1
1	1	-	103
-	1	1	3
1	1	1	97
1	2	-	15
2	1	-	20
-	3	-	2
1	1	2	34
1	2	1	12
1	3	-	5
2	1	1	6
2	2	-	5
3	1	-	5
-	3	2	2
1	1	3	5
1	2	2	3
2	1	2	3
2	2	1	3
2	3	-	1
3	1	1	2
3	2	-	4
1	1	4	1
1	2	3	1
2	1	3	2
2	3	1	4
3	2	1	2
3	3	-	2
1	3	3	1
2	1	4	1
2	3	2	1
2	4	1	1
3	1	3	1
3	3	1	2
2	4	2	1

Table Two indicates the present size of each family seeking a Council House -

Number of Applicants	Number of Families	Number of Persons
1	109	109
2	134*	268
3	67	201
4	23	92
5	12	60
6	7	42
7	1	7
8	1	8

361* Includes one family seeking to become the tenants of the Council House in which they now live with their mother when she no longer requires it.

There are, therefore, 1,138 persons in these 361 families and it will be noted that 108 of these families, totalling 384 persons, wish to come and live in Newmarket Urban District from outside the District, whilst 253 families, totalling 754 persons, already live in Newmarket Urban District.

It would be fallacious to regard the totals 274, 73, 13, (representing 76%, 20% and 4%) in Table One of Two, Three and Four bedroomed houses as indicative of the needs of the complete Housing Programme, because inter alia

- (1) As previously remarked, only Active Housing Applicants have been included.
- (2) Allowance should be made for the use to which could be put many of the Separate Houses when their present occupiers are re-housed.
- (3) The natural increase anticipated in the size of the families of those Applicants still of child-bearing age.
- (4) Eventual decease.

With regard to (1), for the first five years post-war period it will probably be inevitable to ignore those persons who although living in houses likely to be the subject of Demolition Orders have not been Active Applicants (owing to the limited rate of building possible).

With regard to (2), consideration has been given to each house occupied separately by a Live Applicant to form an estimation of the number of these houses which will be available to Newmarket Residents. Those who have given their main reason "Want to live in Newmarket" will not leave a house available to our Council, neither will many other houses, mostly on the periphery which are required for agricultural workers or estate employees, nor others which are deemed unfit for re-letting, become available. It is estimated that from the 182 Separate Houses the number of houses which will be vacated and then be available and suitable for occupation in Newmarket is 45, of which 42 have two bedrooms and three have three bedrooms.

With regard to (3) and (4), the 274 Applicants, as shown in the second column of Table One, with families now numerically suited for two bedroomed houses are adjudged to be 193 of child-bearing age, 75 whose families will probably remain at the present number, and 6 of advanced years.

Table 10 indicates the present status of each family seeking a Council House -

Family	Number of persons	Number of Council House
1	5	1
2	5	1
3	5	1
4	5	1
5	5	1
6	5	1
7	5	1
8	5	1
9	5	1
10	5	1

There are, therefore, 1,135 persons in these 10 families and it will be noted that 100 of these families, totaling 735 persons, live in one and five in Newmarket. Other families live outside the District, which 251 families, totaling 735 persons, already live in Newmarket. Other families.

It would be desirable to regard the total 270, 17, 15 (representing 735, 250 and 25) in Table One of Two, Three and four bed rooms as indicative of the needs of the applicant housing program, because later also

- (1) As previously mentioned, only active housing applicants have been included.
- (2) Allowance should be made for the use of which could be put many of the separate houses when their present occupants are re-housed.
- (3) The actual houses mentioned in the size of the families of these applicants will of child-bearing age.
- (4) Current income.

With regard to (1), for the first five years post-war period it will probably be inevitable to ignore those persons who might be living in houses likely to be the subject of demolition. Orders have not been Active Applicants owing to the limited rate of building possible.

With regard to (2), consideration has been given to each house occupied separately by a family Applicant to form a settlement of the number of these houses which will be available to Newmarket residents. Those who have given their main reason "want to live in Newmarket" will not have a house available to the Council, neither will many other houses, mostly on the periphery which are required for residential workers or other employees, and others which are deemed suitable for re-letting, become available. It is estimated that from the 103 separate houses the number of houses which will be available and then to available and suitable for occupation in Newmarket is 45, of which 13 have two bedrooms and three have three bedrooms.

With regard to (3) and (4), the 270 Applicants as shown in the second column of Table One, with families now numerically suited for two bedroom houses are subject to 103 of child-bearing age. 75 whose families will probably remain at the present number, and 5 of advanced years.

Number of families of this kind and their number of families of this kind

Number of families of this kind	Number of families of this kind
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1

The 73 Applicants (Column 3, Table One) with families now numerically suited for three bedroomed houses will in the future probably require a few four bedroomed houses.

SUMMARY

361 Live Applicants (total 1,138 persons) apply for 360 houses. The present size of the families could be fitted by 274 two bedroomed houses, 69 three bedroomed and 13 four bedroomed houses.

Suggested means to cope with this Active Waiting List

Analysis of the present houses occupied by these Applicants together with the ages of the families, suggests that to build these houses in these numbers and sizes would inevitably mean much moving of tenants in the future - tenants have shown themselves averse to changing from one Council House to another as the size of their family fluctuates.

It is suggested that the requirements of the 361 Live Applicants should be met by providing:-

40	-	Two Bedroomed Dwellings
250	-	Three Bedroomed Dwellings
25	-	Four Bedroomed Dwellings

It is essential that the cost of these dwellings should not be such that the dwellings will be available to the applicants only by them denying themselves some of the necessities of life such as food, clothing and warmth.

At first sight it appears that two bedroomed dwellings could be built for two thirds of the price of three bedroomed dwellings. That this is fallacious is soon apparent when it is realised that the size of the kitchen and its equipment, the size of the living room, bathroom and its fittings, etc., is almost identical with that of the three bedroomed dwellings. Actually two bedroomed dwellings can only be built at a cost which allows them to be rented for a few coppers a week less than three bedroomed dwellings. Regard, however, must be paid to the fact that the rates of a three bedroomed dwelling are in excess of that of a two bedroomed dwelling. Bearing in mind the expenses of removal and families' reluctance to be changed from one Council House to another and weighing against this the lessening of rent and rates, the ease of management and the economy in furnishing, whilst also taking note of the peculiarities of the district and the advantage which an additional bedroom has been in the past and might continue so to be in the future in relation to the chief industry of the town, it is suggested that 40 two bedroomed dwellings, of which 10 should be bungalows suitable for old persons and 30 should be maisonettes for allocation to families without, or unlikely to have, young children, would be an appropriate number. For the sake of economy it is suggested that the 25 four bedroomed dwellings might each be obtained by building 25 blocks of four three bedroomed houses with an extra bedroom over the centre passage easily added to either of the middle houses. "

The 73 Applicants (Column 3, Table One) with families now numerically suited for three bedroom houses will in the future probably require a four bedroom house.

SUMMARY

361 live applicants (total 1,138 persons) apply for 360 houses. The present size of the families could be fitted by 274 two bedroom houses, 69 three bedroom and 17 four bedroom houses.

Suggested ways to cope with this Active Waiting List

Analysis of the present houses occupied by these Applicants together with the ages of the families, suggests that to help these houses in those numbers and also would eventually to help many of the future - tenants have shown themselves worse in changing from one Council House to another on the size of their family increased. It is suggested that the requirements of the 361 live Applicants should be met by providing:-

Two Bedroom Dwellings	-	140
Three Bedroom Dwellings	-	250
Four Bedroom Dwellings	-	71

It is suggested that the best of these dwellings should not be used for the dwellings will be available to the applicants only by their having themselves some of the necessities of life such as food, clothing and warmth. At first sight it appears that two bedroom dwellings could be built for two thirds of the price of three bedroom dwellings. This is a fallacy as soon apparent when it is realized that the size of the kitchen and the equipment, the size of the living room, bathroom and the lavatory, etc., is almost identical with that of the three bedroom dwellings. Actually two bedroom dwellings can only be built at a cost which allows them to be rented for a few shillings a week less than three bedroom dwellings. However, it is not paid for the cost of that the price of a three bedroom dwelling is in excess of that of a two bedroom dwelling. Reasoning in this way the expense of removal and furniture, reluctance to be changed from one Council House to another and waiting against this the lessening of rent and rates, the cost of maintenance and the economy in furniture, which also bring into the calculation of the dwelling and the advantage when an additional bedroom has been in the past and might continue to be in the future in relation to the total industry of the town, it is suggested that 60 two bedroom dwellings, of which 10 should be provided suitable for old persons and 50 should be allocated for allocation to families without or unlikely to have young children, would be an appropriate number. For the sake of economy it is suggested that the 25 four bedroom dwellings might each be obtained by building 25 blocks of four three bedroom houses with an extra bedroom over the centre passage usually added to either of the middle houses.

	MILDENHALL. Pop. 14,210.	THEDWASTRE. Pop. 8,524.	COSFORD. Pop. 9,364.	THINGOE. Pop. 16,630.	NEWMARKET. Pop. 9,680.
	Total Post War.	Total Post War.	Total Post War.	Total Post War.	Total Post War.
	Total in Year.	Total in Year.	Total in Year.	Total in Year.	Total in Year.
<u>COUNCIL HOUSES.</u>					
Completed at end of 1946	Nil (Nil)	18 (18)	Nil (Nil)	6 (6)	35 (35)
" " " 1947	55 (55)	55 (37)	62* (62*)	80 (74)	84 (49)
" " " 1948	94 (39)	102 (47)	102* (40)	184 (104)	212 (128)
<u>CONVERSIONS BY COUNCIL.</u>					
Family Units provided in 1946	11 (11)	3 (3)	21 (21)	37 (37)	17 (17)
" " " 1947	33 (22)	9 (6)	21 (Nil)	41 (4)	30 (13)
" " " 1948	33 (Nil)	24 (18)	34 (13)	71 (30)	62 (32)
<u>COUNCIL HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT END OF 1948.</u>					
Roofed and Plastered.	21	12	38	24	2
Roofed.	6	12	"	2	"
Eaves Level.	4	4	4	2	"
Damp Course Level.	4	6	2	"	"
Footings.	"	8	"	24	"
	35	42	44	52	2
TOTAL:	14	20	8	50	44
Work not commenced in 1948 but tenders invited or approved.					
<u>PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HOUSES.</u>					
Completed at end of 1946	36 (36)	5 (5)	3 (3)	7 (7)	3 (3)
" " " 1947	48 (12)	21 (16)	13 (10)	8 (10)	8 (5)
" " " 1948	55 (7)	31 (10)	20 (7)	29 (12)	11 (3)
<u>CONVERSIONS BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.</u>					
Family Units provided in 1946	13 (13)	1 (1)	2 (2)	1 (1)	5 (5)
" " " 1947	26 (13)	1 (Nil)	2 (Nil)	3 (2)	25 (20)
" " " 1948	50 (24)	5 (4)	2 (Nil)	3 (Nil)	35 (10)
<u>PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT END OF 1948.</u>					
	-	5	4	32	2

* Includes 30 Prefabs. † Includes 50 Prefabs. ‡ Includes 35 Prefabs. § Includes 93 permanent non-traditional = "Easiform"

* 1950-1951 20 1000000 20 1000000 20 1000000 20 1000000

ACCOUNT	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
GENERAL	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
ADDITIONAL	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
TRANSFERS	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
TOTAL	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

ACCOUNT	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
GENERAL	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
ADDITIONAL	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
TRANSFERS	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
TOTAL	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY. 25 samples of milk were taken with results as tabulated below.

MILK Nature of Sample.	No. of Samples.	PHOSPHATASE TEST.		METHYLENE BLUE TEST.		B. COLI EXAMINATION.		Total No. of Samples Un- satisfactory.
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	
Pasteur- ised.	12	11	1	10	2	-	-	2
Raw - Ungraded.	13	-	-	12	1	8	5	6
TOTAL:	25	11	1	22	3	8	5	8

Following the unsatisfactory samples of Pasteurised milk visits were paid to the dairy concerned and inspections made of the plant and its working. It was found that due to defects in the Time and Temperature recording apparatus no proper check could be made as to whether the milk was receiving proper treatment. New recording apparatus was fitted and subsequent samples all proved satisfactory.

As regards the ungraded samples only one unsatisfactory sample was produced in the district. The farm was visited, methods of production and handling were improved, and following samples from this source were satisfactory.

Information as to unsatisfactory samples produced outside the district was sent to the officers of the District concerned for their attention.

One new cowshed and dairy was registered during the year where the cows are Tuberculin Tested and the premises are of modern construction on the milking parlour system. Methods of production are excellent and the system is a vast improvement on the method of milking cows in the cowshed.

Action was taken with regard to milk distribution by one dairy where crates of bottles of milk were placed at the roadside to await collection by milk roundsmen. The milk was thus exposed to possible contamination, particularly by dogs, and arrangements were made for the crates to be suitably protected by covers.

53 visits were paid to cowsheds and dairies to supervise the production, handling and distribution of milk.

SECTION 2
IMPORTATION AND INSPECTION OF MILK

(a) MILK SAMPLES. 50 samples of milk were taken with standard
standard cups.

MILK FACTORY SAMPLE	No. of Samples	PRELIMINARY TEST		REVISORY TEST		A. D. M. EXAMINATION SAMPLE NO.	Total No. of Samples
		Acid	Alkalinity	Acid	Alkalinity		
1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	-	1
TOTAL	5	5	5	5	5	-	5

Following the inspection of the samples of pasteurized milk which were paid to the dairy owners and inspectors were of the kind and the working. It was found that the samples in the first and second samples were satisfactory as proper checks were made in order to check the milk and working proper for each. The following apparatus was used and the results are as follows:

The results of the samples which are satisfactory were as follows in the district. The first was visited, and following samples were produced and handling were satisfactory, and following samples were this sector were satisfactory.

Inspection as to satisfactory samples produced outside the district was made in the district of the district concerned for their attention.

The new cowshed and dairy was completed during the year when the cows are brought in from the district and the production of milk is satisfactory. The district is a very important production and attention was given to the district in the district. The result of visiting cows in the district.

Action was taken with regard to milk inspection by one dairy where a number of samples of milk were taken at the cowshed to check the quality of milk produced. The milk was then exposed to possible contamination, particularly in dairy and arrangements were made for the district to be properly protected by covers.

22 visits were paid to cowsheds and dairies to supervise the production, handling and distribution of milk.

- (b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. All slaughtering of animals for human consumption for our District takes place at the Government controlled slaughterhouse in the town. All carcasses and organs are inspected before distribution to the various retailers in Newmarket and the surrounding district.

402 visits were paid to the slaughterhouse for the purpose of meat inspection. No effort has been spared to ensure that all carcasses and organs received detailed inspection which necessitated visits in the evenings, week-ends, and on normal public holidays.

The slaughtermen take particular pride in the cleanliness of the slaughterhouse and equipment both during and at the completion of each day's slaughtering. It is highly pleasing when official visitors to the slaughterhouse frequently make comment as to its high standard of cleanliness, which is difficult to maintain in view of the character of the work carried out.

An unsatisfactory feature is that the slaughterhouse has no cold room into which the meat could be removed after slaughter and thus be kept in better condition and protected from flies. Ministry of Food staff made efforts to keep the premises clear of flies by spraying the slaughterhouse and associated buildings with D.D.T. insecticide, and the applications of D.D.T. insecticide powder to the manure pit, condemned meat room, etc. at frequent intervals.

Carcasses and Parts of Carcasses Condemned.

<u>Beasts.</u>	Whole carcasses	19	<u>Pigs.</u>	Whole carcasses	5
	Part	19		Part	1
<u>Sheep & Lambs.</u>	Whole	1	<u>Calves.</u>	Whole	1
	Part	4			

Offals Condemned 1948.

Cattle	Cattle other than Cows.		Cows		Total
	Tuberculosis.	Other Diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Other Diseases.	
Hoads.	96	12	23	2	133
Lungs.	147	94	72	9	322
Hearts.	2	2	1	1	6
Livers.	31	274	12	53	370
Kidneys.	-	3	3	2	8
Skirts.	18	1	11	-	30
Spleens.	11	4	11	3	29
Stomachs.	-	3	1	1	5
Mesenteries and Intestines.	8	1	2	2	13
Udders.	-	-	-	5	5
<u>Pigs.</u>			<u>Total.</u>		
Hoads.	2	-	2		
Lungs.	1	25	26		
Hearts.	1	13	14		
Livers.	1	11	12		
Kidneys.	-	12	12		
Mesenteries and Intestines.	-	6	6		
Stomachs.	-	1	1		
<u>Sheep.</u>					
Hoads.	-	2	2		
Lungs.	-	14	14		
Hearts.	-	2	2		
Livers.	-	20	20		
Kidneys.	-	2	2		
Stomachs.	-	1	1		
<u>Calves.</u>					
Hoads.	-	1	1		
Livers.	-	2	2		

Total weight of Meat and offals condemned:- 12 tons. 1 qr. 5 lbs.

... All arrangements of animals for human consumption for the District... All carcasses and organs are inspected before distribution to the various districts in accordance with the following district.

402 visits were paid to the slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection. No effort was spared to ensure that all carcasses and organs received detailed inspection which necessitated visits in the evenings, week-ends, and on normal public holidays.

The slaughterhouses take particular pride in the cleanliness of the slaughterhouse and equipment both during and at the completion of each day's slaughtering. It is highly pleasing when official visitors to the slaughterhouses frequently make comments as to the high standard of cleanliness, which is difficult to maintain in view of the character of the work carried out.

An unsatisfactory feature is that the slaughterhouses have no room into which the meat could be removed after slaughtering and thus be kept in better condition and protected from flies. Ministry of Food staff have offered to keep the premises clear of flies by spraying the slaughterhouses and associated buildings with D.D.T. insecticide, and the application of D.D.T. insecticide powder to the manure pit, condemned meat room, etc. at frequent intervals.

Garages and Parts of Garages Contaminated.

19	19	19	19	19	19
19	19	19	19	19	19
19	19	19	19	19	19
19	19	19	19	19	19

Other Contaminated Sites.

Date	Cases other than		Down
	Amoebic dysentery.	Other Diseases.	
11/11	1	1	Other Diseases
12/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
13/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
14/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
15/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
16/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
17/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
18/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
19/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
20/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
21/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
22/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
23/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
24/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
25/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
26/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
27/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
28/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
29/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
30/11	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
1/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
2/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
3/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
4/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
5/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
6/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
7/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
8/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
9/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
10/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
11/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
12/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
13/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
14/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
15/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
16/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
17/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
18/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
19/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
20/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
21/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
22/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
23/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
24/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
25/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
26/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
27/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
28/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
29/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
30/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery
31/12	1	1	Amoebic dysentery

Total weight of beef and other carcases - 12 tons, 1 qr, 5 lbs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed.	1,359	223	173	2,960	278
Number inspected.	1,359	223	173	2,960	278
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	3	1	-	1	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	333	66	3	30	31
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	24.72	30.04	1.73	1.05	12.23
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	7	8	1	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	200	82	-	-	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	15.24	40.36	0.57	-	1.43

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

157 tins of meat.	13 jars of pickles.	8 lbs. cheese.
57 tins of fish.	228 lbs. of potatoes.	245 lbs. of wet fish.
117 tins of vegetables.	56 lbs. of macaroni.	182 lbs. of cured fish.
133 tins of milk.	11 lbs. of dried egg.	172 lbs. of prawns.
223 tins of fruit.	353 lbs. of flour.	9 lbs. cereals.
15 tins or jars of jam, marmalade, etc.	65 lbs. of Palm Kernel Oil.	33 lbs. meat pies. 20 lbs. bread.
2 tins of fish paste.	44 lbs. of dried fruit.	306 eggs.

Total weight condemned - 1 ton 3 qrs 24 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 until 16th July, when the West Suffolk Council children discontinued using the British Restaurant on the school canteens coming into operation. The following meals were served at the British Restaurant:-

<u>Meals Served.</u>	<u>Meals served off premises.</u>
Adults	3,357 @ 1/3d.
Children @ 6d.	661 @ 6d.
Post Office Workers	
Children under auspices of West Suffolk County Council @ 9d.	
Cups of tea @ 2d.	
41,749	
5,875	
619	
7,634	
31,526	

The charge for adult meals was raised to 1/3d. as against the previous charge of 1/-, which resulted in a decline in attendances.

- (f) SHELL-FISH. (Molluscan).
 (g) WATER-CRESS. } No change.

TABLE 1. - TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES

Number killed.	Number inspected.	Cases		Cases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis only.	Cases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	Cases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.
		Whole carcasses condemned.	Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.							
1,339	1,339	177	262	177	13.2	19.6	177	13.2	177	13.2
2,960	2,960	177	262	177	6.0	9.1	177	6.0	177	6.0
4,300	4,300	177	262	177	4.1	4.0	177	4.1	177	4.1

FOOTNOTES CONCERNING A FURTHER BREAKDOWN OF DISEASES WHICH ARE TUBERCULOSIS

(a) Tuberculosis, etc. - 20 cases.

(b) Tuberculosis and other diseases - 20 cases.

(c) Tuberculosis. The above cases are numerous other diseases which allow the inspector to supplement their report - cases found with tuberculosis. The British Government, authorized by the Council in 1911, continued to fulfil an important part in the feeding of the working class and of school children until 1914 when the War Office Council children's department with the British Government on the school children's department, the following table was served at the British Government:

Wheat flour 41,785
Wheat 3,815
Children's flour 2,815
Post Office flour 210
Children under 16 years
of West British County
Council & Co.
1,675
Case of No. 2-24
21,525

The above for adult meals was added to 1,675 as against the previous change of 1,675, which resulted in a decline in expenditure.

(1) Wheat flour (British).

(2) Wheat flour (Foreign).

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. These are the final numbers after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Disease Hospital.

ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1948.

	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Measles.		Pneumonia.		Puerperal Pyrexia.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Grand Total: M. F.	76	34	42	Totals	26	27	5	5	3	5	-	1	-	4
Age 0 to under 1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 " "	3	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 " "	5	1	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 " "	10	17	18	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 " "	15	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 " "	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 " "	45	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
45 " "	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

It will be noted that the District was comparatively free from infectious diseases during 1948 with the exception of Scarlet Fever. Of the 53 Scarlet Fever cases confirmed, 38 occurred in scholars of the Exning Road School or their immediate contacts. This explosive outbreak began early in October. The co-operation of Dr. R. M. Fry, Director, Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge, was obtained and it was soon established that the infecting organism was Haemolytic Streptococcus, Group A, Type 2.

What "trigger" determined the infectivity of this organism was not identified, for similar Haemolytic Streptococci of Group A, Type 2, were found in some children at All Saints School, but in this latter school no cases of Scarlet Fever occurred.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1948.

During 1948 there were 17 new cases as follows:-

- 16 Pulmonary: 7 Males, aged 26, 27, 33, 49, 53, 54, 70 years.
- 9 Females, " 11, 19, 19, 19, 19, 26, 38, 38, 47 years
- 1 Non-Pulmonary: 1 Male, aged 30 years.

There were 3 deaths:-

- 3 Pulmonary: 2 Males, aged 37, 69 years.
- 1 Female, " 70 years.

SECTION I

EXAMINATION OF A CONTROL OVER INFECTIONS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases among the civilian population during the year. These are the total number after correction was made of cases by the hospital, but not reported on by the local health authorities of the infectious disease hospital.

ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TYPHOID FEVER)

Disease	Year									
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Total	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Scarlet fever	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Diphtheria	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Typhoid fever	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Smallpox	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Measles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Whooping cough	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
German measles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Polio	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Other	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

It will be noted that the District was comparatively free from infectious diseases during 1928 with the exception of Scarlet fever. The 23 Scarlet fever cases contracted in 1928 were in a number of the King's Road School of their immediate contacts. This epidemic outbreak began early in October. The co-operation of Mr. R. M. Taylor, District Health Officer, Cambridge, was obtained and it was soon established that the infectious contact was a household contact. The "index" case was identified as the individual of this outbreak and was identified for another household at Group A, 1928, who was found in some children at All Saints School, but in this outbreak no cases of Scarlet fever occurred.

THE RESULTS OF THE

THE CONTROL AND NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIONS

During 1928 there were 17 new cases as follows:-
 16 Polio cases: 7 males, aged 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.
 1 Non-Polio case: 1 male, aged 20 years.
 There were 3 deaths:-
 2 Polio cases: 2 males, aged 20, 22 years.
 1 Polio case: 1 female, 70 years.