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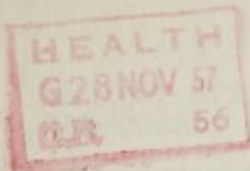
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NEWMARKET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

WEST SUFFOLK

R E P O R T

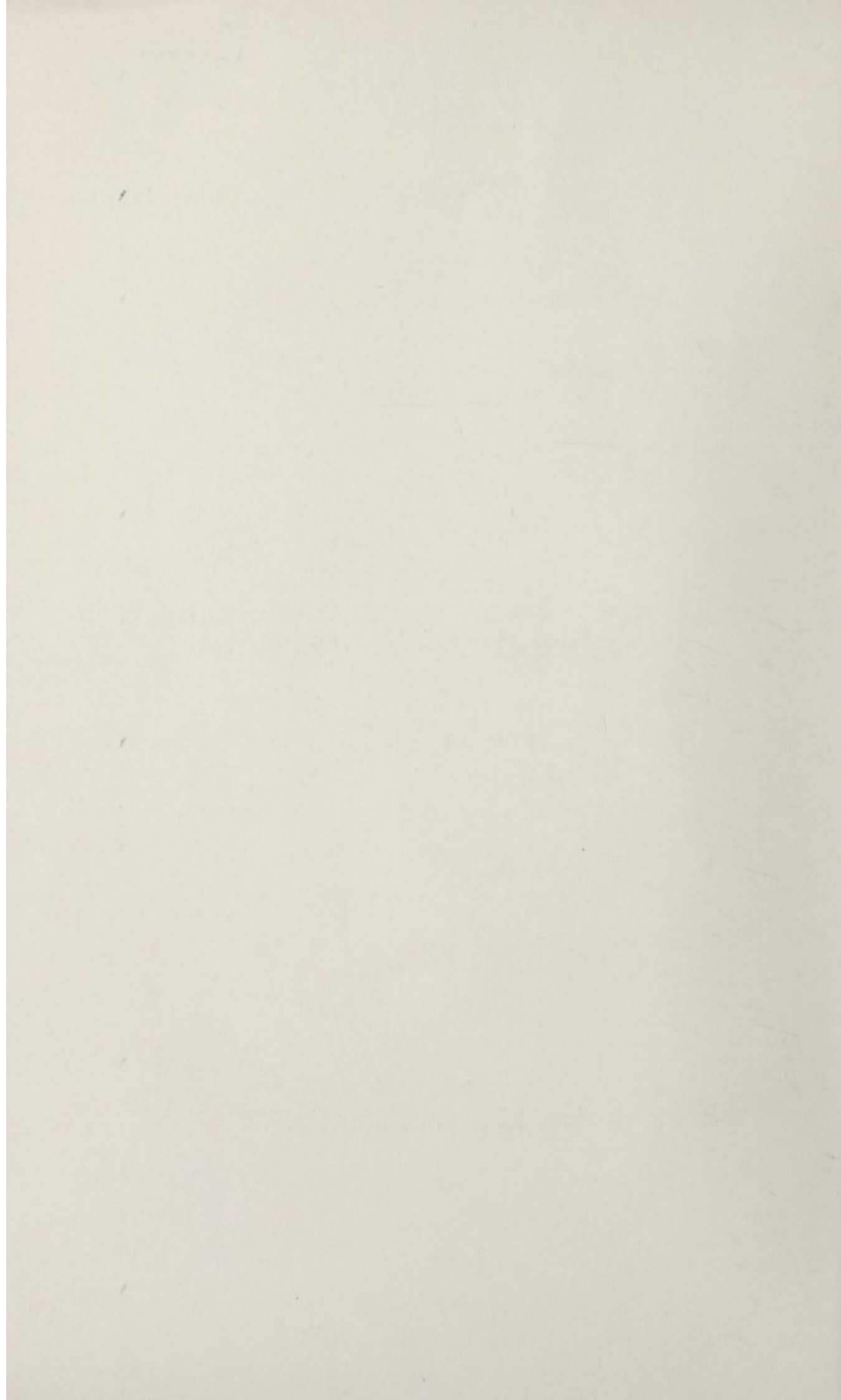
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1956.

ROBERT E. 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, 1956.

To:-

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

Public Health Offices,  
2, Whiting Street,  
Bury St. Edmunds.  
November, 1957.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit for your favourable consideration my Twenty-first Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, being that for the year ended 31st December, 1956.

This Report has been prepared to conform with Ministry of Health Circular 19/56.

Much of the material for the Report has been supplied by Mr. G. Penistone, the Public Health Inspector. Material and notes have also been provided by Mr. J. Crabb, Clerk of the Council, by Mr. F. B. Waterfall, Engineer & Surveyor, and by Mr. P. D. Lees, Architect to the Council. To all of these, my colleagues I acknowledge my indebtedness and offer my thanks.

My thanks are also offered to Mr. R. E. Hodgkins, the Chairman, and all members of the Public Health Committee for their very real help and encouragement throughout the year - an example of this is recorded in my notes on the Poliomyelitis Outbreak in the Infectious Disease Section of this Report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. CLAYTON., M.B., D.S., D.Hy., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

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

Robert H. Clayton, M.B., D.S., D.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, Mildenhall R.D.C.	}	Appointed 1st July, 1936.
Thingoe R.D.C.		
Cosford R.D.C.		" 1st February, 1937.
Thedwastre R.D.C.		" 1st July, 1938.

Miss A. Turner is Secretary to the Medical Officer of Health for the five Districts.

(b) Others - One Public Health Inspector.

G. Penistone, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.,  
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods,  
Cert. Smoke Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute,  
appointed August 1946.

Mr. Penistone's office is at the Council Offices, Severals House, Newmarket, where he has typist assistance from the general office pool of typists and is instructing Mr. D. Parr, a trainee seeking to become a Public Health Inspector.

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Public Health Committee.

Councillor	Mr. R. E. Hodgkins, Chairman.
"	Mr. M. F. G. Edwards.
"	Mr. R. J. Hill.
"	Mr. H. G. Keegan.
"	Mr. D. T. MacLaren.
"	Mr. C. Pudney.
"	Rev. M. C. Russell.
"	Mr. L. J. Moore, Chairman of the Council, Ex-Officio.

Mr. J. Crabb, Clerk of the Council.

Mr. F. B. Waterfall, Engineer & Surveyor to the Council.

Mr. P. D. Lees, Architect to the Council.



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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	(1953)	(1954)	(1955)	1956		
	(10,390)	(10,450)	(10,530)	10,580		
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book.	(3,246)	(3,264)	(3,300)	3,322		
Rateable Value	(£81,629)	(£82,610)	(£83,159)	£134,923		
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	(£314)	(£318)	(£323)	£526		

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	<u>Total.</u>				<u>Male.</u>				<u>Female.</u>			
	(1953)	(1954)	(1955)	1956	(1953)	(1954)	(1955)	1956	(1953)	(1954)	(1955)	1956
<u>Live Births.</u>	(139)	(154)	(144)	183	(89)	(76)	(76)	92	(50)	(78)	(68)	91
Legitimate.	(139)	(154)	(144)	183	(89)	(76)	(76)	92	(50)	(78)	(68)	91
Illegitimate.	(7)	(7)	(4)	6	(3)	(4)	(Nil)	3	(4)	(3)	(4)	3
<u>Stillbirths.</u>												
Legitimate.	(3)	(Nil)	(9)	4	(Nil)	(1)	(Nil)	2	(Nil)	(Nil)	(Nil)	2
<u>Deaths.</u>	(119)	(128)	(121)	128	(52)	(74)	(69)	66	(67)	(54)	(52)	62
<u>Deaths under One Year.</u>	(6)	(6)	(1)	2	(3)	(2)	(Nil)	2	(3)	(4)	(1)	Nil

	<u>Newmarket.</u>				<u>England &amp; Wales</u>			
	(1953)	(1954)	(1955)	1956	(1953)	(1954)	(1955)	1956
<u>Birth Rate.</u> (Live Births per 1000 population).	(14.1)	(15.4)	(14.1)	17.9	(15.5)	(15.2)	(15.0)	15.7
Comparability Factor Births, Newmarket.	(1.05)	(1.02)	(1.02)	1.02				
The Corrected Birth Rate	(14.8)	(15.7)	(14.3)	18.2				
<u>Stillbirth Rate</u> per 1000 (Live & Still) births.	(20.1)	(6.2)	(54.1)	25.8	(22.4)	(24.0)	(23.1)	23.0
<u>Death Rate</u> per 1000 population.	(11.5)	(12.2)	(11.5)	12.1	(11.4)	(11.3)	(11.7)	11.7
Comparability Factor, Deaths	(0.86)	(0.90)	(0.90)	0.96				
The Corrected Death Rate	(9.8)	(11.0)	(10.3)	11.6				
<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year.</u>								
All Infants per 1000 live births.	(41.1)	(37.3)	(6.8)	10.6	(26.8)	(25.5)	(24.9)	23.8
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate births.	(43.2)	(32.5)	(6.9)	10.9	(-)	(-)	(-)	-
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate births.	(Nil)	(142.9)	(Nil)	Nil	(-)	(-)	(-)	-

The two deaths under one year of age were both of legitimate children, one being within the first 4 weeks of age:-

Male, 1 hour. Polycystic kidney.

Male, 2 months. Respiratory failure due to natural causes.

There were no other deaths in the nonage.

98 deaths (77% of the 128 total number in the District) occurred at age 55 years or more - of these 69 (54% of the total number) were at age 75 years or more.

The Corrected Death Rate, 11.6 deaths per 1000 population, closely approximated the 11.7 of England and Wales.

The Newmarket Birth Rate 17.9 (Corrected 18.2) was higher than that of England & Wales, 15.7.

The large increase of 62% in the Rateable Value from £83,159 in 1955 to £134,923 in 1956 was due to the new assessments which came into use in April 1956. These new assessments also explain the 63% rise in the Product of a Penny Rate from £323 in 1955 to £526 in 1956.

# SECTION A STATISTICS AND VITAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Estimated population	(10,300)	(10,300)	(10,300)	(10,300)	(10,300)
Number of inhabitants between 15 and 64 years according to data	(2,200)	(2,200)	(2,200)	(2,200)	(2,200)
Foodie Value	(231,629)	(231,629)	(231,629)	(231,629)	(231,629)
represented by a Family Rate	(2316)	(2316)	(2316)	(2316)	(2316)

FACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Adoptions	Population
(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)
(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)
(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)
(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)

Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Adoptions	Population
(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)
(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)
(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)
(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)

Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Adoptions	Population
(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)
(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)
(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)
(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)	(1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959)

The two deaths under one year of age were both of legitimate children, one within the first 2 weeks of age.

Male, 1 hour. Polyphasic kidney.  
Male, 2 months. Nephrotoxic failure due to natural causes.

There were no other deaths in the sample.  
80 deaths (7% of the 120 total number in the district) occurred at age 15 or more - of these 69 (86% of the total number) were at age 15 years or more.

The Corrected Death Rate, 11.6 deaths per 1000 population, closely matched the 11.7 of England and Wales.  
The Newborn Birth Rate 17.9 (Corrected 18.7) was higher than that of England, 15.7.  
The large increase of 6% in the Foodie Value from 231,629 in 1955 to 231,629 in 1956 was due to the new measurement which came into use in 1955.  
These new measurements also explain the 6% rise in the Foodie Value from 231,629 in 1955 to 231,629 in 1956.



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.

As in last year's report the deaths have been classified to conform with implementation of the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations, 1948

CAUSES OF DEATHS.		Deaths at the sub-joined ages of "RESIDENTS" whether occurring in or beyond the District.																TOTAL = Registrar General's figures.	
M = Male. F = Female.		Under 1 year.		1 to 4 Years.		5 to 14 Years.		15 to 24 Years.		25 to 44 Years.		45 to 64 years.		65 to 74 years.		75 and over.		TOTAL = Registrar General's figures.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis respiratory.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2. Tuberculosis, Other.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
3. Syphilitic disease.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
4. Diphtheria.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective & parasitic diseases.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, Stomach.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, Breast.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, Uterus.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Other malignant & lymphatic diseases.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	-
15. Leukaemia, aloukaemia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
16. Diabetes.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	7	9	8	15	-
18. Coronary disease, angina.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	1	6	4	18	6
19. Hypertension with heart disease.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-
20. Other Heart Disease.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	1	8	-
21. Other circulatory disease.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	5	4	-
22. Influenza.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
23. Pneumonia.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	4	4	-
24. Bronchitis.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	-
26. Ulcer of stomach & duodenum.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis & nephrosis.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases.		1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	2	5	4
33. Motor vehicle accidents.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. All other accidents.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
35. Suicide.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
36. Homicide & operations of war.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total:		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.	
		2		-		-		-		1		17		17		29		66	
		-		-		-		1		2		7		12		40		62	





SECTION B.  
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. The Public Health Laboratory, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge, under the directorship of Dr. R. M. Fry, provides an excellent bacteriological service and most readily discusses and advises on any epidemiological or similar problem.

Dr. S. Greenburgh, Public Analyst, Tenison Road, Cambridge, gives a similar efficient, helpful service when chemical analyses are required.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. These services since July 1953 have been provided directly by the County Council under the direction of Dr. D. A. McCracken, the County Medical Officer of Health.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. The West Suffolk County Council District Nurse-Midwives carry out these duties.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. County Council Infant Welfare Clinics were held at Newmarket each Tuesday at King's Hall, Fitzroy Street, Newmarket, at 2 p.m.

Out-Patient Clinics held at Newmarket General Hospital are as follows:-

CLINIC.	CONSULTANT.	DAY.	TIME.	FREQUENCY.
EAR, NOSE & THROAT. OPHTHALMIC.	Mr. Williamson. Miss Perrers Taylor.	MONDAY.	10.0 a.m.	2nd Monday each month (only for school children) Alt. Mondays. " "
			2.0 p.m.	
GYNAECOLOGICAL. SURGICAL APPLIANCES.	Mr. Lloyd. Surgical Appliance Maker.		2.0 p.m. 11.0 a.m.	
ORTHOPAEDIC. PLASTER CLINIC. SURGICAL & CYSTOSCOPY	Mr. Jamieson. Mr. Jamieson. Mr. Tagart.	TUESDAY.	10.30 a.m.	4th each month reserved for school children
			2.0 p.m.	
			9.15 a.m.	
ORTHOPTIST. ORTHOPTIST. MEDICAL. ANTE-NATAL. ANTE-NATAL.	Mrs. Grugeon. Mrs. Grugeon. Dr. Arden Jones. Resident Obstetric Officer. Mr. Hesketh.		9.30 a.m. 2.0 p.m. 2.0 p.m.	Follow up. Booking clinic for new patient
			10.0 a.m.	
			2.0 p.m.	
EAR, NOSE & THROAT. PHYSICAL MEDICINE. MEDICAL. MEDICAL.	Mr. Williamson. Dr. Fell. Dr. Arden Jones. Dr. Martin.	WEDNESDAY	10.0 a.m. 9.30 a.m. 2.0 p.m.	Alt. Wednesdays
			2.0 p.m.	
ANTE-NATAL. SURGICAL. DERMATOLOGY.	Resident Obstetric Officer. Mr. Williams. Dr. Whittle.	THURSDAY.	10.0 a.m. 9.45 a.m. 10.0 a.m.	Follow up. 1st, 2nd & 4th Thurs. each month.
DISEASES OF THE CHEST. PHYSIO-THERAPY CLINIC.	Dr. Hay. Mr. Jamieson.		2.0 p.m.	Except 4th Thurs. each month.
			2.0 p.m.	
ORTHOPTIST. GYNAECOLOGICAL. ORTHOPAEDIC. SURGICAL.	Mrs. Grugeon. Mr. Hesketh. Mr. Jamieson. Mr. Tagart.	FRIDAY.	9.30 a.m. 9.30 a.m. 2.0 p.m.	
			9.30 a.m.	
PAEDIATRIC.	Dr. Gairdner.		10.0 a.m.	2nd & 4th Sat. each month.
ORTHOPAEDIC (School Children)	Mr. Jamieson.	SATURDAY.	10.15 a.m.	Alt. Saturdays.

(e) HOSPITALS. 106 (56%) of the 189 births to inhabitants of the District took place at Newmarket General Hospital.

55 (43%) of the 128 deaths in the District took place in hospitals as follows:-

Newmarket General Hospital	43
" Rous "	5
Bury St. Edmunds, General Hospital	1
" " " St. Mary's "	2
Sudbury, Walnuttree Hospital "	2
Cambridge, Addenbrooke's "	2





SECTION C.  
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER. The Newmarket Waterworks Company Limited supplies the Urban District in which only 15 dwelling houses (all in remote parts of the District) are without a main water supply. Two wells in the chalk at Southfields Pumping Station, connected by an adit, are the source of supply. One of these wells is 57 feet and the other 50 feet deep, each is brick lined to a depth of 20 feet, the remainder being lined with cast iron cylinders. The water is chlorinated and pumped to a storage reservoir at Warren Hill, which has a capacity of 260,000 gallons. From one well the water is pumped by diesel oil pump and whilst this is in operation the supply can be, and often is, pumped direct into the mains, only the surplus going to the reservoir. From the other well the water is pumped by steam pump and in this case all the water is first pumped to the storage reservoir.

The supply was maintained without any cuts throughout the year despite the heavy consumption of water. An average of 550,000 gallons per day were pumped for the 10,580 population of Newmarket and approximately 1,000 persons in the Newmarket Rural and Mildenhall Rural Districts supplied from the Newmarket Waterworks Company's mains. The 550,000 gallons is merely an average and, therefore, often exceeded - the Company has already met a maximum daily requirement of 855,775 gallons which required 17½ hours pumping.

Fourteen samples for bacteriological examination were taken direct from the well at Southfields Pumping Station before chlorination of the water and all these samples were satisfactory.

Thirteen samples were taken from the mains for bacteriological examination and all these were satisfactory with counts of Nil B. Coli per 100 mls.

One sample of water was taken from the mains for chemical examination, following complaints that tea made from the water had an objectionable taste. The sample was satisfactory. Investigation showed that residents in adjoining houses had no cause for complaint and from enquiries made in the household concerned, it is probable that the complaint arose from the fact that the water for tea making was taken from the hot water system.

One sample was taken from the well at Southfields Pumping Station and sent to Dr. S. Greenburgh, Public Analyst, for chemical examination. The following is a copy of his report:-

"

Public Analyst's Laboratory,  
Tenison Road, Cambridge.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

Sample of Water labelled "Direct from well at Southfields Pumping Station, Newmarket" received on the 8th November, 1956, from Mr. G. Penistone, Newmarket Urban District Council, Severals House, Newmarket.

Time of sampling ..... 10 a.m. 8th November, 1956.  
Temperature of sample ..... 48°F

Physical Examination Clear and bright, odourless and tasteless

General Chemical Examination. Reaction pH 7.1

	<u>Parts per 100,000</u>
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO <sub>2</sub> .....	2.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N .....	nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N .....	0.0014
Nitrous Nitrogen .....	nil
Nitric Nitrogen as N .....	0.65
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (Clark)	
Total .....	27.6
Temporary .....	16.8
Permanent .....	10.8
Permanganate Figure (3 hours 37°C).....	0.0265
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .....	24.3
Total Solids .....	42.2
Poisonous Metals .....	absent





<u>Mineral Analysis.</u>	<u>Parts per 100,000</u>
Calcium as Ca .....	11.65
Magnesium as Mg .....	0.30
Carbonate as $\text{CO}_3$ .....	15.05
Chloride as Cl .....	2.10
Sulphate as $\text{SO}_4$ .....	2.26
Nitrate as $\text{NO}_3$ .....	2.88
Iron .....	absent
<u>Microscopical Examination of Deposit ....</u>	None

#### Bacteriological Examination.

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  = nil

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at  $21^\circ\text{C}$  = nil

Plumbo-Solvency. No action on Lead in 3 days at  $18 - 21^\circ\text{C}$

#### 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.

S. GREENBURGH.

21st November, 1956.

Public Analyst.

"

#### Method of Mains Water Supply to Houses.

##### (a) Direct to Houses.

Number of dwelling houses .. .. .	3,114
Estimated number of population supplied	10,085

##### (b) By means of Standpipes.

Number of dwelling houses .. .. .	193
Estimated number of population supplied	450
Number of standpipes .. .. .	83

There are no Council owned standpipes in the District.

#### Number of houses, from 1951, connected to:-

<u>Piped Water Supply.</u>							<u>Sewerage System.</u>						
1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	Total.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	Total.
57	59	106	112	50	64	448	57	59	101	100	50	64	431

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The whole of the sewerage of the Urban District (with the exception of a few properties which are drained to cesspools in the outlying parts of the District), is treated at the Council's two Sewage Works. The Main Works, serving an estimated population of 8,800 persons, is at Newmarket, giving a D.W.F. of 445,000 gallons per day, and the smaller Sewage Works, serving an estimated population of 1,550 is at Exning, giving a D.W.F. of 57,000 gallons per day.

Both these Works were constructed in 1900 as Contact Bed Systems.

The scheme of conversion of the manually controlled Steam Pumping Plant to automatic electrically operated screening and pumping plant with other ancillary works referred to in previous annual reports was completed in March 1956 and is now operating satisfactorily.

During the year the Council have continued their once every quarter free cesspool emptying with their 500 gallon Scammell Gulley and Cesspool Emptier to properties not on the sewerage system within the District.

As a provision against the fouling of the Sewage Works and Filters the Eastern Gas Board delivered by tanker and deposited on the Sewage Works Site 610 loads of gas liquor during 1956.

During the year the antiquated public conveniences in Fordham Road near the roundabout were demolished and replaced by a modern building designed by Mr. Waterfall, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

Coin operated turnstiles (ld.) give access both to the conveniences and without further charge to washing facilities including hot and cold water, liquid soap and paper towels.

A further similar scheme is in course of preparation to replace the existing public conveniences in the King Edward VII Memorial Grounds.





(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING. The cleansing of highways and road gullies, collection of house refuse, shop refuse, trade refuse and salvage, is, as previously, carried out by direct labour under the supervision of Mr. F. B. Waterfall, the Engineer and Surveyor, who reported:-

"Domestic Refuse is collected by a Scammell Scarab with Essloo Self-loading 18 cub.yds. Refuse Collector and partly by a Scammell 12 cub.yds. Moving Floor Refuse Collector.

A total of 1,114 loads of refuse were collected during the year ending 31st December, 1956, and disposed of at the Sewage Works Site by controlled tipping. The tip is regularly treated with suitable Tip Dressing as a precaution against breeding of flies and crickets, etc., and the tip is treated regularly for the destruction of rats.

892 part loads of various capacity of Trade Refuse were brought to the Works by private traders during the year ending 31st December, 1956.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. <sup>Public Health</sup> The following tabular statement has been supplied to me by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. G. Penistone, as necessarily also, has much of the detailed information contained in this report concerning other activities.

#### Dwelling Houses.

Number of dwelling houses inspected under Public Health or Housing Acts .. .. .	236
Total number of inspections and re-inspections thereunder	393
Number of houses inspected after Infectious Diseases ..	10
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits .. .. .	75
Number of visits re Disinfection .. .. .	17
Houses visited re Overcrowding .. .. .	2
Number of Verminous Houses inspected (2 Bed Bugs) .. ..	2
Number of Houses with other infestations .. .. .	21
Number of visits and re-visits re verminous or infested premises	10
Miscellaneous Housing visits .. .. .	64

#### Various Inspections.

Visits re Water Supply .. .. .	41
Bacteriological samples of water from well at Southfields Pumping Station .. .. .	14
Bacteriological samples of water from Mains .. .. .	13
Water sample from well at Southfields Pumping Station for chemical analysis .. .. .	1
Water samples from Swimming Pool .. .. .	7
Inspections at Swimming Pool .. .. .	17
Inspections re choked and/or defective drains, drain testing	178
Inspections of Public House sanitary conveniences .. ..	25
Other visits to Licensed Premises .. .. .	5
Inspections of Stables .. .. .	3
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	8
Inspections of Factories .. .. .	51
Inspections of Bakehouses .. .. .	6
Visits re Rats and Mice (in addition to Rodent Operators)	20
Smoke observations and visits .. .. .	15
Schools .. .. .	6
Shops Act .. .. .	16
Miscellaneous Sanitary visits .. .. .	46
Visits to Slaughterhouse .. .. .	528
Visits to Butchers Shops .. .. .	18
Visits to Fishmongers .. .. .	6
Visits to Grocers .. .. .	32
Visits to Dairies and Milkshops .. .. .	7
Visits re Milk Sampling .. .. .	7
Visits to Ice-Cream premises .. .. .	11
Visits re Ice-Cream Sampling .. .. .	8
Visits to Restaurants and Cafes .. .. .	11
Visits to Markets .. .. .	72
Visits re Petroleum & Explosives .. .. .	5





Number of Informal Notices served in 1956 .. .. .	100
Number of Informal Notices outstanding from 1955 .. ..	16
Number of Informal Notices complied with in 1956 .. ..	90
Number of Informal Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1956	26
Number of Statutory Notices outstanding from 1955 .. ..	Nil
Number of Statutory Notices served in 1956 .. .. .	9
Number of Statutory Notices complied with in 1956 .. ..	9
(a) By Owners .. .. .	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .. ..	Nil
Number of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1956	Nil

<u>Work done after service of Notices</u>	<u>Informal.</u>	<u>Statutory.</u>
---	------------------	-------------------

Sinks and internal water supply to houses provided .. .. .	Nil	4
Windows repaired .. .. .	5	
Roofs repaired .. .. .	2	
Ceilings repaired .. .. .	1	
Walls repaired .. .. .	5	
Fireplaces repaired .. .. .	6	
Damp conditions abated .. .. .	4	
Eaves gutters or rainwater pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	2	
Water closets repaired or renewed .. .. .	5	
Drains cleansed, repaired or renewed .. .. .	40	5
Offensive accumulations removed .. .. .	3	
Dustbins provided .. .. .	17	

#### Food Premises

Contraventions of Food Hygiene Regulations discontinued .. .. .	24
Slaughterhouse walls and ceilings cleansed and limewashed .. .. .	1

#### Licensed Premises

Sanitary conveniences cleansed .. .. .	1
Water supply to W.C. flushing apparatus provided	1

#### Factories

Suitable sanitary conveniences provided .. .. .	1
Means of escape in case of fire improved .. .. .	1



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 Authority	21	3	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	66	45	1	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	4	3	1	Nil
	91	51	2	Nil

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	M/C Line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
		Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)						
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to 12 Outwork).	12	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
		2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

OUTWORK (Section 110). Nil.

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. Sixteen inspections were made under the Shops Act.

(v) CAMPING SITES. There are no licenced camping sites in the District. One licence to station and use a moveable dwelling was issued.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. Newmarket has no heavy industries and is, therefore, comparatively free from industrial atmospheric pollution.

During the year, one boiler installation, which had previously given trouble with emissions of smoke and grit, was changed from coal to oil firing. Since the change, no nuisance from this plant has been noted.

(vii) SWIMMING POOL. The Council own a modern open-air swimming pool. Water for the pool is obtained from the Newmarket Waterworks Company's mains. Circulation of the water is continuous, the water being passed through a Bell Horizontal sand filter, and suitably chlorinated.

The pool was open from the 12th May to 8th September, 1956. The number of tickets sold was 11,767 of which 3,476 were to adults and 8,291 to children. In addition there were 36 adult and 168 children season ticket holders.

Seven samples of the swimming pool water were taken for bacteriological examination and all were satisfactory with counts of Nil B. Coli per 100 mls.

Seventeen inspections were made regarding cleanliness of dressing cubicles, sanitary accommodation and pool surrounds.

Arrangements were made with the West Suffolk Education Committee and the Cambridgeshire Education Committee for the use of the swimming pool by school children on each morning, Monday to Friday, during the school summer term.





(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.

The following infestations were found and treated.

Type of Infestation.	Number of Premises.	Number of Treatments.	Treatment.
Bed Bugs.	2	2	Zaldecide D.D.T.
Ants.	1	1	Pybuthrin Insect Powder.
Woodworm.	3	3	Cuprinol.
Cockroaches.	1	1	Zaldecide D.D.T.
Wasps Nests.	16	16	Sodium Cyanide or Zaldecide D.D.T.

44 visits were paid to houses occupied by persons who had been allotted Council houses, in order that the dwellings which they occupied and their furniture could be inspected, and if necessary, freed from vermin, before removal to a new house. The two bed bug infestation treatments were in Council hutments before the transfer of the tenants to other Council hutments. No live vermin were seen and the evidence of vermin was probably that remaining after old infestations. The treatments were, therefore, carried out as a precautionary measure.

RATS AND MICE. The Council employ two operators, Mr. Foster and Mr. Gallant, on the work of rodent destruction. Inspections and treatments of premises were carried out where infestations were notified by occupiers, as well as systematic inspections of the District and treatment of premises where necessary.

Free treatments were given at dwelling houses, but a charge of 7/6d. per hour, inclusive of baits and poisons, was made for treatment of business premises.

Test baiting of the sewers was resumed, a total of 60 manholes being baited. Of these, infestation was found in only one manhole, and this was found to be connected with surface infestation which was then given suitable treatment. Two maintenance treatments were carried out in the sewers during the year.

Seven treatments were carried out at the Council's Sewage and Refuse Disposal Works, and 272 rat bodies were found after these treatments.

230 rat bodies and 34 mice were found after 23 treatments at Racing Stables.

Summary of Treatments carried out.

Type of Premises.	No. of Treatments.	Bodies Found.	
		Rats.	Mice.
Dwelling Houses	438	429	69
Business Premises	46	126	45
Racing Stables	23	230	34
Allotments	11	89	-
<u>Council Property</u>			
Sewage & Refuse Disposal Works	7	272	-
Other Council Premises	5	23	-
	530	1,169	148

(X) SCHOOLS. Six visits were paid to schools in connection with the inspection of washing and sanitary accommodation.





SECTION D.  
HOUSING.

1. (i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	236
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	393
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	31
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	31
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	31
(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.	81
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.	71
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	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) by Owners	5
(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	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	7
(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	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders.	Nil
(e) <u>Proceedings under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1) Number of houses included in Clearance Areas	30





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

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 2  
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein 2  
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein 21
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during the year Nil
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year Nil  
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases Nil
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority having taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding Nil

The following table indicates the number of Council houses provided by this Authority:-

	Pre-War.	Completed Post-War.											Total
		1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	Post-War.
Traditional	311	-	34	30	5	27	36	20	37	47	34	48	318
Prefabricated		35	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Easiform		-	-	98	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Unity		-	-	-	-	9	11	28	-	-	-	-	48
Wates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	24	-	-	68
	311	35	49	128	7	36	47	48	81	71	34	48	584
													Pre-War 311
													Grand Total Council Houses. 895

#### Conversions:

Family units provided by Council 17 13 32 28 - - \*Nil \*Nil \*Nil \*Nil \*Nil 23

- \* 1952 4 de-requisitioned  
\* 1953 3 " "  
17 (hutment site) vacated  
\* 1954 4 de-requisitioned  
\* 1955 16 " "  
4 (hutment site) vacated  
\* 1956 19 (hutment site) vacated

#### Private Enterprise

Houses completed 3 5 3 5 2 10 11 18 17 8 16 98  
Conversions.Family units provided. 5 20 10 11 6 8 6 10 2 1 - 79  
Houses built by Council and sold to Private Owners - - - - - - - 2 12 8 - 22

Mr. P. D. Lees, the Council Architect, has kindly supplied the following notes on Housing Progress during 1956:-

"During 1956 the Council's Housing Programme continued at about the same rate as in 1955 and forty-eight houses, an increase of six, were completed - all being for letting.

The Government's Policy had changed and the system of housing allocations was one again abandoned, giving greater freedom to Local Authorities to plan their programmes according to their needs. At the same time, emphasis was placed by the Government on the preparation and completion of a realistic Slum Clearance Policy and the system of Housing Subsidies was revised to that end; the old rates being applicable only to dwellings provided for Slum Clearance or to dwellings built in high blocks of flats. The General Subsidy was reduced with an intimation that it would be abolished entirely in due course.

The Council decided to increase its building programme as far as possible and to concentrate on providing houses for Slum Clearance whilst still building a substantial proportion of dwellings for general needs and the first houses for Slum Clearance were started on the Chapel Street Site at Exning.





During the year, the first of the three storey flats were completed and the provision of twenty-four bungalows in Southfields Close marked the commencement of an intensified effort to provide dwellings for old people.

The Council's scheme for the provision of houses to be sold to private owners continued although none were completed and sold during the year.

# SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- (a) MILK SUPPLY. Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949.  
 Number of Milk Distributors on Register 6  
 Number of Dairies on Register 2  
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949.  
 Number of Licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested 2  
 Number of Supplementary Licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested 1  
 Number of Licences to sell milk as Pasteurised 4  
 Number of Supplementary Licences to sell milk as Pasteurised 1

Seven samples of milk were taken with results as tabulated below:-

MILK. Nature of Sample.	No. of Samples.	PHOSPHATASE TEST.		METHYLENE BLUE TEST.		Total number of Unsatisfactory Samples.
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Pasteurised.	6	6	Nil	6	Nil	Nil
Tuberculin Tested.	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Total:	7	6	Nil	7	Nil	Nil

Visits re Inspection of Dairies and Milk Sampling:- 14

- (b) ICE-CREAM. There are now no premises in the District where ice-cream is manufactured. Only wrapped ice-cream is sold in the blocks or cartons as it is received from large manufacturers, by the 30 registered premises for sale of ice-cream. Eight samples of ice-cream were taken, for Methylene Blue Test, seven of which were placed in Grade 1 and one in Grade 2.

- (c) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. The inspection of meat in the slaughterhouses is a duty which receives Mr. Penistone's first priority and he has again maintained throughout the year a 100% inspection, making a total of 528 visits for this purpose.

The slaughterhouse is a private one which is used by the occupier for slaughtering for his own business as wholesaler and retailer and as a slaughtering contractor for such other butchers in the Urban and adjoining Rural Ristricts who desire to use his services. The slaughter house and equipment have been kept in clean condition, due to the thorough manner in which the slaughtermen carry out the cleansing both during and at the end of each day's slaughtering.

In previous reports mention has been made that of the total number of cattle slaughtered, there had been only an exceedingly small percentage of cows slaughtered since decontrol of meat, the remainder being steers and heifers of good quality. During the year only one cow was slaughtered, and the quality of the other cattle slaughtered again being very good, the amount of meat that it was found necessary to condemn showed a further reduction on that for previous years.

The percentage of cattle other than cows affected with tuberculosis showed a very slight increase on the figures for 1954 and 1955. The one cow slaughtered was not affected.

Five cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* were discovered, all being localised infections of the masseter muscles. The carcasses were submitted to treatment by refrigeration.

No horses are slaughtered for human consumption in the District, and there are no shops selling horse meat for human consumption.





Percentage of Cattle affected with Tuberculosis in some part or organ.

	<u>COWS.</u>	<u>CATTLE OTHER THAN COWS.</u>
1948	40.36	15.24
1949	28.53	13.33
1950	27.50	11.64
1951	22.95	9.26
1952	18.06	8.30
1953	16.72	7.56
1954	14.86	4.27
1955	11.11	4.14
1956	-	4.81

Carcases and Parts of Carcases Condemned.

<u>Beasts</u>	Whole carcasses	Nil	<u>Pigs.</u>	Whole carcasses	3
	Part	3		Part	Nil
<u>Sheep &amp; Lambs.</u>	Whole carcasses	Nil	<u>Calves.</u>	Whole carcasses	Nil
	Part	1		Part	Nil

OFFAL CONDEMNED.

<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Cattle other than Cows.</u>		<u>Cows.</u>		<u>Total.</u>
	<u>Tuberculosis.</u>	<u>Other Diseases.</u>	<u>Tuberculosis.</u>	<u>Other Diseases.</u>	
Heads	12	5	-	-	17
Lungs	27	20	-	-	47
Hearts	1	-	-	-	1
Livers	12	35	-	-	47
Kidneys	2	-	-	-	2
Skirts	8	-	-	-	8
Spleens	2	1	-	-	3
Stomachs	-	-	-	-	-
Mesenteries	5	-	-	-	5
<u>PIGS.</u>			<u>TOTAL.</u>		
Heads	5	-	5		
Lungs	5	155	160		
Hearts	1	64	65		
Livers	4	6	10		
Kidneys	-	6	6		
Spleens	1	3	4		
Mesenteries	13	3	16		
<u>SHEEP.</u>					
Lungs	-	2	2		
Hearts	-	1	1		
Livers	-	3	3		

Total Weight of Meat & Offal Condemned: 1 ton, 7 cwt, 3 qrs, 3 lb.

Statement of United States Fish Commission for the year 1934

1934	11.71	11.71
1933	11.80	11.80
1932	12.30	12.30
1931	12.40	12.40
1930	12.50	12.50
1929	12.60	12.60
1928	12.70	12.70
1927	12.80	12.80
1926	12.90	12.90
1925	13.00	13.00
1924	13.10	13.10
1923	13.20	13.20
1922	13.30	13.30
1921	13.40	13.40
1920	13.50	13.50
1919	13.60	13.60
1918	13.70	13.70
1917	13.80	13.80
1916	13.90	13.90
1915	14.00	14.00
1914	14.10	14.10
1913	14.20	14.20
1912	14.30	14.30
1911	14.40	14.40
1910	14.50	14.50
1909	14.60	14.60
1908	14.70	14.70
1907	14.80	14.80
1906	14.90	14.90
1905	15.00	15.00
1904	15.10	15.10
1903	15.20	15.20
1902	15.30	15.30
1901	15.40	15.40
1900	15.50	15.50
1899	15.60	15.60
1898	15.70	15.70
1897	15.80	15.80
1896	15.90	15.90
1895	16.00	16.00
1894	16.10	16.10
1893	16.20	16.20
1892	16.30	16.30
1891	16.40	16.40
1890	16.50	16.50
1889	16.60	16.60
1888	16.70	16.70
1887	16.80	16.80
1886	16.90	16.90
1885	17.00	17.00
1884	17.10	17.10
1883	17.20	17.20
1882	17.30	17.30
1881	17.40	17.40
1880	17.50	17.50
1879	17.60	17.60
1878	17.70	17.70
1877	17.80	17.80
1876	17.90	17.90
1875	18.00	18.00
1874	18.10	18.10
1873	18.20	18.20
1872	18.30	18.30
1871	18.40	18.40
1870	18.50	18.50
1869	18.60	18.60
1868	18.70	18.70
1867	18.80	18.80
1866	18.90	18.90
1865	19.00	19.00
1864	19.10	19.10
1863	19.20	19.20
1862	19.30	19.30
1861	19.40	19.40
1860	19.50	19.50
1859	19.60	19.60
1858	19.70	19.70
1857	19.80	19.80
1856	19.90	19.90
1855	20.00	20.00
1854	20.10	20.10
1853	20.20	20.20
1852	20.30	20.30
1851	20.40	20.40
1850	20.50	20.50
1849	20.60	20.60
1848	20.70	20.70
1847	20.80	20.80
1846	20.90	20.90
1845	21.00	21.00
1844	21.10	21.10
1843	21.20	21.20
1842	21.30	21.30
1841	21.40	21.40
1840	21.50	21.50
1839	21.60	21.60
1838	21.70	21.70
1837	21.80	21.80
1836	21.90	21.90
1835	22.00	22.00
1834	22.10	22.10
1833	22.20	22.20
1832	22.30	22.30
1831	22.40	22.40
1830	22.50	22.50
1829	22.60	22.60
1828	22.70	22.70
1827	22.80	22.80
1826	22.90	22.90
1825	23.00	23.00
1824	23.10	23.10
1823	23.20	23.20
1822	23.30	23.30
1821	23.40	23.40
1820	23.50	23.50
1819	23.60	23.60
1818	23.70	23.70
1817	23.80	23.80
1816	23.90	23.90
1815	24.00	24.00
1814	24.10	24.10
1813	24.20	24.20
1812	24.30	24.30
1811	24.40	24.40
1810	24.50	24.50
1809	24.60	24.60
1808	24.70	24.70
1807	24.80	24.80
1806	24.90	24.90
1805	25.00	25.00
1804	25.10	25.10
1803	25.20	25.20
1802	25.30	25.30
1801	25.40	25.40
1800	25.50	25.50
1799	25.60	25.60
1798	25.70	25.70
1797	25.80	25.80
1796	25.90	25.90
1795	26.00	26.00
1794	26.10	26.10
1793	26.20	26.20
1792	26.30	26.30
1791	26.40	26.40
1790	26.50	26.50
1789	26.60	26.60
1788	26.70	26.70
1787	26.80	26.80
1786	26.90	26.90
1785	27.00	27.00
1784	27.10	27.10
1783	27.20	27.20
1782	27.30	27.30
1781	27.40	27.40
1780	27.50	27.50
1779	27.60	27.60
1778	27.70	27.70
1777	27.80	27.80
1776	27.90	27.90
1775	28.00	28.00
1774	28.10	28.10
1773	28.20	28.20
1772	28.30	28.30
1771	28.40	28.40
1770	28.50	28.50
1769	28.60	28.60
1768	28.70	28.70
1767	28.80	28.80
1766	28.90	28.90
1765	29.00	29.00
1764	29.10	29.10
1763	29.20	29.20
1762	29.30	29.30
1761	29.40	29.40
1760	29.50	29.50
1759	29.60	29.60
1758	29.70	29.70
1757	29.80	29.80
1756	29.90	29.90
1755	30.00	30.00
1754	30.10	30.10
1753	30.20	30.20
1752	30.30	30.30
1751	30.40	30.40
1750	30.50	30.50
1749	30.60	30.60
1748	30.70	30.70
1747	30.80	30.80
1746	30.90	30.90
1745	31.00	31.00
1744	31.10	31.10
1743	31.20	31.20
1742	31.30	31.30
1741	31.40	31.40
1740	31.50	31.50
1739	31.60	31.60
1738	31.70	31.70
1737	31.80	31.80
1736	31.90	31.90
1735	32.00	32.00
1734	32.10	32.10
1733	32.20	32.20
1732	32.30	32.30
1731	32.40	32.40
1730	32.50	32.50
1729	32.60	32.60
1728	32.70	32.70
1727	32.80	32.80
1726	32.90	32.90
1725	33.00	33.00
1724	33.10	33.10
1723	33.20	33.20
1722	33.30	33.30
1721	33.40	33.40
1720	33.50	33.50
1719	33.60	33.60
1718	33.70	33.70
1717	33.80	33.80
1716	33.90	33.90
1715	34.00	34.00
1714	34.10	34.10
1713	34.20	34.20
1712	34.30	34.30
1711	34.40	34.40
1710	34.50	34.50
1709	34.60	34.60
1708	34.70	34.70
1707	34.80	34.80
1706	34.90	34.90
1705	35.00	35.00
1704	35.10	35.10
1703	35.20	35.20
1702	35.30	35.30
1701	35.40	35.40
1700	35.50	35.50
1699	35.60	35.60
1698	35.70	35.70
1697	35.80	35.80
1696	35.90	35.90
1695	36.00	36.00
1694	36.10	36.10
1693	36.20	36.20
1692	36.30	36.30
1691	36.40	36.40
1690	36.50	36.50
1689	36.60	36.60
1688	36.70	36.70
1687	36.80	36.80
1686	36.90	36.90
1685	37.00	37.00
1684	37.10	37.10
1683	37.20	37.20
1682	37.30	37.30
1681	37.40	37.40
1680	37.50	37.50
1679	37.60	37.60
1678	37.70	37.70
1677	37.80	37.80
1676	37.90	37.90
1675	38.00	38.00
1674	38.10	38.10
1673	38.20	38.20
1672	38.30	38.30
1671	38.40	38.40
1670	38.50	38.50
1669	38.60	38.60
1668	38.70	38.70
1667	38.80	38.80
1666	38.90	38.90
1665	39.00	39.00
1664	39.10	39.10
1663	39.20	39.20
1662	39.30	39.30
1661	39.40	39.40
1660	39.50	39.50
1659	39.60	39.60
1658	39.70	39.70
1657	39.80	39.80
1656	39.90	39.90
1655	40.00	40.00
1654	40.10	40.10
1653	40.20	40.20
1652	40.30	40.30
1651	40.40	40.40
1650	40.50	40.50
1649	40.60	40.60
1648	40.70	40.70
1647	40.80	40.80
1646	40.90	40.90
1645	41.00	41.00
1644	41.10	41.10
1643	41.20	41.20
1642	41.30	41.30
1641	41.40	41.40
1640	41.50	41.50
1639	41.60	41.60
1638	41.70	41.70
1637	41.80	41.80
1636	41.90	41.90
1635	42.00	42.00
1634	42.10	42.10
1633	42.20	42.20
1632	42.30	42.30
1631	42.40	42.40
1630	42.50	42.50
1629	42.60	42.60
1628	42.70	42.70
1627	42.80	42.80
1626	42.90	42.90
1625	43.00	43.00
1624	43.10	43.10
1623	43.20	43.20
1622	43.30	43.30
1621	43.40	43.40
1620	43.50	43.50
1619	43.60	43.60
1618	43.70	43.70
1617	43.80	43.80
1616	43.90	43.90
1615	44.00	44.00
1614	44.10	44.10
1613	44.20	44.20
1612	44.30	44.30
1611	44.40	44.40
1610	44.50	44.50
1609	44.60	44.60
1608	44.70	44.70
1607	44.80	44.80
1606	44.90	44.90
1605	45.00	45.00
1604	45.10	45.10
1603	45.20	45.20
1602	45.30	45.30
1601	45.40	45.40
1600	45.50	45.50
1599	45.60	45.60
1598	45.70	45.70
1597	45.80	45.80
1596	45.90	45.90
1595	46.00	46.00
1594	46.10	46.10
1593	46.20	46.20
1592	46.30	46.30
1591	46.40	46.40
1590	46.50	46.50
1589	46.60	46.60
1588	46.70	46.70
1587	46.80	46.80
1586	46.90	46.90
1585	47.00	47.00
1584	47.10	47.10
1583	47.20	

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole  
or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs	Horses.
Number killed	707	1	32	1,182	3,313	Nil.
Number inspected	707	1	32	1,182	3,313	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	2	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	56	-	-	3	180	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	7.92	-	-	0.25	5.49	-
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	34	-	-	-	16	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	4.81	-	-	-	0.51	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	5	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	5	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

37 tins of Meat	564 lb. of Tomatoes.
24 " " Milk	77 " " Currants
4 " " Fish	30 " " Raisins
55 " " Fruit	12 " " Prawns
70 " " Vegetables	8 " " Potted Shrimps
20 lb. " Cheese Trimmings	12 Pkts. " Cake
28 lb. " Sausages	1 jar " Cream

Total Weight Condemned: 9 cwt, 2 grs, 25 lb.

OTHER FOODS. A complaint was made concerning a can of fruit which had been found to contain a beetle. Following enquiries by the Public Health Inspector of the District in which the canning factory was situated, and discussions with the manufacturer's officers, who showed great concern to prevent a similar occurrence, no legal action was taken.





### Method of Disposal of Condemned Food.

Meat. Condemned meat was stained green by the Public Health Inspector and then removed by the same firm who previously dealt with condemned meat for the Ministry of Food. Meat condemned at butcher's shops was taken to the slaughterhouse and placed in the condemned meat store for removal with the other condemned meat.

Other Foods. Foods condemned at shops, warehouses, etc. were destroyed by burning at the refuse destructor.

### Food Premises in the District.

							1955.	1956.
Hotels & Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	35
Restaurants and Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29
Ice-Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5

### Premises registered under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14.

Sausage Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Ice-cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30

The registered sausage manufacturers are all butchers who make sausages as part of their general business. The inspections of these premises are included in the total of 18 inspections at butcher's shops.

Particulars regarding the ice-cream premises are set out elsewhere in this report.

### Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

In order to give publicity to the Regulations and so that the persons in charge of all food businesses should be made aware of their responsibilities, copies of the Regulations were sent to the proprietors or managers of all food businesses in the District.

During routine visits to food premises, the Regulations have been discussed and explained to the proprietors. Informal action has been taken with regard to the following matters:-

Smoking in food room	..	..	..	..	1
Provision of sinks and/or lavatory basins	..	..	..	..	8
Fish not kept below 50°F.	..	..	..	..	1
Cooked meat not kept below 50°F.	..	..	..	..	1
Unwrapped sweets exposed to contamination	..	..	..	..	1
Equipment not in clean condition	..	..	..	..	1
Food not protected against contamination by flies	..	..	..	..	1
Premises not in good repair	..	..	..	..	1
Meat transport vehicle without separate receptacles for offal	..	..	..	..	1

### Food Stalls:-

(a) Food kept lower than 18" from ground	..	7
(b) Name and address not displayed	..	1

Opportunity has been taken to secure proper standards of hygiene during the construction of a hotel kitchen, and the conversion of premises to a fried fish shop.

### Educational Activity regarding Food Hygiene.

No clean food guilds have been inaugurated in the District.

Copies of four posters issued by the Ministry of Health drawing attention to the prevention of food poisoning by means of good hygienic practices, were issued to hotels, restaurants, cafes, and canteens for display in kitchens.

(d) ADULTERATION, ETC.	}	No change.
(e) CHEMICAL BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.		
(f) NUTRITION.		
(g) SHELL-FISH. (Molluscan)		
(h) WATER-CRESS.		





NEWMARKET - 1936 to 1956. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Infective Hepatitis	Acute Myelitis	Dysentery	Enteric Fever	Pemphigus Neonatorum	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica
1936.	1	4	-	-	5	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	-	1	3
1937.	1	9	-	-	4	Nil	-	4	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil
1938.	3	2	-	-	4	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	-	Nil	Nil
1939.	2	49	-	14	5	1	-	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil
1940.	43	45	24	17	3	2	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	-	Nil	Nil
1941.	3	5	389	5	5	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	-	Nil	Nil
1942.	2	3	2	34	2	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	-	Nil	Nil
1943.	Nil	36	86	18	9	3	155	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	-	Nil	Nil
1944.	2	28	2	19	7	1	63	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	-	Nil	Nil
1945.	Nil	3	39	5	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	-	Nil	Nil
1946.	Nil	2	1	2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	1	5	-	Nil	Nil
1947.	Nil	7	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	3	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	-	Nil	Nil
1948.	Nil	53	8	10	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	-	Nil	Nil
1949.	Nil	10	303	27	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	2	1	Nil
1950.	Nil	2	7	33	2	1	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	Nil	Nil	Nil
1951.	Nil	Nil	44	2	61	1	4	2	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	Nil	Nil	Nil
1952.	Nil	9	11	19	7	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	1	Nil	Nil
1953.	Nil	7	7	15	27	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
1954.	Nil	5	179	47	22	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	4	Nil	Nil
1955.	Nil	9	1	10	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	23	Nil	Nil	Nil
1956.	Nil	2	7	7	18	Nil	Nil	6	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil





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.

	Scarlet	Fever	Whooping	Cough.	Paralytic	Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic	Poliomyelitis	Measles.	Dysentery.	Pneumonia	Puerperal	Pyrexia.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Grand Total: M. F.	2 -	2 5	1 3	- 2	4 3	- 1	10 8	- 3					
44 19 25													
Under 1 year	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1 year	- -	- 3	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -
2 years	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -
3 years	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -
4 years	1 -	- 1	- 1	- -	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5 to 9 years	1 -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -
10 to 14 years	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
15 to 24 years	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
25 to 44 years	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 3	- -	- 2
45 to 64 years	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
65 & over.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 2	- -	- -

TUBERCULOSIS.  
New Cases and Mortality.

NEW CASES.

	1956.	1955.	1954.	1953.	1952.	1951.	1950.
Pulmonary	2	4	7	6	8	11	10
Non-Pulmonary	Nil	Nil	1	3	1	2	1

Ages of Cases notified in 1956:-

Pulmonary, 1 Male, 26 years.  
1 Female, 36 years.

MORTALITY. There were 2 pulmonary deaths, (2 males, 62 and 43 years,) and 1 Non-Pulmonary, (1 female, 71 years.)

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Cases at commencement 1956.	34	30	4	8	38	38
2. Notified first in 1956.	1	1	-	-	1	1
3. Restored to Register.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Added by Transfers.	1	2	1	-	2	2
5. Cases removed from Register.	11	4	2	1	13	5
6. Remaining at end of 1956.	24	29	3	7	28	36

POLIOMYELITIS OUTBREAK.

Mention must be made of an outbreak of Poliomyelitis commencing on October 3rd, 1956, and extending to January 12th, 1957. The outbreak consisted of 11 cases, of which 8 cases occurred in the Newmarket Urban District, two in the Newmarket Rural District and one in the Mildenhall Rural District.

An American Service man drove his wife some 15 miles to his Lakenheath 'Drome in order that they could attend "Film Shows" on the base. They took with them their two daughters who were left in the creche on the 'Drome from about 7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. whilst the parents were at the pictures and then all drove back to Newmarket. This happened ten times in the twenty-nine evenings prior to 3rd October, 1956 - on that day the youngest daughter (a child of 22 months) developed Poliomyelitis paralysis of her leg - the elder daughter (5 years) was excluded from her school, All Infants School, Newmarket, for three weeks, which, (to quote the statement



The following table shows the number of individuals who were arrested during the period from January 1, 1950, to January 1, 1951, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the number of individuals who were arrested during the same period by the State Police of the various States.

State	Arrested by FBI	Arrested by State Police	Total
Alabama	1	1	2
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	1	1	2
Arkansas	1	1	2
California	1	1	2
Colorado	1	1	2
Connecticut	1	1	2
Delaware	1	1	2
District of Columbia	1	1	2
Florida	1	1	2
Georgia	1	1	2
Hawaii	0	0	0
Idaho	1	1	2
Illinois	1	1	2
Indiana	1	1	2
Iowa	1	1	2
Kansas	1	1	2
Kentucky	1	1	2
Louisiana	1	1	2
Maine	1	1	2
Maryland	1	1	2
Massachusetts	1	1	2
Michigan	1	1	2
Minnesota	1	1	2
Mississippi	1	1	2
Missouri	1	1	2
Montana	1	1	2
Nebraska	1	1	2
Nevada	1	1	2
New Hampshire	1	1	2
New Jersey	1	1	2
New Mexico	1	1	2
New York	1	1	2
North Carolina	1	1	2
North Dakota	1	1	2
Ohio	1	1	2
Oklahoma	1	1	2
Oregon	1	1	2
Pennsylvania	1	1	2
Rhode Island	1	1	2
South Carolina	1	1	2
South Dakota	1	1	2
Tennessee	1	1	2
Texas	1	1	2
Utah	1	1	2
Vermont	1	1	2
Virginia	1	1	2
Washington	1	1	2
West Virginia	1	1	2
Wisconsin	1	1	2
Wyoming	1	1	2
Total	32	32	64

# APPENDIX A

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Arrests	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

There were 12 arrests in 1950, 12 in 1951, 12 in 1952, 12 in 1953, 12 in 1954, 12 in 1955, 12 in 1956, 12 in 1957, 12 in 1958, 12 in 1959, and 12 in 1960.

There were 12 arrests in 1950, 12 in 1951, 12 in 1952, 12 in 1953, 12 in 1954, 12 in 1955, 12 in 1956, 12 in 1957, 12 in 1958, 12 in 1959, and 12 in 1960.

# APPENDIX B

State	Arrested by FBI	Arrested by State Police	Total
Alabama	1	1	2
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	1	1	2
Arkansas	1	1	2
California	1	1	2
Colorado	1	1	2
Connecticut	1	1	2
Delaware	1	1	2
District of Columbia	1	1	2
Florida	1	1	2
Georgia	1	1	2
Hawaii	0	0	0
Idaho	1	1	2
Illinois	1	1	2
Indiana	1	1	2
Iowa	1	1	2
Kansas	1	1	2
Kentucky	1	1	2
Louisiana	1	1	2
Maine	1	1	2
Maryland	1	1	2
Massachusetts	1	1	2
Michigan	1	1	2
Minnesota	1	1	2
Mississippi	1	1	2
Missouri	1	1	2
Montana	1	1	2
Nebraska	1	1	2
Nevada	1	1	2
New Hampshire	1	1	2
New Jersey	1	1	2
New Mexico	1	1	2
New York	1	1	2
North Carolina	1	1	2
North Dakota	1	1	2
Ohio	1	1	2
Oklahoma	1	1	2
Oregon	1	1	2
Pennsylvania	1	1	2
Rhode Island	1	1	2
South Carolina	1	1	2
South Dakota	1	1	2
Tennessee	1	1	2
Texas	1	1	2
Utah	1	1	2
Vermont	1	1	2
Virginia	1	1	2
Washington	1	1	2
West Virginia	1	1	2
Wisconsin	1	1	2
Wyoming	1	1	2
Total	32	32	64

# APPENDIX C

There were 12 arrests in 1950, 12 in 1951, 12 in 1952, 12 in 1953, 12 in 1954, 12 in 1955, 12 in 1956, 12 in 1957, 12 in 1958, 12 in 1959, and 12 in 1960.

There were 12 arrests in 1950, 12 in 1951, 12 in 1952, 12 in 1953, 12 in 1954, 12 in 1955, 12 in 1956, 12 in 1957, 12 in 1958, 12 in 1959, and 12 in 1960.

of Dr. T. Geffen, Ministry of Health)" is in complete accordance with the recommendations of Ministry of Health Memorandum (July 1954 (93222/7/63))."

49 days after this onset another 2½ year old child was admitted to hospital. He had developed Poliomyelitis paralysis of his legs, on 18th November, 46 days after the first case. This child, however, lived in Cambridgeshire, in the District of my colleague, Dr. Tyser, and, as with the previous case, he had a sister attending All Saints Infants School, but these two sisters were in different classes.

On 27th November, that is 55 days after the original case, a ten year old girl, admitted to hospital, was diagnosed as non-paralytic Poliomyelitis. This girl also lived in a Cambridgeshire village in Dr. Tyser's district. It was established that each Saturday (including Saturday, 10th November) she cycled to the home of her married sister, (also in Cambridgeshire but adjoining Newmarket Urban District), in order that she might look after her baby niece and pram whilst her sister did her shopping in Newmarket. She was then joined by another adult sister (a shop employee) who cycled back at night with her between these two homes. The married sister and her baby had as neighbours a family which included a child attending All Saints Infants School. Subsequent investigations suggested that this ten year old girl case and her sister the shop employee were infected both on the same Saturday. The shop employee had, working at an adjoining counter, another young lady who was the sister of what became another case on the 20th December, the only fatal case in the outbreak, a ten year old girl living at Moulton in my Mildenhall Rural District - this girl had such pronounced paralysis including respiratory and cardiac involvement that her survival appeared impossible from the onset.

On 3rd December, 61 days after the original case a four year old girl scholar of All Saints Infants School (who had missed her second A.P.T. injection a month before, because she was absent from school with Mumps), was given, as her second Diphtheria prophylactic dose, 0.5cc of A.P.T. into her left arm. After only 5 minutes the child fell complaining of pain and limpness in her leg. She had within those five minutes developed paralysis and she was diagnosed and confirmed as a case of paralytic Poliomyelitis of Type I - the same type as all the other cases in the outbreak. This girl has recovered the function of her limb.

It will be noted that 61 days had passed from the onset of the first case until this 4 year old girl became the next recognised case in the Urban District.

In the meantime, however, two things had been occurring:-

1. Unrecognised or symptomless and therefore unrecognisable scholars had spread infection in the All Saints Infants School and by way of brothers and sisters this had spread from one class to another and from these families to families not associated directly with All Saints Infants School.
2. The first case from Dr. Tyser's area, the 2½ year old pre-school age child, whose onset has already been recorded as on the 49th day, apparently was the source of faecal infection of a five year old boy at 9.30 a.m. on 20th November. This 5 year old boy was also a scholar of All Saints Infants School, but he had not attended school since 7th September because of septic throat, Mumps and a recent tonsillectomy.

The onset symptoms of Poliomyelitis vary so much in character and extent, that, (using the definition of Incubation Period as being "The period between the time when infection took place and the time of the first symptom appearing") it is very difficult to fix any uniform Incubation Period - indeed, it has been said to vary between 5 and 35 days. The first symptom in this 5 year old boy was headache after 15 days 8 hours, vomiting occurred at 16 days 15 hours, but Poliomyelitis had developed at 17 days. This Development Time (defined as the time between infection and development of paralytic symptoms or in the case of non-paralytic type, to the time of such obvious symptoms as allow the diagnosis of Poliomyelitis to be made) was found, in this small outbreak, to be very constant at 17 days.





This, however, was the only occasion on which a case which had already developed into an established case apparently infected another person - such an occurrence is possibly rare and may be due to faecal spread.

The other cases were apparently infectious for a few hours, (to persons for some considerable time in close proximity to them during part of these few hours), which occurred usually on the 14th day after infection (and therefore before definite symptoms of paralysis or of Poliomyelitis had occurred), but occasionally as early as the 12th. This fourteenth day after infection seemed to be the usual time, in this outbreak, at which the developing case (recognisable or subsymptomatic) became infectious and it is suggested that this was a respiratory spread to those susceptibles in a closed room for some hours with the developing case or a fellow pupil at, or very near, the same desk as the developing case.

That apparently there was recognisable in this outbreak a fixed Development Time of 17 days and a recognisable time, within 12 to 14 days, when the power to infect by respiratory spread was usually manifest, greatly assisted appreciation of source, possible extension and measures for control of this outbreak. The lesser known and possibly longer time of faecal spread should, with strict attention to personal hygiene, be controlled.

There still remains very many mysteries about this Disease, including that some people show no symptoms at all although apparently sufficiently infected to spread by the respiratory method the disease for some few hours about the fourteenth day of infection and by faecal spread at a less well defined or less limited time. Other persons show all manner of upset, up to paralysis of a widespread and irreversible nature, even sometimes fulminantly fatal. The answer to this mystery, whilst not yet known, may be found by study of the methods of exhausting a person of resistance to virus infection by previous recent attacks by other species of virus - for it was interesting to note that paralytic cases had histories of recent attacks of Mumps and of ordinary coryza infection in many cases - the significance of recent tonsillectomy, injections, physical exhaustion, maldevelopment of the nervous system and of race in this connection require assessment.

There follows from these previous remarks a deduction about the effectiveness of the exclusion from School Recommendations as contained in Ministry of Health Memorandum (July 1954 (93222/7/63) ).

If an original case occurs in a household then it probably infected the susceptible school children in the household 3 days before it became an established case (i.e. on its fourteenth day of infection). The susceptible school children of this family will not themselves become infectious until 11 days after the case became established (i.e. 14 days after their infection) - it has been suggested that this infectious period is only of a few hours duration.

If, therefore, in such a case, the school children of the family are excluded, as the Memorandum advises, on the development of the case for a period of three weeks, this should remove them from school before they are infectious to other scholars and keep them away from school until 10 days after they are deemed to be infectious.

Why then did the procedure in this outbreak not have the desired effort of preventing the spread into the school? The answer it is suggested is a very simple one. The example quoted has assumed that the first case identified was the first person in the household to be infected - in this case at Newmarket it is more probable that both children were infected at the same time at the creche at Lakenheath. If this be so, the five year old sister was at her time of maximum infectivity at the same time as was the case, that is before definite symptoms developed and before she was excluded from school.

If then a school child may have been infected at the same time as a case it is suggested that the school child may have infected the scholars near her in her class before the case is identified. In such a position it would appear necessary to check the spread of disease to exclude scholars in her class for three weeks and their brothers and sisters in other classes for five weeks.

There could, of course, be a third possibility. That is that the school child may have been infected first and although itself symptomless may have caused the disease in the pre-school age child. In such a happening when the case is developed some of the other scholars in the





sister's class may have already progressed to the state of the case - that is, that some three days before the case was identified, they may have reached the stage when they were infecting other members of their own class and also their own brothers and sisters in other classes. In such a position it would appear, necessary to check the spread of disease, to shut the school for three weeks for single children and five weeks for children in families having more than one child at the school.

These, of course, are only theoretical methods - in practice there is a very real difficulty in isolating the children of each family from children of other families - indeed, some would argue that by such closure more opportunity would arise to pass the disease on to scholars who happened to be absent from other schools and about in the town. It is also necessary to recall that several isolated cases have occurred in my West Suffolk Districts during my twenty-one years of service, but these cases never apparently gave rise to another case in the District - so that for twenty-one years no closure of any kind was necessary for schools because of Poliomyelitis - similar isolated not spreading cases have occurred since.

Why then did the disease spread on this occasion? Was it because of some factors including those mentioned among the actual cases or was it a variation in the virulence of the virus or a virus imported to this country for the first time?

These questions must await the future for answers - satisfaction can be found in the fact that there were no more tragedies of death or paralysis - satisfaction mixed with real sympathy for the unfortunate few who were affected and bereaved.

The outbreak threw a very real burden of responsibility on to the Medical Officer of Health and I am most happy to acknowledge with gratitude my grateful thanks to many people. To Mr. R. E. Hodgkins, Chairman of the Public Health Committee and Mr. L. J. Moore, Chairman of the Council - each of them realised that on such occasions there are duties and responsibilities which entail decisions which a Medical Officer of Health eventually must make for himself - both these gentlemen, whilst aware of this, were also aware of their own responsibility to the Public. They showed such a lively and constant interest to be informed and to consider all the efforts being made that one was given the sustaining impression that one's efforts commended themselves, in direction and scope, to the representatives of those we serve.

Dr. D. A. McCracken, the County Medical Officer, was available each morning and evening throughout the outbreak and such measures as were adopted were mutual agreements between us - his was indeed a very great help.

Similar co-operation, although unfortunately limited in some small way by distance between our residences, was obtained from Dr. P.A. Tysor, Medical Officer of Health, Newmarket Rural District, to whom also I am indebted.

Dr. Geffen, of the Ministry of Health, kindly visited the town early in the outbreak and made available as required the views of the specialist medical staff of the Ministry of Health, which throughout the outbreak kept a close interest.

A very valuable and appreciated asset was the full co-operation readily extended by the general practitioners of the District and the hospital specialist medical staff at Newmarket General Hospital and at Brookfields Isolation Hospital, Cambridge, to which the cases were admitted.

It really was amazing to realise how in a small town a few cases of Poliomyelitis could produce so many possible ramifications of contact which might have extended the disease to the staff and thence to the patients of the General Hospital.

Mr. Williamson, Medical Superintendent of the Newmarket General Hospital, carried a large responsibility in this connection - a responsibility which he has to balance with the need to maintain the attendance of adequate staff - the discussions with him and his services, in connection with measures to combat possible spread among staff or in the hospital, were greatly appreciated.





The Press proved their great value - the method employed to co-operate with them was to have one representative of the Press made responsible to pass all information to all newspapers interested. Thus it was possible early each evening to acquaint this single representative with all happenings - he was then very fully informed and very ready to balance his duty to inform the public with his need to respect the feelings of individuals. Every new case was reported immediately it was confirmed and thereby rumours as to excessive numbers (due possibly to exclusion of contacts) were scorched.

To Mr. John Crabb, The Clerk of the Council, I passed over the financial involvement<sup>n.6a</sup> of cases and contacts excluded from work - he coped with this to the satisfaction of those concerned and also to my very real relief - he was a great help in many other ways, including transport and clerical assistance at often odd hours.

Finally (and I apologise to those helpers not herein mentioned) reference must be made to my Public Health Officer, Mr. G. Penistone. It was very wrong recompense to him to pass on a septic throat condition picked up during our visits during fog and snow - his efforts, energy and persistence during this outbreak are in part known to the Council, but the opportunity to see and understand them all was mine - my opinion is that for the rest of his life he will be able to look back at this time with pride as an opportunity for service fully accepted.

The House of Commons has passed a resolution in favour of the Government's policy in regard to the treatment of the Chinese in the Far East. The resolution is a strong endorsement of the Government's policy and is a reflection of the opinion of the House of Commons. It is a very important document and it is a reflection of the opinion of the House of Commons. It is a very important document and it is a reflection of the opinion of the House of Commons.

To Mr. Speaker, the House of Commons, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in regard to the Chinese in the Far East. I am very glad to hear that the House of Commons has passed a resolution in favour of the Government's policy. I am very glad to hear that the House of Commons has passed a resolution in favour of the Government's policy.



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