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SAMFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Part-time)

M. LAWSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

for the

YEAR 1950



1871

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

TO

THE FACULTY OF THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

(1871-1872)

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1871

1872

SAMFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR 1950

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1950.

As you know, my appointment dates from July of that year, so that the report is based on information and figures collected during the last few months of duty of my predecessor Dr. P. J. H. Clarke as well as the first few of my appointment.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of your Sanitary Inspector and Water Engineer, also that of your Additional Sanitary Inspector, who have contributed to the data necessary for this report. I wish to thank too, Miss Dale for her valuable clerical assistance.

-----oOo-----

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	45,138 acres
Estimated Population (Reg. General's figures)	16,320
Inhabited houses	4,164
Rateable Value	£70,746
Sum represented by a penny rate	£295

Births (Registrar-General's figures)

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	121	92	213
Legitimate	119	89	208
Illegitimate	2	3	5

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population 13.05

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population
(England & Wales) 15.8

Comparability factor 1.30

Stillbirths

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	3	1	4
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population 0.24

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population
(England & Wales) 0.37

Infantile Mortality (Deaths of infants under 1 year)

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	1	3	4
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births 18.7

Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births
(England & Wales) 29.8

1. GENERAL STATISTICS (Continued)

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	-	3	3
Legitimate	-	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

<u>Deaths (all causes)</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	74	78	152

Death rate per 1,000 Civilian Population 9.31

Death rate per 1,000 Civilian Population
(England & Wales) 11.6

Comparability factor 0.92

2. CLASSIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH (Registrar General's figures)

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Diseases of Cardio Vascular System:-	42	38	80
(1) Heart Disease	31(M)	22(F)	
(2) Vascular Lesions of nervous system	9(M)	13(F)	
(3) Other circulatory diseases	2(M)	3(F)	
Cancer (all sites):-	10	21	31
(1) Stomach	4(M)	3(F)	
(2) Breast	- (M)	4(F)	
(3) Lung	3(M)	1(F)	
(4) Uterus	- (M)	4(F)	
(5) Other sites	3(M)	9(F)	
Diseases of the respiratory system:-	1	3	4
(1) Influenza	- (M)	1(F)	
(2) Bronchitis	1(M)	1(F)	
(3) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	- (M)	1(F)	
Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1
Diseases of Digestive System	2	2	4
Nephritis	4	-	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	-	3
Other defined and ill defined diseases	7	10	17
Motor accidents	1	-	1
Other accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	2	-	2
Monstros	-	1	1
Diabetes	-	1	1
	74	78	152

3. COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL TABLE FOR PAST THREE YEARS

	1948	1949	1950	England & Wales 1950	London 1950
Estimated Population	14,150	14,030	16,320		
Total Live Births	204	208	213		
Birth Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population	14.4	14.25	13.05	15.8	17.8
Total Infant Deaths under 1 year	5.0	5.0	4		
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	24.5	24.0	18.7	29.8	26.3
Total Deaths	180	147	152		
Death Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population	12.7	11.1	9.31	11.6	11.8

4. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) COMPILED FROM NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED

Age Groups	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	Unknown	TOTAL
Measles	3	42	53	142	24	8	3	-	275
Whooping Cough	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	6
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	3	4	1	-	-	8
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4
Septic Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Acute (Post Infective) Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

4. Continued

Measles showed greatest incidence in the February period.

5. TUBERCULOSIS

(1) Cases Notified during the year

- (a) Pulmonary - 9 Males, 7 Females.
(b) Non-Pulmonary - 1 Male, 1 Female.

(2) Ages of New Cases

- (a) Pulmonary - Male:- 1, 2, 16, 17, 23, 23, 24, 28, 50.
Female 13, 20, 23, 23, 25, 29, 29.

- (b) Non-Pulmonary - Male:- 31. Female:- 16.

(3) Cases crossed off the Register as recovered during the year

- (a) Pulmonary - Nil.
(b) Non-Pulmonary - 7 Females, 2 Males.

(4) Died during the year - Nil.

(5) Cases on the Register at the end of the year - 75

- (a) Pulmonary - 32 Males, 22 Females.
(b) Non-Pulmonary - 12 Males, 9 Females.

6. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (Data kindly supplied by County Medical Officer of Health)

Pre-School Population (0-4 years) - 1066
School Population (5-14 years) - 2405

No. of pre-school children immunised 601
Total number of children immunised 2428
Percentage pre-school children immunised 56.4
Percentage all children immunised 70
Booster Treatment, 1950 191

The percentage of children immunised has increased from 61.1 in 1949.

7. SECTION 4 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No case was dealt with under this section during the year.

8. For information under headings 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 of Circular 2/50 please refer to the Senior Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Mary H. Rawson
Medical Officer of Health.


G-5 DEC 51
C.R. 5

SAMFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1950



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SAMFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

North Lodge,
25, London Road,
Ipswich.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Progress of the programme of sewerage for some villages and water supply in pipes for all has been regrettably slow.

In considering the reasons for this one must have regard to the overall national need in many departments for the kind of materials and labour which we require. I suppose there has not been a period in our natural history which can show a greater amount of civil engineering construction than the present post war period. Practically all of it, directly or indirectly, for the betterment of the mass of the people.

Housing progress (new construction) has been as good as the Central Government Departments could permit. I am indebted to Mr. D. W. J. Pope for the statistics relating to new houses.

In the maintenance of the many old rural cottages the ever widening disparity between rents and costs of repair is a great handicap.

To Mr. W. L. Brown I am indebted for the sections of the report on food inspection and refuse collection.

I have pleasure in recording the co-operation of all members of indoor and outdoor staff and the help of other departments throughout the year.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant,

J. W. GOOD, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

1. WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supplies within the area, apart from those where there are public water undertakings, have not been satisfactory either quantitatively or qualitatively. Notwithstanding, householders did not need to appeal to the Council to cart water.

A large proportion of the shallow wells sampled have been found polluted with coliform organisms. Many of the analyses reveal the presence of the faecal type of this organism.

In all cases efforts have been made to improve the unsatisfactory supplies - see pages 7 - 12. The measures usually adopted are :

- (a) to destroy all organic life within the well by a strong application of Chloride of Lime solution;
- (b) to have the well pumped out to draw in fresh water;
- (c) to throw down builders lime to give the well a clean bed;
- (d) to improve the top of the well so that pollution can be excluded; and
- (e) to get pumps fitted wherever possible.

Although such measures may give a temporary improvement, it is doubtful whether such shallow wells can ever continue to give a good supply of wholesome water.

2. PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

(a) East Bergholt Undertaking.

The laying of new mains in 1949-50 supplying new houses constructed or in course of erection and the greater agricultural demand are together making even greater demand on the single deep well pump which raises water from the borewell.

The high level storage tank holds considerably less than one day's supply at the peak summer demand and the linking up next year of this supply with that at the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, will provide, it is hoped, an adequate alternative source to meet the needs of the parish in the event of a mechanical breakdown.

The quality (bacteriologically) of the water is

high and samples are submitted quarterly for analysis (see appendix). The distribution is by 6"; 4" and 3" diameter cast iron mains, and during the year a burst main on Rectory Hill revealed considerable deterioration of the outside of the pipes. Those lengths of main which are known to be laid in aggressive soil have been afforded Cathodic Protection by the installation at intervals of magnesium anodes. Although this method of protection has not until recently been widely adopted in this country the readings at treatment points certainly bear out that greater electrolytic action occurs in the aggressive clays. At points of known pipe deterioration readings are as high as 110 milliamps.

(b) Raydon Village Undertaking.

It has been necessary to continue taking part of the supply from a stream to augment the proper spring sources in order to meet the rising demand. Notwithstanding the low bacterial quality of this supply we have been able to make it safe by the addition of a daily dose of Chlorox giving a low residual chlorine figure at the consumers end. This chemical refurbishing of a known unsatisfactory source is not good and the introduction of a proper piped supply of wholesome water next year will solve this and some engineering problems relating to pumping, storage and distribution. The new mains should be laid and a supply available to the new houses to be built in the village.

Sample analysis of the treated water is included in the appendix.

(c) Sproughton Undertaking.

The water supplied to the village is from a borewell into the underlying chalk. It is of good quality.

The replacement of the deep well pump, climax power head, electric motor and standby oil engine, with a submersible pump has proved an unqualified success. The pump house now approaches the standard of cleanliness and order at which all public water undertakings aim, and there has been no interruption of the service due to mechanical failure or other cause.

(d) Chelmondiston and Shotley.

These parishes are supplied by a number of connections from the 7" diameter Ipswich-Shotley trunk main. The service is not a good one quantitatively. It is to be hoped that the first part of Stage 3 of the Regional Scheme to be undertaken will be the trunk main from Raydon to Shotley. Thereafter unrestricted use of the 7" main above will correct this fault.

The water is sampled at Ipswich and at the Naval Training Establishment at Shotley.

(e) The Raydon Aerodrome Waterworks.

This has been operated on behalf of the Ministry of Local Government & Planning, and supplies the Nissen Huts at Dodge City and Youngstown used temporarily as living accommodation. The water is abstracted from a borewell and is uniformly good in quality.

(f) Wherstead Village.

This village has now a short distribution main which will form part of the Regional Scheme, but is at present charged with water from a privately owned reservoir. The water is derived from land springs.

(g) Cattawade Street.

Cattawade Street in the parish of Brantham has a small diameter main supplying three standpipes with water from the reservoir of B.X. Plastics, Ltd. The water is of good quality.

This main will be replaced under Stage 2 of the Regional Scheme.

3. PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

The Council's Housing Sites where not within reach of the public mains have been supplied with water under pressure by small automatic pumping units abstracting water from shallow wells, borewells or other sources.

Particulars of these supplies and the method of disposal of sewage from the houses is given below:-

Parish	No. of exist- ing new houses	No. of pro- posed houses	Source of Supply	Pumping Arrange- ments.	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.
Capel St. Mary	16	-	Shallow well.	Automatically operated sub- mersible pump	Small disposal works with gravitational feed.
Tetting- stone.	12	-	"	" "	Settlement tank and soak trench (unsatisfactory by reason of too slow absorp- tion of effluent) soakaway to be replaced by filter bed.
Stutton	8	21	"	Climax horizontal piston type pump.	Septic Tank.
Brantham	30	38	Borewell	Ditto drawing water from Council's reservoir.	Sullage water only to river outfall.
Sproughton	4	8	Borewell Public supply.	From Public mains	Individual Septic Tanks.

3 Continued.

Parish	No. of exist- ing houses new	No. of pro- posed houses	Source of supply	Pumping arrange- ments	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	
Copdock and Washbrook	8	22	Borewell	Submersible pump and pressure cylinder.	Disposal works to be provided.	
Arwarton	4	4	Borewell Ipswich Water- works.	Supply from Ipswich-Shotley main.	Small disposal Works.	
Shotley	0	52	"	"	"	On-site sewers laid pending construction of village sewerage scheme
Stratford St. Mary.	7	14	Treated river water South Essex Waterworks Company.	Public mains.	Pumped by compressed air ejector to disposal works.	
East Bergholt.	34	20	Borewell	"	"	Small disposal works.
Chelmon- diston	18	18	"	"	"	Small disposal works.
Holbrook.	12	26	"	Deep well pump to high level storage tank.	Temporary sep- tic tank and soakaway.	
Bentley	12	16	Shallow well.	Submersible pump and pressure cylinder operated automatically.	Small sewage disposal works designed ultimately for 34 houses.	

4. PROPERTIES AFFORDED A SUPPLY FROM PUBLIC OR HOUSING SITE WATERMAINS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Domestic Supplies.

	Supply by Standpipe.	Supply into house.	Total
Brantham	-	11	11
Chelmondiston	2	8	10
East Bergholt	9	35	44
Freston	-	1	1
Higham	8	28	36
Raydon	1	-	1
Stratford St. Mary	25	49	74
Shotley	1	-	1
Sproughton	-	1	1
Wenham	-	1	1
Wherstead	4	7	11
Outside District	3	-	3
	53	141	194

(b) Other Properties - 21.

Other noteworthy private supplies within the area are those of the Royal Hospital School, the Cattawade works of B.X. Plastics, Ltd., the Woolverstone Estate, and the Sproughton works of the British Sugar Corporation.

The first of these supplies is sampled quarterly for bacteriological analysis. See Appendix.

The remaining households are dependent upon shallow wells for their water supply.

Some of these might give a supply of reasonable purity if the wells were properly constructed and covered. In fact it is found that 80 per cent (approximately) are polluted in greater or less degree.

5. WATER SUPPLIES SAMPLED DURING THE YEAR WITH
DETAILS OF SUBSEQUENT ACTION.

Sample Address	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Action Taken.
Shallow Well White House, Belstead.	"		
Public Supply Raydon.	"		
Public Supply Raydon	"		
Shallow Well Harkstead Housing site.	"		
Well The Hollies, Holbrook.	"		
Well - Harkstead Housing Site.	"		
Well - The Whalleys Stratford St. Mary.	"		
Shallow Well The Whalleys Stratford St. Mary.		"	Polluted Storage Tank well sampled direct. Satisfactory.
Shallow Well Hubbards Hall Bentley.		"	Work carried out to exclude surface water from well.
Shallow Well Malting Cottages Bentley.	"		
Shallow Well The Whalleys, Stratford St. Mary.	"		
Well - Wenham Place, Great Wenham.	"		
Public Supply Raydon.	"		
Public Supply Cattawade Street.	"		
Public Supply East Bergholt.	"		

5. Continued.

Sample Address.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory.	Action Taken.
Public Supply Sproughton.	"		
Borewell Royal Hospital School, Holbrook.	"		After softening.
Borewell Royal Hospital School Holbrook.	"		Before softening.
Shallow Well Shop Corner, Arwarton.		"	Well dosed with Chloride of Lime solution.
Shallow Well Gardener's Cottage, Wherstead.	"		
Stream, Mill Meadow, Holbrook.		"	Campers advised not to use this water for drinking or domestic pur
Borewell Chantry Grove, Sproughton.	"		
Well - "Greensleaves", Capel St. Mary.		"	Well dosed with Chloride of Lime solu
Public Supply Raydon.		"	Quality of water adversely affected during work on main. (see later analysis)
Collecting Tank Waterworks Meadow Raydon.		"	" "
Standpipe Nr. Post Office, Raydon.	"		
Borewell Eastern Electricity Board, Wherstead.	"		
Shallow Well Hill House, Tattinstone.		"	Due to pollution from cesspool nearby. Drainage subsequently re- laid.

5. Continued.

Sample Address	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Action Taken.
Shallow Well. Hill Cottages, Tattingstone.		"	Due to deposit of filth near well. This nuisance was stopped.
Shallow Well. Reed Hall Bungalow, Holbrook.		"	Pollution from defective drains. Drains re-laid in concrete.
Shallow Well. Bluegates, Wherstead.		"	Chloros being supplied.
Shallow Well. Sample taken from Tap. Bluegates, Wherstead.		"	" "
Public Supply. Raydon.	"	"	
Public Supply. Sproughton.		"	See below.
Public Supply East Bergholt.	"	"	
Public Supply. Cattawade.	"	"	
Public Supply, Sproughton.		"	Causes of pollution traced and rectified. (see later analyses which are improved and finally satis- factory.
Public Supply, Wherstead.		"	
Public Supply Sproughton.		"	Improved.
Public Supply Sproughton.		"	Below standard.
Public Supply Sproughton.		"	Below Standard

5. Continued.

Sample Address	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Action Taken.
Shallow Well, Shotley Hall.	"		} Pollution traced to Storage Tanks Source of supply satisfactory. Tanks cleaned out
Shallow Well Shotley Hall.		"	
Shallow Well Shotley Hall.		"	
Shallow Well Shore Cottage, Chelmondiston.		"	Well cleaned out and chlorinated.
Shallow Well Dike Street, Hintlesham.		"	Surface water drain responsible for pollution - re-laid.
Public Supply, Sproughton.	"		
Shallow Well, Reed Hall, Holbrook.	"		
Shallow Well Shotley Hall.	"		
Shallow Well Shotley Hall.	"		
Shallow Well Ivy Cafe, Copdock.		"	Well top raised and pump fitted.
Borewell Raydon Airfield.	"		
Shallow Well, Holbrook.	"		
Spring, Harkstead.	"		
Shallow Well, Pin Mill, Chelmondiston.	"		
Spring, Holly Lane, Belstead.	"		
Spring, Holly Lane, Belstead.		"	Galvanised tank sunk in bed of stream and spring supply piped there to.

3. continued.

Sample Address.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Action Taken.
Borewell Royal Hospital School, Holbrook.	"		
Borewell Royal Hospital School, Holbrook.	"		
Public Supply Cattawade.	"		
Public Supply Raydon.		"	Failure to chlorinate is corrected.
Public Supply East Bergholt.	"		
Public Supply Sproughton.	"		
Shallow Well Mill Lane, Belstead.		"	Owner advised to improve top of well.
Royal Hospital School, Tap at Waterworks.		"	Dr. Martin carried out detailed in- vestigation taking many samples which were all satis- factory.
Public Supply Raydon.	"		
Shallow Well next Post Office, Harkstead.	"		
Shallow Well, The Cedars, Capel St. Mary.		"	Owner advised to improve top of well.
Well - Manor House, Little Wenham.		"	Old well not in use for domestic pur- poses.
Well - 2, Hillside Cottages, Burstall.		"	Well dosed with Chloride of Lime solution,
Shallow Well, Peterboro Cottage, Hintlesham.	"		

5. Continued.

Sample Address.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Action Taken.
Housing Site Harkstead.	"		
Royal Hospital School, Holbrook.	"		
Stream supplying Thatched Cottages, Wherstead.		"	Negotiations opened to secure a supply from Ipswich-Shottle; Trunk Main.
Borewell, Hill Farm, Washbrock.		"	Subsequent samples proved the supply satisfactory.
Shallow Well, Lings Lane, Chelmondiston.		"	Owners written to and asked to clean the well.
Shallow Well Bluegates, Wherstead. No.3. Storage Tank.		"	Mr. Paul supplied with Chloros to render supply safe.
Shallow Well Bluegates, Wherstead. Pump over well.		"	" "
Well supplying 7 cottages, The Street, Holbrook.		"	Well chlorinated. Owners advised to boil water.
Spring - Lower Barn Cottages, Chattisham.	"		

6. WATER SUPPLY STATISTICS.

Samples Public Supplies	25
Samples Housing Site Private	3
Private Borewells	10
Private Shallow Wells	37
Spring Supplies	6
Waterworks Inspections	60
Inspections testing new water services.	50
Inspections testing watermains	13
New tappings of watermains	212
Chlorinating new mains	0
Number of tests of chlorinating with Comparator.	52

7. SEWERAGE.

Although the programme of work carried out during the year was limited to repair of Shotley outfall sewer, and the piping of an offensive open sewer ditch at Capel St. Mary, the proposed village schemes received further investigation.

PUBLIC LAVATORIES.

A small and compact block of lavatories was constructed during the year on the Fore-shore Road at Shotley, and except in one or two instances are being used by the public in the proper manner.

There is need for a similar provision in the parish of East Bergholt, but the village is not sewered.

8. HOUSING ACT, 1949.

Housing Improvement Grants.

<u>No. of Applications. for Grant.</u>	<u>No. Approved.</u>	<u>No. Improved.</u>
7	6 1 pending.	6.

9. HOUSING SURVEY.

Number of preliminary inspections made during the year - 383:

Category 1: 99 Satisfactory in all respects.

Category 2: 187 Minor defects.

Category 3: 68 Requiring repairs, structural alterations or improvements.

Category 5: 29 Unfit for human habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense.

10. Other Housing Figures.

Number of Primary Inspections made as the result of complaints.....	31
Number of cases of overcrowding.....	2
Number of Informal Notices Served.....	35
Number of Statutory Notices complied with..	1
Number of Informal Notices complied with...	10
Number of re-inspections.....	85
Number of interviews with Owners.....	10

10 Continued.

Details of Work Carried Out.

Roofs Repaired.....	10
External Walls Repaired.....	2
Wood Floors Repaired.....	6
Ceilings Repaired.....	6
Chimney Stacks Repaired.....	2
Cooking Ranges repaired or renewed	5
Coppers repaired or renewed....	1
Windows repaired or renewed....	8
Damp conditions abated.....	1
Closets repaired or improved...	4
New doors fitted or repaired...	2
Privies converted to Earth Closets	1
Internal walls repaired.....	2

11. OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

Complaints

Public Health Matters.....	56
Relating to Water Supply.....	14
Relating to Sewerage.....	10
Relating to Housing.....	7
	<hr/>
	87

Nuisances notified.....	13
Nuisances abated.....	12
Infectious disease visits.....	43
Factories and Workshops Inspections	16
Inspections of Bakehouses.....	26

Sewerage

Visits to Housing Site Schemes..	42
Visits to Village Schemes.....	43
Sewers Tested.....	2

1. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The various food premises listed below have been visited either a result of a routine inspection, or for some special purpose:-

	No. of Visits	Defects Found	Defects Remedied.
Slaughterhouses	485	2	2
Butchers' Shops	26	1	1
Food Processing Factories	45	2	1
Cafes Etc.	29	-	-
Fish Fryers	25	2	2
Retail Food Shops	44	1	1
Ice Cream Premises	81	2	1
Milk Production and Distribution	89	3	3
Bakehouses	26	2	1
Knackers Yards	5	1	1

2. Foodstuffs Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption

73 lbs. Bacon (Dutch and Danish)
 70 lbs. Home Killed Beef.
 20 lbs. Home Killed Pork.
 4 lbs. Imported Beef Brisket.
 24 lbs. Imported Corned Beef.
 8 lbs. Cheese.
 30 Tins Foodstuffs (various).

240 X 6 lbs. tins corned beef released by the Ministry of Food for manufacturing purposes on condition that each tin was examined by the Sanitary Inspector, were examined and found to be sound.

3. Carcases Inspected and Condemned During 1950.

	Cattle ex- cluding	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs.
Number Killed	2913	1041	1828	5253	106
Number Inspected	2913	1041	1828	5253	106
<u>All Diseases Except Tuberculosis:</u>					
1. Whole Carcases Condemned	2	5	3	7	1
2. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	980	354	2	326	4
3. Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	33.71	34.49	.027	6.34	4.72
<u>Tuberculosis Only:</u>					
1. Whole Carcases Condemned	5	17	2	-	-
2. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	382	332	-	-	2
3. Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	13.28	33.53	0.11	NIL	1.89

4. MILK DISTRIBUTION AND PRODUCTION.
THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

The main function of the Council's Officers with regard to these regulations is confined to the distribution of milk (both retail and wholesale), and the safeguarding of the general public against the sale of raw milk proved to be infected with certain diseases communicable to man.

Seventeen Biological samples of milk have been taken throughout the year by the County Sanitary Officer who reported the result of each to the Council's Medical Officer of Health. Of these, five samples were found to contain Bacillus Tuberculosis, four Brucella Abortus, four of the five cases of Tuberculosis were cleared by the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries. None of the cases involving Brucella Abortus were cleared.

Three cases of faulty distribution have been dealt with during the year. All these involved the souring of milk and were cleared up satisfactorily.

1. REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTIONS.

(a) Disposal of Household Refuse.

The improved collection service commenced operating in the District on the 1st April, this year. It has been found possible to cover the following parishes with the weekly collection:-

Brantham; Capel St. Mary; Chelmondiston;
East Bergholt; Holbrook; Sproughton;
Shotley; Stratford St. Mary; Stutton and
Tattingstone.

The remaining parishes still receive the regular fortnightly collections. Little difficulties arose regarding the new schedule, but as soon as householders got used to the regularity of the service, these were straightened out.

There is no doubt that the improved service has been a great boon to the more populous villages, and has improved the efficiency of the service as well.

In response to a report submitted to the Public Health Committee in October, the Council decided to implement Section 753 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as amended, in order to bring about a general improvement throughout the district in the type of receptacle used by householders for storing refuse. The supply position of new dustbins is very acute, and it is doubtful whether it will be possible to supply all needs within a year to eighteen months.

The amount of household refuse collected and disposed of during 1950 was over 1900 tons. Disposal was by means of controlled tipping at Chelmondiston and Bentley. The two refuse tips at East Bergholt and Bentley (near Capel Station) were filled during the year and are not consolidating. Shortage of adequate earth covering is still a vexed problem.

Two hundred and Seventy visits and inspections have been made during the year to various matters relating to the service. Eighty five visits and inspections have been made to the Refuse Tips.

1 (a) Continued.

Six accumulations of miscellaneous refuse have been removed from various parishes during the year.

(b) Salvage Collections.

It is very gratifying to be able to record that the Council's Salvage Collection has increased considerably this year.

The coming re-armaments programme has thrown into sharp relief the vital necessity for the reclamation of all forms of waste paper, scrap metal, rags and woollens and other items classed as waste material. I am glad therefore, to report that the householders in this district have responded to this call by increasing their contributions to, over the 1949 collection figures, more than 30 per cent.

The following table shows the amounts and prices realised of the various items of waste material collected during the year:-

	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	Lbs.	£	s	d
Mixed Papers	46	16	3	0	255	11	3
Books Magazines etc.	33	6	1	21	272	8	9
Scrap Iron	16	4	1	0	39	10	7
Brass		7	0	14	13	10	0
Aluminium		5	3	7	6	12	6
Lead (Battery)		2	0	8	2	18	0
Sacking		16	3	0	4	6	10
String		1	3	7		7	3
Rags	2	18	0	14	56	15	3
Bones		3	3	0		7	6
	101	2	3	15	652	7	11
Stock in Hand	1	10	0	0	10	2	0
Waste Paper Bonus					3	0	0
Cartage of Waste Paper					7	0	0
	102	12	3	15	£672	9	11
1949 Totals for Comparison.....	75	3	3	12	£493	3	0

2. RODENT CONTROL.

(a) County Council Campaign.

The Council continued to co-operate with the County Council in the checking and payment of 2d per carcase for all dead rats taken to the authorised centres in the district. A total of 2422 rats were paid for on behalf of the County Council up to 31st March, when the Campaign ceased.

(b) Rodent Control within the Council's Area.

The work of rats and mice destruction and control has been continued during the year by Mr. Newson the part-time Rodent Operator. Certain specialised infestations were surveyed and action has been taken under my supervision. One hundred and Twelve visits and inspections were made for this purpose.

Two Hundred visits have been made to various private premises suffering from infestation by rats or mice, involving 30 infestations. In addition Eighty Five visits to premises owned or controlled by the Council were made and Five infestations were dealt with on the Council's Refuse Tips.

On the 1st April, 1951, the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into force. The Act increases, substantially, the functions of the District Council with regard to the destruction of rats and mice. Local Authorities are now the Statutory authority for the enforcement of this Act within their own district. In particular, the work carried out by the Agricultural Executive Committees with regard to the destruction of rats and mice on agricultural land is no longer legally enforceable by them. This function has now to be carried out by the Local Authority. Regular surveys must be made of the district, including agricultural land, so that the Local Authority may take such steps as may be necessary to secure that their district is kept free from rats and mice. Adequate records must also be kept by the Local Authority in such form as may be required by the Minister of Agriculture & Fisheries.

2 (b) continued.

These statutory requirements have not been fully met this year. The amount of work, both administrative and technical, involved, for instance, in the carrying out of a survey of the farms in the district is too great for the existing part-time staff.

It is apparent that a full-time Rodent Operator is necessary to fulfill the responsibilities laid upon the Local Authority by this Act.

APPENDIX A.

WATER
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

Authority or Sender:
Sanitary Inspector,
Samford R.D.C., Ipswich.

Lab. Ref. No. 9879.

Nature of Sample:

Water from Bore, sample taken from
East Bergholt Standpipe, Furnt Oak Corner,
East Bergholt.

Date and Hour of Collection 6.10.50. 1045 hrs.

Date and Hour of Arrival 6.10.50. 1300 hrs.

Date and Hour of Examination 6.10.50. 1400 hrs.

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 3 days R.T. C. aerobically 4. per ml.

" " " " 2 days 37° C. " 1. per ml.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C. NIL per 100ml

Approximate proportions of faecal and non-faecal coli:

(a) Faecal coli - per cent

(b) Non-faecal coli - per cent

Remarks:

Date of Report: 9.10.50.

Bacteriological findings very satisfactory.

P.H. MARTIN.

M.O. i/c P.H. LABORATORY.

WATER

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

Authority or Sender:
Sanitary Inspector,
Samford R.D., Ipswich.

Lab. R f. No. 9877

Nature of Sample:

Water from Fore, sample taken from
Holbrook Naval School, Direct from
delivery main.

Date and Hour of Collection 6.10.50. 1000 hrs.
Date and Hour of Arrival 6.10.50. 1300 hrs.
Date and Hour of Examination 6.10.50. 1400 hrs.

Plate Count, Yeastrel agar 3 days R.T. C. aerobically _____ 11. _____ per m
" " " " 2 days 37° C. " _____ 10. _____ per m

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C. NIL per 10

Approximate proportions of faecal and non-faecal coli:

(a) Faecal coli _____ - _____ per cen

(b) Non-faecal coli _____ - _____ per cen

Remarks:

Date of Report: 9.10.50.

Bacteriological findings very satisfactory.

P.H. MARTIN.

M.O. i/c P.H. LABORATORY.

WATER

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

Authority or Sender:
Sanitary Inspector,
Samford R.D., Ipswich.

Lab. Ref. No. 9880

Nature of Sample:

Water from Pore, sample taken from
Cattawade Main Supply - Standpipe,
The Street, Cattawade.

Date and Hour of Collection 6.10.50. 1030 hrs.
Date and Hour of Arrival 6.10.50. 1300 hrs.
Date and Hour of Examination 6.10.50. 1400 hrs.

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 3 days R.T. C. aerobically 28 per ml
" " " " 2 days 37° C. " 4 per ml

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37° C. 2 per 100ml

Approximate proportions of faecal and non-faecal coli:

(a) Faecal coli NOT found per cent

(b) Non-faecal coli - per cent

Remarks:

Date of Report: 9.10.50.

Bacteriological findings satisfactory.

P.H. MARTIN.

M.C. i/c P.H. LABORATORY.

WATER

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

Authority or Sender:
Sanitary Inspector,
Samford R.D., Ipswich.

Lab. Ref. No. 9882

Nature of Sample:

Water from Standpipe, High Street,
Sproughton.

Date and Hour of Collection 6.10.50. 1130 hrs.
Date and Hour of Arrival 6.10.50. 1300 hrs.
Date and Hour of Examination 6.10.50. 1400 hrs.

Plate Count Yeastrel agar 3 days R.T° aerobically 35 per
" " " " 2 days 37°C. " 9 per

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C. NIL per 10

Approximate proportions of faecal and non-faecal coli:

(a) Faecal coli _____ per ce
(b) Non-faecal coli _____ per ce

Remarks:

Date of Report: 9.10.50.

Bacteriological findings very satisfactory.

P.H. MARTIN.

M.O. i/c P.H. LABORATORY.

WATER
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

Authority or Sender:
Sanitary Inspector,
Samford R.D., Ipswich.

Lab. Ref. No. 10017

Nature of Sample:

Water from Tap in Raydon Street.
(Raydon Village Undertaking).

Date and Hour of Collection 10.10.50. 1630 hrs.

Date and Hour of Arrival 10.10.50. 1725 hrs.

Date and Hour of Examination 10.10.50. 1730 hrs.

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 3 days R.T. aerobically 32 per ml

" " " " 2 days 37°C. " 24 per ml

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C 0 per 100ml

Approximate proportions of faecal and non-faecal coli:

(a) Faecal coli _____ per cent

(b) Non-faecal coli _____ per cent

Remarks:

Date of Report: 13.10.50.

Bacteriological findings satisfactory.

P.H. MARTIN.

M.O. i/c P.H. LABORATORY.

LABORATORY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Author: _____
Date: _____
Page: _____

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