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County of West Suffolk.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

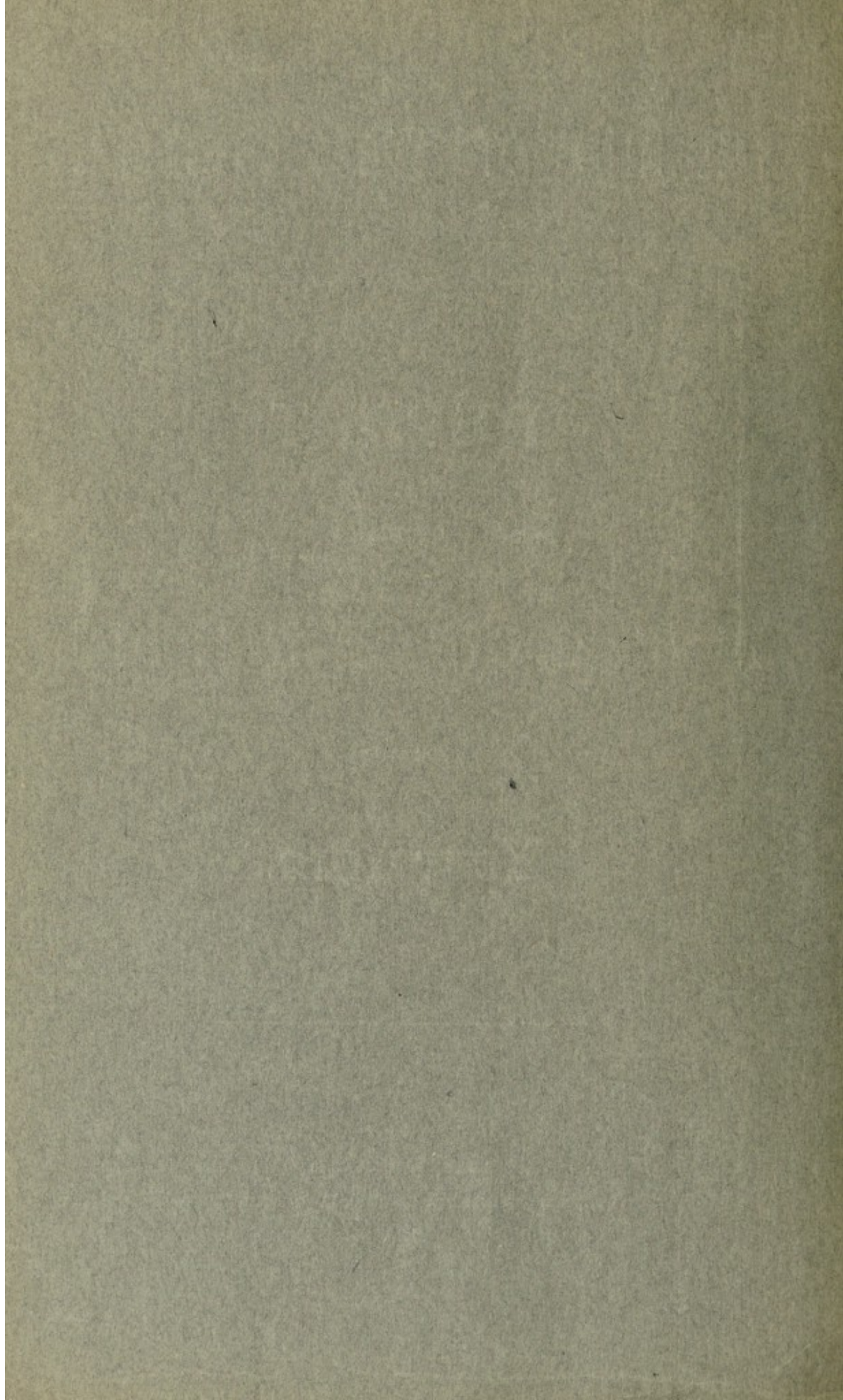
FOR THE

Year 1912.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S:

PRINTED BY THE BURY POST CO. (LTD.), 19, ABBEYGATE STREET

1913.



WEST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR 1912.

A. H. BYGOTT, M.D. Lond., D.P.H.,


BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

CONTENTS.

Section I.	Vital Statistics	Pages	1—8.
.. II.	Control of Infectious Disease and Sanitary Administration ...	..	8—15.
.. III.	Rivers, Streams, Water Supply ... ..	..	15—17.
.. IV.	Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875—1899 ... ..	..	17—20.
.. V.	Midwives Act, 1902 ... ..	..	21—24.
.. VI.	Housing of the Working Classes ... ..	..	24—31.
	Abstracts of Reports of District Medical Officers of Health	33—52.
	Tables.		

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VITAL STATISTICS, ETC.

SECTION I.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Area.—The acreage of the County, according to the Reports of the Local Medical Officers of Health, is 391,625, divided as follows:—

One Municipal Borough ...	2,934	Five Urban Districts ...	16,629
Eight Rural Districts ...	...	...	372,062

RAINFALL.

The following figures have been supplied by Mr. Robert Burrell, from Westley, which is close to the centre of the County, for the year 1912. These figures and remarks have been copied from Dr. Kilner's Report for the Thingoe Rural District:—

The year 1912 was noted for its heavy rainfall, which was considerably above the average, and amounted to 31.11 inches; while August will long be remembered for the abnormal rainfall which occurred during this month. Rain and snow fell 189 days. I am again indebted to Mr. Robert Burrell, of Westley, for the following table showing the rainfall for each month of the year:—

INCHES.				INCHES.			
January ...	...	...	2.60	August ...	...	...	8.29
February ...	...	...	1.17	September ...	...	...	2.62
March ...	...	...	3.06	October ...	...	...	1.87
April ...	...	...	0.39	November ...	...	...	2.44
May ...	...	...	1.22	December ...	...	...	2.42
June ...	...	...	2.21				
July ...	...	...	2.82	Total ...	...	...	31.11

POPULATION.

At the Census of 1901 this was returned, 117,553, from the Census of 1911 at 116,914, and at mid-summer, 1912, the population was estimated to be 116,835. This estimated population at mid-summer, 1912, is distributed as follows:—

One Municipal Borough ...	16,851	Five Urban Districts ...	26,973
Eight Rural Districts ...	...	...	73,011

Full details of the figures of the separate areas are to be found in Table I.

Urban Districts.—It will be noticed that there has been a fall of 6 per cent. in the population of the Urban Districts from 1901 to 1911, Bury St. Edmund's and Sudbury showing a very slight increase. All the other Urban Districts show a decrease, which is especially marked in the case of Glemsford, with 24.1 per cent. This may be accounted for by the serious damage to the staple industry in this place. The marked increase in the population in Newmarket, which took place between 1891 and 1901, of 23.8 per cent., is apparently checked, as the figures during the next ten years show a 1.9 per cent. decrease. This may perhaps be explained by the increased facilities for travel by means of motor car, which renders it possible for people to attend Race Meetings there without the provision of a larger amount of house accommodation.

Rural Districts.—Amongst the Rural Districts, Brandon, Cosford and Mildenhall show slight increases, but all the others show decreases, the most marked being in the cases of Moulton and Mel-ford, of 4.0 per cent. and 2.4 per cent. The total decrease for the ten years amounts to .5 per cent., as against 3.3 per cent. in the previous ten years.

Density of Population.—The density of the population amounts in Urban Districts to 2.2, and to .1 persons, per acre in the Rural Districts.

COST OF PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

It is impossible, without examining the accounts of each authority, to give in detail the full cost of the sanitary administration throughout the County. The total cost of the salaries paid to officers that are known to be engaged in the administration of Public Health, including a proportion of £300 as part of the salary of the County Medical Officer, and an apportionment of the clerks' salaries in the County Sanitary Department, together with that of the salaries of the local medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors, amounts to £2,171 16s. 0d. To this may be added the salary of the Inspector of Midwives (£81), and the fees of the County Analyst (£99 15s. 0d.), making a total of £2,352 11s. 0d. This may be compared with the salaries paid to the Police officers throughout the County for the year ending 31st March, 1912, which amounts to £9,301 6s. 6d. Thus it is seen that it costs over four times as much to protect the property, and to some extent the inhabitants from violence, as it does to provide a sanitary service throughout the same area. When we compare the equipment provided for these two services this difference is very much more marked. Considering that the population is becoming much more orderly there is an opportunity for reflection as to whether it might not be possible to utilise the services of the Police to some extent in supervising the general sanitation in scattered rural districts, so that they might be more effectively and economically administered.

BIRTHS (*Vide* Table II.)

There were 2,276 births registered in the administrative County during 1912, viz., 317 in the Municipal Borough, 496 in the Urban Districts, and 1,463 in the Rural Districts. The birth rate per 1,000 in the administrative County was 19.4. In the whole of England and Wales this was 23.8. In England and Wales the decline is apparent from the following figures: In 1881 to 1885, 33.5 per 1,000, in 1901 to 1905 it was 28.1 per 1,000, and in 1912 it was 23.8. When we consider these figures in conjunction with those available showing the amount of emigration from this country, said to be about one in 40 of the agricultural population in 1911, it is remarkable how Great Britain manages to retain her supremacy amongst the nations, as this loss by emigration frequently includes some of the best of our population, and the falling birth rate is chiefly amongst the more prosperous members of the community. The figures showing the decline of the birth rate in the various districts are interesting, but too much stress must not be laid on them, owing to the smallness of their populations. It must, however, be noticed that the birth rate during 1912 in both rural and urban districts is the lowest recorded. It is improbable that the artificial limiting of families in rural areas is carried to the same extent as amongst a well to do artizan population in large towns; the fall in these districts is due to emigration and is materially influenced by the inability to marry on the part of young people due to the lack of good housing accommodation and to their migration into the towns.

TABLE III. (B).
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND RATE IN 1912.

District.					No. of Illegitimate Births.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
<i>Urban.</i>						
Bury St. Edmund's	...	...	...	21	...	6.6
Glemsford	...	...	...
Hadleigh	...	...	...
Haverhill	...	...	...	10	...	11.1
Newmarket	...	...	...	6	...	3.1
Sudbury	...	...	...
				—		—
Totals	...	...	...	36		
				—		—
<i>Rural.</i>						
Brandon	...	...	...
Clare	...	...	...	12	...	7.7
Cosford	...	...	...
Melford	...	...	...
Mildenhall	...	...	...
Moulton	...	...	...	4	...	6.7
Thedwastre	...	...	...	11	...	5.5
Thingoe	...	...	...	11	...	3.7
				—		—
Totals	...	...	...	38		
				—		—
Totals for whole County	...	...	...	74		34.7

DEATHS (*Vide* Table IV.)

The total number of deaths during 1912 in the administrative County numbered 1,591, viz., 237 in the Municipal Borough, 357 in the Urban Districts, and 997 in the Rural Districts. In the rural districts these show a slight increase over those of 1911. In the urban districts there is a slight decrease. Throughout the County the figures of 1912, as a rule, compare favourably with 1911, owing to the hot, dry summer during that year, but this adverse influence does not, as a rule, affect rural districts to the same extent as urban districts. With the fall in the birth rate and the loss by emigration, there may be a tendency for the death rate to rise in the rural districts, owing to the increased average age of the population. Owing to the smallness of the population of the various districts it is difficult to make any comparisons from these figures, as no districts appear to have presented a uniformly high death rate for a number of years. The lowest recorded rates were in Haverhill and Newmarket. The births exceed the deaths by 219 in the urban districts, and by 466 in the rural districts. The increase of births over deaths in the whole County was therefore 685. Of course, it must be remembered that the figures for these very small urban districts are not comparable with the larger urban districts in other Counties.

CORRECTED DEATH RATES.

These figures are supplied as a result of a correction by factors supplied by the Registrar-General, so as to enable the rates to be more correctly compared with those of the rest of the country. As the mortality varies at different ages of the population, these factors are arranged so as to make the figures arrived at by their use correspond to what the rates would be expected to be if the distribution of the ages and sex of the population were the same as those for the rest of England and Wales.

<i>Urban Districts.</i>				<i>Rural Districts.</i>			
Bury St. Edmund's	...	...	12.4	Brandon	...	...	9.2
Glemsford	...	...	13.4	Clare	...	...	10.8
Hadleigh	...	...	15.7	Cosford	...	...	10.2
Haverhill	...	...	10.3	Melford	...	...	11.7
Newmarket	...	...	10.4	Mildenhall	...	...	10.0
Sudbury	...	...	12.03	Moulton	...	...	10.4
				Thedwastre	...	...	9.5
				Thingoe	...	...	12.0
Correction for total of U. D.				12.05	Corrections for total of R. D.		
					10.7		
					Correction for total of		
					entire County		
					11.2		

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS (See Table V.)

Comparative figures with other counties: County death rates, calculated from the Registrar-General's Returns for the year 1912: Middlesex and Hertfordshire rates 9.8 and 11.2 (types of Home Counties, with a large residential population working in London), Suffolk 13.3, Hampshire 11.9, Oxfordshire 12.4, and Cambridgeshire 13.0, are types of agricultural counties. Yorkshire 14.0, Staffordshire 13.9, Durham 14.2, and Lancashire 15.4, are types of busy manufacturing areas. London, which is a type of a mixed population, has a death rate of 13.3.

The birth rates for the same counties per 1,000 is as follows: Middlesex and Hertfordshire 23.3 and 19.3; Suffolk 21.1, Hampshire 20.8, Oxfordshire 19.7, Cambridgeshire 20.9, Yorkshire 24.4, Staffordshire 27.4, Durham 30.7, Lancashire 24.4, and London 24.9.

INFANTILE MORTALITY. Table III. (A.)

This was 89.3 for the Urban Districts, 62.8 for the Rural, and 71.6 for the whole County. In dealing with this subject, estimation of population has no effect, since the rates are based on two definite figures which are supplied by the registrars. The cause of death of these children appears in Table V. It will be seen that the largest number died from Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus. This frequently means that these children, when born, were unlikely to survive. These figures, which appear to a considerable extent in all Medical Officers' Reports, seldom receive the consideration to which they are entitled, as they go a very long way to prove that it would be desirable to attend to the care of a certain proportion of the population before their children are born.

Any attempt, however, to compare individual districts is rendered ridiculous, when it is noticed that Glemsford had an infantile mortality of 142.8 with four deaths, as against an infantile mortality of 88.5 at Newmarket, with 17 deaths. A comparison of the infantile deaths for the 6 years period is more instructive:

The Notification of Births Act has not been adopted in any of the districts, but from visits which the Medical Officer has paid to some of the houses in the County, in which he has found young children in a very unhealthy condition, there appears to be considerable scope for improvement in the health of the infant population, but owing to its scattered distribution, the expense that would be involved in the provision of health visitors and their difficulty of locomotion, it is desirable that the consideration of this question should be deferred until provision is made for dealing with school children and the scheme for the prevention of Tuberculosis is more efficiently organised. No statistics are available showing the extent of breast feeding or the difficulty of getting a proper supply of cow's milk for infants, although the Medical Officers of Cosford and Brandon draw attention to this matter in their reports.

Still Born Children.—The only figures available for dealing with this important subject are contained in the Report of the Inspector of Midwives, but this only includes the cases for which a midwife was responsible, and there is no record for those cases attended by medical men.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The deaths from these diseases were 21, and include Enteric Fever 4, Scarlet Fever 2, Measles 7, Diphtheria 2, and Whooping Cough 6, and furnished a rate of .2 per 1,000 in the Urban and .15 in the Rural Districts. Details of these figures may be found in Table VIII. The methods which are adopted through the County in dealing with the spread of infectious disease are noted elsewhere.

CANCER (*Vide* Table X.)

The mortality from this disease still shows signs of increasing. In the Urban Districts one person out of every 8.2 who died, died from Cancer, and in the Rural Districts one out of every 9.7.

We are unfortunately making very little progress with regard to our knowledge of the cause or the cure of Cancer. This is very serious, considering the exceedingly painful nature of this disease at times. It must not be forgotten that the number of deaths from Cancer in the County last year amounted to 174, as against 151 from all forms of Tuberculosis. When we realise that so much can be done by skilled nursing to ease death in these cases it is a standing reproach to the community that there is not more good institutional accommodation available for these unfortunate people in which to spend the latter part of their lives. It is very distressing to find some unfortunate woman in a country district who has had a lump in her breast for some time, about which she has not taken any special trouble, and to find that when she seeks medical advice that the time for a successful operation has gone, and that nothing can be done for her but to ease death. The only method that can be suggested to deal with this disease is that its nature should be more widely known, so that any small tumour may be seen by a medical man and its nature investigated, so that it may be more promptly treated, and this should be more possible owing to the medical benefits provided by the National Insurance Act.

TUBERCULOSIS. DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

(Vide Tables VIII. and IX.)

The total number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the County was 109, which was exactly the same as last year, the number from other tubercular disease being 32. The measures that have been taken to deal with this disease are detailed elsewhere. The rate for England and Wales for the past ten years is as follows:—

1901	...	1.264	1906	...	1.150
1902	...	1.233	1907	...	1.140
1903	...	1.203	1908	...	1.111
1904	...	1.236	1909	...	1.08
1905	...	1.140	1910	...	
	1911	...		1.015	

SECTION II.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (Vide Table XI.)

Owing to a small outbreak of Plague in East Suffolk during 1911 arrangements were made for the registrars of births and deaths to notify the County Medical Officer of the occurrence of deaths from certain diseases in their districts, and in accordance with this arrangement the following notifications were received, for which a payment of sixpence is paid for each notification:—

Pneumonia 76, Gastro Enteritis 8, Whooping Cough 9, Measles 7, Poliomyelitis 5, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1, Tuberculous Meningitis 2, Infantile Diarrhoea 1, Gastritis 2, Puerperal Fever 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Enteritis 1, Diphtheria 1, Diarrhoea 1, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 1, total 117. Total cost, £2 18s. 6d.

Scarlet Fever.—197 cases of this disease were notified during the year in Urban Districts and Rural Districts, 2 cases died. Of these 59 were treated in isolation hospitals, the largest number of cases (43) being at Haverhill. There were 27 cases in the Mildenhall Rural District, and in connection with this outbreak the Medical Officer thinks it might have been shortened had isolation hospital accommodation been available.

Diphtheria.—Thirty-seven cases of Diphtheria were notified in the County, 6 in Urban Districts, and 31 in Rural Districts. Of these 2 died. Two of these cases, in Bury St. Edmund's, were treated in the isolation hospital. No mention is made in any of the reports as to the provision of Antitoxin for these cases.

Enteric Fever: 8 cases were notified, 3 in Urban Districts, and 5 in Rural Districts. Four of these died.

Poliomyelitis: 9 cases were notified with 5 deaths, 6 in Thingoe, 2 in Thedwastre, and 1 in Melford. One case Cerebro Spinal Fever, which died, was notified in the Melford District. Careful enquiries were made into each case.

There were 7 deaths from Measles.

The following comparative figures deal with the number of notifications for the year 1912, estimated in proportion to each 1,000 of the population:—

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas
England ...	2.95	1.24	0.23	0.06	0.65
English Counties					
(excluding London)	2.77	1.10	0.22	0.05	0.53
Suffolk ...	1.66	0.33	0.06	0.03	0.37

During 1912, 259 cases of Measles, 134 cases of Chickenpox, and 265 cases of Whooping Cough were reported by school teachers.

The following number of schools were closed on account of infectious disease:—

Measles	Chickenpox	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
23	1	9	1	1

LABORATORY.

Owing to a small outbreak of Diphtheria in the Thedwastre Rural District, swabs were taken at a cost of £8 17s. 6d. The County Council have since sanctioned the provision of some apparatus for laboratory investigation, which will be undertaken by the County Medical Staff. This class of work is of increasing importance, and no County can be considered to be doing its best for the health of the population unless provision is made for dealing with this class of work.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS (*Vide* Table XI.)

This table shows the number of cases of notifiable infectious disease which were notified in the County during 1912, and the number which were treated in isolation hospitals. A "Preliminary Report on Isolation Hospitals" was presented to the County Council by the Medical Officer of Health in July, 1912. The isolation hospital accommodation for the County appears to be as follows:—

Small-pox.—The Borough of Bury St. Edmund's possesses a small-pox hospital, containing 20 beds; Thingoe has a hospital, containing 10 beds; the Rural District of Clare is combined with Bumpstead, in Essex, and contains 4 beds; and Brandon is combined with Thetford Urban and Rural Districts, and contains 9 beds. In a number of districts there appears to be no provision at all.

It must not be forgotten that although no serious epidemic has been present in the country since 1902, there are from time to time an appreciable number of cases notified, any one of which may be the starting-point of a serious outbreak. The total number of cases notified in England and Wales during 1911 was 265, and in 1912 was 183.

This subject was specially alluded to by the Chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board in his Report for 1911, which is very instructive, as it shows how isolated cases of Small-pox may easily occur in districts remote from centres of population, and be entirely overlooked until an outbreak in some other district affords a key.

Under these circumstances, no sanitary district can afford to utterly neglect to make some provision for dealing with this disease, and it must be remembered that Small-pox may be so mild in vaccinated persons that it is impossible at times to be quite certain as to whether they may or may not be suffering from this disease. For this reason there should be means not only of providing for the treatment of undoubted cases of Small-pox, but that opportunity should be available for quarantining any doubtful cases to give an opportunity for further inquiries to be made.

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Typhoid.—The following isolation hospitals are available in the County for the treatment of the above diseases. None of them, however, have been built under such conditions as to obtain a grant in aid from the County Council. The following provision is made:—

Bury St. Edmund's, number of beds 32. Haverhill, number of beds 28, 8 cots. Newmarket (which combines with Newmarket Rural and Moulton Rural Districts), number of beds 28. Sudbury, number of beds, 5 male and 5 female. Clare has a hospital of 4 beds, which it shares with Bumpstead, and provides for Small-pox and other infectious diseases. Glemsford, Hadleigh, Brandon, Cosford, Melford, Mildenhall, Thedwastre, and Thingoe have no hospital provision for infectious disease.

Various circulars have been issued from time to time by the Local Government Board dealing with the necessity for districts to provide for the isolation of cases of infectious disease, and making suggestions as to how accommodation could be provided on a small scale by different sanitary districts. It must be remembered that these suggestions were all made before the advent of motor traction, and under those circumstances it was the only method that could be adopted for the isolation of infectious disease. It seems desirable, in the light of increased experience, and with the help of motor traction, to review our consideration as to the best way of dealing with infectious disease both in the interests of the community and that of the patients. Until quite recently it was not sufficiently recognised that unless an isolation hospital is well administered there are serious drawbacks for the patients in being admitted to such institutions, because a patient suffering from Scarlet Fever appears to have a considerably lessened power of resistance to the attacks of dangerous disease germs, and it is quite possible for these to be conveyed from one patient to another inside a hospital if the administration is not efficient. For a district, therefore, to provide a hospital which is only open when an outbreak of disease occurs, which keeps no permanent staff, the danger from this source is considerably augmented. Moreover, we are gradually emerging from the stage of being able to say for certain whether or not some mild cases of illness are definitely due to an infectious disease, and under such circumstances it is not infrequently advisable to isolate sick people for a short time to clear the matter up.

If such accommodation could be obtained easily, and as a matter of course, it is much more likely to be had recourse to than if a hospital has to be opened, a staff of nurses obtained, and a considerable amount of disturbance created for what appears to be a very trifling ailment indeed. As an illustration, a doctor practising in a town near London was visited by a patient complaining of some slight disturbance. He found a little rough skin on the fingers and some on the neck. As the patient had been using a strong liniment, this might have accounted for these phenomena. On inquiry it was discovered that he thought he had had a little reddening of his skin and very slight sore throat which lasted for a short time. Under the circumstances it was impossible for anyone to say that he had suffered recently from Scarlet Fever. He had just completed a railway journey of 33 miles, and he was accustomed each day to travel backwards and forwards in the train, a distance of about 40 miles, and when engaged in business was in a large business-house employing a great number of people. When the circumstances were explained to him he asked for admission to an isolation hospital. Certain signs made it clear in two or three days that he had suffered from Scarlet Fever, and a girl, aged 15, who was an inmate of the house that he had visited on the Sunday afternoon, was admitted to the isolation hospital as a well-marked case of Scarlet Fever about seven days later. As the provision of hospital accommodation in the County has been left for so long it seems desirable that any future provision that is made should be made at a place in the centre of the County, the cases being brought in from outlying districts by

motor ambulance. Under these circumstances it would be possible to provide a permanent nucleus in an institution which can always be open, and as the County Council will eventually need the services of a certain number of nurses, they would thus have at their disposal a staff upon whom they could rely.

As showing what at present occurs, I recently heard of a Medical Officer of Health in a rural district, who, having been called upon suddenly to deal with an outbreak of Scarlet Fever in his district, found it necessary to use an empty house as a hospital, and the people were so frightened in the neighbourhood that no one would undertake the washing of the patients' clothes, and it was done by the doctor's wife and one of her servants.

With regard to the question of transporting patients, it appears that at present an old horse 'bus is used in the Clare and Bumpstead district, which may necessitate a journey lasting for two or three hours before the patient is removed to the hospital.

Closely connected with this subject is the question of disinfection of infected articles. This has to be dealt with in several districts by means of destroying the infected articles and compensating the patient's friends.

The Local Government Board recommends that permanent isolation hospital accommodation should be one bed for every thousand inhabitants. This would necessitate a hospital of about 116 beds for the whole County. This number is probably greatly in excess of what would be needed. Dr. Boobyer, of Nottingham, has for some time treated cases of Scarlet Fever and similar diseases in the open air like Phthisis, and having myself adopted his methods, I can speak very highly of them, and, in fact, largely due to his principles, I used to be able to discharge Scarlet Fever cases from the hospital, as a rule, at the end of a month, instead of the customary six weeks. The possibility, therefore, of treating cases of infectious disease in open-air shelters is one which should not be lost sight of in dealing with the needs of a rural area.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The control of this disease has received greater prominence owing to the provision of Sanatorium Benefit under the National Insurance Act. Further details are becoming available to enable us to know more about its prevalence owing to the issue of a Local Government Board Order in December last. All forms of this disease are now required to be notified by medical men. Table IX. shows the number of deaths from this disease. Owing to the system of notification being considerably widened as a result of this Order, very little significance can be attached to the number of notifications in previous years.

SCHEME FOR DEALING WITH TUBERCULOSIS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY.

The following is the Scheme which has been approved by the Local Government Board for dealing with Consumption in West Suffolk, in accordance with the provisions of the National Insurance Act, and which, with the exception of a few trifling details, has been accepted by the County Insurance Committee, and it is expected to be able to be brought into operation on the 15th October:—

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911, AND FINANCE ACT, 1911.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF WEST SUFFOLK.

DRAFT AMENDED SCHEME FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Persons to derive Benefits under Scheme.

- 1.—(a)—The Scheme to be available for the whole population of the County, whether insured or not, subject to such uninsured persons not being dependants of insured persons, themselves

providing any portion of the cost of their treatment that may be decided by the County Council, and for arrangements to be made with any Board of Guardians for the treatment of any pauper persons for whom those Boards are responsible.

Management.

- (b)—The management of any institutions provided by the County Council must remain in the hands of the County Council.

Acquisition of Land for Sanatorium purposes.

- 2.—(a).—To acquire by purchase for the sum of £500 eight acres of freehold land adjacent to Rougham Road, Bury St. Edmund's, being the upper half of a field belonging to Mr. Sharpe, and to enclose the same with suitable fences. (b) To use the same in connection with the Central Tuberculosis Dispensary, for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis or for such other purposes as the County Council may decide.

Acquisition of existing Sanatoria.

- 3.—(a).—To acquire by purchase for the purposes of a Central Tuberculosis Dispensary for the sum of £750, the buildings, equipment, and fittings, comprising the Bury St. Edmund's and West Suffolk Sanatorium, and the site of the said Sanatorium comprising two acres of freehold land for £200. (b) To make proper provision for a supply of water and drainage, to provide shelters for the purpose of being lent for the treatment of consumptives at their own homes, and for such other purposes as may be required, and further, to make some additions to the buildings and equipment, and if deemed expedient subject to satisfactory arrangements being made, to take over temporarily the existing staff.

Right to use of beds in existing Sanatoria.

- 4.—To acquire by agreement the right to the use of beds at any sanatorium which the Committee of Management may consider suitable.

Provision of Dispensaries.

- 5.—To provide branch dispensaries at Newmarket and Sudbury, and eventually at such other centres as may be necessary.

Appointment of Tuberculosis Officers.

- 6.—To appoint the County Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer, and when appointed, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.

Government Grants towards Capital Expenditure
and Administration of Scheme.

- 7.—This scheme to be subject to the proviso that the Local Government Board and the Treasury agree to make full grants therefore towards all the County Council's Capital Expenditure in connection with the purchase of the land, and erection and purchase of the Sanatorium, alterations, and equipment, including furniture and fittings, and that they will make full contribution towards any deficiency incurred by the County Council in carrying out the Scheme.

Use of and contribution by the County Insurance
Committee towards cost of Sanatoria Benefits
provided by County Council.

- 8.—That an agreement be made with the West Suffolk County Insurance Committee for the use by that Committee of the provision which the County Council propose to make, for the services and advice of the Tuberculosis Officer or Officers and the staff of the dispensaries,

and for the use of shelters and supply of tuberculin, and the payment by the Insurance Committee to the County Council of such annual amounts as shall be mutually agreed.

With a public spirit which does infinite credit to its promoters, the proceeds of the Pageant in 1907 were devoted to the provision of a small hospital, containing eight beds, on Rougham Hill, Bury St. Edmund's, and, as it was felt that it would be unsatisfactory to carry on the work of this institution together with that provided for by the National Insurance Act, it has fortunately been possible for the County Council to purchase this sanatorium, and to use it as part of their Scheme. To enable this to be done a very considerable amount of care and thought has had to be given to this matter, as the scope of administrative methods for dealing with Tuberculosis has considerably widened, the Astor Report being of opinion that small sanatoria had no part in larger administrative schemes. It has been most instructive, however, to receive recently, plans from the Local Government Board, showing how small sanatoria may be erected with advantage. A very excellent site has been provided for future extensions on the opposite side of the road to the present sanatorium, but considering the possibilities of modifications in buildings which are likely to be obtained as the result of widened experience of other Authorities, and the desirability of discovering the number of persons needing and willing to enter institutions, it is proposed not to utilise this new site at present, but to provide accommodation for those persons needing it, who cannot be dealt with in the small sanatorium, in other institutions.

The work of Tuberculosis Officers will be undertaken by the County Medical Officer and his Assistant.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

A table (No. XII.) appears, showing, as far as possible, as it has been able to obtain the information, the defects which have been dealt with in the various districts. It is hoped, however, by supplying a schedule which can be filled up by the sanitary inspectors of the various districts for next year's report that this information may be more complete in future. Owing to the increasing requirements from central authorities it is desirable that local authorities should consider the advisability of re-considering the provision which is made for clerical work. In most instances this appears to be done by the medical officer and the sanitary inspector. As a result, valuable time is taken up in doing work which might be done more efficiently by less expensive labour. To a certain extent the Local Government Board is responsible for these uneconomical arrangements, as they undertake to pay part of the salary of the medical officer and the sanitary inspector, but do not contribute anything towards the general expenses of sanitary administration. An incentive is thus provided for the sanitary authority to contract with its officers to do the work themselves, whereas, if it were done with the help of efficient clerks they would receive no grant in aid for these services. As showing what a saving may be effected, and how the efficiency of a district may be enhanced by the use of proper clerical labour the following information may be of interest:—

A district having a population of about 30,000 people, employed three sanitary inspectors, the whole of the clerical work being undertaken by these officers. By estimating the time spent in the office by these officers it was realised that the clerical work was costing this authority about £150 per annum. In the middle of the year (1912) the services of a junior clerk at £26 per annum were provided. The following comparative figures are therefore of interest:—

Summary of Nuisances Detected and Work done.

1910.		1911.	
House-to-house Inspections	... 385	Statutory Notices served	... 98
Preliminary Notices served	... 720	Total number of Inspections	... 7,841
Statutory Notices served	... 62	1912.	
Total number of Inspections	6,420	House-to-house Inspections	... 1,132
1911.		Preliminary Notices served	... 1,687
House-to-house Inspections	... 396	Statutory Notices served	... 374
Preliminary Notices served	... 897	Total number of Inspections	12,125

In all of the rural districts the sanitary inspector may have to cycle several miles to do a day's round, after which he is probably too tired to do the clerical work connected with his work in the evening. If he were able to make notes on his work as he did it, and these notes were forwarded to a central office, the necessary notices and letters being prepared by a clerk, proper and efficient records of the work could be kept, and very much more work could be undertaken by these officers, at very slightly increased cost, than they are at present able to undertake. In many cases it would be impossible to provide sufficient work for a clerk in a district. Arrangements could, of course, be made for the clerical work to be undertaken by the County Council if a proportion of the expenses were contributed by each district, or the work could be done by a part-time clerk, who was engaged in the office of the clerk to the authority.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

This Act has now been in operation for about a year. I understand that there are about 34,600 insured persons in West Suffolk, and 60 of them received Sanatorium Benefit during the year.

From a public health point of view it seems most desirable that information should be available for the various sanitary authorities to enable them to have some knowledge of the sickness rates in their various areas. Up to the present information of this kind has been impossible. One of the difficulties of sanitary administration is that so much information is at the disposal of different authorities, all dealing more or less with public health, but which is not in the hands of the Primary Public Health Authorities. For instance, it is a very great anomaly that the registration of births and deaths is in the hands of the Poor Law Authorities. To provide opportunities for another Authority to collect important health statistics without making provision for their transmission is further perpetuating a system which makes for inefficiency.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

This is an important question in certain localities, especially as within recent years inspectors of the Local Government Board have visited Brandon and Thingoe Rural Districts and have taken considerable exception to the method of disposal of house refuse. It has been suggested by certain councillors at various council meetings held to discuss this question, that the trouble would be removed by the inspectors dealing more strictly with the occupiers of houses, but if a man does not possess a proper garden it is impossible for him to dispose of his refuse on his premises, and if he resides in a large village he would have to convey it for some distance before he could deposit it under such circumstances that it would not be a nuisance. At times statements have been made that these necessary measures should be postponed until a serious outbreak of infectious disease draws attention to the necessity for improving these conditions. I was especially struck with the very unsatisfactory arrangements that are adopted in Mildenhall in dealing with house refuse. Household slops are frequently emptied into dustbins, which are situated close to shallow wells and afford an excellent opportunity for pollution of

the water supply. In some cases sanitary dustbins are being asked for in the urban districts. It may be taken as a general rule that in most parishes some system of public scavenging should be undertaken.

SECTION III.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Rivers and Streams.—A full description of the rivers and streams, together with a map, appears in last year's report. Sewage works are not numerous in the County, and the effluent from them is discharged as follows:—

From Bury St. Edmund's into the Lark; from Newmarket into the Snale, a tributary of the Ouse; from Haverhill into the Stour.

No complaint has been made of pollution from these sewage works. Clare and Lavenham discharge sewage into neighbouring streams, and some other large villages discharge sewage into ditches, which find their way into larger watercourses, and in no case have they been subject to complaint.

A bullock died at Stanstead during the year from Anthrax, which was attributed to the pollution of a stream by washings from a horse-hair factory. Steps were taken at once to filter the effluent from this factory before passing into the stream.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Water Supplies.—The boroughs of Bury St. Edmund's and Sudbury and the urban districts of Haverhill and Glemsford are supplied by the local authority. Newmarket is similarly supplied by a private company. All these towns have a piped service, and the water is said to be good and sufficient in amount. Hadleigh is provided with eight public pumps, which are said to give a good supply of wholesome and clear water. It may, however, be pointed out that in a town of the size of Hadleigh the inhabitants must suffer a considerable amount of inconvenience owing to the absence of a piped service.

Rural Districts.—In some instances the water supplies in the rural districts are very defective, whilst in others a considerable amount of good work has been done by local authorities and private owners. The following table gives the number of parishes in each rural district, together with the nature of the water supplies:—

No of Parishes.				Nature of Water Supplies.
Brandon	...	...	14	...
				Town of Brandon supplied with water from public waterworks, one deep well and pumping station, also private wells. Other parishes supplied from private wells.
Clare	...	...	19	...
				Public waterworks at Clare and Hundon; public pumps at Barnardiston and Stansfield; supplied from wells at Great Bradley (partly), Little Bradley, Cowlinge, Denston, Kedington (partly), Clare (partly), Poslingford (partly), Stoke (partly), Stradishall, Great Thurlow, Wickhambrook, Withersfield (partly), Wixoe, Great Wratting and Little Wratting (partly). There are piped services at Bardnardiston (partly), Clare (partly), Hundon (partly), Stoke (partly), and Little Wratting (partly). Partly from ponds at Great Bradley, Clare, Hundon, and Withersfield.

No of Parishes.				Nature of Water Supplies.	
Cosford	27	...	<i>Public wells</i> at Bildeston, Cockfield, Elmsett, Groton, Hitcham, Lavenham, Lindsey, Monks Eleigh, Polstead, Preston, Wattisham, and Whatfield. <i>Private wells</i> at Bildeston, Boxford, Brent Eleigh, Chelsworth, Cockfield, Edwardstone, Groton, Hadleigh Hamlet, Kersey, Lavenham, Layham, Lindsey, Milden, Monks Eleigh, Polstead, Semer, and Thorpe Morieux. <i>Partly from ponds</i> in Elmsett, Milden, Preston, Thorpe Morieux, and Wattisham; <i>from ponds alone</i> at Aldham, Brettenham, Kettlebaston, Naughton, and Nedging.
Melford	22	...	<i>Public wells</i> at Acton, Alpheton, Bures St. Mary, Little Cornard, Hartest, Hawkedon, Lawshall, Melford, Nayland, Shimpling, Somerton, Stokeby-Nayland, Stanstead, and Little Waldingfield. <i>Private wells</i> in all the other parishes.
Mildenhall	13	...	<i>Public pumps</i> at Mildenhall, Freckenham, and Tuddenham. <i>River water</i> is used in parts of Mildenhall, Freckenham, and Tuddenham. Elveden is supplied from a <i>private source</i> . In all the other parishes there is no supply except from <i>shallow wells in the cottage gardens</i> .
Moulton	6	...	<i>Public supplies</i> at Gazeley, Lidgate, and Moulton. <i>Private wells</i> at Dalham and Higham. No definite supply at Ousden.
Thedwastre	20	...	<i>Public wells</i> at Great Ashfield, Badwell Ash, Beyton, Felsham, Hinderclay, and Woolpit. <i>Part</i> of the supply at Badwell Ash, Drinkstone, Rattlesden, and Walsham-le-Willows is <i>from ponds</i> . All the other parishes have private wells.
Thingoe	47	...	<i>No public wells</i> . <i>Private supply</i> at Culford. <i>Private wells</i> in all parishes. <i>Part of supply from ponds</i> at Bradfield St. Clare (8 houses), Bradfield St. George (2 houses), Depden (17 houses), Hargrave (19 houses), Great Saxham (6 houses), and Stanningfield (25 houses). Great Whelnetham (4 houses), is <i>supplied from a river</i> .

Elveden, in Mildenhall Rural District, Culford, in Thingoe Rural District, Stoke-by-Clare, Poslingford, in the Clare Rural District, owe their water supplies to the munificence of private owners. Little Wratting is supplied (17 houses) from the Haverhill Waterworks. The other sources of supply are from deep wells, surface wells, ponds, and ditches. I had special opportunities of examining conditions connected with the water supply of Mildenhall, as set forth in Dr. Barwell's annual report for that district. In many instances the source of supply, even if not shown to be polluted by analysis, constitutes a very great danger, as the shallow wells, in some instances, are within a few feet of privies and large ash-bins, from which there is considerable danger of pollution of a very dangerous kind. A small town of this size ought to be provided with a proper piped service, but, at any rate, Dr. Barwell's suggestion that at least 4 deep wells should be provided is worthy of immediate attention at the hands of the Sanitary Authority. Unless specifically mentioned, wells are taken to be shallow wells in the above particulars.

SECTION IV.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 to 1899.

These Acts are administered by the Police, the Chief Constable acting as Chief Inspector, and his officers discharging the work of sampling officers. Attention should be drawn to extracts from the Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year 1911-12, dealing with this question, showing that where this method of administration is in force special care should be taken to provide for the purchase of samples as far as possible under such circumstances that until the sale is complete the vendor shall not have the opportunity of knowing that the article is purchased for the purposes of analysis, for unless this principle is realised the articles purchased for analysis may easily be quite different to those which are purchased by customers in the ordinary course of a business. The cost of the administration of these Acts in the County is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Expenses of Superintendents of Police taking Samples	11	2	3
County Analyst (Sutton, W. L.), Retaining Fee	10	10	0
Ditto, Analyses of 170 Samples	89	8	0
Total ...	£110	17	3

On page 18 is a list of the samples submitted to the Public Analyst for the Administrative County of West Suffolk for the year ended 31st December, 1912.

PENALTIES AWARDED AS RESULT OF PROSECUTIONS IN 1912.

1 Baking Powder ...	Mildenhall ...	Fined 9s. 6d. and costs 10s. 6d.
1 New Milk ...	Ixworth ...	Fined 1s. and costs 6s. 10d.
1 New Milk ...	Mildenhall ...	Fined 10s. including costs.
1 Butter ...	Melford ...	Fined 20s. and costs 9s.
1 Butter ...	Hadleigh ...	Fined £5 and costs 7s. 6d.
1 New Milk ...	Newmarket ...	Dismissed on payment of costs 11s. 6d.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS.

Articles.	Number taken.	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings taken.	Remarks.
New Milk	51	47	4		2 Fined, 1 Dismissed.	1 Cautioned.
Butter	37	35	2		2 Fined.	
Mustard	1	1				
Egg Powder	1	1				
Ground Ginger	6	6				
Baking Powder	3	2	1		1 Fined.	
Gingerade	1	1				
Lemonade	1	1				
Cocoa	1	1				
Patent Yeast	1	1				
Malt and Hops	1	1				
Brandy	3	3				
Self-raising Flour...	2	2				
Grey Powder	3	3				
Dover Powder	1	1				
White Precipitate...	3	3				
Tincture of Iodine	1	1				
Glycerine	1	1				
Olive Oil	3	3				
						6 Prosecutions. 5 Convictions. 1 Dismissal. 1 Cautioned.
Total	121	114	7	5.78 Percentage of Adulteration to Samples taken.		

E. P. PREST, Major,

Chief Constable.

Bury St. Edmund's,

3rd January, 1913.

It is to be noted that the only adulterated articles, with the exception of one sample of baking powder, appear to have been milk and butter. Particulars of the adulterated samples and prosecutions appear:—

	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total for the Year.
New Milk	47	4	51
Butter	35	2	37
Baking Powder	2	1	3
"Egg" Powder	1	—	1
Ground Ginger	6	—	6
Self-raising Flour	2	—	2
Patent Yeast	1	—	1
Mustard	1	—	1
Brandy	3	—	3
Cocoa	1	—	1
White Precipitate	3	—	3
Dover Powder	1	—	1
Grey Powder	3	—	3
Olive Oil	3	—	3
Glycerine	1	—	1
Tincture of Iodine	1	—	1
Gingerade	1	—	1
Lemonade	1	—	1
Malt and Hops	1	—	1
Total number of samples....	114	7	121

PARTICULARS OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

	Received From	Nature of Adulteration.
Milk	Insp. Double, Haverhill ...	Unsatisfactory, slightly below standard in milk solids other than milk-fat.
Baking Powder	Supt. Heigham, Mildenhall	560 grains excess calcium sulphate per lb.
Milk	Ditto	10 per cent. fat deficient.
Milk	Insp. Reeve, Ixworth ...	25 per cent. fat deficient and $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. added water.
Milk	Insp. Emsden, Newmarket	7 per cent. fat deficient.
Butter	Inp. Goodchild, Glemsford	Not less than 95 per cent. foreign fat.
Butter	Insp. Watling, Hadleigh	Not less than 95 per cent. foreign fat.

Bury St. Edmund's is a separate authority for the purposes of the administration of these Acts, and the following is a summary of the work undertaken in that Borough:—

Samples of			Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.			Extent of Adulteration and Action taken.
Milk	...	...	11	...	2	...	Added water $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; Cautioned. Added water $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. ; Summoned and Fined £2 and costs.
Butter	...	...	9	...	—	...	
Camphor Oil	...	...	2	...	—	...	
White Pepper	...	...	2	...	—	...	
Malt Vinegar	...	...	2	...	1	...	2.8 grains salicylic acid per pint ; Dealer Cau- tioned.
Lime Juice Cordial			1	...	—	...	
Baking Powder	...	...	2	...	—	...	
Olive Oil	...	...	1	...	—	...	
Cream	...	...	2	...	—	...	
			—		—		
Total	...	...	32		3		
			—		—		

In connection with this question, the following extract from the Local Government Board's Reports is quoted: "We have often referred to the inadequacy of the fines inflicted by magistrates in cases of serious adulteration, and we observe from the reports for 1911 of the officers concerned in the administration of the Acts that the effect of such moderation is to deter local authorities from taking many gross cases into court. In consequence of representations made that penalties imposed for breaches of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were often of a comparatively trifling amount, the Home Secretary in January last drew the attention of justices to a previous circular on the subject issued by the Home Office in 1902. As we had also received similar representations, we forwarded to the local authorities concerned in the enforcement of the Acts, a copy of the Home Office circulars for use in cases in which it was desirable to press for heavy penalties."

FOOD SUPPLIES.

Reports appear in each district showing the work done by the separate sanitary authorities dealing with milk, meat, and bread. It should be pointed out that meat inspection is a matter which requires special experience, and it is only fair both to butchers and to the public that all sanitary inspectors dealing with these matters should be properly instructed in meat inspection. I recently had the opportunity of attending a demonstration given by one of the meat inspectors from a large London market, which took place at Braintree, in Essex; a number of specimens being sent up from London for the purposes of the demonstration. As the result of a consultation with Dr. Thresh, the County Medical Officer for Essex, we thought it very desirable that classes should be arranged for those meat inspectors who do not possess a meat certificate, that they should have the opportunity of being instructed in this subject at a suitable centre; and we thought that it would be very desirable for a centre of this kind to be arranged at a convenient position so that the inspectors of Suffolk and Essex might have the opportunity of attending there, and that the local councils should be asked to contribute towards their inspectors receiving this very necessary instruction.

SECTION V.

MID-WIVES ACT, 1902.

From the time of its inception, an Inspector was appointed, who reported direct to the General Purposes Committee. Since March, 1913, however, arrangements have been made for the Reports to be dealt with by the Public Health and Housing Committee. The cost of administering this Act for the year ending March 31st, 1912, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Inspector of Midwives, year's salary to 31st March, 1912	80	0	0
Travelling Expenses	14	6	1
Printing, Stationery, etc.	6	7	6
Postages	0	19	11
Proportion of Expenses of Central Midwives' Board, year to 31st			
December, 1910	10	10	11
Total	£112	4	5

The Inspector is Miss Carolina Swain, of the Suffolk County Nursing Association.

The following Report was presented by the Inspector of Midwives to the General Purposes Committee at their meeting on the 12th February, 1913:—

INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1912.

The number of Midwives who notified their intention to practise during the above dates were 82. In 1911, 81 notified.

	1911.	1912.
Trained Midwives	49	50
<i>Bona-fide</i> Midwives	32	32

Analysis of Trained Midwives.

(1) Working under Committees	45	45
(2) Working on own account	4	5
(1) Working under Committees—		
(a) Under Suffolk Nursing Association	30	33
3 did temporary duty for a short time only.		
4 left during 1912; their places were taken by others.		
6 did not engage to take Midwifery except in emergency.		
20 at work as Midwives December 31st, 1912.		
(b) Under Independent Committee	15	12
(7 are Queen's Nurses).		
(2) Working on own account	4	5

The births in the County during 1911 were 2,444 (47 less than in 1910), and Midwives attended either as Maternity Nurses or Midwives 1,251 cases.

During 1912, Midwives attended 1,321 cases, 70 more than in 1911.

The work of the Midwives, with one regrettable exception, was very satisfactory all through the year. Although a larger number of cases were attended than in the previous year, the still-births were much lower, 21 as against 28. Of the four deaths notified, three were of premature infants who lived a few minutes only, so there was no possible time to get a doctor before they died.

Two cases of puerperal fever occurred during the year, both of which terminated fatally.

In one case, although a Midwife was engaged, by her advice a doctor was sent for immediately after the birth, and he continued attendance on the patient.

In the other case, referred to as the one regrettable exception to the satisfactory work of the Midwives, the Midwife was guilty of negligence in her care of the patient, and also in advising medical aid, which was not obtained till the patient was practically moribund.

In consequence of this negligence, the Midwife was reported to the Central Midwives' Board, and they, after full investigation of the case, cancelled her certificate and removed her name from the Roll.

Three cases of ophthalmia neonatorum (inflammation of the eyes of the newly born) have occurred in the Midwives' cases during the year. There were two in 1911.

It is satisfactory to note that in 1911 Infantile Mortality in the County was 91.2 per 1,000 births; this compares favourably with the rate for rural England and Wales and the lesser towns, which was 118 per 1,000.

In districts where the Nurse-Midwife works, much benefit should be received by their attendance, as they are able to give help and advice on the care of young infants. Cards on Infant feeding, etc., continue to be distributed in the County.

The Education Committee awarded three Nursing Scholarships of £45 each to candidates of the Suffolk Nursing Association. Training in Nursing and Midwifery is given for nine months.

Two new districts started a Nurse-Midwife in the course of the year, namely, Withersfield and Bildeston.

Two uncertified women were warned during the year against practising as Midwives. Before any action can be taken in such cases, it must be proved that the woman acts "habitually and for gain." (See Midwives Act, 1902, Section 1 (2)). And in these cases it was impossible to prove anything as regarded "gain."

In one neighbourhood it had frequently been the custom to pay in kind, i.e., by gifts of potatoes or other vegetables, etc.

Since warning these women, no other cases have been reported against them.

CAROLINA SWAIN.

SECTION VI.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Some inspection of cottage property has taken place in all the districts, but a reference to Table XIII. will show that the amount varies considerably. For instance, the Medical Officer for Mildenhall states that only 17 inspections were made in his district, and that no proper records are kept. The number of closing orders and the number of houses closed varies. These should not be allowed to unduly influence an estimate of the sanitation of the various districts, because the discovery of a number of insanitary conditions is frequently the outcome of a vigorous Sanitary Administration, and points to the fact that the district is specially well administered, whereas more insanitary conditions, when existing in neighbouring localities, do not appear in the reports, as they are not discovered. Interest in Housing questions is increasing in England. Very serious difficulties confront any large schemes of housing reform at present.

Most of the reports state that there is a shortage of proper cottages with three bedrooms in the various districts. I have, in connection with various Housing Inquiries inspected a considerable amount of cottage property myself, and have seen a large number of inhabited houses which do not conform to conditions that we now consider to be requisite in a proper sanitary dwelling. It has to be remembered that the standard of house sanitation has risen considerably during the last twenty years, and that it is almost certain that there will be a further rise during the next twenty years, or more. Under these circumstances, if there is a shortage of proper houses, it is most desirable to proceed with an eye to the future, so that during the next generation it will be impossible to look back upon a number of houses which were built as the result of the present agitation, which we should then consider out of date, especially as loans have been granted for this purpose extending over such periods as sixty years.

If a local authority builds a house which is not of the best possible description, it must remember that that house is going to remain a monument of its inefficiency for long after the members cease to interest themselves in the affairs of that locality, and for this reason, any houses built by a public authority should be capable of being considered a unit in a new village in which such requisites as piped water supplies, arrangements for the disposal of sewage, and other amenities, will be capable of being provided for easily in a suitable scheme, as we may be assured that the greater the supply of good houses becomes, the public will be less and less satisfied with many that are occupied now, and they will have to be rebuilt. Some houses of the working classes in the villages are, from a sanitary point of view, only in a slight degree removed from the old cave dwellings of our ancestors, in which provision was required to keep out the rain and to exclude currents of atmospheric air, and, provided that these conditions were complied with, they might still be damp, dark and dirty. They never considered such questions as lighting, ventilation, and access of sunshine such as may be materially assisted by the aspect of the houses, by their situation, and by the provision of good-sized airy rooms with large windows.

The evolution of modern houses from cave dwellings and mud huts has tended to stereotype various objectionable features, so that they may be reproduced in some modern cottages, in which the public, and even some architects aim at quaintness in design by following obsolete patterns, rather than the provision of a proper amount of light and air for all inhabited rooms. The constructions of a really

good modern cottage is a most difficult task, and it is most desirable that it should be carried out under the supervision of an architect experienced in such work. In various instances attempts are made to dispense with these professional services, but it is most desirable that anyone wishing to do so, should compare the final result obtained in houses built both with, and without, the assistance of a good architect. It may be suggested that these modern ideas may be simply a passing phase, and that we shall revert more completely to the customs of our ancestors. This is practically impossible, as the science of house construction is taking its stand on physical science, and has for its object the reducing of disease to a minimum, and the free access of fresh air, and sunshine into the dwelling, are indispensable for this purpose.

Many existing houses had to be built so that the inhabitants might live as near as possible to some fixed point in the district, and they were placed on pieces of land very often quite unsuitable for the purpose, as they were the only available sites. With the increased facilities for locomotion, some of these conditions are considerably modified, but in various housing inquiries that I have attended, the selection of the site still appeared to have been determined, not because it was the best site in the district for the purpose, but because it was the only one that could be obtained. The Report of the Medical Officer for the Cosford Rural District states that the Council were unable to obtain a suitable site owned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners because of the high value set upon the land. The chief difficulty in the provision of cottages arises from the impossibility of providing them at such a cost that they can be let at an economic rent, and in connection with this question, it is very instructive to examine the figures provided by the Board of Trade respecting the earnings of labourers in rural districts. The Board of Trade in 1907 (cd. 5,460) published a return of the wages, etc., of agricultural labourers in various districts, the return does not include the wages of those who attend to stock, such as horsemen, cowmen, shepherds, etc., the total of whose wages and earnings are invariably higher.

As some rise has taken place since these figures were published, an extensive investigation has been conducted by the Rural League, under the Presidency of Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., and the results are compared with the official figures. The League states that no political agent or other politician supplied any figures or information.

RURAL LEAGUE'S RETURN, 1912-1913.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURN (Cd. 5460), 1907.

COUNTY.	Average Rates of Cash Wages per week.	Extra Earnings and Estimated Value of Allow- ances in Kind per Week.	Total Average Cash Wages and Earnings per Week.	Average Rates of Cash Wages per week.	Extra Earnings and Estimated Value of Allow- ances in Kind per week.	Total Average Cash Wages and Earnings per week.
Northern Counties, which in- clude Northumberland, Dur- ham, Cumberland, West- morland.—Average ...	1 1 2	0 2 1	1 3 3	0 12 0	0 7 2	0 19 2
Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, which include: Yorkshire (whole county), Lancashire, Cheshire — Average ...	0 18 0	0 2 8	1 0 9	0 16 7	0 2 11	0 19 6
North and West Midland Counties, which include: Derbyshire, Gloucester- shire, Herefordshire, Lei- cestershire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland- shire, Shropshire, Stafford- shire, Warwickshire, Wor- cestershire—Average ...	0 16 5	0 2 9	0 19 2	0 15 3	0 3 0	0 18 3
South-Eastern Counties, which include: Berkshire Hampshire, Kent, Surrey, Sussex—Average ...	0 16 3	0 2 1	0 18 4	0 15 4	0 2 9	0 18 1
South-Western Counties, which include: Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire— Average ...	0 14 8	0 3 0	0 17 9	0 13 6	0 3 4	0 16 10
South Midland and Eastern Counties:—						
Buckinghamshire ...	0 17 6	0 0 9	0 18 3	0 14 10	0 2 1	0 16 11
Bedfordshire ...	0 14 0	0 2 3	0 16 3	0 13 9	0 2 6	0 16 3
Cambridgeshire ...	0 13 7	0 2 9	0 16 4	0 13 3	0 3 0	0 16 3
Essex ...	0 14 6	0 2 0	0 16 6	0 13 7	0 2 9	0 16 4
Hertfordshire ...	0 15 0	0 2 9	0 17 9	0 14 8	0 2 2	0 16 10
Huntingdonshire ...	0 13 6	0 3 0	0 16 6	0 13 5	0 2 9	0 16 2
Middlesex ...	1 0 0	0 1 3	1 1 3	0 18 7	0 1 8	1 0 3
Northamptonshire ...	0 15 8	0 1 7	0 17 3	0 14 6	0 2 3	0 16 9
Norfolk ...	0 14 0	0 2 7	0 16 7	0 12 7	0 2 9	0 15 4
Oxfordshire ...	0 14 1	0 1 4	0 15 5	0 12 11	0 2 0	0 14 11
Suffolk ...	0 13 0	0 3 0	0 16 0	0 12 5	0 3 4	0 15 9
Average ...	0 14 11	0 2 1	0 17 0	0 13 5	0 2 8	0 16 1

As it seems impossible to provide a decent house for less than £150, the economic rent must be at least four shillings a week, which would take a very large slice from the workers' wages, and even this 100 per cent. rise in rent would not make the transaction a profitable investment for a landlord. It has been suggested that the best method of dealing with this question would be to establish a minimum wage throughout the district, to enable the worker to pay this increased rent, but this would only partially deal with it, as there are a very large number of people who are so accustomed to living in insanitary houses, that unless the activities of local authorities were directed to closing them, many of these persons with increased wages, would still continue to occupy them, so that they might use their money for other purposes.

The possibility of interfering with private enterprise is always raised in connection with housing schemes, and this has to be considered seriously, as, up to the last few years a great deal of the savings of working people, and those of the lower middle class, were almost exclusively invested in house property, either as owners or mortgagees, but the widening of the basis of investment by the creation of large quantities of town stock, and a nervousness engendered by the increasing requirements of sanitary authorities, has diverted a large amount of this capital into other channels, and unless the building of cottages can be made a much more profitable investment than appears to be likely from these figures, private enterprise as it exists in towns, in the person of the "speculative builder," is not likely to prove a solution of the rural housing question. It would be very instructive also, if figures were available, showing the number of houses erected by private enterprise, in the various districts, within the last 30 years. At the same time, the amount of capital at the disposal of many landowners and farmers, renders it unlikely that they would be able to provide a considerable number of cottages, unless they were aided by the State. Whilst these academical questions are being settled, and they need a considerable time for their solution, it is necessary to consider how to deal with some of our present needs.

Some may think that the provision of houses in any situation, and under any conditions, is worth undertaking at the moment, to relieve some of the congestion. A great deal could be done by making more intelligent use of existing powers, especially by the more diligent, and frequent inspection of cottage property; and the Housing Act of 1909 has caused some activity in this direction. An examination of the total number of houses in the various districts and the small number of houses which were inspected during the year, show that at the present rate of progress, *it will take a considerable number of years before a first round is completed in some of the districts.* At the same time, the remedies provided by the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, viz., the possibility of the demolition of insanitary houses by the local authority, is shorn of its terrors because the landlord knows the difficulty of re-housing the inhabitants, and for that reason it is still desirable, especially in dealing with minor degrees of insanitary property, to have recourse to the older methods of legal procedure. In connection with this question, attention must be drawn to the almost entire absence, throughout the country, of legal proceedings in the courts, for sanitary offences. People have to be summoned for non-payment of their rates, and for numerous small offences against various statutes, and it seems remarkable that they should always obey the law with regard to dealing with insanitary property, if this absence of prosecutions is the result of legitimate effort.

Considerable difficulty in estimating the sanitary work of a district arises from the absence of a uniform system of records, which might be more directly comparable. For instance, each sanitary inspector should record the number of houses inspected, the defects found, the number of

verbal instructions given to remedy defects, the written notices of various kinds, and the amount of time which elapses before the work is done, *in every case that comes under his notice*. The mere publication of these particulars would effect a considerable improvement in housing conditions, as it would be possible to institute enquiries as to why stronger measures were not taken, to deal with cases of default. The Surveyor of one of the districts recently informed me that when the officers commenced work at one end of a village, the owners began to repair the houses at the other, and as he pointed out instances in support of this statement, I would commend this fact to the serious consideration of the various Sanitary Authorities. In many cases in rural areas, owing to the absence of sinks and drains, household slops, etc., have to be disposed of on the gardens and allotments by the occupiers. Similiar methods are supposed to be adopted by those who have no gardens or very small ones. Frequent inspection should be made in such districts by the sanitary officers, to see that this work is properly done, especially as during my own inspections, I have seen these primitive methods responsible for most dangerous nuisances. If proper warning does not result in an improvement, proceedings should certainly be taken under these circumstances, as there is a danger of human life being sacrificed as the result of neglecting to do so. When a sanitary inspector has a large district to cover he frequently devotes more attention to the discovery of isolated nuisances, than to the regular inspection of groups of houses that need frequent visits of short duration, if a proper standard of life is to be maintained.

Attention should be drawn to the powers contained under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, which enables the sanitary authorities to demolish unoccupied houses, if they are unfit for human habitation, and this power might, with considerable advantage, be made use of in order to secure the demolition of a number of cottages throughout the County, which are in an advanced condition of decay, and which give a neglected appearance to the place in which they are situated.

A short report on the housing conditions in each separate district appears in the abstract of the reports of each medical officer of health. Special attention may be drawn to the need of proper bye-laws, as pointed out in Dr. Holden's report for Sudbury, especially as in any large scheme that has to be undertaken for building houses at the public expense, some proper standard for building should be provided, which, whilst not being unduly restrictive, should at any rate ensure that a certain minimum of requirements should be complied with in the erection of new houses. So far as I can ascertain, the only rural district which has adopted building bye-laws is Clare, and I would urge the consideration of this question upon the various sanitary authorities in the County. At Mildenhall some houses closed by order of the justices have been re-occupied and appear to be in a dangerous as well as an insanitary condition.

The following extract appears in the report of Dr. Kilner, Medical Officer of Health for the Thingoe District (page 6):—

"As has been already intimated, the question of the Housing of the Working-classes has received constant and considerable attention during the past year. Following the formation of a Housing Committee to consider the desirability of building houses under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, a great deal of time has been spent by the Sanitary Inspector in collecting the necessary data for relieving the present prevailing conditions. The following is an extract from a report presented to the District Council by the Inspector in February last: 'In accordance with the instructions of the Housing Committee, I beg to report that I have made numerous enquiries with reference to the scarcity of cottage accommodation in the parishes of Bardwell, Barrow, Fornham All Saints, Hargrave, Hawstead, Pakenham, Risby, Stanton, Great Whelnetham, and Whepstead. In estimating the number of additional

houses required, care has been taken to make the utmost use of the present accommodation. The number of houses suggested are required to replace the existing houses which are totally unfit for human habitation, and to provide a means of abating the worst cases of over-crowding. At the same time it must be understood that these numbers will by no means substitute the houses, which under the present standard of sanitation are considered to be unfit for habitation, but the erection of these houses will go far to mitigate the prevailing conditions. At present the rentals seldom exceed £4 10s. per annum, and the average wages of the labouring classes is 12 shillings a week, plus harvest money; it is, therefore, doubtful if a higher rental than £5 or £5 10s. per annum can be afforded. Unfortunately, it is impossible to erect suitable cottages and to let them at these rentals without considerable financial loss, but the present conditions cannot continue indefinitely in the interests of Public Health. Owing to the difficulties surrounding the whole subject, it is respectfully suggested that this report should be treated as a very preliminary one, and that the following number of houses should be regarded as approximate, and without prejudice:—

4 houses are required at Bardwell, Hargrave, Hawstead, Risby, Stanton, Great Whelnetham, and Wepstead.

6 houses are required at Fornham and Pakenham.

2 houses are required at Fornham All Saints.

Making a total of 42 houses.*

This scheme is receiving the consideration of the Housing Committee, and it is probable that a commencement will be made in building operations in the near future.

With regard to the dwellings of the working-classes throughout the District it may briefly be stated that in some parishes there are many good class, well-built houses to be met with, while in other parishes and principally in many of the 'open' villages, the cottages are very old, and far from satisfactory; especially does this latter remark relate to the very old wattle and thatched cottages.

At a request made by Dr. Thomas Carnwath, Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board, who visited the District in the early part of the year, the Sanitary Inspector has compiled a special report upon these cottages, and owing to the useful and interesting data collected the report is appended in full:—

'I beg to present this Report upon the *Thatched Cottages in the Thingoe Rural District. The presentation of this report is the outcome of a wish expressed by Dr. Thomas Carnwath, Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board, who visited the District in the early part of this year with reference to the question of Housing Accommodation, etc. Dr. Carnwath was of the opinion that a greater proportion of the thatched cottages were unfit for human habitation than of the cottages constructed of various other materials, especially in the case of the very old wattle or clay-lump structures. When it is taken into consideration that many of these houses are probably much over 100 years old, and that practically no constructional alterations have been carried out since they were erected, the opinion of Dr. Carnwath is substantiated.

Almost without exception these 'wattle and daub-houses have been erected upon questionable foundations of flint-rubble or brickwork, the ground floor level is more often than not below the level of the garden ground, and the living room floors consist of bricks laid upon the bare earth, consequently the floors and lower parts of the walls are invariably damp to a degree in proportion to the nature of the

*NOTE.—These remarks refer to some special thatched cottages, and are not intended to be a condemnation of thatched cottages in general. (Inspector's explanation to M.O.)

subsoil. The living rooms seldom exceed 6 ft. 6 in. in height, and owing to the crude construction of the doorways and window-frames, together with the exceedingly large chimney openings, they are draughty and cold in the winter months. Perhaps the matter of bedroom accommodation is the most universal cause of tending towards making these cottages unsuitable dwellings; their irregular shape, coupled with the remarkable lean-to ceilings—often raking from 7 feet to 2 feet in height—render it impossible for a person of average height to stand upright except in the centre of the room. In addition the rooms are insufficiently lighted and ventilated by windows of a size ridiculously small in proportion to the floor area. Very few of these cottages contain more than two bedrooms, and I cannot call to mind a single instance where there is independent communication to each bedroom from the staircase landing. As many of these cottages are occupied by families containing sons and daughters the accommodation is insufficient from the point of view of human decency, even if the available cubic capacity is sufficient to avoid overcrowding.

A well-known feature of thatched cottages is that the houses are warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer than slated or tiled houses, but this benefit is possibly neutralised by the danger to fire, and the fact that thatch is conducive to harbouring all kinds of vermin.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that the outbuildings are generally in varying degrees of dilapidation, and that the yard surface is unpaved and undrained, as these are matters which could be improved upon, but as far as the house itself is concerned one is lost for a remedy. The plain fact is that there is not the material to work upon, and only in those instances where a portion of the existing building could be utilised and additional accommodation added should these houses be allowed to remain as inhabitable dwellings.

Considerable care has been exercised in collecting the data for this report, and to the best of my knowledge there are 839 thatched cottages within the District, distributed among the various Parishes, as follows: Ampton 10, Barrow 38, Great Barton 42, Bradfield St. George 34, Bradfield St. Clare 19, Brockley 8, Bardwell 46, Chevington 27, Culford 1, Chelburgh 27, Depden 23, Flempton 16, Fornham All Saints 25, Fornham St. Martin 4, Hawstead 45, Hargrave 37, Horringer 32, Hengrave 24, Ixworth 12, Ingham 12, Ickworth 8, Lackford 6, Little Livermere 6, Great Livermere 14, Nowton 5, Pakenham 47, Rushbrooke 16, Risby 30, Rede 16, Rougham 39, Stanningfield 20, Little Saxham 13, Great Saxham 7, Stanton 30, Troston 10, Timworth 4, Little Whelnetham 9, Great Whelnetham 28, West Stow 4, Whepstead 39, and Westley 6.

In the Parishes of Bradfield Combust, Denham, Fornham St. Genovieve, Hardwick, Ixworth Thorpe, and Wordwell, there are no thatched cottages.

I have found it rather a difficult matter to draw a line of demarcation as to whether a house is fit or unfit for human habitation, so have based my conclusions upon three points, viz.:—

- (a) The existence of excessive dampness;
- (b) General dilapidated conditions;
- (c) Insufficient lighting and ventilation;

and I find that at 97 cottages there is either one or more of these conditions prevailing.

It will thus be seen that the proportion of thatched cottages unfit for human habitation is approximately one in nine. Whilst one regrets such a comparatively high percentage of these old cottages being in such a condition, it is pleasing to mention that among the remainder are some of the very best cottages in the District. Picturesque and homelike in appearance from the exterior, and what is more essential comfortable and healthy dwellings internally, they fulfil one's ideal of rural cottages, and one regrets sincerely that these cottages are not more numerous.

Of the 97 cottages unfit for human habitation it is probable that the owners will carry out the necessary work at 11 houses, and close or demolish 11 others, which leaves 75 houses to be dealt with. This is equivalent to saying that 75 cottages will have to be practically reconstructed or closed; and in many cases the owners are either in impecunious circumstances, and cannot afford the necessary outlay, or rather than incur the cost of repairs and alterations would welcome the closing of the cottages. If the latter alternative is resorted to 75 families will be rendered homeless, and the loss to the District both financially and commercially would be by no means a small one.

The 75 houses to be dealt with are situated as follows:—

3 cottages, Barrow Green.	8 cottages, Bird's End, Hargrave.
3 cottages, Pound Green, Hawstead.	4 cottages, Fields, Bird's End, Hargrave.
2 cottages, Malting Road, Hawstead.	2 cottages, Sicklesmere, Great Whelnetham.
3 cottages, Straight Road, Whepstead.	4 cottages, The Street, Pakenham.
1 cottage, Brockley Road, Whepstead.	4 cottages, Grimstone End, Pakenham.
1 cottage, Lawshall Road, Whepstead.	3 cottages, New Road, Rougham.
1 cottage, Stone Cross, Whepstead.	1 cottage, Great Yard, Rougham.
1 cottage, Old School Road, Whepstead.	1 cottage, Depden Green.
3 cottages, Dale Road, Stanton.	6 cottages, Sycamore Row, Risby.
1 cottage, Stanton Chair.	3 cottages, The Court, Fornham All Saints.
1 cottage, Wyken Road, Stanton.	1 cottage, Bardwell Green.
3 cottages, Great Saxham.	10 cottages, Quakers' Row, Bardwell.
1 cottage, Bird's End, Hargrave.	4 cottages, Low Street, Bardwell."

The County Architect has been good enough to supply the following information, showing the condition of the various districts with reference to the provision of cottages by Local Authorities, up to June, 1913. It may be noted with satisfaction, that Mr. Hunt has designed most of them, and that the experience which he has obtained as a member of the Departmental Committee for the provision of houses for small holdings, has enabled him to place at the disposal of the various Councils, the best models that are in use for this purpose, in this Country, and on the Continent:—

SCHEMES FOR THE PROVISION OF HOUSES UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890 to 1909, FOR DISTRICTS IN WEST SUFFOLK.

Hadleigh Urban Council—

8 houses of brick and tile construction nearly completed.

Clare Rural District—

4 houses at Kedington nearly completed.

Thedwastre Rural Council—

Estimate accepted for 4 houses at Thurston.

Estimates being obtained for 6 houses at Elmswell and 6 at Norton.

Plans prepared for 4 houses at Rattlesden.

Thingoe Rural Council—

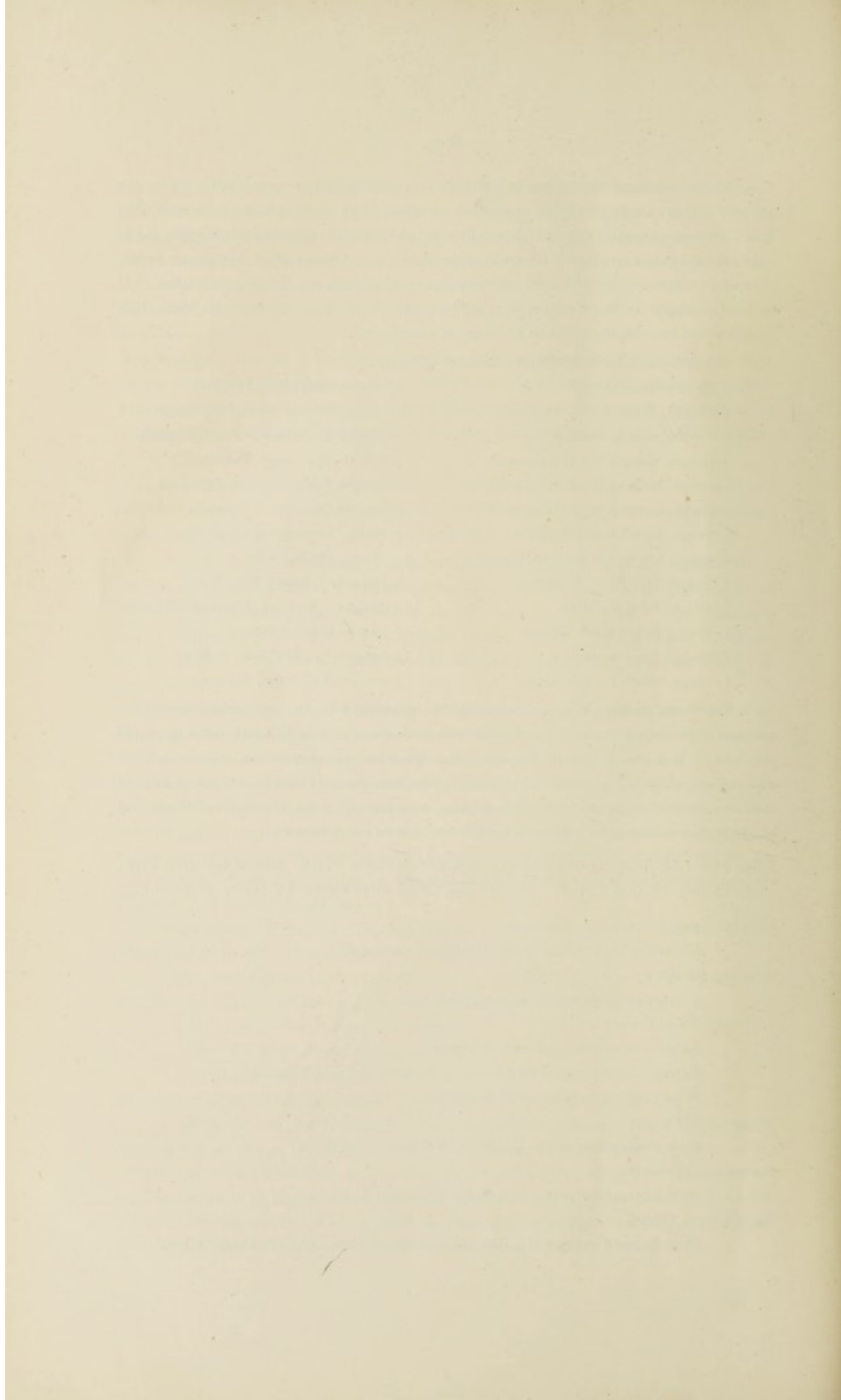
Plans prepared and sent to L.G.B. for 6 houses at Barrow.

Cosford Rural Council—

Plans prepared and sent to L.G.B. for 4 houses at Whatfield.

Melford Rural Council—

Plans prepared and sent to L.G.B. for 4 houses at Acton; no further action taken.



ABSTRACTS OF ANNUAL REPORTS

FROM

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

OF

Boroughs, Urban and Rural Districts.

BOROUGH.

BOROUGH OF BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	ERNEST STORK, M.B., Lond.	
				Salary, £100 per annum.	
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	A. ISHERWOOD, C.R.San.I., Member S.I.	
				Association.	
				Salary, £100 per annum.	
Area in acres	...	...	...	2,934	Births registered in the district ... 317
Population, 1911 census	...	...	...	16,759	Corrections—Additions ... 1
„ 1912 estimated	...	...	...	16,820	„ Deductions ... 4
Deaths registered in the district	...	...	...	275	Nett Births, 1912 314
Corrections—Additions	...	...	...	11	Nett Birth Rate 18.66
„ Deductions	...	...	...	49	Mean 1907-11, 21.34
Nett Deaths	...	...	...	237	Deaths under one year, 1912 ... 2.5
Rate 1912, 16.34.	Mean 1907-11, 13.3				Infantile Mortality 76.43
Nett Death Rate ..	...	...	...	14.09	

1.—*General*.—No special comment has been made as to any special circumstances affecting the health of the District during the year.

2.—*Housing Accommodation*.—There are 3,879 houses in the Borough, of which 201 were inspected under the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909. Six cases of overcrowding were reported during the year. No attention is drawn to lack of housing accommodation.

3.—*Water Supply*.—Quantity sufficient, quality good. Under the control of the Municipality, from a well over 100 feet deep. 192 houses, occupied by 702 people, derive their supply from 57 wells, which are all deep.

4.—*Milk and Food Supply*.—Cowsheds are inspected by the Veterinary Inspector once a quarter. Bye-laws, corresponding to the model Bye-laws of the L.G.B., are being prepared for the Dairies, Milkshops, and Cowsheds. No action has been taken with regard to Tuberculous Milk. *Meat*.—There are 17 slaughter-houses in the Borough, all of which are licensed, and are regularly inspected. The carcasses of one bullock and three pigs were condemned. One prosecution took place for slaughtering on unlicensed premises. A conviction followed.

5.—*Bakehouses*.—There are 37 bakehouses, including one underground. The Medical Officer refers to the difficulty arising from the storage of dusty articles in bakehouses.

6.—*Foods and Drugs Acts* are administered by the Local Authority. 32 samples were taken during the year. Two samples of Milk were found to be adulterated, and also one sample of Lime Juice Cordial. Prosecution followed in one case. Result, conviction.

7.—*Sewerage and Drainage*.—Into Sewers connected with a farm at West Stow. No complaints were received of any nuisances created by the farm. A few houses are not yet connected with the town drainage. Not more than two houses are allowed to use the same w.c. The provision of flushing cisterns is not required, except in Factories and Workshops.

8.—*House Refuse*.—Collected daily in the business and central parts of the town, and twice a week in other parts, by the Borough Surveyor's Department, and is conveyed to a two-cell Heenan refuse destructor, which also furnishes power for the town lighting.

9.—*Nuisances*.—A large number of these are reported as having been dealt with, and appear in a separate report from the Sanitary Inspector. Only 5 Preliminary Notices, and 120 Statutory Notices were served during the year.

10.—*Factories and Workshops*.—There are no offensive trades. There are 168 Workshops on the Register, of which 106 are domestic. Most of these are occupied in making wearing apparel.

11.—*Bye-laws, etc.*—The following Local or General Adoptive Acts are in force in the Borough:

- Building Bye-laws, 1907.
- Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- Public Libraries Act, 1892.
- Rag Flock Act, 1912.

12.—*Schools*.—Schools are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health, and dealt with in the S.M.O.'s report. They are described as satisfactory.

13.—*Infectious Diseases*.—These include 17 cases of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Diphtheria, and 2 of Enteric Fever (both fatal). *Tuberculosis*.—Total number notified during the year was 36, and the deaths during the year 18. There is an Isolation Hospital for Small-pox, containing 20 beds, and also one for other infectious diseases, capable of treating 3 diseases concurrently, containing 32 beds. The latter is provided with a "Washington Lyons" disinfectant.

14.—*Infantile Mortality*.—The Notification of Births Act has not been adopted, but a Health Visitor is mentioned in the Education Report.

15.—*Legal Proceedings*.—One case adulteration of food fined £2 and costs; one case slaughtering on unlicensed premises—conviction.

BOROUGH OF SUDBURY.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	J. SINCLAIR HOLDEN, M.D., L.R.C.S.		
				Salary, £30 per annum.		
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	WILLIAM TAIT.		
				Salary, £82 10s. per annum.		
Area in acres	...	...	1,925	Births registered in the district	...	129
Population, 1911 census...	...	...	7,141	Corrections	...	Nil
Deaths registered in the district	...	...	136		1912.	
Corrections—Additions	...	...	8	Nett Birth Rate per 1,000	...	18.0
„ Deductions	...	...	40		Mean 1907-11,	17.4
Nett Deaths	...	...	104	Number of Deaths under one year, 1912	9	
Nett Death Rate per 1,000	...	...	14.5	Infantile Mortality	...	69.7
			Mean 1907-11, 14.3			

1.—*General*.—The chief occupations are silk factories, and mat-making.

2.—*House Accommodation*.—This is said to be generally good and adequate, with sufficient air space. In the older parts of the town there are still a few yards and alleys with defective houses. There were 7 new houses erected and inspected during the year. A Local Government Board inquiry was held on April 30th in respect to eight houses for which closing and demolition orders had been made the preceding year, but not confirmed owing to a technical error. Amended closing orders were therefore served, against which the owner again appealed. These orders were confirmed at the enquiry, as the result of subsequent proceedings.

3.—*Water Supply*.—From Town waterworks. The average daily consumption per head was 18 gallons. The supply is good.

4.—*Milk and Food Supply*.—There are 18 cowkeepers in the district. The Model Regulations were adopted in August, 1906. The conditions of the dairies, cowsheds and milk shops is said to be satisfactory. There are 19 bakehouses, which were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition. *Meat*.—There are 19 slaughterhouses.

5.—*Sewerage and Drainage*.—The town is provided with a sewerage system. The sewage is collected into tanks at the sewage station, from whence it is pumped up to the double contact beds by steam power, mainly supplied by the refuse destructor. The w.c.'s are provided with a flushing system, the recent Bye-laws making this obligatory. No river or stream pollution has been subject to complaint during the year.

6.—*House Refuse*.—This is collected, and conveyed to a refuse destructor, which has dealt with 1,564 loads of refuse during the year. Notice has been issued requesting owners and occupiers of dwelling-houses to provide sanitary galvanized dust bins.

7.—*Nuisances*.—A special report was received from the Inspector, which shows that 109 notices were sent out.

8.—*Bye-laws* are still much required.

9.—*Infectious Diseases*.—There were 10 cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Erysipelas, and 10 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Three deaths occurred from Measles. The town possesses a new isolation hospital, and three cases of Scarlet fever were admitted during the year.

10.—*Factories and Workshops*.—There are 29 factories and 73 workshops, including 19 bakehouses. Only one complaint has been received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories during the year. There are 38 outworkers on the list.

11.—*Schools*.—There are three schools, all supplied by the town water, which are in a satisfactory condition.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

GLEMSFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	J. SINCLAIR HOLDEN, M.D., L.R.C.S.		
				Salary, £10 10s. per annum.		
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	HERBERT L. TAYLOR.		
				Salary, £30 per annum.		
Area in acres	...	...	2,246	Corrections—Additions	...	1
Population, 1911 census	...	...	1,499	Nett Deaths	...	28
Births registered in the district	...	...	28	Nett Death Rate	...	18.6
Corrections	...	...	Nil		Mean 1907-11,	14.1
Nett Birth Rate	...	...	18.6	Deaths under one year, 1912	...	4
			Mean 1907-11, 16.5	Infantile Mortality	...	142.8
Deaths registered in the district	...	...	27		Mean 1907-11,	163.0

1.—*General*.—During the last three years the population has greatly declined, owing to the closing of three factories engaged in mat-making, and horse-hair weaving.

2.—*House Accommodation*.—This is adequate and good, with ample open space, and either garden, ground, or allotments.

3.—*Water Supply*.—Public service from a deep bore tube. 338 houses and premises are connected with the water mains, and the daily consumption per head amounts to 5.46 gallons.

4.—*Milk and Food Supply*. There is one registered Cowshed and Dairy in the district. It has been inspected and found satisfactory. Five people keep 2 or 3 cows, and sell milk and butter to neighbours. *Meat*.—There is one slaughterhouse, which is kept in a sanitary condition.

5.—*The Sewerage and Drainage*.—The privy cesspit and pail closet system is the chief method of dealing with excremental sewage, which is disposed of on garden or allotment ground. The sewers and drains are mainly used for slop and storm water, which flow into ditches, which are kept clear of foulness by being frequently cleaned out. A new storm water drain about 300 yards long has been laid in Skate's Hill.

6.—*Pollution of Rivers*.—Nil.

7.—*House Refuse*.

8.—*Factories and Workshops*.—There are two factories, one for silk spinning and winding, and one machinist works. There are 22 workshops, 3 of these are for hackling and drawing horsehair. One worker in horsehair was affected with anthrax during the year, and a bullock at Stanstead, about a mile away, in the course of the stream into which the water was discharged from the workshop, also died from anthrax. As an additional precaution it was decided to filter the effluent from these works. Number of out-workers, 44.

9.—*Nuisances*.—A Report is made by the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances, which shows that 29 written notices were served, and that 32 nuisances were remedied as the result of verbal notices.

10.—*Infectious Diseases*.—There were two cases of Scarlet Fever, and one of Erysipelas, also 4 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Measles became very prevalent towards the close of the year. There was one case of Anthrax.

11.—*Legal Proceedings*.—Nil.

HADLEIGH URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	ARTHUR B. FRANEY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.	
				Salary, £40 per annum.	
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	THOMAS F. CORDER.	
				Salary, £57 10s. 0d. per annum.	
Area in acres	...	...	4,288	Births registered in the district, 1912	57
Population, 1911 census	...	3,201		Corrections—Additions	Nil
Deaths registered in the district, 1912	51			„ Deductions	Nil
Corrections—Additions	...	10		Nett Births, 1912	57
„ Deductions	...	Nil		Nett Birth Rate	17.8
Nett Deaths, 1912	...	61			Mean 1907-11, 20.03
Nett Death Rate	...	19.05		Number of Deaths under one year, 1912	6
		Mean 1907-11, 13.2		Infantile Mortality, per 1,000	105.2

1.—General.

2.—*House Accommodation*.—Total number of houses 778, of which 115 were inspected under the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909, and 62 considered dangerous or injurious to health. The chief defects are dampness, and unhealthy bedroom accommodation. Improvement has been effected in some cases by concreting outside the house, and supplying eaves gutters. There were two cases of over-crowding, the Council being unable to issue closing orders because there were no vacant houses for the use of the occupants of over-crowded houses. The Council propose to erect 8 houses, and 8 more may be provided by a private building scheme.

3.—*Water Supply*.—From eight public pumps. The supply is said to be good.

4.—*Milk and Food Supply*.—Milk is satisfactory, and the cowsheds and dairies are well kept. Slaughterhouses number seven, which are clean. No carcasses have been condemned. Bakehouses, 7 in number.

5.—*The Sewerage and Drainage*.

6.—*House Refuse*.—Collected 3 days a week, and burned.

7.—*Factories and Workshops*.—There are two factories and thirty workshops. Home workers, nil.

8.—*Nuisances*.—279 inspections were made; 13 notices to empty privies, and 2 notices to whitewash and cleanse cottages, were served during the year. The gutters in the town are cleansed and disinfected.

9.—*Schools*.—The sanitary arrangements at the Schools are in good order.

10.—*Infectious Diseases*.—There were 2 cases of Erysipelas, and 8 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified.

HAVERHILL URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, M.B.	
				Salary, £25 per annum.	
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	WILLIAM H. ELEY.	
				Salary, £90 per annum.	
Area in acres	...	...	2,530	Births registered in the district	89
Population, 1911 census	...	...	4,748	Corrections—Additions	1
Deaths registered in the district	...	...	48	Nett Births	90
Corrections—Additions	...	...	2	Nett Birth Rate	19.0
" Deductions	...	...	Nil		Mean 1907-11, 21.5
Nett Deaths	...	...	50	Number of Deaths under one year	11
			Mean 1907-11, 13.3	Infantile Mortality, per 1,000	122
Nett Death Rate, 1912	...	...	10.5		Mean 1907-11, 111.0

1.—*General*.—The chief industries are the manufacture of clothing, mat-making, etc. Rateable value of Land £1,030, Buildings £12,260, Total £13,291. Assessable value £12,775. A penny rate produces £53 5s. 6d. Number of persons per acre, 2.02.

2.—*House Accommodation*.—The number of inhabited houses last census was 1,084. Density per house, 4.3. Nine new houses were erected during the year. There is a sufficiency of open space about most of the houses, and many new houses have paved areas. 470 houses have been built during the last 40 years, mostly better class houses, with 5 or more rooms; number of small tenements decreased. No houses have been closed. (*Vide Table*.) Chief character of defects, dampness and want of ventilation due to the windows of some houses not being made to open. 31 of the cottages were found to be damp, and 10 had defective spouting.

3.—*Water Supply*.—Piped direct to the houses. Is provided by the Urban District Council, from a deep well. Is of good quality, and ample in amount.

4.—*Milk and Food Supply*.—*Milk*. The dairies and cowsheds are periodically inspected. Number of inspections made during the year were 25. The District Council have authorised the calling in of a veterinary surgeon when necessary. There are 5 cowsheds, 5 dairies, and 1 milkshop in the district. *Meat*.—There are 7 slaughterhouses which have been periodically inspected. No unsound meat dealt with during the year. There are 9 bakehouses.

5.—*Sewerage and Drainage*.—The town has a system of sewerage. At the farm the sewage is dealt with by means of single contact beds, and then discharged over a percolating filter. Number of houses not connected 65. Number of waterclosets is 1,014, and number of privies 73.

6.—*House Refuse*.—A collection of house refuse takes place weekly.

7.—*Nuisances*.—Complaints received 10, nuisances detected without complaint 52, nuisances abated 60, notices served 23, house inspections 273.

8.—*Bye-laws*.—The General Adoptive Acts in force in the District are:—

Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings.

Bye-laws with respect to cleansing of footways and pavements, removal of house refuse, cleansing of earthclosets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools.

Bye-laws with respect to Slaughterhouses. Number in the district, 6.

Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging houses. Only one in the district.

Bye-laws with respect to Nuisances.

(These Bye-laws were allowed by the Local Government Board May 28th, 1880.)

With respect to Dairies and Cowsheds, Regulations have been in force since January 1st, 1907.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Adopted in 1891.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act. Adopted in 1891.

9.—*Factories and Workshops*.—Number of Factories , workshops and workplaces 52, number of inspections to workshops 78. There is one underground bakehouse. There are 647 out-workers. Out-work was being done in infected premises in 12 cases, and in each case the home-work was removed and disinfected.

10.—*Schools*.—There is one school which is in a satisfactory condition.

11.—*Infectious Diseases*.—Notifications: 43 cases of Scarlet Fever, occurring in 31 houses, 1 case of Diphtheria, 12 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis with 6 deaths, and 2 from other Tuberculous diseases. The Isolation Hospital is a brick and slate building; two diseases can be concurrently treated. Number of beds 28, cots 8.

12.—*Pollution of Rivers*.—No complaint as to the pollution of rivers.

NEWMARKET URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	JOHN H. MAUND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.		
				Salary, £100 per annum.		
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	WILLIAM H. ELEY.		
				Salary, £125 per annum.		
Area in acres	...	...	5,640	Corrections—Additions	...	Nil
Population, 1911 census	...	10,483		„ Deductions	...	Nil
Deaths registered in the district	...	133		Nett Births	...	192
Corrections—Additions	...	5		Nett Birth Rate	...	18.3
„ Deductions	...	24		Mean Birth Rate 1907-11,	19.2	
Nett Deaths	...	114		Number of deaths under one year	17	
Nett Death Rate, 1912	...	10.86		Infantile Mortality, per 1,000 births	88.5	
Mean Death Rate 1907-11,	10.02			Mean 1907-11,	70.2	
Births registered in the district	...	192				

1.—*General*.—Entirely residential. Chief occupation of the inhabitants, in connection with the racing stables.

2.—*House Accommodation*.—Chiefly 5 and 7 roomed houses, which cost from £120 to £200 to erect, and command a rental of about 6s. to 7s. per week. Bye-laws in force. *Vide* Table.

3.—*Water Supply*.—Chiefly by piped service from Newmarket Water Works Company. The supply is good and sufficient. Some houses have private wells.

4.—*Milk and Food Supply*.—There are 5 dairies, 1 cowshed, and 5 milkshops in the district. The milk supply is good. Eight samples were taken from April to December, in one a low percentage of fat was found. Proceedings were taken, and dismissed on payment of costs. There are 5 slaughterhouses. No meat was condemned during the year. There are 9 bakehouses, which are in an excellent condition. There is one underground bakehouse.

5.—*Sewerage and Drainage*.—Into two Sewerage Outfall Works at Newmarket and Exning. At Newmarket percolating filters are used. At Exning considerable trouble is caused by a leakage of subsoil water into the sewers. The effluent is good. Most of the houses are supplied with water closets; there are about 80 privies and earth closets in the outlying districts.

6.—*House Refuse*.—Is collected regularly, and is destroyed in the two-cell Refuse Destructor belonging to the Council, at the Newmarket Outfall Works. 2,755 loads of refuse were destroyed.

7.—*Factories and Workshops*.—There are 42 workshops on the register, all of which have been inspected, and the sanitary condition found to be good. Two nuisances were detected, and remedied upon request by the occupiers.

8.—*Nuisances*.—45 nuisances were dealt with.

9.—*Bye-laws*.—Building Bye-laws are in force in the district.

10.—*Schools*.—Satisfactory.

11.—*Infectious Diseases*.—There were 9 cases of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Diphtheria, 3 of Erysipelas, 1 of Enteric Fever. Tuberculosis, 16 notifications, and 10 deaths. A small fee is paid to the Registrar of Deaths for the immediate notification of deaths from consumption, so that thorough disinfection of premises may be carried out. The Medical Officer asks for provision for pocket spittoons and bacteriological examinations. There was an Epidemic of Chicken-pox during the last quarter of the year.

12.—*Isolation Hospital Accommodation*.—Arrangements are made for the removal of cases to the Newmarket and Moulton Isolation Hospitals. Beds 24, with 4 in the observation ward=28.

13.—*Pollution of Rivers*.—No complaint of pollution of rivers or streams.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

BRANDON RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	GEOFFREY COWAN, M.D.	
				Salary, £39 13s. 4d. per annum.	
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	S. J. MILLER.	
				Salary, £81 6s. 8d. per annum.	
Area in acres	...	...	37,759	Births registered in the district	135
Population, 1911 census	...	...	5,863	Corrections—Additions	4
Deaths registered in the district	...	...	59	„ Deductions	Nil
Corrections—Additions	...	...	Nil	Nett Births	139
„ Deductions	...	...	9	Nett Birth Rate	23.7
Nett Deaths	...	...	68	Mean Birth Rate 1907-11	23.2
Nett Death Rate, 1912	...	...	11.6	Deaths under one year of age	11
Mean Death Rate 1907-11	...	...	13.9	Infantile Mortality Death Rate	79.3

1.—*General*.—Consists of the town of Brandon, and for the rest it is a scattered rural district. In Brandon there are 2 large felt factories, dealing with rabbit skins, which also supply a good deal of home work for the inhabitants.

2.—*House Accommodation* is said to be fairly good, as compared with other rural districts. Three cases of overcrowding were dealt with, caused by members of the same family. It is difficult for workmen to obtain adequate house accommodation for large families. Two new cottages were built during the year. There are no Building Bye-laws.

3.—*Water Supply*.—There is no public water supply, except for Brandon. The main supply is chiefly obtained from surface wells, which are very liable to pollution.

4.—*Milk and Food Supply*.—The supply of milk in the district is inadequate, and in many of the villages it is almost impossible to buy milk. The standard of the milk is not high, owing to the poor quality of the grazing. There are 14 dairies and cowsheds in the district, which are regularly inspected, and kept clean. There are four slaughterhouses, which are regularly inspected and kept clean. No meat was condemned during the year. There is no list of bakehouses kept.

5.—*Sewerage and Drainage*.—There is no system of sewerage and drainage. In Brandon there are a few cess-pools, and a good many of the houses have pail closets, otherwise the privy system is universal throughout the district.

6.—*House Refuse*.—Each occupier is responsible for the disposal of house refuse, which is disposed of on land or small gardens.

7.—*Nuisances*.—1,816 inspections have been made by the Sanitary Inspector, and 8 Statutory notices served. Seven of the nuisances have been abated. 516 nuisances were discovered and abated, 297 informal notices served, and in other cases verbal instructions proved sufficient. The nuisances consisted chiefly of accumulations of refuse, privy vaults, and minor dilapidations.

8.—*Factories and Workshops*.—There is one "Offensive Trade," namely, a knacker's premises, in the district. There are 2 factories, 32 workshops, and 11 bakehouses. There is no list of outworkers. 108 inspections were made, and 24 nuisances were found and remedied.

9.—*Infectious Diseases*.—There were 18 cases of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Erysipelas, and 8 of Tuberculosis. There is no Isolation Hospital provided for the district, except for Small-pox, in conjunction with Thetford Urban and Thetford Rural Districts.

10.—*Schools*.—Sanitary condition and water supply of the schools is satisfactory.

11.—*Rivers*.—There was no pollution of rivers or streams.

CLARE RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, M.B.		
				Salary, £73 7s. od. per annum.		
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	GEORGE E. MITCHELL.		
				Salary, £120 os. od. per annum.		
Area in acres	....	...	39,522	Correction—Additions	...	Nil
Population, 1911 Census	...	...	8,567	„ Deductions	...	Nil
Deaths registered in the district, 1912	...	...	130	Nett Births 1912	...	154
Corrections—Additions	...	...	11	Nett Birth Rate 1912	...	18.0
„ Deductions	...	...	18	Mean Birth Rate 1907-11,	...	20.3
Nett Deaths, 1912	...	...	123	Deaths under one year of age,		
Nett Death Rate	...	...	14.4	1912	...	7
Mean Death Rate 1907-11,	...	...	13.3	Infantile Mortality, 1912	...	45.0
Births registered in the district	...	...	154			

1.—*General*.—The rateable value of the land is £17,166, buildings £20,557, assessable value £29,140. Penny rate produces £123.

The district is chiefly agricultural. Some are engaged in making up clothing for a factory outside the district, and a few employed in brick-making, and building trades.

2.—*House Accommodation*.—Number of houses inhabited last census was 2,085. Great want in several of the parishes of cottages with three bedrooms. Model Bye-laws in the district have been in force since 1904; 2 new houses were erected during the year at Wixoe. 701 inspections of cottages were made during the year. Three cases of overcrowding were dealt with in the year, but there are some others which cannot be dealt with, owing to the lack of accommodation. The Sanitary Inspector is allowed an assistant, to assist in the work of the housing inspection. The chief defects of the houses are want of ventilation, due to windows not being made to open, bedrooms low, dark, and badly ventilated, defective thatch, and dampness of walls and floors. Several of the old houses are barely fit for habitation. Arrangements have been made for the Council to erect 4 dwelling-houses at a cost of £600, to be let at a rental of 2s. 9d. per week.

3.—*Water Supply*.—There are no parishes in the district within the statutory limits of any water authority, other than the Council. Four Parishes in the District are supplied partly by private proprietors, or partly by another authority, including Stoke, Barnardiston, Poslingford, and Little Wrattling. Clare and Hundon have waterworks provided by the Council. In both cases water is derived from deep wells. Arrangements are being made for the filtering of the water in Clare. The Local Government Board have sanctioned a loan for additions to the water supply of the parish of Hundon. The supply for the other Parishes is by wells, pumps, and a few public wells.

4.—*Milk and Food Supply*.—There are 21 registered cowkeepers. A few of the smaller cowsheds are not satisfactory, the water supply in some instances not being all that could be desired. Three send milk to London, 102 gallons being sent daily. Sixty-four gallons are sent to Haverhill daily, and about 38 gallons to other places outside the District. Regulations with regard to dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops have been in force in the District since April, 1908. There are 10 slaughterhouses, which have been periodically inspected. The carcase of one pig was seized and destroyed. There are 20 bakehouses, and 40 inspections were made.

5.—*Sewerage and Drainage*.—There is no system of sewerage in the villages. There is a sewer at Clare, and at Hundon, Stoke, Great and Little Thurlow there are storm-water drains, with which some of the houses are connected. At Clare the sewer discharges into the river Stour. Steps are taken as far as possible to prevent cause of complaint. Several of the houses now have pail closets or earth closets, and a few have water closets connected with cesspools. Most of them, however, are provided with privies. In 972 houses inspected there were found 644 privies, 161 pail closets, 2 earth closets, and 1 water closet.

6.—*House Refuse*.—There is no collection of house refuse in any of the parishes. The refuse is disposed of on gardens or allotments.

7.—*Nuisances*.—There were 17 complaints received, 168 nuisances detected without complaint, 138 nuisances abated, and 107 notices were served. Samples of water taken for analysis, 4.

8.—*Bye-laws*.—Building bye-laws and bye-laws with respect to tents, vans, sheds and similar structures used for human habitation.

9.—*Factories and Workshops*.—There are 106 workshops and work-places, including 20 bake-houses, on the register. During the year 4 lists of out-workers have been received, which included 340 addresses of out-workers, but as many of the names of the individual out-workers were repeated on these lists, the actual number of out-workers in the district is 170. In one instance notice was served to prohibit out-work being done in unwholesome premises, and in three instances orders were made to prohibit out-work being done in infected premises.

10.—*Schools*.—There are 18 schools in the district.

11.—*Infectious Diseases*.—There were 17 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, one death. Five cases of Diphtheria, 3 cases of Typhoid Fever, 3 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. There were 9 deaths from Phthisis, and one from another Tubercular disease. The Isolation Hospital is the Clare and Bumpstead Joint Fever Hospital, and consists of two small wards, and a Nurses' room, and was originally built for Smallpox. There are 4 beds, and only one disease can be treated at a time.

12.—*Rivers and Streams*.—The Stour, and Chiltern stream receive some polluting matter from the sewers at Clare.

COSFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health A. THOMPSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Salary, £100 per annum.

Sanitary Inspector W. W. SCRIVENER.

Salary, £50 per annum.

Area in acres	48,572	Births registered in the district ...	224
Population, 1911 Census ...	11,808	Corrections—Additions ...	2
Deaths registered in the district	146	„ Deductions ...	Nil
Corrections—Additions ...	8	Nett Births, 1912	226
„ Deductions ...	Nil	Nett Birth Rate	19.1
Nett Deaths, 1912	154	Mean Birth Rate, 1907-11, 23.2	
Nett Death Rate	13.0	Deaths under one year of age, 1912	13
Mean Death Rate 1907-11, 13.3		Infantile Mortality Death Rate	58.0

1.—*General*.—Agricultural district.

2.—*House Accommodation*.—Number of inhabited houses, 2,814. Number of persons per inhabited house, 4.1. The parishes inspected during 1912 were Semer, Preston, Wattisham, Kettlebaston, Kersey, Lindsey, and Chelsworth. The chief defects are sealed windows in the living and bedrooms, bedrooms insufficiently lighted and badly ventilated, dampness of ground floor and insufficient bedroom accommodation. Eighty notices were served for minor defects. Up to the present time 30 have not been complied with, and in 9 cases the time has not expired. There were 299 houses inspected, and 40 of these were found to have less than three rooms. There are cases of overcrowding, which, in the absence of better houses, it is impossible to deal with. Of the parishes inspected, those of Elmsett, Whatfield, Naughton and Kettlebaston are those in which the need for more and better housing accommodation is most urgent. A building scheme for new cottages at Whatfield has been delayed, owing to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners asking such a high price for the land. The Council passed a

resolution refusing to go any further in the matter unless the Local Government Board would agree that the building of the new cottages should be a parochial and not a district charge. The L.G.B. declined to decide on the matter until an enquiry had been held. The Council have rescinded the resolution.

3.—*Water Supply*.—There has been little alteration during the year. A few private wells have been sunk to supply new cottages. Trouble has arisen with regard to the Hitcham water supply, owing to a new wind-driven pump not being completed. The following villages are almost entirely dependent on ponds for their water supply: Aldham, Brettenham, Kettlebaston, Milden, Naughton, Nedging, Thorpe Morieux, Preston, and Wattisham. The villages possessing public wells are Bildeston, Cockfield, Elmsett, Groton, Hitcham, Lindsey, Lavenham, Monks Eleigh, Polstead and Whatfield. The water in the public well at Bildeston, on analysis, was found not to be wholesome drinking water. Attempts have been made by the Parish Council to improve the character of the water, but with very slight effect. The well is a shallow one, and from its position in the centre of the village, it is considered that anything short of tapping a deep supply would prove unsatisfactory. Twelve samples of water were analysed during the year, and 6 were found to be unsatisfactory.

4.—*Milk and Food Supply*.—Two fresh dairies were registered during the year, and two were given up. There are 15 dairies in the district. All were inspected during the year, and found satisfactory. With the exception of four, all the milk is consumed locally. It is still impossible in many of the parishes to obtain a sufficient quantity of milk. There are 6 slaughterhouses, which have been inspected and found satisfactory. There are 18 bakehouses.

5.—*Sewerage and Draining*.—No alteration during the year. Boxford, Bildeston, and Lavenham are the only three villages that have public sewers. These all discharge into the neighbouring streams. Cesspits are gradually being done away with. Each year some new pail closets are built, and old closets are converted into pail closets.

6.—*House Refuse*.—Public scavenging is carried out only at Lavenham. Recommendation is made that this system should be extended to the other large villages in the district.

7.—*Nuisances*.—299 houses were inspected, 153 nuisances were abated.

8.—*Bye-laws*.

9.—*Factories and Workshops*.—There are 4 factories, and 42 workshops. Three notices were served for the cleansing of workshops. The premises of 52 out-workers were inspected, 12 of whom were engaged in tailoring, and the others in horsehair weaving. The number of out-workers is diminishing owing to the introduction of steam-driven looms into the factory.

10.—*Schools*.—The principal infectious diseases amongst children were Measles, Chicken Pox, and Mumps.

11.—*Infectious Diseases*.—Notifications. There were three cases of Scarlet Fever, one proved fatal. There were 13 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 8 proved fatal. Deaths from other Tubercular diseases 4. There is no Isolation Hospital.

12.—*Rivers and Streams*.—There is some pollution of streams in the district, from the sewers at Boxford, Bildeston, and Lavenham.

13.—*Special Report*.—There was a special report on the water supply of the district.

MELFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	J. S. HOLDEN, M.D.	
				Salary, £80 per annum.	
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	GEORGE F. RAMPLING.	
				Salary, £128 12s. 2d. per annum.	
Area in acres	...	...	49,850	Births registered in the district, 1912	222
Population, 1911 Census	...	12,791		Corrections—Additions	...
Deaths registered in the district, 1912	179			„ Deductions	...
Corrections—Additions	...	33		Nett Births, 1912	...
„ Deductions	...	19		Nett Birth Rate	...
Nett Deaths, 1912	...	193		Mean, 1907-11, 19.6	
Nett Death Rate	...	15.0		Number of Deaths under one year	14
Mean, 1907-11, 13.4				Infantile Mortality Rate	...

1.—*General*.—There are 22 parishes in the district. The occupation of the inhabitants is chiefly agricultural.

2.—*House Accommodation*.—Number of inhabited houses 3,149. Number of persons per house 4.6. In most of the parishes the house accommodation is about adequate, with sufficient open space, and cleanliness of surroundings. As a rule all have garden ground attached, otherwise convenient allotment ground. A few of the parishes have crowded or uninhabitable cottages, which have to be occupied because there are no other dwellings for the occupants to go if the cottages are closed. For the parish of Acton application has been made to the Local Government Board for a loan to build 4 cottages, with 3 bedrooms to each. Several other parishes could do well with some additional and better houses, particularly at Alpheton, Nayland, Cavendish, Little Cornard, and Stoke-by-Nayland. Nine new houses were erected during the year, all for the working classes, 4 being almshouses in the parish of Somerton, besides which 2 houses are in course of erection in the parish of Newton. Supervision is exercised over the erection of all new houses, but there are no building bye-laws.

3.—*Water Supply*.—The water supply of the district is entirely derived from wells and springs. There are 23 public wells, which supply most of the villages in the district. The water has been analysed at various times, and found to be pure; the supply is ample. There are numerous private wells, 5 new ones were sunk during the year, 4 of which were connected with new houses, and for which certificates were granted after analysis. Thirty-four samples of water were taken for analysis. Of these 15 were more or less impure, 14 of which were remedied by deepening the wells, and cleaning out organic deposits, which were the chief cause of the impurity.

4.—*Milk and Food Supply*.—There are 33 dairies and cowsheds on the register, all of which have been frequently inspected, and conform to the Model Regulations of 1905. A new model cowshed for 12 cows has been erected in the parish of Acton, and one in Cavendish, and in Great Cornard repaired. Four of the largest cowkeepers send most of their milk to London. The milk produced and sold in the district is wholesome and reliable. There are 22 slaughter-houses, which have been frequently inspected, and kept in a good sanitary condition. A defective one at Cavendish has now been repaired. There are 33 bakehouses, which were inspected and found satisfactory.

5.—*Sewerage and Drainage*.—The privy cesspit system is being gradually replaced by the pail system. It is the general method of dealing with excremental refuse, which is satisfactorily disposed of on garden or allotment ground. Sewers are connected with house drains, which exist in the larger villages, and only are used for slop and storm water. During the year 54 privies were converted into pail closets. The periodic cleaning of ditches into which the sewage enters were 4 in Melford, 2 in Nayland, and 1 in Cavendish.

6.—*House Refuse*.—A system of scavenging has been introduced during the year in the parish of Long Melford. The work comprised the weekly collection of the contents of 250 pail closets, and the monthly collection of all house refuse, and as required the emptying of cesspits. Since August 322 loads of mixed refuse have been dealt with, being disposed in pits in arable land outside the village. The work is contracted for at the cost of £106, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. This charge is met by a special rate being levied on the Parish.

7.—*Factories and Workshops*.—Offensive trades. These consist of two gut works, and two knackers' yards. Inspections have always found them free of nuisances. There are 3 factories in the district, viz., in Long Melford one hair-weaving and one mat-making, and in Great Cornard one mat-making. There are 41 workshops. All are in a satisfactory condition.

8.—*Nuisances*.—Complaints received 9, nuisances detected 202, nuisances abated by Statutory notices served 3, nuisances abated without notice served 199. Legal proceedings were necessary in one case of overcrowding of a family in the parish of Newton, and the order confirmed.

9.—*Bye-laws*.—None.

10.—*Schools*.—There are 22 schools in the district, which were all well inspected. In three instances defects in the offices were reported to the Managers of Assington, Stoke-by-Nayland, and Hartest Schools, and the conversion of privy cesspits into pail closets was carried out. All the schools have an available supply of water, though not always on the premises. Each school has a convenient playground. The school at Cavendish was disinfected owing to 3 children having scarlet fever, also the Hartest school prior to a necessary cleansing and white-washing.

11.—*Infectious Diseases*.—There were 15 cases of Scarlet Fever, all of a mild type. Seven occurred in Cavendish, in four families. At Stanstead there were 3 cases in one family, also 2 at Long Melford, 1 in Shimpling, 1 in Stoke, and 1 in Nayland. Eucalyptus oil and disinfectants were supplied and freely used in every case. There were two cases of Erysipelas, and two notifications of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, one of a boy aged 9, who died after three days' illness. The second case occurred in September, in a child aged two, who recovered.

12.—*Isolation Hospital*.—There is no Isolation Hospital.

13.—*Rivers and Streams*.—Some of the ditches in the larger villages receive the sewage from houses, which is said to become oxidised, so that where in some cases it ultimately flows into the river, it is free from pollution.

MILDENHALL RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	F. R. BARWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	
				Salary, £40 per annum.	
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	WALTER GODFREY.	
				Salary, £40 per annum, and £15 extra per annum under House and Town Planning Act.	
Area in acres	...	...	63,634	Births registered in the district, 1912	175
Population, 1911 Census	...	...	8,312	Corrections—Additions	Nil
Deaths registered in the district, 1912	...	...	104	„ Deductions	Nil
Corrections—Additions	...	...	2	Nett Births, 1912	175
„ Deductions	...	...	Nil	Nett Birth Rate	21.05
Nett Deaths, 1912	...	...	106	Mean Birth Rate, 1907-11,	22.26
Nett Death Rate	...	...	12.75	Number of Deaths under one year, 1912	12
Mean Death Rate, 1907-11,	...	...	13.0	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births	68.57

1.—*General*.—The whole area is flat, and is divided into Upland and Fenland. The N.W. of this district is Fenland. To the N.E. lies a tract of heath land, while the southern part, through which runs the River Lark, is fertile and more densely populated. The population is almost entirely engaged in agriculture, wages are low generally, 13s. to 14s. per week, with extra money at harvest time; that is if the harvest does not last an unreasonably long time.

2.—*House Accommodation*.—Number of houses in the district, 1,981. An inspector was appointed at the beginning of 1912. The Medical Officer has received no instructions from the Council as required by the Regulations of the Local Government Board under Section 17. (i.) Seventeen inspections were made by the Inspector during the year, but no proper records were kept such as the Act requires. A row of houses in Fuller's Yard, Kingsway, Mildenhall, have been closed on the advice of the Medical Officer. Many of the houses in the district are unfit for human habitation, but, owing to the scarcity of houses in many of the villages, the occupiers find that if they make complaints they are told that if they do not like it they can get out, and they know they would have the greatest difficulty in obtaining another house, so are obliged to remain where they are. Recommendation is made that the Council should give definite instructions with regard to the carrying out of the Act.

3.—*Water Supply*.—There is no public water supply. Water is taken almost entirely from shallow wells. In the fens dyke water and soft water collected from the roofs of houses, are the only available supply. There is a private supply at Elveden, from a deep well, the water being softened and distributed to the village, from a water tower. At Tuddenham there are two excellent deep wells, which are public. The water at Mildenhall High Town is far from satisfactory. The Medical Officer has examined recently nearly all the wells and their surroundings from which the lower-rented houses and cottages obtain their supply. In many of these cases it is impossible to obtain a safe supply from the shallow wells. This is especially so on the north side of Mill Street. Here the houses back on to those on the south side of the Churchyard, and in a narrow backyard one finds a live well, a dead

well, an ashpit, and a vault privy. The wells in West Street are also in an unsatisfactory condition. The Medical Officer again urges very strongly upon the Council the necessity of sinking at least 3 wells in the town, and advises that one should be placed in West Street, one near the Police Station, and one at the top of Mill Street.

4.—*Milk and Food Supply*.—Milk. There are 11 registered cowsheds, which are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. Attention is drawn to the necessity of greater cleanliness during milking. There are 5 slaughterhouses, and the number of bakehouses is not stated.

5.—*Sewerage and Drainage*.—There is no drainage system. In the larger houses, the sewage runs into dead wells, and these are periodically emptied. In some places in Mildenhall, either owing to a right-of-way to the back being sold, or else to it having been built over, when the dead wells are emptied, the solid part of the sewage has to be carted through the house. (A horrible state of affairs). In the cottages, drains rarely exist, and water is thrown out into the road or backyard, and slops are as a rule emptied into the dust bin. Most of the closets are of the vault type.

6.—*House Refuse*.—There is no system of scavenging in existence. Heaps of decaying animal and vegetable matter lie near the back doors of the cottages. In Mildenhall High Town and Lakenheath, as many of the houses have no gardens, there is a most urgent need of scavenging carts to get rid of these evil smelling and dangerous heaps of refuse.

7.—*Factories and Workshops*.—There are no factories in the district. There are two registered workrooms, 3 bakeries, and some smiths' shops.

8.—*Nuisances*.—There were 132 inspections of ashpits, closets, etc.; 33 notices were served upon persons to clean, whitewash, empty ashpits, closets, etc., all of which were complied with. There were 17 inspections under the Housing and Town Planning Act. No statement is made as to the number of inspections of cowsheds, slaughterhouses, etc. The Medical Officer writes that a more thorough inspection of the district is needed, where there is no drainage; he also draws attention to the need of scavenging, of a purer water supply at Mildenhall High Town, and also to the working of the House and Town Planning Act. A whole-time Sanitary Inspector, if also appointed under the House and Town Planning Act, would find enough to occupy all his time.

9.—*Bye-laws*.—None.

10.—*Schools*.—The schools are in a satisfactory condition.

11.—*Infectious Diseases*.—There were 27 notifications of Scarlet Fever. An epidemic occurred at Lakenheath, which lasted for about six months. Two cases were notified at West Row, 5 cases in one family at Freckenham, and one at Elveden. Attention is drawn to the value of an Isolation Hospital for this district. There were two cases of Diphtheria, and one death occurred. Two cases of Typhoid Fever occurred at Lakenheath, both died. *Measles*. A severe epidemic occurred at Lakenheath, Sedge Fen, during January and February. During September the disease broke out at Eriswell, and Elveden, and in December again broke out at Sedge Fen, Lakenheath. There were 7 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 4 deaths.

12.—There is no Isolation Hospital in the district.

13.—*Rivers and Streams*.

MOULTON RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, M.B.	
				Salary, £24 15s. per annum.	
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	JOHN BROWN, Cert. R. San. Inst.	
				Salary, £30 per annum.	
Area in acres	...	...	14,601	Births registered in the district	56
Population, 1911 Census	...	...	2,255	Corrections—Additions	3
Deaths registered in the district	...	...	19	„ Deductions	Nil
Corrections—Additions	...	...	9	Nett Births, 1912	59
„ Deductions	...	...	Nil	Nett Birth Rate	26.3
Nett Deaths, 1912	...	...	28	Mean Birth Rate 1907-11	21.9
Nett Death Rate	...	...	12.5	Number of Deaths under one year, 1912	3
Mean Death Rate 1907-11	...	...	13.9	Infantile Mortality Death Rate	51.0

1.—*General*.—Rateable value of land £6,581, buildings £8,737; total, £15,318. Assessable value £12,026. A penny rate produces £50. The district comprises six small parishes, and is included in the County of Cambridge for registration purposes. The parishes are all essentially rural in character and sparsely populated, averaging only 0.15 persons per acre.

2.—*House Accommodation*.—Number of inhabited houses, 1911 Census, 556, which is an increase of 13 since 1901 Census. The density of population per house is 4. No new houses have been erected during the year. Total number of cottages inspected during the years of 1911 and 1912 was 250, of which 27 had two rooms, 57 had three rooms, 86 had four rooms, and 79 had 5 or more rooms. The rents of 34 of the cottages inspected were under £3, of 84 from £3-£4, of 67 from £4-£5, of 46 from £5-£6, of 11 from £6-£8, and of 8 over £8. *Vide* table.

3.—*Water Supply*.—In Dalham there is no public water supply, but in the village there is an adequate supply from private wells. Lidgate and Moulton are supplied from public pumps. Higham has deep private wells. Gazeley has a public well. In Ousden the existing water supply, which consists chiefly of shallow wells, is not very satisfactory. It would be difficult to obtain a supply from deep wells, owing to the nature of the district.

4.—*Milk and Food Supply*.—Milk. There are 6 registered cowkeepers. No regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order. The general condition of the dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops is fairly satisfactory. There are 3 slaughterhouses, and 5 bakehouses in the district, all of which are periodically inspected, and are in a fairly satisfactory condition. No unsound food has been dealt with in this district during the year.

5.—*Sewerage and Drainage*.—There is no provision for sewerage, slops as a rule being distributed on garden ground. The privy system is in general use, but several of the houses have pail closets, and a few have water closets draining into cesspools.

6.—*House Refuse*.—There is no system of public scavenging in any of the villages.

7.—*Factories and Workshops*.—There are 20 workshops and work-places on the register, which have been visited during the ordinary sanitary inspections of the district.

8.—*Nuisances*.—Complaints received, one. Nuisances detected without complaint, 53. Nuisances abated, 45. Notices served, 54.

9.—*Bye-laws*.—None.

10.—*Schools*.—Are as a rule in a fairly satisfactory sanitary condition, and all except Ousden have a sufficient water supply.

11.—*Infectious Diseases*.—There was one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Lidgate. Isolation Hospital: Newmarket and Moulton have a Fever Hospital, containing 16 beds.

12.—*Rivers and Streams*.—There is only one small stream, the Kennett, which occasionally receives a little slop water as it passes through the villages of Lidgate, Dalham, and Moulton, but steps are taken as far as possible to prevent pollution.

THEDWASTRE RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	S. HILLIER, M.D.		
				Salary, £50 per annum.		
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	A. D. H. BURROWS.		
				Salary, £83 15s. 0d.		
Area in acres	...	...	34,126	Births registered in the district		199
Population, 1911 Census	...	9,019		Corrections—Additions	...	1
Deaths registered in the district		93		„ Deductions	...	Nil
Corrections—Additions	...	16		Nett Births, 1912	...	200
„ Deductions	...	Nil		Nett Birth Rate	...	22.1
Nett Deaths, 1912	...	109		Mean Birth Rate, 1907-11		22.3
Nett Death Rate	...	12.0		Number of Deaths under one year		9
Mean Death Rate, 1907-11		12.6		Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births		45.0

1.—*General*.—The district consists of 20 parishes, scattered over a large area, and is purely agricultural.

2.—*House Accommodation*.—The house accommodation for the working classes is bad, the cottages being in many instances damp and ill ventilated. Frequent cases of overcrowding occur. Number of inhabited houses, 2,113. Average number of persons per house, 4.2. Local Government Board enquiries have been held for the building of 16 cottages, 6 at Elmswell, 4 at Thurston, and 6 at Norton. Further plans for building cottages in other villages in the district are under consideration.

3.—*Water Supply*.—The drinking water is obtained chiefly from shallow wells, and a few deep wells in the chalk. The following villages have a public supply, under the control of the Council:—Ashfield, Beyton, Drinkstone, Elmswell, Hinderclay, Rattlesden, and Woolpit.

4.—*Milk and Food Supply*.—There are cowsheds, and dairies, which were inspected during the year, and found in a satisfactory condition. There are slaughterhouses, and butchers' shops, which have been visited at frequent intervals. Cleanliness, and the removal of trade refuse has been well maintained. The slaughterhouse of a horse slaughterer was re-built. There are bake-houses.

5.—*Sewerage and Drainage*.—There is no system of sewerage in the district. Privy vaults are numerous and are usually defective, giving rise to various nuisances.

6.—*House Refuse*.—There is no collection of house refuse in the district.

7.—*Factories and Workshops*.—There are few factories and workshops.

8.—*Nuisances*.—Fifty-three nuisances were reported during the year. Notices were served. All the defects were remedied.

9.—*Bye-laws*.—None.

10.—*Schools*.

11.—*Infectious Diseases*.—There were 20 cases of Scarlet Fever, 11 of Diphtheria, 2 of Polio-myelitis, and 2 of Erysipelas. Scarlet Fever occurred chiefly at Beyton and Thurston. There were 8 cases of Diphtheria at Badwell Ash. There were 20 cases of Phthisis, 7 deaths.

12.—There is no isolation hospital in the district, and the need of one was much felt.

13.—*Rivers and Streams*.

THINGOE RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health C. S. KILNER, M.B., C.B., D.P.H.

Salary, £100 per annum.

Sanitary Inspector R. G. SAINT, C.S.I.

Salary, £140 os. od.

Area in acres 83,998

Population, 1911 Census 14,439

Deaths registered in the district, 1912 182

Corrections—Additions 34

„ Deductions Nil

Nett Deaths, 1912 216

Nett Death Rate 14.95

Mean Death Rate, 1907-11, 13.28

Births registered in the district, 1912 290

Corrections—Additions Nil

„ Deductions Nil

Nett Births, 1912 290

Nett Birth Rate 20.08

Mean Birth Rate, 1907-11, 22.39

Number of Deaths under one year, 1912 23

Infantile Mortality, per 1,000 Births 79.3

1.—*General*.—This district comprises 47 parishes, most of which are scattered and straggling. It is divided into three Sub-districts, viz., Rougham, Fornham, and Ixworth.

2.—*House Accommodation*.—The number of inhabited houses in 1911, was 3,511, and the average number of persons per house 4.11. An extract is given of a Report presented to the District Council by the Inspector in February, 1912. It states that “the present rental seldom exceeds £4 10s. per annum, and the average wages of the labouring classes is 12 shillings a week, plus harvest money; it is therefore doubtful if a higher rental than £5 or £5 10s. per annum can be afforded.” He states that “four houses are required at Bardwell, Hargrave, Hawstead, Risby, Stanton, Great Whelnetham, and Whepstead. Six houses are required at Barrow and Pakenham. Two houses are required at Fornham All Saints, making a total of 42 houses.” The rest of the report appears under statement as to housing on Page 28-31.

3.—*Water Supply*.—The water supply throughout the district is almost invariably obtained from private wells of variable depths, although on the heavy soils water is occasionally taken from ponds or streams. The water is good, but hard. Several samples of water have been taken for analysis,

and in one instance it was found necessary to close the well, owing to the water being polluted, probably from the subsoil drainage from an adjoining graveyard. Two new wells were sunk, one at Stanton and the other at Bardwell. Three wells were cleansed and deepened, 25 repaired, and two springs cleansed. At Bird's End, Hargrave, a piped service has been provided for a group of twelve cottages from a spring, and at Risby a group of 13 cottages have been supplied by a piped service laid on from an adjoining farm premises. Both these supplies have replaced former contaminated waters.

4.—*Milk and Food Supply.*—*Milk.* There are 24 registered cowkeepers, owning 38 cowsheds, 2 dairies, and no milkshops, in the district. They have been inspected, and were fairly satisfactory on the whole. Seven cowsheds have been repaired or cleansed, and two new cowsheds erected. Four additional persons have been registered as cowkeepers during the year. There are five slaughterhouses, which have been periodically inspected, and in two instances the premises have been ordered to be cleansed. No unsound meat was seized during the year. There are 25 bakehouses in the district.

5.—*Sewerage and Drainage.*—There is only a regular system of drainage existing in a few parts of the district, and, consequently, waste and other waters are almost invariably disposed of by distribution upon the occupier's garden ground. Untrapped or insufficiently trapped drain openings are being systematically provided with syphon gulley traps. Approximate number of the various classes of closets, as far as cottages are concerned, is: Privies 1,368, pail closets 958, and water closets 36. During the year 4 new privies were erected, 34 abolished, 34 repaired, and 41 converted into pail closets. Forty-two new pail closets were erected, and 2 repaired. Eight new drains were constructed, 24 repaired or trapped, 8 waste pipes disconnected, 2 new dead wells constructed, and 4 ditches cleansed.

6.—*House Refuse.*—There is no system of scavenging in any of the districts, and attention is drawn to the nuisances which arise from the lack of this provision, especially in the parishes of Barrow and Ixworth.

7.—*Factories and Workshops.*—There are no factories in the district. The registered workshops consist of 25 bakehouses, 5 laundries, 5 blacksmiths' shops, and 3 tailors' shops. These have all been duly inspected, and the following defects found and remedied, viz., want of cleanliness 4, repairs to premises 1.

8.—*Nuisances.*—2,961 visits were paid during the last year. 413 nuisances have been abated, 115 preliminary notices (P.), and 18 statutory notices (S.) have been served; of these, the work carried out, 56 P., 12 S. Work in progress, 24 P., 4 S. Remaining, 35 P., and 2 S.

9.—*Bye-laws.*—There are no bye-laws in existence in connection with the district.

10.—*Schools.*

11.—*Infectious Diseases.*—There were 16 notifications of Scarlet Fever, 3 cases in the Rougham Sub-district, 4 in the Fornham Sub-district, and 9 in the Ixworth Sub-district. There were 13 cases of Diphtheria, 7 of Erysipelas, 1 of Puerperal Fever, and 6 of Poliomyelitis. There were 22 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 11 deaths occurred. Measles was very prevalent in some parts of the district; 3 deaths occurred. Owing to this complaint, it was found necessary to close the following schools: Bradfield Combust, Culford Heath, Horringer, Ixworth, Pakenham, and West Stow.

12.—There is no Isolation Hospital in the district, except for Small-pox.

13.—*Rivers and Streams.*

TABLE I.—POPULATION IN THE COUNTY.

BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS.				1891.	1901.	1911.
Bury St. Edmund's ...	...	...	...	16630	16255	16785
Glemsford ...	...	...	...	2375	1975	1499
Hadleigh ...	...	...	...	3229	3245	3201
Haverhill ...	...	...	...	4587	4862	4749
Newmarket ...	...	...	...	8631	10688	10483
Sudbury ...	...	...	...	7059	7109	7141
Total ...	...	...	...	42511	44134	43858
					Increase 1623	Decrease 276
Estimated Population at Mid-Summer, 1912 ...						43824
RURAL DISTRICTS.						
Brandon ...	...	...	...	6279	5803	5863
Clare ...	...	...	...	9834	8646	8568
Cosford ...	...	...	...	12354	11618	11808
Melford ...	...	...	...	14456	13109	12791
Mildenhall ...	...	...	...	8559	8290	8312
Moulton ...	...	...	...	2423	2350	2256
Thedwastre ...	...	...	...	9493	9075	9019
Thingoe ...	...	...	...	15743	14528	14439
Total ...	...	...	...	79141	73419	73056
					Decrease 5722	Decrease 363
Total for whole County ...				121652	117553	116914
					Decrease 4099	Decrease 639
Estimated Population of Rural Districts at Mid-Summer, 1912 ...						73011
Estimated Population of whole County at Mid-Summer, 1912 ...						116835

TABLE II.—BIRTH RATES.

DISTRICTS.	Population in 1911.	Rate per 1000.								No. of Births in 1912.
		1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.		
<i>Urban—</i>										
Bury St. Edmund's ...	16785	22'5	22'1	22'1	23'2	23'0	20'3	18'6		317
Glemsford	1499	16'2	20'3	15'2	14'2	14'6	17'3	18'6		28
Hadleigh	3201	24'7	21'6	20'6	18'5	18'4	21'2	17'8		57
Haverhill	4749	26'1	22'2	22'0	24'7	20'7	16'2	19'0		90
Newmarket	10483	23'1	19'1	21'7	19'5	20'6	21'4	18'3		192
Sudbury	7141	19'7	19'6	16'0	13'8	19'4	18'6	18'0		129
Totals	43858	22'0	20'8	19'6	18'9	19'4	19'8	18'5		813
Estimated population in July, 1912	43824	22'0	20'8	19'6	18'9	19'4	19'8	18'5		813
<i>Rural—</i>										
Brandon	5863	24'5	23'9	28'4	20'2	22'5	21'4	23'7		139
Clare	8568	20'8	20'6	22'3	18'2	21'05	19'1	18'0		154
Cosford	11808	24'4	23'0	23'5	23'8	22'6	22'7	18'9		224
Melford	12791	20'7	20'4	19'8	19'4	18'4	20'0	17'3		222
Mildenhall	8312	21'6	22'4	24'5	19'7	21'8	22'8	21'05		175
Moulton	2256	18'3	17'0	24'3	22'1	25'5	16'8	26'3		59
Thedwastre	9019	26'6	21'5	24'0	21'8	21'4	20'8	22'1		200
Thingoe	14439	21'8	21'3	22'9	23'2	21'6	22'9	20'08		290
Totals	73056	22'3	21'2	23'7	21'0	21'8	21'3	20'02		1463
Estimated population in July, 1912	73011	22'3	21'2	23'7	21'0	21'8	21'3	20'03		1463
Totals for the County ...	116914	22'4	21'3	22'2	20'8	21'2	20'8	19'4		2276
Total estimated population in July, 1912	116835	22'4	21'3	22'2	20'8	21'2	20'8	19'4		2276

TABLE IIIA.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1907-1912.

DISTRICTS.	1907.			1908.			1909.			1910.			1911.			1912.			1907 to 1912.		
	Total births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1000 births.	Total births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1000 births.	Total births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1000 births.	Total births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1000 births.	Total births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1000 births.	Total births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1000 births.	Total births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1000 births.
<i>Urban—</i>																					
Bury St. Edmund's ...	359	40	111.42	360	38	105.55	377	37	98.14	373	28	77.74	340	32	94.10	314	24	76.43	2123	199	93.7
Glemsford ...	40	8	200.0	30	2	66.6	28	3	107.1	29	5	172.3	26	7	269.2	28	4	142.8	181	29	160.2
Hadleigh ...	70	11	157.1	67	8	119.4	60	1	16.6	60	7	116.6	68	6	88.23	57	6	105.2	382	39	102.09
Haverhill ...	108	14	129.0	107	13	121.0	120	8	66.0	101	12	117.0	76	10	130.0	90	11	122.0	602	68	114.6
Newmarket ...	204	14	68.6	235	15	63.8	208	10	48.7	221	17	76.9	225	21	93.3	192	17	88.5	1285	94	73.1
Sudbury ...	139	16	115.1	114	9	79.0	98	4	40.8	138	8	58.0	134	17	126.8	129	9	69.7	752	63	83.7
Total ...	920	103	111.9	913	85	93.1	891	63	70.7	922	77	83.5	869	93	106.7	810	71	87.6	5325	492	92.3
<i>Rural—</i>																					
Brandon ...	139	8	57.5	165	23	139.0	117	14	119.6	131	16	122.0	126	13	103.1	139	11	79.3	817	85	104.04
Clare ...	178	16	90.0	192	10	52.0	157	15	95.0	182	5	27.0	164	8	49.0	154	7	45.0	1027	61	59.4
Cosford ...	267	29	188.6	273	19	69.5	277	19	69.5	263	21	79.8	269	20	74.3	226	13	58.0	1575	121	76.8
Melford ...	267	16	60.0	260	17	65.3	254	12	47.2	242	15	62.0	257	19	73.8	222	14	63.0	1502	93	61.9
Mildenhall ...	186	17	91.3	203	17	81.2	163	23	141.3	181	12	66.2	189	15	79.3	175	12	68.57	1097	96	87.5
Moulton ...	40	6	150.0	58	4	69.0	52	5	96.0	60	4	65.0	38	2	52.0	59	3	51.0	307	24	78.1
Thedwastre ...	195	14	75.0	218	18	82.0	198	16	80.0	195	8	41.0	188	17	90.0	200	9	45.0	1194	82	68.5
Thingoe ...	309	24	77.6	333	25	75.3	337	36	106.8	315	24	76.1	331	35	105.7	290	23	79.3	1915	167	87.2
Total ...	1581	130	82.8	1702	133	78.1	1555	140	90.0	1569	105	66.9	1562	129	82.5	1465	92	62.8	9434	729	77.2
Grand Total ...	2501	233	93.1	2615	218	83.4	2446	203	82.9	2491	182	73.0	2431	222	91.3	2275	163	71.6	14759	1221	82.7

Since the year 1910 information has been supplied by the Registrar General enabling deaths in Workhouses and other Institutions to be transferred to the District in which the persons habitually reside. Therefore, the Infant Mortality as ascertained before that date is not strictly comparable with figures presented after that date.

TABLE IV.—DEATH RATES.

DISTRICTS.	Population in 1911.	Rate per 1000.							No. of Deaths in 1912.
		1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	
<i>Urban—</i>									
Bury St. Edmund's ...	16785	13'3	14'6	16'4	12'9	14'3	14'4	14'09	237
Glemsford	1499	14'2	16'2	11'1	12'2	13'6	17'3	18'6	28
Hadleigh	3201	16'0	10'8	13'2	8'6	12'02	15'2	19'05	61
Haverhill	4749	12'7	13'8	11'7	12'7	13'3	13'9	10'5	50
Newmarket	10483	11'4	10'5	9'9	9'4	11'04	11'73	10'8	114
Sudbury	7141	12'6	15'1	15'7	14'6	12'9	14'1	14'5	104
Totals	43858	13'3	13'5	13'0	11'7	12'8	13'8	13'5	594
Estimated population in July, 1912	43824	13'3	13'5	13'0	11'7	12'8	13'8	13'5	594
<i>Rural—</i>									
Brandon	5863	10'0	13'4	15'7	12'4	12'4	12'9	11'6	68
Clare	8568	12'8	15'0	14'2	12'7	13'06	11'7	14'4	123
Cosford	11808	14'7	15'7	13'0	13'3	12'3	12'9	13'0	154
Melford	12791	13'9	14'1	15'3	12'2	10'4	13'9	15'0	193
Mildenhall	8312	13'0	16'9	14'8	13'3	11'09	13'08	12'7	106
Moulton	2256	14'4	17'0	12'3	14'9	11'4	11'9	12'5	28
Thedwastre	9019	13'6	11'9	14'5	10'7	11'8	11'7	12'0	109
Thingoe	14439	11'7	13'7	13'2	14'7	9'9	12'81	14'9	216
Totals	73056	13'0	14'7	14'1	13'0	11'54	12'7	13'6	997
Estimated population in July, 1912	73011	13'0	14'7	14'1	13'0	11'54	12'7	13'6	997
Totals for the County ...	116914	13'15	14'1	13'6	12'3	12'1	13'1	13'6	1591
Total estimated popula- tion in July, 1912 ...	116835	13'15	14'1	13'6	12'3	12'1	13'1	13'6	1591

TABLE V.—DEATHS IN EACH DISTRICT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES.
Area, Populations 1891 Census, 1901 Census, 1911 Census, and 1912 Mid-Year, and Number of Births and Deaths.

DISTRICTS.	Area in acres, land and inland water.	Population. Census 1891.	Population. Census 1901.	Population. Census 1911.	Increase per cent. 1891-1901.	Decrease per cent. 1891-1901.	Increase per cent. 1901-1911.	Decrease per cent. 1901-1911.	Population esti- mated to middle of 1912.	Persons per acre	No. of Births 1912.	Birth Rate 1912.	No. of Deaths net 1912.	Death Rate 1912	Deaths from all causes at subjoined Ages.								Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
															Under 1 yr.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	
<i>Urban.</i>																							
Bury St. Edmund's	2934	16630	16255	16785		2'2	3'2		16851	5'79	314	18'6	237	14'09	24	4	5	5	13	29	55	102	76'4
Glemsford	2246	2375	1975	1499		16'8		24'1	1439	'6	28	18'6	28	18'6	4				2	4	4	14	142'8
Hadleigh	4288	3229	3245	3201				1'3	3195	'7	57	17'8	61	19'05	6	2		1	2	9	13	28	105'2
Haverhill	2530	4587	4862	4749			5'9	2'3	4736	1'8	90	19'0	50	10'5	11	1	4		1	6	13	14	122'2
Newmarket	5640	8631	10688	10483		23'8		1'9	10458	1'8	192	18'3	114	10'8	17	5	5	2	5	15	30	35	88'5
Sudbury	1925	7059	7109	7141		.7		.4	7145	3'7	129	18'0	104	14'5	9	1	3	2	3	11	30	45	60'7
Totals	19563	42511	44134	43858		3'8		'6	43824	2'2	810	18'5	594	13'5	71	13	17	10	26	74	145	238	87'6
<i>Rural.</i>																							
Brandon	37759	6279	5803	5863		7'5	1'03		5870	'1	139	23'7	68	11'6	11	2	2	2	4	7	10	30	79'1
Clare	39522	9834	8646	8568		12'08		'9	8558	'2	154	18'0	123	14'4	7	3	3	4	3	17	24	62	45'4
Cosford	48572	12354	11618	11808		5'9	1'6		11831	'2	226	18'9	154	13'0	13	4		5	7	22	29	74	58'0
Melford	49850	14456	13109	12791		9'3		2'4	12751	'27	222	17'3	193	15'0	14		2	9	6	16	32	114	63'0
Mildenhall	63634	8559	8290	8312		3'1	.2		8314	'1	175	21'05	106	12'7	12		3	2	3	9	17	60	68'5
Moulton	14601	2423	2350	2256		3'01		4'0	2245	'1	59	26'3	28	12'5	3			1		4	8	12	50'8
Thedwastre	34126	9493	9075	9019		4'4		'6	9013	'2	200	22'1	109	12'0	9	1	2	2	4	12	22	57	45'0
Thingoe	82998	15743	14528	14439		7'7		.6	14429	'1	290	20'08	216	14'9	23	6	3	9	7	22	25	121	79'3
Totals	372062	79141	73419	73056		7'2		.4	73011	'1	1465	20'02	997	13'6	92	16	15	34	34	109	167	530	62'8
Grand Totals	391625	121652	117553	116914		3'3		.5	116835	'29	2275	19'4	1591	13'6	163	29	32	44	60	183	312	768	71'6

TABLE VI.—INFANTILE
Net Deaths from stated causes at

CAUSE OF DEATH.	URBAN DISTRICTS.											Percentage of total deaths due to each cause.	Mortality rate per 1000 births.
	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.			
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1'4	1'2	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1'4	1'2	...
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1'4	1'2	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	4'2	3'6	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1'4	1'2	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1'4	1'2	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1'4	1'2	...
Congenital Malformations	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2'8	2'4	...
Premature Birth	9	1	...	2	12	2	...	1	...	15	21'1	18'4	...
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	6	1	...	1	8	3	2	2	...	15	21'1	18'4	...
Atelectasis	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2'8	2'4	...
Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1'4	1'2	...
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2'8	2'4	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2'8	2'4	...
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	7	9'8	8'6	...
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	5'6	4'9	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	6	8'4	7'3	...
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1'4	1'2	...
Other Causes	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	5	7'04	6'1	...
Totals	20	2	...	5	27	15	10	12	7	71	—	87'3	...

MORTALITY.

various ages under one year of age.

RURAL DISTRICTS.												Totals for the whole County.			
Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.	Percentage of total deaths due to each cause.	Mortality rate per 1000 births.	Total deaths under 1 month.	Total deaths under 1 year.	Percentage of total deaths due to each cause.	Mortality rate per 1000 births.
...
...
...	1	'6	'4
...	1	...	1	1'08	'6	...	1	'6	'4
...
...	1	...	1	1'08	'6	...	2	1'2	'8
...	1	'6	'4
...	1	2	...	3	3'2	2'05	...	6	3'6	2'6
...	1	...	1	1'08	'6	...	2	1'2	'8
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1'08	'6	2	2	1'2	'8
...	1	'6	'4
...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	3'2	2'05	4	5	3'06	2'2
20	2	1	2	25	1	...	...	...	26	28'2	17'7	37	41	25'1	18'01
12	2	5	2	21	5	2	...	...	28	30'4	19'1	29	43	26'4	18'8
...	1	2	1'2	'8
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1'08	'6	1	1	'6	'4
...
...	1	...	...	...	1	1'08	'6	...	2	1'2	'8
...	2	1'2	'8
...	2	1'2	'8
...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	4	4'3	2'6	2	11	6'7	4'8
...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	3'2	2'05	1	3	1'8	1'3
...
...	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	8	8'6	5'4	2	12	7'3	5'2
...	2	1	2	...	5	5'4	3'4	...	10	6'7	4'8
...	'6	'4
1	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	6	6'5	4'1	4	11	6'7	4'8
34	6	11	5	56	15	8	10	3	92	—	62'8	83	161	—	71'6

TABLE VII.—SPECIAL DEATH RATES IN 1912.

DISTRICTS.	Population in 1911.	Infantile Mortality.		Zymotic Diseases.		From other Causes.		Tuberculosis.	
		No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
<i>Urban—</i>									
Bury St. Edmund's ...	16785	24	76'4	2	'12	211	12'5	24	1'1
Glemsford	1499	4	142'8	...	...	25	16'6	3	2'0
Hadleigh	3201	6	105'2	...	...	57	17'7	4	1'2
Haverhill	4749	11	122'2	2	'4	40	8'4	8	1'6
Newmarket	10483	17	88'5	4	'3	96	9'1	14	1'3
Sudbury	7141	9	69'7	3	'4	90	12'6	11	1'5
Totals	43858	71	87'3	11	'2	519	11'8	64	1'4
Estimated population in July, 1912 ...	43824	71	87'3	11	'2	519	11'8	64	1'4
<i>Rural—</i>									
Brandon	5863	11	79'1	...	...	61	10'4	7	1'1
Clare	8568	7	45'4	4	'4	109	12'7	10	1'1
Cosford	11808	13	58'0	2	'1	144	12'1	8	'7
Melford	12791	14	63'0	1	'07	174	13'6	18	1'4
Mildenhall	8312	12	68'5	3	'3	97	11'6	6	'7
Moulton	2256	3	50'8	...	...	27	11'9	1	'4
Thedwastre	9019	9	45'0	1	'1	98	10'8	10	1'1
Thingoe	14439	23	79'3	6	'4	197	13'6	13	'9
Totals	73056	92	62'8	17	'2	907	12'4	73	'9
Estimated population in July, 1912 ...	73011	92	62'8	17	'2	907	12'4	73	'9
Totals for the County	116914	163	71'6	28	'2	1426	12'1	137	1'1
Total estimated popu- lation in July, 1912	116835	163	71'6	28	'2	1426	12'1	137	1'1

TABLE VIII.—DEATHS IN EACH DISTRICT CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES.
Corresponding to Table III. of the Local Government Board, 1912.

DISTRICT.	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Meningitis.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Marasmus and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhoid.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition.	Congenital Debility, Malformation, including Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides.	Suicide.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	All Causes.	
Urban—																																
Bury St. Edmund's ...	2						1	18	2	4	22						14	9		3	3	2		7	2		12	3	2	131		237
Glensford ...								3			3				3	1	2						1				3			12		28
Hadleigh ...								3	1	4				1	9	3	1					3	4			3	2	2	12	13	61	
Haverhill ...						1	2	6			2	7		1	2	5	2	1	1				2			5	1		12		50	
Newmarket ...					2	1	1	10	2	2	21			2	4	8	7	1	1	1	1	2			1	7	1		29	9	114	
Sudbury ...			3					8	3		15				17	6	5					1	1	3		4	2		36		104	
Totals ...	2		3	2	2	1	4	1	48	7	9	72		4	35	37	26	2	5	4	5	6	17	2	1	34	9	4	232	22	594	
Rural—																																
Brandon ...					2	3			5		2	5			7	4	6	1	1				2		1	6			14	9	68	
Clare ...				1	2	2		9		1	16				13	15	4	3	1	2	1		4		1	4	5		38	1	123	
Cosford ..		1	1					8			4	14			13	7	3		1				5		1	9	6	2	58	21	154	
Melford ...						2		16	1	1	21		1	2	22	5	5	1	2	2	4		9		1	6	6	1	85		193	
Mildenhall ...	2					1		4			2	11			9	5	8	2	1		2		3		1	6	2	3	36	8	106	
Moulton ...								1			4		1		4	1			1				1			2	1		11	1	28	
Thedwastre ...						2		7	1	2	11				25	3	4						3			8	2	1	24	16	109	
Thingoe ...		3					2		11	1	1	20			33	11	11	2	3	1	2	1	5	1	3	17	9	4	36	39	216	
Totals ...	2	4	2	2	4	1	11	61	3	13	102	1	3	126	51	41	9	10	5	9	1	32	1	8	58	31	11	302	95	997		
Grand Totals ...	4	7	2	2	6	2	15	1	109	10	22	174	1	7	161	88	67	11	15	9	14	7	49	3	9	92	40	15	534	117	1591	

TABLE IX.—DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Period 1902 to 1912 (inclusive).

Districts.	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.
Urban—																						
Bury St. Edmund's	24	1'4	6	'3	22	1'3	21	1'2	22	1'3	14	'8	22	1'3	13	'7	9	'5	11	'6	18	1'07
Glensford	1	'6	5	3'3	2	1'3	1	'6	4	2'6	3	2'001	1	'6	—	—	1	'6	—	—	3	2'001
Hadleigh	3	'9	—	—	3	'9	1	'3	2	'6	—	—	2	'6	3	'9	1	'3	—	—	3	'9
Haverhill	6	1'2	—	—	6	1'2	9	1'8	8	1'6	4	'8	5	1'05	7	1'4	3	'6	3	'6	6	1'2
Newmarket	20	1'9	19	1'8	20	1'9	15	1'4	18	1'7	14	1'3	6	'5	8	'7	17	1'6	16	1'5	10	'9
Sudbury	9	1'2	9	1'2	7	'9	11	1'5	6	'8	5	'7	7	'9	5	'7	3	'4	7	'9	8	1'1
Total	63	1'4	39	'8	60	1'3	58	1'3	60	1'3	40	'9	43	'9	36	'8	34	'7	37	'8	48	1'09
Rural—																						
Brandon	5	'8	2	'3	5	'8	5	'8	1	'1	2	'3	7	1'1	5	'8	6	1'02	4	'6	5	'8
Clare	7	'8	5	'5	13	1'5	11	1'2	8	'9	6	'7	10	1'1	5	'5	7	'8	9	1'05	9	1'05
Cosford	13	1'1	9	'7	9	'7	10	'8	8	'6	14	1'1	6	'5	11	'9	5	'4	14	1'1	8	'6
Melford	12	'9	13	1'01	14	1'9	12	'9	9	'7	10	'7	10	'7	11	'8	17	1'3	16	1'2	16	1'2
Mildenhall	9	1'08	9	1'08	8	'9	12	1'4	7	'8	10	1'2	12	1'4	10	1'2	4	'4	4	'4	4	'4
Moulton	4	1'7	1	'4	—	—	2	'8	3	1'3	3	1'3	2	'8	2	'8	1	'4	2	'8	1	'4
Thedwastre	11	1'2	4	'4	10	1'1	13	1'4	4	'4	8	'8	10	1'1	8	'8	7	'7	8	'8	7	'7
Thingoe	12	'8	14	'9	16	1'1	18	1'2	9	'6	11	'7	5	'3	5	'3	9	'6	15	1'03	11	'7
Total	73	'9	57	'7	75	1'02	83	1'1	49	'6	64	'8	62	'8	57	'7	56	'7	72	'9	61	'8
Total for whole County	136	1'1	96	'8	135	1'1	141	1'2	109	'9	104	'8	105	'8	93	'7	90	'7	109	'9	109	'9

TABLE X.—DEATHS FROM CANCER.—Period 1902 to 1912 (inclusive).

DISTRICTS	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
<i>Urban—</i>																						
Bury St. Edmund's ...	22	1'3	9	'5	13	'79	12	'73	19	1'1	14	'8	16	'9	13	'79	16	'9	16	'9	22	1'3
Glensford ...	1	'5	3	1'5	...	...	2	1'05	2	1'05	...	...	1	'5	...	...	4	2'02	2	1'3	3	2'0
Hadleigh ...	3	'9	4	1'2	5	1'5	1	'3	2	'6	3	'9	4	1'2	3	'9	1	'3	2	'6	4	1'2
Haverhill ...	1	'2	1	'2	2	'4	2	'4	7	1'4	6	1'2	8	1'6	7	1'4	7	1'4	12	2'5	7	1'4
Newmarket ...	12	1'1	7	'6	5	'4	8	'7	7	'6	7	'6	8	'7	12	1'1	11	1'02	13	1'2	21	2'0
Sudbury ...	11	1'5	12	1'6	5	'7	9	1'2	10	1'4	5	'7	10	1'4	6	'8	8	1'1	6	'8	15	2'1
Total ...	50	1'1	36	'8	30	'6	34	'7	47	1'06	35	'7	47	1'06	41	'9	47	1'06	51	1'1	72	1'6
<i>Rural—</i>																						
Brandon ...	4	'6	2	'3	6	1'03	4	'6	5	'8	4	'6	9	1'5	8	1'3	8	1'3	8	1'3	5	'8
Clare ...	10	1'1	7	'8	8	'9	10	1'1	11	1'2	13	1'5	21	2'4	15	1'7	15	1'7	10	1'1	16	1'8
Cosford ...	8	'7	12	1'03	14	1'2	15	1'2	12	1'03	11	'9	10	'8	6	'5	11	'9	12	1'01	14	1'1
Melford ...	16	1'2	16	1'2	21	1'6	11	'8	12	'9	17	1'2	20	1'5	11	'8	9	'6	13	1'01	21	1'6
Mildenhall ...	10	1'2	9	1'08	11	1'3	9	1'08	16	1'9	8	'9	11	1'3	8	'9	10	1'2	15	1'8	11	1'3
Moulton ...	1	'4	6	2'5	2	'8	3	1'2	3	1'2	3	1'2	4	1'7	3	1'2	3	1'2	3	1'3	4	1'7
Thedwastre ...	8	'8	8	'8	15	1'6	11	1'2	10	1'1	7	'7	12	1'3	1	'1	11	1'2	8	'8	11	1'2
Thingoe ...	16	1'1	20	1'3	16	1'1	19	1'3	10	'6	15	1'03	16	1'1	19	1'3	12	'8	16	1'1	20	1'3
Total ...	73	'9	80	1'08	93	1'2	82	1'1	79	1'07	78	1'06	105	1'4	71	'9	79	1'07	85	1'1	102	1'3
Total for whole County	123	1'04	116	'9	123	1'04	116	'9	126	1'07	113	'9	150	1'1	112	'9	126	1'07	136	1'1	174	1'4

TABLE XI.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1912.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Urban Districts.							Rural Districts.							Total for whole County.		
	Bury St. Edmund's.	Glemsford.	Hadleigh.	Haverhill.	Newmarket.	Sudbury.	Total.	Brandon.	Clare.	Costford.	Melford.	Mildenhall.	Moulton.	Theowastre.		Thingoe.	Total.
Small Pox																	
Cholera																	
Plague																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	3 (2)			1	2		6 (2)		5			2		11	13	31	37 (2)
Erysipelas	12	1	2	2	3	2	22	3	4		2	4		2	7	22	44
Scarlet Fever	17 (14)	2		43 (40)	9 (2)	10 (3)	81 (59)	18	17	3	15	27		20	16	116	197 (59)
Typhus Fever																	
Enteric Fever	2				1		3		3			2				5	8
Relapsing Fever																	
Continued Fever																	
Puerperal Fever	2						2					1			1	2	4
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis											1					1	1
Poliomyelitis											1			2	6	9	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36	4	8	12	15	10	85	8	19	13	22		1	20	22	105	190
Totals	72	7	10	58	30	22	199	29	48	16	41	36	1	55	65	291	490

The figures in brackets denote number of patients removed to Isolation Hospital.



TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

	Bury St. Edmund's.	Glensford.	Hadleigh.	Haverhill.	Newmarket.	Sudbury.	Brandon.	Clare.	Cosford.	Melford.	Mildenhall.	Moulton.	Theowastre.	Thingoe.
Population	16785	1499	3201	4748	10483	7141	5863	8567	11808	12791	8312	2255	9019	14439
Number of Inhabited Houses	3879*	406*	778	1084	2269	1792*	1363	2085	2814	3190*	1981	556	2113	3511
1.—Number of Inspections		257	279		183		1816			3350				
2.—Complaints received	9			10	10			17		9		1		
3.—Nuisances detected without complaint				52				168		199		53		
4.—Nuisances abated	437	61		60	61	33	516	138		202		45	53	413
5.—Notices served	120	61		23	39	109	297	107	83	3	33	54		133
6.—Summonses taken out	2									1				99
7.—Convictions	2									1				
8.—Houses inspected	201	38	115	273	94	63	129	701	299	250	17	203	244	473
9.—Lodging Houses inspected	2		1	2	7	2								
10.—Slaughterhouses inspected		1		23	5	58		23		22		6		5
11.—Visits to Bakehouses	35	5	7	17		3		40		33		14		
12.—Visits to Milkshops and Dairies	48	1		25	6	56		75	15	33		9		25
13.—Cowsheds inspected								75				12		
14.—Workshops inspected	35	18	37	78	53	73	108	51		42	2	19		38
15.—Filthy houses cleaned (Sec. 46, Public Health Act, 1875)				1				15		5				
16.—Houses disinfected	41			53	74	6		26		28				36

17.—Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	6	13	62	1	9	19	17	2	3	3	6	9	1	5
18.—Houses placed in habitable repair	...	...	...	...	165	13	62	9	9	6	17	7	2	55	18	48	5	25
19.—Houses closed	...	...	...	...										7		4		15
20.—Houses erected or re-built, for which water certificates were applied	...	...	...	...				9					2	2	10	9		
21.—Certificates granted	...	...	...	...										1				
22.—Certificates deferred	...	...	...	...										
23.—Wells sank or improved supplies of water afforded	...	...	...	...							7			1	Seve- ral	5		32
24.—Wells cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...										4		14	2	
25.—Wells closed	...	...	...	...	1			11			13			1				1
26.—Houses connected with sewers	...	...	...	...										
27.—New houses connected with water mains during 1912	...	...	...	...		338		11						1				25†
28.—Earth, pail, or improved privies constructed, or existing privies altered	...	...	...	...	6									16	56	71	7	30
29.—Privies and w.c.'s repaired, w.c.'s supplied with water	...	...	...	...	4			6			9			20	76		8	
30.—Animals improperly kept removed	...	...	...	...	9			2						2	10		2	3
31.—Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	2			1						4	12	34		Seve- ral
32.—Compensation paid for destruction of infected bedding	...	...	...	...										
33.—Seizures of unsound meat, &c.	...	...	...	...	lbs. 1254													
34.—Number of houses for which plans were approved	...	...	...	...			8	4		2								

* These figures are taken from the Annual Report for 1911.

† From piped services.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

TABLE XIII.—PARTICULARS OF HOUSING INSPECTION IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

Urban Districts.

Rural Districts.

	Bury St. Edmund's.	Glensford.	Hadleigh.	Haverhill.	Newmarket.	Sudbury.	Total.	Brandon.	Clare.	Cosford.	Melford.	Mildenhall.	Moulton.	Theodwastre.	Thingoe.	Total.	Whole County.
Population...	16785	1499	3201	4748	10483	7141		5863	8567	11808	12791	8312	2255	9019	14439		43858
Number of Inhabited Houses ...	3879*	406*	778	1084	2269	1792*		1363	2085	2814	3190*	1981	556	2113	3511		10211
Number of Dwelling Houses inspected ...	201	38	115	83	94	39	570	129	569	299	250	17	126	244	473	2107	2677
Percentage of Houses inspected ...	5.1	9.3	14.7	7.6	4.1	2.1	5.2	9.4	27.2	10.6	7.8	0.8	22.6	11.5	13.4	11.8	9.5
Number of Dwelling Houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state unfit for human habitation ...	...	3	62	...	37	10	112	...	39	24	28	...	8	14	86	199	311
Number of representations made with a view to making Closing Orders ...	...	3	2	...	8	10	23	...	8	13	28	...	3	...	1	53	76
Number of Closing Orders made ...	...	3	...	...	36	10	49	...	7	11	11	...	3	...	1	33	82
Number of Dwelling Houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders ...	165	13	62	9	19	15	283	...	55	9	47	...	5	25	34	175	458
Number of Dwelling Houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation ...	...	...	...	...	19	2	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	22
Number of Dwelling Houses voluntarily closed ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	15	19	20
" " voluntarily demolished ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	10	12
" " now under repair ...	21	...	...	...	...	8	29	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	14	43

* These figures were obtained from the Annual Report for 1911.

