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# **RURAL DISTRICT OF ALNWICK.**

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*Annual Report for 1912.*

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Annual Report  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
OF THE  
Alnwick Rural District  
*For the Year 1912.*

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Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,—

The climatic conditions of the year 1912 may be summed up in the two phrases—great promises, and greater disappointments. As in all recent years the winter was comparatively mild, and although a very severe, but not prolonged frost, was experienced in February, yet there was no great snowfall. The months of March and April, by their brightness and comparative mildness, proved an ideal seed time, and with a continuance of fine weather all kinds of vegetation were much advanced by the middle of May. The oaks were in full leaf and the May-trees in bloom, which is quite unusual at that time of year in this part of the country. Then, alas! the change came. It appeared as if the clerk of the weather, like an ill-trained runner, having set himself too fast a pace, had lost his breath, and instead of getting a 'second wind,' had broken out into a cold sweat, which lasted until the end of the year. During the summer months all agricultural operations were seriously delayed owing to the continuance of wet and the absence of sun and warmth. From the same causes harvest was greatly delayed and in the end was a most difficult and tedious process. In this respect the only year in my recollection comparable to 1912 was 1888, when the opening meet of the Percy Foxhounds was postponed to the middle of November, on account of the quantity of corn still out. On that occasion the 'field' jumped into standing wheat, which an octogenarian sportsman present declared to be a record in his experience. This record, however, might easily have been repeated in 1912 but for the fact that a wheat field has now become a rare feature of the local landscape. After a sharp frost, with a moderately severe snowstorm, in the end of November, the year closed with cold wet weather. Of these conditions, so unfavourable to an agricultural district like ours, the best that can be said is, that they appear to have also been unfavourable to the growth of the germs of Zymotic disease, which fact will be demonstrated later in this report when comparisons are drawn between 1912 and the fine weather year 1911.



## Vital Statistics.

For the last two years the Registrar General has adopted an exact system of correction of the vital statistics of any district. By this plan the deaths and births are allotted to the district to which the persons or their parents belonged, whether the event occurred within or without the district. In the body of the report I will deal with the actual deaths and births occurring within the district, but the corrected returns may easily be seen by referring to the Tables at the end (see Tables I. and III.). As regards deaths these corrections are mainly of the nature of additions, as we have no public institutions such as Infirmarys, Workhouses, or Asylums in our district. The only Subtraction this year was a case of death from a motor accident.

The following Table shows the number of births and deaths registered in the district, and for comparison the figures for the two previous years are given:—

			Birth Rate				Death Rate	
			per 1000				per 1000	
	Births.		per annum.		Deaths.		per annum.	
1910.	249	...	19.89	...	139	...	11.10	
1911.	260	...	21.39	...	147	...	12.09	
1912.	260	...	21.39	...	139	...	11.43	

From the above it will be seen that the number of births for 1912 was exactly the same as in 1911, and greater than that in 1910 by 11. The birth-rate in 1912 was the same as in 1911, and greater than in 1910 by 1.50.

The number of deaths in 1912 was less than in 1911 by 8, and the same as in 1910. The death-rate in 1912 was less than that for 1911 by .66, and practically the same as in 1910, although the Table shows a slight discrepancy owing to the fact that the 1912 rate is calculated in the 1911 census and the 1910 rate on the 1901 census.

As regards sex, the deaths were very evenly divided, 68 being males and 71 females.

The following Table shows the distribution of the deaths as regards the sub-districts, and the numbers for the two preceding years are given for comparison:—

	Warkworth.		Embleton.		Denwick.	
1910.	80	...	52	...	7	
1911.	90	...	50	...	7	
1912.	77	...	48	...	14	

The following Table shows the death-rates in the various sub-districts:—

Warkworth.		Embleton.		Denwick.	
Deaths.	Death-Rate.	Deaths.	Death-Rate.	Deaths.	Death-Rate.
77	11.20	48	10.53	14	19.44



From the above it will be seen that in the case of the two larger sub-districts of Warkworth and Embleton the usual proportion has continued, i.e., the Warkworth sub-district being comparatively less rural than Embleton, has a slightly greater death-rate. With regard to the Denwick sub-district, the population is so small that no proper average can obtain, and the fact that the death-rate for 1912 is exactly double that of the previous years, must be looked on as a chance circumstance and not indicating any special incidence of disease. For instance, in the present case three of the deaths in Denwick sub-district are due to premature births, and if these were excluded all the sub-districts would show death-rates not far removed from the general rate of the whole district.

	Under 1 year.	1 year & under 2 years.	2 years & under 5 years.	5 years & under 15 years.	15 years & under 25 years.	25 years & under 45 years.	45 years & under 65 years.	65 years & over
1910.	22	6		7	7	53		44
1911.	17	6		7	10	42		65
1912.	17	5	4	6	5	16	32	54

This Table shows an analysis of the deaths with regard to age at death. It will be noted that for 1912 two further divisions are shown, i.e., instead of one year to five years the deaths are shown one to two years and two to five years, and instead of from 25 to 65 years they are shown 25 to 45 years and 45 to 65 years. Only deaths of residents which have occurred in the district are included in this Table, the corrections from the returns of the Registrar General as to residents who have died outside the district, and non-residents who have died in the district, being shown in Table III. at the end of the report.

The information conveyed by this Table is satisfactory. The very low rate of infantile mortality for 1911 has been equalled in 1912, and when the causes of the deaths under one year are examined we find the record for 1912 is really even more favourable than it looks. For whereas in 1911 only two deaths are attributed to premature birth, in 1912 eight deaths were from that cause. Thus if the premature births be excluded the infantile deaths in 1912 number 9, as against 15 in 1911. In 1912 the number of deaths between one year and 5 is greater than in either of the two preceding years, but this is balanced by a decrease in 1912 of the deaths between the ages of 5 and 25. It is also satisfactory that the deaths over 65 exceed in number those between 25 and 65 years.

The percentage of deaths over 65 years was in 1912 38.8, as against 44.2 in 1911 and 31.4 in 1910.

The Infantile death-rate for the whole district was 65.3 per thousand children born, as against 65.3 in 1911 and 88.3 in 1910.

In Warkworth sub-district 164 children were born, and 11 died under one year.



In Embleton sub-district 82 were born, and 3 died under one year.

In Denwick sub-district 14 children were born, and 3 died under one year.

This gives for the sub-districts the following Infantile death-rates:—

Warkworth.	Embleton.	Denwick.
67.0	36.5	214.2

From the above it will be seen that the low infantile death-rate has been distributed in a curious way. In Warkworth sub-district the rate is very nearly the same as for the whole district. In the two smaller sub-districts the distribution approaches the ridiculous. Embleton, with a population of 4,558 and 82 births, shows exactly the same number of infantile deaths, viz., 3, as Denwick sub-district with a population of 720 and 14 births. Giving all possible credit to the mothers of the Embleton sub-district in attaining a state of excellence which it is hardly possible to maintain, yet something must be put down to good luck, and the opposite is true of the Denwick sub-district, where the Infantile death-rate of 214.2 is made up of 3 deaths, all caused by premature birth, in fact cases where the maternal care had not a proper chance of exhibiting itself.

The greatest number of deaths for one month, viz., 18, occurred in January, and the smallest, viz., 7, in June and November.

The total number of births for the year 1912 was 260, giving a birth-rate of 21.39 per thousand per annum for the whole district, distributed over the sub-districts as follows:—

Warkworth.		Embleton.		Denwick.	
Births.	Birth Rate.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Births.	Birth Rate.
164	23.8	82	17.9	14	19.4

Of the births 136 were males and 124 females.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1912, 71 cases of infectious disease have been notified in the District. Of the cases reported 31 were Scarlet Fever, 5 Diphtheria, 7 Enteric Fever, 7 Erysipelas, 20 Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 Poliomyelitis.

The following Table shows the distribution of the infectious diseases as regards the sub-districts:—

Subdistrict.		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Polio- myelitis	Tls
Warkworth	...	26	4	7	4	11	1	53
Embleton	...	5	1	0	3	7	0	16
Denwick	...	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		31	5	7	7	20	1	71



The above figures may be regarded as favourable when compared with those for 1911. It must, however, be kept in mind that the numbers for 1912 include two diseases, viz., Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Poliomyelitis not previously notifiable. Pulmonary Tuberculosis became notifiable on Jan. 1st, Poliomyelitis on Sept. 1st. Therefore in comparing the years 1911 and 1912 we must exclude the 21 notifications of these two diseases. Of the other notifiable diseases 74 were reported in 1911 as against 50 in 1912.

### SCARLET FEVER.

During the month of September this disease appeared in an epidemic form in and about Warkworth, 19 cases being notified. The attacks were of a particularly mild character and I have no doubt that many cases escaped recognition. As the result of enquiries I found that Warkworth School was the centre of distribution, and school closure was at once recommended and carried out. This measure proved at once effective, and, combined with disinfection of the houses known to be infected, very soon stopped the progress of the epidemic, and no cases were notified after October 21st. The other cases occurred as sporadic and easily controlled outbreaks.

### DIPHTHERIA.

This disease, which has for several years been abnormally prevalent in the district, has during 1912 returned to what may be described as a more normal proportion to the other infectious diseases. It may be remembered that towards the end of 1911 a serious epidemic occurred in and about Lesbury. By general testing of the school children and exclusion of those found to be affected, the disease was entirely eliminated soon after the beginning of 1912. The 5 cases which occurred during 1912 were all sporadic outbreaks and never extended beyond the person originally affected.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

In my report for the year 1911 I went very fully into the causes of the fatal epidemic of Enteric Fever which occurred in the latter part of that year, along the course of the Trobes Dene water supply to Alnmouth.

In February, 1912, when, as far as we could ascertain, all connections with the Trobes Dene water supply had for two months been cut off, a further outbreak occurred at Hipsburn. Suspecting that the source of infection was the same, I caused an investigation of this private supply to be made, when it was found that some years ago the Hipsburn supply being small, the overflow of the reservoir on the Trobes Dene supply had been turned in, and that although the fact had been noted on the plan, yet being out of sight it had passed out of mind. Confusion had evidently arisen from the fact that Hipsburn at a still earlier date had another independent supply which had been discarded. This overflow increased in volume by the stoppage of the Alnmouth exit of the reservoir, had evidently caused the outbreak of enteric fever. The cases occurred in two houses, five in one house and one in the other. As the treatment of



so many cases in a three-roomed cottage did not present any hope of success, and as there was a great chance of the other members of the family being infected, I at once decided to try to get the Joint Smallpox Hospital for isolation of the patients. With the help of the Chairman, the Clerk, and the Inspector, and with the kind permission of the Urban Authority, I was able to carry this out, and within four days of the discovery of the nature of the outbreak we had the hospital furnished, the nurses installed, and the patients moved in. Lady Scott very kindly undertook to bear the cost of the nursing for the whole two months the patients were in hospital. With two good trained nurses, and the capable help (in the housework) of the mother of one of the patients, everything went smoothly, and although three of the attacks were exceedingly severe, all the cases recovered and were removed to their homes by April 17th.

The other case of enteric fever occurred at Acklington. The house and its surroundings presented no sanitary defect, but the water supply of this village has for long been the most difficult problem of that nature which the Council has had to face. The great obstruction to all schemes, for this water supply, is the disproportion of the cost to the number of houses to be supplied. The matter is at present under consideration by the Council, who are determined to arrive at a solution which will give a good supply, even if the cost is very considerable.

### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

This disease has been notifiable since Jan. 1st, 1912. We were led to suppose that by the middle of July, 1912, Sanatorium and other benefits would be available for all who might require them. Up till the end of 1912 there has been no sign of these promises materialising as regards this district. So that all cases have been treated by their medical advisers just as before. The Act seems to contemplate a considerable amount of interference with the judgment of the private medical practitioner by the Medical Officer of Health, but this I have not attempted to exercise, feeling that as a private practitioner myself I would not tolerate such action from another Medical Officer of Health. So that like most other Medical Officers of Health, I have been marking time and waiting to see if anything further is to be done beyond filling up forms and returns, which, although involving a good deal of labour, do not help the patient—so far at least. This attitude is more easily understood and justified when it is remembered that there has never been any proposal of compensation for the time and money required to work the Act in its entirety.

### POLIOMYELITIS.

This disease became notifiable on September 1st, 1912. Only one case has been notified. This was the case of a hospital nurse who, having come home for a holiday, was found to have contracted the disease from a child under her care in Newcastle-on-Tyne.



During the year 1912 there were registered in the district 15 deaths from notifiable infectious disease. Of these 1 was from Enteric Fever, 1 from Diphtheria, and 13 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This gives a death-rate of 1.23 per thousand per annum, or for Pulmonary Tuberculosis alone, a death-rate of 1.06.

Measles caused 4 deaths, and Whooping Cough 2 deaths. There were no deaths from Enteritis or Influenza.

This makes the total deaths from Zymotic diseases 8, which gives a death-rate of .65 per thousand per annum.

Before closing this report I must express my obligation to those who have, during the year, greatly assisted me both in routine and emergency.

In the routine work I have been greatly helped by the consistent support accorded to me by the whole Council, and by the cordial co-operation of the others officers.

In emergency—well, we only had one great emergency, which was the fitting out and arranging of an isolation hospital in four days. It would have been quite impossible for a general practitioner like myself, at a busy time of the year, to have carried this out single-handed, and the instant and efficient way in which the Chairman, the Clerk, and the Inspector came to my assistance speaks well for the genial relations existing among the executive of the Alnwick Rural Sanitary Authority.

**SCOTT PURVES, M.D.,**

Medical Officer of Health.

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### *Annual Report of Inspector.*

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#### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

##### DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

The County Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Hembrough), states in his last annual report that:—"The energetic action of the Council, which was the subject of favourable comment in the report for the preceding year, has evidently not been relaxed."

The arrangements for the main sewerage of the district are now fairly satisfactory, but improvements for the disposal of sewage could be made at Christon Bank, Rennington, and Togston. Two new inspection chambers have been built in a public sewer at Embleton. At Craster the main sewer down Church Street has been extended across the Heugh to the sea, in place of a stone conduit. A large accumulation of polluted water exists on the common at Alnmouth, and the stinholders are under notice to drain it off.



Improvements to private drainage have been made at Little Mill Kiln House, Littlehoughton Farm, Glanton, Rock, Craster, Dunstan, Bilton, Lesbury School House, Felton, Warkworth, Christon Bank, Boulmer, and at Alnmouth, at which place the drain under the yards and offices of Lovaine Terrace has been placed outside the premises.

#### PRIVIES, WATERCLOSETS, Etc.

Approximately there are about 1,800 privies in the district with fixed receptacles, 200 with movable receptacles, and about 50 earth closets. About 500 water closets are estimated, also 8 flushed with water.

At the mining village of Togston the privy ashpits are of the worst type known, most of which are about six feet off the houses erected by a speculative builder before the byelaws were in force for this township. Some ashpits are about four feet opposite pantry windows, the perforated zinc of which is papered or boarded over to keep out the smell. The ashpits are, as a rule, exposed to rainfall, and the privy seats are not constructed to be readily removed or adjusted so as to afford access to the space beneath for cleansing.

Sanitary improvements have been made to private premises at Littlehoughton, Guyzance School, Lesbury School House, Embleton, Bilton, Boulmer, Eglington Cock Hall, and Shipley Lodge. Another privy at Warkworth has been converted into a closet with cistern. A flooding nuisance at ashpits at High Buston has been reduced by the privy roofs being spouted, which scheme was under the consideration of the Alnwick Castle Authorities for eight years.

#### PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Eight of the above exist in the district, all of which are now licensed or registered. The slaughter house in Castle Street, Warkworth, is in such a position that nuisances recur at each killing, which are a matter of much complaint by visitors in adjoining houses. Notices have been served regarding structural defects at two horse slaughter houses for Foxhounds at the Greenrigg Kennels, and at Titlington.

#### OFFENSIVE DITCHES AND COLLECTIONS OF MATTER.

The sewage ditch on the roadside at Boulmer Moor has been abolished by the extension of the drain across a field to a runner into the sea. The ditch at South Togston has been cleaned out. The stream at Rennington, which is polluted by about half-a-dozen drain outlets, has been cleaned out and widened.

The public systems of scavenging at Alnmouth and Togston carried out by your Council continue to be satisfactory. A new rubbish shoot has been provided for Alnmouth. The tidal river at Warkworth is polluted with refuse thrown down the river banks owing to the absence of a scavenging system in this village, which is resorted to by visitors. Neither is there any arrangement for scavenging at Embleton, which also receives visitors in summer. In former years a passable arrangement



existed at Embleton, which only cost the modest sum of £5 per annum, but it was discontinued on the grounds that the cost was levied on the whole of the township, including Christon Bank, and its benefit did not extend over the whole of it. The duty of carrying out the Public Health Act seems to devolve on the local farmers when quite convenient to them, and when their land is not too wet for carts.

### WATER SUPPLY.

All the supplies from water works in this district are on the constant system. None are on the intermittent system, i.e., turned on for a few hours each day. A workable scheme for supplying the township of Acklington with water by gravitation from the Hazon reservoir in the Amble supply 3½ miles off has been formulated, and negotiations are proceeding with the Urban District Council of Amble for a supply. At present Acklington is supplied from a pump-well which, from analysis, has been found to be "polluted by sewage matter finding its way into the supply by percolation through the surrounding soil," and at Chester House, in the same township, the well for the cottages, where fever occurred, is also polluted by sewage. A resolution has just been passed by the Council to complete the new high level scheme of the Hauxley and Togston water works commenced in 1910, by laying a 4-inch cast-iron main from the new reservoir at Woodhouse to the Trunk main near Low Buston. This will be another step towards the duplication of the main as far as Old Barns, which has become necessary owing to the fact that the population has increased from 1,600 to nearly 4,000 since the works were carried out in 1892. The nine works of public water supply have been well maintained and kept in a good state of repair, and the leaking joints across the railway at Christon Bank have been re-placed with steel tubes in long lengths. A scheme for the augmentation of the Alnmouth water supply from the exceedingly good water from Denwick Quarry drift is also being prepared. The following farms and cottages are badly off for water:—Acklington Low Park, Middle Cawledge Park, Sturton Grange South Side, and Shipley Lane.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

Only one of the above exists in this district (at Embleton), and is registered for ten. No overcrowding in it occurred during last year.

### MILK SUPPLY.

No suspicions affecting the wholesomeness of milk produced or sold in the district have arisen during the past year. Thirty-six cowkeepers are on the register, which has been revised and corrected to date, and 339 cows are kept. The largest cowsheds are at Hazon, and contain 62 cows, the milk from which is exported to Newcastle, Tyne Dock, and Whitley Bay. Limewashing is now better attended to in the district. One cowkeeper at High Newton, who has no dairy, keeps his milk in a kitchen and on the staircase, regarding which deficiency a notice has been sent.



## FOODS.

The conditions affecting the wholesomeness of foods for human consumption, other than milk, produced or sold in this rural district, are such that no action has been deemed necessary during the year under review.

## HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

In continuation of my house-to-house inspections under the Housing Regulations in the Town Planning &c. Act, 1909, I have been through the villages of Alnmouth, Boulmer, Bilton, and Acklington, when 290 houses were inspected, after which 24 informal notices were served. No real cases of overcrowding were found, although some of the back bedrooms at Boulmer were occupied to their fullest capacity, and no houses unfit for human habitation were noted. A dilapidated and semi-ruinous tenemented house in Bridge Street, Warkworth, has been vacated. The improvements to the miners' houses at Radcliffe have been in abeyance since the coal strike. It is to be regretted, however, that the additions already carried out at Radcliffe, in the township of Hauxley, which has no byelaws under urban powers, merely consisted of raising the back-to-back houses in the Cross Row, and thus this arrangement, which for sanitary and other reasons has been found to be most undesirable, is being perpetuated.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Fifteen factories in which mechanical power is used, and eighty-six workshops are on the register. At these places, which are chiefly village blacksmith's and joiner's shops, limewashing is better attended to. Only one bakehouse exists in the district, at Christon Bank, which has been limewashed, as well as the loft for flour above it. A privy inside a cartwright's premises at Togston has been removed. Closets for each sex have been provided at a fishyard at Craster, and ventilation for a workshop at Powburn. There are no "outworkers" in the district.





**TABLE I.**  
**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1912 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.**

**ALNWICK RURAL.**

Year.	Popula- tion esti- mated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncor- rected Number	Nett.		Number * 6	Rate. 7	of Non- residents registered in the District. † 8	of Resi- dents not registered in the District. † 9	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number † 4	Rate. 5					Number * 10	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births. 11	Number * 12	Rate 13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1907	12708	282	282	22.1	171	13.4		8	29	102.8	179	14.0
1908	12740	306	306	24.0	170	13.3		5	32	104.5	175	13.7
1909	12772	286	286	22.3	137	10.7		4	30	104.8	141	11
1910	12804	249	249	19.4	139	10.8		6	22	88.3	145	11.3
1911	12151	260	260	21.3	147	12.0		20	18	69.2	164	13.4
1912	12115	260	260	21.4	139	11.4	1	14	17	65.3	152	12.5

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 89,590.      Total population at all ages 12151.  
 Number of inhabited houses 2790.      Average number of persons per house 4.3.      At Census of 1911.



Table II.

## ALNWICK RURAL.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.			Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Warkworth.	Embleton.	Denwick.	
		1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upward				
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup ..	5		4		1	3	1	4	1		
Erysipelas ..	7				3			4	3		
Scarlet Fever ..	31	6	18	7	1	1		26	5		6
Enteric Fever ..	7	1	2	2	1	1		7			
Poliomyelitis ..	1				1			1			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	20	1		3	12	4		11	7	2	
Totals ..	71	8	24	12	18	8	1	53	16	2	6

The only Isolation Hospital is the Joint Smallpox Hospital, (Urban and Rural), 3 miles South of Alnwick. This was by agreement used in February, March, and April, to isolate the cases of Enteric Fever from Hipsburn, Warkworth Sub-district.



TABLE III.

# ALNWICK RURAL.

## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District
All Ages.	1	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Enteric Fever ..	1	1	2	1			1			
Measles ..	4		1							
Whooping Cough ..	2		1		1					
Diphtheria and Croup ..	1				1					
Pneumonia (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	13			1		1	7	4		
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	4	1				3		1		
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	3			1		1		7		
Cancer, malignant disease ..	13						1	7	5	
Organic Heart Disease ..	19							7	12	
Bronchitis ..	6	2						4	2	
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	9	2		1			1	3	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	1									
Alcoholism ..	1						1			
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	1						1			
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth ..	8									
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..	5	8	1		1		1	1	1	
Other Defined Diseases ..	61	3	1		3	1	3	15	35	
<b>ALL CAUSES, CERTIFIED.</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>60</b>	



TABLE IV.

## ALNWICK RURAL.

INFANT MORTALITY. 1912. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT  
VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under one year.
All Causes.—Certified.	6	2	1		9	1	2	2	3	17
Measles .. ..									1	1
Convulsions .. ..		1			1	1	1		1	1
Bronchitis .. ..								2	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)										3
Atelectasis .. ..	1				1					1
Premature Birth .. ..	3				3					3
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus .. ..	1	1	1		3		1		1	5
Other Causes .. ..	1				1					1
	6	2	1		9	1	2	2	3	17

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate 249.  
Illegitimate 11.

Nett Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants 15.  
Illegitimate Infants 2.



## HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

TABULAR STATEMENT AS REQUIRED BY ARTICLE V.

Sanitary District.		Number of Dwelling Houses Inspected.	Number of dwelling houses which, on inspection, considered unfit for human habitation.	Number of representations made to local authority with a view to closing orders being made.	Closing Orders.		Number of dwellings in which defects remedied without closing orders being made.	No. of dwellings put into fit state for human habitation after closing orders made.	General Character of Defects Found.	Any other Information.
Parishes or Sub-Districts.	No. of orders made.				No. of houses vacated at end of each year in consequence.					
Rural District of Alnwick.										
1. BOULMER ...	...	37	Nil.	0	0	0	4	0	Insufficient Privy Accomodation. Defective Drainage.	NOTE.—Commencing in June, 1892, I have, in every year, endeavoured to inspect the whole of this rural district, and, in the course of my visits to every township, have called upon every District Councillor, 51 in number.  M. TEMPLE WILSON, Inspect. of Nuisances, Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
2. ALNMOUTH ...	...	195	Nil.	0	0	0	5	0	Defective water fittings and drainage.	
3. BILTON ...	...	34	Nil.	0	0	0	4	0	Defective drainage.	
4. ACKLINGTON ...	...	24	Nil.	0	0	0	0	0	Privy Ashpits too near houses.	
Total for Whole District ...	...	290								



# INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Name of District: Rural District of Alnwick.		Population, 12,151.		Name of Inspector, M. T. Wilson, M.R., San. I.	
Housing.	Defective Spouting.				
	Dampness.				
Water Supply		75	440	524	
Drainage and Sewerage.					
Sanitary Conveniences.	Privies, W.C.'s, etc.	8	8	2	
	Foul Ashpits	2	2	1	
Dairies and Cowsheds.		18	18	1	
Slaughter Houses.		12	1	1	
Common Lodging House.		4			
Offensive Ditches		20	1	1	
Bakeh uses		4	1	1	
Other Workshops		20	3	1	
Nuisances from keeping of Animals.		65	1	1	
Paving of Yards.				1	
Other Nuisances.		23	1	1	
Totals.		1223	65	23	
Work effected.	Privy Ashpits Roofed			1	
	W C 's Substituted.			1	
	Houses Disinfected.	21			
Number of Inspections made. ...					
Number of defects or contraventions of bye laws found		1	1	20	
Number of informal notices by Inspector. ...		1	1	24	
Number of defects or contraventions remedied after informal notice. ...			16	2	
Number of statutory notices served by local authority ...			2	3	
Number of defects or contraventions remedied after statutory notice. ...			2	1	