

[Report 1965] / Medical Officer of Health, Ashington U.D.C.

Contributors

Ashington (Northumberland, England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1965

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URBAN DISTRICT OF ASHINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year

1965

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Ashington

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you, my report and that of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the year 1965.

The vital statistics are again less satisfactory than in the previous year as the total number of births fell by 26 and the total number of deaths rose by 61. The rise in the number of deaths was mainly due to an increase of 45 in deaths due to heart disease and of 12 in deaths due to malignant neoplasms. The standard birth-rate was 16.14 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 17.09 in 1964 and 18.1 in the country as a whole, while the standard death rate rose from 13.12 in 1964 to 15.39 in 1965 when the death rate for England and Wales was 11.5 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of illegitimate births rose from 7 to 27 and the still-birth rate rose from 17.98 in 1964 to 21.43 per 1,000 live and still-births, in 1965 but the total numbers involved were small and the total number of still-births increased only by one.

There was, fortunately, an improvement in the infant mortality rate which fell from 32.04 to 21.89 per 1,000 live births.

There were three deaths from respiratory tuberculosis but the patients were all elderly, two being 77 years of age.

The total death-rate from malignant neoplasms was slightly higher than, and the rate for cancer of the lung was almost the same as, the national average rate.

The improvement of housing standards continued steadily during the year with the completion of 141 Council and 36 privately built houses, and the approval of 232 discretionary grants and 20 standard grants.

This brought the total number of discretionary grants approved to 1916 and the total number of standard grants to 83 making a grand total of 1,999 houses approved for grant from the inception of the scheme up to the end of 1965.

The decision to demolish South Villas and a considerable number of outworn pre-fabs. will cause a temporary halt to the re-housing of ordinary housing applicants but will, when the cleared sites are re-developed, result in further improvement in housing standards.

The considerable numbers of applicants for ground floor accommodation because of heart trouble and other infirmities continued to be a problem. The impression that there is an increase in the incidence of heart disease and particularly of coronary thrombosis is strengthened by the fact that, as already mentioned, there was a rise of 45 in the number of deaths from heart disease and, of those, 40 were attributed to coronary thrombosis. Persons suffering from such disease should avoid unnecessary exertion and it appears, therefore, that the problem is likely to continue and even to grow.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation of the Council's interest in the work of the Health Department and to thank other departments of the Council for co-operation received and the Public Health Inspectors for their work.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Councillors,
Your obedient Servant,
C.B. McGregor, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Public Health Inspector (Meat)	J.S. GRAHAM, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 15th March, 1965)
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SECTION A.STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The mid-1965 estimate of the Registrar-General shows a further small reduction of the population from 26,600 in the previous year, to 26,480.

While coal-mining continues at the moment, to be the main form of employment in the area, the future is extremely uncertain.

The Council is much concerned about the position and, during 1965, was actively engaged in efforts directed towards attracting to the town alternative types of industry.

In February, a deputation from Ashington and adjoining authorities visited the Board of Trade to make the needs of the area known and to press for it to be included in the special Development District. The President of the Board of Trade, however, giving his decision in April, said that he considered that the position did not warrant such inclusion although he would be prepared to help to a limited extent.

The Council then decided to proceed with the development of the new industrial estate and, in October, resolved to build a 10,000 sq. ft. advance factory. Later in the same month it was announced that Ashington was to be included in the Development District and that the Board of Trade would build an advance factory of 10,000 sq. ft. area.

The Council resolved to continue with its own factory in addition to the Government built one and to continue its efforts to develop the estate, success in this being vital to the town's future.

Area in Acres	6,057
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1965 .	26,480
Rateable Value	£707,142
One Penny Rate Produces	£2,081-15.0d.
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1965)	8,811
Total number of houses owned by Local Authority	2,172

VITAL STATISTICS.

(The figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for England and Wales)

BIRTHS

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	384	188	196
Illegitimate	27	15	12
	<u>411</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>208</u>
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population			15.52
(Comparability Factor 1.04) Standard Birth Rate			16.14 (18.1)

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	9	5	4
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births			21.43 (15.7)

DEATHS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	350	195	155
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population			13.22
(Comparability Factor 1.18) Standard Death Rate			15.59 (11.5)
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion			Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			Nil (0.25)

<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	7	4	3
Illegitimate	2	2	-
	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year

All infants per 1,000 live births	21.89 (19.0)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.23
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	74.07

<u>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	5	2	3
Illegitimate	2	2	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>

<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 week</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	4	2	2
Illegitimate	2	2	-
	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths of Infants per 1,000 live births under 4 weeks of age	17.03 (13.0)
Early Neonatal Death Rate (Infants under 1 week)	14.59
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births)	35.71

The Registrar-General supplies the following:

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1965.

						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	-	3	
2.	Tuberculosis, (other forms)	..	...	...	-	-	
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	1	-	
4.	Diphtheria	..	...	...	-	-	
5.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	-	-	
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	-	-	
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	-	-	
8.	Measles	...	...	...	-	-	
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	-	-	
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	..	...	...	9	5	
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	.	...	...	12	2	
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	-	9	
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	-	2	
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	..	...	...	16	11	
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	...	...	2	-	
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	3	2	
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	.	...	...	23	13	
18.	Coronary Disease, angina	...	...	...	63	39	
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	3	3	
20.	Other Heart Diseases	...	...	...	9	14	
21.	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	6	6	
22.	Influenza	.	...	...	1	-	
23.	Pneumonia	.	...	...	1	4	
24.	Bronchitis	.	...	...	15	7	
25.	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	.	...	...	1	4	
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	.	...	...	1	-	
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	.	...	...	1	1	
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	-	1	
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	3	-	
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	-	-	
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	2	2	
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	13	18	
33.	Motor Vehicle accidents	...	...	...	1	3	
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	8	5	
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	1	1	
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	-	-	
Total						195	155

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH IN ASHINGTON

Causes	Total Number	% of Total Deaths
Diseases of the Heart and Circulation	143	40.86
Malignant Neoplasms	68	19.43
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	36	10.28
Total	247	70.57

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The following table gives details of the causes of death in the different age groups during the past year.

	Under 1 day	1 - 6 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	Total under 4 wks.	1 - 3 months	4 - 6 months	7 - 9 months	10 - 11 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Cerebral Anoxia	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Abnormality	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	4
Total	4	2	-	1	-	7	1	1	-	-	9

The following table shows the comparative mortality rate during the past ten years.

	'56	'57	'58	'59	'60	'61	'62	'63	'64	'65
Infantile Deaths under 1 year.	17	15	11	12	15	9	8	7	14	9
Infantile mortality	26.09	33.41	24.83	26.32	30.93	20.98	17.69	15.42	32.04	21.89

SECTION B.GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREALaboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Newcastle General Hospital and additional facilities are available at Ashington General Hospital.

The extent to which these facilities have been utilised is shown below:

Specimens sent by	Specimen	Pos	Neg
General Practitioner	Faeces for pathogenic organisms	35	12
Medical Officer of Health	" " " "	56	211
Medical Officer of Health	Nasal swab for pathogenic organisms	1	-
Medical Officer of Health	Food for pathogenic organisms	1	-
58 Sensitivity tests were carried out			

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

The services are the responsibility of the County Council and are provided at the Clinic in South View. Regular sessions are held for infants, toddlers, expectant mothers, ophthalmic examinations, immunisation and dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school and school children. A re-organisation of the work of the health visitors has taken place to allow the attachment of the Health visitors to the different general medical practices in the town. This scheme has resulted in closer co-operation between the Local Health Authority's services and the general practitioners and brings the health visitors into contact with complete households and patients of all ages. The arrangement appears to be working well and to be appreciated by the family doctors concerned.

Ambulance Service.

This is operated by the County Council from the Station in West View and the work continues to increase with the growth of Ashington Hospital which now draws patients from many parts of the County. With the introduction of a 40-hour week additional staff had to be employed at the end of the year and there are now 17 drivers stationed at Ashington. The area served covers Ashington, Newbiggin and adjacent parts of Morpeth Rural District.

Meals on Wheels.

This service for old, housebound people commenced early in January 1965 with the provision of 24 meals twice weekly. It is run by the Women's Voluntary Services with some additional help from volunteers.

Chiropody.

Chiropodists employed by the County Council attend twice weekly at the clinic to treat old people and expectant mothers. In addition a chiropodist employed by the Old People's Voluntary Welfare Committee gives treatment to some of the old people, whom he was already attending before the County Council appointed its own chiropodists. The old people pay a small fee for this service and the balance is paid by the Committee.

SECTION C.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

Year ending 31st December, 1965

	No. of inspections during year.	No. of defects or contraventions of Byelaws.	No. of Informal Notices Served.	Defects remedied by Informal Action	No. of Statutory Notices served.	Defects remedied by Statutory Action	Legal Proceedings
<u>Housing</u>							
Structural Defects	453	17	17	28	-	-	-
Defective food store		-	-	-	-	-	-
Dampness		5	5	6	-	-	-
Overcrowding		-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Water Supply</u>							
Insufficient	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsatisfactory		4	4	4	-	-	-
<u>Drainage</u>							
Insufficient	431	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsatisfactory		4	4	4	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>							
Insufficient	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defective		5	5	7	-	-	-
<u>General</u>							
Food premises	423	321	321	193	-	-	-
Dairies	8	-	-	3	-	-	-
Slaughterhouses	632	7	-	7	-	-	-
Tents, Vans, etc.	11	9	-	9	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	7	1	-	1	-	-	-
Keeping of animals	10	2	-	2	-	-	-
Offensive Accumulations	42	10	9	9	1	1	-
Smoke nuisances	23	6	-	6	-	-	-
Noise nuisances	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Refuse collection and disposal	366	9	9	9	-	-	-
Factories and workplaces	49	8	8	4	-	-	-
Offices and shops	298	450	450	110	-	-	-
Total	2857	859	832	403	1	1	-

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAGeneral Inspection

The abatement of nuisance was again achieved almost entirely by informal action, and it was found necessary to serve only one Statutory Notice during the year.

A total of 252 Improvement Grants were made during the year, of which 20 were Standard Grants, and 232 Discretionary Grants.

Of the 20 Standard Grants, 18 were for owner-occupied houses and 2 for tenanted houses, while for Discretionary Grants, 30 were for owner-occupied houses and 202 for tenanted houses.

The Discretionary Grants made since the inception of the scheme, now total 1916.

The total number of Standard Grants now given is 83, and the facilities provided by the 20 grants given during 1965 are detailed in Section D of the report.

No Improvement Areas were declared under the Housing Act, 1964, as systematic area improvement is still being carried out by the National Coal Board in co-operation with the Council. No representations by tenants for house improvement have been made under the Act.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957 were made during the year.

The table below summarises the notices served:

Nuisances dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or Written Notices	Defects Remedied
Insufficient, choked or defective drainage ..	4	4
Defective W.C.basins	3	3
Defective W.C. cisterns and service pipes ..	3	5
Defective water supply and lack of internal water supply	4	4
Defective sinks and waste pipes and provision for internal water supply	-	-
Defective or missing ashbins	1	1
Defective roofs	9	12
Damp walls	1	1
Defective spouts	2	3
Defective wallplaster	4	5
Defective ceilings	3	9
Defective doors, windows and floors	12	20
Defective ranges, fireplaces and setpot boilers	-	-
Defective chimney flues	4	2
Defective paving and yard surfaces	-	1
Defective outbuildings	-	-
Defective food stores	-	-
Offensive accumulations	9	9
Other defects	4	3

Water supply

The water supply to the area is provided by Tynemouth Corporation, from Fontburn and Tossion to Hebron Reservoir, and by gravity main to Ashington, with an additional supply provided by the Coquet Water Board.

During the year work of covering the Hebron Reservoir was completed.

Work is to be started early in the new year on laying a new and larger main into Sheepwash Village.

The water supply was generally found to be adequate, with the exception of the Moorhouse Farm area at peak periods. Work was carried out during the year resulting in some improvement and further measures are yet to be effected.

46 water samples were taken for bacteriological examination of which 41 samples showed no coliform bacilli per 100 ml.

Drainage.

265 drainage systems were constructed, reconstructed or repaired during the year, and these were all tested and approved.

The large amount of new drainage work was mainly due to the number of private and colliery house improvements carried out, in addition to new houses.

Sewerage.

The construction of a new sewage disposal system intended to deal with the inadequate arrangements in Woodhorn Village was again delayed, as it was decided that because of excessive surface water, a small treatment plant would not be the most suitable.

It is now intended to build a new sewerage system, and pump the sewage into the Newbiggin sewer. Application for grant is to be made early in 1966.

Work began during the year on re-routing the Black Close sewer and the new branch to the Hospital area, and it is expected that it will be completed by May 1966.

It is intended to examine further, the main sewerage system, particularly regarding the two main storm water overflows at North Seaton Crossing and North Seaton Hotel.

Some further thought was given to sewage disposal in the Lintonville area, but it appears that at present the cost would be high, and would benefit relatively few people. Nevertheless it should be born in mind that something like 80 persons are employed in the area and the only sanitary facilities provided are chemical and pail closets.

Swimming Baths

The swimming baths belong to the Ashington Miners' Welfare Institute, but are available to the general public as well as to Institute Members, and are open from April to September each year.

The water used is from the main water supply and is treated by continuous chlorination and filtration.

Five bacteriological samples of the baths water were taken during the year, and all samples were reported to be satisfactory.

Regular sampling and testing is also undertaken by the Scientific Department of the National Coal Board in Ashington and copies of the reports are made available to this Department.

This co-operation is much appreciated.

Schools.

There are 11 Primary schools in the district, (6 Juniors and 5 Infants) 6 Secondary schools, a Grammar School, Technical College, Seniors Practical Instruction Centre, and a Training Centre for Handicapped Children.

Extensions to the Grammar school were commenced during the year and additional schools contemplated include two Secondary schools and two County Primary schools.

Inspections of school kitchens were carried out during the year, and where found necessary, reports were sent to the Education Authority.

Cinemas and Public Buildings.

Routine inspection of such buildings was carried out during the year.

Atmospheric Pollution.

During 1965, the Council implemented their new policy of installing room heaters in Council Houses, arrangements having been made with the National Coal Board for tenants who are miners, to be provided with Sunbrite instead of coal.

70 houses so equipped were let during the year, and when the estate is complete, 232 houses should be virtually smokeless.

In addition, work was begun on 209 dwellings replacing the demolished South Villas and Prefabs, and on a private estate of 150 dwellings, adjacent to the Council site, all of which will be similarly equipped.

Tenants are advised not to burn coal on these appliances except when lighting, though this does not form part of the Tenancy Agreement. Unfortunately, in some cases the lighting period appears to have been prolonged throughout the day, which besides producing smoke, has resulted in blackened glass doors and damage to the glass in attempts to clean it. In some cases, the flues overheated, necessitating the fitting of flue liners, and the use of coal was considered to be the main contributory factor.

It would seem to be advisable, in the interest of Clean Air and from the maintenance point of view, to insist on the use of smokeless fuel, as a Tenancy condition, and perhaps to provide a gas poker with each appliance, though gas poker are now available at cost price from the Site Office.

It is hoped that the increasing numbers of these installations will encourage interest in the town, in modern heating methods, and pave the way for a serious campaign to eliminate air pollution from domestic chimneys.

The monthly reports on results from the Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Candles are appended for your consideration:-

Month	Rainfall in Inches	Total Deposits Tons/Sq. Mile	Sq. Centimetres per day Millimetres of SO ₂ /3 per 100	
		Hirst Park	Hirst Park	Memorial Park
January	1.94	15.42	3.19	1.50
February	0.63	9.25	1.85	1.28
March	2.16	19.53	1.88	1.65
April	2.16	34.88	1.71	1.12
May	2.15	12.01	1.21	0.82
June	1.21	8.16	0.87	0.72
July	3.63	14.05	0.62	0.93
August	2.58	7.52	0.66	1.17
September	5.06	11.67	0.87	0.81
October	0.81	8.67	1.40	1.33
November	5.06	23.39	1.41	1.62
December	1.37	8.98	2.49	1.89

X The abnormally high deposit in the gauge in March suggested interference.

Rodent Control

Comparatively few complaints were received during the year and necessary treatments were promptly carried out.

Regular surveys of sewers, allotments, open spaces and other areas likely to harbour rats were made, resulting in the elimination of most infestations at an early stage.

No infestation, either rat or mouse, reached major proportions.

The following table summarises the work done:-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Total
	L.A.	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural Property	All other (incl. Business Premises)	
Total number of properties in the district	16	8811	27	1589	10443
No. inspected because of:					
a) complaint	5	76	5	39	125
b) as routine surveys	11	42	22	133	208
No. of rat infestations:-					
a) major	-	-	-	-	-
b) minor	9	58	8	30	105
No. of mouse infestations:					
a) major	-	-	-	-	-
b) minor	-	11	-	10	21
No. of infested properties treated by Local Authority	9	69	2	40	120

Disinfestation.

Treatments carried out were as follows:-

	Council	Private
Beetles	17	9
Bugs	7	1
Earwigs	11	5
Spider beetles	-	1
Red Mite	1	-
Woodworm	1	-
Bluebottles	1	-
Flies	1	-

In addition, an ambulance and two wards of Ashington Hospital were disinfested of head and body lice.

No charge is made for the treatment of Council houses, though private occupiers pay for the Disinfestor's time and for the insecticide used.

There were very few complaints of mosquito bites during the year, and though all the likely pools were examined from time to time, no larvae were found.

Pet Animals Act.

One licence to sell Pet Animals was granted to a stall holder in the closed market.

Riding Establishments Act 1964

There is one riding establishment in the area, and in accordance with the Authorised Veterinary Surgeon's recommendation, a licence was granted on condition that specified improvements were carried out within six months.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Responsibility for refuse collection and disposal was transferred to the Health Department from 1st April, 1965.

The Council have for some time expressed their concern at the less pleasing aspects of refuse tipping, and particularly during the stage when operations were being carried out near the Ellington Road. Attempts were made during the year to interest neighbouring authorities in a joint refuse disposal scheme, but with little success. Nevertheless, consideration was being given to the possibilities of disposal by incineration or pulverisation.

As in other fields, trends in refuse disposal are changing, and the cheapest and easiest methods are no longer acceptable to the community, and in any case, there are few remaining suitable tipping sites capable to accepting the evergrowing volume of refuse.

We should in future, be in a position to convince the owners of land on which we wish to tip, that the job will be done with as little nuisance as possible, and that when finished, the amenities of the site will have been considerably improved.

The rapidly increasing volume of refuse will eventually result in collection problems too, and provision should be made for this in good time. Consideration may soon have to be given to the use of larger capacity compression equipped vehicles, and to the possibility of paper sack collection for the improvement of the service, particularly in its amenity and labour aspects.

After several years of fluctuating demand for waste paper salvage, there was a big drive during the year for an increasing supply from local authorities. A second hand trailer, rather small, but the only one available, was bought and operated during the last three months. Results, about 5 tons of waste paper, were disappointing, and indicated that paper salvage collection, to be successful, needs to be tackled as a full scale operation. This could perhaps be considered when other matters have been determined.

366 visits and inspections were made during the year in connection with refuse collection and disposal.

Statistics and costs for the year 1964/1965 were as follows:-

Operational Statistics.

Total refuse collected	10914 tons
Percentage of refuse weighed	7%
Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day	22.5 cwts.
No. of premises from which refuse is collected	9247
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	100%
Average haul, single journey, to disposal point	2.3 miles
Salvage - Waste Paper - Weight	5 tons 15 cwt.
Income	£58. 15s. 9d.
Trade Refuse - Weight	858 tons
Income	£527. 16s. 6d.

COSTS

	Collection	Disposal	Total
	£20,040	£6,831	£26871
Gross cost/ton - Labour only	27/4d	2/6d	29/10d
Gross cost/ton - Transport only	8/3d	6/0d	14/3d
Nett cost (all expenditure) per ton	36/8d	12/6d	49/2d
Nett cost per 1,000 population	£753	£257	£1,010
Nett cost per 1,000 premises	£2,166	£739	£2,905

Refuse Disposal Vehicles and Staff

<u>Vehicle Reg.</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>First Registered</u>
EJR 76. (Spare)	Shelvoke & Drewry	Fore and Aft Tipper Petrol	6. 10.51.
EJR 77.	Shelvoke & Drewry	Fore and Aft Tipper Petrol	1. 12.51.
LJR 136	Shelvoke & Drewry	Fore & Aft Tipper Diesel	11. 5.57.
PTY 988	Shelvoke & Drewry	Fore and Aft Tipper Diesel	1.10. 59.
WTY 163	Shelvoke & Drewry	Fore and Aft Tipper Diesel	7. 9. 62.
DNL 685C	Shelvoke & Drewry	Fore and Aft Tipper Diesel	4. 1. 65.
FJR 608C	Austin	Mini Van	15. 6. 65.
-	Bristol	Dozer	-

Staff consist of:-

1 Foreman; 5 Drivers; 1 Dozer Driver/Tipman; 1 Spare Driver;
20 Binlifters (including one spare lifter).

FACTORIES ACT 1961

There are 71 Factories and workshops in the district. The following table gives details of inspections made and defects found during the year under review.

1. INSPECTIONS.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by L.A.	4	6	-	-
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Sect. 7 is enforced by L.A.	60	33	-	-
3. Other premises in which Sect.7 is enforced by L.A. (Excl. outworkers' premises)	7	10	-	-
Total	71	49	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

	Number of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which	
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	prosecu- tions were in- stituted
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	8	4	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act(not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	4	-	-	-

PART V111 OF THE ACTOUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August 1st required by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases in default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Artificial flowers	7	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT1963.

Fifteen premises were registered during the year, and in almost every case, the premises had first to be discovered, and then the employers had to be reminded of their obligation to register.

Of the 323 premises now registered under the Act, 140 received a general inspection during the year.

While the number of premises receiving an initial general inspection was 43% of the total registered premises, those inspected were generally the larger establishments, and covered 59% of employees affected by the Act.

298 visits and inspections under the Act were carried out for various purposes.

The following tables show details of registered premises:

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS			
Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at the end of the year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	3	66	28
Retail shops	10	246	107
Wholesale shops and warehouses	0	3	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	5	-
Fuel storage depots ..	-	3	3
Total	15	323	140

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTEREDPREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	601
Retail shops	1232
Wholesale departments, warehouses. .	31
Catering establishments open to the public	63
Canteens	11
Fuel storage depots	18
Total	1956
Total males	724
Total females	1232

No applications for exemption in respect of temperature, sanitary conveniences or washing facilities have been received.

One application was received for exemption from the first aid provisions of the Act in view of the existence of a Medical Centre which was available to the employees concerned, and this exemption was granted.

The following table shows details of contraventions found:-

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of contraventions found
4 Cleanliness	40
5 Overcrowding	3
6 Temperature	60
7 Ventilation	12
8 Lighting	15
9 Sanitary Conveniences	75
10 Washing facilities	63
11 Supply of drinking water	3
12 Clothing accommodation	4
13 Sitting facilities	-
14 Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
15 Eating facilities	-
16 Floors, passages and stairs	69
17 Fencing exposed parts of machinery	1
18 Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
19 Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
23 Prohibition of heavy work	-
24 First Aid	
General Provisions	58
50 Posting of Abstract	47
Total	450

14 accidents were notified during the year. Details of these were submitted to the Ministry of Labour in the quarterly returns and in the case of Accident Nos. 5, 8 and 12, formal investigations were carried out, and the investigation findings were submitted to the Ministry. In one case a letter of caution was sent, and in the other two cases advice was given.

While most of the accidents appeared to be the result of carelessness or causes which could not be prevented by legislation, it was found that there was a need to remind employers and supervisory staff of their responsibilities on training and supervision of employees in the use of dangerous machinery.

Details of Accidents notified are as follows:

TYPE OF PREMISES	NATURE OF ACCIDENTS
1. Retail shop	Strained arm while lifting down goods.
2. Retail shop	Strained back while carrying goods.
3. Retail shop	Knocked foot on shop fitting.
4. Retail shop	Cut finger while opening tin.
5. Office	Slipped on steps - strained back.
6. Office	Burns from blow-back from boiler.
7. Retail shop	Lacerated arm on bacon hook.
8. Retail shop	Cut finger while cleaning bacon slicing machine
9. Retail shop	Strain and bruising after fall while removing goods from shelf.
10. Retail shop	Sprained ankle after slipping on stairs.
11. Welfare Building	Caretaker slipped while lifting heavy mat in gymnasium.
12. Retail shop	Caught fingers in potato chipper while cleaning machine.
13. Retail shop	Fell over seating form in staff room.
14. Retail shop	Dropped display board on foot.

In all phases of the working of the Act, help and advice was readily available from Mr. J.M. Beattie, Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories for the area, which ensured that action taken was in conformity with action taken elsewhere.

This assistance was particularly appreciated on interpretation of the Act in the early stages, and in relation to accidents, and the guarding of machinery.

SECTION D.TABULAR STATEMENT OF HOUSING FOR THE YEAR 1965Houses completed during the year:

a) By Local Authority	141
b) By other bodies or persons	36

Closing and Demolition:

1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	Nil
2. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas	2
3. Houses closed, not demolished	1
4. Any other houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included above	Nil

Repairs.Houses made fit by procedure under either Housing or P.H. Acts.

5. By informal action	20
6. By owners, following statutory notice	Nil
7. By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
8. Demolition Orders revoked after reconstruction	Nil

Houses Patched.

9. Houses in Clearance Areas retained for temporary accommodation	Nil
---	-----

Clearance Programme

10. Number of unfit houses in clearance programme remaining to be dealt with at end of year	186
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Improvement Grants, Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958and House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

<u>Discretionary Grants.</u>	<u>Owner/Occupiers</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>	<u>Total No. of Separate Houses.</u>
------------------------------	------------------------	-----------------	--------------------------------------

1. Applications received	30	202	232
2. Applications rejected	-	-	-
3. Applications approved	30	202	232

4. Approximate average grant per house	£246.
5. Total amount of grant during year	£57,104
6. Total number of applications approved since inception of scheme.	1916.

<u>Standard Grants.</u>	<u>Owner/Occupiers</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>	<u>Total No. of Separate Houses</u>
-------------------------	------------------------	-----------------	-------------------------------------

1. Applications received	18	2	20
2. Applications rejected	-	-	-
3. Applications approved	18	2	20

4. Approximate average grant per house	£48
5. Total amount of grant during year	£958
6. Total number of applications approved to date	83

7. Amenities provided:-	<u>1965</u>	<u>To Date</u>
a) Bath or shower	1	11
b) Wash hand basin	5	19
c) Hot water supply	4	16
d) Water closet	18	77
e) Food store	9	38

West End Redevelopment.

The District Valuer began negotiations with the National Coal Board, but at the end of the year, planning decisions were being awaited before any further progress could be made.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Ice Cream

Eight premises in the area are registered for the manufacture of ice cream though in only seven of these was ice cream manufactured during the year.

They were all inspected and were found to comply with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959, and with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

42 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

The analysis of results is as follows:-

Premises		Grades			
		1	2	3	4
	Soft Ice Cream	1	-	-	-
	Other Ice Cream	28	5	1	2
Mobile Shops	Soft Ice Cream	2	-	-	1
	Other Ice Cream	-	1	1	-
Total		31	6	2	3

Milk Supply.

Three premises were registered as dairies and 60 persons as milk dealers. Since 1st January 1961, all milk licences have been issued by Northumberland County Council.

The County Health Department is also responsible for the taking of milk samples. 45 samples were taken during the year for bacteriological examination and only one sample failed to pass the tests.

Food Shops and Food Preparing Premises.

The number of food premises by type, together with an analysis of washing equipment fitted is as follows:-

Trade	Number of Premises	Number of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16 (wash hand basins)	Number of premises to which Reg. 19 applies (sinks etc).	Number of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Confectionery	19	15	10	8
Grocers & General	90	89	90	82
Butchers	24	24	24	21
Greengrocery	13	13	13	9
Bakery	11	11	11	9
Ice Cream Parlours	9	9	9	9
Fish Wet	2	2	2	2
Fried Fish	12	12	12	11
Cafes	3	3	3	3
Hotels	3	3	3	3
Clubs	23	13	23	23
School kitchens	5	5	5	5
Canteens	9	9	9	9
Total	223	208	214	194

109 premises are registered for the sale or manufacture of ice cream, and 31 for the manufacture of sausage, preserved food etc. and of these 7 premises are registered for both purposes.

423 visits were made to food premises, and in addition food premises being inspected under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act were at the same time, dealt with under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

This accounts for the increase in the number of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations found, which this year totalled 321, of which 193 were known to have been remedied by the end of the year.

Food Hygiene standards were found to be quite high, the contraventions found being generally of a minor nature.

Food Complaints.

Six food complaints were received during the year as follows:-

- 1) Mould in frozen orange drink.
- 2) Metal in meat pasty.
- 3) Solder in meat pie.
- 4) Metal nut in tin of Beef and Vegetable Curry.
- 5) Wasp in bottle of orange drink.
- 6) Cockroach in tin of Pineapple fingers.

In the first five cases, the firms responsible were prosecuted, and were all found guilty. Fines were imposed ranging from £2. to £25.

In the last case, the pineapple fingers were packed in Singapore, and, following contact with the Ministry of Health, a letter of caution was sent to the importing firm.

Food and Drugs.

Regular sampling of milk and other foods is carried out in the district by the Northumberland County Council.

Details of this work have been kindly provided by Mr.C.L. Arlidge, Chief County Weights and Measures Inspector, showing that 336 milk samples, and 67 samples of other foods were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst.

All samples were found to be genuine.

Meat and Other Foods.

The four slaughterhouses continued to operate and licence renewals during the year were as follows:-

Slaughterhouse	Occupier	Licence Expires
Back Wansbeck Terrace	A.I.C.S.	31st July, 1966
Back Lintonville Terrace	W.J. Burgess & Sons Ltd.	31st July, 1966
Wellhead Terrace	J. Wheatley	31st July, 1966
Back 197, Alexandra Road	T. Davidson	31st July, 1966

Hygiene standards remained generally good and though minor defects appeared from time to time, these were quickly remedied. All four slaughterhouses were inspected during the year by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. 100% Meat Inspection has been maintained, and the statutory procedure laid down by the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963, detailing methods of examination and stamping has been followed.

No charge is made for Meat Inspection.

Number of animals slaughtered during the year.

	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Bulls	Calves	Pigs	Sheep
Normal kill	651	469	7	-	3	1217	2815
Casualties	-	-	-	-	-	3	11
Total	651	469	7	-	3	1220	2826

Meat and Other Organs Condemned, Surrendered and Destroyed for Tuberculosis.BovineSwine

Heads and tongues 2 Heads 16

For other defined diseases.Bovine.

Heads and tongues Actinobacillosis 3; Abscesses 1; Bovis 2.
 Lungs Parasites 1; Pleurisy 36; Abscesses 9.
 Livers Cirrhosis (Part) 125; (Whole) 10;
 Abscesses 34; Perihepatitis 1; Parasites 2.
 Hearts Pericarditis 10; C. Bovis 2.
 Mesenteries Parasites 1; Pentastomes 1.
 Udders Mastitis 2.
 Skirts Abscesses 3; Pleurisy 2; Peritonitis 1.
 Sploons Peritonitis 1.
 Beef Bruising 40 lbs.

Swine

Heads Abscesses 2.
 Lungs Pleurisy 59; Pneumonia 99.
 Livers Perihepatitis 11; Parasites 34.
 Hearts Pericarditis 56.
 Unders Mastitis 2.
 Kidneys Infarcts 2.

Sheep

Heads Abscesses 1.
 Lungs Pneumonia 11; Pleurisy 9; Parasites 3.
 Livers Parasites 24; Abscesses 3; Perihepatitis 1;
 Contamination 1.
 Hearts Abscesses 1.
 Skirts Parasites 1.
 Kidneys Nephritis 1.
 Carcasses Oedema 2 (Total Weight 130 lbs.)

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed and inspected	1120	7	3	2826	1220
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	-
Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned	100	2	-	58	196
Percentage affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	8.93	28.57	-	2.12	16.06

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part cont'd

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	16
Percentage affected with Tuberculosis	0.18	-	-	-	1.3
Cysticercosis:					
Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration					
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Unsound Food Surrendered or Condemned

	tons	cwts.	lbs.
1. Meat at Slaughterhouses	1	3	106
2. Meat at Retail shops	-	1	-
3. Cooked Meat and Meat Products	-	-	-
4. Canned Meats	-	5	7
5. Fish	-	-	5
6. Fruit and Vegetables	-	4	10
7. Other foods	-	-	19
Total ..	1	14	35

Disposal of unfit food is carried out according to circumstances and its character.

SECTION F.PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease is provided by the Regional Hospital Board at Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne.

CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years & over	Total
Dysentery	4	9	5	15	-	2	11	7	2	-	1	-	56
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
Influenzal Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	12	48	52	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193
Total	16	57	59	102	4	2	11	7	5	2	3	1	269

Sonne Dysentery

All the cases of dysentery were confirmed as being due to Sh. Sonnei.

Cases occurred sporadically during the first six months of the year with 2 in January, 6 in February, 1 in March, 2 in April, 3 in May and 6 in June. About mid-July it became known that a child who lived in another area but attended one of the infant schools in Ashington was suffering from dysentery. Inquiries were made at the school but there appeared to be no other cases among the pupils. A day or two later, however, a message was received from the school saying that the absentee-rate had suddenly risen and 15 children were absent from school. The absentees were, therefore, visited and they and their contacts were investigated where this appeared to be indicated, with the result that 10 cases of dysentery were discovered, involving 3 families. Subsequently other contacts of these families were investigated and further cases were found. Between 1st July and 12th August 31 cases were either notified or discovered and the outbreak then subsided except for 5 cases, all in members of one family, which occurred in September. No further cases came to light during the remainder of the year.

As usual with dysentery, multiple cases in families were common, one family having all six of its members affected, two families having 5 cases each, one having 4 cases, and six having 3 cases each.

Measles

This disease became more prevalent in 1965 but with 193 cases did not reach the numbers which would normally be expected in an epidemic year, such as 1965 should have been. Thus the altered pattern in the incidence of Measles appeared to be continuing.

Diphtheria.

Once again it is pleasant to be able to report that this disease remained absent from the community in 1965. It has caused no illness during the past 16 years and no death during the past 19 years.

Diphtheria Immunisation

This form of protection for children continues to be accepted by the vast majority of parents. Figures are not now available separately for Ashington as one return is made annually for the whole of the Central Area of the County of which Ashington forms a part.

During 1965 in the Central Area, 928 children completed a primary course of protection against Diphtheria and, of this number 853 received simultaneous protection against Whooping Cough and Tetanus also.

In addition, 2,064 children received re-inforcing inoculations against Diphtheria while 1,034 received re-inforcing inoculations against Whooping Cough and 1,654 against Tetanus.

Another 412 completed a primary course of protection against Tetanus.

Poliovirus Vaccination

Oral vaccine has now completely replaced the previous Salk vaccine which was given by injection. During 1965, in the Central Area, 1,154 children completed the primary course of three doses of the vaccine and 1,028 received re-inforcing doses.

Previously re-inforcing doses were given only at or about the time of school entry but in 1965 it was decided that another dose should be given about one year after the primary course, as well as the dose at the age of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 years.

Food Poisoning

Three of the cases of food poisoning occurred in one family in which the parents and one child were taken ill 3-4 hours after eating corned beef. The tin of beef had been opened just before the contents were eaten, and a staphylococcus was isolated from the tin and some shreds of meat adhering to the inside. There could be no doubt that the corned beef had been the source of infection and details of the country of origin and the coded batch number of the tin were forwarded to the Ministry of Health and from there were passed on to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the necessary action to be taken.

The remaining case of food-poisoning was an isolated one due to *Salmonella Typhi-murium* but here there was a very considerable delay in diagnosis and it was impossible to discover the cause.

TUBERCULOSISNEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1965

	New Cases					Deaths				
	Resp.		Non-Resp		Tot	Resp		Non-Resp		Tot
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64 years	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
65 - 74 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 years & over	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2
Total	7	-	-	2	9	-	3	-	-	3

During 1965, seven new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified, this being a reduction of three in the number of respiratory cases as compared with 1964.

The number of new non-respiratory cases notified remained unchanged at two.

There were three deaths attributed to respiratory tuberculosis, all three patients being women, of whom two were aged 77 years and the third was 63 years old.

The death-rate from respiratory tuberculosis in Ashington was 0.113

The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.042 per 1,000

The death-rate from non-respiratory tuberculosis in Ashington was Nil.

The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.006 per 1,000

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

The following table shows the number of deaths from malignant disease classified according to the age and sex of the patient and the site of the primary tumour.

Mortality from Malignant Neoplasms

Primary Site	Male									Female								
	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years & over	Total	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years & over	Total
Brain	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tongue	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parotid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	9
Lung	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Stomach	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bile-duct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Caecum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Colon	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Rectum	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ovary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Cervix	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Vulva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spine	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mediastinum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Haematopoietic System	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bladder	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	1	5	10	15	9	41	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	11	27

The total number of deaths from malignant neoplasms was 68 which is an increase of 12 on the figure for the previous year, there being an increase of 13 in the male deaths and a decrease of one in the female deaths.

Deaths from cancer of the lung rose to 14, which was double the number for the previous year.

Malignant Neoplasms of Lung and Bronchus.

Death rate in Ashington 0.528 per 1,000
 Death rate in England and Wales 0.553 per 1,000

Malignant Neoplasms of All other Sites.

Death rate in Ashington 2.039 per 1,000
 Death rate in England and Wales 1.674 per 1,000

Malignant Neoplasms of All Sites.

Death rate in Ashington 2.567 per 1,000
 Death rate in England and Wales 2.227 per 1,000

The following table shows the number of deaths from cholera in the district of ... in the year 1900. The figures are arranged in the order of the districts and the date of the epidemic.

Table showing the number of deaths from cholera in the district of ... in the year 1900.

District		Deaths		Total	
		1900		1901	
District of ...		1	2	3	4
District of ...		5	6	7	8
District of ...		9	10	11	12
District of ...		13	14	15	16
District of ...		17	18	19	20
District of ...		21	22	23	24
District of ...		25	26	27	28
District of ...		29	30	31	32
District of ...		33	34	35	36
District of ...		37	38	39	40
District of ...		41	42	43	44
District of ...		45	46	47	48
District of ...		49	50	51	52
District of ...		53	54	55	56
District of ...		57	58	59	60
District of ...		61	62	63	64
District of ...		65	66	67	68
District of ...		69	70	71	72
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