

[Report 1919] / Medical Officer of Health, Auckland R.D.C.

Contributors

Auckland (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1919

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Rural District of Auckland.

Annual Report

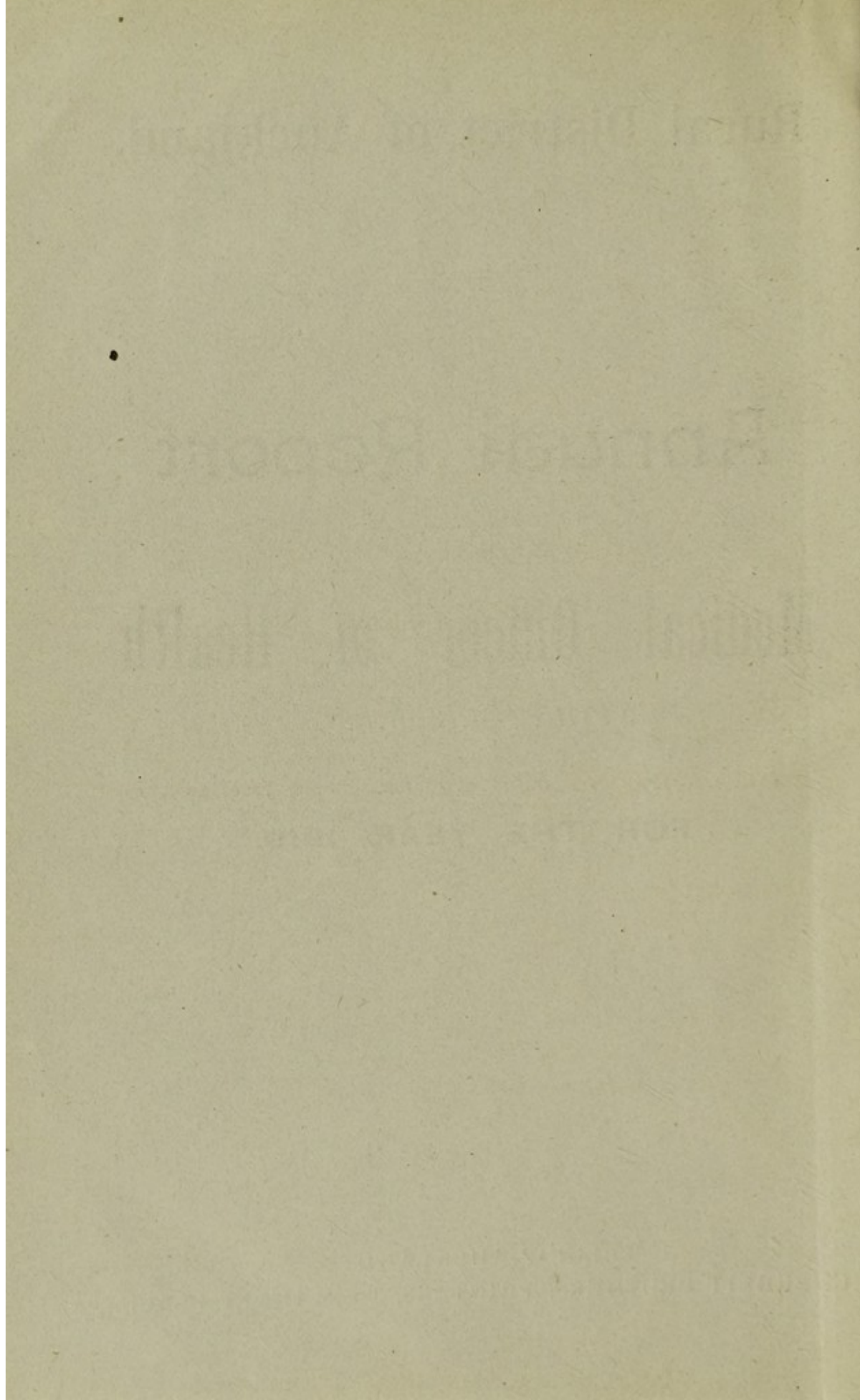
OF

Medical Officer of Health

(T. C. PENFOLD, M.B. M.R.C.S., D.P.H.)

FOR THE YEAR 1919.

BISHOP AUCKLAND:
CHERRETT BROTHERS, PRINTERS, 45 MARKET PLACE.



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF AUCKLAND.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the
Year 1919.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

This district, situated in the South West portion of the County of Durham, is roughly triangular in shape, with the apex of the triangle towards the West, and the base towards the East, the longer axis being from East to West. It is bounded on the North by Crook, Willington and Spennymoor Urban Districts, on the East by Sedgefield Rural District, on the South by Barnard Castle, and and Darlington Rural Districts, and Shildon Urban District, on the West by Barnard Castle Rural District, and on the North West by Weardale Rural District.

The district, one of the most populous Rural Sanitary districts in the County, has an area of 57,334 acres (including land and inland water). The surface of the district is undulating, the altitude varying from 171 feet to 1,133 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Almost the whole of the district is underlaid by the coal measures.

The rateable value of the district for the half-year ended 30th September, 1919, was	...	...	...	£254,392
Assessable value for half-year ended 30th Sept., 1919				£208,564

Outstanding loans amounted to £18,321 2s. 0d. as compared with £24,996 16s. 4d., outstanding on the 30th September, 1914.

Population.

At the census of 1901 the population of the district was 51,505 and ten years later it had increased to 58,338, and the population estimated to the middle of 1919 was, for the calculation of the birth rate, 60,266, according to the figures supplied by the Registrar General. The proportion of adult males to adult females between 15 and 80 years of age is, in this district, much larger than that of England and Wales as a whole. Between the ages of 15 and 80, the males are, in the district, in excess of the females, whilst in England and Wales generally the adult female population exceeds the adult male population. The actual number of males in the district was 29,905, and the number of females was 28,433 at the census of 1911. Of the population 29 were residing at the time the census was taken in Institutions within the district viz:— in the two hospitals for infectious disease, at Helmington Row, and Tindale Crescent respectively. At the same period 45 persons were residing in barns, sheds, caravans, tents, or in the open air.

In the Rural District of Auckland there were 11,977 occupied houses, the average number of persons per house being 4·86. Between the ages of 25 and 50 there were 9,480 males to 8,881 females, whilst between the ages of 50 and 75 there were still an excess of males over females, the proportion being 3,658 males to 3,190 females. At the age of 75 there were 251 males to 231 females.

As regards overcrowding, there were at the last census 1,913 tenements, housing 14,467 persons, in which there were living more than two persons to each room, and no fewer than 2,909 in tenements of two rooms. In houses of two rooms there were housed 11,235 people. 55 families comprising 132 persons, were living in one room. Thus nearly one fifth of the population were living in houses of two rooms, whilst roughly speaking another fifth (comprising 12,438 persons) were living in houses of 3 rooms. The deduction from these figures is obvious, viz:—that there is a considerable amount of overcrowding within the district.

Arranged according to size of family, there were 786 families with four persons each, 729 with 3 persons each, and 677 with 5 persons each, these proportions being very much the same as those for the population of England and Wales taken as a whole. Expressed in terms per cent. of the total population, 19·4 per cent. of the total number of families in the Rural District, consist of 4 persons per family, the proportions for the Administrative County being 17·8, and that of England and Wales 18·1 per cent. The administrative County of Durham, and the Rural District of Auckland have a smaller proportion of families consisting of one, two, and three persons per family than England and Wales generally. Thus out of every 1,000 families in England and Wales 406 consist of three persons or under, whilst the number for the administrative County of Durham and the Rural District of Auckland are 320 and 311 respectively.

Coal Mining and industries associated with it are by far the most important industrial occupations of the inhabitants, next to which comes agriculture. The Home Office figures for 1911 showed that at that time there were 13,213 men employed in coal mining and allied work in the Auckland Rural District, 10,196 underground, and 3,017 aboveground, some of whom doubtless resided outside the Rural District.

OVERCROWDING.—As a relative standard for the purposes of comparison, a tenement is said to be overcrowded when there are

more than two persons to each room. The size of the room is not taken into consideration. In England and Wales generally the number of persons per room in houses consisting respectively of from one to nine rooms, was in each case smaller than the corresponding number in the Rural District of Auckland. Thus, whilst throughout England and Wales, the average number of inhabitants per room was in one-roomed houses 1.9, in the Rural District of Auckland it was 2.2. Similarly, two-roomed houses throughout England and Wales had on an average 1.59 persons to a room, whilst the Auckland Rural District had 1.93 to a room. The same relationship held good for houses of all sizes up to nine rooms. In each case the number of persons per room was greater in your Rural District, than the average number per room throughout England and Wales.

Water Supply.

The water supply is mainly from two service reservoirs belonging to the Weardale and Consett Water Company. One reservoir is at Waskerley. Its capacity is 450,000 gallons, and is situated at a height of 1,178 feet above Ordnance Datum level. The other reservoir is at Tunstall, and its capacity is 520,000,000 (520 million) gallons, and its height above Ordnance Datum level is 720 feet. The water from the reservoir at Waskerley acts upon lead, and to obviate this action one hundred-weight of lime is added to every million gallons, before it is supplied to the Public. It is an upland surface water of good quality. The domestic supply as regards this area has been constant, although during the severe drought of the summer of 1913, the Company were obliged to curtail the supply given for trade and manufacturing purposes, whilst the quality of the water supplied was scarcely up to their usual high standard. Certain localities and dwellings are not supplied by the above Company, viz:— Dwellings in the civil parishes of South Bedburn, Hamsterley, a small portion of Windlestone, Bolam, and about 190 in outlying scattered dwellings. The latter depend upon springs and wells for their water

supply. Part of the civil parish of Lynesack and Softley is supplied from the Water Works of the Barnard Castle Rural District and 157 houses in the township of Auckland St. Andrew are supplied from the Water Works of the Urban District of Auckland.

Hamsterley Water Supply.

Your Medical Officer of Health, and Inspector Mr. J. D. Dowson visited Hamsterley on the 19th August, and made an inspection of the water supply. We met two Members of the Parish Council and the Clerk to the Parish Council, and after discussing the matter we inspected the wells and pumps in the Village.

There are 7 public wells or pumps, situated in different parts of the village, and thirteen private wells or pumps. In a number of cases the pumps were either dry or running very slowly, and the people had to wait a considerable time before they could be supplied. The population of the township was 425 at the last census, and it has now increased to 475, due to the opening out of Moor Hill Colliery. The number of houses is 107.

The population of the Village is approximately 400, and the number of householders residing in the township who would not benefit is 16, chiefly farmers. A good and plentiful supply of water could probably be obtained from Mayland, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, if this were found to be impracticable, it is thought that another available source would be from the Hamsterley Common, near to West Hoppyland, at about the same distance.

The residents appear to be divided on the matter, but in our opinion the time has come when it is essential that the problem should be dealt with, and a more satisfactory supply obtained.

It is for the Council to consider whether they should not now obtain expert advice, as to the best method of proceeding to remedy the present position of affairs.

Polution of Rivers and Streams.

The operations connected with coal mining and the destructive distillation of coal, almost of necessity lead to more or less pollution of rivers and streams, whilst the admission of crude sewage to water-courses leads to another form of river pollution. The fouling of streams by crude sewage has of recent years been dealt with in several instances by the District Council, who have constructed sewage disposal works in various parts of the district to obviate it.

With the exception of scattered hamlets and dwellings the following civil parishes are sewered :—Auckland St. Andrew's, St. Helen's Auckland, West Auckland, North Bedburn, Byers Green, Coundon, Coundon Grange, Eldon, Evenwood and Barony, Escomb, Hamsterley, Hunwick and Helmington, Helmington Row, part of Lynesack and Softley, Middlestone, Merrington (parts not of modern construction), Newfield, Windlestone, and Witton-le-Wear.

The civil parishes not sewered are South Bedburn, Binchester, Bolam, part of Lynesack and Softley, Middridge Grange, and Whitworth Without.

Drainage.

During the year 1919, the Council began a scheme for the re-construction of the Sewage Works at Etherley Dene, and plans have been prepared for schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal at North Bedburn and Fir Tree. Plans are also been got out for sewers, and sewage disposal works at Helmington Row.

Sewage disposal works are provided for the following civil parishes, (exclusive of scattered hamlets and dwellings) :—Auckland St. Andrew, North Bedburn, Byers Green, Coundon, Coundon Grange, Eldon, Hamsterley, Helmington Row, Middlestone, Merrington, Newfield, Pollard's Lands, Westerton, and Witton-le-Wear.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—By resolution of the Auckland Rural District Council, passed at their meeting held on the 3rd March, 1914, all houses built after that date were required to provide water-closets, instead of ash-closets, or other form of dry closet. During the past year 25 privy ashpits were replaced by 25 ashclosets, and 3 privy middens replaced by 3 water-closets, and one ash-closet replaced by a water-closet, and in addition 2 new ash-closets were provided, also 3 new water-closets.

The more rapid conversion of the existing privy ash-pits into water-closets is very much to be desired. The effect on the health of the community would probably be quickly seen in a reduction in the number of cases of enteric fever in adults, and of epidemic diarrhœa in infants, and a lowered mortality from these diseases.

The following table shows the number of closets of each kind remaining in the district at the end of the year:—

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.
Water-closets ...	353	336
Ash-closets ...	5206	3923
Ashpit-privies ...	704	646
Pail-closets ...	3	Nil.
No. of Houses ...	6741	5650

Before leaving this subject it may be pointed out that dry conservancy methods of refuse disposal are being viewed with steadily increasing disfavour by the Ministry of Health, and by Authorities on sanitation, and it seems a pity to see well built ash-closets provided at very considerable expense, which are even now, in the light of our present day knowledge, obsolete and discredited.

The following table shows the number of closets of each type remaining in the district at the end of the year, and the number on the conservancy system, converted to the water carriage system, arranged according to townships:—

TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER OF :						
	No. of Houses	Water Closets	Ash Closets	Ashpit Privies	Pail Closets	Water Closets substit'ed for	
						Ashpit Privies	Ash Closets
Auckland St. Andrew ...	1,159	130	928	55	...	..	...
Auckland St. Helen's ...	329	8	300	16	...	...	...
Binchester ...	13	2	9	3	...	...	...
Bolam ...	26	...	11	15	...	...	...
Byers Green ...	488	47	318	66	...	...	...
Coundon ...	1,443	73	1233	79	1	2	...
Coundon Grange ...	786	31	679	62	...	...	...
Eldon ...	346	10	131	207	..	...	...
Escomb ..	562	39	491	20	...	...	...
Evenwood and Barony ...	1,004	34	769	52	...	...	...
Hamsterley ...	107	...	19	86	...	...	...
Helmington Row ...	1,101	86	804	36	1	...	...
Hunwick and Helmington ...	597	36	406	77	...	...	1
Lynesack and Softley ...	582	...	218	113	...	...	...
Merrington ...	209	13	162	28	...	...	...
Middlestone ..	434	10	392	13	...	...	...
Middridge ...	100	4	40	50	...	...	...
Middridge Grange ...	14	.	5	9	...	...	...
Newfield ...	255	7	205	29	..	...	...
Newton Cap ...	233	3	213	14	...	...	...
North Bedburn ...	544	27	406	61	...	...	...
Old Park ...	152	1	145	6	...	...	...
Pollards Lands ...	269	16	148	37	...	...	...
South Bedburn ...	50	...	10	40	...	...	...
West Auckland ...	911	59	796	42	...	...	...
Westerton ...	123	2	96	15	1	...	...
Whitworth Without ...	17	5	7	8	...	...	...
Windlestone ...	40	4	20	10	...	...	...
Witton-le-Wear ...	497	42	168	101	...	1	...
	12,391	689	9129	1350	3	3	1

Scavenging.

The following is the report of the Inspectors as to how the Scavenging was attended to during 1919.

No. 1 DISTRICT.

Inspector Liddle reports as follows:—

In No. 1 Sub-District, there are 12 townships, in which the Scavenging is done by public contract, and one, (Coundon) where the Council have purchased horses and carts, and have also engaged men to do this work. There are 2 townships, viz:- Binchester, and Whitworth Without where the Scavenging is done either by the owners, or occupiers. With reference to the efficiency of the work performed by the various contractors, I am sorry to state, that in no case, has the work been done strictly in accordance with contract, while in some cases the work has been so neglected that the Council have been compelled to take the work out of the hands of the contractors concerned, and re-let it to more reliable men. On the whole the work, during the year 1919, has in my opinion been only moderately performed, and this is not to be wondered at since in some districts it has been necessary to ask contractors to tender for this work.

J. LIDDLE,

Sanitary Inspector.

No. 2 SUB-DISTRICT.

Inspector Dowson reports as follows:—

AUCKLAND ST. ANDREW.—District No. 1, Contractor T. Douglas and Son. The scavenging in No. 1 District has only been indifferently performed, and I regret that I cannot report favourably on the way this contract has been carried out. As regards No. 7 District, Contractor Wm. Swainston.

The scavenging has not been done satisfactorily, and we have had numerous complaints, and the Council at their last meeting had to cancel Swainston's Contract, and appoint another man called Charles Jennison.

In districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, contractors Messrs. Coatesworth, Howe, Chamberlain, Harrison, and Jennison. The work has been performed in a satisfactory manner.

AUCKLAND ST. HELEN'S.—The scavenging in this township has been done in a fairly satisfactory manner.

There have been a few complaints to which the scavenger gave immediate attention, when I brought them to his notice.

WEST AUCKLAND.—With the exception of districts Nos. 1, 2, and 8, Contractors Joseph Hammond and Son, the work has been done in a manner which has left little or no ground for complaint. In Hammond's districts we have frequently had to draw his attention to the unsatisfactory way in which he was doing his work.

EVENWOOD & BARONY.—The scavenging in this township has been done in a manner, which has left little or no ground for complaint. There have been a few complaints but nothing of a serious nature.

In districts No. 3, 6, and 8, Contractor S. Freeman, we have had numerous complaints, and I have, on many occasions, had to draw his attention to the manner in which he was doing his work.

ESCOMB.—The Scavenging in districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7, Contractors Messrs. Hamblin, Gillatt, and Wilson, have done their work in a fairly satisfactory manner. There have been a few complaints but nothing of a serious nature.

POLLARDS LANDS.—In districts Nos. 1 and 7, Contractors Messrs. Douglas and Blackett, the scavenging has been fairly well done, but in districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Contractor S. Freeman, the work has not been performed according to contract, and we have had numerous complaints.

WITTON-LE-WEAR.

District No. 1.—Contractor F. Tinkler.

This contractor has not done his work according to contract, and we have repeatedly had complaints.

District Nos. 2 and 6.—Contractor Wm. James.

This contractor has done his work in a satisfactory manner, and I have had very few complaints.

District No. 5.—Contractor J. Snowdon.

The scavenging in Snowdon's district appears to have been done in a satisfactory manner.

Districts No. 3 and 4.—Contractor T. P. Elliott.

The scavenging in Elliott's districts has not been performed in a satisfactory manner, and the Rural District Council had to cancel his contract for No. 3 district, and give it to Luck Bros.

MIDDRIDGE.—The scavenging in this township appears to have been performed in a satisfactory manner, and I have not had any complaint since the work was done by contract.

TABLE showing the Amount of Poor Law Relief, Amount per Head of Population, and Rate per £1 in each Township Levied for Year ending 30th September, 1919.

Civil Parishes.	Population Census 1911.	Amount for Year ending		Amount per head for Year.		Rate (exclusive of Water Rate) levied per £1 for the Year ending 31st	
		30th Sept., 1918.	30th Sept., 1919.	1918	1919		
		£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s.	d.
Auckland St. Andrew's	5,602	783	950			8	6
Auckland St. Helen's	1,622	283	467			7	8
Binchester ...	50	...	...			7	7½
Bolam ...	124	14	...			6	2
Byers Green ...	2,487	323	539			8	0
Coundon ...	6,912	772	1,134			8	5
Coundon Grange ...	3,627	616	976			10	2½
Eldon ...	1,657	130	190			7	5
Escomb ...	2,783	1,753	2,525			11	0
Evenwood and Barony	4,987	442	599			6	10
Hamsterley ...	425	38	31			5	8
Helmington Row ...	4,841	613	650			8	10
Hunwick & Helmin'ton	2,464	427	482			8	4
Lynesack and Softley	2,706	158	278			7	0
Merrington ...	882	10	13			6	6
Middlestone ...	1,984	82	247			8	0
Middridge ...	452	124	152			6	4
Middridge Grange ...	79	...	...			5	8
Newfield ...	1,202	89	113			9	2
Newton Cap ...	1,192	24	60			6	5½
North Bedburn ...	2,542	370	588			8	0
Old Park ...	835	26	45			10	8
Pollards Lands ...	1,123	154	255			9	10
South Bedburn ...	226	...	3			6	0
West Auckland ...	4,471	650	885			8	4
Westerton ...	521	14	52			8	6
Whitworth Without ...	77	...	...			7	10
Windlestone ...	188	...	...			5	8
Witton-le-Wear ...	2,271	475	590			7	8
Totals ...	58,338	8,370	11,824				

Table showing comparative cost of disinfecting powder for 1905 and 1919 :—

TOWNSHIP.	1905 Average Cost £3/17/6 per ton.			1919 Average Cost £7/10/- for Half-year ending 30th Sept., 1919.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Auckland St. Andrew ...	8	4	6	11	5	0
Auckland St. Helen's ...	1	11	0	2	5	0
Binchester ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byers Green ...	2	5	9	1	10	0
Coundon ...	7	14	6	7	10	0
Coundon Grange ...	4	18	9	7	2	6
Eldon ..	5	19	3	4	2	6
Escomb ...	2	12	0	7	17	6
Evenwood & Barony ...	5	12	9	18	0	0
Hamsterley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Helmington Row ...	5	5	3	12	0	0
Hunwick & Helmington ...	5	1	0	7	10	0
Lynesack & Softley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merrington ...	0	11	9	1	17	6
Middlestone ..	6	3	9	4	17	6
Middridge ...	...	...	...	5	12	6
Middridge Grange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newfield ...	1	7	9	2	5	0
Newton Cap ...	0	3	9	2	12	6
North Bedburn ...	4	1	6	4	17	6
Old Park ...	...	...	...	2	12	6
Pollards Lands ...	2	5	9	1	17	6
South Bedburn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Auckland ..	4	16	9	3	7	6
Westerton ...	...	...	...	1	10	0
Whitworth Without ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windlestone ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Witton-le-Wear ...	4	4	9	5	12	6
TOTALS ...	72	2	6	144	7	6

The contract price for the Scavenging of the various townships except certain townships, which have no contract, and Coundon, which does its own scavenging, for the latter half of the financial year ending 31st March, 1920 :—

Auckland St. Andrew	...	...	898	16	0
Auckland St. Helen's	...	...	213	0	0
Byers Green	...	...	300	0	0
Binchester	...	...	No Contract.		
Bolam	...	...	"
Coundon	...	...	"
Coundon Grange	...	...	529	0	0
Eldon (for nine months)	...	...	342	18	0
Escomb	...	...	421	1	6
Evenwood & Barony	...	...	691	0	0
Hamsterley	...	...	No Contract.		
Helmington Row	...	...	1150	0	0
Hunwick & Helmington	...	...	380	5	0
Lynesack & Softley	...	...	No Contract.		
Merrington	...	...	69	0	0
Middlestone	...	...	251	0	0
Midldridge (for 10 months)	...	..	129	0	0
Midldridge Grange	...	...	No Contract.		
Newfield	...	...	225	0	0
Newton Cap	...	...	157	16	0
North Bedburn	...	...	259	0	0
Old Park	...	...	154	0	0
Pollards Lands	...	...	237	15	0
South Bedburn	...	...	No Contract.		
West Auckland	...	...	611	12	0
Westerton	...	...	84	0	0
Whitworth Without	...	...	No Contract.		
Windlestone	...	...	"
Witton-le-Wear	..	...	338	0	0

AUCKLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WHEELING OUT OF SCAVENGING REFUSE AT WITTON-LE-WEAR

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Since presenting our last report to you on the wheeling out of ash-pit refuse at Witton-le-Wear we have again gone into this matter.

It will be remembered that the Committee recommended that in all cases where it was necessary to wheel out ash-pit refuse that this should be done before 8 o'clock a.m., unless cart-roads were provided to give access to the ash-pits in question.

We find on further investigation that an additional number of ash-pits cannot be reached by a cart for scavenging purposes owing to the road to them being laid in tar-macadam, and having a heavy gradient.

In view of the late appearance of sunrise at the present season, we fear, that it will prove quite impracticable for the scavenger to do the work before 8 a.m., and as far as we can see in a number of these cases the only real solution of the difficulty will be for the Council to require the provision of water-closets and dust bins.

Your obedient Servants,

T. C. PENFOLD, M.B., M.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer of Health.

J. D. DOWSON,
Sanitary Inspector.

**Summary of Nuisances dealt with in No. 1 Sub-District
(Mr. Jonas Liddle) during the year.**

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.		Number of Informal written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuis- an's abat- ed after Notice.
Dwelling- houses and Schools.	{ Foul Conditions ...	...	1	
	{ Structural Defects ...	136	57	79
	{ Overcrowding ...	2	...	...
Lodging-houses	...	...	...	...
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...
Cowsheds	...	...	..	...
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...
Slaughter-houses	...	..	..	...
Ashpits and Privies	...	6	...	...
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	22	22
Water-closets	...	...	...	...
Defective Yard Paving	...	6	6	6
House Drainage	{ Defective Traps ...	1	7	...
	{ No Disconnection from Sewers ...	1	..	1
	{ Other Faults ...	69	26	73
	Water Supply ..	...	1	...
Pigsties	...	...	...	...
Animals Improperly Kept	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	...	1	1	1
Totals		222	121	182

REMARKS:—The owners of West Hunwick Brick Factory have provided for the girls who work at this place, a Mess-room with a fireplace and a fixed seat on two sides of the room; also a room with two lavatory basins, and a room with three properly equipped Water Closets in a suitable position.

WATER, FOOD AND DRUGS.	Number	Remarks.
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	Nil.	
Samples of Water condemned as unfit for use	"	
Seizures of Unwholesome Food ...	"	
Convictions for exposing or selling Unwholesome Food	"	
Samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis	"	
Samples of Food found Adulterated	"	
PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.		
Lots of Infectious Bedding stoved or destroyed	154	During the year 206 cases of Infectious Diseases have been notified 106 of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria 57, Erysipelas 14, Pneumonia 13, Enteric Fever 8, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1, Puerperal Fever 1 and Polio-myelitis 1. We fumigate houses and bedding after cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever only, and these total 171, and of these, there were 17 cases where there were two or more cases notified in the same house at the same time; hence 154 houses and bedding fumigated in No. 1 District.
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease	154	
Schools do. do.	5	
Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things	Nil	
Convictions for do. do.	"	
GENERAL.		
Number of New Houses erected during the year	Nil	
Number of such Houses occupied during the year	"	
Ashpit-privies converted into Ash-closets	"	
Do. do. Water-closets	2	
Ash-closets do. do.	1	
Total number of Water-closets in District	353	
Do. Ash-closets do.	5206	
Do. Ash-pit privies do.	704	
Pail Closets	3	

**Summary of Nuisances dealt with in No. 2 Sub-District
(Mr. Joseph Dixon Dowson) during the year 1919.**

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.	Number of Informal written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.	
Dwelling- houses and Schools	390	26	258	
} Foul Conditions ...				
} Structural Defects ...				
} Overcrowding ...	...	...	...
Lodging-houses ...	...	...	...
Dairies and Milkshops ...	...	...	...
Cowsheds ...	2	...	2	
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...
Slaughter-houses ...	...	...	...
Ash-pits and Privies...	190	11	35	
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	...	65	65
Water-closets ...	...	...	...
Defective Yard Paving ...	80	2	Nil.	
House Drainage	{ Defective Traps ...	...	...
	{ No Disconnection from Sewers...	...	...
	{ Other Faults ...	89	3	86
	{
Water Supply ...	...	...	...
Pigsties ...	...	...	...
Animals Improperly Kept ...	1	...	1	
Offensive Trades ...	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances ...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ...	6	1	7	
Totals ...	759	108	455	

WATER, FOOD, AND DRUGS.	Number.	
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	1	
Samples of Water condemned as unfit for use	Nil.	
Seizures of Unwholesome Food ...	"	
Convictions for exposing or selling Unwholesome Food ...	"	
Sample of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis	"	
Samples of Food found Adulterated	"	
PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.		The total number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified is 187, but owing to two or more cases having occurred in the same house in many instances, together with the fact that in cases of Erysipelas, Puerperal Fever Pneumonia and Malaria, house disinfection does not take place, only 164 houses and lots of bedding have been disinfected.
Lots of Infectious Bedding stoved or destroyed	164	
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease	164	
Schools do. do.	4	
Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things ...	Nil.	
Convictions for do do.	"	
GENERAL.		
Number of New Houses erected during the year ...	Nil.	
Number of such Houses occupied during the year	1	
Ash-pit-privies converted into Ash-closets	25	
Ash-privies converted into Water-closets	1	
Additional Water-closets ...	3	
Ash-closets converted into Water-closets ... ..	...
Additional Ash-closets ...	2	
Total Number of Water-closets in District	336	
Total number of Ash-closets in District	3923	
Total number of Ash-pit privies in District	646	

SCHOOLS—The following schools have been closed during the year on account of infectious disease, under Article 45 :—

Schools.	Disease.	Month.
All Schools in district	Influenza	Feb. and Mar.
Haggerleazes I	Scarlet Fever	Oct. and Nov.
Witton Park I.	Measles	Nov. and Dec.
Byers Green C.I.	Measles	Nov. and Dec.
Middridge C.E.	Measles	Nov. and Dec.
Woodlands C.	Measles	Nov. and Dec.
Helmington Row C.I.	Measles	Nov. and Dec.
Sunnybrow C.I.	Measles	Nov. and Dec.

AUCKLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.

HUNWICK SCHOOLS.

Owing to the occurrence of diphtheria cases of which there have been 10 during the past 3 months I have thought it advisable to make an inspection of the School Premises, where I find a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs. In the mixed School there is accommodation for 239 scholars, but on April 1st of this year, there were no fewer than 289 crowded into these premises, and at the present time there are 261 names on the register.

This School comprises one large room, and two small ones. Of the small one No. 1 has accommodation for 27, but there are usually 35 children in it. No. 2 classroom accommodates 29, but there are 35 children on the register. On April 1st, when two teachers were away ill, no fewer than 70 children were crammed into it. The whole School is badly lighted. The large room is sub-divided by a glass partition into 2 rooms. The School walls are much cracked, and the doors fit

badly. The ventilation is not bad, but the lighting and heating are very defective.

These School premises have, in the past, been frequently used for dancing, a most objectional practice from a health point of view. In the new classroom there is accommodation for 72 children, but at present 88 children are being taught in it. It is badly lighted. The wooden floors are badly worn, and it is badly heated by one small grate. The walls of this School are very damp. The surface of the yard is bare earth, which renders the gully traps very liable to be choked up. There are 5 dilapidated trough closets, and one for the staff. The urinal is of rough flags, with a badly broken cement floor. On the boys' side there are 3 closets for the boys, and one for the staff. There is a very insanitary ash-pit in the boys' yard. The North wall of the building is excessively damp.

INFANTS SCHOOL.—This School has accommodation for 126 but there are 168 names on the register, and an average attendance of 141. The large room accommodates 86 children, but there are at present over 120 in it. The small room accommodates 40, but there, are in attendance 42 children. The ventilation is exceedingly bad. On asking a teacher what the air was like she said "It is vile." The lighting in this School is very bad especially in room 1B. The walls of the School require pointing. The yard surface is of asphalt with large holes in it. The urinal is very insanitary and the outlet drain to it choked. The heating of this School is satisfactory. The cloak-room accommodation is entirely insufficient. There are 3 earth-closets in the yard, of which one is for the use of the teachers, so that there are only 2 closets available for the use of 126 children. The roof is of slate, and is in very bad condition, in short the condition of these Schools is disgraceful, and highly favourable to the development and spread of Infectious Disease, and I think the most pressing need of Hunwick at the present time, is entirely for new and up-to-date School Buildings.

T. C. PENFOLD,

7th October, 1919.

Medical Officer of Health.

AUCKLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NEWTON CAP, HIGH GRANGE COUNCIL SCHOOL.

This school consists of only one department, and there are, on the register, the names of 248 children, with an average attendance last quarter, of 196. It is not overcrowded as there is accommodation for 311 children.

The internal walls are dirty, and require to be re-decorated, as they have not been done since 1911. The heating partly by open fires and partly by pipes is satisfactory. It is not too well lighted. The eaves considerably overhang the roof, and by their projection cut off a certain amount of light. The ventilation is very moderate, being effected by means of eleven roof ventilators, and Tobin Tubes. The flaps of the roof ventilators are worn and do not work well. There are 6 rooms.

Large room—66ft. 8ins. x 20ft. x 13ft. high.

Sub-divided into two.

Far room—33ft. 4ins. x 20ft. x 13ft. high.

Class room—19ft. x 20ft. x 13ft. high.

Infants—40ft. x 20ft. x 13ft. high.

Sub-divided into two.

The premises are supplied with water from the Weardale Company's mains. The spouting is good, but the floors are in very bad repair. The privy accommodation is sufficient. There are 3 water-closets for the boys, five for the girls, and three for the infants. The roof of the building is of slate, and is in good repair. The surface of the playground is asphalted, and is in an unsatisfactory condition, especially in the girls' yard.

Housing.

There is a great shortage of houses for the working classes in your district, and during the past year, there was not a single new house built, and only one new house was occupied. These circumstances are having a very adverse effect on the sanitary progress of your district. They lead in the first place to overcrowding, with all its attendant evils, and in the second place they are making it very difficult for your sanitary Officials to advise the closure of any more dwelling-houses, however bad these may be. They are, moreover, involving a considerable number of tenants in great hardship, and householders who from any reason have to leave their houses, find it most difficult to secure another.

During the past year your Sanitary Inspectors and Medical Officer of Health have inspected certain properties at Merrington, Rumby Hill in the township of Hunwick and Helmington; premises situated at Maughan's Yard, Back Church and Wharton Street, Coundon; premises situated at Stone Row, and Heap Row, Leasingthorne; premises situated at Thistleflat in the township of Hunwick and Helmington; dwelling-houses at Riseburn and Eden Pit; dwelling-houses situated at South-side, Butterknowle; housing conditions at Bridge Row, Escomb; dwelling-houses at Fielden's Bridge; dwelling-houses at Tindale Crescent; Railway Terrace and Wear Valley Junction Houses in the township of Witton-le-Wear; dwelling-houses at Auckland St. Helen's; premises situated Peases Rows, South Church; dwelling-houses in John Street, Jane Pit Row, and the Black Road, Witton Park.

During the year, 503 houses have been inspected by your M.O.H. and Inspectors under the H.T.P. etc. Act 1909, in the following townships, viz:—Coundon 27, Hunwick and Helmington 10, Merrington 209. (whole township), Middlestone 50, North Bedburn 28, Mid-ridge 79, Escomb 20, Auckland St. Andrew 4, and Auckland St. Helen's 76. For particulars of the conditions found to exist at the above mentioned places, see reports appended.

No. 2 SUB-DISTRICT.
Tabular Information and Particulars of Inspections made during the year 1919
under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910.

	The number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purpose of Section 17 of the Act of 1909.	The number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	The number of Representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders.	The number of closing orders made.	The number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders.	The number of dwelling-houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.	The general character of the defects found to exist.	The number of houses on the border line or doubtful.	The number of dwelling-houses with minor defects, such as defective floors, etc.	The number of houses voluntarily closed.
TOWNSHIP.										
Midridge ...	79	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.		79	...	...
Escomb ...	20	6	6	6	Nil.	Improvements now in progress.	Leaking roofs, damp walls and floors, ground floors defective, windows in bad repair, defective paving and dilapidated and insanitary privies and ash-pits.	...	14	...
Auckland St. Andrew ...	4	4	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.		Nil.	Nil.	1
Auckland St. Helen's ...	76	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...		Nil.	14	...
Totals	179	11	6	6	Nil.	Nil.		79	28	1

TOWNSHIP OF HUNWICK & HELMINGTON, RUMBY HILL.

House of 2 rooms occupied by Joseph Burns. No through ventilation, ground floor of defective stone slabs, kitchen fireplace and door in bad repair, windows dilapidated and do not open properly, lower rooms ventilates directly into upper room, no handrail to staircase, bedroom walls damp, ceiling, roof, and spouting very defective pantry under staircase with no external light or ventilation, chimney stack very dilapidated and dangerous, with downdraught in chimney.

House of 2 rooms occupied by Wm. Raine. No through ventilation or handrail to staircase, fireplace, windows, ceiling, roof, chimney stack and spouting all very dilapidated, drainage insufficient and defective.

House of 4 rooms occupied by Smith Milburn. Ground floor of defective stone slabs, fireplace, windows, ceilings, roof, chimney stack, spouting and yard paving very defective, walls damp, no handrail to staircase, lower rooms ventilate directly into upper rooms, and drainage insufficient and defective.

House of 2 rooms occupied by John Wm. Bairns. No through ventilation, or hand rail to staircase, defective windows, ceiling, roof, chimney stack, spouting and drainage, walls damp, lower room ventilates directly into upper room, and pantry under staircase with no external light or ventilation.

House of 2 rooms occupied by Joseph Wm. Watson. Defective fireplace, windows, plaster on inside of house walls, spouting and drainage, no through ventilation, and lower room ventilates directly into upper room.

House of 2 rooms occupied by Ralph Stocker. No through ventilation or handrail to staircase, pantry under staircase, with no external light or ventilation, ground floor, windows, ceiling, and bedroom fireplace all in bad repair, and kitchen ventilates directly into upper room.

House of 2 rooms occupied by Mathew Slater. No through ventilation, defective staircase, windows, ceiling, kitchen floor and fireplace. This house appears to be subsiding.

House of 2 rooms occupied by Stephen Varty. No through ventilation, defective ground floor, bedroom fireplace and roof, lower room ventilates directly into upper room, house shows evidence of subsidence.

House of 2 rooms occupied by Job. Gibbon. No through ventilation, ground floor, fireplaces, and ceiling all defective, kitchen ventilates directly into upper room, and a stepladder is the only means of approach to the upper room.

House of 2 rooms occupied by Thos. Robson. Lower room ventilates directly into upper room, want of a proper staircase, bedroom not properly ceiled or under drawn, and only 5 feet high at the sides to 6 feet at the centre.

The houses in this township are most difficult to identify, through not being numbered.

In No. 2 District during 1919, 6 closing orders were issued.

Another house in the township of Auckland St. Andrew has been voluntarily closed by the owner, after consultation with your officials. In this sub-district your M.O.H., and Sanitary Inspector, have inspected a large number of the worst houses, and reports on the property concerned, which includes Peases Rows, South Church, Eden Pit and Riseburn, Fielden's Bridge, Bridge Row, Escomb; Wear Valley Junction, Tindale Crescent, the Square and the Barracks, Auckland, St. Helen's; John Street, and Jane Pit Row, Witton Park; property at Witton-le-Wear, property at South Side, Butterknowle are appended.

It may here be mentioned that plans for the improvement of the houses at Peases Rows, South Church, are to be submitted to the Council at their next meeting, and we understand that a block plan for improvements at Riseburn and Eden Pit, is in course of preparation.

The Council have, during the past year, experienced great difficulty in getting owners to have the necessary repairs to property executed, and in a large number of cases owners have appeared before the General Purposes Committee, and stated that they had tried to obtain labour and materials necessary, and there has been unfortunately no reason to doubt the bona-fides of their excuse.

In view of this the Council have decided to engage the workmen necessary themselves, and to carry out the work at the owners cost, in accordance with the provision of the 1919 Act.

10 BACK CHURCH STREET, COUNDON. Owner Thomas Ridley, Collingwood Street, Coundon, occupier Robinson.

House of 2 rooms, ground floors of ordinary bricks and very damp, walls damp, roof leaks, kitchen ventilates direct into upper room, draught in bedroom chimney, no pantry or drainage, spouting very defective, surface of yard not properly paved or cemented, stable abuts on house.

Lighting area of kitchen $\frac{1}{20}$ th floor area.

2 MAUGHAN'S YARD, COUNDON. Owner Mrs. Maughan, 5 Croft Terrace, Coundon, occupier O'Neil.

House of 2 rooms, kitchen floor, fireplace, oven, windows and plaster on inside walls all in bad repair, bedroom ceiling defective, privy and ash-pits dilapidated and unsanitary, yard not properly paved or cemented.

Lighting area $\frac{1}{19}$ th floor area.

3 MAUGHAN'S YARD, COUNDON. Owner Mrs. Maughan, occupier McCoy.

House of 2 rooms, kitchen floor very defective, back door and

spouting defective, pantry ceiling out of repair, insanitary privy and ash-pit, yard not properly paved or cemented.

Lighting area of rooms 1/19th floor area.

- 4 MAUGHAN'S YARD, COUNDON. Owner Mrs. Maughan, occupier Conlon.

House of 2 rooms, defective kitchen floor, also windows and spouting dilapidated, and insanitary privy and ash-pit, yard not properly paved or cemented.

Lighting area of kitchen 1/28th of floor area.

Lighting area of bedroom 1/18th of floor area.

- 5 MAUGHAN'S YARD, COUNDON. Owner Mrs. Maughan, Occupier Ball.

House 3 rooms, roof leaks, bedroom walls damp, no hand-rail to staircase, kitchen door and fireplace in bad repair, spouting defective, dilapidated privy and ash-pit, yard not properly paved or cemented.

Lighting area of kitchen 1/30th floor area.

Lighting area of back bedroom 1/12th floor area.

Lighting area of front bedroom 1/16th of floor area.

- 26 WHARTON STREET, COUNDON. Owner Mrs. Maughan, occupier O'Neil.

House 4 rooms, inside walls of kitchen plaster dilapidated, defective windows, roof leaks, dilapidated and insanitary privy and ash-pit, yard not properly paved or cemented.

Lighting area of kitchen 1/13th.

Lighting area of parlour 1/10th.

Lighting area of front bedroom 1/10th.

Lighting area of back bedroom 1/13th.

- 27 WHARTON STREET, COUNDON. Owner Mrs. Maughan, occupier Geo. Farlow.

House 4 rooms, spouting defective, windows do not open properly, kitchen fireplace in bad repair, pantry floor slightly defective, common yard paving defective.

Lighting area good.

RURAL DISTRICT OF AUCKLAND.

Report on the House Accommodation and Structural Condition of the
Houses in the Township of Merrington.

As requested by the Council, a systematic inspection according to the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, has been carried out throughout the township, and the following is a preliminary report of the conditions found to exist:—

There are 207 occupied tenements, and 2 one-roomed tenements, which at present are not occupied (neither are they fit for human habitation). Total 209 houses in the township.

SIZE OF TENEMENT of which records have been formulated and kept.

No. of houses of one room up to 8 rooms and over.	Percentage of houses of differ't sizes or No. of rooms.	No. of houses overcrowded or with more than two persons per room.	Houses back to back.
1 room 3	1·5		
2 rooms 40	19·1	12 or 30%	5
3 " 77	36·9	8 or 10·4%	3
4 " 47	22·5	3 or 6·4%	.
5 " 18	8·6		
6 " 7	3·3		
7 " 4	1·9		
8 " and over 13	6·2		
Totals. 209 houses	100 %	23 or 11% of the 209 houses.	8

There are 8 houses with two families in one house.

HOUSES WITH STRUCTURAL OR SANITARY DEFECTS,

viz :—

VYNES CLOSE FARM. Kitchen fireplace in bad repair, windows too small and somewhat out of repair. Parlour inside walls and floor defective, draught in parlour and bedroom chimneys, bedrooms insufficiently lighted and ventilated, roof leaks, and yard not properly paved or cemented. Lighting area of bedrooms $\frac{1}{22}$ nd of floor area.

WEST VIEW. No. 1 :—Kitchen fireplace out of repair and no boiler, pantry ceiling defective, no light to staircase, roof leaks, defective bedroom floor, surface of yard not paved or cemented. Lighting area to floor area :—In kitchen $\frac{1}{20}$ th, in bedroom $\frac{1}{21}$ st.

No. 2. Kitchen and parlour windows not hung, plaster on inside walls dilapidated, pantry and scullery ceilings defective, surface of yard not paved or cemented, roof leaks.

No. 4. Oven defective, roof leaks, spouting out of repair, surface of yard not paved or cemented.

No. 5. Back bedroom walls damp, roof leaks, drain broken and of uneven gradient.

No. 6. Back bedroom walls damp, roof leaks, drain broken and of uneven gradient.

No. 7. Firegrate in kitchen and set-pot in scullery defective, bedroom walls damp.

CAMERON TERRACE. No. 2 :—Roof leaks.

No. 3. Roof leaks, (want of chimney pot), draught in chimneys.

No. 4. No external light or ventilation to pantry.

No. 6. Roof leaks, bedroom walls damp, downdraught in parlour chimney. Lighting area to floor area in back bedroom 1/34th.

COULTON TERRACE. No. 1 :—Damp walls in parlour and roof leaks.

No. 3. Kitchen and parlour floors, bedroom ceilings and front door all defective, back bedroom walls damp, roof leaks.

No. 5. Surface of yard very bad.

No. 6. Ground floors defective, pantry under staircase without external light or ventilation, no handrail to staircase, bedroom floor defective.

No. 8. Ground floor defective, pantry roof and ceiling defective, windows not hung.

No. 9. Ground floors defective, kitchen fireplace and oven in bad repair.

CROWTHER PLACE. No. 1 :—Walls damp, roof leaks, downdraught in bedroom chimneys, no handrail to staircase.

No. 2. Walls damp, roof leaks, downdraught in bedroom chimney, no handrail to staircase.

Nos. 3 and 4. Roofs leak.

No. 6. Roof leaks, windows do not open properly, doors do not fit properly, downdraught in bedroom chimneys, kitchen floor and fireplace in bad repair.

HOPKINSON TERRACE. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 :—Roofs leak.

No. 6. Roof leaks very much and walls very dilapidated near the roof, bedroom ceiling dilapidated and dangerous, kitchen ventilates directly into upper room, only a stepladder to upper rooms.

No. 7. Bedroom ceiling bad, roof leaks very badly, chimney dilapidated and dangerous, the house so dilapidated near the roof as to appear dangerous.

BEDE PLACE. No. 2 :—Back bedroom walls damp, no fireplace.

No. 3. Gable wall damp.

No. 5. Kitchen fireplace and oven defective, pantry roof leaks, bedroom walls damp and ceiling defective, cement concrete in yard defective.

No. 6. Roof leaks.

No. 7. Kitchen fireplace and oven out of repair, bedroom walls damp.

No. 8. Roof leaks.

No. 10. Bedroom walls damp, roof leaks.

ROCKCLIFFE TERRACE. No 1 :—Pantry under staircase insufficiently lighted and ventilated, and dilapidated, parlour window in bad repair, roof leaks.

No. 2. Kitchen fireplace in bad repair, draught in parlour and kitchen fireplaces, want of light, and handrail to attic staircase.

No. 3. Draught in kitchen chimney, pantry insufficiently lighted and ventilated, roof leaks and attic windows do not open.

No. 4. Front door allows rain to come into the house, bedroom window in bad repair and does not open properly, draught in bedroom chimney and roof leaks, and drains not directly connected to the sewer.

No. 5. Pantry under staircase without any external light or ventilation, roof leaks, and drain not directly connected to the sewer.

No. 6. Kitchen walls damp, and fireplace in bad repair, bedroom walls damp, spouting down, roof leaks and drain not connected directly to the sewer.

HALLGARTH COTTAGES. No. 2:—Kitchen window does not open, parlour walls damp, no external light or ventilation in pantry, bedroom wall damp and downdraught in one of the bedroom chimneys, roof leaks.

HALLGARTH FARM. No. 3:—Kitchen fireplace out of repair, walls damp and door in bad repair, pantry window and floor in bad repair, bedroom window in bad repair and downdraught in chimney, spouting in bad repair, roof leaks and yard only 3 feet abutting on the house walls cemented.

HALLGARTH COTTAGES. No. 4:—Windows do not open and in bad repair, only a cottage of one room.

SCHOOL HOUSE:—Kitchen floor defective, insanitary privy midden.

FRONT STREET. No. 1:—(Shelham House Farm), downdraught in kitchen and dining room chimneys, dining room and pantry floors in bad repair, one of the bedroom walls damp, drain connected to a cesspool only about 7 yards from the back door. House and premises have a dilapidated and neglected appearance.

No. 3. Kitchen floor of stone slabs in bad repair, and yard not properly paved nor cemented.

No. 4. Yard not properly paved or cemented.

No. 5. Downdraught in kitchen and scullery chimneys, pantry inside of scullery with no external light or ventilation, bedroom ceiling in bad repair and roof leaks.

No. 6. Downdraught in parlour and bedroom chimneys, pantry under staircase without any external light or ventilation, no hand rail to staircase.

No. 7. (Bay Horse Inn), insufficient sanitary conveniences.

No. 8. Downdraught in bedroom chimney, roof leaks, and insanitary privy and ash-pit.

No. 9. Kitchen walls damp and window does not open, pantry under staircase not sufficiently ventilated, downdraught in bedroom chimney, insanitary privy and ash-pit. Lighting area to floor area in kitchen, $1/24$ th, in bedroom $1/35$ th.

No. 11. (The White Hart Inn), roof leaks.

No. 12. Kitchen and parlour windows in bad repair, and do not open, kitchen floor of stone slabs in bad repair, no handrail to staircase, downdraught in bedroom chimney, roof leaks, pantry with no external light or ventilation, and only one privy and ash-pit for two houses.

No. 13. Kitchen, scullery and pantry windows out of repair, and do not open, kitchen floor of stone slabs in bad repair, downdraught in bedroom chimney, roof leaks, and only one dilapidated privy and ash-pit for two houses

No. 15. Kitchen and parlour fireplaces in bad repair, parlour, pantry and one bedroom window all in bad repair, walls damp and plaster on inside of walls in bad repair, roof leaks and spouting defective. House unfit in present condition.

No. 18. Kitchen fireplace in bad repair with a cracked boiler downdraught in bedroom chimney, bedroom divided by a partition which is badly lighted and ventilated and roof leaks.

No. 19. Defective spouting.

No. 21. Windows not hung therefore do not open properly, one bedroom floor in bad repair.

No. 22. Kitchen fireplace in bad repair and minus a boiler, pantry under the staircase without any external light or ventilation, bedroom windows in bad repair and do not open properly, also one bedroom wall damp, downdraught in bedroom chimney, house back to back with no through ventilation, ash-closet and coalhouse dilapidated and only one ash-closet for two houses.

No. 23. Kitchen fireplace in bad repair and minus a boiler and window does not open at bottom, pantry under staircase without any external light or ventilation, bedroom window and ceiling in bad repair. House back to back with no through ventilation or yard, ash-closet and coalhouse very dilapidated and only one ash-closet for two houses. House not reasonably fit for habitation.

No. 24. Kitchen fireplace in bad repair and minus a boiler, and window does not open at top, no handrail to staircase, bedroom ceiling in bad repair. House back to back with no through ventilation

No. 25. Windows in bad repair and do not open properly at top and bottom, plaster on inside of kitchen walls in bad repair, only a stepladder to upper rooms, kitchen ventilates directly into upper room, downdraught in one of the bedroom chimneys, back door out of repair. House back to back.

CHAPEL STREET. No. 1:—Kitchen fireplace out of repair, windows do not open properly, pantry under staircase without any external light or ventilation, downdraught in bedroom chimney, no through ventilation or yard, only one ash-closet for two houses.

No. 2. Oven and kitchen fireplace in bad repair, windows do not open properly, walls damp and plaster on inside of walls dilapidated, bedroom ceiling in bad repair, no through ventilation, pantry in a dilapidated condition, only one ash-closet for two houses.

No. 3. Kitchen window in bad repair, and does not open properly downdraught in bedroom chimney, and plaster and ceiling of one bedroom in bad repair, roof leaks, and spouting in bad condition of repair.

No. 4. Kitchen window does not open at top, downdraught in parlour and bedroom chimneys, parlour floor in bad repair.

No. 5. Windows in bad repair and do not open properly, pantry in a very dilapidated condition, one bedroom floor in bad repair, and one bedroom ceiling in a dilapidated and dangerous condition, the roof above the staircase not underdrawn, roof leaks and only one ash-closet, which is in bad repair, for two houses.

No. 6. Kitchen fireplace and floor in bad repair, bedroom ceiling and spouting in bad repair.

No. 7. Kitchen fireplace, oven and boiler all in bad repair, windows do not open properly, and in bad repair; plaster on inside walls of kitchen and pantry in bad repair, and kitchen walls damp, back door in bad repair, roof over staircase not underdrawn, roof leaks, chimney stack dilapidated and dangerous, only one ash-closet for two houses.

No. 8. Kitchen floor and boiler out of repair, windows out of repair, no external light or ventilation in pantry, no handrail to staircase, no through ventilation, plaster and ceilings of bedrooms in bad repair, downdraught in bedroom chimneys and roof leaks.

No. 9. Windows in bad repair and do not open properly, kitchen fireplace in bad repair, no handrail to staircase, bedroom ceiling in bad repair, only one ash-closet for two houses, which is out of repair.

No. 10. Kitchen fireplace and window in bad repair, and the window does not open properly, plaster on inside of walls dilapidated and damp, downdraught in parlour and bedroom chimneys, bedroom ceiling defective, roof leaks, pantry floor defective, only one ash-closet for two houses.

No. 11. Kitchen fireplace in bad repair, also downdraught in chimney, and window does not open at top, plaster on inside of walls dilapidated, one bedroom ceiling out of repair, no pantry or through ventilation, downdraught in bedroom chimney, chimney stack dilapidated and dangerous, only one ash-closet for two houses, and surface of yard neither paved or cemented.

No. 12. Kitchen window does not open, bedroom in bad repair, front door in bad repair, parlour walls damp and dilapidated, and floor in bad repair, ceiling in kitchen dilapidated, no handrail to staircase, downdraught in bedroom chimney, insanitary and dilapidated privy and ashpit.

No. 13. Kitchen fireplace in bad repair, oven cracked and no boiler, one kitchen and parlour window in bad repair, plaster on inside of walls dilapidated and damp, downdraught in parlour and bedroom chimneys, parlour floor defective, pantry floor and roof defective, bedrooms only from 5 to 6½ feet high with one bedroom floor in bad repair. House not in all respects fit.

No. 14. Kitchen window, and plaster of inside walls and floor defective, dining room floor damp, and downdraught in chimney, parlour floor in bad repair, bedrooms only from 5 feet 10 inches to 7 feet high.

SOUTH VIEW. No. 9 :—Kitchen boiler cracked.

No. 11. Kitchen floor in bad repair, all windows in bad repair and do not open properly, pantry under staircase insufficiently lighted and ventilated, no handrail to staircase.

No. 12. Kitchen floor of stone slabs in bad repair, all windows in bad repair and do not open properly, pantry under staircase without any external light or ventilation.

No. 13. Kitchen window in bad repair and does not open at top, pantry under staircase without any external light or ventilation, bedroom windows do not open properly and downdraught in chimney.

No. 15. Windows out of repair and one bedroom floor in bad repair.

No. 16. Kitchen window and fireplace in bad repair, scullery window, walls and floor in bad repair, draught in bedroom chimney, privy midden.

No. 18. Kitchen window and fireplace in bad repair, and walls damp, parlour window and floor defective and damp, stepladder to attic bedroom, bedrooms of the attic type, low, badly lighted and ventilated, roof leaks very badly, and privy midden. House not (in all respects) fit for human habitation.

No. 19. (Shelham House), parlour walls damp, kitchen floor defective.

MISSION PLACE. No. 1 :—Parlour walls very damp, one of the bedroom windows not hung, and walls damp.

No. 2. Kitchen and parlour windows do not open at the top, walls damp, parlour floor and plaster on inside of walls in bad repair, draught in parlour, and bedroom chimneys and roof leaks.

CHURCH MISSION HALL :—This house is in a most dilapidated condition with draught in chimney of one room, without any sanitary conveniences.

MISSION PLACE. No. 5 :—Kitchen fireplace out of repair, scullery window does not open and floor of defective quarls, no handrail to staircase, bedroom window not hung.

RICHARDSON'S PLACE. No. 1 :—Windows do not open properly, spouting defective.

No. 2 and 3. Windows do not open properly, spouting defective.

No. 4. (View House) :—Open privy midden.

No. 6. Kitchen fireplace out of repair and without a boiler, also window does not open at top, bedroom window in bad repair, pantry under staircase without any external light or ventilation.

No. 7. Kitchen window and one of the bedroom windows do not open at top, and yard paving bad.

No. 8. Windows out of repair and do not open properly, yard not paved or cemented.

No. 9. Windows out of repair and do not open properly, yard not paved or cemented.

No. 10. Windows out of repair and do not open properly, oven in very bad repair, and doors do not fit properly, yard paving bad

RAMSHAW TERRACE. No. 1 :—Walls damp, roof leaks, kitchen window defective, draught in chimney, and pantry floor defective, and pantry dilapidated.

No. 2. Kitchen fireplace in bad repair and window does not open, pantry in a dilapidated condition, staircase so steep as to be dangerous, draught in bedroom chimney.

No. 3. No handrail to staircase.

JEWSEY PLACE. No. 1 :—(one roomed cottage), not fit to live in.

No. 2. House walls damp, windows and fireplaces defective, draught in bedroom chimneys, bedroom floor defective, roof leaks, no handrail to staircase, doors defective, water supply insufficient, drain choked and defective, surface of yard neither paved or cemented.

DENE HOUSE :—Draught in bedroom chimney and chimney in a dilapidated condition, no handrail to staircase, no water for domestic purposes, defective drainage and insanitary open privy midden.

MILL HOUSE:—Ground floors, of stone slabs, defective and damp, walls also damp, kitchen and parlour windows in bad repair, no handrail to staircase, one bedroom wall damp, roof leaks, no drain, back premises not properly paved or cemented, and open privy midden.

RAILWAY COTTAGE:—No water supply, walls damp, no proper road to house.

FOGGCLOSE. (East House):—Ground floor of defective stone slabs, no handrail to staircase, roof very defective, no drain and only one privy for two houses.

(West House). Parlour and pantry floors of stone slabs in bad repair, only a dangerous stepladder to first floor bedroom, bedroom insufficiently lighted and ventilated, no drain, only one privy midden for two houses, yard paving very bad.

CRAWLEAS FARM:—Insanitary privy and ash-pit.

STOBBS PLACE. Nos. 1, 2 and 3:—Kitchen fireplace out of repair, and doors do not fit properly, windows do not open properly, and out of repair, pantry under staircase, without any external light or ventilation, no handrail to staircase, draught in bedroom chimney, roof leaks, only a common open space at back.

LEASINGTHORNE LANE. No. 5:—Windows do not open properly, plaster on inside walls dilapidated, no pantry, no handrail to staircase, ceiling defective, roof leaks, no yard, only one ash-closet for two houses.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8. Windows do not open properly, plaster on inside walls dilapidated, pantry under staircase not properly lighted or ventilated, no handrail to staircase, roof leaks, no yard, and only one ash-closet for two houses.

T. C. PENFOLD,
Medical Officer of Health.

JONAS LIDDLE,
Inspector of Nuisances.

AUCKLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

***Housing Conditions at Stone and Heap Row,
Leasingthorne.***

STONE ROW.—There are 25 houses in this row. They consist of two rooms on the ground floor. Nos. 1 to 5 have self-contained yards, the surface of which is cemented, with a separate drain and gully trap to each house. No. 6 to 25 have only an open space at the back which is neither properly paved nor cemented, and the sinks or gully traps to the drains are so situated that the sewage may run from one sink to another, also dust and sediment may blow into the gully traps. Many of the windows to the houses are dilapidated, do not open properly, and are too small, as the lighting area to the floor area is only 1/27th while the Rural District Council's Bye-Laws provide that the lighting area shall be 1/10th of the floor area. In many cases there are downdraughts in the chimneys. Some of the kitchen floors and fire-places are defective, and some of the bedroom walls are damp. Many of the roofs are not water tight, and in nearly every case there are two or more beds in the room used as a bedroom. The kitchen not being suitable to be used for a bedroom. The overcrowding of two persons per room is 24%.

We are of opinion that these walls would carry another storey, and also have sufficient floor area to allow a portion to be partitioned off for a bath-room.

HEAP ROW.—There are 25 houses at this place. 21 of two rooms and 4 of three rooms on the ground floor. Nos. 1 to 17 have common yards with an area of eight feet abutting on the house wall, cemented, the remainder of the yard is neither paved nor cemented. Several of the bedrooms walls are damp. Some of the windows are

dilapidated or out of repair and are too small, having only a lighting area to floor area of 1/20th to 1/25th. The middle bedroom in Nos. 16 and 17 has only a small skylight for light and ventilation. At No. 17 we consider the bedroom walls so damp as not to be reasonably fit for human habitation. Nos. 18 to 24. The houses have no yards at Nos. 19 to 23. The larder or pantry is inside the bedroom, and most of the bedroom walls are damp, with a down draught in the chimneys with roofs not water tight. Some of the bedroom floors and ceilings are defective. The lighting area to floor area to Nos. 18 to 23 is 1/15th to 1/20th. The overcrowding at the rate of two persons per room is 40%. These houses are badly situated, between to pit heaps, especially the 18 nearest the pit.

***Six Houses situated in or near Maughan's
Yard, Coundon.***

These houses are all more or less in bad repair with most disgraceful out-offices. Your Medical Officer of Health and Inspector Liddle have met Mrs. Maughan and Mr. Booth on the premises and pointed out the defects, and Mr. Booth wishes to have an interview with the General Purposes Committee to-day.

T. C. PENFOLD,
Medical Officer of Health.

J. LIDDLE,
Sanitary Inspector.

Thistleflat.

Landlord. The exors. of the late John Sharp, per Messrs. T. and W. Maddison, Solicitors, Durham.

Numbers 28 and 29, houses of 4 rooms. Defects as following, viz:—kitchen floors of quarls in bad repair, windows in bad repair, and do not open at top and bottom. No handrails to staircases, roofs leak, back bedrooms T-fall only 32 inches, to 7 feet 1 inch high, lighting area only 18 inches, by 18 inches, and windows at floor level. No fireplace or chimney flues, ceiling on to common rafters, no yard, and only one ash-closet for two houses, and it is in bad repair.

Nos. 31 and 32, houses of 4 rooms. Defects:—Kitchen fireplaces in bad repair, also floors of quarls in bad repair, windows do not open properly, and in bad repair. No handrails to staircases. Back bedrooms only 3½ feet to 9 feet high, with no fireplaces or chimney flues, and only a lighting area of 18 inches by 18 inches, with the windows at floor level, roof not underdrawn or ceiled and leaks, no yard and only one ash-closet for 2 houses, and it is in bad repair.

Nos. 33 to 36, houses of 3 rooms and a scullery. Ground floors of defective quarls. Windows do not open properly and out of repair. No handrails to staircases. Back bedrooms only 32 inches to 6 feet 9 inches high and open to the other rooms, with no fireplaces or chimney flues, and only a lighting area of 18 inches by 18 inches, windows at floors level, roofs leak, ceiling in front bedroom at No. 35 defective, no yards, and only one ash-closet and gully trap for two houses. Ash-closets in bad repair.

Nos. 45 to 57 inclusive. House walls damp, kitchen fireplaces out of repair and minus a boiler, windows do not open properly, and out of repair, kitchens ventilate directly into bedrooms, the approach to the bedrooms by stepladders only 18 inches wide, and very steep, no fireplaces or chimney flues in bedrooms, no yards, and only one ash-closet and gully trap to two houses, and the ash-closets are out of repair. At No. 52 no coal house, coals kept in pantry.

Houses Nos. 57 to 62 inclusive. Situated at High Street, Howden-le-Wear owned by Joseph E. Young.

Five of these houses consist of two rooms, and one of three rooms. The defects are:—Ground floors of defective stone slabs and somewhat damp, windows slightly out of repair, and do not open properly at top and bottom, staircases somewhat of the stepladder type, and too steep, draught in bedroom chimneys; at Nos. 57 and 58 roofs leak; at Nos. 59 and 60 the walls damp; Nos. 57, 58, 60 and 61 no coal houses. There are only four ash-closets and three gully traps for six houses, with a common yard, and only the three feet which abuts on the house walls cemented, the other portion neither paved nor cemented.

9 Cradock Street,

Bishop Auckland,

25-10-18.

TO THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF AUCKLAND.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

RE HOUSES AT RISEBURN AND EDEN PIT.

We have made an inspection of the above houses on the 4th October last, when we met the agent and a re-inspection on the 23rd October. In Riseburn there are 43 houses of which nine are empty and at Eden Pit there are 36 houses. All these contain either two, three, or four rooms. Prior to the war a large proportion of these houses were unoccupied owing to the closure of Middridge Pit, but since the war many of them have again been tenanted. None of the occupiers of these houses work in the Township, but they travel daily to Shildon, Eldon and Dean Bank, and only reside here because they cannot get houses near their work.

The whole place has an appearance of decay and neglect. The insanitary privy middens are in many cases broken down and unroofed. The spouts are either absent or extremely dilapidated. The house roofs stand in great need of thorough repair. The surface drainage is also extremely defective, and much rain and surface water finds its way into the foundations. Internally we found damp walls, defective windows, ceilings down, flooring defective and absent window panes in many cases.

We have had correspondence with the agent who has undertaken to have the more pressing repairs executed as soon as possible, and we understand that for these the contract is already let. We strongly recommend that at the termination of the war these houses should be carefully re-inspected and that a comprehensive scheme for putting them into thorough sanitary condition should be enforced.

This would include the removal of the insanitary privy middens and their replacement by structures more in accordance with sanitary requirements.

This should certainly be insisted upon, and if the owners are unable or unwilling to have the required improvements done we consider that there is no alternative to closing a considerable number of houses at present occupied.

It must, of course, be borne in mind, that if building schemes be carried out in the townships where these men work many of the houses will almost certainly again become unoccupied.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servants,

T. C. PENFOLD,
Medical Officer of Health

J. W. DOWSON,
Sanitary Inspector.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF AUCKLAND.

4th February, 1919,

RISEBURN AND EDEN PIT (Continued).

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.

I beg to report that I paid another visit to Riseburn and Eden Pit in the Township of Middridge, on Monday the 27th January, last.

The Council will recollect that the Medical Officer of Health and myself presented a report on the sanitary condition of Riseburn and Eden Pit on the 25th day of October, 1918.

We referred to the dilapidated condition of the property, and the extremely insanitary condition of the surroundings, and it will further be in the recollection of the Council that the Weardale Coal and Iron Co. promised to execute the most pressing repairs immediately, and on this condition we advised the Council to defer taking any stringent measures in reference to the existing conditions until after the war. On visiting the place I was very disappointed to find that little had been done, or is being done. Some of the roofs and chimneys have been pointed up and repaired, but as far as I can ascertain this is all the work that has been carried out. In view of the very serious condition of this property, I consider that the measures taken by the Company are entirely inadequate, and would strongly advise the Council to press for the more speedy execution of the necessary repairs.

If this is not forthcoming, I think it will become imperative for the Council to themselves carry out the work under Section 15 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, to the houses which show the lesser degree of dilapidation and issue Closing Orders for the remainder. In this opinion the Medical Officer of Health concurs.

I shall be glad to have your observations on the matter.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH D. DOWSON.

AUCKLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1st April, 1919.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

HOUSES AT RISEBURN AND EDEN PIT, (Cont).

Since we last reported on this property we have made several visits with a view to seeing how the work required, is progressing. We find nothing adequate being done. There has been only one man working, mainly at the roofs. The property is so extremely bad that we consider much greater expedition in carrying out the necessary repairs, is needed.

There are in all 79 houses here, and we are now inspecting them in accordance with the provision of the Housing Town Planning Act, 1909.

The owners seem unable to realise the urgency of this matter. The present conditions are extremely favourable for the development of a serious epidemic of typhoid, and we recommend the most stringent measures to be taken in reference to these houses. It will, of course, take some little time to make a full inspection of each house, but we hope to present a detailed report to the General Purposes Committee at their next meeting.

We trust it will be followed by energetic action on the part of the Council as we consider that the present disgraceful condition of the property should not be allowed to continue.

We are, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

T. C. PENFOLD, M.B., M.R.C.S.,

Medical Officer of Health.

J. D. DOWSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

AUCKLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

6th May, 1919.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

MIDDRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

There are 43 houses situated at Riseburn each containing 3 rooms and scullery. To these houses there are no yards attached, nor is there any cement or flagged footpath, extending along their length at either the front or back. There is therefore nothing to prevent roof and surface water from finding its way into the foundations of the houses.

The attached privy middens are in an extremely dilapidated and insanitary condition. The roofs, spouting, and external walls all stand in need of repairs on an extensive scale. In most of the houses the defects found include, ground floors in extremely bad condition, plaster and ceilings requiring repairs, and windows in many cases with the wood work rotten, and the whole window frame loose.

With regard to the 36 houses at Eden Pit some of which contain 3 rooms and others 4 rooms, their condition is, on the whole, somewhat better than that of the Riseburn Houses. The defects are similar in character but the dilapidation is less advanced, except as regards the privy middens.

A separate notice for each house setting forth the defects in detail has been served on the owners with corresponding recommendations as to the work required to put them into a satisfactory condition. In spite of correspondence which has passed between the owners of this property and your officials we are sorry to say that we see no evidence of any adequate attempt on their part to rectify the conditions complained of.

In view of the fact that there have been, we believe, some cases of typhoid at both Riseburn and Eden Pit we consider that the state of the privy middens demands immediate attention.

They ought to be entirely abolished, and properly constructed ash-closets substituted for them as the conditions existing at present, are such as to render a serious epidemic of typhoid exceedingly probable.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

T. C. PENFOLD,

Medical Officer of Health.

J. D. DOWSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

9 Cradock Street,

Bishop Auckland,

7th October, 1919.

TO THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF AUCKLAND.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

RE DWELLING-HOUSES AT EDEN PIT AND RISEBURN.

Owing to the occurrence of 5 cases of Enteric Fever at Riseburn during the past month, we are again compelled to draw the Council's attention to the condition of this property. Your M.O.H. and Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. D. Dowson, first brought this matter to the Council's Notice on the 25th October, 1918, and subsequently on the 4th February, 1919, 1st April, 1919, and again in May, 1919, also again on the 2nd September last.

We then directed the Council's attention to the extremely dilapidated condition of the dwelling-houses, and out-offices, the defective condition of the surface drainage, and the dampness and generally decayed condition of the interior of the houses, and on the 6th May drew the Council's attention to the fact that the existing state of affairs here was extremely likely to be followed by an outbreak of typhoid.

The Weardale Steel, Coal, and Coke Co., have, so far, done nothing adequate, in view of the extremely bad sanitary condition of the premises.

T. C. PENFOLD,
Medical Officer of Health.

J. D. DOWSON,
Sanitary Inspector

EDEN PIT AND RISEBURN HOUSES.

On the 2nd September, 1919, Mr. Dowson, your Sanitary Inspector, reported to the Council that he had visited the above property on the 18th ultimo, and found nothing effectual had been done to remedy the conditions complained of, and the clerk was instructed to write the owners that the Council was not satisfied with the progress being made, and that the company be asked to proceed with the required repairs at once. The Company's Officials met the Council's M.O.H. and Inspector, on the 19th November, 1919, and made a house to house inspection and they promised to bring the matter before their directors, and communicate with the Council later. They later replied that the Company were not prepared to spend the money on this property, and stated that the Council were quite at liberty to close the houses if they

wished. At the January Meeting the Council decided to do the work under Section 15 of the H.T.P. etc. Act 1909, and charge the owners with the cost, and the Company were notified, and they telephoned the clerk that they would close the houses voluntarily, and give the tenants notice to quit. At the February Meeting of the Council Mr. Dakers, the Company's agent, attended before the General Purposes Committee, and stated that his Company had no use for the Riseburn property, and that it was from an economic point of view valueless to them. He further stated that his Company would be prepared to spend the rents on putting the Riseburn property into repair, and that the first thing to be done would be the removal of the existing privy middens, and their replacement by properly constructed ash-closets. As regards Eden Pit he informed the Committee that the Company's lease was on the point of expiration, but that the Company would be prepared to carry out the work mentioned in the notices. This the Council agreed to.

T. C. PENFOLD,
Medical Officer of Health.

J. D. DOWSON,
Sanitary Inspector.

7th January, 1919.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF AUCKLAND.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

On the 27th August last your Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector visited the property situated at South Side, Butterknowle, belonging to Mr. Robert Hodgson, Windmill.

It comprises four houses numbered 7, 8, 9 and 10. Each of these contains kitchen and parlour downstairs and two bedrooms upstairs. We found the following defects, viz:—

No. 7. Dampness of walls and floor in parlour, parlour floor (stone) very defective, spouting needs partial renewal.

No. 8. Dilapidated floor and window in parlour, dampness of walls and floor in parlour, spouting requires repairing.

No. 9. Parlour floor (wood) requires renewing where defective, the walls also of parlour are very damp, and spouting defective.

No. 10. Exactly the same defects exist here as are found in No. 9.

In addition to the above, the walls need pointing outside, and the earth abutting immediately upon the back wall of the houses requires excavation with the formation of a proper "Dry Area."

The outside Sanitary Conveniences consist of two privies with an open ash-pit. These serve for the four houses. They require total reconstruction with the abolition of the existing privy midden and the substitution in place of it of four properly constructed ash-closets or better still of water-closets.

Informal Notices were served on Mr. Hodgson, the owner, of the above property, on the 28th August last, asking him to remedy the more urgent defects to the dwelling-houses themselves.

He asked that the question of the conversion of the privies should stand over till labour and materials were more easily procurable. To this we agreed.

Mr. Hodgson subsequently attended at the Council's Office, Cradock Street, and informed us that he had encountered unexpected difficulty in carrying out the necessary work.

For some of the work required it was essential that Mr. Hodgson should come to an arrangement with the owner of the adjoining land. This was necessary inasmuch as Mr. Hodgson's houses were built up to the limit of his boundary at the back, and it was therefore absolutely

necessary that he should have the adjoining land owner's permission to enter his land, in order to obtain access to the back wall of Mr. Hodgson's houses. This permission he was unable to obtain as the owner of the land refused to give the necessary permission without compensation. There the matter at present stands.

Mr. Hodgson has, we understand, written to the Council asking them if they can assist him in these negotiations, and it will be for the Council to consider the question at their next meeting.

The condition of this property is not being lost sight of by the Council's Officials. We are, however, averse to taking action which might result in the closure of these cottages, which could easily be made "In all respects fit for human habitation."

In connection with the foregoing report, it may be mentioned that Mr. Hutchinson, the complainant in this case, came under the notice of the Council's Officials on the 5th day of December last in connection with an obstructive building erected by him at the end of this property, in contravention of the bye-laws. This building he has had notice to remove.

We are, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

T. C. PENFOLD,
Medical Officer of Health.

J. D. DOWSON,
Sanitary Inspector.

AUCKLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

3rd June, 1919.

HOUSING CONDITIONS AT BRIDGE ROW, ESCOMB.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

There are 14 dwelling-houses in this row. They consist of kitchen and scullery on the ground floor, and 2 bedrooms on the first floor. To these houses there are no yards attached, nor is there any cement or flagged footpath extending along their length at either the front or back. There is nothing to prevent roof and surface water from finding its way into the foundations of the houses.

The privies and ash-pits are, in most cases, in a dilapidated and insanitary condition, and are situated at the end of the gardens at the back of the houses.

In order to clean out the ash-pits it is necessary for the cart to enter the field beyond, where the privy and ash-pit contents are thrown over the wall into the cart. This field has been ploughed out, and in wet weather the cart wheels sink into the soft ground, and the scavenger finds his work exceedingly difficult, on this account. Moreover it renders the employment of two horses to the cart an absolute necessity.

The back bedroom in each of these houses is a very bad one, possessing a lean-to roof which is only 7 feet 10 inches high at one side and 3 feet 10 inches at the other. The ventilation is very deficient, and the cubic air space also insufficient. These conditions render this room a very unhealthy sleeping apartment.

Many of the sliding windows to the houses are dilapidated, and are too small. The lighting area in kitchen is $1/17$ th of the floor area, in front bedroom $1/28$ th of the floor area, and in back bedroom $1/18$ th of the floor area.

In most of the houses the defects found include defective ground floors, plaster and ceilings requiring repairs, windows in some cases with the wood-work rotten, and the whole window frame loose.

A separate notice for each house setting forth the recommendations as to the work required to put the houses into a satisfactory condition has been sent to the owners whom I have invited to attend the General Purposes Committee Meeting if they so desire.

Yours obediently,

J. D. DOWSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

FEILDEN'S BRIDGE.

43 Dwelling Houses.

These are 43 two-storey houses, each house consisting of one living room and one sleeping room. The living room on the ground floor is badly lighted, the lighting area being $1/24$ th of the floor area. The bedroom on the first floor is of the attic type, the height varying from $4\frac{3}{4}$ ft. at the eaves to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the ridge. Across the room runs a beam less than 6ft. high from the floor. The lighting area to the floor area is about $1/30$ th. The lower room ventilates directly into the upper room. In some of the houses the bedroom is without a fireplace. The following are some of the minor defects:—Defective roof and spouting, defective windows not in working order, defective plaster, bedroom badly lighted and ventilated, pantries and bedrooms unceiled, some of the staircases without handrails, paving defective, yard accommodation consists of common open space at the back of the houses.

27th September, 1919.

AUCKLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Sanitary Conveniences at Dent Street, Tindale Crescent and Railway Terrace, Wear Valley Junction.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

On the 23rd May last, I visited Dent Street, Tindale Crescent in Auckland St. Andrew Township, and Railway Terrace, and Wear Valley Junction Houses in Witton-le-Wear Township, with a view to inspecting the Sanitary Conveniences.

At all three places the construction of the privies and ash-pits is distinctly defective.

At Tindale Crescent the arrangements do not provide for the due admixture of the ashes with the faecal matter and hence a nuisance arises, whilst at Railway Terrace, and Wear Valley Junction Houses, in addition to this fault, the ash-pits cannot be cleaned without the scavenger having to get into them.

I do not complain, however, of the state of repair in which they are, as it leaves little to be desired.

The North Eastern Railway Company's attention has been called to these defects, but so far nothing has been done. I have had an interview with a Representative of the North Eastern Railway Company on this matter and he states that the Company would like to provide water-closets if the Council are prepared to bear half the cost, which will be considerable, seeing that there are fifty-five houses involved.

Yours obediently,

J. D. DOWSON,

Inspector of Nuisances.

2nd September, 1919.

AUCKLAND ST. HELEN'S TOWNSHIP.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

There are 63 dwelling-houses in the Square, in the above township varying somewhat in size and design.

The houses in Leazes Terrace, and Whitwell Terrace, (30 in number) consist of 12 four-roomed houses in Leazes Terrace, and 17 four-roomed houses, and one house of four rooms made into 2 houses, of two rooms each, in Whitwell Terrace.

Peases Street consists of 14 houses of four rooms, and 4 of 2 rooms.

In Edward Street there are 7 houses of two rooms, and one of four rooms.

In Front Street there are 3 houses of five rooms, 3 of four rooms, and 1 of 3 rooms.

The external walls of the houses are in fairly good condition, nor is there much to complain of as regards drainage, although to some extent, roof and surface water can find its way into the foundations of the houses.

In Peases Street, Edward Street, and to some of the houses in Front Street there is only one ash-closet for every two houses and in some instances these are not equally apportioned out, so that cases are to be found in which one family use a single ash-closet, and three families use the next ash-closet.

As regards the interior of the houses, in many cases, the pantries and staircases are not ceiled, and some of the windows do not open properly, furthermore, we have frequently found windows unhung.

The lighting is distinctly deficient in some of the rooms, being in certain of the bedrooms only $1/26$ th of the floor space instead of $1/10$ th

as required by the bye-laws, and in many cases either the chimney flue is absent, or it has been sealed up owing to downdraught. In a number of the kitchens the lighting is $1/20$ th of the floor area. Some of the ground floors are in very bad repair, and the walls are damp.

In Peases Street the chief cause of complaint, however, is the back bedroom. Typically, it consists of a small apartment, lighted by an altogether inadequate skylight in the roof. The roof is of lean-to construction, the height of the wall being at the highest side 8 feet 3 inches and as low as 4 feet 7 inches at the other. The skylight measures only 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot. It is however made to open but it is only $1/94$ th of the floor area, and forms the only provision for lighting and ventilating this room. Moreover some of the roofs are leaking, and even allowing rain to fall on to, or in close proximity to the beds occupied by the inmates. The floor area in this room is $117\frac{1}{2}$ square feet.

The kitchen ventilates directly into this room, making it extremely hot and stuffy. In summer when the sun's rays are beating on the roof the heat in these apartments becomes very trying. In addition there is no chimney flue in these rooms, so that the usual outlet afforded by this means is not present.

In Leazes Terrace the corresponding bedroom differs slightly from those described, inasmuch as instead of a skylight there is a small window which is placed much too near the floor, and which is also totally insufficient to provide for proper ventilation, and its area is only 2 feet 5 inches by 2 feet, and is of the old fashioned lateral sliding pattern. The lighting area is $1/21$ of the floor area. The roof is of the lean-to type, and varies in height from about 10 feet at one side to about 5 feet at the other. Most of the rooms are not ceiled and are without fireplaces.

In Whitwell Terrace the back bedrooms to four of the houses are similar to those in Leazes Terrace, and the remarks made in reference to the houses in Leazes Terrace apply equally to the four in Whitwell Terrace.

Altogether we are of opinion that the back bedroom described above is entirely out of keeping with present day requirements, detrimental to health, and unfit for use as a sleeping apartment. In many instances the staircases and pantries are unceiled and the stairs very much worn, and in not a few cases evidences of subsidence are noticeable which have put the tread of the stairs off the level.

In Edward Street, the dwelling-house of No. 8 occupied by Joseph Hatherway contains 2 rooms. This house is in a very dilapidated and dangerous condition, and quite unfit for human habitation. The remaining houses, 6 of which contain 2 rooms, and one of 4 rooms need repairing, windows renewing, defective floors relaying, and other minor defects attending to.

In Front Street, the dwelling-houses Nos. 58, and 59 the backs of which face into St. Helen's Square, and occupied respectively by Anthony Oyston and James Savage, require some structural alterations. In both houses the kitchens are very poor rooms. They are small, very badly lighted, and entirely inadequate for the size of the families occupying the houses. The staircases are without handrails, and are too steep and dangerous. A great improvement would be effected if the staircases were removed altogether out of the kitchens, and put into the front rooms which are large enough to accommodate them without being spoilt. The windows in the kitchens should be replaced by modern sash windows with a larger area than the existing windows. There are other minor defects in this property which are fully detailed in the inspection forms.

No. 73 Front Street, occupied by Thomas Craven. This house contains four rooms, and the following are the defects found to exist:—Roof slightly defective, spouting at back in bad repair, yard paving defective, and steps to back door in bad repair. Ash-closet for 2 houses. A new ash-closet should be built in yard to clean out into the back of Leazes Terrace. Windows (sliding) to kitchen parlour, front and back bedrooms, should be renewed, also sash window in parlour should be

made to open. Kitchen and passage floors need cementing, back bedrooms badly lighted, and ventilated, staircase very dark and should have a window.

No. 72 Front Street, occupied by Owen Hutchfield.

Roof leaking, spouting requires cleaning out, window frames need renewing, draught in bedroom chimney, yard paving defective, ash-closet for two houses.

No. 71 Front Street, occupied by Frederick Lishman.

Kitchen. Plaster defective, sash window wont open properly, draught in kitchen chimney.

Lumber Room. Very damp walls, window frame requires renewing, and floor to be relaid in cement.

Parlour. Walls damp and plaster broken.

Pantry. Roof leaking and damp.

Back Bedroom. Lean-to roof, very damp, and not in all respects fit for sleeping purposes. No fireplace.

No. 2 Back Bedroom. Damp walls, and window in bad repair, and should be renewed. External walls need pointing, spouting repaired and yard paving renewed. Ash-closet badly ventilated, and dilapidated. Downspout at back of house broken.

No. 70 Front Street, occupied by Christopher Brown.

Windows in bad repair. Should be renewed. Ash-closet for two houses.

T. C. PENFOLD, M.B.,
Medical Officer of Health.

J. D. DOWSON,
Sanitary Inspector.

AUCKLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

September 2nd, 1919.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Auckland St. Helen's Township.

DWELLING HOUSES SITUATED AT THE BARRACKS.

There are eleven houses at this place as follows:—One of four rooms, one of three rooms, and nine of two rooms.

Eight of these belong to Messrs. Pease and Partners, and three to the Durham County Council.

Dwelling-house No. 1. Occupier Harold Hindmarch, and owner Messrs. Pease and Partners.

This house comprises two rooms on the ground floor, kitchen and bedroom.

The kitchen floor is flagged and in bad repair. There are two windows in the kitchen, which are small, and the lighting is distinctly deficient, the lighting area being $1/16$ of the floor area.

The bedroom is very badly lighted and ventilated, the lighting area being $1/24$ of the floor area. The bedroom walls are very damp, and there is no fireplace in the bedroom.

Dwelling house No. 2. Occupier Patrick Brannen. Owner Messrs. Pease and Partners.

This house consists of two rooms, one up and one down. The roof leaks, kitchen walls are very damp, plaster broken, and fireplace and oven dilapidated. External door in bad repair. Bedroom walls damp, fireplace sealed up owing to draught, bedroom badly lighted, the lighting area being $1/34$ of the floor area.

Dwelling house No. 3. Occupier Henry Vaux. Owner Messrs. Pease and Partners.

This house comprises two upstairs rooms, one of which is used as a kitchen, and the other as a bedroom. The kitchen is a fair-sized and lofty room, lighted by two old-fashioned sliding windows, which together do not sufficiently light the room, and which moreover, are in bad repair. The floor is of stone, and is very defective. The fireplace needs to be thoroughly repaired, the plaster also repaired, and the doors made so as to accurately fit the frames, and exclude draught. The kitchen walls are very damp. The bedroom is of sufficient height and size, but is very damp and poorly lighted. The floor is of cement and in moderate repair. There is no flue in this room.

The water is not laid on, and is all to carry upstairs. On the top of the stairs outside the kitchen is a metal hopper head for the reception of slop water. This is connected with a one-inch pipe which discharges on the footpath outside, so that the water finds its way to the sink after flooding the footpath, a most objectionable arrangement.

Dwelling-house No. 4. Occupied by John Parkin. Owner Messrs. Pease and Partners.

This house contains two rooms on the ground floor. The kitchen is a fairly large apartment, moderately lighted, the lighting area being $1/30$ of the floor area, and the window being of the lateral sliding type, and in bad repair. The floor is of cement, and in fairly good condition. The walls of kitchen are damp and the plaster defective. The bedroom is small but lofty, badly lighted, and without a flue. The lighting area being $1/15$ of the floor area. The plaster is broken in places, and the walls damp. The external door is in very bad repair.

Dwelling House No. 5. Occupier James Iceton. Owner Messrs. Pease and Partners.

This house consists of two rooms on the ground floor, and two rooms on the first floor.

There is little cause for complaint here, except slight dampness in one of the bedrooms.

Dwelling-house No. 6. Occupier Albert Wm. Liddle. Owner The Durham County Council.

This house contains two rooms on the ground floor. The kitchen is very badly lighted, the lighting area being $1/38$ th of the floor area. The kitchen window is of three lights separated by two stone mullions, and the lighting of this room is altogether inadequate.

The bedroom is a small apartment with a stone floor. The window and door of this room are in a straight line with the back door. One double bed almost fills the room which is very damp. There is no flue, and the window is not hung and in bad repair. This room is unfit for use as a bedroom. The spouting is defective and the external walls need pointing.

Dwelling-house No. 7. Occupier Sarah Jane Raine. Owner The Durham County Council.

The kitchen is well lighted and ventilated, but the windows are, as regards their woodwork, rotting away. The kitchen fireplace needs repairing, and also the oven door. The walls are damp. In both the pantry and scullery rain finds its way through the roof. There is no handrail to staircase. The windows in bedroom two in number, are of the lateral sliding pattern, and the lighting area is quite insufficient being $1/34$ th of the floor area, moreover the woodwork of the windows is rotten. The external walls need repairing, also the spouting. The tiled roof over the pantry and back door is sagging, and in very bad repair.

Dwelling-house No. 8. Occupier John James Wade. Owner The Durham County Council.

This house contains three rooms, scullery and pantry. The roof leaks. The external walls and spouting are both in need of repair.

Kitchen. This is a large room, moderately lighted, the lighting area being 1/19th of the floor area. The window is of the lateral sliding type, and should be replaced by a more modern pattern. The ceiling is in bad condition.

Front Bedroom. Large and in fair condition. The windows, however, are in bad repair, and should be replaced by frames of a more modern type.

Back bedroom. There is nothing to complain of here.

Dwelling-house No. 9. Occupier George Lamb. Owner Messrs. Pease and Partners.

This house consists of two rooms, one up and one down.

The external walls and spouting are in need of repair. The roof leaks badly. The windows are of the lateral sliding pattern. Kitchen floor flagged and very defective. Plaster needs renewing in places, kitchen fireplace, and oven in bad repair, oven broken. Stairs very steep stepladder, and dangerous. Kitchen ventilates directly into bedroom. Pantry floor is defective. Bedroom very badly lighted, and the small window is on a level with the floor. The ventilation is deficient, so that the room becomes unbearably close in the warm weather. There is no flue in this room. The yard paving is defective.

Dwelling-house No. 10. Occupier Mrs. Hutchfield. Owner Messrs. Pease and Partners.

This house contains two rooms, and is in all respects similar to No. 9.

Dwelling-house No. 11. Occupier Joseph Iceton. Owner Messrs. Pease and Partners.

This house consists of two rooms both on the ground floor. The roof and spouting is defective, and the external walls need pointing. The kitchen walls are damp, and the kitchen window (sliding) wont open. The pantry is low and roof leaking. It does not provide a good store for food. The bedroom is damp and somewhat inadequately lighted, but not otherwise a bad room. There is no flue. There is a separate ash-closet to this house. There is only one tap to supply the eleven houses which is situated in the common yard, and is frequently frozen in winter.

There is one ash-closet to each of the colliery houses, but the County Council houses have no sanitary conveniences, the tenants using three belonging to Messrs. Pease and Partners. The coal-houses are in need of repair.

DWELLING-HOUSES NOS. 1 AND 2 SITUATED IN THE OLD HALL YARD
NEAR THE OUTBUILDINGS OF THE MANOR HOUSE FARM,
ST. HELEN'S AUCKLAND.

Owners or Lessees the Durham County Council.

Dwelling-house No. 1. Occupier Robert Parkin.

This is a large house containing nine rooms fairly well lighted and ventilated, but in moderate repair. The walls are damp, excepting those of the kitchen. The plaster in the kitchen is defective near the fireplace. The upstairs windows and dining room windows downstairs do not open properly. The front bedroom walls are slightly cracked, and in the back bedroom the roof leaks, the walls are damp, and the room is badly lighted. The kitchen would be greatly improved by the provision of a sink under the tap. The yard paving is defective around the sink.

Dwelling-house No. 2. Occupier William Parker.

This house consists of three rooms on the first floor, approached by a wooden staircase, from the door which opens unto the road. The kitchen is large, fairly well lighted and ventilated, kitchen ceiling is in bad repair, fireplace and ovens in need of repair, oven cracked. The bedroom opens into the kitchen, and is well lighted and fairly well ventilated but small. The back kitchen is large, but badly lighted and damp. The roof leaks, and the spouting is defective.

This house has no pantry, the food being stored in the back kitchen without any protection from dust.

Your obedient servants,

T. C. PENFOLD, M.B.,
Medical Officer of Health.

JOSEPH D. DOWSON.
Sanitary Inspector.

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF AUCKLAND.

4th November, 1919.

A Meeting of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the property at the Square, and the Barracks, in the township of Auckland St. Helen's, was held on Wednesday, the 15th October last.

Present:—Mr. George Snaith, The Medical Officer of Health, and the Sanitary Inspector, J. D. Dowson.

After considering the report, and viewing the property, the Committee recommended that Messrs. Pease and Partners be asked to get out a scheme:—

1. To provide one ash-closet for each house.
2. To provide a self-contained yard for each house, and make up the back streets.
3. To provide proper ceilings for all staircases, pantries, and back bedrooms, where these are at present absent, and to make all windows so that they may be readily opened. In a number of cases this will involve the proper hanging of the windows.
4. That steps be taken to provide each room with adequate lighting area.
5. That the owners' attention be called to all cases of bedrooms without fireplaces and that steps be taken to remedy draught in chimneys where it exists.
6. That notices be sent to the owners regarding each house, setting forth the work required.
7. That all back bedrooms of the attic type be raised in height.
8. Regarding dwelling-house No. 8 Edward Street, occupied by Joseph Hatherway, the Committee recommend that the owners be asked to present a plan for such alterations to this house as will make it in all respects fit for human habitation.
9. In Whitwell Terrace the owners be asked to raise these houses to the height of the adjoining houses in Whitwell Terrace.

Front Street. Nos. 58, and 59 occupied by Anthony Oyston, and James Savage respectively. These houses require structural alterations, to improve the kitchens, which are small, very badly lighted and ventilated, and entirely inadequate for the size of the families occupying the houses.

The staircases are without handrails, and are steep and dangerous.

We consider that they should be altogether removed out of the kitchens, and put into the front rooms, which are large enough to accommodate them without the rooms being spoilt.

The kitchen windows should be replaced by modern sash windows, with a larger area than the existing windows. There are other minor defects in this property fully detailed in the inspection forms.

Regarding the thirteen houses at the Barracks, and the Old Hall Yard, St. Helen's, after inspecting these, the Committee suggested that notices be served on the owners, Messrs. Pease and Partners, and the Durham County Council, setting forth the work required, complete details of which are given in the report on Auckland St. Helen's by your Medical Officer of Health, and Sanitary Inspector, J. D. Dowson.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servants,

T. C. PENFOLD, M.B., M.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer of Health.

J. D. DOWSON,
Sanitary Inspector.

AUCKLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

6th January, 1920.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

PEASES ROWS, SOUTH CHURCH.

Your Sanitary Inspector and Medical Officer of Health visited this property on the 11th ultimo, and found these houses precisely as when last reported on.

Houses, Streets, and Sanitary Conveniences are all alike, in bad sanitary condition.

The sanitary conveniences at the ends of the rows are in a neglected state, and are also of a bad type from a structural point of view. These defects have, of course, been brought to your notice previously, and a Committee visited the place, and had an interview with the trustees. As a result of this meeting plans were submitted to, and approved of by the Council on the 5th October, 1915. They showed the introduction of water carriage in place of the present ash-pits and privies, and were only part of a larger scheme for restoring, and bringing the houses in Perkins Street, Middle Street, and Peases Street into good repair, in accordance with the Council's notices. So far, however, nothing has been done, and your Officials consider, that this matter has remained in abeyance for a sufficiently long time, and that some radical improvements are now called for, especially in regard to the sanitary conveniences and the front and back streets. The streets are, at present a quagmire.

Owing to the level of the gullies being slightly below that of the streets, they very frequently become blocked with debris, thus causing a nuisance. Posters offering a reward for information leading to the discovery of the person or persons committing nuisances here, have been without effect, although, in addition, every householder has received a separate warning and the commission of nuisances still continues.

We are,

Your obedient servants,

T. C. PENFOLD,

Medical Officer of Health.

J. D. DOWSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

AUCKLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

6th January, 1920.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

On the 16th ultimo your Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector made an inspection of the dwelling-houses in John Street, Jane Pit Row, and the Black Road, Witton Park, in the township of Witton-le-Wear. In a large number of cases the houses and premises in John Street, and Jane Pit Row are in a very bad state of repairs.

The front and back streets are bottomless in wet weather, and travelling for both pedestrians and vehicular traffic is a matter of great difficulty, and discomfort. This state of affairs has, of course, a distinct bearing on the Public Health. It is insanitary, and favours dampness in the adjoining houses.

The attention of the respective owners has been called to the dilapidated houses and premises here, but without very much result, and we learn, on enquiry that owners are quite unable at the present time to induce builders to take the work in hand, as the latter have more work on hand in Escomb township, than they can execute, and, moreover, builders from a distance are refusing to accept the work as they have already engagements enough to occupy them busily for a long time to come.

We strongly advice the Council to take into consideration the question of scheduling and eventually making John Street, and Jane Pit Row, Front and Back Streets, and the Back Street on the Black Road.

These should if possible be done at the same time as the Witton Park Streets in Escomb Township.

We are, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient servants,

T. C. PENFOLD,

Medical Officer of Health.

J. D. DOWSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

Street Making.

There has been no street making in the district during the past year.

Hospital Accommodation.

Two hospitals are provided for the reception of patients suffering from infectious disease, and who reside in the Auckland Rural District. No. 1 is situated at Tindale Crescent, in the township of St. Andrew Auckland, and has accommodation for 34 patients. This is known as No. 1 Hospital. The other, No. 2 Hospital, is situated in the township of Helmington Row. These are Joint Hospitals, and receive patients from Crook, Shildon, Tow Law, and Willington, as well as from the Auckland Rural District.

Three different kinds of infectious disease can be accommodated at each hospital at the same time.

During the past year 268 cases were removed from the Auckland Rural District, to one or other of these hospitals, of which 94 were cases of diphtheria, 154 those of scarlet fever, and the remaining 20 were cases of enteric fever.

The advantage of Hospital Treatment to the patient is frequently very great, especially in cases of diphtheria and enteric fever, where so much depends on careful and intelligent nursing. It is likewise very important in the interests of the public health, and these patients should be efficiently segregated till they are no longer liable to infect others on their return, as liability to spread infection frequently persists for a long time after the patient has been restored to normal health.

The smallpox hospital is situated at Binchester. The medical staff of the hospitals is separate and distinct, from that of the Auckland Rural District.

Sanitary Administration of the District.

The staff is as follows :

Medical Officer of Health.

T. C. PENFOLD, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Inspector of Nuisances—Sub District No. 1.

J. LIDDLE, Cert. Royal San. Inst.

Inspector of Nuisances— Sub District No. 2.

J. D. DOWSON, Cert. Royal San. Inst.

Clerk to Medical Officer.....WILLIAM GIBBON.

The Council employ Mr. Sewell Elliot to disinfect houses and superintend the scavenging.

The work of each inspector in addition to his statutory duties, includes the inspection of houses, under and for the purposes of Section 17, of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909. The duties of the disinfectors consist in disinfecting houses after recovery, death, or removal to hospital of patients suffering from infectious disease, and the supervision of the scavenging under the direction of the two inspectors.

TABLE SHOWING DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT BETWEEN THE TWO INSPECTORS.

No. 1 Sub-District (Inspector Liddle).			No. 2 Sub-District (Inspector Dowson).		
Township.	Acreage.	Population Census.	Township.	Acreage.	Population Census.
Binchester	596	50	Auckland, St. Andrew	1,275	5,604
Byers Green	1,070	2,487	Auckland, St. Helen	1,510	1,622
Coundor	794	6,912	Bolam	1,013	124
Coundon Grange	669	3,627	Escomb	1,029	2,783
Eldon	1,421	1,657	Evenwood and Barony	5,437	4,987
Helmington Row	1,303	4,841	Hamsterley	2,985	425
Hunwick and Helmington	1,977	2,464	Lynesack and Softley	3,742	2,706
Merrington	1,646	882	Middridge	1,132	452
Middlestone	893	1,984	Middridge Grange	977	79
Newfield	206	1,202	Pollards Lands	1,896	1,123
Newton Cap	1,304	1,192	South Bedburn	10,039	226
North Bedburn	2,843	2,542	West Auckland	3,407	4,471
Old Park	414	835	Windlestone	1,188	188
Westerton	699	521	Witton-le-Wear	3,192	2,271
Whitworth Without	583	77	Lands (common to Evenwood and West Auckland	42	3
Unpopulated area	3		Unpopulated area	2,049	
Total	16,421	31,273	Total	40,913	27,065

***Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws, and Regulations
in Force in the District.***

The following are applicable to the whole district :—

Provision of Section 39, of the Act of 1875 (Public necessities).

Date of Order : 28th August, 1895.

Provision of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act of 1847, with respect to the Naming of Streets, and Numbering of houses.

Date of Order : 11th September, 1897.

Provision of Section 26, of the Act of 1875 (building over sewers, etc). Date of Order : 18th April, 1905.

Provision of Section 28, of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847.

Date of Order : 10th February, 1898.

All the Provisions of the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890. Date of Order : 28th February, 1896.

Provision of Part III of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890. Date of Order : 18th February, 1896.

Urban Powers with reference to making Bye-Laws for removal of house refuse, the expenses incurred to be considered special expenses. Date of Order : 1891.

The following provisions of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 :—

Sections 15-18 (inclusive), 20-25 (inclusive), 27-33 (inclusive), comprised in Part II.

Sections 34-50 (inclusive) comprised in Part III.

Sections 52-65 (inclusive) and 68 comprised in Part IV.

Sections 69-70 (inclusive) comprising Part V.

There are certain conditions and adaptations as regards Sections 27, 30, 35, 38, 59, and 75. Date of Order : 18th August, 1907.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE
IN THE DISTRICT.

*New Streets and Buildings	...	...	1903
Slaughter Houses	...	...	1903
Prevention of Nuisances	...	...	1903
Common Lodging-houses	...	..	1903
Houses Let in Lodgings	...		None in force.
Cleansing of Footways, Ash-pits, etc.			None in force.
Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	None in force.
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	1909

* Amended with regard to width of back streets and height of rooms, 1910.

The following are in force with regard to the contributory places stated:—

Compulsory Order by the Local Government Board under Section 42 of the Public Health Act of 1875, requiring the District Council to undertake contract for the removal of house refuse, etc., in the following contributory places:—Auckland St. Andrew; Auckland St. Helen; Auckland, West; Bedburn, North; Coundon; Coundon Grange; Escomb; Evenwood and Barony; Helmington Row; and Pollard's Lands. Date of Order: 8th May, 1897.

Order declaring cleansing of Ash-pits, etc., in remaining 19 townships to be special expenses. Date of Order: 1904.

Provision of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act of 1847 with respect to Slaughter-houses, incorporated with the Act of 1875 by Section 169 (Sub-sections 2 and 3) and of Section 170. This applies to all the district with the exception of the townships of Binchester, Middridge Grange, and Old Park. Date of Order: 8th May, 1897.

Provision of Section 161 (1st paragraph) of the Public Health Act, 1875 (Lighting) is in operation in the following townships :—

Helmington Row	...	...	28th July, 1879.
Newton Cap	...	...	25th February, 1904.
Pollard's Lands	...	...	18th March, 1907.
Witton-le-Wear	...	...	30th December, 1891.

In most of the other townships the Parish Council have adopted the Lighting and Watching Act, 1833, which gives similar powers to the Parish Council.

Local Government Board Orders are obtained for street making as required.

No chemical analysis of importance was carried out during the year.

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK is carried out at the Bacteriological Department of the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne by arrangement with the County Council. The facilities offered by the County Council for the examination of throat swabs in cases of diphtheria, and blood samples in cases of enteric fever or suspected enteric fever, are greatly used and much appreciated, by medical men practising in the district.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES—There are 38 slaughter houses in the district, which are periodically inspected. In some of these, the structural conditions do not comply with the standard laid down by the Model Bye-Laws. As has been noted in previous Annual Reports, it is impossible to inspect much of the meat produced, as slaughtering operations are done at irregular intervals, in slaughter houses situated in widely separated positions, within the large area of the Rural District.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES—There are 2 Common Lodging-houses in the district, and these are generally kept in a satisfactory condition. These are situated in the township of Helmington Row.

TENTS, VANS, Etc.—These have not created any administrative difficulty, and the Council have not considered Bye-Laws necessary.

OFFENSIVE TRADES—No Offensive Trades are carried on in the district.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS—There are no Bye-Laws in force in this district for the regulation of such premises. Overcrowding probably takes place from time to time, which could, if Bye-Laws were in force, be more easily dealt with.

CELLAR DWELLINGS—There are no cellar dwellings in the district, and only a few rooms which come under Section 17, Sub-section 7, of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

MILK SUPPLY—In this district there are 202 Dairies and Cowsheds. There are a number of Dairies and Cowsheds which are not altogether satisfactory as regards lighting, ventilation, and condition of yard area.

OTHER FOODS—There are in this district 3 Bake-houses, all of which were, on inspection, found to be satisfactory. The County Council are responsible for the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and the Milk and Cream Regulations of 1922.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

During the year, 1319 cases of infectious diseases were notified, as compared with 457 for the previous year. The increase in the number is due to the large number of Measles occurring in the last quarter of the year.

Enteric Fever.

During the past year 20 cases of Enteric Fever were reported, as compared with 2 cases for the previous year. The following table shows the age and sex incidence of the disease, also the number of deaths at the various age periods:—

		1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.
Males ...	1	4	3	1	—	
Females ...	1	5	1	3	1	
Totals ...	2	9	4	4	1	
Deaths ..	—	2	—	—	—	

Only 2 deaths occurred from this disease. Both of these were females, aged respectively 5 and 12. Nine of the cases occurred in the township of Middridge, 7 in Binchester, 2 in Coandon, 1 in North Bedburn, and 1 in Auckland St. Andrew.

All these cases were removed to hospital, 7 being removed to Helmington Row, and the remainder to Tindale Crescent Hospital. The number of cases of typhoid or enteric fever, occurring in this district, is a feature in the sanitary history of this area, which ought to fill us with misgivings, and although the figures show a considerable tendency to decline as compared with those of 10 years ago, they are still far too high. The chief incidence of the disease has been at Riseburn and Eden Pit, in the township of Middridge, and on this outbreak, and the general sanitary condition of the dwellings, a report will be found further on in these pages.

Diphtheria.

During the past year 93 cases of diphtheria were notified, as against 57 for the preceeding year. The following table gives the age and sex incidence of the disease, with the deaths for each age period.

	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.
Males	3	33	5	2
Females	9	32	6	3
Totals	12	65	11	5
Deaths	—	3	—	1

It will be seen that the largest proportion of the cases occurred between the ages of 5 and 15 years, which goes to prove the important influence which school attendance has in relation to this disease. A considerable number of the schools in the Council's area are very far from being what they ought to be. The school attendance of children is compulsory, and it would therefore seem reasonable to expect that the schools should be well lighted and properly heated, and ventilated. Many of them do not fulfil these conditions, and in some few the conditions, cannot be other than inimical to the health of children. In very few are the seats provided with proper supports for the back of the child. Faulty lighting of premises is quite common, in one case at least a temperature of 43° F., was considered quite good for the infant department on the winters morning. Moreover in some of the older schools the out-offices leave much to be desired, and the same may be said of the surface of the playground. The view seems to prevail amongst some of the Education Authorities, and when once a child reaches school age he becomes their property, and must regularly attend the school provided by them. With this view we entirely disagree. Public opinion ought to force them to carry out their part of the implied contract.

All the diphtheria cases were treated in the Council's Isolation Hospitals, a most necessary precaution in view of the highly infectious nature of this disease, and of the paramount importance of early and efficient treatment. In no case was school closure considered necessary for this disease.

Scarlet Fever.

236 notifications of Scarlet Fever have been received during the past year. On the whole the disease has been of a mild type, causing only 3 deaths, and giving a case mortality rate of 1·27%. This is low compared with the experience of the district in previous years, being just one half of what it was in the epidemic of 1914. The only occasion on which school closure was resorted to was in the case of Haggerleazes Infants' School, which was closed for a short time during October and November. 154 cases were removed to hospital, or 65·2 of the total. I am of opinion that Hospital Isolation is of considerable value in preventing the spread of the disease, in spite of the fact that cases arise in families after the removal of the first patient, and of the further fact that patients discharged from the hospital, sometimes, on their return home, infect other members of the family.

The age and sex incidence of the cases notified is set forth in the following table, as well as the number of deaths at each age period:—

	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	Total.
Males	17	91	13	2	123
Females	21	81	10	1	113
Totals	38	172	23	3	236
Deaths	3	—	—	—	3

Erysipelas.

Erysipelas has been assigned as the cause of death in 3 cases, one male, and 2 females. Speaking generally it is a disease of comparatively little importance from a Public Health point of view, but in elderly people it has sometimes a fatal ending.

The following table gives the age and sex incidence :—

	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 and upwards.	Totals.
Males ...	—	—	4	3	1	8
Females ..	1	3	2	2	1	9
Totals ...	1	3	6	5	2	17

Puerperal Fever.

Your Medical Officer of Health is glad to report that there has been only one death from this disease during the past year, but there have been seven from the diseases and accidents of parturition. Thus there have been 8 maternal deaths attending 1564 births, or .5%. In other words for every 200 births one mother died. Probably no infectious disease is so much to be deplored from the Sociological point of view as puerperal fever, taking away as it does the mother of a newly born child, and leaving a home without its head. There is much need in this district for a small, but thoroughly well equipped Maternity Hospital for the treatment of complicated labour cases, as when certain operative procedures are necessary, the difficulty in doing them, and the danger attending them is tremendously increased when they have to be done in the adequate accommodation provided by the average working mans' dwelling. Any Medical man knows the immense advantage of a good operating table, in a properly lighted and heated operating theatre, as compared with a bed furnished with a common spring mattress, often deeply sagged in the middle. In many cases difficulties and dangers during labour can be foretold during pregnancy, and if such patients were removed, say at the eighth month of pregnancy to the ideal surrounding described above there is no doubt that the death rate could be considerably diminished. It may be advanced that such accommodation is provided in the Workhouse, where there is an operating theatre, equal as regards construction and equipment to any I have ever seen. This is quite true, but the fact remains that many married and unmarried women will run serious risks at home rather than go there. Under the maternity and child welfare regulations of the

Ministry of Health a Council are empowered to provide such accommodation, which could, if necessary, be managed on the Cottage Hospital System, under which each Practitioner attends his own patients. In some cases neighbouring Councils' have combined to provide such Institutions each bearing an agreed proportion of the costs. It is in my opinion very desirable that one or more of these institutions should be provided in your area, although the present may not be a very opportune time for embarking on such a scheme. I am perfectly certain that it would come as a great boon to the Medical Practitioners, as well as the public in your area.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough was epidemic to some extent during the year, affecting chiefly the townships of Bedburn North, Evenwood, Hunwick and Helmington, and Witton Park. 16 deaths were due to this disease. All of the deaths occurred in children under 7 years of age.

Measles.

The epidemic of this disease was very widespread during the year, and no fewer than 920 cases were notified. Every township being more or less effected. To this cause 17 deaths were attributed, giving a case mortality rate of 1.8%. This shows that the disease has been on the whole of a mild type. I confess I do not think there has been much gained, from a public health point of view, by the notification of Measles. The sudden onset of the epidemics, the wide distribution of the infection, the long incubation period, and the slightness of the symptoms produced in many of the cases, together with the small staff of Health Visitors, etc., coupled with the factors already mentioned, make any effective control of a measles epidemic a matter of great difficulty, and it seems to me the most promising line of attack on the mortality due to measles lies in the education of the public as to its nature and treatment, and to the gradual raising of the standard of Housing accommodation. There can of course be no doubt that a child nursed in a lofty, well aired, and well lighted bedroom of sufficient

cubic capacity, will have a much better chance of escaping serious complications during an attack of measles, than one who is lying in a bedroom of the attic type of which there are so many in your district, and where exactly the opposite conditions to those postulated above, prevail.

Tuberculosis.

During the past year there have been received 106 notifications of tubercular diseases, of which 85 were pulmonary. In the remaining 21 cases the disease effected other organs than the lungs. In the death returns, tuberculosis is assigned as the cause of 61 deaths. In 47 of these cases the seat of the disease was in the lungs, in 4 the meninges were affected, while in the remaining 10, it was distributed in other regions of the body. Tuberculosis was, in the years prior to the war being attacked on various sides with most gratifying results, as the mortality showed a fairly steady annual diminution. This was interrupted by the war to a considerable extent, due no doubt to the poorer diet, greater privations, and increased physical and mental strain, with which so many were confronted at that time, but as conditions become more normal, we may, I think, look forward to a still further lessening of the incidence of this disease, upon our population. The most hopeful measure required in this connection are improved housing, much greater attention to ventilation, better school premises, the selection of dry sites on which to build dwellings, and last but not least a greatly decreased consumption of alcohol. The last mentioned is a factor of no small importance, and there can be no doubt that both directly and indirectly alcoholism tends to swell the tuberculosis mortality rate. The following table shows the number of pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases of this disease classified into age groups :—

PULMONARY CASES.

	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Males ...	2	8	25	17	2	1	54
Females ...	2	4	10	10	4	—	30
Totals ...	4	12	35	27	6	1	85

NON-PULMONARY CASES.

	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Males ..	1	9	1	2	1	—	14
Females ...	1	3	3	—	—	—	7
Totals ...	2	12	4	2	1	—	21

***Means for Preventing Mortality in Infancy and
in Childbirth,***

There is in your area an Infant Welfare Centre to which mothers whose infants are ill, or not thriving properly, can bring them for consultation and advice. The work of the Centre, is, I think, being increasingly appreciated. 1213 infants were brought to the Centre during the past year. 842 consultations were given, and on the 31st December, 1919, there were the names of 331 children on the register. Your Medical Officer attended at the Centre every Thursday afternoon from 2 till 4. It is remarkable how rapidly infants respond to treatment, slight modifications in the diet, feeding at proper intervals, and with suitable food, and the practice of the strictest cleanliness, are all factors in producing rapid improvements often in a very short time. Attached to the Centre are 3 of the County Health Visitors, and a number of voluntary lady workers, who are doing admirable work for the infants within your area. Cases requiring operative treatment are referred to the Newcastle Royal Infirmary, and very often with most beneficial results.

Births.

During the year the corrected number of births was 15,64, of whom 794 were males, and 770 females. They included 82 illegitimate births. The birth rate for the year was 25.9.

Deaths.

The deaths during 1919 numbered 806, of whom 427 were males, and 379 females. The chief causes of death were influenza, 81 ; heart disease, 61 ; bronchitis, 57 ; pneumonia, 51 ; congenital debility, 71 and pulmonary tuberculosis, 47.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of the Whole District during 1919 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferrable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the district	of residents not registered in the district.	Under 1 Year of age.	At all Ages		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910	57,820	1,892		32.72	819	14.17	9	43	253	133	853	14.73
1911	58,520	1,887	1,893	32.35	923	15.77	25	49	297	137	947	16.17
1912	59,254	1,903	1,911	32.25	751	12.84	21	46	204	106	776	13.09
1913	59,997	1,807	1,811	30.18	887	14.78	11	53	254	140	929	15.48
1914	60,055	1,999	2,005	33.21	871	14.5	12	58	267	133	931	15.5
1915	57,644	1,737	1,733	30.06	924	16.09	23	64	234	135	965	14.45
1916	61,126	1,604		26.24	830	15.04			208	129	830	15.04
1917	62,742	1,495		23.9	738							
1918	62,164		1,500	24.13	1016	18.1	20	84	190	127	1063	19.16
1919	60,266		1,564	25.9	806	13.9	9	64	166	106	861	14.9

TABLE II (OF L. G. B.)—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1919.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At ages—Years.						
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.		65 and upwards.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	93	12	65	11	5	...	...	93
Erysipelas	17	...	1	3	6	5	2	...
Scarlet Fever	236	38	172	23	3	...	...	154
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	20	2	9	4	4	1	...	20
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	84	4	12	34	27	6	1	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	21	2	12	4	2	1	...	...
Measles	921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	19	6	2	3	4	2	...	...
Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Totals	1424	65	273	83	54	15	3	267

Year	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Population	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600
Area	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1992

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1919.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Year.							65 years and over.
	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.		
1 Enteric Fever		2						
2 Small-pox	9	2						
3 Measles		4	1					
4 Scarlet Fever		5						
5 Whooping Cough	4	4						
6 Diphtheria and Croup	1	2		1				
7 Influenza	3	13	8	12	20	7	9	
8 Erysipelas						2		
9 Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1		3	17	16	11		
10 Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1	1	1				
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	3	1	1	2	1		
12 Cancer, malignant disease	1	1	1		4	22	19	
13 Rheumatic Fever								
14 Meningitis	1	1	1					
15 Organic Heart Disease			4					
16 Bronchitis	6	4	1	1	11	20	25	
17 Pneumonia (all forms)	14	5	6	4	2	11	30	
18 Other Respiratory Diseases					8	4	3	
19 Diarrhea and Enteritis								
20 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3	3	1	2	1	1	4	
21 Cirrhosis of Liver								
21a Alcoholism								
22 Nephritis and Bright's Disease		1	1	2	3	2	3	
23 Puerperal Fever					1	5		
24 Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition...				2	4			
25 Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth								
26 Violent Deaths (excluding Suicides)	83	1						
27 Suicides	1	5	5	7	5		4	
28 Other defined Diseases				1	4	3	1	
29 Ill-defined or unknown Diseases	22	5	6	7	17	41	96	
Totals	163	59	42	63	100	130	194	

Category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
34. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
35. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
36. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
37. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
38. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
39. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
40. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
41. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
42. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
43. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
44. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
45. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
46. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
47. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
48. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
49. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
50. ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Список оу' оид' адез ат Деати оидиуэ тхе лонг 1010.

ЛВБГЕ III

Table IV. (OF THE L.G.B.) **INFANT MORTALITY.**

Nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSES 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.
Small-Pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-Pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	5
Diarrhœa ...	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	..	10
Enteritis ...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4
Tuberculosis Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations ..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	5
Premature Birth ..	18	3	2	..	23	2	..	..	..	25
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	20	6	5	..	31	3	1	1	1	37
Atelectasis ..	1	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
Injury at Birth ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Erysipelas ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rickets ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Convulsions ..	2	1	1	1	5	1	4	6	4	20
Gastritis ...	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	5
Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ...	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	1	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	7	10
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes ...	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	4	8
Grand Totals ..	49	13	8	2	72	16	26	18	19	151

