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BELFORD RURAL DISTRICT

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# ANNUAL REPORT


OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



1959



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BELFORD RURAL DISTRICT

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

&

SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1959

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1959

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council of Belford

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health of the district for 1959.

Before furnishing you with the Vital Statistics and details of the work done during the year, I would like to pay tribute to my predecessor, Dr. D.T. McDonald, who so ably and loyally carried out the duties of Medical Officer of Health for thirty-five years, and at the same time proved to be a friend and guide to his patients in general practice. I also regarded him as a sincere friend and valued his advice during the relatively short time I knew him.

In contrast to the majority of the other districts in North Northumberland, the estimated mid-year population has increased, and reference to Table 5 on page 7 will show that the post-war population has remained fairly stable and in excess of the pre-war level. There was also a natural increase, as births exceeded deaths by 14.

The birth rate of 16.47 per 1,000 of the population was much higher than the rate for 1958 which was 13.57; or numerically, births increased from 68 to 83. When multiplied by the Comparability Factor of 1.16, the rate was 19.10, which is an adjusted rate allowing roughly for any difference in the population constitution by sex and age. The birth rate for England and Wales was 16.5 per 1,000 of the population.

Unfortunately the rise in the birth rate coincided with rises in the stillbirth and infant mortality rates. Stillbirths went up from 1 to 4, giving an increased rate of 45.97 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, against the national rate of 20.7. The infant deaths rose from 1 to 2 giving a rate of 24.09 per 1,000 live births which compares with the national rate of 22.0.

It is, however, difficult to assess from individual years the standard of health and trends, because of small numbers which correspondingly can cause wide fluctuations in rates each year. Consequently I have included in this report a graph showing the infant mortality rates for the district from 1918 to 1959, and compared them with the rates for England and Wales for the same period. A very favourable trend can thus be noted.

Deaths increased by 1 giving a total of 69 and a crude rate of 13.69. When multiplied by the Comparability Factor of 0.85 the rate was 11.63 per 1,000 of the population, against the national rate of 11.6.

The principal killer was diseases of the heart and circulatory system which accounted for 67% of all deaths. Of the 46 deaths due to diseases in this group, 18 were assigned to coronary thrombosis, which thus accounted for 26% of all deaths.

In the Registrar General's Decennial Supplement on Area Mortality, England and Wales, 1951, the distribution of coronary artery disease is shown graphically in regions, and the higher incidence of deaths from this cause is in the North. There is also a definite gradient in social classes among men aged 20-64, the higher incident being in the professional classes and lowest in the partly skilled and unskilled occupations. In this age group married women do not show the same social gradient.



It is therefore interesting to note that the deaths in the same age group from coronary artery disease, which occurred in the district, are divided in the Registrar General's classification of occupational groups as follows:-

Classification	Males	Females
Class 1 (Professional etc.)	1	-
Class 2 (Intermediate occupations)	1 <sup>*</sup> (2)	- <sup>*</sup> (3)
Class 3 (Skilled occupations)	2 (1)	- (2)
Class 4 (Partly skilled occupations)	2 (1)	1 (2)
Class 5 (Unskilled occupations)	-	-
Totals	6 (4)	1 (7)

\* Figures in brackets are deaths at age 65 years and over

The Chief Medical Officer in the Report of the Ministry of Health for 1958 stated "the number of deaths assigned to coronary disease has increased by nearly a quarter in the past five years. It is probable that much of this increase is still due to improved diagnosis of cause of death and ageing of the population, but nevertheless a real increase would appear to be taking place."

Cancer was the second major cause of death, 9% of all deaths being due to this cause. This represented a drop of 8 deaths when compared with 1958, and a drop of 7 with 1957. The majority of them were female deaths: in 1958 the reverse applied. In general, there has been a gradual rise in the number of cancer deaths between 1918 and 1959, which could be attributed to better methods of diagnosis, but certainly the figures give no grounds for undue concern.

There was no death from tuberculosis, and only 1 new case of pulmonary tuberculosis notified, in contrast to 2 new cases and no death in 1958.

Measles and whooping cough were prevalent during the year, but fortunately there was no serious sequela.

Thanks to the efforts of the general practitioners and health visitors in the district, the level of primary immunisation among the child population remains high: the figures for immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus are given on page 9. The parents must also be congratulated for bringing their children to the clinics and surgeries, for it must be remembered that in the rural district it is sometimes very difficult, especially where transport facilities are poor or non-existent, for mothers to convey their young children to the nearest centre.

It is also interesting to note that smallpox vaccinations exceeded the number of primary immunisations. Poliomyelitis vaccinations were also at a favourable level, and the figures are shown in the table below:-

1 - 15 Age Group

12,751 children received two injections (94%) out of an estimated population of 13,573.

15 - 25 Age Group

3,831 persons received two injections (54%) out of an estimated population of 7,040.

Expectant Mothers

575

Doctors and Families

41

Ambulance Staff and Families

17

Hospital Staff

57

A total of 17,272 received two injections since the advent of the scheme to 31st December, 1959. Of these, 12,940 received their third injection, approximately 75%



From the Inspector's report it will be noted that 19 water samples from private supplies were unsatisfactory. Five of these samples were taken from the water supply to Warenford School, and the Council did consider the question of laying a new water mains so that this school could have the public supply. This plan entailed laying 1200 yards of mains, whereas it was concluded that under the Council's District Scheme, which will be linked with the Coquet Water Scheme, the lateral main would pass to the westward less than 500 yards from the school. In the circumstances, therefore, the Council felt that every effort should be made to expedite the District Scheme.

The beach at Beadnell has been watched carefully since complaints were received about sewage pollution, and samples taken of sea water at different states of the tide and wind have so far not shown any evidence of serious pollution. However, we will continue to keep the position under observation.

In the five year programme of slum clearance submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during 1955, the Council proposed to deal with 61 unfit houses. This programme is now complete, although it will be seen from the Housing Section of the Inspector's report that 17 families still require to be rehoused.

This is the first Annual Report I have made to you since my appointment on 1st September, 1959, and I regret that the length of my service to you has been curtailed by my new appointment in Edinburgh. The short time I have spent working for the Council has been most interesting and enjoyable, and I would like to express my sincere thanks to members of the Council for the interest they have shown in my work and for the many kindnesses I have received. I would also like to express my appreciation of the help and willing co-operation I have received from the Clerk, Surveyor/Public Health Inspector and other members of the Council staff.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health



GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district is 39,797 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 2003 and the number of new houses completed during the year was 5.

The rateable value was £53,318 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £212.

The estimated mid-year population was 5,040 and this figure was taken when calculating the Birth and Death rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	49	33	82
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	<u>49</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>83</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	16.47
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor	19.10
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	1.20

Stillbirths

Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	45.97
Total live and stillbirths	87

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	24.09
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	24.39
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	12.05
---	-------

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	Nil
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Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births	45.97
--	-------

Maternal Mortality

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	28	41	69
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population			13.69
Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor			11.63
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis			Nil
Deaths from Other Puerperal Causes			Nil
Deaths from Cancer			6

Table 1

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Other)	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	-	-
" " Lung, Bronchus	-	-	-
" " Breast	-	2	2
" " Uterus	-	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	1	2	3
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	2	2
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	6	8	14
Coronary Disease, Angina	10	8	18
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	2	2
Other Heart Disease	4	4	8
Other Circulatory Disease	-	4	4
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1	1
Bronchitis	2	-	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	5	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-	1
All Other Accidents	2	-	2
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
Totals	<u>28</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>69</u>

Table 2INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	2
Diphtheria	-
Whooping Cough	20
Pneumonia	-
Measles	29
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	-
Enteric Fever	-
Erysipelas	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Dysentery	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Smallpox	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-
Food Poisoning	-
Encephalitis	-
Chickenpox	2

Table 3TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Age	Place of Death
Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit	5 months	Home
Prematurity	1 week	Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle.



Table 5

POPULATION, BIRTH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY1918 - 1959

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Number of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate
1918	4,091	16.3	2	26.6
1919	4,318	15.11	4	58.8
1920	4,490	22.27	3	30.0
1921	4,940	16.15	6	75.0
1922	4,959	16.73	6	72.0
1923	4,950	15.55	4	51.0
1924	4,943	14.76	7	96.0
1925	4,909	14.87	5	68.0
1926	4,870	12.52	4	65.0
1927	4,755	14.3	5	73.0
1928	4,742	11.4	4	74.0
1929	4,809	12.7	5	82.0
1930	4,809	11.0	3	56.6
1931	4,433	14.4	5	78.0
1932	4,521	13.5	5	82.0
1933	4,438	12.6	2	35.7
1934	4,493	18.0	2	24.7
1935	4,555	13.8	4	63.5
1936	4,647	16.5	5	64.9
1937	* Report Missing	-	-	-
1938	4,764	17.4	6	72.3
1939	* Report Missing	-	-	-
1940	5,265	12.7	3	44.7
1941	5,379	14.7	6	76.0
1942	5,279	19.3	4	39.2
1943	* Report Missing	-	-	-
1944	" "	-	-	-
1945	4,703	16.4	-	-
1946	4,884	20.6	6	59.4
1947	4,906	21.8	4	37.3
1948	4,904	15.2	1	13.3
1949	4,940	15.4	3	39.5
1950	5,099	16.2	3	36.0
1951	5,155	14.7	1	13.0
1952	5,022	15.7	1	12.6
1953	5,065	12.5	1	15.6
1954	5,030	14.0	-	-
1955	5,030	13.5	3	44.0
1956	5,030	11.1	2	35.0
1957	5,030	13.1	3	45.0
1958	5,010	13.57	1	14.70
1959	5,040	16.47	2	24.09

Death Rates at ages under one year per 1,000 Live Births

Belford R.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Eng. & Wales \_\_\_\_\_

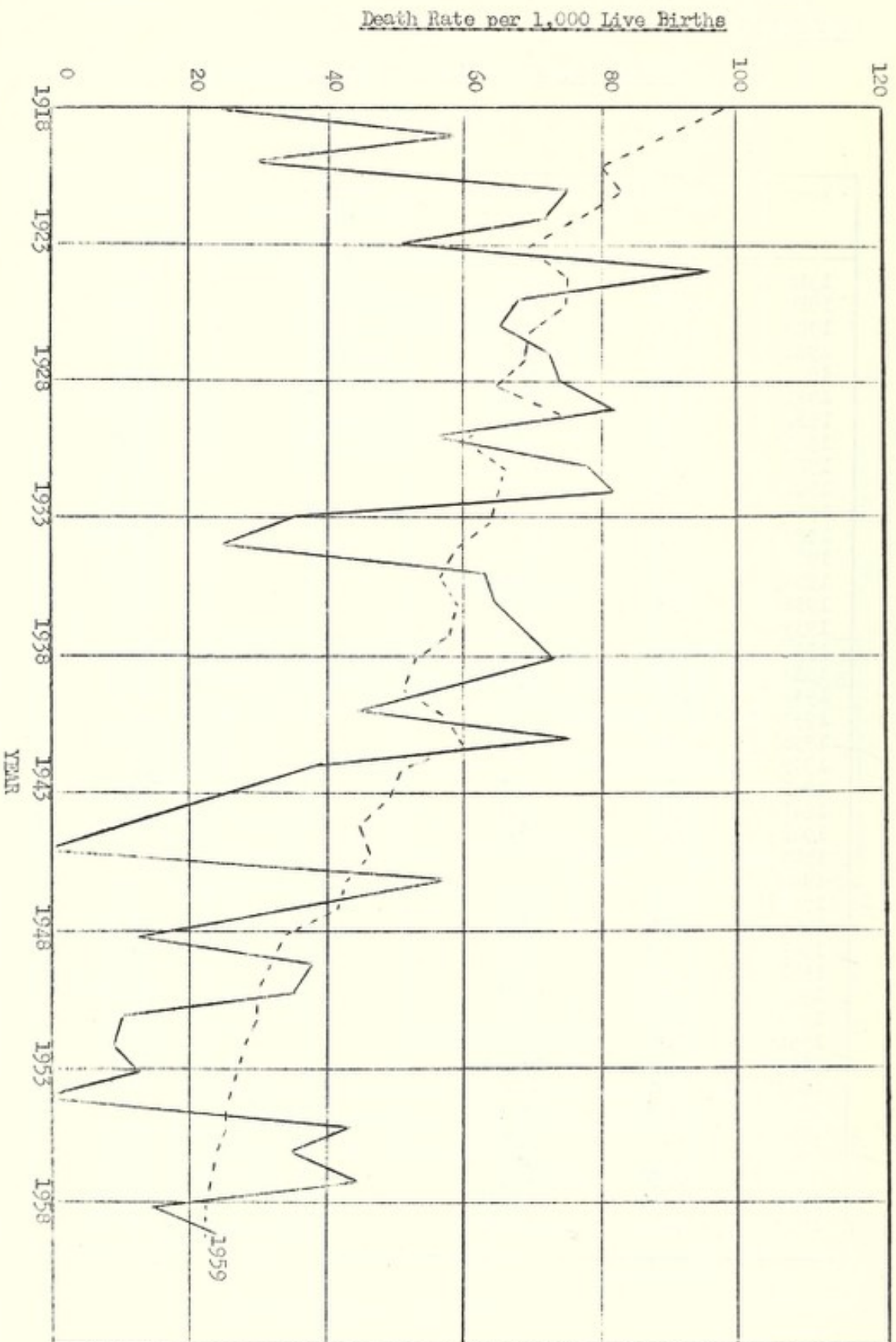




Table 6

IMMUNISATION

	Primary Immunisation								Secondary (Reinforcing) Injections							
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5/9	10/14	Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5/9	10/14	Total
Diphtheria	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	11	26	3	41
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	2	2	-	2	1	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	46	21	1	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals	48	27	1	2	2	1	-	81	-	-	-	1	11	27	3	42

IMMUNITY INDEX - NORTH NO. 1

District	1 - 4 Age Group	Under 1 Age Group
Berwick M.B.	59.9	19.6
Belford R.D.	71.6	31.25
Glendale R.D.	79.3	38.2
Norham & Islandshires R.D.	54.3	15.3

Average per cent for North No. 1 .. 65.5

Table 7

SMALLPOX VACCINATIONSNorth No. 1

District	Number vaccinated during period						Number re-vaccinated					
	Under 1	1	2/4	5/14	15 or over	Total	Under 1	1	2/4	5/14	15 or over	Total
Berwick M.B.	64	27	13	11	7	122	-	-	13	29	46	88
Belford R.D.	55	26	7	2	3	93	-	-	-	3	7	10
Glendale R.D.	65	23	-	1	-	89	-	1	1	1	9	12
Norham R.D.	14	9	-	-	3	26	-	-	-	-	3	3
Totals	198	85	20	14	13	330	-	1	14	33	65	113



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR1959NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITSPUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Drainage	29
W.C's	4
Septic Tanks	31
Dangerous and Dilapidated Buildings	2
Trade Refuse	1
Dustbins	5
Offensive accumulations	2
Public Conveniences	57
Water Supply and Water Samples	52
Infectious Diseases	2
Tents	23
Camping Sites	76

HOUSING ACTS

Repairs	4
Demolition and Closing Sec. 16	43
Improvement Grants	37

FOOD AND DRUGS

Slaughterhouses - meat inspections	264
Butchers Shop - " "	2
Food Premises - inspections	39
- condemned food	14
Ice-cream retailers	10
Ice-cream Manufacturers	3
Fish Merchants	27
Dairies, Milk Dealers etc.	6

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Factories with mechanical power	11
Factories without mechanical power	7

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

Inspection of dwelling houses	15
Other premises	29

MISCELLANEOUS

Refuse Tips	37
Sewage Works	12
Sea Outfalls	16

WATER SUPPLIES

The Council owned supplies are excellent in quality and except for peak periods in the summer season more than adequate in quantity.

Samples of water taken during year:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>		<u>Suspicious</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Council Supplies	12	-	-	-
Private Supplies	3	3	1	19

In all cases where water is found to be unsatisfactory, consumers are informed and advised to boil water. Attempts are also made to ascertain cause, with in view remedial measures.

SEWERAGE

Adverse reports on samples of the effluent from the Belford Disposal Works were received throughout the year. This is to be expected, as they have to deal with from 60 - 100% excess flow on their designed capacity.

There was a serious complaint of sewage pollution of the beach at Beadnell in August. On inspection, as soon after as possible, no trace was found. Ten samples of sea water were taken in November and December, and the maximum count reported was 1600, of which 170 were of faecal origin. The maximum faecal count was 250. The beach was examined at the time of sampling, and on eleven other occasions, and no sign of sewage was found.

CAMPING SITES

There are fourteen sites of which nine are approved. In general, the sites were well maintained. Unauthorised camping on the links creates a possible danger to health and the active co-operation of owners is needed to keep this down.

FOOD AND DRUGSMilk

Registered Dealers	- Tuberculin Tested	2
	- Pasteurised	2
Other Distributors	- Tuberculin Tested	7
	- Raw Milk	5
Ice-cream Manufacturers		2
Ice-cream Premises (sale of pre-packed ice-cream)		17

Food Inspections (Defective Food)

Canned Ham	- 6 Tins
Other canned meats	- 84 Tins
Canned Fish	- 6 Tins
Canned Fruit	- 25 Tins
Canned Vegetables	- 46 Tins
Canned Milk	- 3 Tins



HOUSINGGENERAL

Total number of inhabited houses in District	2003
New houses (1959) Local Authority	-
" " " Private Persons	5
Total number of houses owned by Local Authority	285

CLOSING AND DEMOLITION

1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	-
2. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas	-
3. Houses closed not demolished (Sect. 16)	3
4. Houses permanently discontinued as dwellings	-

REPAIRSHouses made Fit

(a) By informal action	9
(b) By owners as a result of statutory notice	-
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	-

IMPROVEMENT GRANTSHOUSING ACT 1949 - HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT 1959

1. <u>Discretionary Grants</u>	
(a) Applications submitted to Local Authority during year	26
(b) Applications rejected	-
(c) Applications approved	26
(d) Approximate average grant approved per house	£255
(e) Total number of houses approved for grant since inception of scheme	160
2. <u>Standard Grants</u>	
(a) Number of separate houses for which grants were approved during the year	5
(b) Number of separate houses for which grants were made during the year	-
3. Houses not included in above approved for grant under the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Act 1946-54	3

CLOSET CONVERSIONS

Number of conversions to water closets	1
--	---

POSITION WITH REGARD TO UNFIT HOUSES

Total number of houses scheduled for condemnation (1955 Report)	61
Total number demolished	13
Total number closed (Sect. 11 and Sect. 16)	27
Total number empty. (No formal action taken)	4
Section 16. Undertakings not to relet.	17
Total number of families still requiring to be rehoused.	17



MEAT INSPECTION

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	214	-	-	758	128	-
Number inspected	214	-	-	756	128	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	5	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	82	-	-	9	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	38.3	-	-	1.9	0.8	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.2	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cysticercosis

A single degenerated cyst was found in the outer masseter muscle. The carcass was carefully examined after jointing and the heart and thick shirt finely sliced.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	(1) Local Auth- ority	Type of Property			(5) Agri- cul- tural
		(2) Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses)	Non-Agricultural		
			(3) All other including business premises	(4) Total of Columns (1) (2) and (3)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 & 2)	10	2003	415	2428	104
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification.	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Survey under the Act.	10	635	63	708	90
(c) Otherwise.	-	-	-	-	-
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections.	28	649	74	751	92
4. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major)	3	-	-	3	12
(Minor)	-	55	6	61	3
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	4
(Minor)	-	15	-	15	-
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by Local Authority.	3	60	6	69	10
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	7	102	14	123	15
7. Number of Section Notices.	-	-	-	-	-
8. Number of Block Control Schemes.	-	-	-	-	-



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959Part 1 of the Act

## 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	8	7	-	-
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	25	11	-	-
3. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	33	18	-	-

## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspec- Inspec- tor tor		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	2	-	1	-







