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Contributors

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ASHINGTON

Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1926.

EDWARD T. COLVILLE, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

ASHINGTON.

PORTLAND HOUSE PRINTING WORKS Co., LIMITED.



Report of Medical Officer for 1926.

1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The district is bounded on the North, East and West by agricultural land in the Morpeth Rural District, and on the South by the river Wansbeck.

The surface soil all over our area is very shallow, resting on a deep bed of clay, a consequence of this being changes of temperature night and morning, due to the easy receptivity of heat by the surface soil, and the equally easy parting of this absorbed heat at sundown.

There is but one staple industry in the district, namely Coal Mining which the bulk of the population find employment. In both wards the majority of the house property belongs to the Ashington Coal Company, built in rows of two storey buildings.

The ashpits now all covered in conformity with the Bye-laws of the Council, and privies of the earth system attached to the ashpits.

Population—At the census in 1911 our population was 24,583.

1922 ,, 29,406.

For this year :-

The Registrar General estimates our population in the middle of this year at 31,810—This estimate will be used in all the necessary calculations for Birth and Death rates, etc.

BUILDINGS, DWELLINGS, ROOMS AND FAMILIES CENSUS 1921.

-	The second second second			The second secon							
	Buildings. Completed.	eted.	Popul-			Struc	Structurally Separate Dwellings occupied by Private Families or vacant.	Separat Private vacant.	te Dwe	llings ies or	Total
In Course of Erection	The same of the sa	Not containing containing dwellings dwellings	ation 1921			1-3 rooms	1-3 4-5 6-8 rooms	6-8 rooms	9 or m're r'ms	Total D'II'gs	Kooms
210000	0 0 0 87	4178 153 427 190 : 15	23136 1349 3697 1078 128	I Undivided Private Houses II Structurally Divided Private Houses III Blocks of Flats, Tenements, etc. IV. Shops		2082 304 753 41	1970 5 100 101 4	100 1 1 45 0	17 00 00 2	4169 310 854 190 10	15394 770 2325 888 888 55
12	129	4963	29388	Total		3184	2180	147	22	5533	19432
	18	7	4	ingro'p Vacant on Cer above Dwellings occ tories ,	upied by 1 priv. family 3 or more priv. famil's	14 612 15 0	318 16 1	75 2 2	0 5 8 0	1013 38 3	49 3377 162 19
	000	01 80	19		up'd by priv. fam'ls	627	335	822	10	1054	3558
	Ct 4	00	00	Places of Amusement Total private families therein	ies therein	3308	2580	181	24	6093	0

ACREAGE, POPULATION, PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWFLLINGS.

	Area		Tota	1 Populatio	n.			Private Families and	milies and I	Owellings.	
	Statute	1911		1921	11		Drivate	Population in Private	Str'ctur'lly	Rooms	Room ner
	Acres	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Prs.prAcre	Families	Families	Occupied	Occupied	Person
Ashington U.D. and Ward	3041	24583	29583	15246	14142	4.6	6093	29233	5436	19067	9.0
Ashington Hirst	2364	6155	8959	4560	4399	3.8	1841 4252	8873	1703	6561 12506	0.74

PRIVATE FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF FAMILY, ROOMS OCCUPIED AND DENSITY OF OCCUPATION.

				-			1		
ensities person)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2068 1085	396 455 32	000	0000	0	4044	0	ation.
cupation. following densities (rooms pr person)	under '7	813 884 2350	3222 1043 1360	351 250 11	0000	0	10552	0	of Occup
	under '5	630	672 1855 1232	1404 700 429	156 0 0 15	0	8108	0	ous units
Density of Oc Population at of occupation Under 3 an	.3	284	280	50 143	24 14 61	0	1347	0	g in varic
Average Number of Room	2.21 1.34	0.92	0.50	0.39	0.40	0	0	9.0	nilies livin
Rooms	197	3241 3485 3137	2400 1845 1260	386 217	78 4 19	0	0	19061	1921 Percentage of Families living in various units of Occupation
Popul- ation in Private Families	89	3534 4508 4880	3668	1818 1000 583	195 195 76	0	29233	0	Percenta
Private lies.	1.5	18.5	2.8	1.6	0.0	010.0	0	0	1921 1911
Total Private Families.	89	1178	524	100	15	6093	0	0	100.0
wing 10 and over	00	130	110	0000	0100	7	43	84	0.1
the following 8-9 and over	0 0 7	r 10 4 0	7100	0000	0000	21	84	179	0.3
	0 13	19 20 20	11.	0010	000	109	535	689	1.8
of Roon	30	64 63	57	16	401	453	2347	2265	7.4
Number of Rooms	104	200 226 217	149	23 47	12-02	1381	7585	5524	22.7
rivate Nu 3	21 250	517 470	265	130	1000	2578	12627	7734	42.4
Number of Private Families occupying Number of Rooms 1 2 3 4 5 6-7	22	271 222 171	38 23	400	0000	1055	4181	2103	17.3
Num!	32	210 71 30	0 7 - 0	0100	0000	489	1444	489	8.0
Number of Persons in	Family 1	w 4 r0 A	0 1 0 0	9112	13 14 15&over	Total Private Families	Popul- ation in Private Families	Rooms Occup'd	

The following Statistics are printed in accordance with the Ministry of Health's memorandum:-

1.—General Statistics.

Area (acres)-3056.996.

Population-31,810

Rateable Value £99,121

No. of inhabited houses (1921)—5,506. Sum represented by a penny rate—£413/0/1

2-EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births	Legitimate	Total 720 31	Male 360 13	Female $\begin{array}{c} 360 \\ 18 \end{array}$ Birth Rate (R.G.) 17.6
Deaths		381	- 221	160 Death Rate (R.G.) 10.6

Number of Woman dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth } from sepsis—1 , other causes—3

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :-

Legitimate—73 Illegitimate—8 Total—81

Deaths from Measles (all ages)—1

Whooping Cough (all ages)-41

, Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)—17

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS—During the year the total number of births registered in the district was 730. This is equivalent to a birth-rate of 23 22 per 1000 population. For 1925 the rate was 25.96 per 1000 and the total births 824 in number. Comparing the figures for this district with the Registrar General's table X, we find the birth-rate per 1000 population to be:—

For England at	d Wales	 	17.8	
" London ald	ne	 	17·1	
" 105 Great !	Cowns	 	18.2 (population over 50,000)	
" 157 Smalle	r ,,	 	17.6 (,, from 20,000 to 50,000))

Our birth-rate is therefore practically 32% over the average of 157 smaller towns amongst whom we are classified. It was 42% last year.

The illegitimate births registered in the district are 22, (10 males and 12 females). This gives an illegitimate birth-rate of ·69 per 1000 and 30·14 per 1000 children born.

The following table gives the monthly births, sex and and distribution :-

Ashington Urban District. BIRTHS-SEX AND DISTRIBUTION, 1926.

	Anhi	aton V	Vand	11:	rst Wa	-1		District			Ill	egitir	nate.	
Months	Asmi	ngton V	vard.	П	rst wa	ra.		District		Ash'	t'n	Hi	rst.	:
	Male	F'ml'e	Total	Male	F'ml'e	Total	Male	F'ml'e	Total	М	F	М	F	Dist.
January	 6	8	14	32	22	54	38	30	68	2	0	4	0	6
February	 5	6	11	15	17	32	20	23	43	0	0	0	0	0
March	 5	5	10	31	30	61	36	35	71	0	0	1	2	3
April	 8	8	16	20	26	46	28	34	62	0	0	0	2	2
May	 10	10	20	34	20	54	44	30	74	0	0	0	1	1
June	 7	7	14	23	24	47	30	31	61	0	1	0	0	1
July	 8	5	13	24	26	50	32	31	63	0	0	0	2	2
August	 8	6	14	25	20	45	33	26	59	0	0	0	0	0
September	 8	7	15	14	24	38	22	31	53	0	1	1	0	2
October	 3	6	9	16	26	42	19	32	51	0	0	0	2	2
November	 7	7	14	23	21	44	30	28	58	0	0	1	0	1
December	 8	9	17	22	28	50	30	37	67	0	0	1	1	2
Total	 83	84	167	279	284	563	362	368	730	2	2	8	10	22

DEATHS—The total number of deaths from all causes registered in the district for the year is 367, but there were 8 deaths of non-residents registered here (outward transfers) to be deducted, and there were 20 deaths of residents in the district registered elsewhere (inward transfers) to be added giving 379 as the corrected total number of deaths for the year. This is equal to a death-rate of 11.90 per 1000 population. The corrected total last year was 334 and the death-rate was 10.52.

Comparing these figures with the Registrar's Table X. the Annual death-rates per 1000 population are:—

For England and Wales ... 11-6

" London alone ... 11.6

., 105 Large Towns ... 11.6 population over 50,000

" 157 Smaller Towns ... 106 " between 20,000 to 50,000

Our death-rate therefore exceeds that for England and Wales by '30 per 1000 and exceeds that of the 157 Smaller towns amongst which we are classified, by 1 30 per 1000.

It was 68 per 1000 last year.

Ashington Urban District. CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH. (M.O.H. Table No 3).

Causes of Death.	Net					iges of I			ther	Total Deaths in Public
Causes of Death,	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1 and und 2			15 and und 25				Institutions
Enteric Fever	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
C		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.	Ô
Measles		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough		10	14	15	2	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Croup		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza	-	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0
T 1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		0	0	0	2	3	11	5	Ô	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	21	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tub'rc'lo's disease		0	1	3	0	2	1	1	0	1 .
Cancer, malignant disease	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	12	3
Rheumatic Fever		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
37 1 1/1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Organic heart disease		0	0	0	0	1	4	15	14	2
		7	2	1	0	0	1	7	22	2
7	2.5	12	8	4	4	1	2	1	3	4
Other respiratory disease		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Diarrhœa etc(under 2 yrs	17	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0: 1 : () :		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
	. 4	0	0	0	0	U	0	4	0	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	. 9	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	1
Control of the Contro		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	4
Parturition Congenital Debility	0.0	24	1	1	0	0	ó	0	0	0
***		1	0	0	0	1	4	6	1	7
		1000	100	0		0	3	4	0	3
01 10 11		0 8	0 2	2	0	2	4	6	20	11
	. 45	8	4	4	1	4	4	0	40	11
Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Dishetes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Diabetes		0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	0
Cerebral Hemorrhage Arteriosclerosis	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	2
Y11 C. 1			0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Ulcer Stomach	. 2	0	0	0	U	U	1	1	U	4
Total	. 379	81	32	28	10	14	43	68	103	49

INFANTILE MORTALITY—The total number of deaths of children under 1 year is 81 this year compared with 85 for 1925. This gives a death-rate of 2 54 per 1000 population and a mortality rate of 107.9 per 1000 children born. Last year the death-rate was 2.68 and the mortality rate 103.2.

Comparing these figures again with the Registrar General's table X. the Infantile Mortality Rates are given:—

For England and Wales 70 deaths per 1000 children born.

Our Infantile Mortality rate is therefore 36 per 1000 children born in excess of that of the 157 smaller towns among which we are classified. It is noteworthy however that a large proportion of the deaths (27% of them) are due to premature birth and causes associated therewith, e.g. Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus, and Injury at Birth, 23% are due to Brouchitis Pneumonia and 12% to Whooping which was prevalent during April, May and June in a very virulent form. In 1925 there was only one whooping cough death as compared to 10 for 1926. Enteritis and Diarrhæa was responsible for 14 deaths.

Comparative mortality table during the past years is as follows :-

Year	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Infant deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis	8	19	25	22	17	5	15	22	10	14
Infantile Mortality	112	119	147	134	113	105	82	106	85	81

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1926.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 wk.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total und. 1 month	1-3 months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Small Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken Pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Croup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	3	10
Diarrhæa and Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	1	0	14
Tuberculous Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tubercular Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premature Birth, Atrophy	The same of	1			V-2					1
Debility and Marasmus	17	2	1	1	21	1	0	0	0	22
Congenital Malformation	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Atelectasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injury at Birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 .
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rickets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Meningitis not Tuberculous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convulsion s	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
Gastritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 2 5	0	0
Laryngitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchitis	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	4	0	7
Pneumonia (all forms)	0	0	0	0	0	2 0	3	0	2	12
Suffocation, overlaying	0	0	0	0	0	-	-		0	1 3
Other Causes Influenza	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
Innuenza	0	0	0	U	U	0	1	1	0	4
Total	19	4	2	2	27	13	23	12	6	81

Ashington Urban District. VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING YEARS 1922-1926 INCLUSIVE. (L.G.B. Table No. 1).

			Births.		Registe	Deaths ered in istrict.	Transfe Dea		Net	t Death to the I		
Year.	Population estimated to middle of each	octed Number	Ne	ett	No.	Rate.	Of Non- residents Regist- ered in	Of Resi- dents not Regist- ered in		1 Year age	At Al	l Ages
	year.	Uncorrected	No.	Rate.			the Distict	the District	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1922 1923 1924 1925 1926	30490 30910 31400 31740 31810	879 884 919 824 730	912 889 925 830 751	29.91 28.71 29.41 26.14 23.58	400 311 346 307 367	13.12 10.95 11.00 9.67 11.52	3 7 9 4 8	50 33 36 31 20	105 82 106 85 81	116'7 92.24 115'3 103'2 107.9	447 337 376 334 379	14.6 10.8 11.9 10.5 11.9

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE—This term includes deaths from the following 7 diseases only They are included among others in Table III. :—

Disease.	1	No. of Death	ıs.	Rate per 1000 population.
Smallpox		0		.0
Scarlet Fever		1		.031
Enteric Fever		2		.063
Enteritis (Diarrhœa) u	nder 2	yrs 17		.534
		1		.031
Measles		1		.031
Whooping Cou	gh	41		1.287
		_		
		63		1.977

Among the other principal causes of death are the following :-

	Cases	Death Rate
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	21	-659
Non-Pulmonary	10	·314
Pneumonia—both forms	35	1.099
Bronchitis	40	1.256
Influenza	9	•283

Registrar General's Table—BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1926.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1926, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1925. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns,

Deaths	Uncertified Causes of Death.	1.0	0.5	1:1
Total	Inquest Cases	7.2	7.5	6.3
Percentage of Total Deaths	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	8-16	92.0	93.6
per 1000 rths.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	70	73	64
Rate p	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.	8.7	11.8	6.6
	Violence	0.47	0.43	0.40
on.	rzuental	0.53	0.55	0.23
pulatio	Diphtheria	0.07	0.10	0.06
1000 Pc	Whooping Cough	0.10	0.10	0.11
te per	Scarlet Fever	0.03	0.03	0 02
ath Ra	Measles	60.0	0.12	0 07
Annual Death Rate per 1000 Population	Small Pox	00.0	00	00.0
Anı	Enteric Fever	10.0	0.01	0.01
	səsusə IIA	11.6	11.6	10.6
Birth-	Fate per 1000 Total Popul- ation	17.8	18.2	17.6
		England and Wales	105 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London	158 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)

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NETT MONTHLY DEATHS IN EACH WARD.

Months		Ashingto	on Ward	Hirst	Total	
		All Ages	Under 1 year	All Ages	Under 1 year	All Ages
January		14	1	10	2	24
February		15	2	19	5	34
March		7	0	14	6	21
April		11	0	29	8	40
May		26	6	47	12	73
June		13	2	30	7	43
July		7	1	18	2	25
August		5	0	11	4	16
September		7	0 3	8	3	15
October		5	2	24	10	29
November		8	0	23	3	31
December		1	0	15	2	16
Total		119	17	248	64	367

The Registrar General supplies the following Table :-

CAUSES OF DEATH 1926.

	Causes of Death.		M	F		Causes of Death.	M	F
	All Causes		221	160	23	Appendicitis and typhlitis	0	0
-	Patrick Parent				24	Cirrhosis of Liver	0	2
1	Enteric Fever		1	1	25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	5	2
2	Small-pox	***	0	0	26	Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
3	Measles		1	0	27	Other accidents and diseases of		
4	Scarlet Fever		1	C	1	pregnancy and parturition	0	6
5	Whooping Cough		17	24	28	Congenital debility and mal-		
6	Diphtheria		0	1	100	formation, premature birth	15	10
7	Influenza		6	4	29	Suicide	4	3
8	Encephalitis Lethargica		0	1	30	Other Deaths from Violence	9	1
9	Meningococcal Meningitis		0	0	31	Other Defined Diseases	39	21
10	Tuberculosis of respiratory		n 14	6	32	Causes ill-defined or unknown	4	3
11	Other Tuberculous diseases		4	5	0.4	Special Causes (including above)	
12	Cancer, malignant disease		8	9		Poliomyelitis	0	0
13	Rheumatic Fever		1	0		Poliœncephalitis	0	0
14	Diabetes		0	2		1 on checophantis		
15	Cerebal Hœmorrhage, &c.		12	8				20
16	Heart Disease		15	10		Death of Infants Total	51	30
17	Arterio-sclerosis		7	5		under 1 year (Illegitimate	3	5
18	Bronchitis		18	12		Total Births	373	378
19	Pheumonia (all forms)		26	15	1	Legitimate	360	360
20	Other respiratory diseases		3	1		Illegitimate	13	18
21	Ulcer Stomach or duodenur		2	0	_			_
22	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 yea		9	8	1	Population-31,810		

General Registered Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.

Ambulance Facilities—One horse ambulance for Infectious diseases.

Hospital Accommodation—The Isolation Hospital is situated south east of North Seaton Railway Station. It is a brick building consisting of a seven roomed house with two wards attached, each ward containing 6 beds. In addition to this there is an iron building consisting of 3 wards and 2 Nurses rooms; It will accommadate 33 patients. A discharge block is in the course of erection which when complete will give greater facilities in dealing with discharge of patients from the Hospital whilst at the same time it will bring the Hospital more up to-date.

MEDICAL RELIEF—ASHINGTON, &C, HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL RELIEF.—The "Ashington and District Nursing Association Hospital and Infirmary" is situated to the south-east of the railway station, and in close proximity thereto. It has accommodation for 51 beds and 3 children's cots.

The minimum annual subscription is ten shillings for :-

- 1. The services of the District Nurse.
- 2. Care at the Hospital if necessary.
- 3. Use of Motor Ambulance for Stretcher Cases.

Two Motor Ambulances for non-infectious and accident cases.

The following is extracted from the Association's Report for the year 1926.

Admissions.	Adult—Males Females Children	 508 264 287
		1059
Medical Cases		119
Surgical Cases		 698
Accident Cases		 242
		1059

Tuberculosis Dispensary—This is situated centrally in the district and is maintained by the County Council, the Tuberculosis Medical Officer attending on Thursdays each week. This dispensary serves in addition districts outside our area.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The Centre was held in the Princess Ballroom, and during the year has been opened 76 times, on Monday each week from 2 to 4 p.m., and since June on Monday and Tuesday from 2 to 4 p.m. The total attendance during the year has been 13972, or an average of 183 as compared with 5502 and an average of 114 during the previous year.

Our warmest thanks are due to the loyal band of voluntary workers, who have so ably assisted us and made it possible to deal with this great number. The great increase in the number of attendances has been largely due to the coal stoppage and many of its concurrent miseries to the expectant or nursing mothers and children have been alleviated.

The M.O.H attends the centre assisted by two Health Visitors and a number of voluntary lady workers. Babies are weighed at each session and records kept and consultations given on the health of mothers, expectant mothers and babies, every encouragement being

given to forward the welfare of mother and child.

MILK FOODS.—During the year dried milk for expectant or nursing mothers and infants was sold in the Welfare Centre at cost price amounting to 6906 lbs and to the value of £502/4/3, in addition a free distribution of dried milk and fresh milk supplied by local dealers was made to those urgent and necessitious cases approved by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the Council and coming within the regulation scale of income as approved by the Ministry of Health. The prolonged coal stoppage, the prolonged and increasing poverty of the district due to the loss of employment of the thousands of miners in our area resulted in a greatly increased distribution of free food and without a doubt great benefit was conferred in so far as the welfare of these unexpected necessitous cases concerned. During the year 25637 lbs of dried milk valued £1744/8/5 and fresh milk valued £511/13/0 were distributed free to approved necessitous cases.

Suitable premises belonging to the Council are urgently required to carry out efficiently the work of this department, the handicap of unsuitable premises is keenly felt by us and

until these are secured it will not be possible to develop ante-natal work.

Infant deaths—Legitimate 73 Rate per 1000 births—Legitimate 97·25
Illegitimate 8 Illegitimate 10·65
WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Much good work is done by the daily visits of the Health Visitors to the homes of the people, advising mothers in the care of their babies.

Birth Notifications received from Doctors		1
" " " " Midwife		669
Davanta		69
Number of Births not notified		17
Total Births Registered		756
Number of Infants supervised—First Visits		837
Re-Visits		2955
Number of Re-Visits to Children from 1 to 5 years		1997
Babies Wholly breast fed		504
" Wholly hand fed …	'	189
,, Partly hand fed		63
SPECIAL VISITS BY HEALTH VISIT	ORS.	

Disease.	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Cases Visited	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	 3	3	
Measles	 0	48	
Whooping Cough	 0	62	
Scarlet Fever	 25	25	
Chicken Pox	 124	124	

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Qualifications.	Whole or part time.	Salary con. under P.H. Acts or Exchequer Grants
Medical Officer of Health Medical Superintendent (Isolation Hospital) Medical Superintendent (Maternity & Child Welfare)	Edward T. Colville	M.B.,B.S.,B.Hy D.P.H.	Part time	P.H.A's
	Thomas Cook	R.S.I. M. San. I.A.	Whole time	P.H.A's
Additional Sanitary Inspector Small-pox Inspector	Joseph C. Hicks	R.S.I. M. San I.A.	Whole time	P.H.A's
Inspector under Shops' Act	Joseph Howey		Part time	
Health Visitors	Miss M. Braithwaite	Gen'r'l Hospit'l Fever C.M.B. H.V.Cer,R.S.I. San. R.S.I.	Whole time	
	Miss I. Taylor	C.M.B,	Whole time	

A. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

- (a) GENERAL. The Ashington and District Nursing Association maintains a staff of visiting nurses for general nursing in the homes of the sick.
- (b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The two health visitors devote part of their time to the visiting of infectious diseases such as Infantile Diarrhoea, Ophthalmia Neonatarum, Pneumonia, Measles, etc.
- In Special cases nursing assistance is provided by the Council, i.e. Enteric Fever, when adequate isolation can be obtained and nursing assistance is found necessary.
- (c) Tuberculosis. Cases are visited by the tuberculosis nurses engaged by Northumberland County Council.

B. MIDWIVES.

The number practising in the area is 12. None are employed by the Council.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK—The bacteriological examinations of specimens in aid of diagnosis are carried out by arrangement with the County Council at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The following Table shows to what extent this arrangement is utilised:—

ASHINGTON URBAN DISTRICT BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS AND RESULTS DURING THE YEAR 1926.

_	Diphtheria.		Diphtheria. Tubercule.		Enteric Fever.			Total Specimens Examined.					
	Pos.	Neg.	Indef.	Pos.	Neg	Indef.	Pos.	Neg.	Indef.	Pos.	Neg.	Indef.	T'tl
Sent in by Dr. Moore, County Tuberculosis Officer	-	-	-	19	115	_	-	_	-	19	115	-	134
Sent in by other Medical Prac- titioners		10	-	2	10	-	5	. 2	4	7	22	0	29
Totals	-	10	-	21	125	-	5	2	4	26	137	0	163
Cases notified	,		4			63			11				

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN OPERATION IN THE DISTRICT :-

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890 Public Health Acts AmendmentAct, 1890 Private Street Works Acts, 1892 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

II.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

(a) Water.—This needs no further description, the supply from the Tynemouth Corporation continues to be ample and constant and averages about 330,000 gallons per day.

At the end of this year there were 2254 houses with private taps and 3699 houses supplied with water from stand pipes in the back streets. During the year 223 houses have been supplied with private taps and 223 water-closets and 212 baths have been fixed.

The are 42 houses situated in outlying parts of the district which are not connected with the public sewers.

All new and reconstructed drains are tested with water or smoke machine before being covered in.

(b) Drainage.—The existing system of sewers may be divided into three groups, viz.:

(a) Northern Ashington, draining northwards into Haydon Letch; (b) Southern Ashington, draining into River Wansbeck; (c) Hirst, including the Portland Estate, Western Milburn Estate, and Eastern Milburn Estate, all draining into the River Wansbeck. The condition of the Haydon Letch and the River Wansbeck at low tide is extremely foul.

By the new scheme, all the Ashington sewerage will be conveyed southward to North Seaton Station and thence eastward, along Newbiggin Lane, at which point it will be joined by the sewers from southern Hirst; the sewer continues in an easterly direction to Summerhouse Lane, where it is joined by the new sewer from Northern Hirst. At this point a Screening Chamber has been erected to remove detritus (coal dust, fine ashes and the floating debris brought down in the sewers). From Summerhouse Lane the sewer continues to near the south end of Newbiggin Bay, the point of discharge being at Spital Point. The mouth of the sewer will be taken well out to sea on the Black Scar rocks and discharge into deep water.

Extensive float tests were made to show the movement of the tides, which clearly prove that during both ebbing and flowing tides the sewerage will go out to sea and not be washed back into Newbiggin Bay.

The estimated cost of the works is about £120,000, which are being carried out under the idrection of Messrs. Taylor & Wallin, Civil Engineers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Carlisle, who are the Engineers for this scheme.

(c) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. There are approximately 4431 privies and 1438 water closets in the district.

During the year 11 privies have been converted into water closets.

The sewerage scheme being now practically complete there need be no further delay in proceeding with the conversion of privies to water-closets with the probability then of abolishing in great part the fly nuisance to which we are always subject in warm weather and which contributes to a large extent in the spread of infectious disease.

(d) Scavenging—This work is partly carried out by contract, the contractors providing tips, vehicles and labour. The ashpits are emptied fortnightly and the ashbins twice weekly. The collected material is deposited on tips approved by the Council.

The town is divided into seven district, s four of the districts are cleansed by private contractors and three districts by our own motors.

The work is under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor.

Sanitary Inspection of the District—In accordance with the general order of the Ministry of Health your Inspector has by systematic inspection kept himself informed in respect of any nuisances existing within this district and the following list gives the nature of nuisances dealt with:—

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR YEAR 1926.

Legal P'oc'd'gs	000000	00	000	000	000000	0 00	0
In pro- gress or being de'ltwi'h	008800	00	000	010	000000	For'man 0	58
Defects remedi'd there- after.	64 00 00 00 00 00	0 0	000	080	000001	0 0 0	92
No. of Statut'y Notices served	990000	0 0	000	080	ооооон	Rep'rted	95
Defects remedi'd there- after	21 85 0 0	00	44 0	14 3 0	100000	218	421
after Informal or Notices ew. served.	21 9 123 0	00	0 55	14 3 0	100000	208 200 0	467
Number re- medied after letter or interview.	88 0000	001	69	4115-	8 11 6 6		42 166
Total.	114 8 9 145 0 9	12	121 5 0	18	9 1 1 4 6 6		
Number Out- standing from previous year.	540000	00	000	000	104000	0000	23 7
Number of Defects or Inspecti'ns Contraventions of Byelaws.	98 6 9 0 9	12	121 5 0	18	811499	20 218 15	719
Number of Inspecti'ns during ye'r	285 19 22 230 0 0	10	171	16 {	190 1390 176 43 101 8	36 40 20 20 20	2812
	Structural Defects Dampness Unfit for Habitation Defective Spouting Overcrowding Nuisances	Insufficient Unsatisfactory	Foul Untrapped or Defective Insufficient	Structural Defects Insufficient Foul	Dairi's, Cowsh'ds & Milksh'ps Slaughter Houses Tents, Vans, &c Offensive Trades Workshops and Workplaces Keeping of Animals	Ashpits improperly used Offensive accumulations Smoke Nuisances	Total
	BaisnoH	Water S'pply	Drain-	Sanitary Con- reni'ne's	Dairi Slaug Tents Offen Work	Ashp Offen Smok	Tent

The following defects are still common in the district :-

Unpaved Yards.

Animals kept in close proximity to buildings.

Fouling of middens with water.

Overcrowding.

In accordance with circular 120, dated 5th of August 1920, from the Minisitry of Health, theatres and cinemas in the district have been inspected by the Sanitary Inspector.

(e) OFFENSIVE TRADES :-

Fish Friers	 	21
Gut Scrapers	 	2
Tripe Boilers	 	1
		_
		24

The trades of gut scrapers and tripe boilers are conducted on modern premises erected for the purpose, and were satisfactorily maintained.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. The number on the register at the end of the year was

as follows :-

Factories ... 10

Workshops ... 46

Bakehouses ... 10

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors,

Premises.		Number of			
(1)	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions.		
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	. 19	0	0		
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	. 78	4	0		
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) .	. 4	0	0		
Total	. 101	4	0		

2 — DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

		Number of	of Defects.	No. of
Particulars. (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Ins.	Prosec utions
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :-				
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	0	0
Sanitary Accommodation (unsuitable or defective)	0	0	0	0
Failure to Fix Abstract	2	2	2	0
Total	6	6	2	0

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

W .				 -	
Bakers				 	6
Blacksmith	F (1)			 	5
Bootmaker	s and Rep	airers		 	10
Motor Cyc	le Repaire	ers		 	5
Dressmake	rs and Mi	lliners		 	9
Joiners and	undertak	ers		 	7
Monument	al Masons			 	1
Picture Fra	amer			 	1
Plumbers				 	3
Stocking K	nitter			 	1
Tailors				 	2
Undercloth	ing				2
Watch Rep				 	3
Wheelwrig			ders	 ***	3
Saddler				 ***	2
Dalatan	T:			 	2
D-1-1-				 ****	4
- articles				 ***	7

(f) Schools. There are 5 elementary schools. 4 of the schools have water closet sytem.

Under Regulations made by the Board of Education and by arrangement with the County School Medical Officer, 319 certificates of exclusion from attendance at public elementary schools on account of infectious diseases were issued. The number of children effected at each School is shown in the following table:—

	No	rth	So	uth	E	ast	Bot	thal	St. A	idan's	
Disease.	Patients	Contacts	Total								
Scarlet Fever	 26	35	17	22	15	15	19	21	1	4	175
Diphtheria	 1	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	8
Small Pox	 45	181	8	50	9	46	8	38	1	13	399
	72	216	25	72	25	63	28	62	2	17	582

Remarks in previous Annual Reports on the subject of excluding all the children in any one home from school for six weeks during illness, due to the above infectious diseases and convalescence therefrom seems to be applicable as ever. The child suffering ought to be removed to an Isolation Hospital immediately the case is notified, and after disinfection of the house bedding and the clothing of the other inmates, it ought to be quite a practical proposition to allow the other children to return to school at once. Facilities for disinfection are now provided at the Isolation Hospital, and were these conditions fulfilled I think our past policy in regard to this matter might now be reconsidered with advantage to all concered.

III. FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY. The bulk of the milk is imported into the district, and its condition during the summer months-probably due to delay and exposure in transit-give rise to many complaints.

Registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshop Orders are :-

Wholesale	Traders	and Producers	of Milk	 8
Purveyors				 19
,,	over the	counter only		 24

The number of cowsheds is 8, and approximately 108 cows are kept. The sheds were generally found in a fairly clean condition, and regularly lime-washed.

OTHER FOODS. The class of cattle slaughtered is very good, but adequate examination of meat is impracticable, owing to the numerous premises on which slaughtering is conducted and the irregular hours at which the work is done.

The following food was destroyed after inspection, having been found unfit for human consumption:

> 171 stones Chilled Beef. 46 lbs of Sausage. 2 Carcases of Mutton. 21 stones of (Home killed) Beef. 15 stones of ,, ,, Ox Livers. 10 stones of Pork. 3 pairs of Ox Lungs

The are 18 slaughter houses, all subject to annual licence. Some are in close proximity to dwellings, and 6 of them are unsatisfactory, for one or more of the following reasons:

> Situated in close proximity to dwellings. Inadequate in size, e.g., converted stables and wash-houses.

The erection of an abattoir has been under consideration for several years.

There are 10 bakehouses in the district—4 factory and 6 workshops—which require considerable supervision to secure the maintenance of reasonable cleanliness.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of Infectious diseases notified this year is more than last year. Last year 772 cases were notified of which 97 were Scarlet Fever; this year the total is 1035 with 140 cases of Scarlet Fever. Included in the total are 465 cases of Small Pox and 282 Chicken Pox. Chicken Pox was made notifiable in March, 1924.

1687 visits were paid to Infectious diseases.

The following premises were disinfected on account of Infectious diseases:-526 Houses. 4 wards at Ashington Infirmary & Hospital and 1 Club.

The steam disinfector at the Hospital has been in constant use during the year.

The following table gives the number of articles disinfected :-

729 Blankets 26 Covers and Rugs 422 Beds 685 Counterpanes 48 Eiderdowns 359 Bolsters & Covers 94 Cushions, etc. 700 Pillows 366 Sheets

Together with the wearing apparel of 490 Patients.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL There were 6 patients in Hospital on the 1st Jan. 1926. The number of cases admitted to Hospital during 1926 were 466 all small pox, 10 of which were admitted from Morpeth R.D. Council's area, 10 from Weetslade U.D. Council's area and 5 from Castle Ward R.D. Council's area. The Hospital was occupied 363 days of the year. The average stay in Hospital was 11 days. The expenditure amounted to £2051/9/7.

The following tables gives incidence, etc., of Enteric Fever in the district for the last 15 years:—

Enteric Fever	1912	1912	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
No. of Cases	20	25	24	3	10	30	88	76	13	19	1	3	6	2	11
Cases per 1000 population	0.74	0.89	0.80	0.12	0.38	1.17	3.30	2.81	•44	•63	.033	·10	•19	.063	.35
No. of Deaths	2	5	5	0	2	0	19	8	4	6	0	2	0	1	2
Mortality rate per 1000 population	0.07	0.17	0.16	0	0.98	0	0.76	0.30	.135	•20	0	.065	0	·0315	.06

During the year there has been 11 cases of enteric fever, two of which proved fatal. The origin of these cases lies probably in the fact that many carriers of the disease reside in our area. The mode of infection is probably determined by the common house fly carrying contagion direct to food from the infected excreta of the carriers, which has been deposited in the open privy-middens. The conversion of all privies to the water carriage system is urgently needed in order to minimise this serious menace to the public health of our area; furthermore no greater progressive step could be taken that would benefit so much the health of all our inhabitants; our heavy mortality from infantile diarrhæa would be reduced for the mode of infection is the same, i.e., house-fly contamination of food from the close proximity of privies.

SMALL Pox. Small Pox has been widespread throughout our district during the year the epidemic continuing from the previous year and attacking only those unprotected by vaccination. The disease has remainded of the mild type and although some moderately severe cases have occured there is no tendency towards the virulant form of the disease and the case mortality has be nil.

Owing to the very mild nature of many of cases, sufferers have exposed themselves in all ignorance in Churches, Entertainment Hall, Buses, Clubs and other Public places. Other cases have been at work in the mines and children have been discovered to have been attending school with mild rash fully developed. The only control of the disease is vaccination and revaccination and this only can be relied upon in expelling the disease from our area. The great contagiousness of the disease is instanced in the fact that practically without exception where vaccination was refused second cases have occurred in the infected houses, where as where vaccination was performed in time there has been no second case.

All cases were promptly removed to Hospital on notification and houses disinfected, unfortunately this at the best can only diminish the risk of infection on account of the inability to diagnose the disease before the appearance of the rash and the consequence exposure during the period of greatest infectivity, the four days preceeding the appearance of the rash. In all cases the contacts were strongly recommended and offered vaccination and this was performed with the minimal delay when consent was obtained. Information of contacts residing outside our area was transmitted to the Medical Officers of Health for such areas and similar information received by me was speedily acted upon and vaccination offered at once.

Many very mild cases of the disease have undoubted been missed, and these have greatly increased the difficulties of dealing with the outbreak, time after time two or more cases occurring simultaneously in a house have been found to be due to a missed case in the house though never have I been able to attribute this fact to deliberate concealment of the first case.

From the appended tables the value of vaccination is strikingly illustrated, the figures give convincing proof of its value in preventing the disease and afford proof of what is required to expel the disease from our area. The measure, however, can only be applied on consent and many direct contacts apart from consciencious reasons prefer to run the risk of taking the disease rather than loss work from vaccination, to express their regrets when later they are removed to the Hospital with Small Pox.

During the year Chicken Pox has been a notifiable disease and all cases were visited, 12 were found to be suffering from Small Pox and were removed to Hospital.

Contacts are kept under observation by this department by periodic calls after the removal of the patient.

Hospital. Accommodation for all our patients has been adequate throughtout the year, though severely strained during March and April.

Distribution of cases in homes : -

		house t													cases e		
,,	1	, "	"	"	7	,,									"		
,,	5	houses	"	"	6	,,	each	house							",		
								,,				"	,,	1	"	,,,	,,
	Co	mparati	ve si	nce c	omn	nen	cemen	t of out	break	:							
		1924		298	cas	es	19	25	206	cas	es :	1926		46	5 cases		

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF SMALL POX AND CHICKEN POX

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Small Pox— Ashington		12	27	25	24	9	8	3	7	4	2	6	12
Hirst		38	70	81	37	30	7	5	15	16	3	8	16
Total		50	97	106	61	39	15	8	22	20	5	14	28
												Total	465
Chicken Pox-	-	122											
Ashington Hirst		31 50	35 43	10 43	17	7	0	2 4	6	5	2 9	6	5
Total		81	78	53	18	8	1	6	9	5	11	7	5
												Total	282

SMALL POX CASES GROUPED IN FIVE YEARLY PERIODS AND VACCINAL CONDITION.

VACCINATED IN INFANCY.

	0-5	5-10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 25	25- 30	30- 35	35- 40	40- 45	45- 50	50- 55	55- 60	60- 65	65 up.	Total
January	 0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	9
February	 C	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	3	7	6	2	1	27
March	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	1	5	5	4	4	2	29
April	 0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	6	5	1	0	1	22
May	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	3	2	0	14
June	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4
September	 0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
October	 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
November	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
December	 0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	2	10
					_		_							_	
Total	 0	0	0	2	1	7	6	11	14	24	26	16	9	7	123
		1			U	NVAC	CCIN.	ATEI).						
January	 6	9	4	9	4	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	1 0	0	41
February	 5	14	17	16	9	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
March	 13	15	13	21	8	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	77
April	4	7	6	13	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
May	 4	1	3	10	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	25
June	 1	6	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
July	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
August		17	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
September	1	4	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
October		3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
November	1	2	3	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
December	 3	2	5	1	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Total	43	73	65	79	30	24	15	8	3	1	0	1	0	0	342

	No. of Primary		Contacts		No. of Second
	Cases	Vaccinated.	Protected	Unprotected	ary Cases
January .	36	60	36	169	14
February .	47	181	22	166	50
March .	50	159	42	164	56
April .	94	60	31	95	27
May .	10	35	16	50	21
June .	8	18	15	25	7
July .	6	13	5	17	2
August .	10	38	10	32	9
0 1	. 10	30	10	25	10
071	. 3	20	2	0	2
November .	. 12	35	24	17	2
December .	20	57	21	69	8
	257	706	234	829	208

STREETS AFFECTED.

	No. of	No. of N	o.H'us's			No. of	No. of	No.H'us'
Name of Street.	Cases	Houses	in St.	Name of Street		Cases	Houses	in St.
Ellington Terrace	1	1-	14	Sycamore St.		28	20	313
Long Row	1	1	33	Maple St.		38	26	299
Cross Row	7	2	16	Chestnut St.		32	16	306
High Market	6	3	79	Hawthorn Road		21	16	248
Wansbeck Terrace	2	2	49	Rosalind St.		16	10	209
Duke Street	4	2	30	Beatrice Street		6	4	130
Station Road	3	1	180	Katharine St.		8	4	131
Third Row	3	2	58	Portia St.		26	10	131
Fourth	11	. 5	71	Juliet St.		4	3	117
Fifth	16	6	96	Ariel St.		12	4	119
Sixth	8	3	49	Alexandra Road		3	3	59
Seventh ,,	10	5	89	Milburn Road		10	6	147
Eighth	5	4	90	Pont St.		26	9	181
Ninth	7	6	94	Richardson St.		2	2	74
Tenth	2	1	100	South Villas		20	9	76
Arundel Square	3	3	26	East Villas		4	1	132
North View	2	2 -	18	Seventh Avenue		1	1	29
Six Houses	1	1	6	Monkseaton Terr	ace	6	6	37
Morven Terrace	1	1	36	Elder Square		1	1	39
Park Road (East)	2	1	27	Old Lane		1	1	1
Langwell Crescent	1	1	24	Castle Terrace		14	6	104
North Seaton Road	17	7	135	Acacia Terrace		3	2	26
Garden City Villas	18	10	104	Bolsover ,,	***	2	1	50
Woodhorn Road	11	7	218	Newbiggin Road		2	2	150
Laburnum Terrace	9	3	43			-		
Myrtle St	9	6	89			The same of		
Poplar St	22	11	112		Total	465	250	

Scarlet Fever-Notifications have increased this year to 140 in place of 97 last year. Of these 33 were below 5 years of age and 55 were of school age.

		1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Number of cases		91	70	80	97	140
,, deaths		0	3	0	0	1
Attack rate per 1000 populat	ion	2.89	2.23	2.54	3.06	4.40
Deaths ,,		- 0	.097	0	0	.031
Case Mortality		0	4.35%	0	0	.71%
DIPTHERIA.— Notifications t	his	year bei 1932	ng 4 compared	l with 9 1924	last year. 1925	1926
Number of cases		5	1	7	9	4
,, deaths		2	0	1	0	1
Attack rate per 1000		:164	.03	.223	.28	.13
Douth		.066	0	.031	0	.031
Case Mortality		.40%	0	14.3%	0	.25%

10 cases were submitted for bacteriological examination and 10 were found to be negative. The antitoxin supplied by the Council for prophylaxis and for treatment amounted to 22 tubes containing 88,000 units.

PNEUMONIA.—Notifications this year are 42 compared with 25 last year. There were 35 deaths.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No	Notified At	Tre	ses eated At hospital	Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
1	6-2-26	1	_	1	-	-	-
2	2-10-26	1	_	1	-	-	_
3	8-11-26	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	6-12-26	1	-	1	-	-	_
4	6-12-26	1	_	1	-		_

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—There were two cases during the year with one death, a case mortality rate of 50%.

TUBERCULOSIS.—New Cases and Mortality During 1926.

Age Periods		New	Cases			Dea	ths	
	Pulm	onary	Non	-Pul.	Pulm	onary	Non-	Pul.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	1
5	5	2	1	3	1	0	0	0
10	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
15	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	4	5	2	2	1	2	1	1
25	7	7	0	1	4	2	0	1
35	3	3	1	0	3	2	0	0
45	4	0	0	0	4	1	1	0
55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 upwds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	24	20	8	11	14	7	5	5

Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).—Notifications were 44 in number, with 21 deaths.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Number of cases	36	3 40	45	47	44
,, deaths	27		22	22	21
Attack rate per 1,000	1.181		1.43	1.47	1.38
Deaths ,,	885	·840	.699	-69	.66
Case Mortality	759	% 67 5%	49%	47%	47.7%

There are also 19 notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, with 10 deaths giving a case mortality of 52%.

With housing conditions improving it is to be hoped that next year may show some definite improvement in our tubrculosis mortality. The figures for this year are similar to those for last year, and Tuberculosis still remains the most fatal notifiable disease to the district. The total Tuberculosis cases notified is 63, and the deaths registered therefrom is 31, giving a case mortality of 49%

The following tables gives the number of houses from which cases of the three principle infectious diseases were notified:—

Dise	ase	Number of cases	Houses effected				
Enteric Fever		11	9				
Scarlet Fever		 140	130				
Diphtheria	,	 4	4				

The following table issued by the Registrar General gives the attack rate of certain Infectious diseases throughout England and Wales in the second column.

Disease		Cases Notified in the District	Case rate per 1,000 living England & Wales	Case rate per 1,000 living in Ashington
Small Pox		465	0.26	14.60
Scarlet Fever		140	2.10	4.40
Diphtheria		4	1.31	•13
Enteric Fever		11	0.07	•35
Puerperal Fever		0	0.07	.0
Puerperal Pyrexi	a	5	0.19	•16
Erysipelas		17	0.38	.53

The following table gives the ages at incidence and the distribution of cases of notifiable infectious diseases during the year :-

Ashington Urban District. NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Ages at Incidence, 1926.

(Ministry of Health Table No. 2).

Notifiable Diseases.		Case	s notific		cases ach ard	Cases removed to Hospital					
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to25	25 to 65	65 etc.	A	Н	A	Н
Diphtheria	4	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Scarlet Fever	. 140	0	33	98	7	2	0	40	100	0	0
Erysipelas	17	0	0	0	1	14	2	8	9	0	0
Enteric Fever	. 11	0	0	2	3	6	0	4	7	0	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Lung	. 44	0	1	7	12	24	0	14	30	0	0
Tuberculosis, other Form	s 19	0	6	6	4	3	0	5	14	0	0
Pneumonia	. 42	2	10	8	7	13	2	16	26	0	0
Puerperal Fever	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	. 0	0	0	0	0	0 -	0	0	0	0	0
Total	. 281	6	50	124	34	63	4	90	191	0	4

Ashington Urban District. NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
DISTRIBUTION 1926.

Month	Dinhrheria		Scarlet	Fever	Terreinolog	El yaipelea	Enteric	Fever	Ophthalmia	Neonaturum	Phthsis		Other	Diseases	Duammonia	Themina	Small Dov	Ollian Fox	N	Ionth Tota	aly l
	A	Н	A	Н	A	Н	A	Н	A	Н	A	Н	A	Н	A	Н	A	Н	A	Н	Both
January	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	12	38	13	46	59
February	0	0	3	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	2	27	70	32	90	122
March	1	0	10	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	25	81	37	93	130
April	0	0	6	8	2	1	0	U	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	24	37	36	51	87
May	0	0	6	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	7	8	9	30	24	46	70
June	0	0	3	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	8	7	17	16	33
July	0	1	1	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	2	0	4	3	5	5	31	36
August	0	0	3	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	7	15	12	27	39
September	0	0	3	9	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	16	12	26	38
October	1	0	3	18	1	0	2	4	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	4	2	3	11	33	44
November	0	1	3	8	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	1	4	6	8	14	27	41
December	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	2	2	12	16	18	28	46
Total	2	2	41	99	8	9	5	6	1	2	14	30	5	14	16	26	139	326	131	514	745
		4	14	10	1	7		11		3	4	4	1	9	4	12	40	55	la co	12.5	

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

		Disease.		Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox		_	 	465	441	0
Diphtheria			 	4	0	1
Scarlet Fever			 	140	0	1
Enteric Fever (in	cludi	ng Paratyphoid)	 	11	0	2
Pueperal Fever			 ***	0	0	0
Pneumonia Tuberculosis:—			 	42	5	35
(a) Pulmonary	M	24)	44	0	21
(a) Pulmonary	F	20	 5	77	0	41
(b) Non. do.	M F	8 11	 }	19	0	10

HOUSING.

The original estimate of the number of houses required to meet the needs of the district was 2,000 under the State Aided Scheme; 883 houses have been erected during the last six years.

The shortage of houses in the district is still very acute, at the present rate of house building the prospects of the majority of these applicants getting a house is very remote.

	Number of new houses erected during the year :-	
	(a) Total	212
	(b) As part of a muncipal housing scheme	50
	(ii) his part of a manorpar nousing solicino	
1.	Unfit Dwelling Houses.	
-	Inspection.—(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (u	ınder
	Public Health or Housing Acts)	282
	(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the	-0-
		98
	Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925	90
	(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to	37'1
	health as to be unfit for habitation	Nil
	(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive to those referred to under the proceeding	3
	sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human	
	habitation	251
020		
2.	REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.	
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	
	by the Local Authority or their Officers	185
	, C Power	
3.	ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.	
	A—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act 1925.	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served	
	requiring repairs	31
	(2) Number of dwelling houses which are rendered fit :	
	(a) by owners	26
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	_
	(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect to which Closing Orders became	
		_
	operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	-

B—Proceeding under Public Health Acts. (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices	Wara gar	ved requirir	o cr
defects to be remedied			94
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were reme Service of Formal Notices :—	edied afte	er	
(a) by owners			91
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	•••		-
C—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 & 15 of the Housing Act, (1) Number of representations made with a view of the mak (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing determined, the dwelling houses have been rendered fi (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolit (5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of	ing of Cl Orders w ng Order it ion Orde	vere made s were ers were ma	_

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS.

- (1) As Sections 39 to 42 of the Public Health Acts, (Ammendment) Act 1907, are now in force, the speedy conversion of all privies is urgently recommended for no greater step could be taken in improving the Public Health of this area. The speediest advantage of the full use of the new sewer should be taken without hesitation for the benefits to this community outweigh all other measures and at the same time would in my opinion prove economically sound in saving of expenses incurred by the present scavenging system.
- (2) That adequate Hospital accommodation for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases be provided. All available accommodation has been found necessary for cases of Smallpox alone.
- (3) That a separate water supply be provided for each house in the district. The storage of water in houses practised in this district is strongly condemmed.

I have to thank the various Council Officials who have so kindly co-operated in the preparation of the various Tables and other statistical matter necessary for the preparation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant.

EDWARD T. COLVILLE, M.B., B.S., B.HY., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.