[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Longbenton U.D.C.

Contributors

Longbenton (England). Urban District Council.

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LONGBENTON

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

County of Northumberland

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1961

OF

A. W. HAY
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

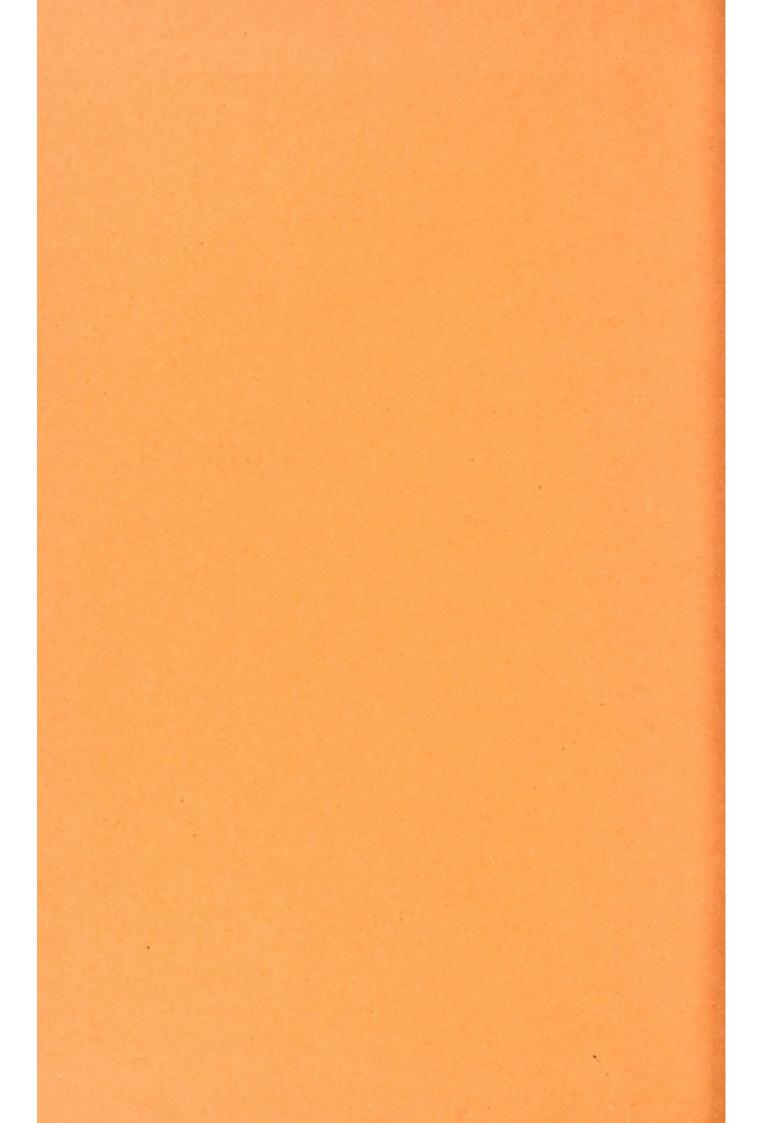
Medical Officer of Health

AND

WILLIAM N. LOCKEY

C.S.I.B., Certified Meat Inspector

Senior Public Health Inspector



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OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Office		Officer	Qualifications
Medical Officer of Health	:	ARTHUR W. HAY	M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	:	WILLIAM N. LOCKEY	M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B., Meat and Food Inspector's Cert., Sanitary Science Cert., R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector	:	ROBERT P. BRUCE	M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B., Meat and Food Inspector's Cert., Smoke Inspector's Cert. R.S.H.
		NEIL W. CROSBY	M.A.P.H.I., P.H.I.E.B. Meat & Food Inspector's Diploma R.S.H.

LONGBENTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ARTHUR W. HAY

for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the

LONGBENTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Report on the state of the Public Health of the district for the year preceding the 31st December, 1961. The size of the population remains approximately the same, although the number of inhabited houses has increased from 14,190 to 14,302. The birth and death rates remain approximately the same, but I am pleased to report a further drop in the number of infants who died during the first year of life. Last year the figure for every thousand births was 17.54; this year it has dropped to 15.29, which is not only the lowest rate ever recorded in the district, but it is substantially below the national rate of infantile mortality. This result is undoubtedly brought about by improved standards of medical and nursing care, as well as better health education of the mother. These factors also contribute to the improvement in the maternal mortality, which this year is Nil, not a single death having occurred in connection with child birth.

The incidence of infectious disease was low, except for the usual epidemic of measles, which comes in two-yearly waves. However, although 1,096 cases of measles occurred, there were few complications and no deaths. In fact, no deaths occurred from any of the common infectious diseases and only one from Tuberculosis. No case of Poliomyelitis occurred in the area during the year, but immunisation against the disease was continued. It is pleasing to report that after an extensive and prolonged campaign, 95 per cent. of children of school age are now immunised against Poliomyelitis.

Turning to causes of death, Coronary Thrombosis remains the largest killing disease, and it is interesting to note the difference in the number of deaths from this disease in males and females. During the year, 52 males died from Coronary Thrombosis, but only 17 females died from the same cause. The reason for the difference is so far unexplained. A large difference in the death rates is also seen in the figures for Cancer of the Lung, which caused the deaths of 12 males, but only I female. The difference here may be almost certainly explained by the difference in smoking habits between the sexes. There is undoubtedly a strong connection between cigarette smoking and the onset of Cancer of the lung.

Re-housing still continues to be a problem in the district, and large numbers of medical certificates are submitted to the Housing Department each year, in support of claims for Council houses. Each case is discussed in detail by the Housing Officer and myself, but priority can only be given to a small proportion of the hundreds of applications. This priority is usually reserved for cases of Tuberculosis or similar conditions, where rehousing is urgent, to protect the health of other persons as well as help in the recovery of the sick person. The public should know that those who obtain medical certificates for relatively minor or temporary medical conditions, are wasting the time of both Doctors and Housing Officers.

I would like to conclude by expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest in public health problems, and also to thank Mr. Lockey and the Staff of the Health Department for their continued co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Your obedient servant,

A. W. HAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS OF SOCIAL	CON	DITIO	ONS IN	THE	AREA.
Area (in acres)					6,786
Registrar General's estima mid-year 1961				lation 	47,070
Number of inhabited hous Rate Book					14,302
Rateable Value (1/4/62)				· · · £	440,059
Sum represented by a Penn	y Rate	(1962	2/63)	1.1	£1,754
Social Conditions. The chief industry is the residential area of Ber					otion of
Extracts from Vit	AL STA	TISTIC	S OF T	не Үеа	R.
			Male	Female	e Total
Live Births—Legitimate			414	402	816
Illegitimate			21	13	34
			435	415	850
Still Births—Legitimate			15	6	21
Illegitimate			-	-	_
			15	G	21
DEATHS.			212	192	404
Comparability Facto	rs:—				
Births Deaths					
					1 15 50
Live Births per 1,000 Popu Still births per 1,000 Live as					20.73
DEATH RATE.					
The Death Rate per 1,0			~ **		
estimated population			8.58		
DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL			Deaths	total (I	er 1,000 live and Births)
Puerperal Sepsis			-		-
Other Maternal Causes	***	• •			
					11/2/2019

DEATHS OF I	NFANTS	UNDE	R 1 YE	AR	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate				***	8	5	13
Illegitimate						_	_
					8	5	13
DEATHS OF I	NFANTS	UNDE	R 4 WI	EEKS			
Legitimate					6	2	8
Illegitimate					-	_	-
					6	2	8
DEATHS OF I	NEANTS	UNDEI	R 1 WI	EEK OI	F AGE		
Legitimate					5	2	7
Illegitimate							_
					5	2	7
DEATH RA All Infants pe	er 1,000	l yı Live	EAR OF Births	AGE.			15.29 15.93
Illegitimate In		100					15.93
-							
DEATH RAT	E PER		EEKS (FANIS UN	DER
All Infants pe	er 1,000	Live !	Births				9.41
Legitimate In	fants I	per 1,00	00 Legi	itimat	e Live B	Births	9.80
Illegitimate I	nfants	per 1,0	00 Ille	gitima	te Live	Births	-
DEATH RATE WEEK			IVE B	IRTHS	of Inf.	ANTS UNDI	ER 1
All Infants pe	er 1,000	Live .	Births				8.23
Legitimate In	fants p	per 1,00	00 Leg	itimat	e Live E	Births	8.57
Illegitimate I	nfants	per 1,0	00 Ille	gitima	ate Live	Births	-
Deaths from (Cancer	(all ago	es)				76
Deaths from			1000				-
Deaths from							-
			10000				

7

Causes of Death in the Longbenton Area, 1961.

	Causes o	of Deat	h		Males	Female
All Causes					 212	192
1—Tuberc	ulosis of	Respir	atory S	ystem	 1	_
2—Other f						
3-Syphili	tic diseas	es	***		 	
4—Diphth					 	-
5—Whoop	ing Coug	h			 	
6-Mening	ococcal i	nfectio	ns		 	
7—Acute	Poliomye	litis		1.5.5		
8—Measles					_	
9—Other i	nfective	and pa	rasitic	diseases	 1	1
10—Cancer					9	7
11—Cancer	of lung a	and bro	onchus		 12	1
12—Cancer	of breast				 	8
13—Cancer					 	2
14-Cancer					25	12
15-Leukae	mia, alei	ıkaemi	a		 	1
16—Diabete					-	3
17-Vascula					 26	38
18—Corona					 52	17
19-Hypert					 1	8
20—Other l					 25	39
21—Other o					 6	7
22—Influen	za				 	1
23—Pneum					6	3
24—Bronch					21	9
25—Other o					1	
26—Ulcer o					 1	2
27—Gastrit					 1	1
28-Nephri					 1	3
29—Hyperi					 _	
30—Pregna					 	
	ital malf				 2	2
32-Other o				liseases	 13	18
33—Motor					 4	
34—All oth					 3	5
35—Suicide					 1	4
36—Homici				ar		

There is no evidence of any excessive or unusual mortality during the year.

TABLE SHOWING THE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES SINCE
THE FORMATION OF THE LONGBENTON URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL IN 1935.

1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
78.3	85.22	87.3	70.27	51.9	85.7	60.6	51.8	61.1
1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
35.95	76.54	35.95	36.68	43.68	38.87	31.47	25.80	38.31
1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
23.76	24.41	35.18	20.40	16.52	18.18	27.71	17.54	15.29

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

The following table gives the numbers and age groups of the cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year:—

11101111

	2		1112111					
	Usamital	nospita	1111-11					
		Age not k'wn						
		25 and over						
			15 to 24	- 61				
FIED			10 14 14	·c - 4 +				
NOTI		ۍ 9	8 8 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1					
ASES	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED Age Group	CASES	CASES	CASES	CASES	4	149	
OF C.		8	- 5					
IBER			61	4 6 4 1 1 1 1				
NUN			NO.	-	28			
					U'der 1 year	-#-		
		At all Ages (1960)	15 1096 1096 1096 10 3 3 (1) 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10					
			: : : : : : : I					
			Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Measles Pneumonia Erysipelas Food Poisoning Dysentery Meningococcal Infection					

The following table shows the number of bacteriological specimens from the Longbenton Area examined in the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle, during 1961.

Examination Requeste	d.	Positive	Negative.	Total.
Vincent's Angina		_	1	1
Diphtheria			12	12
		2	10	12
Tuberculosis Sputa		2	_	2
Enteric and Dysentery Gro	ups	16	148	164
Staphylococcus Aureus		1	_	1
		21	171	192

Tuberculosis, 1961.—The following Tables are self explanatory:—

	Ni	EW CASE For	s Notif m A	TED		DEA	THS	
	Puln	nonary		on- onary	Pulmo	onary		on- onary
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.
Under 5 years .					_		_	_
		1		-				-
15 to 24 years .	2 2 2	2 5		1				_
0.0	2	5	1	4	_			-
15 / 01	2	-3	-		1 2*	1*	_	-
65 years and over	1		_	-	2*	_	-	
Age not known .		-	_				-	_
Totals	7	11	1	5	5	1		_

^{*}Cases removed from register but principal cause of death not given as Tuberculosis.

CASES TRANSFERRED INTO AREA.

	Pulm	onary	Pulme	
	Μ.	F.	Μ.	F.
Under 5 years				
5 to 14 years	1	1	_	_
15 to 24 years	1	4	_	_
25 to 44 years	6	6	_	_
45 to 64 years	2	1	_	_
65 years and over	_	_	_	_
Age not known	1	-	-	_
	11	12	_	_

Particulars of Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December, 1961.

	I	ulmona	ıry	Non	-Pulme	onary	Pulmonary and Non- Pulmonary
	М.	F.	Total	Μ.	F.	Total	Total
Cases on Register at 1/1/61	299	293	592	46	52	98	690
New Cases	7	11	18	1	5	6	24
Cases transferred into area	11	12	23	_	_	_	23
Cases Reinstated		-	_	_		_	_
Cases Removed	20	19	39	1	2	3	42
Cases on Register at 31/12/61	297	297	594	46	55	101	695

SECTION C.

1. WATER SUPPLY.

- (i) The water supply for the area during the last year has been satisfactory and water for the district is supplied by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company. 40 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and only one showed presence of 1 coliform bacilli per 100 ml.
- (ii) Drainage and Sewerage— There have been no extensive alterations to drainage or sewerage during the year.
- (i) Rivers and Streams— No action has been necessary during the year.
 - (ii) Public Cleansing—See Senior Public Health Inspector's Report.
 - (iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area—See Senior Public Health Inspector's Report for details.
 - (iv) Shops and Offices— Periodical visits are made to shops, especially food shops in the area.

- (v) Camping Sites— There are two individual caravans only licensed in the area.
- (vi) Clean Air Act, 1946— Up to date nothing has been done to implement the above as regards the formation of Smoke Control Areas.
- (vii) Swimming Baths and Pools— There are no swimming baths in the area.
- (viii) Eradication of the Bed Bug— See Senior Public Health Inspector's Report.
- (ix) Head Lice—No special treatment was given. Body Lice—One case of body lice was found and treated during the year.

SCHOOLS.

All schools in the area are provided with a sufficient and suitable water supply from the mains supply together with a water carriage system of sanitary accommodation. Periodical inspections are made of all schools and particular attention paid to those schools provided with school meals facilities, including kitchens.

SECTION D.

Housing.

The figures produced by the Housing Manager and the Senior Public Health Inspector show the extensive work carried out in the use of new Council houses, 49 were allocated to re-house from Slum Clearance Areas.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

- (a) Milk Supply— Designated milk, viz., T.T. Raw, Pasteurised or Sterilised are only retailed in this area.
- (b) Meat and Other Food—
 Details of the work done in meat inspection are given in this report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.
- (c) Adulteration—
 This service is administered by the Northumberland County Council.

- (d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food— Samples of ice cream only were taken by this department for Bacteriological Examination.
- (c) Nutrition— Talks are given to young mothers in Child Welfare Clinics.
- (f) Shellfish (Molluscan)— There are no shellfish beds or layings in this area. Shellfish is rarely sold in the district.

LONGBENTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ended 31st December, 1961

To the Chairman and Members of the Longberton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for the Public Health and Refuse Collection Departments for the year 1961.

Housing.

Details, showing the number of families re-housed during 1961 and the numbers still remaining on the Housing Applications List, have been kindly supplied by the Housing Manager.

The following Table shows the number of houses allocated to the various types of applicants:

POINTS SCHEME.

Categor	ies:	A	В	C I	& O.P.	Total
		28	1	68	53	150
OTHERS.						
Exchan	ges to	abate	overcrov	wding		124
Slum C	learan	ce	***			49
Evictio	n Orde	ers and	Special	Allocatio	on	6
Transfe	er of T	enancy				43
						222

The following table shows the fluctuation of the number of applicants for Council Houses between 1/4/49 and 1/4/62:--

39 50 50 27	8 5 11 15	397 353 379 200	557 604 586 571	1001 1021 1026 813
32	7	183	431	653
55	4	=	765	1235
86	9	484	722	1298
86	10	550	761	1424
116	91	465	717	1322
205	138	532	740	1498 1615
236	150	446	999	1498
212	103	376	582	1273
225	213	503	477 615	1433 1586
282	225	449	477	1433
overcrowded	CATEGORY 'B.' Applicants withouthomes of their own and residing in overcrowded conditions	CATEGORY 'C.' Applicants without homes of their own but not over- crowded	CATEGORY 'D.' Normal applicants desiring improved hous- ing accommo- dation but not overcrowded	

CATEGORY 'A.'
Applicants
with homes of
their own and
residing in
overcrowded
conditions

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME.

The tenants of 16 of the houses included in the Clearance Areas confirmed in 1959 had not been re-housed at the end of the year but houses were in course of construction for that purpose. Re-housing took place from the following houses which were dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses and Demolition Orders made or the houses closed.

No	. of Hou	ses
9, Front Street, Annitsford	1	Demolished.
6/8, Front Street, Seaton Burn	2	,,
1-3, Warden Place, Benton	3	,,
1, 2, 3, Town Farm Cottages,		
Benton	3	Closed.
2, 4, 6, Ivy Road, Forest Hall	3	,,
2, 4, 6, Back Ivy Road, Forest		
Hall	3	,,
7, 21, 31, Ivy Road, Forest Hall	3	,,
16-20, Front Street, Seaton		
Burn	3	Demolished.
48, West Lane, Forest Hall	1	***
"Westgate," Park Drive, Forest		
Hall	1	,,
1-12, Church Row, Seaton Burn	12	**
	0.5	
	35	
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	

Preparations were made to deal with 1-8, Bridge Street, 1-11, Railway Row and 28-32, Front Street, Seaton Burn, 29 houses in Ivy Road, Forest Hall and 60 in Palmersville, Forest Hall. Some 67 houses were demolished during the year.

REPAIR OF PRIVATELY OWNED HOUSES.

The policy of securing repairs to private houses by informal action has again been pursued. 42 Informal Notices were served, in one instance it was necessary to serve Statutory Notice, the work being completed by the owner.

RENT ACT, 1957.

It would appear that there is a considerable amount of agreement between the landlords and tenants relative to the carrying out of repairs as no applications were made for Certificates of Disrepair.

TABLE 1.

		Number of Inspections during year.	Number of Defects or Contraventions of Bye-Laws.	Number of Informal Notices Served	Defects remedied by Informal Action	lo radmuN yaotutet2 bayras sastred	Defects remedied after Statutory Notices	Legal Proceedings
		-	¢1	3	4	10	9	1
Housing-								
Structural Defects			128	42	175	-	9	
:	:	9106	1	1		1	1	
***	:	2100	15	10	9		1	
:			1	١	1	١	1	
WATER SUPPLY—								
Insufficient		ŝ	33	m		0.1	-	
Unsatisfactory	J		4	8	ic:	-	1	
J KAINAGE								
Insufficient		0.20	21	7	+	≎1	20	
Unsatisfactory	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	770	46	32	51			
SANITARY CONVENIENCES—								
Insufficient	::		+	51	80	1		
Unsatisfactory	~ ::	105	43	50	+	01	1	
Defective Dustbins	:	223	98	88	73	01	-1	
Nuisances, Watercourses and Offensive Ac	umulations	141	6	00	+		1	
Tents, Vans, and Sheds	:	28	-		8	1		
Infectious Diseases	:	203	1	1		1	1	
Rodent and Pest Control		175	9	10	က	0.1	89	
Keeping of Animals	::	94	7	01	7	1	1	
Seed.								
Public Houses and Food Premises	:	544	89	25	68	1	ı	
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	:	31	1	1		1	1	
Shops Act	:	334	-	-	11	1	1	
ons	:	7	c1	-	01	I		4
rood Inspection	ghterhouses							
Staughterhouse Hygiene Kegulations)		1338	9	-	9			
	:	282		İ		I	1	1
	:	110	13	7	ic	-	1	
Clean Air Act, 1956	::	274	1	1	1		1	
Kent Act, 1957			1	1	I	1		
		88	1			1	1	2
Agriculture, Salety Health and Welfare R	Regulations	ic.	1			1		
TOTALS		63430	457	930	101	0.0	0.1	

TABLE II. HOUSING.

TABULAR STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1961.

Houses Completed during the Year	With State Assistance	Unaided	Total
By Local Authority By any other Housing Authority	149	=	$\frac{149}{54}$
By private persons Total	149	54	203

Total number of Inhabited Houses in District, 14,302.

Total number of Houses owned by Local Authority 3,395.

CLOSING AND DEMOLITION OF HOUSES.

		CLOSING AND DE	MOLITI	On Or	110000		
Α.		Number of houses dem result of Clearance So					
		action (Number of houses inclu					67
		from pre-war confirmed	Cleara	nce Are	eas)		
	(2)	Number of houses closed	d but n	ot dem	olished	as a	
		result of formal action					12
В.	INI	FORMAL ACTION.					
	(1)	Number of houses perridwellings as a result of	inforn	nal act	ion and		
		included above					-
	(2)	Houses demolished					
		RECONDITIONI	NG ANI	REPA	AIR.		
eit		Number of houses made for Housing or Public Hear			by pro	cedure	under
		As a result of Informal					112
	2000	By owners as a result of					1
		By Local Authority in					
	100						

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. Improvement Grants.

A.	Di	scretionary Grants.				
		Applications submitted during year				53
	2.	during year Applications rejected b during year	y Local	Authori	ty 	21-1000
	3.		by Local	Authori	ty	53
	4.	Approximate average G	Frant appr	oved p	er	
	5	house Total number of houses	approved	for gran	t ic	3-0-0
	0.	since inception of scher				168
B.	Sta	undard Grants.				Total to
	1.	Number of separate hous				Date.
		were made during year			19	27
	2.	Number of houses so prov	ided with-	-		
		(a) Bath or shower			12	16
		(b) Washhand basin				18
		(c) Hot water supply			13	17
		(d) Water Closet			19	26
		(e) Food Store			13	18

Inspection of Factories and Workplaces.

		Number		Number o	of
	Premises	on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Oc'piers P'cuted
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	7	9	_	
(it)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	69	84	4	
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises)	10	17	2	
	Total	86	110	6	

20 Defects found in Factories.

	Numbe		in which found		Number of cases in which pro-
		D 1	Refe	erred	secutions
Particulars	Found	Remed- ied	10 H.M.	By H.M. Insp'ctor	were insti- tuted
Want of Cleanliness					
(S.1)	2	1			
Overcrowding (S.2)	-			-	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) Inadequate Ventilation				-	_
(S.4) Sanitary Conveniences	-	-	-		_
(S.7) (a) Insufficient (b) Unsuitable or de-	4	2	_	_	-
fective (c) Not separate for	7	3		1	_
sexes Other Offences (not includ-	-	-			_
ing offences relating to Homework)	_	-	-	_	_
Total	13	6	_	1	

TABLE OF OUTWORKERS.

Nature of Work	No. of out- workers in August List.	cases of	tions for failure to supply	instances of work in un- whole-	Notices served.	Prosecu- tions,
Wearing Apparel Making, etc.	8					_
All other outworkers	3		_	-	_	_
Тотаі.	11	_		_	_	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

It was necessary to serve formal notice, under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (as amended by Section 30 of the Water Act, 1945), in one instance only to secure repairs to the water pipes of a dwelling house in the district. Informal procedure resulted in the restoration of a further four supplies to dwelling houses. Notices were served to provide inside supply to two houses.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

The regular sampling of domestic water supplies throughout the district was continued, in all some 40 samples were taken: of these one showed signs of slight contamination but this was only localised and check samples showed that this had been rectified.

The number of samples submitted for bacteriological examination, together with the results, are set out below:—

No. of	Coliform Bacilli	Bacilli Coli
Samples	per 100 ml.	per 100 ml.
39	Nil	Nil
1	1	Nil

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are only two dry closets remaining in the district, one is at a farm where drainage is not available and the other at a house scheduled for early Slum Clearance.

Informal action secured in 20 instances the necessary repairs to defective W.Cs. It was, however, necessary to serve two statutory notices, under Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936, on the owners of the property to carry out works of repair. The work had not been completed during the year.

Ashbins.

Informal Action was taken for 80 defective ashbins and in this respect 68 Informal Notices were served. In two instances, however, it was necessary to serve Statutory Notices under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to secure the provision of new bins. The Council decided that the notices should be served upon the owners of the property and not on the occupiers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No action has been necessary.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

It was necessary to arrange for the funeral of a man who had a housekeeper who could not be held responsible for the payment of the costs for so doing. The local branch of the

British Legion, of which the man had been a member, were very co-operative and they did, in fact, pay the Council the amount of the costs which had not been met by his assets.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN.

Few complaints have been received of the presence of vermin and those mostly in relation to cockroaches. We feel that we are having a large number reported because of the amount of success we have been experiencing by our methods. We find that in treating premises (especially those with sprung floors) and giving a secondary treatment within three months so as to kill young hatching out from any eggs left, before they are mature enough to breed, is proving satisfactory. In order to encourage this the Council has agreed to charge 5/- per house for the initial treatment but, if 7/6d. is paid for the initial treatment, a second treatment is given.

Dirty and verminous conditions have been found in three houses which were occupied by four old bachelors and, in one instance, the man was found to be infested with body lice, a condition which has not been noted in this area for the past 25 years. In the other two cases the houses were dirty and infested with fleas and statutory notices were served, under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936. In one case the work was completed by the owner-occupier and in the other we had

to do the work and charge the costs of so doing.

The furniture of all tenants moving into Council houses is inspected for bed bugs and, if necessary, treated with a solution of D.D.T. in Kerosene. In all 215 visits were made.

The following table shows the number of treatments given:—

				Houses ected		Houses I by L.A
			Council	Private	Council	Private
Furniture Inspe	ctions		 34	226	34	215
Cockroaches			 115	50	114	47
Bugs			 1	1	1	1
Lice		***	 _	1	_	1
Wasps			 4	2	4	2
Woodworm			 1	1	1	1
Cluster Flies			 _	3	_	3
Fleas	4.00		 1	2		2
Spider Beetles		F (4.7)	 2	1	2	1
1.11 1.11			 1	2	_	2
Clover Mite (Re	d Spie	ler)	 2	1	2	1
Moths			 -	1		1
TOTALS			 161	291	158	277

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

There are only two caravans licensed in the area, one is in connection with a market garden, which is a considerable distance from a built-up area and, as the market garden develops, it is anticipated that this will be replaced by a house.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

- (i) Number of Food Premises in the Area 252
- (ii) Registered Premises 128
- (iii) Number of Inspections of registered premises... 302

MOBILE SHOPS.

There is a considerable number of mobile shops operating throughout the district, not only on the new estates where new shops have not yet been provided, but in the whole of the district. There appears to be a trend to purchase from the mobile shop rather than make shopping visits. Vans are inspected regularly to see that the Food Hygiene Regulations are being complied with.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION. Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924—1952.

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the district where regular slaughter takes place.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNATIONS.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number Killed	1898	364	69	7355	2246	11932
Number Inspected	1898	364	69	7355	2246	11932
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI Whole carcases condemned Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber-	689	1 133	4	22 125	3 714	30 1662
culosis and Cysticerci Total weight of meat and offal condemned (lbs)		36.81% 2306	7.24%	2.00%	32,81% 3366	14.20% 15848
Tuberculosis Only						
Whole carcases condemned	-	_	-	-		
Carcases of which some part or organs were condemned Percentage of the number in-	2	2	-	-	75	79
spected affected with Tuberculosis	0.11%	0.54%	_	_	3.34%	0.66%
Total weight of meat and offal condemned (lbs.)	98	72	_		1021	1191
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	24	3	_	_	_	27
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	1		_	_	_	1
Generalised and totally con- demned Percentage of Bovine Car-	_	-			-	
cases inspected affected with C. Bovis.		0.82%			-	1.19%
Total weight of meat and offal condemned. (lbs.)	569	90			_	659

TABLE IV.
FOOD INSPECTION.

	Unsound Food				Sur- rendered	Seized	Legal Pro- ceedings
1.	Beef (Home-K	illed)		lbs.	31		
2.	Beef (Imported				194	_	
3.	Mutton (Home		d)			-	
4.	Mutton (Impor						_
5.	Pork (Home-K		**+		30		
6.	Pork (Imported						_
7.	Game						_
8.	Poultry	***					
9.	Fish				_		
10.	Fruit			.,			_
11.	Canned Goods			Tins	533		
2.	Bacon			lbs.		_	
3.	Cheese						
4.	Butter and Ma						
5.	Lard	. B		.,			
6.	Eggs (frozen an						
7.	Flour			, ,,		-	
8.	Sugar						_
9.	Other Foods			.,			_

THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1959.

The Milk and Dairies (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

From the 1st January, 1961, the responsibility for licensing and registration of distributors has been transferred to the Food and Drugs Authority for the Area, namely, the Northumberland County Council. All milk sampling is also now the duty of the Northumberland County Council.

Bacteriological Examination of Ice Cream.

Almost all ice cream sold in the district is pre-wrapped hard frozen. 23 samples were taken for Bacteriological Examination and 22 were certified to be Provisional Grade I. The remaining sample was placed in Provisional Grade II.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Particulars of samples of Food and Drugs taken in the Urban District have been kindly provided by Mr. C. L. Arlidge, County Weights and Measures Inspector.

Collection and Disposal of House Refuse.

It is the Council's aim that each bin should be emptied at least once per week. In some 2,717 instances it is necessary to empty the bins twice per week and in 3,632 three times per fortnight. We find that by so doing the teams can return to each bin before it becomes full to the maximum and overflowing as in that instance one man can deal with the bin alone whereas if the bin was full to its limit it would be necessary for two men to handle it.

The Council have continued the system of paying bonus and, the workmen receive the same holidays as the office staff, although in the refuse collection department the extra days are taken in the summer instead of Boxing Day, the day following Easter Monday and Whit Monday which means there are eleven 4-day weeks in the year. As the scheme allows for extra bonus to be paid for the work of five days being done in four, we can overcome the back log from holidays very quickly.

In all some 6,735 loads of refuse were collected and disposed of.

STATISTICS.

I beg to append statistics with reference to the refuse collected. The figures are based upon the estimated population for mid-year 1961—47,070 and 14,684 premises at 31/3/62.

House Refuse Only.

Estimated quantity	remov	ed			22,929 tons
Approximate average	ge weig	ht per	house		1.55 tons
Average quantity p	er hous	e per	annum		6.13 cu. yds.
Average per 1,000 days)					26.7 cwts.
Total cost of collect Kitchen Waste) Cost of Disposal				and	£29,373 £7,346
Less Income from	Salvage	, Tips	s, Bins,	etc.	£36,719 £6,478
Nett Cost—Collecti	on and	Dispo	sal		€30,241

UNIT COSTS.

(Income from Salvage, excluding Kitchen Waste, is credited to Disposal).

to Disposal).	Colle s.		n.		bosal. d.		Tota	
Gross cost per ton, labour only	16	1		3	0		19	1
Gross cost per ton, trans- port only Nett cost (all expenditure)	10 25			I 1	1 3	2	11 26	9
_	£				£		£	
Nett cost per 1,000 population	63				0		66	
Nett cost per 1,000 premises	2,03	0		9	7	2	,12	7
					£	s.	d.	
Average cost per establishme	ent				2	2	6	
Average cost per head popul	lation					13	0	
Cost on the rates in the £						1	5.	.8
Average cost for emptying of								.06

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The whole of the refuse, and that of Gosforth, has been tipped under strict controlled tipping lines in the Benton Quarry. The tip was sprayed with an insecticide at frequent intervals so as to prevent the spread of flies, cockroaches, crickets, etc., and is examined periodically for rat infestation.

TRADE REFUSE.

Contracts have been made with shopkeepers for an annual charge, payable in advance, of 13/- per bin. Traders invariably object to paying for the removal of trade refuse but, generally, this system works satisfactorily.

SALVAGE.

The table shows the amount of salvage sold during the year. It is noted that we have been able to increase the waste paper from 520 tons to 572 tons. This increase has been possible owing to our better facilities for baling paper.

Waste Paper				Rags	Scrap Metal			
Tons	crets.	Value	ciets.	Value	Tons	crets.	Vali	10
572	14 £4,89	9 17s.	9d. 13	£4 1s. 3d.	3	1	£13 14s	. 3d.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Regular inspections and treatment were made to the refuse tip and sewerage disposal works. Allotments and smallholdings in the district are kept under strict observation. Inspections are made by the Council's rodent operator and co-operation has been obtained with the respective owners where any infestation of rats has been found. We have contracts with a number of farmers and their premises are given four regular services per year, although the treatments necessary are comparatively small, the farmers seem to be quite satisfied in that we are keeping the premises free from large infestations. Sewers in the area have been test baited where necessary, although very little evidence of infestation has been found.

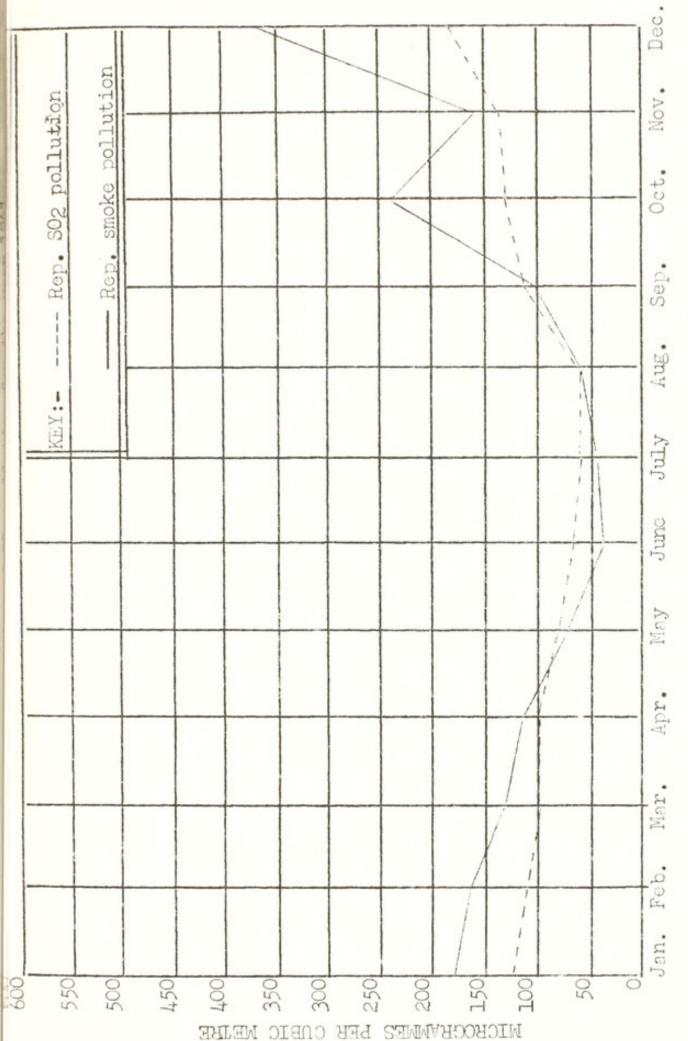
The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

Type of Property				No. of Properties in District	No. of Properties Surveyed (Inc. Re- surveys)	No. of Inspections Made	No. treated by L.A.
Local Authority		24	40	63	9		
Business		1130	73	191	35		
HOUSES L.A Private		3395	224	350	58		
		e	10665	357	599	125	
Agri-	Alle	Allotments Others		360 approx	257	315	25
cult- ural	Oth			28	22	81	18
Tota	ls			15602	973	1599	270

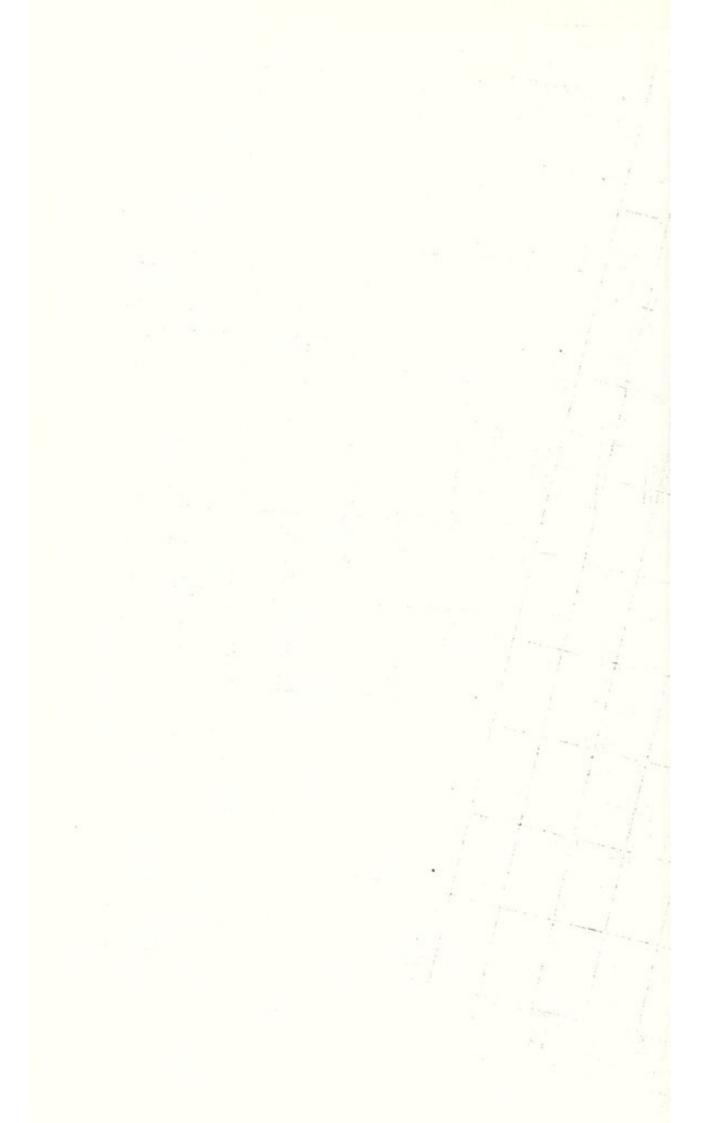
Bodies recovered: 138 Rats and 30 Mice.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The figures produced below, obtained from our Volumetric Atmospheric Pollution Gauge and SO² Recorder, shows that the heaviest pollution was from October to March in each year. Both the smoke and the sulphur dioxide figures show the same curve of reduction, falling in March and rising again in October. This does portray that the pollution of this district is mostly from domestic fires. The total deposits for the year are the lowest ever recorded since records were first kept in 1951, the soluble deposits have been reduced by 10 tons per square mile.



MONTHS OF THE YEAR



29
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1961.

			SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE				
Month		Microg	grams per metre.	cubic	Micrograms per cubic metre.				
		Monthly Average.	Highest daily Average.	Lowest daily Average.	Monthly Average.	Highest daily Average.	Lowest daily Average		
		190	530	20	126	300	77		
		170	530	30	160	424	47		
		130	530	0	94	243	26		
April		115	250	35	98	260	46		
May		69	160	10	78	172	14		
June		35	140	0	65	255	6		
7 1		40	90	0	55	106	20		
		54	140	20	57	137	9		
0 1		101	180	50	114	197	60		
0 1		238	380	60	132	197	34		
November		156	370	0	136	257	43		
December			960	40	183	785	37		

The record of deposits for the year ended December 31st, 1961, taken by the Scientific Department, National Coal Board, at their Headquarters have been supplied by the courtesy of Dr. J. Gibson, Divisional Chief Scientist, and the table set out below shows the total deposits since 1951 and other data for 1961.

 Year
 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961

 Tons per sq. mile
 236 208 197 146 191 185 177 196 159 141 130

 Rainfall
 ...
 ...
 24.7 inches.

 Insoluble Deposit
 ...
 ...
 78 tons per sq. mile.

 Soluble Deposit
 ...
 ...
 52 tons per sq. mile.

 Total Solid Deposit
 ...
 ...
 130

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The attention of the Council was drawn to Circular 4/62 which asked authorities on the list of 'black areas' who, for any other reason, had not prepared programmes to consider again most carefully whether their present policy was consistent with the health and well-being of their communities. The Council resolved, as per Minute 920, that the formation of Smoke Control Areas, under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, be deferred until such time as action is taken by the Government in respect of the Tyneside as a whole and the district declared a 'black area.'

In conclusion I would like to pay tribute to the inspectorial staff, Mr. R. P. Bruce and Mr. N. W. Crosby, Mr. Atkinson for work in connection with rodent and pest control and Mr. A. G. Lister for work in the refuse collection service and the clerical staff of the department for their loyalty and cooperation throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

W. N. LOCKEY,

Senior Public Health Inspector.



