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NEWBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

(County of Northumberland)



ANNUAL REPORT

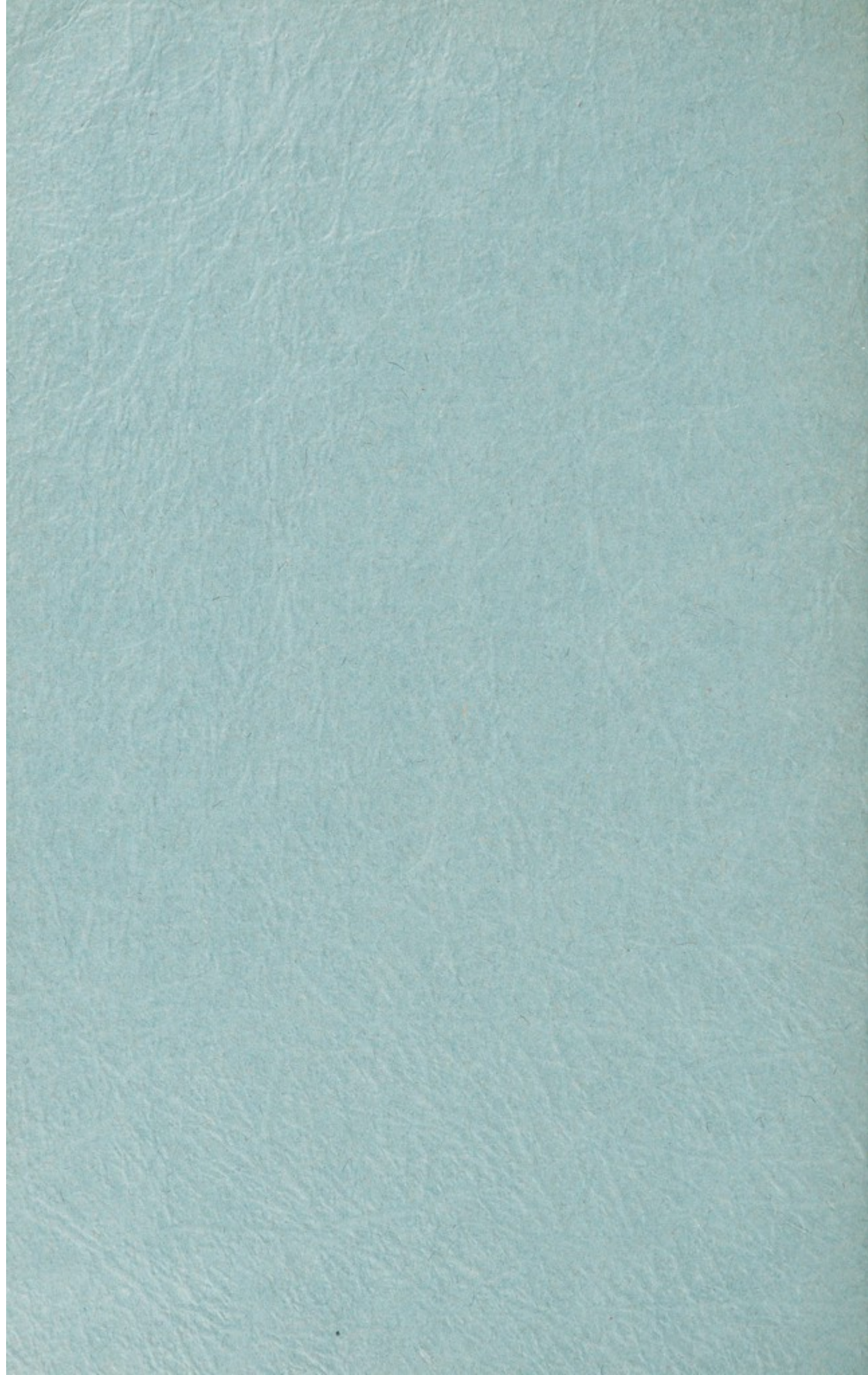
OF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year 1955



NEWBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

(County of Northumberland)

ANNUAL REPORT

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for the Year 1955

HEALTH COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Chairman :

Councillor JOSPEH WILLIAM LEA

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor Mrs. ETHEL HIGGINS

Councillor JOSEPH WILLIAM BAIN
„ THOMAS ROBSON KILLEN
„ JOHN CROSSTHWAITE PATTERSON
„ WILLIAM HENRY FERENS SHACKLETON
„ JOSEPH McDONNELL

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

MADGE HOPPER, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health :

T. J. W. ROBSON, M.B., B.S.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

JOHN CORNEY, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

HUGH F. L. DAVIES, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.H.
(appointed March, 1955)

Clerk :

Miss R. SMITH

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of
Newburn :*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1955.

The first matter calling for attention in the Vital Statistics is the rapid increase of population in the Urban District due to the re-housing of some of the " overspill " of the neighbouring City of Newcastle upon Tyne.

In the last two years, this increase of population has been 2,940 persons. As a large proportion of the new population consists of young married couples, the total number of births has naturally increased.

There were 84 more births in 1955 than in 1953.

The infant mortality rate showed a very welcome decrease to 25.5 per 1,000 live births, from 46.8 the previous year. This is the lowest rate yet recorded for the Urban District and is therefore worthy of note.

A considerable outbreak of Measles occurred during the first part of the year. It commenced in the eastern part of the district and spread across. The unusually large number of 631 cases was notified, though following the usual pattern, this was the year of biennial increase.

116 notified cases of Sonne Dysentery during the year taxed the resources of the department, especially during the months of March, April and May.

In addition to the cases there were 51 positive excretors in the various families. After July, the number of cases declined rapidly and by the end of October all cases and contacts had been cleared and no further case occurred.

Four cases of Poliomyelitis were notified but fortunately none was of a severe type.

The mortality rate for pulmonary tuberculosis remained as in the previous year, and followed the general trend of the country. There was a slight increase in the incidence of the disease and the the number of inward transfers to the district approximated to the number of primary notifications.

Though no actual slum clearance was done during the year, preliminary planning took place and it is anticipated that active progress will be made in this direction very soon and that the worst sub-standard properties, some of which were confirmed Clearance Areas in 1939, will be demolished.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the keen interest they have taken in the work of my department and for their continued encouragement in the work, to the Staff of the Health Department and in particular to Mr. Corney, for his consistent and active day to day work and to the Clerk and other officers of the Council for their co-operation and help.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

M. HOPPER,

Medical Officer of Health.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population was 24,730, an increase of 990 on that of 1954 and of 2,940, during the last two years.

Births.

A total of 431 births was registered during the year (225 males and 206 females), compared with a total of 406 births in 1954, and 347 in 1953.

There were 15 illegitimate births registered during the year and 12 the previous year.

The birth rate for the Urban District (corrected for age and sex distribution) was 16.7 per 1,000 population in 1955 and that for the country generally, was 15.0.

In 1954, the respective birth rates were 16.4 per 1,000 population for the Urban District and 15.2 for England and Wales.

Six still-births were registered during the year, a welcome decrease from 14 the previous year. The still-birth rate for the district was 13.7 per 1,000 live and still-births compared with 33.3, in 1954 and 23.1, for the country, in 1955.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 290, 42 of which occurred in the Lemington Hospital, where elderly female patients are admitted from the General Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Since January, 1953, all deaths in hospital for chronic cases, situated in the district, are included in the figures and not assigned to the district where the patient was formerly resident.

In 1955, the total number of deaths of residents was 248, and in 1954, it was 235.

The death rate for the Urban District (corrected for age and sex distribution) was 13.2 per 1,000 population and that for the country was 11.7.

In 1954, the death rate for this district was 13.3 per 1,000 population.

Natural Increase of the Population.

The number of births in excess of deaths was 141, compared with 125, in 1954 and 107, in 1953. If the hospital deaths are excluded the figures are increased to 191, in 1955 from 171, in 1954.

Infant Mortality.

During the year, 11 deaths of infants under one year of age were registered. In the previous year, 19 infant deaths and in 1953, 15 infant deaths were registered.

The infant mortality rate for the Urban District in 1955, was 25.5 per 1,000 live births and that for England and Wales was 24.9. For the previous year, the infant mortality rate for the district was 46.8, per 1,000 live births and that for the country, 25.5.

A total of 9 neo-natal deaths (i.e. deaths occurring during the first month of life) was registered during the year, a considerable reduction from the total of 14, registered the previous year, which was an unusually high number for this district.

Seven of the 9 neonatal deaths, were due to prematurity and occurred during the first forty-eight hours of life. The other two deaths had congenital defects as a contributing factor, compared with 6 deaths in 1954, from congenital defects. The decrease in neo-natal mortality is mainly due to the smaller number of infant deaths from congenital causes, the number of deaths from prematurity is similar in both years.

The number of deaths between one month and the end of the first year of life was 2 in 1955, compared with 5 and 6, respectively, the two previous years. Both deaths in 1955 had infection as a primary cause.

A study of the infant mortality rates as shown in the tabular section of the report is interesting. The rate of 25.5 per 1,000 births for the Urban District in 1955, is a reduction to one third of the rate for 1939 when it was 77.84 per 1,000 live births, and it *is the lowest yet recorded for the district.*

The modern methods of treatment with anti-biotics and sulphonamide drugs have virtually wiped out infective causes of deaths of infants under one year of age, except in the very occasional case. The meticulous care now given to premature infants, is having its reward in fewer deaths after the first few days of life. The continuation and increase of this care and further research into the complexities of the causes of congenital defects will, it is hoped, further reduce the infant mortality rate, which is often regarded as an index of the health of a district.

Maternal Mortality.

No death attributable to pregnancy and childbirth was registered in 1955. One death had occurred from this cause in 1954, and none, in 1953.

The maternal mortality rate for the country generally was 0.64 per 1,000 live and still-births in 1955.

Individual Causes of Death.

The number of deaths from heart and circulatory diseases totalled 103, of which 18 occurred at the Lemington Hospital.

Excluding these hospital deaths, the number of deaths of residents from this cause was 85, compared with 77, in 1954.

Deaths from vascular diseases of the nervous system were 42, of which 11 occurred at the Hospital, giving a total of 31 for residents, compared to the figures of 41, in 1954, and 37, in 1953.

There was a decided increase in the total number of deaths classified as due to malignant neoplasm to 61, in 1955 from 37, in 1954 and 43, in 1953.

Four of these deaths occurred at the Hospital.

The increase was mainly in the number of deaths from malignant neoplasm of the stomach, which rose from 3, in 1954 to 11, in 1955 and in those classified as due to malignant neoplasm of the 'lungs, bronchi,' which increased to 16, in 1955 from 5, in 1954.

Deaths classified as due to "other malignant neoplasm," remained similar in both years.

The number of deaths from respiratory diseases (other than tuberculosis) declined to 17 (excluding 6 deaths in the Hospital), from 20, the previous year. There was one death from Influenza as in the previous year.

Deaths from ulcer of the stomach and duodenum rose to 3, in 1955, from no death registered under this heading during the previous two years.

Three deaths from motor vehicle accidents were registered during the year compared to 4, in 1954.

Deaths classified as due to 'all other accidents' showed a very welcome decrease to 7 in 1955, from 11 in 1954.

Three of the deaths (all male) were due to accidental drowning, one to a colliery accident, one (a male of 18 years), to asphyxia due to inhalation of regurgitated food and two, were caused by respiratory infections in elderly persons following falls, one at home.

Five deaths from suicide were registered during the year, an unusually high number, compared with 2 deaths registered in 1954.

II.—TUBERCULOSIS

Four deaths (all male) from pulmonary tuberculosis were registered during 1955, the same number as in 1954.

No death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was registered as in the previous year.

The death rate for respiratory tuberculosis for the Urban District was 0.16 per 1,000 population, the same rate as in the previous year.

The death rate for this disease for the country was 0.13 per 1,000 population in 1955.

The mortality rate for the district is in keeping with the general trend throughout the country.

There was a slight increase in the total number of new notifications of tuberculosis (all forms) to 28 (24 pulmonary, 4 non-pulmonary), from 23 (20 pulmonary, 3 non-pulmonary) in 1954.

The increase in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis was among males in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups. In females, though the same number of notifications occurred in both years, the incidence in the 5-14 years age group rose to 5, from 3, in the previous year and slightly diminished in the older age groups.

Patients attend the Chest Clinic, Elswick Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, under the care of the Senior Chest Physician, Dr. Hurrell

Family contacts are kept under surveillance, especially children at risk, and B.C.G. vaccination is given to children as necessary, both at clinic and school with the parents' consent.

A total of 22 cases of tuberculosis (21 pulmonary and one, non-pulmonary) were inwardly transferred to the district during the year.

In the two preceding years, 47 cases (45 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) were inwardly transferred to the Urban District, mainly to new houses built by the corporation of the City of Newcastle upon Tyne within the district.

This brings a total of 69 cases (66 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary) of tuberculosis, transferred into the district during the three years 1953-1955 and during the same period, the total of new notifications within the district was 81, comprising 68 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and 13 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Thus the number of inward transfers of pulmonary tuberculosis, i.e., 66, is practically the same as the number of primary

notifications, i.e., 68 in the three year period, and as far as this district is concerned, has artificially doubled the incidence of this disease for such purposes as ambulance, home help, and the care and after care services, as well as for general epidemiology.

High priority is given to the rehousing of active cases of tuberculosis living in unsuitable housing conditions, 10 such cases being rehoused during the year. A total of 40 cases of tuberculosis has been rehoused during the last few years, by this Council.

Mass Radiography.

A mobile unit of the Mass Radiography Service of the Regional Hospital Board visited the district in August and held sessions at Westerhope, Lemington, West Denton, Newburn and Throckley.

A total of 1,438 persons (Westerhope 153, Lemington 231, West Denton 246, Newburn 259, and Throckley 549) attended.

There was an improvement of 150 on the total attendance at the last visit of the unit to the district in 1953. This was probably largely due to greater efforts of publicity put forth on this occasion. Members of the Health Committee, staff of the Health Department and staff of the South Area Health Office assisted in various ways in all the districts except Westerhope, which was done by the staff of the Unit.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. X-Rayed.</i>	<i>No. large films.</i>	<i>Referred to Chest Clinic</i>	<i>Referred to T.S.C.</i>
Westerhope ..	153	4	1	—
Lemington ..	231	5	2	1
West Denton ..	246	2	1	—
Newburn ..	259	4	3	—
Throckley ..	549	10	7	—
	1,438	25	14	1
Total miniature films ..		..	1,438	
Total recalled for large films ..			40	

It has been found more economic for the unit to visit selected groups of people and industrial concerns, rather than have public sessions, but in view of the number of inward transfers to the district and the industries of glassworks, steelworks, the new power station, etc., sited in the district, these public sessions were held.

III.—GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY.

The total number of infectious diseases notified during the year was 870, compared with a total of 257, in 1954.

Measles.

Notifications of Measles numbered 631 in 1955.

In 1954, 48 notifications of Measles were received and in 1953, 212. 1955 showed a big rise, much larger than the usual biennial increase in the incidence of the disease in the district. The rise in incidence commenced in February and continued at the rate of more than 120 cases a month until July. Neighbouring districts also had a rise in incidence.

The outbreak commenced in the earlier months of the year in the West and East Denton districts and Lemington and gradually spread to the more westerly districts. Generally, the illness was of a mild type but there were several more severe cases.

Scarlet Fever.

Notifications of Scarlet Fever again continued to decline, 9 cases only being notified during the year. In 1954, 20 cases were notified and in 1953, 21.

The illness was of a mild type except in one adult.

Whooping Cough.

Notifications of Whooping Cough dropped considerably in 1955 to a total of 64, from 150 the previous year.

Protection against Whooping Cough either by vaccination or combined with diphtheria immunisation is gaining ground, its value being realised as a result of recent trials in different parts of the country.

Diphtheria.

For the seventh successive year, no case of diphtheria was notified. Immunisation against Diphtheria continued at a high level (for further details see section on immunisation). Very few parents really object to their children being immunised, but it may get overlooked or put off, unless reminders are given at suitable times.

Pneumonia.

There was an increase in the number of notifications of Pneumonia to 27 cases in 1955. There were 19 notifications in 1954 and 31, in 1953.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

During the year, four cases were notified. In 1954 there was one notification.

The first case occurred in June, two in August and one in October. One case only was a child, the others being adults of up to 30 years of age. The cases were moderate in severity with some paralysis.

Two cases were admitted to Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Contacts of cases were kept under surveillance, in one particular case, there were 50 contacts which involved informing 19 different Health Departments.

Contacts in this district of cases in other districts were kept under surveillance for the requisite period.

Food Poisoning.

Three cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. One was due to *Salmonella muenchen* and one to *Salmonella aberdeen*. In the other case no pathogens were isolated, and no link with other cases or food could be found. All were single cases occurring at different times of the year.

Cases and family contacts were kept under surveillance until clear.

Sonne Dysentery.

A few cases were notified in January and in February, another series occurred, the first cases being a mother and baby, who returned to this district as positive excretors. In the following three months the cases averaged between 20 to 30 each month, and after June diminished rapidly to two cases a month in August, September and October. From then to the end of the year no further case was notified.

Altogether, 116 cases were notified in the year and in addition, there were 51 positive excretors.

It was interesting to note that after May, symptomless excretors of the organism in families being investigated on the occurrence of clinical cases, dropped to practically none, and the disease then made a rapid clearance.

In all, 1,656 stool specimens were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, 634 were found to be positive and 1,022 negative.

Cases and families were kept under surveillance and treatment given by their family doctors as necessary until clear.

This involved a very considerable amount of work and detailed investigation by the Staff of the Health Department but had the effect of clearing the disease in a reasonable time.

Influenza.

In response to a request by the Ministry of Health, the general practitioners of the district were asked to act as "spotters" for the occurrence of true Influenza as distinct from the common cold and its complications. No cases were reported.

IV.—HOUSING.

At the end of the year there were 1,221 applicants for Council Houses, 525 sub-tenants, 492 tenants and 204 aged persons.

During 1955, 190 houses had been built by this Council and 27 privately. The total number of houses built by the Council since 1945 to December, 1955, was 1,167.

In addition, during the year 46 houses were built in the district by another authority, reaching a total of 780 houses built by this authority in Newburn Urban District during 1953, 1954 and 1955.

Under the "points system" established by the Council the present medical circumstances of the applicants receive due consideration.

Preliminary planning on the urgent work of slum clearance took place and it is to be hoped that this will bear fruit in the near future.

The re-housing of occupants of property condemned in 1939 is a matter of urgency.

V.—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

Section 50.

Two burials took place under this section. There had been none the previous year and three, in 1953.

Section 47.

No formal action was necessary under this section, several cases were investigated and the services of a home help provided where necessary.

VI.—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Details of inspections of food premises in the district, numbering 150, are contained in the Sanitary Officer's section of the report.

The general standard of hygiene was satisfactory, except for some minor adjustments which were agreed to.

No formal action was necessary but in two cases warning letters were sent to the firms concerned in relation to foreign matter found in food.

VII.—HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the course of the year, lectures were given to several groups of people by the Staff of the Health Department, on such subjects as Food Poisoning, Housing and the New Food Hygiene Regulations.

VIII.—ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During 1955, the Stella North Generating Station of the Central Electricity Authority came into production. Electrostatic precipitators are in use to diminish the amount of atmospheric pollution as much as possible.

Readings from four deposit guages maintained by the Central Electricity Board are supplied to the department. Two of the guages had been removed to different sites, so that it will be some time before a direct comparison can be made on these two guages.

The passing of the Clean Air Bill should improve the pollution of the atmosphere both from domestic and industrial sources in the future.

IX.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The details under this section have been compiled by Mr. Corney, Senior Sanitary Officer.

Part 2.

Health Services in the District.

(a) Regional Hospital Board.

There is one hospital, the Lemington Hospital, situated in the district, which admits aged chronic patients.

Patients from this district are admitted to the hospitals of the Newcastle and Hexham Groups, and cases of infectious disease to the Hospital for Infectious Disease, Walkergate, Newcastle upon Tyne.

(b) Tuberculosis Service.

Cases from the Urban District attend the Chest Clinic, Elswick Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, under the care of the Senior Chest Physician, Dr. Hurrell.

Institutional treatment is provided in one of the Sanatoria or at the General Hospital, and in the case of children at the Children's Sanatorium at Stannington.

Contacts of cases are kept under surveillance and B.C.G. vaccination is given either at the clinic or at school in suitable cases, with the parents' consent.

(c) Local Authority Services.

Section (3), (4), (5), (6) and the care of the buildings under Section (2) are administered by the South Area Health Sub-Committee of the Northumberland County Council.

(1) Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery.

There are five nurse/midwives resident in the district—two at Throckley, two at Lemington (and a relief nurse when others off duty) and one at Westerhope.

With the rapid increase in the number of midwifery and general nursing cases owing to the development of the estates at Lemington and West Denton, an additional nurse/midwife will shortly be appointed.

(2) Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

Four Maternity and child welfare centres function in the district as follows :—

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Mayfield Avenue, Throckley.

The West Denton Association Hall, Middle Gate, West Denton.

The Methodist School Hall, Algernon Road, Lemington.

"Lindisfarne," Stamfordham Road, Westerhope.

There are regular sessions for babies, children, expectant mothers and for dental treatment.

(3) Immunisation and Vaccination.

Immunisation against Diphtheria is carried out at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (children 0—5 years), at the schools and by the General Practitioners of the district.

At December 31st, 1955, 90% of the total child population had been immunised at some time during their lives ; 74% of the children 0—4 years, and 98% of the children, 5-14 years.

In 1954, 90% of the total child population had been immunised at some time during their lives ; 75% of the children 0—4 years and 98% of the children, 5—14 years.

In the course of the year, 371 children received a primary course of immunisation and 632 children a reinforcing injection.

The main object of the campaign remains as before to secure an adequate level of immunisation throughout the child population and more especially in the younger age groups up to four years, where the fatality ratio is still high compared with other age groups.

The Immunity Index, which shows the number of children in each group immunised during the last five years, showed an encouraging increase, i.e. in 1955, the Immunity Index was 14% (children under one year) ; 91% (children 1—4 years) ; 77% (children 5—14 years) ; with the total of 76% (all children under 15 years).

In 1954, the Immunity Index was 18% (under one year) ; 89% (1—4 years) ; 63% (5—14 years) ; with the total of 67% (all children under 15 years).

The aim of every baby being immunised before the first birthday is still the main endeavour in this field.

Whooping Cough Prophylaxis.

During the year, a total of 206 children (141 being children under one year of age) received prophylaxis, either with pertussis vaccine or a combined diphtheria and pertussis immunisation, compared with a total of 92 children the previous year, and 15, in 1953.

Parents are now taking much more advantage of this facility than formerly.

Triple Antigenaens.

Four children received a combined injection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

In 1955, there were 153 primary vaccinations (126 were children under one year) and 15 re-vaccinations. In 1954, there were 91 primary vaccinations and 15 re-vaccinations.

The number of vaccinations is still low but it is encouraging to note an improvement.

(4) Ambulance Service.

This service operates from the depot at Westway, Throckley, and comprises 10 driver/attendants (including one day time stretcher bearer) under a driver/supervisor and 5 vehicles (which are radio controlled).

During the year, ambulances of this station, which covers the southern part of Castle Ward Rural District, ten villages of Hexham Rural District and is second call for Prudhoe Station, in addition to all parts of the Newburn District, made 2,898 journeys, carried 13,872 patients, including 773 accident and emergency cases, and 1,566 stretcher cases and did a total mileage of 97,935 miles.

These figures show a slight decrease all round on those for the previous year.

(5) Home Help Service.

In 1955, a total of 218 patients resident in the district received the services of a home help for varying periods. This was a slight increase on the figure of 199 patients served in 1954.

The cases included 20 (15) confinements, 24 (35) cases of acute illness, 149 (136) aged and infirm people, 9 (6) blind persons, 15 (6) cases of tuberculosis and one (1) problem case.

The figures in brackets indicate the number served in 1954.

(6) Care and After Care.

Meetings of the Newburn and Prudhoe After-Care Sub-Committee were held at two monthly intervals, and aid to patients suffering from tuberculosis towards milk, clothing, travelling expenses of relatives to sanatoria, etc., were granted in suitable cases, and an effort made to help in difficult circumstances.

(7) Nursing Care Committee.

There are three nursing care committees in the Urban District, one at Lemington, Throckley and Westerhope.

Articles of nursing equipment are supplied on loan to sick people as required, and some friendly house visiting is done.

The Secretaries are :—

The Rev. J. E. Jameson, The Vicarage, Lemington.

Mr. G. Petrie, 11, Ash Street, Throckley.

Mr. S. Gray, 24, Ellesmere Avenue, Westerhope.

The last few years have seen the growth of other voluntary organisations in the district, such as Old People's Voluntary Welfare Committees, a branch of the National Old People's Welfare Committee and Over 60's Clubs.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

PARTICULARS OF DISTRICT :

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	4,648
Registrar General's estimated population	..	..				24,730
Number of inhabited houses, according to rate book	..	..	..	..	..	7,654
Sum represented by Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	£835
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	£202,297

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS : *Males. Females Total.*

Live Births	(legitimate)	..	..	219	197	416
" "	(illegitimate)	..	..	6	9	15
Still-births	..	..	..	4	2	6
Deaths	..	..	..	143	147	290
Birth -rate per 1,000 population				..	..	16.7
Still-birth rate per 1,000 population				..	..	0.23
Death-rate per 1,000 population				..	..	13.24
Death-rate of Infants under 1 year :						
All infants per 1,000 live births				..	..	25.5

Deaths from :—

Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	33
Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	—
Lienteric Diarrhoea (under 2 years)				..	1

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE NEWBURN AREA, 1954.

(REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN).

Figures in parenthesis indicate deaths in the Lemington Hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
ALL CAUSES	143	147	290
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	—	4
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	1	1	2
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	7	4 (1)	11 (1)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	15	1	16
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	6 (3)	6 (3)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	9	25
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
16. Diabetes	1	—	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	27 (11)	42 (11)
18. Coronary disease, angina	29	19 (13)	48 (13)
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	1	5	6
20. Other heart disease	7	32 (5)	39 (5)
21. Other circulatory disease	4	6	10
22. Influenza	1	—	1
23. Pneumonia	3	8 (6)	11 (6)
24. Bronchitis	8	3	11
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	1	2	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	13 (3)	25 (3)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
34. All other accidents	5	2	7
35. Suicide	4	1	5
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE.

	BIRTHS.			DEATHS		
<i>Year</i>		<i>Newburn</i>	<i>England & Wales.</i>		<i>Newburn</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1929	..	15.58	16.9	..	10.96	13.4
1930	..	16.91	16.9	..	10.57	11.4
1931	..	16.78	16.4	..	12.17	12.3
1932	..	15.48	15.9	..	11.44	12.0
1933	..	16.92	15.0	..	12.96	12.3
1934	..	15.03	15.4	..	12.85	11.8
1935	..	17.69	15.3	..	10.24	12.1
1936	..	16.20	15.4	..	11.27	12.1
1937	..	15.83	15.5	..	10.46	12.4
1938	..	17.19	15.7	..	11.56	11.6
1939	..	16.75	15.5	..	12.46	12.1
1940	..	15.27	15.1	..	12.24	14.3
1941	..	17.22	15.7	..	14.24	11.6
1942	..	20.07	16.3	..	12.27	11.6
1943	..	19.85	17.0	..	12.5	12.1
1944	..	21.29	18.1	..	10.46	11.6
1945	..	19.69	16.5	..	12.83	11.4
1946	..	21.14	19.6	..	11.43	11.5
1947	..	23.27	21.0	..	10.9	12.0
1948	..	19.62	18.3	..	11.2	10.8
1949	..	18.11	16.7	..	11.32	11.7
1950	..	17.9	15.8	..	12.9	11.6
1951	..	17.2	15.5	..	10.05	12.5
1952	..	15.7	15.3	..	10.03	11.3
1953	..	15.9	15.5	..	11.01	11.4
1954	..	16.4	15.2	..	13.3	11.3
1955	..	16.7	15.0	..	13.2	11.7

INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Newburn.</i>		<i>England & Wales.</i>
1939	..	77.84	..	50.0
1940	..	42.48	..	55.0
1941	..	90.6	..	59.0
1942	..	71.61	..	49.0
1943	..	49.84	..	49.0
1944	..	56.51	..	46.0
1945	..	48.52	..	46.0
1946	..	53.63	..	43.0
1947	..	43.48	..	41.0
1948	..	28.64	..	34.0
1949	..	30.8	..	32.0
1950	..	48.7	..	29.8
1951	..	34.5	..	29.6
1952	..	29.1	..	27.6
1953	..	43.2	..	26.8
1954	..	46.8	..	25.5
1955	..	25.5	..	24.9

Infant Mortality, 1955 — 11 deaths.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS :

Prematurity	..	2 days.	Prematurity	..	30 mins.
Prematurity	..	1 day	Prematurity	..	1 min.
Prematurity	..	1 day	Atelectasis	..	1 day
Prematurity	..	17 hours	Meningo Myelitis		1 week
Prematurity	..	15 hours			

DEATHS between One month and end of first year of life :

Meningitis	..	3 months	Lienteric Diarrhoea	1 mnth
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**INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — YEAR 1955.
NUMBER OF CASES — CIVILIANS.**

DISEASE.	0—		1—		3—		5—		10—		15—		25 & over		Age unknown		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	5
Whooping Cough ..	7	3	8	8	9	6	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	26
Measles ..	6	10	77	73	95	96	131	135	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	314	317
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1P	—	—	—	—	1P	—	—	1P	—	—	2P	2P
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISEASE.	0—		5—		15—		45—		65 & over		Age unknown		Total		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pneumonia ..	8	1	—	—	2	6	4	1	2	3	—	—	16	11	3	8
Dysentery (Sonne) ..	20	19	26	19	5	14	4	7	1	1	—	—	56	60	—	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

P denotes Paralytic.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.

Appended is a summary of Bacteriological Reports received from the Public Health Laboratory Service, Newcastle General Hospital, on specimens submitted by local medical practitioners and by the public health department.

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Sputum for Tuberculosis	1	7
Faeces specimens for Salmonella organisms	2	44
Faeces specimens for Sonne Dysentery	634	1,022
Faeces specimens for Enteric Dysentery	—	36
Urine for Acid fast bacilli	—	2
Urine for coliform organisms	4	6
Throat swab for Haemolytic streptococci	12	4
Throat swab for Diphtheria	—	15
Throat swab for Vincent's Angina organisms	—	7
Swab for staphylococci	9	1
Swab for streptococcus Viridans ..	4	1
Swab for Vincent's spirochaetes ..	—	5
Mussels for organisms	—	4

FOOD POISONING RETURN, 1955.

There were 3 cases of food poisoning notified in 1955.
Outbreaks due to identified agents :

Total Outbreaks	Nil.	Total cases	..	Nil.
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Outbreaks due to :

(a) Chemical poisons	Nil.
(b) Salmonella organisms	Nil.
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin)	Nil.
(d) Cl. Botulinum	Nil.
(e) Other bacteria	Nil.

Outbreaks of undiscovered cause :

Total outbreaks ..	Nil.	Total cases	..	Nil.
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Single cases :

<i>Agent Identified</i>	<i>Unknown Cause.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1 Salmonella meunchen ..	1	3
1 Salmonella aberdeen ..		

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1955.

QUARTER ENDED	Number of Cases on Register at commencement of Quarter.		Number of Cases notified for the first time.		Number of Cases Re-moved from Register.		Number of Cases Remaining on Register at end of Quarter.	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
March 31st, 1955—								
Males ..	113	10	9	—	3	—	119	10
Females ..	98	14	4	1	1	2	101	13
June 30th, 1955—								
Males ..	119	10	3	—	4	—	118	10
Females ..	101	13	7	3	—	—	108	16
Sept. 30th, 1955—								
Males ..	118	10	6	1	1	—	123	11
Females ..	108	16	5	—	4	—	109	16
Dec. 31st, 1955—								
Males ..	123	11	6	—	5	—	124	11
Females ..	109	16	5	—	1	1	113	15

Note : Included under Column 2 are inward transfers from other districts as follows :—First Quarter, 5 male pulmonary and 4 female pulmonary ; Second Quarter, 1 male pulmonary, 3 female pulmonary and one female non-pulmonary ; Third Quarter, 2 male pulmonary and 2 female pulmonary ; Fourth Quarter, 1 male pulmonary and 3 female pulmonary.

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES NOTIFIED.				INWARD TRANSFERS				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	N.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years ..	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years ..	2	3	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years ..	6	—	—	1	6	6	—	1	2	—	—	—
45—64 years ..	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 years and over ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15	9	1	3	9	12	—	1	4	—	—	—
	24		4		21		1		4		—	
	28				22				4			

**DIPHTHERIA INCIDENCE AND DEATHS AND
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION**

Year.	Number of Cases of Diphtheria.	Number deaths.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED (given for years 1936-43). Later years expressed as percentage immunised of total child population.
1936	22	4	182
1937	20	—	209
1938	56	7	414
1939	5	—	422
1940	6	—	439
1941	43	3	1,148
1942	49	2	2,554
1943	104	3	3,035
1944	118	6	65 per cent.
1945	21	2	80 per cent.
1946	11	—	82 per cent.
1947	9	—	83 per cent.
1948	2	—	83 per cent.
1949	—	—	84 per cent.
1950	—	—	84 per cent.
1951	—	—	83 per cent.
1952	—	—	86 per cent.
1953	—	—	90 per cent.
1954	—	—	90 per cent.
1955	—	—	90 per cent.

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total.
1941	13	4	17
1942	12	2	14
1943	14	3	17
1944	12	1	13
1945	7	4	11
1946	12	4	16
1947	15	2	17
1948	12	2	14
1949	9	1	10
1950	9	1	10
1951	5	1	6
1952	6	2	8
1953	1	—	1
1954	4	—	4
1955	4	—	4

TABLE OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1941	8	3	5	4	20
1942	12	10	5	1	28
1943	22	13	5	5	45
1944	8	11	4	2	25
1945	12	7	2	3	24
1946	16	12	7	2	37
1947	18	12	8	3	41
1948	15	13	1	4	33
1949	17	13	7	3	40
1950	21	16	1	3	41
1951	21	14	3	7	45
1952	22	16	2	1	41
1953	15	9	3	3	30
1954	11	9	1	2	23
1955	15	9	1	3	28

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year ended 31st December, 1955.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council :

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Thirteenth Annual Report on matters relating to environmental hygiene for the year ended December 31st, 1955.

During the year, Mr. Davies carried out mainly clerical duties for the first three months and after qualifying was appointed in March as additional sanitary inspector. The number of inspections carried out was accordingly higher than in the previous year when for four months I had no assistant and for five months an unqualified assistant.

Work effected, as shown in detail in the following pages covered a fairly wide field, but an unusually high incidence of Sonne Dysentery which occasioned some 1,200 visits to affected persons restricted other visits over a period of three months.

Other items which I feel may be of particular interest are commented upon under their respective headings.

HOUSING.

Council houses continued to be allocated in accordance with the "points" scheme and no rehousing took place from Clearance areas as such.

Nine houses were closed as unfit for habitation and one of them, White Cottage, Bell's Close, reported to be 150 years old, was demolished.

198 houses were made fit after informal action and 9 after formal action. Again it was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

A revised Clearance Area Programme is included and it is anticipated rehousing from these properties will commence in 1956 and continue at a steady pace.

WATER SUPPLY

As always the supply of water to the district by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company was satisfactory as regards quality and quantity.

Work on new filtration plant and laboratory at Throckley was commenced during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION.

More than 150 visits were made to food handling premises and only minor infringements were discovered, the general standard of hygiene remaining satisfactory.

A loaf of bread containing a metal nut and a bottle of milk containing particles of glass were retailed in the area and the managers of the firms concerned were written warning letters.

A list of condemned food is given on page 36.

Condemned carcase meat, after staining, is sent to a firm of glue manufacturers and other foods are disposed of by burying on the refuse tip, under the supervision of the general foreman.

The number of carcasses inspected is included in the report and gives an indication of the work done in this connection. A high standard of quality is maintained and the amount of diseased meat very small.

Nine samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. Five were classified in Grade 1, two in Grade 2 and two in Grade 3 of the Provisional Grades. There was none in Grade 4 which is regarded as unsatisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Readings from deposit gauges maintained on four sites in the district by the Central Electricity Board were again kindly supplied by their steam testing engineer, but unfortunately two of the sites were different from the previous year so that a direct comparison could not be made. After a few years it will be possible, however, to get a picture of the amount of atmospheric pollution as shown by deposit over a considerable part of the district.

The coming into operation of the Clean Air Act will assist in bringing nearer the time when relatively pure air will be breathed with expected benefit to the health of the people.

REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

A statement of Public Cleansing Costing as required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is included in the report and I am pleased to be able to state that the figures shown for Newburn compare favourably with those of similar districts in Northumberland and Durham and are better than the average for 49 mining districts throughout the country.

A welcome increase in the amount of salvage is recorded and a surplus of £334 was credited to the Council's account for the financial year ended March, 1956.

In October, Councillors Heaton, Lea, Bain and Mrs. Higgins, Mr. Davies and myself together with 22 members of the refuse collection staff visited the Warrington works of Messrs. Thames Board Mills Limited. The visit was most instructive and was greatly appreciated by the men who were encouraged to further efforts in increasing salvage collection.

During the year, the tip at Jingling Gate, Westerhope, was discontinued after 30 years use and was incorporated in adjacent farm land by the owner.

GENERAL.

The filling in of Lemington Gut removed a nuisance of long standing, namely, offensive odour from sewage, but brought another in the form of sand blown into the houses at Bell's Close during periods of high wind. The Tyne Improvement Commission agreed to experiment with the seeding of the sand with special grass seed to act as a binder to prevent further nuisance.

It was unfortunate that a narrow waterway had to be left in the Gut to provide access to a scrap yard whose owner claimed navigation rights.

CONCLUSION

As in previous years, I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance afforded by the other officers of the Council and of the co-operation of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee. Mr. Davies and Miss Smith carried out their duties conscientiously and with a ready willingness.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CORNEY,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT.

NATURE OF INSPECTIONS :							<i>Visits</i>
Disinfection	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Disinfestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	158
Housing and Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	764
Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,276
Ice-cream samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
Milk samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Moveable dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
National Assistance Act, 1948—section	47	..	..	..	..	..	4
”	”	..	..	..	..	..	3
Nuisance	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Refuse Collection and Salvage	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	305
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
							3,136

DEFECTS REMEDIED :

Brickwork repointed	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Burst pipes repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Choked drains cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dampness remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Doors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Eaves gutters repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Food store provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fireplaces repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Hand-rail secured	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Plasterwork repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Rain water pipes repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Scullery sinks replaced	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Sink benches renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Set-pots repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tap renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Wall repaired	5
Waste Pipes repaired	10
W. C. apparatus overhauled	48
Window cords renewed	15
Windows overhauled	4
Yard surfaces repaired	11

HOUSING. STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1955.

<i>Houses Completed during the year.</i>	<i>With state assistance</i>	<i>Unaided</i>	<i>Total</i>
By Local Authority	190	—	190
By any other Housing Authority	46	—	46
By private persons	—	27	27

Total Number of Inhabited Houses in District .. 7,654.

CLOSING AND DEMOLITION :	<i>No. of Houses</i>
(a) Houses demolished in clearance areas	Nil.
(b) Houses demolished not in clearance areas	1
(c) Houses closed not demolished	8
(d) Any other houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included in above	Nil.

REPAIRS :

Houses made fit by procedure under either Housing or Public Health Acts :—

(a) By informal action	198
(b) By owners, following statutory action	9
(c) By local authority in default of owners	Nil.
(d) Demolition Order revoked after reconstruction	Nil.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS : HOUSING ACT, 1949. *Number of separate houses.*

(a) Applications submitted to Local Authority during year	49
(b) Applications rejected	7
(c) Applications approved	42
(d) Total number of applications approved in your area since inception of scheme	90

CLEARANCE AREA PROGRAMME.

	<i>Location.</i>	<i>No. of Houses to be demolished</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
<i>First Five years.</i>			
1st year	Bank Top, Throckley ..	29	Confirmed Clearance Area, 1939
	Fireman's Row, Newburn ..	12	Confirmed Clearance Area, 1939
	Chapel Row, N. Walbottle ..	11	
	Laurel Street, Throckley ..	20	
2nd Year	Maple Street, Throckley ..	26	
	Sycamore Street, Throckley ..	26	
	Beech Street, Throckley ..	19	
3rd year	Ash Street East, Throckley... ..	5	
	Elm Street, Throckley ..	26	
	Coronation Row, North Walbottle	19	
4th year.	The Green, Low Square, School Bank, Queens' Rd., Walbottle ..	21	
	Ash Street, Throckley ..	15	
	Northumberland Terrace, Newburn	11	
	Pit Bank and Paper Mill, Scotswood	12	
5th year.	Albert Terrace, Newburn ..	19	
	Victoria Terrace, Newburn ..	17	
	Pit Cottages, Throckley ..	26	
<i>Second Five years.</i>			
6th year.	Mount Pleasant, Throckley ..	68	
7th year.	Union Street, Lemington ..	43	
8th year.	Stanley Street, Lemington ..	41	
	Lloyd Street, Lemington ..	24	
9th year.	Dene Terrace, Walbottle ..	31	
	North View, North Walbottle ..	18	

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Part I of the Act.

Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

PREMISES.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection.	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	72	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	36	37	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	12	20	—	—
TOTAL ..	54	129	—	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	
Want of Cleanliness ..	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	—	—

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

NATURE OF WORK	NO. OF OUT-WORKERS IN AUGUST list required bysect. 110 (1) (c)..
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)	2
Nets, other than wire nets	1
Totals ..	3

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following return was forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries relating to action taken during the year ended March, 1956.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.			
	Non-Agriculture.			Totals.
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses including Council houses	All other including Business premises	
1. Number of properties in Local Authorities district	16	7,643	564	8,223
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of :—				
(a) Notification	3	69	8	80
(b) Survey under the Act	7	30	3	40
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose	6	197	102	305
3. Total inspections carried out (to be completed only if figures readily available)	—	—	—	—
4. Number of Properties inspected in Section 2 which were found to be infested by	2	—	3	5
(a) Rats	8	86	7	101
(b) Mice	—	—	1	1
Major	—	13	—	13
Minor	10	99	11	120
5. Number of infested properties treated by local authority	117	137	84	338
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	—	—	—	—
7. Number of notices served under section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under section 4 of the Act.	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	1	12	1	14
				1

FOOD INSPECTIONS.

Unsound food :							<i>Surrendered.</i>
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 lbs.
Sausage	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 lbs.
Tongue	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 lbs.
Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	258 lbs.
Gammon	..	..	..	..	..	..	58 lbs.
Veal	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 lbs.
Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 lbs.
Canned Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	126 tins

MILK REGULATIONS, 1949.

Number of Registered Dairies	..	..	..	4
Number of Registered Distributors	..	..	..	56

ICE-CREAM PREMISES

Number on Register at commencement of year	44
Number on Register at end of year	52

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Number of Registered Slaughterhouses	3
--	---

FOOD PREMISES.

Number of shops where food is handled	107
Number of premises registered under section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :	
Butcher	13
Fried Fish	14
Ice-Cream	52
Mussels	1
	—
	80
	—

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of carcases inspected :

<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
274	683	172
Whole carcase condemned	1 sheep	

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING SYSTEM, 1955-56.

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Gross Expenditure :	£	£	£
Labour	7,501	936	8,437
Transport	2,773	1,306	4,079
Plant, Equipment, Land and Buildings	9	92	101
Other items	—	—	—
	10,283	2,334	12,617
Gross Income	215	1,841	2,056
	10,068	493	10,561
Capital expenditure met from revenue	—	—	—
Unit Costs :	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross cost per ton, Labour only	17 0	2 2	19 2
Gross cost per ton, Transport only	6 3	3 0	9 3
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	22 10	1 1	23 11
	£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 Population ..	407	20	427
Net cost per 1,000 Premises ..	1,256	62	1,318

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Area (statute acres)—land and inland water	4,648 acres
Population at 30th June, 1955	24,730 persons
Total Refuse Collected (estimated)	8,800 tons
Weight (cwt.) per 1,000 population per day ..	19.5 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	8,014 premises
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	100% of total
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point	2 miles
Kerbside Collection (if practised)	Nil.
Total Refuse disposed of	8,800 tons.
Methods of Disposal (salvage excluded) :	
(a) Crude tipping	—
(b) Controlled tipping	100%
(c) Direct incineration	—
(d) Separation and incineration	—
(e) Other methods (state nature)	—

Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage :

	<i>Income</i>	<i>Tonnage Collected.</i>
	£	Tons.
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	215	36
(b) Scrap Metal	62	3
(c) Waste Paper	1,744	201
(d) Other Salvage	4	—
Totals	2,025	240

Trade Refuse :

- (a) Income Nil.
 (b) Tonnage Nil.

Twice weekly collection is practised from 750 colliery houses.



