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THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF SEDGEFIELD.

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1950.

FERRYHILL :

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SEDGEFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
SEDGEFIELD,
STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the 73rd Annual Report upon the Vital Statistics and Sanitary work of your district for the year ending December 31st, 1950.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth Rate.

The live birth rate was lower than that of the previous year 16·37 in 1950 as against 17·12 in 1949. The rate for the country generally showed a similar decline, from 16·7 in 1949 to 15·8 in 1950.

General Death Rate.

This rate shows an increase from that of the previous year, from 10·68 in 1949 to 11·26 in 1950. As has been the case since 1931, the rate is slightly below that for England and Wales which was 11·6.

Diseases of the Cardio Vascular System continued to head the list of causes of death accounting for 49·23% of the total deaths.

24·5% of the deaths due to Cardio Vascular Disease was due to Vascular lesions of nervous system.

17·7% was due to Coronary Disease, Angina.

6·2% was due to Hypertension with Heart Disease.

41·2% was due to Other Heart Disease.

10·4% was due to Other Circulatory Disease.

Cancer was the second largest cause of death and accounted for 15·13% of total deaths.

Infantile Mortality.

I have pleasure in reporting that the Infantile Mortality Rate dropped from 63·04 in 1949 to 33·51 in 1950. Although this rate is higher than that for England and Wales which was 29·8 it is the lowest recorded for your District. (See Table on Page 9).

10 of the 19 infant deaths occurred in the first month of life.

Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age.

One death occurred from this cause.

Maternal Mortality.

One death occurred during 1950 giving a rate of 1·7 per 1,000 total births. The rate for 1949 was 1·67.

Tuberculosis.

Notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis increased from 49 in 1949 to 77 in 1950, but 47 of these notifications were from the Mental Hospital as a result of the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit.

Excluding patients from the Mental Hospital the number of notifications was 30 as against 33 in 1949. Notifications of the non-pulmonary form of the disease dropped from 11 in 1949 to 6 in 1950.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis increased from 9 in 1949 to 10 in 1950, but deaths from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis decreased from 5 in 1949 to 1 in 1950.

The total death rate from tuberculosis was 0·32, a slightly lower figure than that for England and Wales which was 0·36.

Infectious Disease.

The notifications of these diseases are set out in a separate table in the report. Notifications increased from 439 in 1949 to 660 in 1950, due largely to an increase in the incidence of Measles and Whooping Cough.

Scarlet Fever notifications were fewer than in 1949 but the rate is higher than that of the Country generally. The disease was of a mild type.

Poliomyelitis.

Five cases of poliomyelitis occurred in 1950 as against 1 in 1949.

Typhoid, Paratyphoid and Food Poisoning.

No notifications were received during the year.

Dysentery.

Notifications of Dysentery increased from 1 in 1949 to 20 in 1950. It was found impossible to trace the source of infection as it was found on investigation that "Diarrhoea" had been widespread for some considerable time before the first notification was received. All known cases and known carriers were followed up until bacteriological results became negative.

Housing.

The need for many more new houses throughout the district is still acute but I would like to make particular reference to Trimdon Colliery where the position is one of great difficulty. In 1939 streets were selected for Slum Clearance. Since that date some tenants have been removed with the result that empty and demolished houses are standing side by side with houses still occupied. This naturally aggravates the condition of those living in the occupied houses.

Industries and Employment.

In the part of your district covered by the Spennymoor Employment Exchange :-

MAIN INDUSTRIES.

Coal Mining.

Employment has continued at a high level and future prospects are good. The collieries have continued to maintain their labour forces, and although vacancies have not been numerous they have been sufficient to absorb the majority of the labour becoming available who possessed previous colliery experience. In addition small numbers of men have been engaged without previous experience but who were desirous of taking up colliery work.

Wholesale Dress and Gown Manufacture.

This industry mainly employs female labour and a gradual build up of the labour force is in operation due to additional factory space becoming available. New entrants to this industry are generally engaged on leaving school and receive a period of training in the various operations to acquire skill and speed before proceeding to the production lines. Provided the international sulphur shortage does not impede the production of rayon the future prospects of employment in this industry in the Ferryhill area are likely to remain good.

Unemployment (Men).

The volume of unemployment continues to fall and has reached the lowest post war level for the Spennymoor Employment Exchange area.

Opportunities of employment are likely to remain good for men capable of full time working.

During the period under review there have been no strikes or unofficial stoppages.

Unemployment (Women).

Unemployment amongst women is practically non-existent.

There is likely to be an increased demand for women workers in the Spennymoor area for younger women who will be trained in fairly small engineering jobs.

In the part of your district covered by the Sedgefield Employment Exchange :-

MAIN INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture, Coalmining, Medical Services, Coke and Bye-Products.

Unemployment.

During the past year (July, 1950 to June, 1951), unemployment has remained at a very low level. The highest number of unemployed during the period was on 11th September, 1950, when 12 men and 6 women were registered. The number of unemployed at 18th June, 1951, was 6 men and 1 woman.

In the part of your district covered by the Wingate Employment Exchange :-

The chief industries in that part of Sedgefield Rural District which is covered by this office:-

Trimdon Grange Colliery.
Trimdon Grange Coke Works.
Raisby Hill Quarries.
Trimdon Motor Services (Bus Company).
Messrs. Altons (Bus Company).
and Agriculture.

Unemployment is at a very low level and comprises only those men who are partially disabled and only fit for light work and some women for whom there is no employment locally and who for various reasons are unable to leave home.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

The details shown under this heading have been supplied by the Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. Clough and Mr. Curry.

I wish to express to the Council my appreciation of their support and I should also like to take this opportunity of thanking the Clerk to the Council, the Sanitary Inspectors, members of the Health Department, and other Council Officials for their valuable help.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. W. RODGERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area 39,212 acres.

Population (excluding patients in the Mental Hospital not residents of this Area), 34,640.

Gross Population, 36,590.

No. of inhabited houses 9,547.

Rateable Value £125,757.

Sum represented by a penny rate £447 6 11d.

Vital Statistics.	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Births—Live births.			
Legitimate	277	274	551
Illegitimate	6	10	16
	—	—	—
	283	284	567

Live Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16·37

Still births.	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	9	7	16
Illegitimate	2	1	3
	—	—	—
	11	8	19

Still births per 1,000 of the resident population 0·55.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Total births (live and still)	294	292	586

Total birth rate per 1,000 of the resident population 16·91.

Still birth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) 32·42.

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of infants under 1 year :	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	11	8	19
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	—	—

Infantile Mortality Rate. 11 8 19

Death rate of all infants under 1 year per 1,000 Live births: 33·51.

Death rate of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 Legitimate Live births: 34·48.

Death rate of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births 0·00.

Analysis of Causes of death in two age-groups, under one month (Neo-natal deaths), and one month to one year.

<i>Neo-natal Deaths.</i>		<i>Age group one month to one year.</i>	
<i>Causes :</i>		<i>Causes :</i>	
Prematurity	5	Acute Lobar Pneumonia	2
Congenital Malformation	2	Broncho Pneumonia	1
Asphyxia	1	Convulsions and Hepatic	
Atelectasis	1	Cirrosis	1
Haemolytic Anaemia of		Acute Bronchitis	2
New Born	1	Acute Gastro Enteritis	1
		Congenital Malformation	2
	—		—
Total	10	Total	9

10 or 52·6% of the deaths were neo-natal.

Deaths.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	390	223	167

Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population : 11.26

Maternal Deaths.

Complication of Childbirth and Delivery	1
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	1.7

Causes of Death.

	Males.	Females.
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	7	3
" non-respiratory ...	1	-
Syphilitic disease ...	-	-
Diphtheria ...	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	-	-
Meningococcal infection ...	1	-
Acute poliomyelitis ...	1	-
Measles ...	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	6	8
" " lungs, bronchus	7	2
" " breast ...	-	4
" " uterus ...	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	-	-
Diabetes ...	-	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	27	20
Coronary disease angina ...	24	10
Hypertension with heart disease ...	4	8
Other heart disease ...	40	39
Other circulatory disease ...	10	10
Influenza ...	2	3
Pneumonia ...	11	5
Bronchitis ...	13	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1
Ulcer Stomach and duodenum ...	3	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	1
Congenital malformation, ...	2	2
Other defined and illdefined diseases	19	22
Motor Vehicle accidents ...	7	-
All other accidents ...	14	2
Suicide ...	2	-
Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-
ALL CAUSES ...	223	167

Age Groups of Deaths.

Age Groups	Und. 1	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	Over 90
Deaths	19	7	5	6	11	14	27	44	91	111	52	3

Malignant Neoplasms.

The following table gives deaths from Malignant Neoplasms in age groups and localisation.

Localisation.	Ages in years.					Totals.
	1-25	26-45	46-65	66-75	76&over	
Stomach	—	1	4	5	4	14
Lungs & Bronchus ...	1	1	6	1	—	9
Breast	—	1	2	1	—	4
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prostate	—	—	—	—	3	3
Bowels	—	1	2	8	4	15
Other sites	—	1	3	7	3	14
	1	5	17	22	14	59

Table of Birth and Death rates for the past 20 years (1931-1950) as compared with Rates for England and Wales.

Year.	General Death Rate.		Infantile Mortality Rate.		Total Birth Rate.	
	Sedgefield	England and Wales	Sedgefield	England and Wales	Sedgefield	England and Wales
1931	10.9	12.3	86.1	66	17.8	16.47
1932	11.1	12.0	71.5	65	17.8	15.96
1933	11.3	12.3	86.5	64	16.8	15.02
1934	11.3	11.8	88.8	59	15.5	15.42
1935	11.7	12.1	70	57	18.55	15.32
1936	10.9	12.1	77	59	18.4	15.41
1937	12.2	12.4	74	58	18.15	15.50
1938	11.41	11.6	73	53	17.84	15.70
1939	11.33	12.1	65	50	17.38	15.59
1940	13.83	14.3	50.81	55	17.74	15.15
1941	10.78	12.9	73	59	17.80	15.70
1942	9.71	11.6	71.80	49	19.44	16.34
1943	10.53	12.1	65.30	49	18.45	17.01
1944	10.73	11.6	48.74	46	21.61	18.11
1945	9.96	11.4	58.29	46	20.56	16.56
1946	10.65	11.5	45.80	43	20.59	19.63
1947	10.33	12.00	37.70	41	20.54	21.00
1948	10.25	10.8	47.69	34	18.20	18.32
1949	10.68	11.7	63.04	32	17.41	17.09
1950	11.26	11.6	33.51	29.8	16.91	16.17

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal
Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the
year 1950,

						England and Wales	Sedgefield Rural District
						(Rates per 1,000 population)	
Births :—							
Live	...	...	...	...	...	15.8	16.37
Still	...	...	...	...	...	0.37	0.55
Deaths :—							
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	11.6	11.26
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	0.36	0.32
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.14
Acute Poliomyelitis including Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.03
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.46	0.46
Notifications :— (corrected)							
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	—
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	3.09
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	3.60	3.18
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.06
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	0.17	0.14
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	8.39	10.97
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.70	0.49
Acute Poliomyelitis including Polioencephalitis.	...	...	...	...	...		—
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	0.13	0.14
Non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	—
Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	0.17	—
						(Rates per 1,000 Live Births)	
Deaths.							
All causes under one year of age	...	...	...	...	...	29.8	33.51
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	1.76
						(Rates per 1,000 Total Births) (i.e. Live and Still)	
Abortion with Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	—
Other Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	—
Complication of pregnancy & delivery	...	...	...	...	...	0.54	1.7
Sepsis of childbirth & the puerperium	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	—
Other complications of the puerperium	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Table of cases as notified in the whole district set out in age groups. Civilians only.

	At all ages	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total deaths	Hospital	Home
Scarlet Fever ...	107	—	2	2	11	12	43	21	9	5	—	2	—	—	100	7
Diphtheria ...	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	7	—
Erysipelas ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	4	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	20	—	1	1	—	1	8	2	2	1	1	3	—	—	7	13
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Polionymyeltis ...	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	6	—
Pneumonia (Prim. and Influz.)	17	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	3	—	3	14
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	380	17	48	59	60	71	124	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	380
Whooping Cough ...	110	8	14	12	23	12	40	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	110
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	660	26	65	75	98	96	218	28	14	15	6	15	4	1	131	529

There were 660 cases notified as against 4.9 the previous year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Table of cases after correction in the whole district set out in age groups.

Disease.	At all ages	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over
Scarlet Fever ...	107	—	2	2	11	12	43	21	9	5	—	2	—
Diphtheria ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	20	—	1	1	—	1	8	2	2	1	1	3	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	17	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	3
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	380	17	48	59	60	71	124	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	110	8	14	12	23	12	40	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	650	26	65	75	98	96	216	26	12	12	5	15	4

Diphtheria. During 1950 7 cases of Diphtheria were notified as against 15 in 1949. Of these 7 cases 2 were positive and 5 negative. No deaths occurred.

Paratyphoid. No case of Paratyphoid occurred in the district.

Smallpox. No case of smallpox occurred in the district.

SCARLET FEVER.

107 Positive Cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in 1950 as against 124 in 1949.

Location	All ages	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total Deaths	Hos- pital	Home
Chilton B'd. & Windlestone	51	—	—	2	4	7	21	9	5	1	—	2	—	—	51	—
Ferryhill	18	—	1	—	2	1	8	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	1
Ferryhill Station ...	8	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—
Mainsforth	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Fishburn	7	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	2
Trimdons	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Sedgefield	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Cornforth	7	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Bishop Middleham ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rushyford	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Copelaw School	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Woodham Parish	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Sedgefield General Hosp.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	107	—	2	2	11	12	43	21	9	5	—	2	—	—	100	7

Laboratory Work.

The following table indicates the use made of this during the year :—

Bacteriological Examination for :

		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Haemolytic Streptococci	...	11	2	13
Diphtheria Bacillus	...	—	15	15
Dysentery (Shigella Sonne)	...	50	79	129
Typhoid and Paratyphosum	...	—	1	1
Tubercle Bacillus	...	20	44	64
		81	141	222

Notification of Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis (New cases and Mortality during 1950).

Age Periods			New Cases.				Deaths.			
			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1—5	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6—10	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11—15	...	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	
16—20	...	4	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	
21—25	...	5	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	
26—35	...	6	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	
36—45	...	10	5	—	—	2	1	—	—	
46—55	...	20	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	
56—65	...	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	
66 and over	...	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
		54	23	3	3	7	3	1	0	
		77		6		10		1		
		83						11		

Of the above new cases 47 respiratory cases were notified from the Winterton Hospital.

The marked increase in the number of respiratory cases notified from Winterton Hospital is due to the examination of patients by a mass radiography unit.

The deaths do not include those in the Winterton Hospital which are transferable to localities outside this district.

Tuberculosis.

The total number of new cases of the pulmonary form of the disease notified from the area, excluding the Mental Hospital was 30. This was a decrease of 3 from the figure for 1949 which was 33.

New notifications of the non-pulmonary form of the disease notified from the area numbered 6, a decrease of 5 from the number for 1949.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS FOR RECENT YEARS.

Year.	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.						NO. ON REGISTER AT END OF YEAR.					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1941	17	34	51	14	9	23	12	6	18	4	—	4	67	80	147	87	78	165
1942	22	30	52	10	14	24	4	5	9	3	2	5	81	94	175	88	89	177
1943	15	27	42	7	8	15	4	4	8	5	3	8	78	106	184	94	96	190
1944	17	19	36	5	8	13	2	7	9	4	5	9	83	102	185	83	91	174
1945	24	21	45	15	10	25	5	3	8	—	3	3	101	116	217	98	100	198
1946	20	16	36	5	5	10	8	7	15	6	1	7	108	117	225	90	90	180
1947	14	18	32	7	4	11	8	6	14	1	—	1	116	125	241	96	89	185
1948	16	25	41	6	4	10	4	9	13	1	2	3	123	136	259	97	90	187
1949	26	23	49	5	6	11	5	4	9	3	2	5	137	151	288	101	95	196
1950	54	23	77	3	3	6	7	3	10	1	—	1	182	164	346	104	94	198

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis showed an increase from 9 in 1949, to 10 in 1950. In the non-pulmonary form of the disease the number decreased from 5 in 1949 to 1 in 1950.

Tuberculosis Mortality Rate	(Respiratory) 1950	0.289
Do.	(Respiratory) 1949	0.263
Do.	(Non-respiratory) 1950	0.029
Do.	(Non-respiratory) 1949	0.146

See Comparative table re Tuberculosis Statistics for past 10 years on page 15.

No. of cases on register at 31st December, 1950.

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total cases
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
182	164	346	104	94	198	544

Dysentery Sonne.

The first notification of Sonne Dysentery was received in February 1950. Other cases of Diarrhoea occurring in the vicinity, were suspected to be due to Sonne Dysentery and faeces samples were sent for Bacteriological examination from these cases and from all who gave a history of having recently suffered from Diarrhoea. These specimens were positive. Investigations were extended and it was found that Gastro-enteritis had been prevalent for some considerable time, affecting people of all ages and both sexes. Owing to the reported large number of cases of Gastro-enteritis and to the lapse of time before the first notification was received it was impossible to discover where and when the outbreak had started. At this time the incidence was declining and it was thought advisable to concentrate on known cases, which were followed up until bacteriological results were negative.

Later in the year a few further cases were notified among school children. Samples were taken from the Staff at the Central School Kitchen to exclude the possibility of a carrier. All proved negative.

Cases of Infectious Diseases admitted to Isolation Hospitals during 1950.

Disease	Cases notified in the district and admitted to Isolation Hospitals
Scarlet Fever	100
Whooping Cough	—
Diphtheria	7
Measles	—
Acute Pneumonia	3

Meningococcal Infection	...	3
Acute Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	...	6
Non-Paralytic	...	—
Acute Encephalitis, Infective	...	—
Post-Infectious	...	—
Dysentery	...	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	4
Smallpox	...	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	—
Food Poisoning	...	—
Erysipelas	...	1
Chickenpox	...	—
Malaria	...	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following table shows the number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the area during 1950.

<i>Under 5 years.</i>	<i>5 to 14.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Total number of children who were given a re-inforcing injection was 44.</i>
273	5	278	

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action was taken under this Section.

Health Services administered in your area by the Local Health Authority.

Residential Hostel Accommodation.

The County Council provide hostel accommodation for aged infirm and handicapped persons, but at present it is limited. Application for assistance should be made to the County Medical Officer, Shire Hall, Durham. Tel. No.: Durham 980, Extension 133.

Home Nursing.

A Home Nursing Service is provided by the County Council, and any requests for a district nurse should be made to the nurses in the area or to the Superintendant of the County Nursing Association, 30, New Elvet, Durham. Tel.: Durham 1640, Extension 4.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

(a). Vaccination against smallpox may be obtained free of charge on application to any Medical Practitioner who has agreed to give service within the National Health Scheme.

(b). Immunisation against diphtheria may be carried out on application to Maternity and Child Welfare Centres or to any General Practitioner operating under the National Health Service Act, free of charge.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Names and addresses of the midwives available can be obtained from the Child Welfare Centres or Medical Practitioners.

Domestic Help.

Domestic helps are provided by the County Council where necessary in cases of sickness, childbirth, infirmity, or other household emergencies. A charge for the service is made in accordance with income scales. Application should be made through the District Health Visitors or the County Medical Officer of Health, Shire Hall, Durham. Tel. No: Durham 1616.

Health Visitors.

This service is maintained by the County Council, and the Health Visitor is the connecting link between the home and health activities of the County Council. Details of the Health Visitors available in the area may be obtained from the County Medical Officer, Shire Hall, Durham. Tel. No.: Durham 980. Ext.: 305.

Ambulance Service.

Ambulance transport may be obtained on application to the nearest control, Telephone—Durham 587. Except in cases of emergency application should be made by Medical Practitioners, Hospitals, Midwives or Dentists. Ambulances can be booked in advance on the production of a certificate from a Medical Practitioner certifying the need for transport.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

Facilities are available for the assistance of sick persons in any manner which may be necessary, *e.g.*, the provision of extra nourishment, sick room requisites, invalid chairs, etc. Advice may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer, Health Department, Shire Hall, Durham. Tel. No: Durham 980, Extension 35. A charge may be made for this service under certain circumstances according to income scale.

Mental Health Service.

A comprehensive scheme is provided by the County Council. Details and assistance can be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer, Shire Hall, Durham. Tel. No.: Durham 980, Extension 237, or to the Duly Authorised Officer. Tel.: Stockton 66911.

Care of Mothers and Young Children.

The County Council maintain Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at which ante-natal and post-natal clinics are also held, as shown in the following table. Advice can also be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer, Shire Hall, Durham. Tel. No.: Durham 980. Ext.: 301.

<i>Address of Centre.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
CHILTON. Red Cross Station.	Ante-natal Clinic— Alternate Wednesday Afternoons. Child Welfare— Alternate Wednesday mornings.
COXHOE. Social & Literary Institute and Village Hall. Telephone—344.	Ante-natal clinic— Tuesday mornings weekly Child Welfare— Alternate Thursdays. Birth control & Post Natal Clinics—Alternate Tuesday afternoons. Ultra Violet Ray— Tuesday afternoons and Friday afternoons weekly.
FISHBURN. Miners' Welfare Hall.	Ante-natal clinic— Alternate Monday mornings. Child Welfare—Alternate Monday afternoons.
SEDFIELD. County Surveyor's Office. Telephone—244.	Ante-natal clinic & Child Welfare— Alternate Tuesdays.
TRIMDON. Back Peel Avenue, Trimdon Grange.	Ante-natal clinic— Alternate Thursdays. Child Welfare— Alternate Thursdays.

Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

These are controlled by the Regional Hospital Board, but applications for admission should be made to the Medical Officers at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres shown on the previous table.

Accommodation for unmarried mothers is available at Maternity Homes provided by the Regional Hospital Board, and the Durham Diocesan Moral Welfare Association also maintain homes for unmarried mothers and babies. Application for admission should be made to the Medical Officers at the Child Welfare Centres.

Homeless children can be admitted to residential nurseries or cottage homes administered by the County Council of Durham.

Convalescent Home.

The E.F. Peile County Convalescent Home, Shotley Bridge (Tel.: Shotley Bridge 27) is controlled by the County Council of Durham, and admits nursing mothers with their babies and children under five years of age. Applications for admission should be made at the Child Welfare Centres.

Services administered in your area by the Regional Hospital Board.

Hospitalisation of Infectious Disease Cases.

Infectious Disease cases from the Sedgefield Rural District are admitted to the Sedgefield Isolation Hospital.

General Hospital, Maternity and Sanatorium Accommodation.

Hospital and Maternity cases are admitted to the Sedgefield General Hospital and to Hardwick Hall Maternity Home, both hospitals being administered by the Sedgefield Hospital Management Committee.

There are no Sanatoria in your district.

Chest Clinics, (Barsfield Lane, Stockton).

Men (new cases) 9—11 a.m. Wednesdays.
Women and Children. 9—11 a.m. Thursdays.

Sedgefield Area cases only, men, women and children, Fridays
1.30 p.m.—4 p.m.

Venereal Disease Clinics. (Stockton and Thornaby Hospital).

Tuesday and Fridays, Men 5—7 p.m. and Women 2—5 p.m.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Your Council employ a part-time Medical Officer of Health, two full time Sanitary Inspectors and an assistant, together with clerical assistance.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Housing.

During the year 292 houses were completed by the Council and occupied. These houses were all of the brick traditional type.

The situation of these 292 houses was as follows:

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>
Chilton	64
Cornforth	28
Ferryhill	64
Mordon	14
Sedgefield	10
Trimdon	112

2 of the large double 6 bedroom type pre-war houses, erected for the provision of the larger families under the abatement of overcrowding in 1938/9 were converted into four 3 bedroom type houses. One of these conversions was carried out at Ferryhill and the other at Trimdon Grange.

The number of private houses constructed and occupied during 1950 was 18 as against 11 in 1949.

The following table shows the number of new houses erected and occupied since the termination of hostilities in 1945.

	<i>By local authority.</i>	<i>By private enterprise.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Year ending 31st Dec., 1945	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
" " 1946	24	16	40
" " 1947	62	23	85
" " 1948	162	26	188
" " 1949	128	11	139
" " 1950	292	18	310
Total to 31st Dec., 1950	668	94	762

Erection of Council Houses took place on existing sites and on 3 further sites acquired at Linden Road, West Cornforth; Cleves Cross, Ferryhill; and South View, Windlestone.

Further demolition work of condemned property was carried out at Rose Street, Trimdon Grange, and the closing of condemned houses in Trimdon Colliery continued.

The number of applications for Council Houses and Bungalows appeared to remain at the same level over the whole year, the number being in the region of 1,800.

Drainage and Sewage.

The whole of your District is drained and sewered. The sewage disposal works consist for the most part of detritus and precipitation tanks with filter beds, together with land for final treatment. In other parts of your district precipitation and land irrigation are employed, whilst Bradbury is drained with a settling tank only.

Table on page 23 shows particulars of Sewage Works within your district.

At Ferryhill Southside Sewage Disposal Works general improvements have been carried out.

Approximately 1200 yds. of 9" and 12" sewer was laid at Ferryhill to convey the sewage and storm water from a large portion of Dean Bank property. This sewer replaced the existing sewer which due to colliery subsidence had become inefficient so causing flooding during rainstorms.

Over the district general maintenance work was carried out during 1950.

Sanitary Conversions.

During 1950, 18 ash closets, etc., were converted to the water carriage system.

The following table shows the total number of closets in the district at 31st December, 1950.

	<i>Water Closets.</i>	<i>Ash-closets & Privies.</i>
Ferryhill ...	3578	35
Chilton ...	1821	18
Trimdon ...	1353	217
Cornforth ...	1462	42
Bishop Middleham	384	31
Sedgefield (incl. Hospitals)	1176	52
Fishburn ...	640	29
Mainsforth ...	78	12
Remainder of district including Aycliffe school	209	243
	<hr/> 10701	<hr/> 679

In 1930 the number of ash-closets and privies in the area was 5,771, now the number has been reduced to 679. Of these remaining privies and ashclosets the majority are attached to houses that have been condemned, and to outlying farms.

Public Cleansing.

No material change occurred in the arrangements for the collection and disposal of house refuse during the year.

A fleet of seven Karrier Bantams and one Karrier CK3 refuse collecting vehicles is engaged on this work.

The following shows the district that each of the vehicles serves.

<i>Vehicle.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Karrier Bantam No. 1	Portion of Ferryhill and Chilton Lane.
Karrier Bantam No. 2	Remainder of Ferryhill not covered by No. 1, and Dean Bank.
Karrier CK 3 No. 7	
Karrier Bantam No. 3	Fishburn and Trimdon Village.
Karrier Bantam No. 4	Chilton Buildings, Windlestone portion of Woodham Parish, and Chilton Lane Council houses.
Karrier Bantam No. 5	Cornforth.
Karrier Bantam No. 6	Trimdon Grange & Trimdon Colliery.
Karrier Bantam No. 8	Sedgefield, Bradbury, Mordon, Stillington, Bishop Middleham and Mainsforth.

It can be seen from the above that the whole district is now served by full time properly constructed refuse vehicles.

Collections are made twice weekly from about seventy-five per cent of the houses in the district, the remainder receive attention once per week.

Refuse is disposed of on controlled tips. There are five disposal sites, all disused quarries, in the district. These are under the Council's control.

Apart from several days delay in the collection of refuse due to a heavy snowstorm in December of 1950 this work proceeded over the whole year in a normal manner.

PARTICULARS OF SEWAGE WORKS WITHIN THE SEDGEFIELD RURAL DISTRICT.

	Approximate Population draining to Sewage system	Capacity of settling Tanks in Gals.	Capacity of filter beds in cubic yards	Capacity of humus tanks in gals.	Sludge drying area in sq. yards	Dry weather flow in gals. per day.	Pumping Plant
Sedgefield ...	3,000	17,670	690	7,872	350	52,000	2—4" elect. pumps cap- able of del- ivering 20,000 gals, per hr. each
Fishburn ...	2,500	50,000	1,788	13,400	500	60,000	
Trimdon Village ...	900	12,000	200	1,500	120	9,000	9,000 34,000 35,000 35,000
Trimdon Colliery ...	4,500	90,000	3,490	—	120	34,000	
Chilton Buildings	4,600	22,500	1,250	—	300	35,000	
West Cornforth ...	4,200	51,250	—	—	200	35,000	
Ferryhill (Southside) ...	5,400	82,200	2,180	16,400	400	99,000	50,000 10,000 96,000
Ferryhill (Northside) ...	3,500	16,000	1,780	—	200	50,000	
Bishop Middleham Ferryhill and Chilton Joint ...	1,000	17,100	400	—	100	10,000	
	4,800	60,000	1,684	17,200	660	96,000	do.

Systems are all partially separate.

Pithead baths are additional.

Salvage Collections.

These collections are chiefly made during the collection of refuse. The quantities of salvage sold during the year were as follows :

	PAPER.	RAGS.
Weight	67 tons 11½ cwt.	2 tons 16 cwt.
Value	£353-0-6d.	£41-4-0d.

In 1949 the quantities were :

	PAPER.	RAGS.
Weight	87 tons 2 cwt.	2 tons, 5 cwt., 3 stones.
Value	£533-19-0d.	£26-19-3d.

Comparison of the above figures show a decrease in the ammount of waste paper collected and a very slight increase in the collection of rags.

Summary of work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department during the year 1950.

(1) Public Health Acts.	Number of Informal Written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by Order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.
Dwelling houses :			
Foul conditions ...	1	—	1
Structural Defects ...	252	2	238
Overcrowding ...	6	—	6
Lodging houses ...	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops ...	—	—	—
Bakehouses ...	3	—	3
Slaughterhouses ...	—	—	—
Ashpits and Privies ...	16	—	15
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	16	—	16
Water Closets ...	108	—	107
Defective Yard Paving ...	2	—	2
House Drainage ...	118	—	118
Water Supply ...	2	—	2
Pigsties ...	7	—	7
Animals Improperly kept ...	2	—	2
Other Nuisances, etc. ...	18	—	18
Totals ...	551	2	535

Water Supplies.

At the latter part of 1950 a commencement was made with the laying of water mains as proposed in the Council scheme prepared under the Rural Water Supplies & Sewerage Act, 1945.

Up to the 31st December, 1950, the following mains were laid:-

1. Bradbury to Mordon and Mordon Village service pipes.
2. Mordon to Elstob Cottage, (this is close to the Council's boundary near Great Stainton.)
3. Hare & Hounds to West House, Durham Road, (Fishburn Parish).
4. Gretna Wedding Inn, near Newton Aycliffe, to East Farm in the Preston-le-Skerne Parish.

This involved the laying of almost $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of piping.

The complete scheme which is in two parts is as follows:-

Approved Proposal within the area of the Durham County Water Board.

Pipeline from Hare and Hounds to West House, Durham Road, (Fishburn Parish).

- „ Sedgefield to Beacon Hill Cottage.
- „ Sedgefield to Mess Bridge (near Brock's Farm, Sedgefield Parish).
- „ Sedgefield to Thorpe Larches.
- „ Sedgefield (Spring Lane) to Heley House.
- „ Eldon Lane Ends to Rushyford (Windlestone Parish).
- „ Fishburn to Three Horse Shoes and along Salters Lane.

Approved Proposal outside the area of the Durham County Water Board.

Pipeline from Beacon Hill Cottage to Wynyard Station, via. Waterloo Plantation.

- „ Mess Bridge (near Brock's Farm, Sedgefield Parish) to Waterloo Plantation, and joining the above-mentioned pipeline.
- „ Heley House (Sedgefield Parish) to Foxton and Shotton.
- „ Bradbury to Mordon & Mordon Village service pipes.
- „ Mordon to Elstob Cottage.
- „ Mordon Lodge (Bread & Beer House) to Hopper House.
- „ Mordon Southside to Stillington Crossing.
- „ Elstob Lane Ends to Elstob North Farm.
- „ Gretna Wedding Inn to Ricknall Lane Ends to Stainton Hill House.
- „ Ricknall Lane Ends to East Farm (Preston-le-Skerne Parish).
- „ Tees Valley water main near Old Stillington to Old Stillington.

Fourteen Council Houses in Mordon had their water supply transferred from their temporary supply, the old 4" main running alongside the Sedgefield to Stillington railway line, to the new Mordon Village service supply.

The undermentioned table shows the number of houses in the various parishes where the water supply is obtained by water mains direct to the houses or by means of standpipes and also the estimated population so served.

Parish	No. of houses with pipe supply direct to houses	Estimated population obtaining water as aforesaid	No. of houses with stand-pipe supply	Estimated population deriving water from stand-pipe supplies
Bishop Middleham	335	1,208	—	—
Bradbury ...	43	160	8	30
Butterwick ...	—	—	—	—
Chilton ...	1,784	6,474	—	—
Cornforth ...	1,324	4,880	—	—
Elstob ...	6	22	—	—
Embleton ...	1	4	—	—
Ferryhill ...	3,051	11,075	—	—
Fishburn ...	638	2,370	2	6
Foxton and Shotton	—	—	—	—
Mainsforth ...	76	280	—	—
Preston-le-Skerne ...	2	8	—	—
Mordon ...	38	120	—	—
Sedgefield ...	666	2,410 (excluding patients of Winterton H.)	2	6
Stillington ...	43	163	—	—
Trimdon ...	1,254	4,542	70	254
Woodham (excluding Aycliffe Approved School ...)	38	140	—	—
Windlestone ...	33	120	5	20

Nineteen farms and private houses acquired a piped water supply, so discarding their well supply, and arrangements made for a further 17 houses and farms to be connected to the newly laid mains.

The remainder of the area's water supply is as follows:-

The Ferryhill, Chilton, West Cornforth, Mainsforth, Trimdon, Fishburn, Bishop Middleham, Sedgefield and Bradbury Townships have their water supplied by the Durham County Water Board. Most outlying farms and cottages in these Townships obtain water from wells and springs.

With the exception of the outlying premises water is supplied to the Stillington Township by the Tees Valley Water Board.

Several houses at Sedgefield Station, in the Bradbury Parish, and Bishopton Crossing, part of which is in the Elstob Parish and the remainder in the Parish of Stillington, obtain their water from a piped supply which runs alongside the Sedgefield to Stillington railway line. The ownership of this pipe line was transferred from the London and North Eastern Railway Company to the Durham County Water Board in 1947.

A water main from Bradbury to Aycliffe provides a piped water supply to premises in certain parts of the Parish of Woodham. The remainder of the premises in the Parish of Woodham and the majority of those in the Windlestone Parish are supplied with water by meter from the Durham County Water Board through a privately owned pipe-line.

Butterwick, Old Acres, Elstob, Preston-le-Skerne, Embleton, Foxton and Shotton obtain their water supplies chiefly from privately owned wells and springs.

Some complaints were received of the intermittency of the water supply to a number of houses at Chilton Buildings apparently due to the insufficiency of quantity. I understand that this is being dealt with by the Durham County Water Board by the scraping of the mains from Ferryhill Station & Chilton Buildings.

Apart from this no shortage of supply was experienced in the district.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Since January, 1940, all slaughtering of animals intended for human consumption and for sale is carried out in premises under the control of the Ministry of Food. No such slaughter-house exists in this district, all meat being obtained from a centre in Stockton.

An improved articulated type of vehicle for the conveyance of meat from Stockton to the retail butchers was supplied by the haulage contractor and put into commission during the year. The sides of this vehicle are of metal and all the carcasses are carried from roof hooks instead of being built up one on top of the other as in the older type of vehicle. Attention was drawn to the wearing of suitable headwear by the meat handlers.

Tinned food, fish and other foodstuffs are dealt with in retail shops and canteens. Close co-operation is maintained with the persons in charge who readily notify the Sanitary Inspectors of any doubtful food-stuffs, for their inspection.

During the year 117 certificates were issued against 86½ stones of foodstuff found to be unfit for human consumption.

The Council adopted the the Model Byelaws of the Ministry of Food under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 which require the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption.

Steps were taken requiring food traders to provide hot water and additional toilet fittings with a view to reducing the risk of contamination of food and during these visits talks were given to the food handlers on this important matter.

Preliminary arrangements were made at the latter end of the year for a Clean Food Campaign in the Spring of 1951.

Milk Supplies.

The bulk of the milk now retailed in this area is pasteurised, obtained either from the Milk Marketing Board's plant at Langley Bridge, Durham, or from the Co-operative Societies, and delivered to the consumer in sealed bottles.

There are 31 distributors registered with this authority for the retail sale of milk and the following table shows the number of licences issued for the sale of designated milk for 1950.

Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Pasteurised' = 23,

Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Sterilised' = 6.

Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Tubercular Tested' = 17.

Supplementary Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Pasteurised' = 1.

Supplementary Licence authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Tubercular Tested' = 1.

Rodent Control.

During the year maintenance treatment has been carried out on all sewers in your district. Sewage works and refuse tips have received at least the usual quarterly inspection and treatment.

The number of manholes recorded is 1364. Each manhole is test baited and where Takes are recorded poison baits are doubled and under these conditions four visits are necessary to each manhole.

The following is a summary of takes of baits and also poison bait taken per manhole:-

Sewers.

Number of manholes treated	...	2313.			
Number of takes of bait,			Poison bait takes		
Complete	...	155	Complete	...	64
Partial	...	203	Partial	...	192
Total takes		358	Total takes		256
Amount of poison bait taken, in ozs.		322.			
Estimated number of rats destroyed		805.			

Sewage Works.

Number of baiting points laid	...	628.			
Number of takes of bait,			Poison bait takes		
Complete	...	438	Complete	...	165
Partial	...	108	Partial	...	149
Total takes		546	Total takes		314
Amount of poison bait taken, in ozs.		305.			
Estimated number of rats destroyed		763.			

Refuse Tips.

Number of baiting points laid		...	400
Number of takes of bait,		Poison bait takes	
Complete	...	Complete	...
Partial	...	Partial	...
Total takes	370	Total takes	255
Amount of poison bait taken, in ozs.		210.	
Estimated number of rats destroyed		525.	

Total amount of poison bait taken and number of rats destroyed :-

	<i>Poison bait taken.</i>	<i>Rats destroyed.</i>
Sewers	322 ozs.	805
Sewage Works	305 „	763
Refuse Tips	210 „	525
Other Surface Infestations	119 „	297
	<u>956 ozs.</u>	<u>2,390</u>

The amount of poison bait taken in the sewers and the number of rats destroyed show a decrease to last year, but all surface infestations show an increase.

During this period surface treatments have been carried out at a General Hospital, Military Camp, Approved School, Colliery premises and seven infestations in outbuildings associated with food premises, making a total of 18 visits to premises other than dwelling houses. Complaints from 22 dwelling houses were received of rat and mice infestations. These were all inspected and treatment carried out.

Factories Act, 1937.

Particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.
Part 1 of the Act.

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspect- ions (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occup'rs prosec'd (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	12	20	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	47	50	3	—	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	8	9	—	—	3
TOTAL ...		67	79	3	—	

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prose- cutions were in- stituted	M/c line No.
		Found	Remed- ied	Referred			
				To H.M. In- spectors	By H.M. In- spectors		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2.)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate venti- lation (S.4.) ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conven- iences (S.7.) ...							
(a) Insufficient ...	9	2	2	—	1	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	11	1	1	—	1	—	11
Other offences ag- ainst the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work)	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL ...		3	3	—	2	—	

M. W. RODGERS, Medical Officer of Health.



