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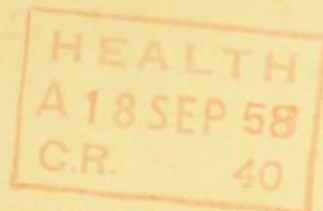
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L. Blamire

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF SEDGEFIELD



ANNUAL
REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1957

FERRYHILL.

Printed by A. Blamire and Son, Printers and Stationers,
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Vice-Chairman :

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Public Health Officers and Staff of the Local Authority.

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Senior Public Health Inspector :-

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Public Health Inspectors :-

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COUNCIL OFFICES,
SEDFIELD,
STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the 80th Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district for the year 1957. In this introductory letter I will attempt to summarise the contents of the report.

The first section deals with vital statistics, which afford a means of comparison between the health of your district in different years and the health of the rest of the country. Unfortunately I must report one unsatisfactory feature, the infantile mortality rate. This is higher than in any year since 1949 and is also considerably above the country's rate. Twenty-two deaths occurred, an increase of eight from the previous year. This increase has been confined entirely to the first week of life when almost 75 per cent. of the deaths occurred, and a scrutiny of the table on page (10) will show that in this age group all were due to prematurity, birth injuries and congenital malformations. In fact, of a total of 22 deaths, only three were due to other causes. The still birth rate is also higher than that of the country and the best hope of reducing this peri-natal mortality, i.e., still births and deaths of infants in the first week, lies in improved ante-natal care, especially in the early detection and treatment of toxæmia. One maternal death occurred due to toxæmia of pregnancy.

The remaining vital statistics were quite satisfactory.

There was an increase in the number of live births, giving a higher rate than that of last year and one slightly above the rate for England and Wales. There was also an increase in the number of deaths, but the general death rate was lower than that of the previous year, due to a lower comparability factor and a slight increase in the population.

Turning to the individual causes of death, diseases of the heart and arteries caused almost 60 per cent. of all deaths—a very similar figure to that of the previous year—and cancer accounted for slightly over 12½ per cent., as compared with 15.1 per cent. in 1956. The epidemic of influenza accounted for eight deaths as compared with none the previous year. There was no increase, however, in the number of deaths due to pneumonia and bronchitis.

Considerable concern is felt at the number of deaths due to accidents in the home, particularly among the very young and the old, and, as a beginning, emphasis is being laid in the field of health education on the prevention of deaths due to burns and scalds. Twice as many deaths were caused by accidents, other than motor vehicle accidents, as resulted from the influenza epidemic.

Deaths from accidents, other than motor vehicle accidents, decreased from 18 to 16. Seven in this group were due to falls at ages ranging from 63 to 80 years old. One death at the age of 64 was due to burns and one child died from scalds.

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents increased from two to seven.

Slightly over one-third of all deaths occurred at ages 75 years and over.

Turning next to the number of cases of infectious diseases notified and confirmed during the year, although notifications were more than doubled, there was no cause for disquiet. The increase was entirely due to an epidemic of measles which followed the not unusual pattern of reaching epidemic proportions at two-yearly intervals. No notifications of typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery, food poisoning, diphtheria, erysipelas or meningococcal infection were received. Other notifiable diseases were fewer in number than the previous year.

Two cases of poliomyelitis, as compared with three in 1956, were notified and confirmed, and both were left with some residual paralysis. Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued throughout 1957, but was retarded, especially at the beginning of the year, by shortage of vaccine. In all, 762 children belonging to your district completed vaccination during the year.

Reference has already been made to the epidemic of influenza which reached its peak during September, 1957. It is not possible to give the approximate number of persons affected as this is not a notifiable disease, but the epidemic was extensive.

With regard to tuberculosis there is little change in the position. The decline in the notification rate continued as did the mortality from the non-respiratory form of the disease, but there was a slight increase in mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis.

It was not found necessary to submit as many specimens to the Public Health Laboratory as in previous years, but I would like to express my appreciation for the continued co-operation and assistance received.

The final comment which I would like to make on the contents of the first section of the report is in regard to Section 47 of the National Assistance Act. It was not found necessary to take formal action in the case of any person in need of care and attention, but visits were paid to persons in this category. In some instances admission to hostels was arranged on a voluntary basis, in others the necessary arrangements were made which permitted the persons concerned to remain in their own homes. In this latter respect the Home Help Service is very valuable.

The next section of the report deals with the sanitary circumstances of your district. The building programme was maintained, almost the same number of houses having been completed and

occupied as during the previous year. Demolition of unfit houses was continued. All but two of the tenants of the clearance areas declared in 1956 were rehoused. A further clearance area involving 29 houses in Trimdon Grange was declared.

The density of the population throughout the district is approximately 3.06 per house.

With a few exceptions, all premises in your district are supplied with mains water. This made possible the continued progress in the installation of suitable drainage facilities and the conversions of ash-closets to the water carriage system in farm premises.

With regard to water, food and food premises, the quality of water as judged by bacteriological examination was satisfactory. Results of ice cream sampling were also satisfactory. Numerous visits were paid to food premises, most of which are of the house and shop type. In a gratifying number of instances, constructional improvements have been effected, in some cases well beyond the standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations. Generally speaking, the standard of food premises throughout your district is satisfactory.

All animals slaughtered within your district during the year under review were inspected and the quality of meat was very good. Considerable detail is given in the report, a more detailed record having been kept than during the previous year.

There is little on which to comment in regard to milk, all of which is sterilised, pasteurised or tuberculin tested and pasteurised.

Finally I would comment on atmospheric pollution. A further deposit gauge was installed in the centre of the housing area of Ferryhill, the purpose of which was to obtain a record in a residential locality. This was in addition to the gauge previously installed in Cornforth in an area which is more industrial in character.

Although it is too early to make definite statements on the readings, it can be stated that the problem of atmospheric pollution in your district is considerably less than in many other parts of the country.

I would take the opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the Council, to the Clerk of the Council and his staff for their courtesy and consideration, and of thanking Mr. Curry, the Senior Public Health Inspector and other members of the staff of the Health Department for their assistance in the preparation of this report and their help and co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. W. RODGERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area: 39,005 acres.

Population: 36,020.

Number of inhabited houses: 11,120.

Rateable Value: £287,787.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £1,030 (at 1st April, 1958).

Comparability Factors.

Births: 1.04. Deaths: 0.87.

Main Industries and Employment.

Your district is covered by employment exchanges at Spennymoor, Stockton and Wingate.

The chief industries are: Coal mining, coke ovens and by-products, limestone quarrying, hospital and public transport services, building, agriculture, dress manufacturing and general engineering.

Employment at the collieries in the area continued at a high level throughout the year and no large scale redundancies occurred. Limestone quarrying establishments continued to work steadily, and at the new plant at Thrislington, which is now practically completed, it is expected that full production will shortly be achieved.

Work for women was readily obtainable for those who were suitable for employment at the factories on the Spennymoor Trading Estate.

In agriculture, employment remained good and there was a number of unfilled vacancies for skilled workers.

Generally speaking, the employment situation remained good throughout the year. Unemployment was mostly confined to those persons whose age and physical condition place restrictions on the kind of work they are able to undertake. The number of others registered as unemployed showed a normal increase towards the end of the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births—Live Births.				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...		279	281	560
Illegitimate	...	...		8	5	13
				<hr/> 287	<hr/> 286	<hr/> 573

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population: 16.5.

Rate for England and Wales: 16.1.

Still births.				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...		11	11	22
Illegitimate	...	...		—	—	—
				<hr/> 11	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 22

Still Births per 1,000 of the population: 0.61.

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Total Births (live and still)	...	...	298	297	595

Total Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population: 16.52.

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still): 36.98.

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year:				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...		16	5	21
Illegitimate	...	...		1	—	1
				<hr/> 17	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 22

Infantile Mortality Rate.

Death Rate of all infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births: 38.4.

Rate for England and Wales: 23.1.

Neonatal Mortality Rate: 29.67.

Rate for England and Wales: 16.5.

Perinatal Mortality Rate: 63.86.

Rate for England and Wales: 36.2.

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>Deaths 1 month — 1 year.</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
1st Week ...	14	2	1st Month ...	—	1
			2nd Month ...	1	—
2nd Week ...	—	1	3rd Month ...	—	1
			4th Month ...	1	—
			5th Month ...	1	—
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	14	3		3	2
	17			5	

Causes of Death.

	<i>Neonatal.</i>		<i>1 mth. to 1 yr.</i>	
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Prematurity ...	6	1	—	—
Atelectasis with prematurity ...	2	—	—	—
Birth injury with prematurity ...	1	—	—	—
Birth injury without mention of prematurity ...	1	—	—	—
Asphyxia neonatorum ...	2	—	—	—
Hyaline membrane ...	1	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ...	1	2	1	1
Bronchitis ...	—	—	1	—
Accident ...	—	—	1	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	14	3	3	2
	17		5	

Deaths.	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
	523	256	267

Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population: 12.6.

Maternal Deaths ... 1.

Causes of Death.

				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...		5	2
„ Non-respiratory	...	...		—	—
Syphilitic disease	...	...		2	—
Diphtheria	...	...		—	—
Whooping cough	...	...		—	—
Meningococcal infection	...	...		—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...		—	—
Measles	...	...		—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...			1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...		9	6
„ „ lungs, bronchus	...	...		9	—
„ „ breast	...	...		1	6
„ „ uterus	...	...		—	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				16	15
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...		1	1
Diabetes	...	...		—	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...			24	30
Coronary disease, angina	...	...		41	24
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...		6	7
Other heart disease	...	...		61	93
Other circulatory disease	...	...		7	16
Influenza	...	...		5	3
Pneumonia	...	...		10	12
Bronchitis	...	...		12	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	...			—	2
Ulcer, stomach and duodenum	...	...		1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...		—	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...		2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...		2	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...		—	1
Congenital malformations	...	...		3	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...			24	18
Motor Vehicle accidents	...	...		6	1
All other accidents	...	...		6	10
Suicide	...	...		2	1
Homicide and operations of war	...	...		—	—
ALL CAUSES	...			256	267

Age Groups of Deaths.

Under 1 Month	1 Month and under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 Years and under 3 Years	3 Years and under 4 Years	4 Years and under 5 Years	5 Years and under 10 Years
17	5	2	1	—	—	—
10 Years and under 15 Years	15 Years and under 20 Years	20 Years and under 25 Years	25 Years and under 30 Years	30 Years and under 35 Years	35 Years and under 40 Years	40 Years and under 45 Years
2	3	4	3	3	11	6
45 Years and under 50 Years	50 Years and under 55 Years	55 Years and under 60 Years	60 Years and under 65 Years	65 Years and under 70 Years	70 Years and under 75 Years	75 Years and Over
20	25	42	52	56	95	176

Table of Birth and Death rates for the past 20 years (1938-1957) 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
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	12.0	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
1951	12.28	12.5	35.27	29.6	17.31	15.86
1952	11.03	11.3	34.2	27.6	18.48	15.3
1953	16.02	11.4	32.6	26.8	16.59	15.85
1954	15.76	11.3	25.39	25.5	*14.19	*15.2
1955	15.94	11.7	23.5	24.9	*15.3	*15.0
1956	13.50	11.7	24.95	23.8	*15.6	*15.7
1957	12.6	11.5	38.4	23.1	*16.5	*16.1

* Live birth rate.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS.

	Under 25		25 and under 35.		35 and under 40.		40 and under 45.		45 and under 50.		50 and under 55.		55 and under 60.		60 and under 65.		65 and under 70.		70 and under 75.		75 and over.		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stomach ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	4	1	—	1	9	6
Lung & Bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5
Uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Buccal cavity and Pharynx ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—
Digestive organs other than stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	4	6
Genito-urinary other than uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	2
Other Sites ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	4	9
TOTALS ...	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	6	2	2	5	7	5	6	2	6	4	6	3	5	5	34	32

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1957.

					England and Wales	Sedgefield Rural District
					(Rates per 1,000 Population).	
BIRTHS:—						
Live	...	...	...	...	16.1	16.5
Still	...	...	...	...	0.37	0.61
					(a) 22.5	(a) 36.97
DEATHS:—						
All causes	...	...	...	...	11.5	12.6
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0.002	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	...	0.095	0.19
" Other	...	...	...	...	0.012	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.22
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	0.005	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.52	0.61
NOTIFICATIONS:— (Corrected)						
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	0.003	—
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	0.007	—
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	0.02	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0.66	0.22
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1.89	0.86
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	0.08	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0.00	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	14.11	12.5
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.73	0.17
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	...	...	...	...	0.07	0.05
Non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	0.04	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	0.20	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	(a) 16.0	(a) 25.21
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	0.64	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	...	0.65	0.36
" Meninges and C.N.S.	...	...	...	...	0.01	—
" Other	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.028
					(Rates per 1,000 Live Births).	
DEATHS:—						
All causes under one year of age	...	...	...	...	23.1	38.4
Neo-Natal Mortality	...	...	...	...	16.5	29.67
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	...	...	...	...	0.008	—
					(Rates per 1,000 Total Births) (i.e., Live and Still).	
MATERNAL MORTALITY:—						
Maternal Causes excluding abortion	...	...	...	...	0.39	1.68
Due to abortion	...	...	...	...	0.08	—
Total Maternal Mortality	...	...	...	...	0.47	1.68

(a) per 1000 total (live and still) births.

A Dash (—) Signifies a Nil Return.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

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

Disease.	At all Ages.		Under 1		1 & 2		3 & 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 and over.		Hospital Cases.		Home Cases.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scarlet Fever	6	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	2
Whooping Cough	20	11	—	3	6	1	7	4	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	11	
Measles	237	215	3	3	39	54	73	57	118	97	3	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	237	214
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	2	3	5	3
Meninges & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*3	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	*3	*14	1	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	278	253	3	6	45	55	82	64	129	100	5	5	6	8	1	12	5	2	2	1	10	20	268	233

(*These cases occurred in hospitals or institutions).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

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

Disease.	At all Ages.		Under 1		1 & 2		3 & 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 and over.		Hospital Cases.		Home Cases.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scarlet Fever	6	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	2
Whooping Cough	20	11	—	3	6	1	7	4	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	11	
Measles	237	215	3	3	39	54	73	57	118	97	3	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	237	214	
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	3	5	3
Meninges & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Forms	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	*3	*14	1	
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	275	253	3	6	45	55	82	64	129	100	5	5	3	8	1	12	5	2	2	1	7	20	268	233

(*These cases occurred in hospitals or institutions).

Table of Confirmed Cases of Infectious Diseases by Parishes.

PARISH.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Polio-myelitis.			Tuberculosis.		Diphtheria.	Meningococcal infection.	Dysentery.	Puerperal pyrexia.	Pneumonia.	Paratyphoid.	Typhoid.	Food poisoning.	Erysipelas.	TOTALS
				Paralytic.	Non-paralytic.	Respiratory.	Meninges.	Other forms.										
Bishop Middleham	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bradbury	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Butterwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Chilton	4	—	30	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	90
Cornforth	1	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elstob	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embleton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ferryhill	2	2	204	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	212
Fishburn	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Foxton and Shotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mainsforth	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mordon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston-le-Skerne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Serliffe	1	7	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12*	4	—	—	—	—	40
Stillington	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Trimdon	—	11	96	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	114
Windlestone	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Woodham	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTALS	8	31	452	2	—	13	—	1	—	—	—	15	6	—	—	—	—	528

(* Eleven of these cases concerned persons not normally resident in the district).

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT**FAECES.**

No. of Specimens.	Enteric. Positive.	Dysentery. Positive.	Food Poisoning. Positive.	Other Organisms. Positive.
27	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1

SPUTUM.

No. of Specimens.	Tubercle. Positive.
7	7

THROAT SWAB.

No. of Specimens.	Diphtheria. Positive.
1	Nil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Specimens.	Organisms. Positive.
1	Nil.

WATER AND ICE CREAM.

	No. of Samples.	Class.			
		1	2	3	4
Water	17	8	7	—	2
Ice cream	10	6	2	2	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1957.

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 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—45 ...	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
46—55 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—65 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
66 and over ...	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
Age unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	6	—	1	4	2	—	—
	13		1		6		—	
	14				6			

The number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified in the year under review was one less than that for 1956. As in the preceding year, there was only one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis notified.

Whilst there were no deaths due to other forms of the disease during the year, six deaths were attributable to the respiratory form as against five during the previous year (four pulmonary and one non-pulmonary).

Tuberculosis Mortality Rate.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Respiratory ...	0.249	0.277	0.19	0.11	0.19
Non-Respiratory ...	0.055	Nil.	0.03	0.03	Nil.

Number of cases on Register at 31st December, 1957.

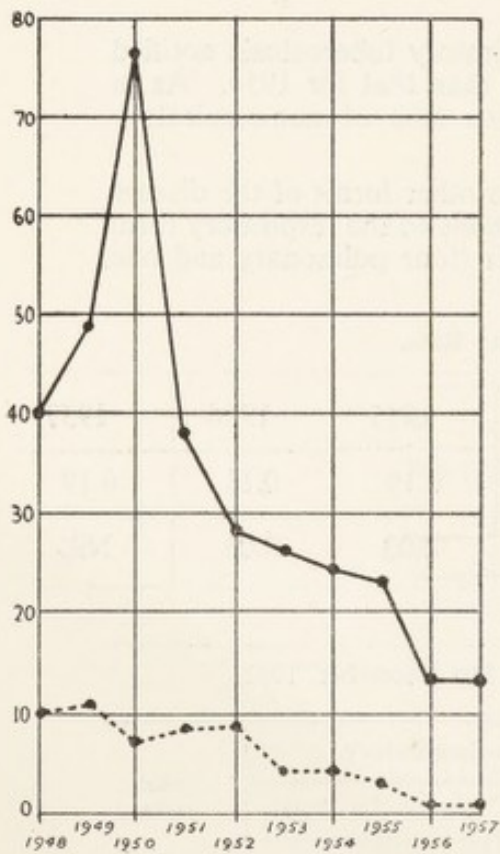
Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.			Total cases
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
91	89	180	24	23	47	227

Table and Graph showing new cases and mortality during the past 10 years.

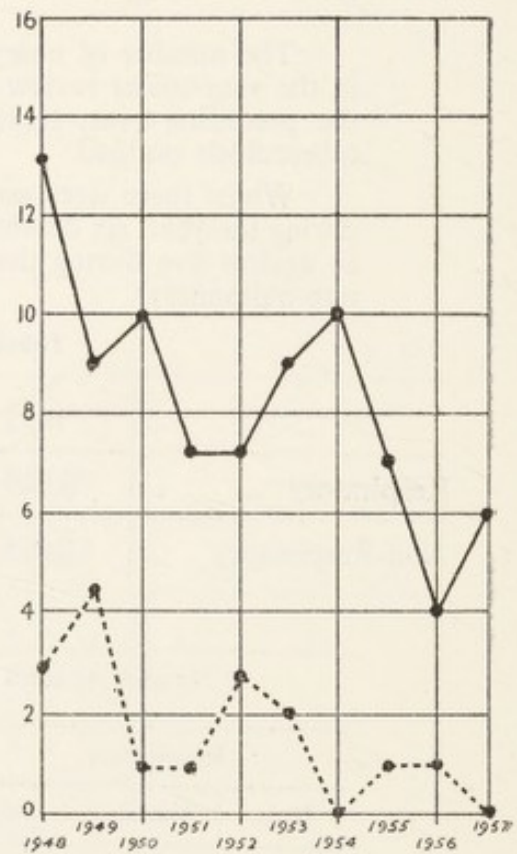
Year	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1948	16	25	6	4	4	9	1	2
1949	26	23	5	6	5	4	3	2
1950	54	23	3	3	7	3	1	—
1951	29	8	4	4	4	3	1	1
1952	12	16	3	6	5	2	1	2
1953	17	10	2	2	5	4	—	2
1954	9	16	3	1	6	4	—	—
1955	11	13	1	2	5	2	—	1
1956	9	5	—	1	4	—	—	1
1957	7	6	—	1	4	2	—	—

RESPIRATORY —————
NON-RESPIRATORY - - - - -

NEW CASES



MORTALITY



DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Number of persons immunised for which records were received during the year ended 31st Dec., 1957, were as follows:-

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation.

<i>Under 1.</i>	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	<i>Total.</i>
119	53	5	6	4	6	34	227

Number of children who were given a re-inforcing injection.

2	3	4	5-9	10-14	<i>Total.</i>
2	1	41	6	—	50

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

Total number of outbreaks ...	...	Nil.
Number of cases ...	...	Nil.
Number of deaths ...	...	Nil.
Organisms or other agents responsible ...	...	Nil.
Foods involved, with number of outbreaks associated with each food		Nil.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action was taken under this section.

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

WELFARE SERVICES.

(a) RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.—Accommodation is provided for persons who by reason of age, infirmity, or other circumstances, are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them. Although new accommodation is steadily being provided all available beds are occupied and there is a waiting list.

Application for admission should be made to the County Medical Officer or to the Assistant County Medical Officer.

(b) **BLIND PERSONS.**—A comprehensive service is provided which includes medical examination, home visiting and teaching, assistance in obtaining suitable employment in workshops or at home, admission to homes for the blind, and general social welfare. A residential hostel, reserved for blind persons, is situated in Durham City. Any advice needed can be obtained from the County Health Department.

(c) **OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS.**—Certain welfare services are available for persons who are deaf and dumb, partially sighted, or substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity.

Home Nursing.

The services of a home nurse are available anywhere in the County. Medical practitioners, the County Health Department or the Assistant County Medical Officer will advise as to the scope of the service provided.

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 Service. Facilities are also available for the vaccination of children at maternity and child welfare centres.

(b) Immunisation against diphtheria may be carried out on application to maternity and child welfare centres or to any general practitioner operating in the National Health Service, free of charge.

(c) B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis may in certain circumstances be carried out by chest physicians at the chest clinics. Applications should be made direct.

(d) The offer of vaccination against poliomyelitis is at present open to all children born in the years 1943—1957 inclusive, and to expectant mothers. Vaccination sessions are arranged locally according to the supplies of vaccine available and the types required. Application to register for vaccination should be made on forms which may be obtained from the County Health Department or from the Assistant County Medical Officer.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Names and addresses of the midwives available can be obtained from the child welfare centres or medical practitioners.

Domestic Help Service.

Domestic help is provided for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, an expectant mother, lying-in, mentally defective, aged or a child not over school age. Any person may make a request for the services of a domestic help and application can be made direct to the County Health Department, the assistant organisers or the health visitors. A charge is normally made for this service, but in certain circumstances the charge may be reduced or remitted altogether.

Health Visiting.

The health visitors visit persons in their homes for the purpose of giving advice on the care of young children, to expectant and nursing mothers, and to aged or ill persons, and to stress the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. They provide the link between the home and the County Health Department and the name and address of the health visitor for any area can be obtained from the County Medical Officer, Shire Hall, Durham, or from the Assistant County Medical Officer.

Ambulance Service.

The County Council provides a free ambulance service for persons in the area for whom ambulance transport is *necessary*. In an emergency any responsible person may summon an ambulance by telephone by asking to be connected to the nearest ambulance control (no telephone number need be given). As a general rule, however, requests for the use of an ambulance should originate from hospitals, doctors, nurses, midwives, dentists or the police. A doctor in attendance may give a patient or a relative a note certifying in advance the need for ambulance transport and this certificate should be posted or taken to the nearest ambulance control.

Relatives or friends of out-patients attending hospital for treatment cannot be carried except for some special reason, in which case an application to the County Medical Officer of Health, Shire Hall, Durham, will be considered sympathetically.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

Nursing equipment is provided for sick persons at the request of medical practitioners, district nurses, and hospital almoners. Invalid chairs are also available and extra nourishment or bedding can be supplied to patients suffering from tuberculosis. A charge is normally made for this service, but in certain circumstances the charge may be reduced or remitted altogether.

A sound film projector and a film strip projector are available for the showing of films on health matters to selected audiences and the general public anywhere in the county.

Mental Health.

Parents and relatives who wish to obtain information regarding the services available for children or young adults who are mentally retarded should get in touch with the County Health Department, the health visitor, the Assistant County Medical Officer or the duly authorised officer for the area, address of duly authorised officer for the Sedgefield area : 69, Thorntree Gill, Peterlee, Co. Durham (Tel. Peterlee 409). Training can be given in the homes of patients and there are occupation centres to serve certain areas of the county.

The services of a psychiatric social worker are also available.

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. Durham 4411).

<i>Address of Centre.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>
CHILTON. Red Cross Station.	Ante-natal Clinic— Alternate Wednesday mornings. Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Wednesday Afternoons.
COXHOE. Social & Literary Institute and Village Hall. Telephone—344.	Ante-natal clinic— Tuesday mornings weekly Alternate Tuesday afternoons. Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Thursdays. Alternate Tuesday afternoons. Birth control & Post Natal Clinics—Alternate Tuesday afternoons. Ultra Violet Ray Clinics— Tuesday afternoons weekly Friday afternoons weekly.
FERRYHILL. Back Dean Road.	Ante-natal clinic— Fridays weekly. Child Welfare Clinic— Tuesdays Weekly. Ultra Violet Ray Clinics— Tuesday afternoons weekly Friday afternoons weekly. Post-natal Clinic— First Tuesday afternoon in month.
FISHBURN. Miners' Welfare Hall.	Ante-natal clinic— Alternate Monday mornings. Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Monday afternoons.
SEDGEFIELD. County Surveyor's Office. Telephone—221.	Ante-natal clinic— Alternate Tuesday mornings Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Tuesday afternoons.

TRIMDON.

Back Peel Avenue,
Trimdon Grange.

Ante-natal Clinic :-

Alternate Friday mornings.

Child Welfare Clinic :-

Friday afternoons weekly.

Welfare Foods.

National dried milk, orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin tablets for mothers and babies are distributed from the following centres on the days shown:

BISHOP MIDDLEHAM, Village Hall.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons.
CHILTON, Red Cross Station ...	Alternate Wednesdays all day.
COXHOE, Village Hall ...	Tuesdays and Alternate Thursdays, all day.
FERRYHILL, Back Dean Road ...	Tuesdays all day.
FISHBURN, Miners' Welfare Hall	Alternate Mondays all day.
SEDGEFIELD, Surveyor's Office ...	Alternate Tuesdays all day.
TRIMDON GRANGE, Back Peel Ave.	Alternate Thursdays all day.

Sessions :- Morning: 10-30 — 12 Noon.

Afternoons : 1-30 — 3-30 p.m.

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.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of help and advice to unmarried mothers by the staff of the Durham Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. Accommodation is available in the Mother and Baby Home, Smelt House, Howden-le-Wear, and in Homes administered by voluntary agencies. Admission to maternity homes can be arranged on application to the doctors at the maternity and child welfare centres shown in the previous table.

Day Nurseries.

Day nurseries are provided at:—

Tame Street, Haverton Hill (Tel. Middlesbrough 57129).

Durham Road, Stockton (Tel. Stockton 66940).

Norton Road, Stockton (Tel. Stockton 66555).

Application for admission should be made to the matrons.

Residential Nurseries.

Residential nurseries are available for certain cases and information regarding these may be obtained from the Children's Officer, Crossgate Moor, Durham (Tel. Durham 3311).

Convalescent Homes.

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.

Limited accommodation is available in convalescent homes provided by voluntary agencies and information can be obtained from the County Health Department.

**Services administered in your area by the
Regional Hospital Board.**

Tuberculosis Services.

There are no chest clinics in the Sedgfield Rural District, but residents of the area are served by clinics at West Hartlepool, Stockton, Darlington and Bishop Auckland as follows:—

Clinic.	Sessions.	Additional Information.
"Ninefields," Etherley Lane, Bp. Auckland. Tel. 632.	<i>Out - Patient Consultative Sessions—</i> Mon. ... 9—10-30 a.m. Tues. ... 9—10-30 a.m. Wed. ... 2— 3-30 p.m. Thur. ... 9—10-30 a.m. Fri. ... 9—10-30 a.m. <i>Open Chest X-ray Service</i> Tues., Thurs. and Fri. at 2-0 p.m.	No appointment required.
Memorial Hospital, Hundens Lane Unit, Darlington. Tel. 2793.	Monday ... 9-30 a.m. Tuesday ... 2-00 p.m. Thursday ... 9-30 a.m. (Males only). Thursday ... 2-00 p.m. (New patients only). Friday ... 9-30 a.m. (Females only).	All cases by appointment only.
Cleveland House, Bowesfield Lane, Stockton-on-Tees. Tel. 64251.	Mon. ... 9—11-30 a.m. Wed. ... 9—11-30 a.m. Thurs. ... 9—11-30 a.m. Fri. ... 2— 4-00 p.m.	All cases by appointment only.
Brierton Hospital, Brierton Lane, West Hartlepool. Tel. 5555-6.	Monday ... 10-00 a.m. (Adults). Monday ... 2-00 p.m. (Children).	All cases by appointment only.

Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

There are no venereal disease clinics in the Sedgfield area but consultations may be obtained as shown below:—

Stockton and Thornaby Hospital.

Tuesday	2-0 p.m. - 4-0 p.m.	Females.
"	5-0 p.m. - 7-0 p.m.	Males.
Friday	2-0 p.m. - 4-0 p.m.	Females.
Saturday	9-0 a.m. - 10-0 a.m.	Males.

General Hospital, West Hartlepool.

Monday	2-0 p.m. - 4-0 p.m.	Females.
Thursday	5-0 p.m. - 7-0 p.m.	Males.

Durham County Hospital.

Monday	2-0 p.m.	Females.
Monday	4-30 p.m.	Males.
Thursday	2-0 p.m.	Females.
Thursday	4-30 p.m.	Males.

Hundens Hospital, Darlington.

Monday	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	...	...	Females.
Tuesday	10-0 a.m. - 12-0 noon	...	...	Males.
"	5-0 p.m. - 7-0 p.m.	...	...	Males.
Wednesday	2-0 p.m. - 4-0 p.m.	...	...	Females.
Thursday	5-0 p.m. - 7-0 p.m.	...	...	Males.
Friday	2-0 - 4-0 p.m.	...	...	Females.
"	5-0 - 7-0 p.m.	...	...	Males.

General and Maternity Accommodation.

Full consultant service is provided at Sedgefield General Hospital and Hardwick Hall Maternity Home for aural, obstetrical and gynaecological, medical, orthopaedic and surgical cases. The bed complement at these hospitals is 364 and 35 respectively.

Clinical sessions are held as under at the Sedgefield General Hospital :-

Ear, Nose and Throat.	Wednesday 2 p.m. (By appointment)
Gynaecological.	Tuesday 2 p.m. (By appointment)
Medical	Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9.30 a.m. and Thursday at 2 p.m. (By appointment)
Orthopaedic.	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 9.30 a.m. (By appointment)
Surgical.	Monday and Friday at 2 p.m. Tuesday and Wednesday at 9.30 a.m. (By appointment)
Ante-Natal	Wednesday at 2-0 p.m. (By appointment)

There are no Sanatoria in the Sedgefield area.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**Housing.**

During the year 262 new Council houses were completed and occupied. The new houses are all of the traditional brick type and are situated as follows :—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>	
Cornforth	...	54
Ferryhill	...	76
Fishburn	...	60
Sedgefield	...	40
Trimdon Colliery	...	4
Trimdon Village	...	28

In addition to the above, ten new private houses were completed and occupied as follows:—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>	
Chilton	...	1
Ferryhill	...	6
Sedgefield	...	2
Trimdon Colliery	...	1

During the year a large number of houses in the George Street and New Road Terrace area of West Cornforth were damaged as a result of mining subsidence. The majority of these houses had been scheduled for demolition in the Council's Five Year Programme drawn up under the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, and this damage merely accelerated procedure under the Housing Act and the rehousing of the tenants. Twenty-one such houses, together with seven houses in other parts of Cornforth, were dealt with under either Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, or Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

In 1957 the Compulsory Purchase Order, declared on the 17 houses in East Street, West Cornforth, in 1956, was withdrawn because no objection was raised and it was possible to purchase the area by agreement. All the tenants, with the exception of two, were rehoused in 1957.

In the Ferryhill Parish the tenants were rehoused from Railway Cottages, East Howle; houses subject to undertakings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Twenty-five houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses in the Trimdon, Fishburn and Sedgefield Parishes. Demolition Orders were made in each case, but with the exception of one cottage all premises were still standing at the end of 1957, and 15 of these were still occupied as other suitable housing accommodation was not available at the time for the tenants.

The remaining 29 houses in North Plantation, Trimdon Grange, were included in a Clearance Area declared by the Council in November, 1957.

Of the 50 houses being built at Fishburn for travelling miners, 19 were completed and let during 1957 to miners living outside the area and working at Fishburn Colliery.

Five applications were received during 1957 for licences to locate and live in residential caravans. Permission was granted in four cases, but one was refused because the site chosen was not suitable for use as a caravan site.

Closing and Demolition of Houses.

A. Formal Action.

(i) No. of houses demolished during year as a result of Clearance Schemes and other formal action	...	47
(ii) No. of houses <i>closed</i> but not demolished as a result of formal action	...	18

- (iii) No. of houses in Clearance Areas demolition of which was temporarily postponed ... Nil.

B. Informal Action.

- (i) No. of houses permanently discontinued as dwellings as a result of informal action and not included above ... Nil.

Reconditioning and Repair.

No. of houses made fit during year by procedure under either Housing or Public Health Acts :

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------|
| (a) As a result of informal action | ... | ... | 146 |
| (b) By owners as a result of statutory notices | ... | ... | 1 |
| (c) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... | ... | Nil. |

Improvement Grants : Housing Act, 1949.

Action during 1957.

No. of separate houses.

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| (a) Applications submitted to Local Authority | ... | 49 |
| (b) Applications rejected by Local Authority | ... | — |
| (c) Total No. of applications approved since inception of scheme | ... | 256 |

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

There was a further increase in the number of outlying farms converted to the water carriage system, with the installation of small treatment plants. These conversions, in many cases, were carried out at considerable expense to the owners, usually in the region of £80 to £100. The grant paid by this Council is £12 for each conversion, but several owners were able to recover 50 per cent. of the cost of the conversion by incorporating the work with other improvements and availing themselves of Improvement Grants. From this it would appear that a larger initial grant for a simple conversion would be a greater incentive and possibly assist in attaining everyone's wish of 100 per cent. water carriage system throughout the district.

Sewage purification is carried out at works situated at convenient points throughout the district. No extensive works have been effected during the year but several filter beds at existing works have been overhauled and the brickwork renewed. Part of the main sewers at Ferryhill Station and Ferryhill Village have been renewed.

Sanitary Conversions.

During 1957, 46 ash closets, etc., were converted to the water carriage system. These were mainly farm premises.

The following table shows the total number of closets in the district at 31st December, 1957.

		<i>Water Closets.</i>	<i>Ash-closets & Privies.</i>	<i>Conversions</i>
Ferryhill	...	3,978	13	—
Chilton	...	2,138	12	—
Trimdon	...	1,882	8	—
Cornforth	...	1,690	17	—
Bishop Middleham	...	443	10	—
Sedgefield (incl. Hospitals)		1,350	46	—
Fishburn	...	852	16	3
Mainsforth	...	79	9	—
Remainder of district including Aycliffe School		289	159	43
		12,701	290	46

Public Cleansing.

The whole of your district, except for some of the outlying farms and cottages, is dealt with by a direct labour scheme.

Three-quarters of the area received a twice-weekly collection and the rest was visited once a week. Disposal was by controlled tipping in six disused quarries in the district, and during the year the seven cleansing vehicles on full-time collection collected and removed to the tips an estimated weight of 21,596 tons of house refuse.

Trade refuse is collected on request at 6d. per bin.

Street cleansing is carried out in conjunction with Durham County Council.

A special Sub-Committee was appointed to inquire into the possibility of providing a regular refuse collection service for the outlying farms of the district. After careful consideration of all the problems involved, the Committee recommended that, owing to the economic circumstances and the extensive cost to provide a service for the 175 properties concerned, the matter be deferred until conditions are more favourable.

**Summary of work done in the Public Health
Inspector's Department during the year 1957.**

	Number of Informal Notices served	Number of Statutory Notices served	Defects remedied after Notice.	Inspections
Housing :				
Public Health and Housing Acts.	525	—	512	1,125
Overcrowding.	1	—	—	19
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Insufficient.	1	—	—	3
Defective.	29	1	29	45
Drainage.	84	—	115	115
Water Supply.	4	—	2	12
Food Premises.	67	—	63	440
Shops Act.	—	—	—	—
Dairies.	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses :				
Public.	—	—	—	—
Private.	—	—	—	2,313
Tents, Vans, etc.	18	—	18	49
Offensive Trades.	—	—	—	—
Factories and Workplaces.	—	—	—	25
Keeping of Animals.	—	—	—	—
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles.	27	—	15	52
Offensive accumulations.	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances.	5	—	5	54
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.	97	—	93	229
Housing Management.	—	—	—	1,052
Icecream and Water Samples.	—	—	—	35
Refuse Tips and Collections.	—	—	—	258
Infectious Diseases.	—	—	—	42
Miscellaneous.	—	—	—	1,402
TOTAL.	858	1	852	7,270

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE — Progress Report on Schemes in Hand.

Name of scheme and Area to be served.	Water or Sewerage.	Date of Ministry of Health. Inquiry or Investigation.	Estimated Cost.	Date of Ministry of Health. Approval.	Date commenced.	Date completed.	If in progress indicate stage.
West Cornforth Sewage Disposal Works	Sewerage	Correspondence and interview with Ministry of Housing and Local Government in London from 29/6/53, onwards. This scheme is still pending at 31/12/57.	Preliminary estimate £14,500 Revised estimate £21,993.				

WATER SUPPLIES.

The bulk of the water in this area is supplied by the Durham County Water Board and the two main sources of supply are upland surface water and deep mine water. The building of a new water softening and purification plant at Mainsforth Colliery proceeded during the year and is expected to be in operation in 1958. This plant and the Derwent Valley scheme are part of the Water Board's endeavour to ensure an ample supply of wholesome water throughout their area.

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

Parish	No. of houses with direct pipe supply	Estimated population obtaining water as aforesaid	No. of houses with stand-pipe supply	Estimated population obtaining water from stand-pipe supplies
Bishop Middleham	333	1,019	—	—
Bradbury ...	47	144	4	12
Butterwick ...	14	43	—	—
Chilton ...	2,005	6,135	—	—
Cornforth ...	1,354	4,143	—	—
Elstob ...	12	37	—	—
Embleton ...	20	61	—	—
Ferryhill ...	3,522	10,770	—	—
Fishburn ...	872	2,668	—	—
Foxton and Shotton	12	38	—	—
Mainsforth ...	76	233	—	—
Preston-le-Skerne ...	22	67	—	—
Mordon ...	45	138	—	—
Sedgefield ...	783	4,396	—	—
Stillington ...	50	153	—	—
Trimdon ...	1,812	5,546	5	13
Woodham (excluding Aycliffe Approved School ..	68	282	—	—
Windlestone ...	36	110	—	—

During the year 17 samples of drinking water (including repeat samples) were taken at various points in the district and submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these, two were classed as unsatisfactory in the first instance, but subsequently came up to the required standard when re-sampled.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

In your district there are 214 food shops, 52 public houses, 11 clubs, 4 bakehouses, 7 colliery canteens and 1 central kitchen.

Details of the types of food shops are given in the following table :-

Township.	General Provisions.	Cakes and Confectionery.	Butchery	Ice-Cream and Snack Bars.	Fish Businesses	Green-grocery.
Bishop Middleham	5	—	1	—	—	—
Chilton	12	1	3	—	6	1
Cornforth	19	3	4	1	5	—
Ferryhill	51	7	12	1	9	1
Fishburn	10	—	2	2	3	1
Sedgefield	12	—	2	2	2	—
Trimdon Colliery	6	—	1	—	1	1
Trimdon Grange	7	—	1	—	1	—
Trimdon Village	11	1	2	2	2	—
Total	133	12	28	8	29	4

One hundred and nine of the above premises are of the house and shop type and there are 106 businesses run by the family without outside assistance.

Premises Licensed under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Under the above heading there are 33 premises licensed for the preparation and sale of preserved food and 70 licensed for the sale of ice cream. These are also included in the above table.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed ...	1,868	57	3	3,496	1,367	—
Number inspected ...	1,868	57	3	3,496	1,367	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	4	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	530	—	1	17	114	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	28.37	—	33.3	0.61	8.41	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	64	1	—	—	19	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	3.48	1.76	—	—	1.39	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Regular visits were made to the 16 slaughterhouses in the area and 100 per cent. inspection of all carcases and offal was maintained throughout the year, which necessitated a total of 2,313 visits made by the three meat inspectors.

Inspection of all adult cattle for cysticercosis was carried out and the new code of practice, which came into operation during the year, was fully implemented.

The increase over the figures for 1956 in the number of carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned, affected by diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis, arose because of the large number of cases of fascioliasis (liver fluke) in adult cattle. In each case the carcass meat was not affected in any way. The increase in the number of pigs affected by diseases other than tuberculosis was because of an increase in the number of cases of pneumonia where it was necessary to condemn the lungs only, the carcasses not being affected.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected ...	1,868	57	3	3,496	1,367
Number of Carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	4	1
Number of Animals affected with—					
Tuberculosis ...	65	1	—	—	19
Fascioliasis (liver fluke) ...	468	—	—	—	—
Abscess, liver ...	25	—	—	—	—
„ lungs ...	22	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy ...	25	—	—	1	4
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	1	77

Carcasses and part carcasses condemned.

Animal.	Disease or Condition.	Weight.		
		Cwt.	St.	Lbs.
Sheep ...	Fevered ...	:	6	: 6
	Septic Pleurisy ...	:	7	: 4
	Moribund ...	:	7	: 12
	„	:	3	: 0
Pig ...	„	:	1	: 10
Part Pig ...	Arthritis ...	:	:	: 11
Heifer ...	Tuberculosis ...	4	: 0	: 2
Part Heifer ...	„	1	: 1	: 4
Total Weight ...		8	: 4	: 7

Detailed analysis of condemned meat for the year 1957.

Organ.	Disease.	Number Affected.	Cwt.	Weight. St.	Lbs.
BOVINE					
Liver	Fascioliasis ...	136	14	: 4	: 8
Part Liver	"	332	17	: 6	: 4
Liver	Bacterial necrosis...	1			12
	Abscesses ...	25	2	: 5	: 6
	Tuberculosis ...	10	1	: 0	: 8
	Fatty degeneration	2		: 1	: 10
Lungs	Tuberculosis ...	41	3	: 5	: 4
	Pleurisy ...	25	2	: 1	: 12
	Abscesses ...	22	1	: 7	: 10
	Emphysema ...	1			10
Head and Tongue...	Tuberculosis ...	29	7	: 6	: 2
	Abscesses ...	5	1	: 2	: 10
	Actinomycosis ...	4	1	: 0	: 8
Intestines	Tuberculosis ...	9	2	: 2	: 0
Heart	Tuberculosis ...	4		1	: 2
	Pericarditis ...	2			8
Skirt	Tuberculosis ...	4			8
	Abscesses ...	3			6
Spleen	Tuberculosis ...	3			3
Stomach	Tuberculosis ...	2		4	: 4
Kidneys	Tuberculosis ...	3			6
	Nephritis ...	1			2
Udder	Abscesses ...	2		1	: 0
PIGS					
Liver	Cysts ...	2			8
	Cirrhosis ...	12		3	: 6
Lungs and Heart ...	Pneumonia ...	74	1	: 2	: 4
	Pericarditis ...	14		2	: 0
	Pleurisy ...	4			8
	Tuberculosis ...	1			6
Pluck	Pneumonia and				
	Cirrhosis ...	3		1	: 4
Head and Tongue...	Tuberculosis ...	17	1	: 6	: 8
Intestines	Tuberculosis ...	2		1	: 0
Kidneys	Cysts ...	1			1
CALVES					
Head	Abscesses ...	1			5
SHEEP					
Liver	Parasitic ...	5			10
	Pregnancy toxaemia	1			2
Lungs	Parasitic ...	5			5
	Pneumonia ...	1			1
	Pleurisy ...	1			1
Lungs and Heart ...	Pericarditis ...	1			1
TOTAL WEIGHT ...			62	: 3	: 3

Once again it was not necessary to officially seize any foodstuffs although approximately four tons of meat and other foods were condemned during the year. This was made up as follows:—

	Tons	Cwts.	St.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Offal	3	2	3	3	0
Carcase meat ...		8	4	7	0
Tinned fruit ...		2	0	3	8
Tinned meat ...		4	0	6	10
Tinned tomatoes ...			7	3	6
Tinned vegetables ...			5	3	2
Tinned soups ...				11	8
Tinned Fish ...				10	14

32 tins of milk equivalent to 50 pints.

MILK SUPPLIES.

Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations - 1949.

All milk consumed in the area is supplied in sealed containers from pasteurising plants situated outside the district. There are therefore no premises registered as dairies by this authority.

The bulk of the milk used is obtained either from the Milk Marketing Board's plant at Langley Bridge, Durham, or from Co-operative Societies. Most of the milk consumed is either pasteurised or tuberculin tested.

In 1957 there were 57 distributors registered with this Authority for the sale of milk, and the following table shows the numbers of licences issued for that purpose:—

Licence.	"Pasteurised"	"Sterilised"	"Tuberculin tested."
Dealers	30	27	29
Supplementary ...	4	3	4
TOTALS ...	34	30	33

Atmospheric Pollution

Two standard deposit gauges are installed within the area, one on the Council housing estate at Ferryhill and the other close to the dolomite quarries and cupolas at Old Cornforth.

The following table gives the average results of the long analysis readings during 1957:—

	CORNFORTH.		FERRYHILL.	
	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percentage of Total Solids.	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percentage of Total Solids.
Total solids	27.02		14.55	
Undissolved solids ...	13.00	44.64	6.88	46.66
Dissolved matter ...	14.02	55.36	7.68	53.36
Tarry Matter ...	0.16	0.69	0.31	2.26
Ash	4.75	18.79	3.52	24.07
Combustible Matter...	8.09	25.13	3.04	20.32
Sulphate as SO-4 ...	3.48	14.67	2.32	16.62
pH Value	6.6		4.85	
Rainfall in inches ...	1.89		2.06	

In comparing the above figures with readings taken in the neighbouring Tees-side areas, one notices that at Ferryhill the percentage of tarry matter is high. It is felt that a contributory factor to this is the large amount of miners' concessionary coal consumed within the locality.

In order to obtain more exact data on the deposit at Cornforth, it was decided towards the end of 1957 that the amount of dolomite in the deposit gauge also be ascertained.

Rodent Control, 1957

The yearly treatment against rats in the sewers, sewage works and refuse tips in the Council's area was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food instruction. Surface infestations, either notified or found as a result of survey, were also treated.

The following is a summary of such treatment as supplied to the Ministry:—

SEWERS

Total number of inspection chambers	...	1,982			
Number treated	...	...	...	815	
Number of takes—			Poison baits taken—		
Complete	...	107	Complete	...	13
Partial	...	61	Partial	...	89
		<hr/>			<hr/>
Total	...	168	Total	...	102

SEWAGE WORKS

Number of Sewage Works	...	...	...	13	
Number of baiting points laid	...	...	...	256	
Number of takes—			Poison baits taken—		
Complete	...	185	Complete	...	78
Partial	...	15	Partial	...	50
		<hr/>			<hr/>
Total	...	200	Total	...	128

REFUSE TIPS

Number of refuse tips treated	...	...	5		
Number of baiting points laid	...	...	169		
Number of takes—		Poison baits taken—			
Complete	...	113	Complete	...	40
Partial	...	2	Partial	...	31
		<hr/>			<hr/>
Total	...	115	Total	...	71

DWELLING HOUSES

The number of houses treated was 102; of these 60 were treated against rats and 42 against mice.

BUSINESS PREMISES

The number of premises treated was 46; of these 22 were treated against rats and 24 against mice.

List of By-laws in force in district.

<i>Date made.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
25th September, 1931.	With respect to houses intended or used for occupation by the working classes and let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.
17th February, 1950.	Handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air.
27th July, 1950.	Sale of contraceptives in automatic machines.
5th January, 1951.	Control of Bulls.
16th June, 1952.	Noisy Hawking.
4th December, 1952.	Public Libraries Act, 1901. Section 3.
27th March, 1953.	Building Byelaws under Public Health Act, 1936.
9th December, 1953.	Deposit of mud and other materials on highways.
1st July, 1954.	Deposit of litter to detriment of public amenities.
1st June, 1955.	Nuisances contrary to public decency. (Parishes of Chilton, Cornforth, Ferryhill, Fishburn, Sedgefield and Trimdon).
1st June, 1955.	Fouling of footways by dogs. (Parishes of Bishop Middleham, Chilton, Cornforth, Ferryhill, Fishburn, Sedgefield and Trimdon).

Factories Act, 1937.

Particulars of the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.
Part I of the Act—Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	8	12	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	65	56	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	27	25	—	—
TOTAL ...	100	93	—	—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	5	5	—	2	—

M. W. RODGERS, *Medical Officer of Health.*

