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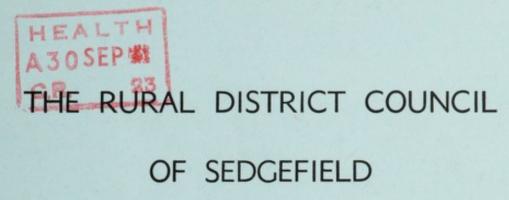
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ANNUAL REPORT



of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1960.

Printed by A. Blamire and Son, Printers and Stationers, FERRYHILL.

1961.



THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SEDGEFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

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SEDGEFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council 1960-1961:

*Councillor T. FLATMAN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor A. BIRKBECK.

Councillors:

Coun.	T. Attwood.	Coun.	G. Lawson.
	G. L. Bowen.	,,	P. W. McCourt.
,,	J. Clelland.	,,	R. Mills.
,,	C. Cutler.	**	Miss F. C. Naylor.
,.	J. Dent.	**	J. H. Paling.
* ,,	T. Donnelly	,,	G. T. H. Pearson.
	(resigned 11/7/60).	,,	E. Perks.
	R. Ellis	.,	G. Ramsden
,,	Mrs. N. Finlayson.	,,	Mrs. E. Robinson.
**	N. Gargett.	,,	G. L. Roper.
,,	Mrs. M. Gunn.	.,	T. Shields, B.E.M.
.,	D. Guthrie.	+9	J. T. Smith.
,,	R. Hall.	,,	T. Smith.
* ,,	R. W. Hardy.		(resigned 14/3/60)
,,	A. E. Hart.	••	E. Stapleton.
,,	S. R. Haswell.	* ,,	Mrs. C. Stoddart.
* .,	H. R. Hodgson.	,,	G. W. Terrans (Sen.).
,,	G. K. C. Hutton	,,	G. W. Terrans (Jun.).
	(from 19/2/60)	**	A. E. Tills,
,,	A. Innes.	* ,,	J. J. Williams.
	G. H. Johnson.	,,	J. F. Wilson.
,,	Mrs. M. Kendall.		

Public Health Officers and Staff of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health, (Part-Time) .-

M. W. RODGERS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. Council Offices, Sedgefield, Stockton-on-Tees. (Tel. Sedgefield 555).

*Members of the No. 10 Area Health Sub-Committee.

Senior Public Health Inspector:-

E. CURRY, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Meat and Food Inspector. Public Health Inspectors:-

F. GARDNER, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

E. M. PETCH, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Assistant to Public Health Inspectors:-

W. KENNEDY.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:-

K. ROBSON.

Clerks:-

E. A. GALLAGHER.

Mrs. E. M. NOBBS (Part-time from 25/7/1960).

COUNCIL OFFICES.

SEDGEFIELD.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the 83rd annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district for the year 1960.

An analysis of the vital statistics is included in the report and contains nothing of significance to which attention need be directed in this introductory letter. The position in regard to infectious disease can be viewed with some satisfaction as not only was the incidence low as compared with the previous year, but, with the exception of one case of poliomyelitis which was not of great severity, no case of serious infectious disease occurred.

The services provided in connection with environmental health were maintained and further progress was made in the building of new houses and the repair or demolition of unfit property. The year could be summed up as one of steady progress.

In conclusion, I wish again to thank the Council and the Clerk of the Council and his staff for their continued courtesy and cooperation, and to thank Mr. Curry, the Senior Public Health Inspector, and the staff of the Health Department for their willing assistance given 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: 36,300.

Number of inhabited houses: 11,196.

Rateable Value: £342,785.

Sum represented by penny rate: £1,428 (at 1st April, 1961).

Comparability Factors.

Births: 1.04. Deaths: 0.97.

Main Industries and Employment.

The industrial structure of the area remained unchanged, the chief industries being: Coal mining, coke ovens and by-products, limestone quarrying, hospital and public transport services, building, agriculture, dress manufacturing and general engineering.

It is difficult to assess the employment situation of the district because the district iself is not coterminous with the area of any particular employment exchange but is covered by the exchanges at Spennymoor, Stockton and Wingate between them. Generally speaking, however, the number of unemployed showed a slight decrease towards the end of the year although a series of redundancies occurred at certain collieries in the area, involving a substantial number of men. Some of these workers were placed in alternative mining employment whilst others became unemployed and, with the exception of a number of the younger men in this category, remained so at the end of the year.

Employment opportunities for women, for girls and for the younger men at neighbouring factories continued throughout the year but local prospects for the older and unskilled workers were poor.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births-Live	Births.			Male.	Female.	Total.
	Legitimate			290	263	553
	Illegitimate			10	7	17
				300	270	570
Live Birth R	ate per 1,000	of the e	stima	ited pop	ulation: 16	.33.
Still births.				Male.	Female	Total.
	Legitimate			3	10	13
	Illegitimate			_	_	_
				3	10	13
Still Births p	er 1,000 live	and still	birth	ns: 22.2	9.	
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Total Births	(live and still)			303	280	583
INFANT DEA	ATHS.					
Deaths of In	fants under 1	vear:		Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaths of In	Legitimate	jear.		12	4	16
	Illegitimate		***	12	1	1
				12	5	17
Deaths of In	fants under 4	weeks (Neon	atal).		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
	Legitimate			4	2	6
	Illegitimate				1	1
				4	3	7
Deaths of In	fants under 1	week.		Male.	Female.	Total.
	Legitimate			4	2	6
	Illegitimate			-	_	-
				4	2	6
Infant morta	lity rate per	1,000 live	e birt	ths. To	tal	29.82
Infant mortal	lity rate per 1	,000 live	birth	is. Leg	itimate	28.94
Infant mortal	lity rate per 1	,000 live	birth	s. Illeg	itimate	58.83
Neo-natal me	ortality rate p	per 1,000	live	births		12.28
	ital mortality	rate (1st	week	() per 1.	,000 live	15.55
birtl						10.53
	ortality rate pe					32.59
Illegitimate 1	ive births pe	r cent. c	of tot	al live	births	2.98

DEATHS.

Male: 244. Female: 255. Total: 499. Date Rate per 1,000 of the population: 13.3.

Table of Rates as compared with England and Wales-

	Sedgefield R.D.	England and Wales
Live birth rate per 1,000 population Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and	16.33	17.1
still births	22.29	19.7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live	29.82	21.9
births	12.28	15.6
live and still births	32.59	32.9
Maternal mortality rate excluding abortion	Nil.	0.31
Maternal mortality rate due to abortion	Nil.	0.08
Total maternal mortality	Nil.	0.39
Death rate per 1,000 population (all ages)	13.3	11.5

Table of Birth Rates and Death Rates for the past 20 years (1941—1960) as compared with Rates for England and Wales.

Year.	General D	eath Rate.	00,000,00	ntile y Rate.	Total Bi	rth Rate.
	Sedgefield	England and Wales	Sedgefield	England and Wales	Sedgefield	England and Wale
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
1958	12.26	11.7	28.86	22.6	*16.96	*16.4
1959	13.2	11.6	24.5	22.2	*16.4	*16.5
1960	13.3	11.5	29.82	21.9	*16.33	*17.1

^{*} Live birth rate.

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

The population increased from 36,290 in 1959 to 36,300 in the year under review.

The area comparability factors make allowances for boundary changes and for differences in age and sex distribution and, in addition, the death area comparability factor takes account of the presence of residential institutions. The use of these factors makes the rates comparable with the crude birth and death rates for England and Wales and with similarly adjusted rates for other districts.

Comparability factors for your district are:
Births: 1.04. Deaths: 0.97.

Live Births.

The number of live births was 570, equal to a rate of 15.7 per 1,000 of the population. The adjusted birth rate in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General is 16.3. This is slightly lower than the adjusted rate for the previous year.

Still Births.

There was an increase of one in the number of still births as compared with the previous year, giving a correspondingly higher rate and one above the rate for the country.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

I regret to report an increase in the number of infant deaths as compared with the previous year. This resulted in an increased rate—29.8 as compared with 24.5—and one above the rate for England and Wales. The majority of infant deaths usually occur in the first year of life, but a scrutiny of the table below shows that for 1960 more deaths occurred after the neonatal period. It will be noted, however, that five of the deaths in the older age group were due to causes usually associated with neonatal deaths.

Under 1 week		 Male.	Female.
1 week and under 2 weeks		 _	1
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	***	 	
3 weeks and under 4 weeks		 -	_
		4	3
Over 4 weeks		 8	2

	C	CAUSES	OF		TH— 4 wks.	Over 4	wks.
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Prematurity				1	2	-	_
Atelectasis wi	th pren	naturity		2	_	_	
Congenital ma	alforma	tions		1	1	4	-
Birth injury				-	_	1	-
Pneumonia		***		_	_	3	1
Bronchitis				_	_		1

DEATHS - ALL AGES

The number of deaths registered in your district after correction for inward and outward transfers was 499, equal to a rate of 13.7 per 1,000 population. The adjusted death rate in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General is 13.3. This adjusted rate is slightly higher than the similarly adjusted rate for 1959 and, as has been the case since 1953, is above the rate for the country.

Causes of Death.			Percentage
	Male	Female	of total.
T.1. 1.	•		00
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	2 2	.80
Non-respiratory	_	2	.40
Syphilitic disease	_	_	
Diphtheria	_	_	_
Whooping cough	_	-	_
Meningococcal infection	_	_	-
Acute poliomyelitis	_	_	_
Measles	-	_	_
Other infective and parasitic diseases		_	_
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	15	8	4.61)
" lungs, bronchus	8	1	1.81
" " breast …	-	3	.60 \ 14.43
" " uterus	-	4	.20
Other malignant and lymphatic			
neoplasms	15	18	6.61)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	.20
Diabetes	2	4	1.20
Vascular lesions of nervous system	24	46	14.03)
Coronary disease, angina	49	38	17.43
Hypertension with heart disease	7	6	2.60 55.30
Other heart disease	32	50	16.43
Other circulatory disease	7	17	4.81
Influenza	_		
Pneumonia	13	17	6.01
Bronchitis	13	6	3.81
Other diseases of respiratory system		2	.80
Ulcer, stomach and duodenum	2 2		.40
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	_	-	.40
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	.40
Hyperplasia of prostate	4		.80
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion			.00
Congenital malformations	6	2	1.60
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	16	7.01
Motor Vehicle accidents	7	10	1.40
All other accidents	10	12	4.40
Cuicida	5	12	
Homicide and operations of war	3		1.00
romeide and operations of war			
ALL CAUSES	244	255	

Comparative table of rates for certain diseases.

		R.D.	England and Wales. population).
Deaths, all causes		 13.3	11.5
Cancer, lungs and bronchus		 0.2479	0.481
All other cancer		 1.46	1.676
Vascular lesions of nervous syst	em	 1.928	1.67
Coronary disease, angina		 2.396	2.01
Hypertension with heart disease		 0.358	0.25
Other heart disease		 2.259	1.55
Other circulatory diseases		 0.66	0.53
Tuberculosis, respiratory		 0.1103	0.068
Tuberculosis, other forms		 0.055	0.007
Influenza		 -	0.024
Acute poliomyelitis		 _	0.000
Pneumonia		 0.8264	0.53

Age Groups of Deaths.

	der vks.	4 wl	ks.—	1 y	/r.—	5 y	rs.—	10 y	rs.—	15 y	rs.—	20	yrs.—
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
4	3	8	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	_	1	
25 y	rs.—	30 y	rs.—	35 y	rs.—	40 y	rs.—	45 y	rs.—	50 y	rs.—	55	yrs.—
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	—	1	2	4	3	5	6	4	10	12	9	23	16
60 y	rs.—	65 y	rs.—	70 y	rs.—	75 yrs.— 80 yrs.—		rs.—	85 y	rs.—	90 and	yrs. over.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
22	18	36	31	26	43	53	47	25	35	9	20	6	10

The table giving causes of deaths and the percentage of deaths due to individual diseases shows that more than half of the total were due to diseases of heart and arteries. The largest single cause of death was coronary disease, with other heart diseases second. The third largest cause was malignant disease. There was a considerable drop in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung, and a very small decrease in the number due to all other forms of cancer.

The table comparing the death rates for your district for certain diseases with those for England and Wales shows that for cancer the rates are lower.

Approximately 38 per cent. of all male deaths and 44 per cent. of all female deaths occurred at ages 75 years and upwards.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS.

	Under 25	25	25 and	1	35 and	1-	40 and	1	45 and	50	So and	SS and		60 and		65 and		70 and	75	75 and	TC	TOTAL
	M	I	M	_	W I	-	I F		F. F.	W	M F	M	e fy	M F		M F		F F	M	P. F.	×	н
Stomach	- 1	1		1		1	-1	1	1	2	-	2	-	2	7	2	1 2	2	9	3	16	00
Lung & Bronchus	1	1	1	1		1	!	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	2		1	-	1	00	1
Breast	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	-		1	1	1	1	1	3
Uterus	1	1	-	1	1	1	- 2	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Buccal cavity and Pharynx	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-			1	-	1		1
Digestive organs other than stomach	1	1	1		1	1	- 1	- 1	_1	- 1	-	-	-			3		1	4	1	7	4
Respiratory system other than lung	1	1	,	1	1	-	1	_ 1	1	11	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	-	1
Genito-urinary organs other than uterus	- 1	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1					2			
Other Sites	1		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	_	_	1	2	4	9
TOTALS	-	1		-			. 3	-	1	4	4	7	.00	9	4	00	60	5 4	12	∞	38	30
																					-	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

No epidemic occurred during the year which resulted in a total of notifications less than one-seventh of the number received during the previous year, when measles reached epidemic proportions.

The only infectious disease which increased in incidence was scarlet fever, but all cases were mild and none required admission to hospital.

One case of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in a child who had not been vaccinated against the disease.

Information was received from the School Medical Department of children absent from school because of jaundice. Investigations were made with a view to establishing whether there was any connection between the jaundice and previous inoculations, but the cases turned out to be the usual acute infectious hepatitis which is not a notifiable disease and nothing significant was found in the course of the enquiries.

Investigations were also made in the case of children absent from school because of gastro-enteritis. In all these cases bacteriological examination gave negative results.

		England and Wales	Sedgefield Rural District
		(Rates per 1,000	Population).
NOTIFICATIONS:— (Corre	cted)		
Scarlet Fever		 0.70	0.77
Whooping Cough		 1.268	0.138
Erysipelas		 0.065	0.028
Measles		 3.482	0.798
Pneumonia		 0.317	0.165
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic		 0.006	0.028
Poliomyelitis, Non Paralytic		 0.603	-
Food Poisoning		 0.169	0.028
Dysentery		 0.945	0.055
Tuberculosis, Respiratory		0.462	0.303
" Meninges and	CNS	 0.004	0.028
	C.14.5.		
,, Other		 0.058	0.055

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

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

P .:	H	-
65 and over.	≥	-
4	F	2
45 - 64	M M	4
4	F 1 2 F	6
25 - 44	Z	7
24	F 1 1 2 1 1	4
15 - 24	Z X	-
41	F 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
10 - 14	Z 0	10
6	T 216	10
5-9	™ 800	15
3 & 4	F 1 3 1 1	9
3.8	≥ -	6
23	F - S	9
1 & 2	Z	4
der	H 1 0 1 H	60
Under 1	Z - -	2
all sell	F 2522- 2 1 = 1 - 1 1	45
At all Ages.	X 5 4 1 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	47
	N C	:
	ough —Paralytic Non-Paralytic —Respiratory Meninges & C.N.S. Other Forms	:
99	ih aralyt Von-Pa espira ninges ner Fo	
Disease.	ough Par Nenin Other	TOTALS
	Fevel ng C elitis losis-ria nia oisor as	TC
	Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Measles Poliomyelitis—Paralytic Non-Paraly Tuberculosis—Respiratory Meninges & C Other Forms Dysentery Diphtheria Pneumonia Food Poisoning	
	Sca Wh Me Pol Diy Pne Foc Ery	

*The patient in this case, which was notified from a hospital within the district, was not a resident of the area.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

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

1			_
er.	T	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
65 and over.	N	111111111-11	-
64	ĹĻ	- -	2
45 - 64	M		3
4	н		6
25 - 44	M	1111121121	9
42	ц	- 2 1	3
15 - 24	M	11111-11111	-
4	П	r n	6
10 - 14	Σ	9	10
. 6	T	2-6	10
5-9	M	m20	15
3 & 4	П	- - -	9
3,6	×		6
1&2	П	- ~	9
1.8	M		4
ler	Г	- 0	60
Under 1	×	11-11111111	-
all see	Ī	2221 2 1221 2	43
At all Ages.	×	55 4 0 1 1 0 1	44
		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
		Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Measles Poliomyelitis—Paralytic Non-Paralytic Tuberculosis—Respiratory Meninges & C.N.S. Other Forms Dysentery Pneumonia Food Poisoning	
,		Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Measles Poliomyelitis—Paralytic Non-Paraly Tuberculosis—Respiratory Meninges & C Other Forms Dysentery Pneumonia Food Poisoning	
Disease.		gh Para Non Resp enin her	TOTALS
Dis		cer Cou	TOT
		Fev s s s yelit ulosi ulosi onia Poisc las	1
		Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Measles Poliomyelitis—Pan No Tuberculosis—Res Meni Other Dysentery Pneumonia Food Poisoning Erysipelas	
		Sca WH MA Pol Pol For For For	

Table of Confirmed Cases of Infectious Diseases by Parishes.

S	TOTAL	25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	87
SI	Erysipela	11111111111111111-1	-
.gain	Pood poiso	111111111111-111	-
.si	Pneumon		9
٠.	Dysenter	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	2
sis.	Other forms.		2
Tuberculosis.	Meninges.	1111-111111111111	-
Tut	Respiratory.		=
io- litis.	Non- paralytic.		1
Polio- myelitis.	Paralytic.		-
-,	Measles	-	29
ough.	Whooping C		5
.194	Scarlet Fer		28
			:
	PARISH.	Bishop Middleham Bradbury Butterwick Chilton Cornforth Elstob Embleton Ferryhill Fishburm Foxton and Shotton Mainsforth Mordon Preston-le-Skerne Sedgefield Stillington Trimdon Windlestone Woodham	TOTALS

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1960.

				New	Cases.			Dea	aths.	
Age (Age Groups Respira		iratory	Non- Respiratory I		Respi	Respiratory		on- ratory	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	year			_		_		_	_	****
1 5					2	-				
6-10				-		-	_	-		
11—15						-	-	-	-	-
16-20			1	-		-	-			-
21-25			-	2	-	-	-			-
26 - 35				1		1		-	-	-
36-45			2	1			1	2	***	-
4655			1	1	-	-	Territoria	-	-	1
56-65			2		-	-	-	-		
66and ov	er		-	-		-	1	-	-	1
			6	5	2	1	2	2	_	2
			1	1		3		4		2
				14	1	_		(3	

The number of tuberculosis notifications during the year under review was the same as the previous year.

Respiratory tuberculosis caused four deaths during 1960 as against three in 1959. There were two deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year as compared with none for the previous year.

Tuberculosis Mortality Rate.

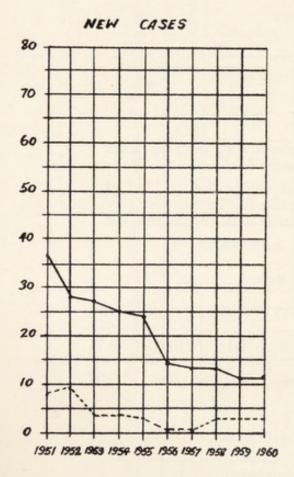
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Respiratory	 0.19	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.08	0.11
Non-Respiratory	 0.03	0.03	Nil.	0.028	Nil.	0.05

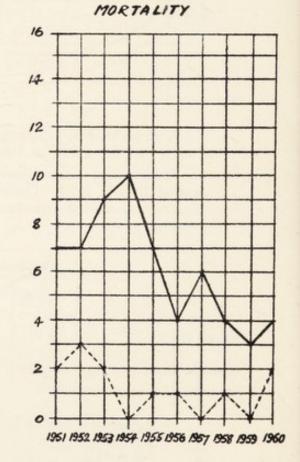
Number of Cases on Register as at 31st December, 1960.

m .		on-Respirator	No	Respiratory.			
Tota	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	
212	45	22	23	167	78	89	

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

Year	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respi	Spiratory Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non- respiratory		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
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		
1958	11	2	1	2	3	1	1	_
1959	6	5	_	3	3 3 2	_	_	
1960	6	5	2	1	2	2		2





RESPIRATORY

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT Summary of Statistical Information.

Areas Visited: Chilton and Ferryhill.

Dates: 10th-14th October, 1960.

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Number X-rayed		350	457	807
Number referred to Chest Clin	nics	3	4	7
Abnormalities Revealed—				
Tuberculosis: Close supervision treatment	on or			
(a) Cases notified		1		1
(b) Cases not notified		-	-	-
Tuberculosis: Occasional supe	ervision	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm		-	_	
Non-malignant neoplasm		-	_	
Lymphadenopathies		-	-	_
Sarcoids		-	_	-
Congenital cardiac		_	2	2
Acquired cardiac		5	2	7
Pneumoconiosis without P.M.I	F	12	-	12
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.		-	_	411-
Other conditions		8	4	12
Failed to attend for clinical examination	• • •	-	-	_
Cases not classified		-		

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

Total number of ou	utbreal	ks		Nil.
Number of cases				Nil.
Number of deaths				Nil.
Organisms or other responsible	-			Nil.
Foods involved, wi breaks associat				Nil.
SING	LE C	ASES		
Number of cases				1
Number of deaths				Nil.
Organisms or other responsible:—	r agei	nts		
Salmonella	Гурhi-	muriun	ı	1

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

This section gives local authorities power to deal with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people.

No statutory action was taken under this section during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The numbers of persons vaccinated or immunised in the district for which records were received during 1960 are as follows:

Smallpox.

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 yrs. and over.	Total.
Vaccinated	176	3	4	2	14	199
Re-vaccinated	-	_	-	1	11	12

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

		Prima	Primary Immunisations				Re-inforcing Injections			
Diphtheria	and	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total	
Whooping		304	55	7	366	_	21	17	38	
Diphtheria		8	3	37	48	_	21	15	36	
Whooping	Cough	-	1	_	1	_	-	-	_	

Poliomyelitis.

	1st Injections	2nd Injections	3rd Injections
Children born 1943-1960	148	179 14	1 271
Expectant Mothers Young Persons born 1933-1947 Persons under 40 years born	12	23	1,371
before 1933	27	28	
TOTALS	188	244	1,371

In the above table on poliomyelitis vaccination, no account is taken of injections given at doctors' surgeries.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Number skin tested		 	574
Negative reactors vaccinated		 	395
Positive reactors		 	130
Absent at time of reading		 	41
Not vaccinated owing to health r	easons	 	8

BACTERIOLIGICAL REPORT

FAECES.

No. of Specimens.	Enteric. Positive.	Dysentery. Positive.	Food Poisoning. Positive.	Other Organisms. Positive.
70	Nil.	3	Nil.	Nil.

SPUTUM. THROAT SWABS AND NASAL SWABS.

No. of Specimens.	Tubercle. Positive.		No. of Specimens.	Beta Haemolytic Streptococci.	Diphtheria Bacilli.
		Throat			
10	9	Swabs Nasal	7	Nil.	Nil.
		Swabs	2	Nil.	Nil.

WATER AND ICE CREAM.

	No. of Samples.	No. of Class.			
		1	2	3	4
Water	11	7	-	-	4
Ice cream	10	6	2	_	2

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

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER-

Dr. G. Wilson, Shire Hall, Durham (Tel. Durham 4411).

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER—

Dr. M. W. Rodgers, Council Offices, Sedgefield (Tel. Sedgefield 555).

Information on any of the services listed below may be obtained on application to the above-named.

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.

The position as regards persons of this district maintained by the County Council at residential hostels in 1960 was as follows:—

Males 21. Females 15.

In addition there were 12 persons on the waiting list, five males and seven females.

(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.

Registered blind persons in this district during 1960 were as follows:—

Males 39. Females 35.

(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. The numbers of registered persons in these categories from the Sedgefield Rural District are given below:—

			Male	Female
No. of Registere	d Partially-Sighted Perso	ns	9	12
No. of Registered	d Deaf and Dumb Person	ıs	30	13
No. of Registered	Hard of Hearing Person	ıs	58	17
No. of Registere	d Handicapped Persons		22	23

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. A charge is normally made for this service, but in certain circumstances the charge may be reduced or remitted altogether.

No. of home helps employed		 95
Cases attended 1st January, 1960		 172
New cases during year		 47
Cases terminated		 44
Cases attended on 31st December,	1960	 175
Number of Cases Provided During Ye	ar—	
(a) Maternity (including expectant		 1
(b) Tuberculosis		 1
(c) Chronic sick (including aged a	nd infirm)	 216
(d) Others		 1

Home Nursing.

The services of a home nurse are available anywhere in the County.

Visits made by district nurses in your district during 1960 were as follows:—

		Cases Visited.	No. of Visits.
(a) Medical cases	 ***	709	18,652
(b) Surgical cases	 	314	3,096
(c) Tuberculosis cases	 	21	1,146
(d) Maternal complications	 	1	11

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

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

Births attended by County Midwives duri	ng the ye	ar were	e:-
Total births (live and still) (domiciliary)			190
Cases attended as midwife and nurse			190
Hospital patients discharged home before	14th day		75
Total cases attended			265

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.

Visits made by Healt	h Visitors	s:-		No of Visits.
Maternity and Child	Welfare		 	7,678
Tuberculosis			 	491
General Health			 	100
Mental Deficiency			 	262
School	***		 	840
Aged People			 	226

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 message receiving centre (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 message receiving centre.

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.

Number of journeys undertaken	 	4,210
Cases carried (a) stretcher cases	 	1,281
(b) sitting cases	 	12,031
Mileage covered	 	86,391

(It should be noted that these figures include patients from areas other than the rural district and that the conveyance of patients residing in the rural district is not restricted to Fishburn Depot, but may be undertaken by vehicles from other depots passing through the area).

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.

Ninety patients in the rural district were supplied with a wide range of nursing equipment during the year.

Mental Health Service.

Services are available for children and young adults who are mentally sub-normal. There are occupation centres to serve certain areas in the county. The address of the mental welfare officer for the Sedgefield area, from whom information on these services may also be obtained, is: 69 Thorntree Gill, Peterlee, Co. Durham (Tel. Peterlee 409).

No of manage majetaned or	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. of persons registered as mentally disordered	72	82	154
No. of persons under supervision in their own homes	40	58	98
No. in hospitals for the mentally disordered	32	24	56

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).

Number of children in Children's	Homes, Nurseries
and Boarded Out as at 31st	December, 1960 19
Number of children in Approved	Schools as at 31st
December, 1960	4

Care of Mothers and Young Children.

- (a) 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.
- (b) CONVALESCENT HOMES: The E.F. Peile Convalescent Home, Shotley Bridge, is controlled by the County Council and admits nursing mothers with their babies and children under five years of age. Limited accommodation is also available in convalescent homes provided by voluntary agencies.
- (c) UNMARRIED MOTHERS: 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.
- (d) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES: Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by the County Council and covering your district are as follows:—

Address of Centre.

Sessions.

CHILTON.

Red Cross Station.

Ante-Natal Clinic— Alternate Wednesday mornings.

Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Wednesday afternoons.

Address of Centre.	Sessions.
COXHOE. Social & Literary Institute. and Village Hall. Tel. Coxhoe 344.	Ante-natal, Birth Control and Post-natal Clinics— Alternate Tuesday mornings. Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Thursdays.
	Ultra Violet Ray Clinic— Alternate Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons weekly.
FERRYHILL. Back Dean Road.	Ante-natal Clinic— Friday afternoons weekly and alternate Friday mornings. Child Welfare Clinic— Tuesdays weekly. Ultra Violet Ray Clinic— Tuesday afternoons weekly and Friday afternoons weekly.
FISHBURN. Miners' Welfare Hall.	Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Mondays.
SEDGEFIELD. County Surveyor's Office. Tel. Sedgefield 221.	Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Friday mornings.
TRIMDON. Back Peel Avenue, Trimdon Grange.	Ante-Natal Clinic— Alternate Friday afternoons. Child Welfare Clinic— Alternate Thursdays.

(e) 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 mornings.

CHILTON, Red Cross Station ... Alternate Wednesdays, all day.

COXHOE, Village Hall ... Alternate Tuesday mornings 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 Friday mornings.

TRIMDON GRANGE, Back Peel Ave. Alternate Thursdays, all day.

Sessions-

Morning: 10-0 to 12 noon. Afternoons: 2-0 — 4-0 p.m.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

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.

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

A scheme to provide B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis for school children in the district aged from 13 years upwards was undertaken during the period February to June, when 574 children were skin tested and 395 were vaccinated. In certain circumstances B.C.G. vaccination may also be carried out by the chest physicians at the chest clinics and in such cases applications should be made direct.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available to persons between the ages of six months and 40 years together with older persons in certain categories who might come into contact with poliomyelitis cases in the course of their work.

Services administered in your area by the Regional Hospital Board.

Maternity Homes are controlled by the Regional Hospital Board.

Tuberculosis Services.

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

Clinic.	Sessions.					
Brierton Hospital, Brierton Lane, West Hartlepool. Tel. 5555-6.	All cases by appointment only.					
Cleveland House, Bowesfield Lane, Stockton-on-Tees. Tel. 64251.	All cases by appointment only.					
Memorial Hospital, Hundens Lane Unit, Darlington. Tel. 2793.	All cases by appointment only.					
"Ninefields," Etherley Lane, Bp. Auckland. Tel. 632.	Out-Patient Consultative Sessions— Monday 9—10-30 a.m. Tuesday 9—10-30 a.m. Wednesday 2— 2-30 p.m. Thursday 9—10-30 a.m. Friday 9—10-30 a.m. Contact Clinic— Monday, 2-0 p.m. Open Chest X-ray Service—					
	Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 2-0 p.m.					

Treatment of Venereal Disease.

There are no Special Treatment Clinics in the Sedgefield area but consultations may be obtained as shown below:—

STOCKTON AND THORNABY HOSPITAL.

Tuesdays	 2-00 p.m. — 4-00 p.m. Female	s
Tuesdays	 4-30 p.m. — 6-30 p.m. Males	
Saturdays	 9-00 a.m. —10-30 a.m. Males	

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Mondays	 2-00 p.r	n. —	4-00	p.m.	Females
Thursdays	 5-00 p.r	n. —	7-00	p.m.	Males

DURHAM COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Mondays	 	2-00	p.m.	_	4-00	p.m.	Females
Mondaye		4-30	-	_	6-00	-	Males

HUNDENS HOSPITAL, DARLINGTON.

Tuesdays	 10-0 a.m. —12 noon.	Males.
Wednesdays	 2-00 p.m. — 4-00 p.m.	Females
Fridays	 2-00 p.m. — 4-00 p.m.	Females
Fridays	 4-00 p.m. — 7-00 p.m.	Males

General and Maternity Accommodation.

Full consultant service is provided at Sedgefield General Hospital and Hardwick Hall Maternity Home in the following specialities: Gynaecology, Medical, Orthopaedic and Surgical cases. Departments of Pathology and Radiology are also available. The bed complement at these hospitals is 336 and 35 respectively.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Housing.

During the year 37 new Council houses and bungalows were completed and occupied. The new houses are all of the traditional brick type and are situated as follows:—

Parish. Bp. Middleham Fishburn Sedgefield	No. of Houses.			
Bp. Middleham			2	
			6	
			8	
Trimdon Village			5	
Chilton			4	
West Cornforth			12	

In addition to the above, 16 new private houses were completed and occupied as follows:—

Parish.	No.	of Hou	ses.
Fishburn			4
Ferryhill			2
Windlestone			1
Sedgefield			6
Trimdon Village			1
Chilton			1
West Cornforth			1

The Trimdon Grange, Nos. 1-41 South Plantation Clearance Order received the approval of the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 16th May, 1960, but by the end of the year only three of the tenants involved had been rehoused.

Four houses in The Green, Old Cornforth, were included in an area declared by the Council to be a Clearance Area.

In addition to property included in clearance areas, 26 houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses, by closing orders or demolition orders under the Housing Act, 1957.

During the year 17 condemned houses were demolished but 84 condemned houses were still occupied at the end of the year as suitable accommodation was not available to rehouse the occupants. A total of 28 families, comprising 102 persons, were rehoused from condemned properties during 1960.

Closing and Demoliton of Houses.

A. Formal Action.

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

of formal action

(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 ...

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	 140
(b)	By owners as a result of statutory notices	 Nil.

(c) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil.

Improvement Grants: Housing Act, 1949, and House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Action during 1959.	No. of separate houses.		
	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants	
Applications submitted to Local Authority	. 124	26	
Application rejected by Local Authority	. 1	_	
Total number of applications approved since inception of scheme	750	36	

Living Vans

During the year the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation and site licences were issued under Section 3 of the Act. These were sites in respect of which permission had been previously granted under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Town and Country Planning Acts and in each case the licence was for one caravan only.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

All townships within your district are drained and sewered. The new West Cornforth sewage disposal works were completed and in operation in November, 1960. The proposed Mordon sewage works are still in the planning stage.

Works of maintenance have been carried out during the year.

The installation of domestic sewage disposal plants at outlying farms and other premises is still proceeding and every encouragement is given to the owners of such property to take advantage of the assistance offered by the provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

Sanitary Conversions.

Some progress was made during the year towards the goal of a 100 per cent. water carriage system throughout the district, but only 16 further conversions have been carried out, as most of the remaining ash closets serve property which is either condemned or due for early condemnation, or isolated dwellings where the expense involved is prohibitive.

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 seven disused quarries in the district, and during the year seven cleansing vehicles were on full-time collection. In the case of isolated dwellings well away from normal collection routes a regular weekly service is not provided but collection is made on request and during the year under review an increasing number of such requests were received.

Trade refuse is collected on request for which a charge of 6d. per bin is made.

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

Summary of work done in the Public Health Inspectors' Department during the year 1960.

	Number of Informal Notices served	Number of Statutory Notices served	Defects remedied after Notice.	Inspections
Housing:				
Public Health and				
Housing Acts.	210	_	518	1,475
Overcrowding.	3	-	1	26
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficient.	_	_	_	_
Defective.	31	-	31	36
Drainage.	69	-	65	230
Water Supply.	2	_	1	12
Food Premises.	36	-	81	514
Shops Act.	_	-	_	_
Dairies.	_	-	_	_
Slaughterhouses:				
Public.	-	-	-	_
Private.		_		1,742
Tents, Vans, etc	15	_	17	117
Offensive Trades.	_	_	_	_
Factories and Workplaces.	6	_	8	53
Keeping of Animals.	3	_	3	3
Insanitary Ashpits and				
Receptacles.	30	-	36	16
Offensive accumulations.	20	_	20	20
Smoke Nuisances.	10	-	9	70
Prevention of Damage by				
Pests Act, 1949.	5	_	5	83
Housing Management.	_	_	_	1,832
Refuse Tips and Collections.	_	-	-	213
Infectious Diseases.	-	-	_	185
Miscellaneous.	_	_		1,713
TOTAL.	440		795	8,220

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

	34	
If in progress indicate stage.		
Date completed.	Nov., 1960.	
Date commen- ced.	April, 1959.	
Date of Ministry of Health. Approval.	July 18th, 1958	
Estimated Cost.	£21,993.	
Date of Ministry of Health Inquiry.	March 19th, 1958. £21,993.	Work to commence March, 1961.
Water or Sewerage.	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.	Sewage Disposal.
Name of scheme and Area to be served.	West Cornforth Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Extension. West Cornforth.	Mordon Sewage Disposal Works. Mordon.

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 following table shows the number 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	357	1,089		
Bradbury	48	147	4	12
Butterwick	14	43		
Chilton	2,024	6,174		-
Cornforth	1,331	4,070		
Elstob	12	37		
Embleton	20	61	_	
Ferryhill	3,522	10,742	-	_
Fishburn	915	2,790	-	
Foxton and Shotton	12	38		-
Mainsforth	76	233	-	*****
Preston-le-Skerne	22	67		-
Mordon	45	138		_
Sedgefield	778	4,374	_	
Stillington	50	153	_	-
Trimdon	1,865	5,688		_
Woodham (excluding Ayeliffe Ap-				
proved School	68	310	_	
Windlestone	41	126		_

During the year 11 samples of drinking water were taken at various points in the district and submitted for bacteriological examination. Seven were classed satisfactory as Class I. Four unsatisfactory results were obtained, all of samples from the same supply, a well on an isoated farm. The farmer has been advised to instal a piped mains supply.

Apart from a temporary shortage of water in an agricultural area due to a fractured water main, no complaint was received regarding lack of quantity of water during the year.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

In your district there are 226 food shops, 50 public houses, 12 clubs, 7 colliery canteens and 1 central kitchen.

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

Township.	General Provisions.	Cake shops and Sweetshops	Butchery	Ice-Cream and Snack Bars.	Fish Businesses	Green- grocery
Bishop Middleham	4		1	_	1	/-
Chilton	13	5	3	-	4	2
Cornforth	. 18	6	3	1	4	-
Ferryhill and Chilton Lane	. 51	11	11	2	11	2
Fishburn	10	1	2	2	3	1
Sedgefield	. 8	5	2	2	2	-
Trimdon Colliery	. 5		1	-	1	1
Trimdon Grange	. 9	2	1	_	1	_
Trimdon Village	. 8	1	2	1	2	
Total	126	31	26	8	29	6

The majority of the above premises are of the house and shop type and are run by the family without outside assistance.

Routine shop inspections were carried out periodically during the year. The general standard of hygiene was satisfactory.

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

Six additional premises were registered in 1960 for the sale of ice-cream. These are included in the above table.

Ice-cream sampling was concentrated chiefly on street traders and where unsatisfactory results were first obtained, follow-up samples were taken in conjuction with the Health Departments of areas from which the traders' supplies originated.

37.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed	1,183	15		2,818	966	_
Number inspected	1,183	15	_	2,818	966	_
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci Whole carcases condemned Carcases of which some part or			_			_
organ was condemned Percentage of the number inspected	262	3		26	39	_
affected with dis- eases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	22.1	- 20		0.9	4.04	_
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned Carcases of which some part or	_		_	_		-
organ was condemned Percentage of the number inspected affected with	1		-	-	5	-
tuberculosis	0.1			_	0.5	-
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was						
Carcases submitted to treatment by	-					-
refrigeration Generalised and	-		1000			-
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 1,742 visits made by the three meat inspectors.

During the year under review discussions were held with all interested parties for the purpose of preparing the report on slaughtering facilities required by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. This report was approved by the Council and submitted to the Minister at the latter part of he year.

The statistics show that the high quality of meat slaughtered in this area has been maintained throughout the year. No animals were condemned out of 4,982 inspected, all other condemnations being concerned only with offal and localised conditions which in no way affected either the quality of the meat or its fitness for human consumption. The negligible amount of offal condemned as being tubercular is a tribute to the Ministry's bovine tuberculosis eradication scheme.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected	1,183	15		2,818	966
Number of Carcases condemned		_	_	_	_
Number of Animals affected with—					
Tuberculosis Fascioliasis	1	-	-	-	5
(liver fluke)	228	_	_	2	_
Abscess, liver	7		_	2 2	_
., lungs	9	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy	6	-	_	_	7
Pneumonia	_	_	_		30
Parasites	!	_	_	21	4

39.

Detailed analysis of condemned meat for the year 1960.

Organ.	Disease.		Number Affected.	Cwt.	Wei		Lbs.
BOVINE	Mine and the				17. 1		
Liver	Fascioliasis		61	7	: 2	:	10
Part Liver	,,		167	8	: 7	:	12
Liver	Abscesses		7		6	:	0
Lungs	Tuberculosis		1				12
	Pleurisy		6		4	:	4
	Abscesses & Flu	ke	9		6	:	6
Kidneys	Retention Cyst		2				4
Udders	Mastitis		1				7
PIGS							
Liver	Milkspots		4		1	:	2
- Mariana	Tuberculosis		1				4
Lungs and Heart	Pneumonia		3				6
	Pleurisy		3				6
Pluck	Pleurisy and peritonitis		2				12
Head and Tongue	Tuberculosis		5		4	:	4
Heart	Pericarditis		4				4
Kidneys	Retention Cyst		1				1
Lungs	Pneumonia		19		1	:	5
SHEEP							
Liver	Fascioliasis		2				3
	Other parasitic conditions		7				13
	Abscesses		2				4
Lungs	Parasitic		13		1	:	1
Lungs and Heart	Parasitic		1				2
7	TOTAL WEIGHT			20	: 0	:	6

Once again it was not necessary to seize any foodstuffs officially although approximately 1 ton 8 cwts. of meat and other foods were condemned during the year. This was made up as follows:—

		Tons	Cwts.	St.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Offal		1	0	0	6	0
Carcase meat	***			5	3	0
Tinned fruit			1	7	5	6
Tinned meat			1	10	7	0
Tinned tomatoes			1	5	4	3
Tinned vegetables				5	0	13
Tinned soups				1	- 0	4
Tinned fish					6	6
Cod fillets				1	4	0
Rice pudding					6	1
Tinned milk aquis	valant to	611 ni	nte			

Tinned milk equivalent to 61¹/₄ pints.

Disposal of unsound food is carried out by burial in the Council's refuse tip.

MILK SUPPLIES.

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 is obtained either from the Milk Marketing Board's plant at Langley Bridge, Durham, or from Co-operative Societies. All the milk consumed is pasteurised, tuberculin tested, or sterilised.

In 1960 there were 64 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	57	37	49
Supplementary	4	4	4
TOTALS	61	41	53

This table will not be included in the next year's report as the issue of the licences authorising the use of the special designations was transferred to the County Council from the 1st October, 1960.

Atmospheric Pollution

Two standard deposit gauges are installed within the area, one on the Council housing estate at Ferryhill and the other in the built-up area between Old Cornforth and West Cornforth.

The following table gives the average results of the long analysis readings during 1960:—

	CORNE	ORTH.	FERR	YHILL.
	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percentage of Total Solids.	Tons per Sq. Mile.	Percentage of Total Solids.
Total solids	21.05	_	11.53	_
Undissolved solids	9.69	46.02	4.52	39.2
Dissolved matter	11.36	53.98	7.01	60.8
Tarry Matter	0.03	0.17	0.15	1.31
Ash	5.92	28.13	2.72	23.59
Combustible Matter	3.72	17.67	1.65	14.31
Sulphate as SO-4	3.24	15.39	1.97	17.13
Calcium Oxide as Calcium Carbonate	0.92	3.47	-	_
Magnesium Oxide as Magnesium Carbonate	0.52	2.47	_	-
pH Value	7.32		5	.67
Rainfall in inches	1	.62	1	.77

Generally speaking, the above figures show a decrease over the figures for previous years; this is particularly noticeable in respect of the Cornforth gauge.

Smoke Abatement

- 1. No. of observations relative to emissions during 1960 ... 31
- 2. No. of interviews and visits to Plants during 1960 ... 15
- 3. No. of visits to deposit gauges during 1960 ... 36
- Types of Industries and/or Premises dealt with during 1960— Collieries,

Business Premises.

- 5. Improvements effected which reduce pollution: -
 - Smoke. Old boiler at a colliery replaced by more efficient modern type complete with mechanical stoker. Further progress by British Railways with dieselisation of trains. Three hundred and eleven approved Solid Fuel Appliances installed in pre-war Council houses under the Housing Improvement scheme.
- Smoke Control Areas in being or proposed: None.
- 7. Average monthly total deposits for the Local Authority district during 1960:—

Type of Area.		Tons/Sq. Mile
Semi-industrial	 	21.25
Residential	 	11.49

These totals were made up as follows:-

	Soluble Matter.	Insoluble Matter.
Semi-industrial	 11.72	9.53
Residential	 6.92	4.57

The smoke problem cannot be solved quickly, and it is considered that adequate action over a period of 20 years will be necessary in order to deal with all the problems involved.

Further progress has been made by ensuring compliance with the byelaws on the installation of approved types of fireplaces in all new dwellings and the continued conversion to approved types of fireplaces in many pre-war Council houses, together with improvement schemes under discretionary and standard grants.

In several large buildings in the area the existing heating apparatus has been converted so as to be capable of consuming the smoke produced. These plants enable the premises to be included in smoke control areas, and all new housing estates readily lend themselves to similar inclusion although, since your district is chiefly a mining area, the large amount of concessionary coal consumed causes obvious difficulties.

RODENT CONTROL.

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.

The following is a summary of such treatment: -

Total number of manholes in foul and connected	d
systems in the area treated	980
Number of manholes treated	499
Total number of manholes in the whole sewer system	2,006
Number of manholes showing take of bait	51

The following table gives details of other surveys and treatments carried out during the year:—

		TYPE OF PROPERTY.								
		(1) Local Authority.	Dwelling houses (inc. Council houses).	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises).	(4) Total of Columns (1) (2) and (3).	(5) Agricul- tural.				
I.	No. of properties in local authority's district	89	10,821	1,382	12,292	284				
II.	No. of properties inspected as a result of—									
	(a) Notification (b) Survey (c) Otherwise	8 55 —	80 143 12	29 24 3	117 222 15	12 96 2				
III.	No. of properties inspected in Section II which were found to be infested by—									
	(a) Rats Major Minor	5 41	1 67	19	6 127	15 36				
	(b) Mice Major Minor	1 2	31	1 14	2 47	1				
IV.	No. of infested properties in Section III treated by the Local Authority	49	97	34	180	42				
V.	Total treatments carried out—inclu- ding re-treatments	109	102	41	252	43				
VI.	No. of "Block control schemes carried out	_	5	_	5	_				

The principal rodenticide used in the district is Warfarin. This poison is known as an "anticoagulant" because its main action on rodents is to prevent the blood from clotting with the result that rats and mice eating it tend to die of internal and external bleeding. Warfarin, against rats and mice, is used at a concentration at which these rodents are killed only if they feed from the bait for a number of days. With each treatment, therefore, several visits are necessary.

During the year 129 complaints were dealt with and all received immediate attention. Routine, periodic visits were also made to Council properties, particularly refuse tips and sewage works, and more attention was given to agricultural premises than in previous years.

Treatments against rats in sewers were carried out where previous infestations had existed and the final treatment during 1960 indicated a considerable reduction in the number of infestations.

A charge is made to the occupiers of business and agricultural properties at which treatments are undertaken by the Council's rodent operators but infestations in and around dwelling houses are dealt with free of charge.

List of By-laws in force in district.

Date made. Title.

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).

1st March, 1957 Fireworks in Cinemas.

1st August, 1957 Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, etc.

1st March, 1958 Interference with Road Warning Lamps.

1st July, 1958. Amendment to Building Byelaws in respect of arrangements in buildings for preventing smoke.

Factories Act, 1937.

Coal mining is the principal industry in this area but is not registerable under the above-mentioned Act. Of the factories, the majority are small concerns employing no more than half-a-dozen persons.

During the year 53 visits were made to factories chiefly in connection with sanitary accommodation and informal action was necessary to remedy five conveniences which were in need of cleansing. Similar action was also taken in a case where insufficient sanitary accommodation was provided. In all instances the defects were satisfactorily remedied.

No list of outworkers was received during the year.

	Numbe	r	Number of			
Premises	Register	r. Inspe	ections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	9		11			
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	41		33	_	_	
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	10		9	_		
TOTAL	60		53	_	_	
Particulars			cases in which were found. ed Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector Inspector		Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) Overcrowding (S.2.)	=	=	=	=	=	
Unreasonable tempera- ture (S.3.) Inadequate ventilation	_	- 6	-	-	_	
S.4.) Ineffective drainage of	-	-	-	-	_	
floors (S.6.) Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	-	-	-	-	-	
(a) Insufficient (b) Unsuitable or	1	1	-	-	_	
defective (c) Not separate for	5	5	-	-	_	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-	_	-	-	-	_	
work)			_	-		
TOTAL	6	6	_	-	_	



