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Contributors

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STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1925.

STANLEY,

April, 1926.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to your Council my Report for the year 1925.

Acting under the instructions of the Ministry of Health, this Report is to be a Survey Report, dealing with the year 1925, and the five preceding years.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The Stanley Urban District is situated between 500 and 800 feet above mean sea level, and its state of unprotection from the cold N.E. and W. winds has, as a resultant, such climatic conditions as are a big factor in the general health of the inhabitants.

The surface soil is of a moderate depth, and the sub-soil is mainly clay with patches of sand and loam. The immediate sub-stratum is a freestone of the Carboniferous Period.

The District is in the centre of a coalfield, the number of shops being greater than is usual in mining townships, and Stanley serves as a marketing centre for the surrounding villages. Nevertheless the population of non-colliery workers is small, and they are mainly engaged in the Distributive Trades—food, clothing, etc.

MEL CORRAH

STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1922

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The area is situated in the north-western part of the district and is bounded on the north by the River Mersey, on the east by the River Mersey, on the south by the River Mersey, and on the west by the River Mersey.

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Coal-mining, *per se*, seems to be an occupation in no way directly very detrimental to the general health, taking as a standard the average physical condition of the workers. Indirectly, however, one can attribute a large amount of the chronic rheumatism and also chest troubles in the adult population, to arise from the occupation, in that workers leave the mines at all hours—often in wet and insufficient clothing—with a total disregard to the vigorous climate they live in. In the younger population the greater prevalence of chest troubles might be assigned to two causes: (a) climatic conditions, and (b) congestion and overcrowding.

Area	3593 acres
Population (Census 1921)	25089
Do. (Estimated 1925)	27540
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	4660
Number of Families, or separate occupiers (1921)	5275
Rateable Value	£91,513
Sum represented by a penny rate	£382

Whilst Coal Mining provides a wide range of work—skilled and unskilled—for men of practically all ages, at the same time it offers no opportunity for women workers. There being no other industry existing side by side with the mines in this district, family life depends entirely on the one industry, and is highly sensitive to unemployment and variations in earnings. In 1925 the Mining Industry was in a very depressed state, and there was much unemployment in the area. This is reflected in the amounts paid for Poor Law Relief, the figures for 1925 being £11,536 for Ordinary Relief, and £9127 for Unemployment Relief—a Total of £20,663—

The Six Years are compared:—

1925	£20,663
1924	£10,358
1923	£9,318
1922	£8,419
1921	£22,455 (13 weeks Coal Dispute).
1920	£2,355

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1925.

BIRTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	325.	348	673
Illegitimate... ..	18	14	32
	<u>343</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>705</u>
DEATHS	169	172	341
Birth-rate (Registrar General)	25.23		
Death-rate „ „	12.38		
Death-rate of Infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 births:—			
(a) Legitimate			117
(b) Illegitimate			125
(c) Total			117

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VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1922		
	Male	Female
BIRTHS		
Total	422	414
Legitimate	18	11
Illegitimate	404	403
DEATHS		
Total	169	173
Legitimate	117	128
Illegitimate	52	45
Total	169	173

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The following Table compares these rates for the period under review :—

		Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality-rate.
1925	....	705	25.23	341	12.38	117
1924	....	762	27.35	307	11.02	92
1923	....	651	24.94	282	10.8	92
1922	....	707	27.24	301	11.6	89
1921	....	801	31.36	340	13.3	136
1920	....	870	35.67	352	14.43	118
Average	....	<u>743</u>	<u>28.63</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>12.25</u>	<u>107</u>

Births.

There is a decrease of 57 births as compared with 1924, and the number is below the average for the past 6 years. However the Birth-rate 25.23 compares favourably with the County of Durham 23.98, and the whole of England and Wales 18.3.

The number of Illegitimate Births increased to 32 and gave a Birth-rate of 1.16 per 1000 population, and a rate of 45 per 1000 children born.

Deaths.

The number of deaths showed an increase of 34 on the previous year, and is higher than the 6 years average. The Death-rate 12.38 is less than the County rate 12.64, but is higher than the whole of England and Wales 12.2; almost one-third (31.09 per cent) of the deaths were due to chest troubles.

Infantile Mortality.

The deaths of infants under 1 year shows an increase of 13 on the previous year. The rate, 117 per 1000 births, is much higher than that for the County and for the whole of England and Wales, which were 99 and 75 respectively.

Of the total deaths of infants in the past year 47 per cent. were due to immaturity.

The following Table compares the **Various Rates** for this District, with those for the County of Durham, per 1000 population :—

		County.	Stanley.
Birth-rate	....	23.98	25.23
Death-rate	....	12.64	12.38
Zymotic Death-rate....	....	1.03	1.01
Smallpox ....	....	—	—
Scarlet Fever	....	.05	.07
Diphtheria	....	.05	.07
Enteric Fever	....	.02	.03
Measles ....	....	.46	.47
Whooping Cough	....	.19	.03
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	....	.27	.32
Do. (over " " )	....	.07	—
Phthisis ....	....	.88	.79
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	....	2.31	3.01
Influenza ....	....	.29	.07
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 births)	99		117

The next Table gives the **Causes of Death** of male and female residents for the six years :—

Diseases, etc.	1925.		1924.		1923.		1922.		1921.		1920.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Enteric Fever	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.....	6	7	4	5	—	1	—	—	9	4	9	4
Scarlet Fever	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	2
Whooping Cough.....	—	1	1	—	6	7	1	—	1	7	1	—
Diphtheria	—	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	6	6	7	9
Influenza	1	1	5	5	1	—	12	11	5	2	2	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	13	9	12	9	4	10	5	17	12	13	9	6
Other Tubercular Diseases	3	2	3	6	3	3	5	2	9	3	2	8
Cancer	14	16	10	11	6	11	3	15	8	9	7	10
Rheumatic Fever.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	—
Diabetes	4	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.....	9	6	8	14	7	6	9	5	7	2	2	1
Heart Disease	9	11	8	16	11	13	11	8	7	8	8	13
Arterio Sclerosis.....	11	7	9	6	10	6	9	3	6	4	—	—
Bronchitis	16	20	10	5	12	5	17	13	14	14	13	18
Pneumonia (all forms)	22	17	15	18	20	18	24	11	21	17	22	17
Other Respiratory Diseases	7	1	2	—	7	—	3	2	3	—	2	3
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	3	6	5	3	3	1	—	1	16	9	2	6
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Nephritis	3	5	4	3	3	4	5	7	5	1	5	3
Puerperal Sepsis.....	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	2
Pregnancy and Parturition	—	6	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	2
Premature Birth, etc.	19	20	20	14	20	14	15	17	24	21	27	22
Suicide	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Violence	6	2	10	2	7	3	10	2	5	4	8	4
Other Defined Diseases	21	26	26	20	18	24	22	23	29	15	51	35
Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
	169	172	162	145	145	137	155	146	194	146	186	166
	341		307		282		301		340		352	

Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1925.

	England and Wales.	Stanley.
BIRTH-RATE	18.3	25.23
DEATH-RATE		
All Causes	12.2	12.38
Enteric Fever .....	.01	.03
Small pox.....	.00	—
Measles.....	.13	.47
Scarlet Fever .....	.03	.07
Whooping Cough .....	.15	.03
Diphtheria .....	.07	.07
Influenza .....	.32	.07
Violence .....	.47	.32
Under 1 year, per 1000 births	75	117

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Hospitals.

The Stanley Urban District Council forms one of the constituent authorities of the Lanchester Joint Hospital Board. Under the control of this Board are 4 Hospitals, 3 for the reception and treatment of cases of ordinary Infectious Diseases, and 1 for Smallpox. So far the accommodation in the first 3 of these hospitals has been found adequate, for infectious cases from this district can be sent to either of the other two, should the nearest hospital at Tanfield become full. During the year it was found necessary to increase accommodation at the Smallpox Hospital.

There are no Hospitals nor Institutions provided in this district for unmarried mothers and illegitimate children.

Other Hospitals and Institutions available for the District are :-

- The Royal Victoria and other Infirmaries and Hospitals, Newcastle.
- The Poor Law Hospital, Lanchester.
- The Children's Cottage Homes, Lanchester.
- A Local Tuberculosis Dispensary — and
- A Welfare Centre, both provided by the County Council.

Ambulance Facilities.

Motor Ambulances are used for the removal of infectious patients to the Isolation Hospital. There are Motor Ambulances in the district for the removal of other cases, and in addition, most of the Colliery Companies have their own Motor Ambulances for removing their accidents.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

There is a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Stanley provided by the County Council. It is open on each Thursday for children, and on alternate Tuesdays as an Ante-natal Clinic, a member of the County Council Medical Staff being present on every occasion.

The following Table gives an idea of the work done during 1925 :—

	Expectant Mothers.	Children under 1 year.	Children 1 to 5 years.	Total.
Number on books	125	259	358	742
Attendances	293	2091	1263	3647
Consultations	293	1694	1038	3025

There is a Tuberculosis Dispensary in the district provided by the County Council who also control School Clinics and Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases.

Public Health Staff.

- MEDICAL OFFICER (part time).
- SANITARY INSPECTOR.
- HEALTH VISITORS (provided by the County Council).

Professional Nursing in the Home.

The Stanley and District Nursing Association (in affiliation with the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute of Nurses and the Durham County Council) provides 7 trained nurses—2 Queen's, 1 County Trained, and 4 Maternity—for the purpose of visiting the Sick in their homes. All cases are attended to with the exception of Infectious Fevers which are removed to the Isolation Hospital.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Hospitals

The State Health Department (SHD) forms one of the constituent authorities of the Department of Health. Under the control of this Board are 11 hospitals for the reception and treatment of cases of ordinary infectious diseases and for the reception and treatment of cases of venereal diseases. In the past 12 months 10,000 cases of venereal diseases have been treated at the various hospitals. It is the policy of the SHD to provide adequate for infectious cases from this District can be sent to other parts of the State. The various hospitals are: (1) the State Hospital, (2) the State Hospital for Venereal Diseases, (3) the State Hospital for Infectious Diseases, (4) the State Hospital for Mental Diseases, (5) the State Hospital for Tuberculosis, (6) the State Hospital for Cancer, (7) the State Hospital for Leprosy, (8) the State Hospital for Skin Diseases, (9) the State Hospital for Ophthalmia, and (10) the State Hospital for Deafness.

There are no hospitals in the District for the treatment of infectious diseases and venereal diseases.

Other Hospitals and Health Services Available for the District

The State Hospital and other hospitals available for the District are: (1) the State Hospital, (2) the State Hospital for Venereal Diseases, (3) the State Hospital for Infectious Diseases, (4) the State Hospital for Mental Diseases, (5) the State Hospital for Tuberculosis, (6) the State Hospital for Cancer, (7) the State Hospital for Leprosy, (8) the State Hospital for Skin Diseases, (9) the State Hospital for Ophthalmia, and (10) the State Hospital for Deafness.

Ambulance Facilities

The State Health Department (SHD) provides ambulance services for the District. There are 10 ambulances in the District for the transport of patients. The ambulances are: (1) the State Ambulance, (2) the State Ambulance for Venereal Diseases, (3) the State Ambulance for Infectious Diseases, (4) the State Ambulance for Mental Diseases, (5) the State Ambulance for Tuberculosis, (6) the State Ambulance for Cancer, (7) the State Ambulance for Leprosy, (8) the State Ambulance for Skin Diseases, (9) the State Ambulance for Ophthalmia, and (10) the State Ambulance for Deafness.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The State Health Department (SHD) provides clinics and treatment centres for the District. There are 10 clinics and treatment centres in the District. The clinics and treatment centres are: (1) the State Clinic, (2) the State Clinic for Venereal Diseases, (3) the State Clinic for Infectious Diseases, (4) the State Clinic for Mental Diseases, (5) the State Clinic for Tuberculosis, (6) the State Clinic for Cancer, (7) the State Clinic for Leprosy, (8) the State Clinic for Skin Diseases, (9) the State Clinic for Ophthalmia, and (10) the State Clinic for Deafness.

The following table gives an idea of the work done during 1957

Year	Cases of Venereal Diseases	Cases of Infectious Diseases	Cases of Mental Diseases	Cases of Tuberculosis	Cases of Cancer	Cases of Leprosy	Cases of Skin Diseases	Cases of Ophthalmia	Cases of Deafness
1957	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
1956	120	220	320	420	520	620	720	820	920
1955	140	240	340	440	540	640	740	840	940

The State Health Department (SHD) provides treatment centres for the District. There are 10 treatment centres in the District. The treatment centres are: (1) the State Treatment Centre, (2) the State Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases, (3) the State Treatment Centre for Infectious Diseases, (4) the State Treatment Centre for Mental Diseases, (5) the State Treatment Centre for Tuberculosis, (6) the State Treatment Centre for Cancer, (7) the State Treatment Centre for Leprosy, (8) the State Treatment Centre for Skin Diseases, (9) the State Treatment Centre for Ophthalmia, and (10) the State Treatment Centre for Deafness.

Public Health Staff

The State Health Department (SHD) provides a public health staff for the District. There are 10 public health staff members in the District. The public health staff members are: (1) the State Public Health Officer, (2) the State Public Health Officer for Venereal Diseases, (3) the State Public Health Officer for Infectious Diseases, (4) the State Public Health Officer for Mental Diseases, (5) the State Public Health Officer for Tuberculosis, (6) the State Public Health Officer for Cancer, (7) the State Public Health Officer for Leprosy, (8) the State Public Health Officer for Skin Diseases, (9) the State Public Health Officer for Ophthalmia, and (10) the State Public Health Officer for Deafness.

Professional Training in the Home

The State Health Department (SHD) provides professional training in the home for the District. There are 10 professional training courses in the District. The professional training courses are: (1) the State Professional Training Course, (2) the State Professional Training Course for Venereal Diseases, (3) the State Professional Training Course for Infectious Diseases, (4) the State Professional Training Course for Mental Diseases, (5) the State Professional Training Course for Tuberculosis, (6) the State Professional Training Course for Cancer, (7) the State Professional Training Course for Leprosy, (8) the State Professional Training Course for Skin Diseases, (9) the State Professional Training Course for Ophthalmia, and (10) the State Professional Training Course for Deafness.

There can be no question that the Nursing Association has proved a boon to the District, and that the public are recognising this fact. Over 200 more patients were attended in 1925 than in the previous year, and the increase is most marked in the midwifery cases—in fact, an extra midwife had to be employed in the latter part of the year.

The growth of the work of the Association in the last 6 years may be shown thus:-

	1925.	1920.
CASES ATTENDED :—Medical....	184	65
Surgical	313	76
Midwifery	423	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	920	155
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Midwives.

There are 6 Midwives practicing in the district. These are not employed nor subsidised by the Local Authority.

Legislation in Force.

The Adoptive Acts in your area are:—

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1879, *et seq.*

Public Health Act, Amendment Act, 1890. Part 3.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Health Act, Amendment Act, 1907, Parts 2, 3, 4, 5.

Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cow-sheds and Milk-shops.

Bye-Laws, March 21st 1894.

Cleansing of Footways and Pavements.

Removal of House Refuse.

Cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies, Ashpits and Cesspools.

Nuisances.

Common Lodging Houses.

New Streets and Buildings.

Slaughter Houses.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The whole of the district receives its Water supply from the Durham County Water Board, and this supply is laid into the houses with the exception of some 10 isolated premises. The water-shed is the fells to the west of the County, the water being of a peaty nature, and is in itself protective against lead contamination.

Whilst there was never any reason to question the purity of the water, there was often complaint as to the inadequacy of the supply with the old company. Under the County Water Board however, the supply is adequate, in spite of the requirements of additional houses and the extension of the water carriage system.

Drainage and Sewerage.

At present there are 2 sewage disposal works situated at West Shield Row and South Moor. The following houses are not dealt with at these outfall works:—

53 Houses at East Kyo have land treatment.

47 " Scattered " " "

325 " at South Stanley are sewered but no treatment of sewage.

171 " " Kip Hill " " " " " " "

596

West Shield Row Works.

These works were constructed to deal with about 160,000 gallons per day, which under existing departmental requirements of 20 gallons of sewage flow per head, represents a population of 8,000. The actual quantity dealt with per 24 hours is some 300,000 gallons dry weather flow, which shows that the beds are overworked. These works deal with the sewage from 2930 families, living at Oxhill, Stanley, East Stanley, Shield Row and West Shield Row. These works are always very well kept, and considering the inadequacy of the works the effluent is as good as can be expected.

To overcome the deficiency it is proposed to make additions to these works so that they will be capable of treating 400,000 gallons D.W. Flow per 24 hours. They will then deal with the existing sewage, and with the untreated Kip Hill houses.

The work on these additions was commenced some years ago, but progress has been slow.

South Moor Works.

The capacity of these is 160,000 gallons per day representing a population according to scale of 8,000. The actual quantity dealt with is about 200,000 gallons D.W. Flow per 24 hours, so these works also are doing more work than they were designed to do. The families whose sewage goes to these works are 1967 in number, and live in New and Old South Moor and Quaking Houses.

The scheme proposed here is to replace these works by new works at Hustledown on a site suitable as regards levels and safety from Colliery subsidence. The new works will be capable of dealing with the sewage from 4,200 tenants, or a population of 21,000, and will have a capacity of 420,000 gallons D.W. Flow per 24 hours. They will treat the sewage from the 1967 families from the present works, from the 325 untreated houses at South Stanley, and from the new houses building and to be built.

The method throughout will be percolating filters with primary and secondary treatment.

Closet Accommodation.

During the year 28 ash-pit privies and 7 ash-closets were converted into water-closets.

At present the numbers of each type of convenience in the district compared with 1920, are :—

	1925.	1920.
Water Closets	2013	1287
Ash Closets	2749	2823
Ash-pit Privies	554	730
	<hr/> 5316	<hr/> 4840
Movable Ash-bins	259	Nil.

Scavenging.

This work is done by contractors with horses and carts. Very few complaints have been received with regard to the regularity of cleansing the ash-pits, etc., in spite of the severe weather during the winter.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Your Sanitary Inspector reports to me as follows :

Type of Nuisance.	No. of Informal Notices written by Inspec. or.	No. of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	No. of Nuisances abated after Notice.
Dwelling Houses { Foul Conditions	14	—	14
{ Structural Defects	147	2	128
{ Overcrowding	9	—	9
Dairies and Milk-shops	2	—	2
Cow-sheds	11	—	11
Bake-houses	6	—	5
Slaughter Houses	7	—	7
Ash-pits and Privies	170	—	136
Deposits of Manure and Refuse	8	—	8
Water Closets	42	—	41
Defective Yard Paving	15	—	15
House Drainage	82	—	80
Water Supply	9	—	9
Other Nuisances	19	—	19
Totals	541	2	484

Premises and Occupations Controlled by Bye-Laws.

There are no lodging houses in the district, and no offensive trades are carried on.

Schools.

The schools are all of a good type, well ventilated and lighted ; the sanitary conditions are in excellent order, each school being provided with water from the public service.

It was not necessary to close any of the schools during the year through infectious diseases, but 6 were disinfected after Smallpox.

HOUSING.

General Housing Conditions.

There is without doubt a shortage of houses in the area.

The housing needs previously estimated by your Authority were 1258 houses to be built by the local Authority and 229 by private enterprise—a total of 1487 houses.

So far 461 have been built, 316 by the local Authority and 145 by private enterprise and the numbers under construction at the end of the year were 72 and 29 respectively. That is to say there were 562 houses built or building out of a total of 1487 required.

It will be seen that although much has been done already, a great deal is still to be done, and I believe your Council recognises this and are determined to push on with the erection of further houses to meet the requirements of the district. There can be no dispute as to these requirements—there are some 850 applicants on the books now for Council houses, and in the district there are about 5000 inhabited houses. The proportion is striking.

During the year 128 houses were erected and occupied—118 with State assistance and 10 by other persons. Of these

	2 houses consisted of 6 rooms with bath and water closet.
33	“ “ 5 “ “ scullery, bath and water closet.
53	“ “ 4 “ “ “ “ “
40	“ “ 3 “ and scullery kitchen “

Overcrowding.

This is rife in the district due to the shortage of houses and other factors.

It is considerable in the older type of houses, owing in many cases to large families being occupiers, who are unable to obtain suitable houses. In other cases married members of the families are forced to live with their parents. Again, poverty and the low rate of wages has an influence in the matter.

During 1925, 71 cases of overcrowding were relieved by sub-tenants becoming the occupiers of houses erected with State assistance.

Fitness of Houses.

Taken as a whole the standard of housing in the district is good.

There are certain old properties which would have been closed before now, had alternative accommodation been available. Their defects are either that they are incapable of structural alterations, or else they have been damaged by mine workings. These undesirable houses, however, constitute a small proportion of the total number of dwellings.

Improvements to some of the older properties were delayed by the severe depression in the coal trade.

Unfit Houses.

Closing Orders were served on the owners and tenants of Nos. 2 and 12 Brewery Square, as these houses were unfit for human habitation. No objections were made by the owners with regard to the closing orders.

During the year houses in the following streets were temporarily closed to allow repairs to be carried out :-School Terrace 8, Bircham Street 9, Dover Terrace 4, Poulton Terrace 2, Fern Avenue 2, Jubilee Terrace 2, and 5 houses in other streets. These dwellings houses were damaged by colliery subsidence, and with one exception have been repaired by those responsible for the damage.

IMPROVEMENTS TO OLD PROPERTY.

Muriel Street.

The Colliery Company have greatly improved the houses in this street by the conversion of the ash-pit privies into water closets, and the division of the ash-pits which previously served two houses.

Forster Street.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7 consisted of 2 rooms each and a pantry, with 1 door to each house. The back walls were very damp owing to the earth being up against the wall. The block has now been converted into 2 houses, one consisting of a kitchen parlour and 3 bed rooms with a new pantry and scullery, and the other a kitchen scullery and 2 bedrooms, the scullery pantry and small bedroom being newly built. Separate yards with water closets and other conveniences have been provided. A cement path has been laid along the front of the houses as a protection against dampness. There is also a good area of garden ground at the front. The alterations have greatly improved this property.

Joicey Square.

Seven houses have been provided with water closets in place of the ash-pit privies. A good type of wash-up sink has been put in the sculleries, and the yards have been re-laid with cement concrete.

South Tanfield.

A commencement was made with yards and new conveniences to the houses in this street, but so far only one water closet is in use, and the buildings for 2 others have been erected. The work has been delayed owing to the need of a new water main.

In the last 2 streets named the progress has been very slow. The reason given is the state of the coal trade.

Overcoming

The first step in the process of overcoming is to identify the problem. This is often the easiest part of the process, but it is also the most important. Once the problem has been identified, the next step is to determine the cause of the problem. This is often the most difficult part of the process, but it is also the most important. Once the cause of the problem has been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This is often the most difficult part of the process, but it is also the most important. Once a plan of action has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This is often the most difficult part of the process, but it is also the most important.

Types of Houses

There are many different types of houses, and each type has its own unique characteristics. Some houses are designed for comfort and luxury, while others are designed for functionality and efficiency. Some houses are designed for a specific purpose, such as a vacation home or a retirement home, while others are designed for general living. The type of house you choose will depend on your needs and preferences.

Unit House

A unit house is a type of house that is designed for a specific purpose, such as a vacation home or a retirement home. Unit houses are often smaller than other types of houses, and they are often designed to be easy to maintain. Unit houses are often found in retirement communities or vacation resorts. They are often designed to be comfortable and luxurious, but they are also designed to be functional and efficient.

IMPROVEMENTS TO OLD PROPERTY

Special Street

The City of Chicago has a long history of improving old property. In the past, many old properties were in poor condition, and they were often a blight on the city. The City of Chicago has taken many steps to improve old property, and these steps have been successful. The City of Chicago has improved old property in many ways, including by providing financial assistance, providing technical assistance, and providing other services.

Forrest Street

Forrest Street is a street in Chicago that has been improved in many ways. The City of Chicago has provided financial assistance, technical assistance, and other services to improve Forrest Street. The City of Chicago has also provided other services, such as providing security and fire protection. The City of Chicago has also provided other services, such as providing landscaping and maintenance services. The City of Chicago has also provided other services, such as providing parking and traffic control services.

John Street

John Street is a street in Chicago that has been improved in many ways. The City of Chicago has provided financial assistance, technical assistance, and other services to improve John Street. The City of Chicago has also provided other services, such as providing security and fire protection. The City of Chicago has also provided other services, such as providing landscaping and maintenance services. The City of Chicago has also provided other services, such as providing parking and traffic control services.

South Lincoln

South Lincoln is a street in Chicago that has been improved in many ways. The City of Chicago has provided financial assistance, technical assistance, and other services to improve South Lincoln. The City of Chicago has also provided other services, such as providing security and fire protection. The City of Chicago has also provided other services, such as providing landscaping and maintenance services. The City of Chicago has also provided other services, such as providing parking and traffic control services.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) )	....	128
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :		
(i) By the Local Authority	... ..	180
(ii) By other Bodies or Persons...	... ..	10

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	....	298
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	... ..	105
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	6
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	147

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	128
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3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	Nil
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :		
a By Owners	... ..	Nil
b By Local Authority in default of Owners	... ..	Nil
3. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of Declarations by Owners of intention to close	... ..	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	Nil
2. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices :		
a By Owners	... ..	Nil
b By Local Authority in default of Owners	... ..	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—

1. Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	... ..	2
2. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	2
3. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	....	Nil
4. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	Nil
5. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

There are 10 cow keepers and 10 resident milk purveyors in the area, and other purveyors come in from outside districts.

The larger purveyors in the area take great care that they are supplied with a good quality of milk. The farms outside of the area, from which they obtain their supplies, are visited at intervals, to see the conditions under which the milk is produced, and they further protect themselves by sending away samples for analysis.

During the year the Local Authority sent out leaflets to all cow keepers and purveyors of milk with suggestions for the production and distribution of clean milk in the area, emphasising the desirability of taking every care to ensure that the milk with which they deal should be delivered to customers in the best possible condition, and free from contamination of any kind. The suggestions included personal cleanliness of all engaged in the handling of milk, thorough cleansing of utensils, cow-sheds and cows, with special attention to the cows' flanks and udders.

No action has been taken under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, as regards tuberculous milk or tuberculous cattle, nor under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations) Act, 1925.

Meat Inspection.

In the early part of the year a Committee appointed by the Local Authority met and discussed the requirements of the new Regulations with the butchers in the area, and satisfactory arrangements were made. The butchers willingly give notice of the time of slaughter and call in the Inspector whenever there is the least abnormal sign in the carcass or organs. They usually agree to the destruction of affected carcass, etc., without dispute.

If a carcass is condemned after slaughter a certificate is given to that effect. The butcher produces this certificate to the N.W. Durham Butchers' Association by whom they are insured against loss. This is in itself a protection to the public.

Meat Stalls, etc.

The meat stalls have been screened and covered leaving open only the front for the serving of customers. The meat in the butchers' shops is protected from contamination by glass windows.

During the year 509 visits were made by the Inspector to slaughter houses and butchers' shops.

Slaughter Houses.

There are 9 licensed slaughter houses in the district, all in close proximity to dwelling houses. They are, however, kept in a clean condition to prevent any nuisance arising. 7 notices were served *re* lime-washing and other defects.

One slaughter house in Front Street has been enlarged, light and ventilation improved, and inside walls lined with white glazed brickwork to a height of 6 ft., the floors being laid with cement concrete. The boiling house has been treated similarly.

In 4 of the slaughter houses the walls are lined with white glazed brickwork, and in 5 the walls are rendered inside with cement. All the floors are in a good condition with a fall for drainage.

	In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered	—	—	—
Licensed	8	8	9
	—	—	—
	8	8	9
	—	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

There are 10 cow sheds and 10 venetian milk purveyors in the area and other purveyors in town outside districts.

The larger purveyors in the area have great care that they are supplied with a good quality of milk. The farms outside of the area, from which they obtain their supplies, are visited at intervals to see the conditions under which the milk is produced and they furnish reports thereupon by sending away samples for analysis.

During the year the Local Authority sent out letters to all cow keepers and purveyors of milk with suggestions for the production and distribution of clean milk in the area. Emphasizing the necessity of taking every care to ensure that the milk which they deal should be delivered to customers in the best possible condition and free from contamination of any kind. The suggestions included personal cleanliness of all engaged in the handling of milk, thorough cleaning of stables, cow sheds and cans with special attention to the cows' teats and udders.

No action has been taken under the Milk and Dairies (Licensing) Act, 1915, as regards the sale of milk or the sale of milk in bulk, nor under the Public Health (Licensing) Act, 1925.

Meat Inspection.

In the early part of the year a Committee appointed by the Local Authority met and discussed the requirements of the new Regulations with the butchers in the area, and sent out many suggestions and orders. The butchers willingly give notice of the time of slaughter and call in the inspector whenever there is the least shadow of sign in the course of an animal. They usually agree to the destruction of affected carcasses etc. without dispute. It is a case of common sense rather than a technical one given in that effect. The butchers give notice of the carcasses to the S.W. Division butchers' Association by whom they are treated as usual. This is in itself a restriction in the public.

Meat Stalls, etc.

The meat stalls have been examined and covered having been only the form for the covering of customers. The meat in the butchers' shops is protected from contamination by glass windows.

During the year butchers were made by the inspector to slaughter houses and butchers' shops.

Slaughter Houses.

There are 5 licensed slaughter houses in the district, all in close proximity to the town. They are, however, kept in a clean condition to prevent any nuisance arising. 3 notices were served re-ventilation and other defects.

The slaughter house in Point Street has been enlarged, light and ventilation improved, and tanks with light and white glazed brickwork to a height of 6 ft. the floors have been laid with cement concrete. The boiling house has been erected similarly.

In 4 of the slaughter houses the walls are lined with white glazed brickwork, and in 2 the walls are covered inside with enamel. All the houses are in a good condition with a fall for drainage.

	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered	—	—
Licensed	4	4
	—	—
	4	4
	—	—

Unsound Food.

The following were condemned and surrendered before being offered for sale :-

2206 lbs. English Beef. 148 Livers. 5 Stomachs. 8 Sets of Lungs.
 4 Heads. 4 Tongues. 5 Rabbits.

Bake Houses.

There are 9 bake houses in the district. These are periodically visited, and advice is given as to cleanliness of articles used, and cleansing and lime-washing of walls, etc. 6 Notices were served during the year, including 1 with regard to a broken w.c. basin.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

The following Table gives a Summary of Cases notified, and compares 1925 with the 5 Preceding Years.

Disease.	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	Average.
Smallpox	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	41	64	70	56	81	119	72
Erysipelas.....	16	10	8	8	11	14	11
Scarlet Fever	127	126	151	100	110	155	128
Enteric Fever	2	5	3	1	—	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	16	4	5	7	16	10
Puerperal Fever	2	1	1	2	—	3	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	32	33	8	25	22	41	27
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	28	19	23	22	27	69	31
Pneumonia	26	48	42	102	42	82	57
Malaria	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	66	Not	Not	Not	Not	Not	—
Totals	388	322	310	322	303	505	358

The next Table gives the Age, Period, etc., of cases notified.

Disease.	Under 1 Year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and Over	Total	Hospital	Deaths
Smallpox	3	—	—	1	1	8	8	7	5	—	4	—	—	37	37	—
Scarlet Fever.....	—	—	8	7	16	53	25	9	9	—	—	—	—	127	126	2
Diphtheria	—	—	2	2	2	11	12	2	7	3	—	—	—	41	41	2
Enteric Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Pneumonia (All Forms)	3	1	2	2	1	3	2	4	3	2	2	1	—	26	1	39
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	6	2	—	16	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Chicken Pox	6	4	4	7	15	28	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	1	—
Totals														328	210	47

Tuberculosis.

Age—Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	2	—	2	6	1	—	3	2
5—10	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—
10—15	1	1	—	5	—	1	—	—
15—20	1	4	3	2	1	2	—	—
20—25	5	3	—	—	3	3	—	—
25—35	4	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
35—45	3	2	—	—	4	—	—	—
45—55	1	2	—	—	4	1	—	—
55—65	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	17	15	10	18	13	9	3	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum Table.

	CASES.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	10	10	—	10	—	—	—

Smallpox.

This disease made its appearance in the area towards the end of June, and the first case reported had, without doubt, received infection from an unrecognised case. There were 37 notifications in 1925, 3 in June, 20 in July, 1 in August, 6 in September, 3 in October, 1 in November, and 3 in December. Of these 37 patients, 33 were unvaccinated and the other 4 had been vaccinated 53, 51, 47 and 13 years previously respectively.

The disease was of a mild type and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

The cases notified in 1925 showed a decrease of 23 as compared with the previous year, and was the lowest number reported for 6 years. The disease was present each month with the exception of May, but was most prevalent in January, February, March, and October, with 5, 6, 7 and 8 cases respectively.

2 specimens from suspects were sent for Bacteriological examination and both proved to be negative.

All of the patients were sent into Hospital, and there were 2 deaths representing 4.88 per cent of the cases attacked.

Erysipelas.

There were 16 cases reported, an increase of 6 on the previous year, and the highest number for 6 years.

There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 127 cases reported. This was 1 more than in 1924, and is about the average over 6 years. The disease was present each month, the first 5 months of the year being the worst.

With the exception of 1 case, all of the patients were removed to Hospital. 2 patients died, representing 1.57 per cent of the cases attacked.

Enteric Fever.

2 cases were notified last year, as against 5 in 1924. Bacteriological examination gave a positive result in both cases and 1 patient died.

The cases occurred in June and November, and both became infected outside of the area.

Puerperal Fever.

Two cases were notified, and there were 3 deaths during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

10 cases were reported as against 16 in 1924, and an average of 10 over 6 years.

All patients were treated at home and in no case was the vision impaired.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1925 was 32 (17 males and 15 females). This is one less than the number for 1924, but is higher than the 6 years average. ✓

The number of deaths was 22 (13 males and 9 females) as compared with 21 in 1924.

During the year 45 specimens from suspects were sent for Bacteriological examination and of these, 3 proved to be positive.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

The number of cases showed an increase on the previous year. There were 28 notifications (10 males and 18 females) as against 19 in 1924, but the number is under the 6 years average.

The number of deaths was 5 (3 males and 2 females) as compared with 9 in the previous year.

Erysipelas.

There were 18 cases reported, an increase of 4 on the previous year, and the highest number for 8 years. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 127 cases reported. This was 1 more than in 1924 and is about the average over 8 years. The disease was present each month, the first 2 months of the year being the worst. With the exception of 1 case, all of the patients were removed to Hospital 2, 100th Street, representing 1.25 per cent of the cases attacked.

Enteric Fever.

Cases were notified last year, as against 8 in 1924. Bacteriological examination gave a positive result in both cases and 1 patient died. The case occurred in June and November, and both became latent outside of the year.

Paratyphoid Fever.

Two cases were notified, and there were 8 deaths during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

10 cases were reported as against 16 in 1924, and an average of 10 over 8 years. All patients were treated at home and in no case was the vision impaired.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1925 was 32 (17 males and 15 females). This is less than the number for 1924, but is higher than the 8 years average. The number of deaths was 22 (15 males and 7 females), as compared with 21 in 1924. During the year 15 specimens from suspects were sent for bacteriological examination and of these, 3 proved to be positive.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

The number of cases showed an increase for the previous year. There were 28 notifications (10 males and 18 females) as against 19 in 1924, but the number is under the 8 years average. The number of deaths was 5 (3 males and 2 females), as compared with 9 in the previous year.

Pneumonia.

There were 26 cases reported as against 48 in the previous year, and an average of 57 in 6 years.

The disease was present during 8 of the 12 months, the worst month being March with 8 cases.

There were 39 deaths from all forms of Pneumonia as compared with 33 in 1924, 38 in 1923, 35 in 1922, 38 in 1921, and 39 in 1920.

Chickenpox.

Chickenpox was made a notifiable disease as from July, and during the half year 66 cases were reported.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**Measles.**

This disease was present more or less during the whole year, and assumed epidemic form in April and May.

There were 13 deaths (6 males and 7 females) as against 9 in 1924, 1 in 1923, 0 in 1922, 13 in 1921, and 13 in 1920.

Whooping Cough.

There was 1 death from this disease as compared with 1 in 1924, 13 in 1923, 1 in 1922, 8 in 1921, and 1 in 1920.

Influenza.

This disease did not assume epidemic form during 1925. There were 2 deaths as against 10 in 1924, 1 in 1923, 23 in 1922, 7 in 1921 and 2 in 1920.

LABORATORY WORK.

Under arrangements made between the Durham County Council and the College of Medicine, Newcastle, 47 specimens were sent for Bacteriological Examination from 45 Tuberculosis and 2 Diphtheria suspects. Out of this number 3 Tuberculosis specimens were found to be positive.

An adequate supply of Anti-toxin is kept for distribution to the Medical Practitioners in the area.

So far no use has been made of the Schick or Dick Tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

Disinfection.

203 Houses were disinfected after Infectious Diseases. 166 Beds, etc., were stoved in bedrooms, and 37 beds and clothing were sent to the steam disinfector. 6 Schools were disinfected after Smallpox.

Pneumonia

There were 26 cases reported as against 48 in the previous year, and an average of 33 in 8 years. The disease was present during 8 of the 12 months, the worst month being March with 9 cases. There were 30 deaths from all forms of pneumonia as compared with 23 in 1934. 28 in 1932, 26 in 1933, 28 in 1931, and 26 in 1930.

Chickens

Chickens were made a notifiable disease as from July, and during the half year 28 cases were reported.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Meningitis

This disease was present more or less during the whole year, and assumed epidemic form in April and May. There were 17 deaths (6 males and 7 females) as against 8 in 1934, 1 in 1933, 0 in 1932, 12 in 1931, and 13 in 1930.

Whooping Cough

There was 1 death from this disease as compared with 1 in 1934, 13 in 1933, 1 in 1932, 2 in 1931, and 1 in 1930.

Influenza

This disease did not assume epidemic form during 1935. There were 2 deaths as against 10 in 1934, 1 in 1933, 23 in 1932, 7 in 1931, and 9 in 1930.

LABORATORY WORK

Under arrangements made between the Durham County Council and the College of Medicine, Newcastle, 47 specimens were sent for bacteriological examination from 25 Tuberculosis and 2 Diphtheria suspects. Out of the number 2 Tuberculosis specimens were found to be positive.

An adequate supply of Antitoxin is kept for distribution to the Medical Practitioners in the area.

So far as has been made of the Schick or Dick Tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

Distinction

500 Houses were inspected after infectious Diseases. 100 beds etc. were stored in warehouse, and 37 beds and clothing were sent to the steam distillator. 8 Schools were distended after Smellings.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925, for the Urban District of Stanley

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	65	3	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	89	8	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total ...	154	11	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Offences in respect to which Prosec- utions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ...	7	7		
Want of Ventilation ...				
Overcrowding ...				
Want of Drainage of Floors ...				
Other Nuisances ...				
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ...	4	3		
{ Unsuitable or Defective				
{ Not Separate for Sexes ...				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s101) ...				
Other Offences ... (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total ...	11	10	Nil.	Nil.

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under Public Health Acts.

E. BENSON,
Medical Officer of Health.
Date: 1/3/26.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 32 Factories and 44 Workshops in the district. During the year 156 visits were made and the following informal notices were served:-

7 re want of cleanliness

4 re defective sanitary conveniences.

Workshops on the Register.

Tailors	....	2
Milliners	....	4
Dressmakers		2
Blacksmiths		5
Plumbers	....	4
Saddlers	....	1
Shoe Repairers		6
Joiners, etc....		7
Bakehouses....		9
Watch Repairers		4
		—
		44
		—

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

E. BENSON, D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,
STANLEY.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 33 factories and 44 Workshops in the district. During the year 188-

visits were made and the following informal notices were served.

- 7 for want of cleanliness
- 4 for defective sanitary conveniences.

Workshops on the Register.

Tailors	2
Milliners	4
Dressmakers	2
Blacksmiths	4
Painters	4
Saddlers	1
Shoe Repairs	6
Joiners etc.	7
Bakers	3
Watch Repairs	4
Total	44

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

H. BRINSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

The Urban District Council,
STANLEY.