

[Report 1934] / Medical Officer of Health, Middlesbrough County Borough.

Contributors

Middlesbrough (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1934

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/nyvq3tpd>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

M

AC. 4469

County Borough



of Middlesbrough.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report

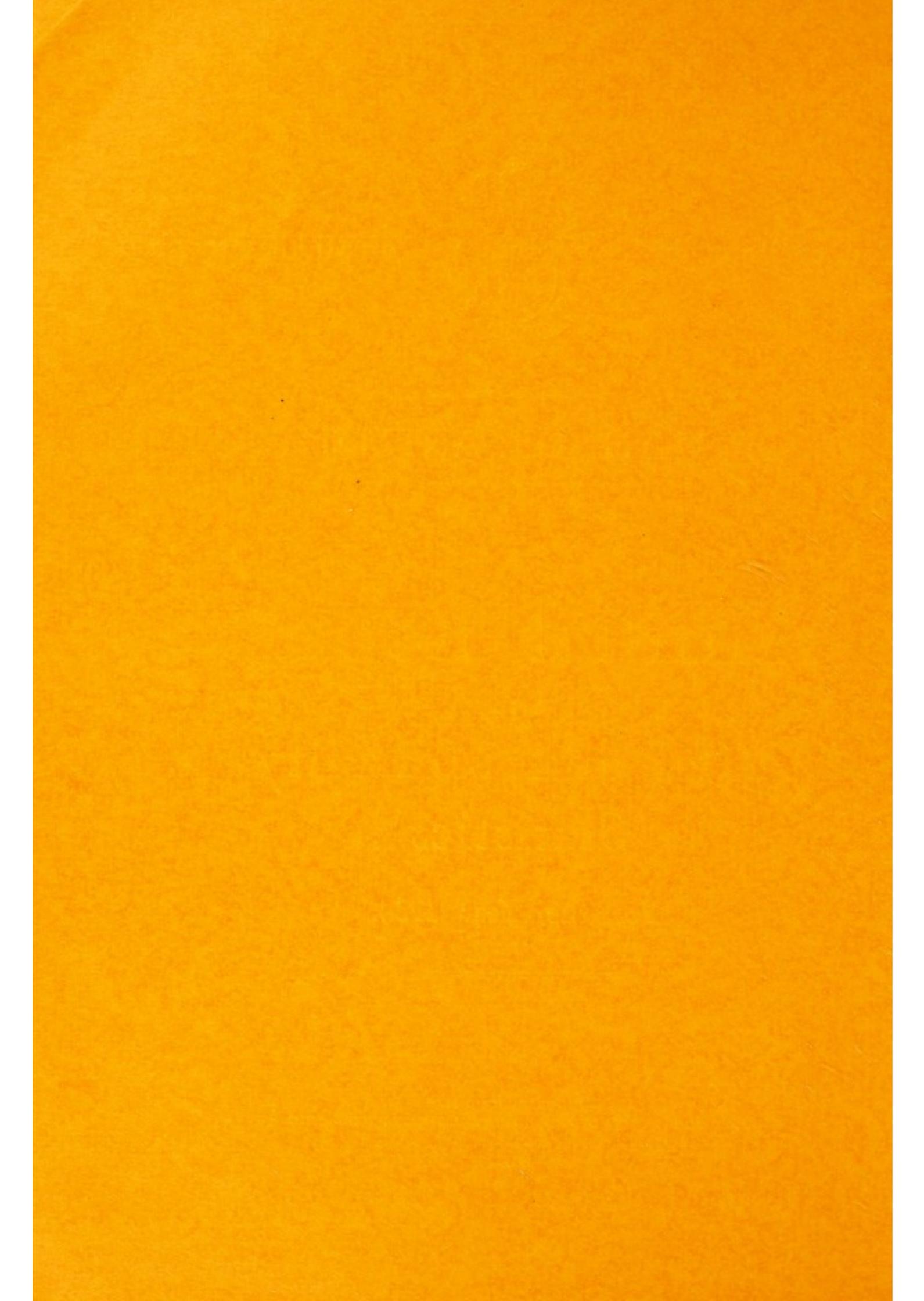
AND

Vital and Mortality Statistics

For the Year 1934.

MIDDLESBROUGH :
JORDISON & CO., LTD., PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, ETC.

1935.



County Borough



of Middlesbrough.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report

AND

Vital and Mortality Statistics

For the Year 1934.

MIDDLESBROUGH :
JORDISON & CO., LTD., PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, ETC.

1935.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.

Members of the Health Committee, 1934-35.

Chairman—ALDERMAN A. MARSHALL.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR T. K. BRIGGS, J.P.)

ALDERMEN W. J. BRUCE, O.B.E., J.P., J. RODDY, W. TURFORD, J.P.,
A. WEATHERHEAD, M.B.E., J.P.

COUNCILLORS L. G. ALLEN, J. M. BERRIMAN, MRS. M. COATES-HANSEN, J.P., H. COCKS,
H. CORDUEX, A. ELSTROP, MRS. H. M. GUTHRIE, J.P., J. H. JARVIS,
H. D. LEVICK, M.B., F.R.C.S., J.P., T. MEEHAN, J.P., T. W. MORRIS, J. NUGENT,
W. E. PRICE, B. RAMSEY, CANON R. F. SULLIVAN, A. THOMPSON,
J. W. WRIGHT, J.P.

Members of the Hospitals Committee, 1934-35.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR A. COOPER, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR T. K. BRIGGS, J.P.).

ALDERMEN G. ALEXANDER, W. J. BRUCE, O.B.E., J.P., A. MARSHALL,
SIR T. GIBSON POOLE, J.P., E. SPENCE, J.P., F. W. CAREY, J.P.

COUNCILLORS J. M. BERRIMAN, G. CARTER, MRS. M. COATES-HANSEN, J.P., H. CORDUEX,
W. ECKERT, A. EDWARDS, MRS. H. M. GUTHRIE, J.P., H. D. LEVICK, M.B.,
F.R.C.S., J.P., T. MEEHAN, J.P., J. REUBENS, CANON R. F. SULLIVAN, J. TAYLOR,
A. THOMPSON, J. G. WADDINGTON, J. W. WELCH.

Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, 1934-35.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR MRS. H. M. GUTHRIE, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR T. K. BRIGGS, J.P.)

MRS. T. J. KEDWARD, MRS. M. E. HEWITSON, MRS. A. G. GJERS, MRS. W. J. BRUCE,
MRS. A. J. STEINER, MRS. E. THOMAS, MRS. L. N. TRURAN, MRS. W. TURFORD,
DR. J. E. HOWELL.

ALDERMEN F. W. CAREY, J.P., G. A. CAREY, J. RODDY, E. SPENCE, J.P.

COUNCILLORS L. G. ALLEN, J. M. BERRIMAN, J. WESLEY BROWN, J.P., G. CARTER,
H. COCKS, MRS. M. COATES-HANSEN, J.P., A. COOPER, J.P., A. EDWARDS,
W. ECKERT, W. MILLER, J. NUGENT, B. RAMSEY, A. THOMPSON.

STAFF—HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Medical Advisor :

C. V. DINGLE, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

who also acts as School Medical Officer and Medical Officer to the River Tees Port Sanitary Authority.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

G. B. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

also Assistant Medical Officer to the River Tees Port Sanitary Authority.

Tuberculosis Officer.

F. J. HENRY, M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Barrister-at-Law).

Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer :

MISS DORIS ONIONS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Venereal Diseases Medical Officer :

D. R. RIGG, M.B., B.Ch.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

*†THOMAS P. DIXON, MEM. S.I.A., MEM. R.S.I.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

†A. W. LUCAS (Factories, Workshops, &c.)	*†R. LEGGAT (Resgd March 1934).
*†S. E. ELLIS (Food and Drugs)	*†A. C. WALKER (Resgd Jan. 1934).
*†H. WHITFIELD (Assist. Food Inspector)	°T. H. MARSHALL (Appd June 1934).
*°M. GUTHRIE (Resgd May 1934)	*°F. BARKER (Apptd Mar. 1934).
*°S. TWEEDIE.	*°F. B. ADDY (Apptd Oct. 1934).
†H. WATSON.	

Health Visitors :

†Miss L. BELL (Supervisor).	¶§♀Miss M. NESBITT.
¶§†♀Miss. A. BRADLEY.	¶§Miss R. SPITTEL.
¶§Miss A. KNOX.	♀¶†§Miss. T. FINNEGAN.

Nurses :

Miss M. OWEN (Tuberculosis).	Miss P. STOCKTON (Tuberculosis).
¶Miss D. E. HALL (Tuberculosis).	Miss G. VAUGHAN (Measles).
	Miss D. FLETCHER (Measles).

Matrons :

Mrs. B. GARDNER : Fever, Smallpox and Tuberculosis Hospitals.
¶§Miss D. BEARD : Municipal Maternity Hospital.
¶§Mrs. E. ARMETT : Municipal Hospital.
¶Miss N. PRICE : Poole Sanatorium, Grey Towers, Nunthorpe.

Clerks :

†JOHN W. RAWDON.	T. E. PETERSON.	Miss S. E. THOMPSON.
P. E. TAGGART.	E. ELLERINGTON.	Miss E. LAKIN.
W. H. DICKINSON.	A. HOWARD.	Miss E. ANDREWS.
Mrs. SCOTT.	Miss O. SHAVE.	W. M. MATHEWS.

District Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators :

E. H. MOSELEY, M.B., B.S. C. S. O'HAGAN, M.B., B.S.
J. COSTELLO : Vaccination Officer.

Veterinary Inspector :

S. E. MORTON, M.R.C.V.S.

Borough Analysts :

E. W. JACKSON, F.I.C. A. SCHOLES, F.I.C.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent :

W. BRITAIN JONES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Resident Medical Officers :

D. R. RIGG, M.B., B.Ch.

J. PRINGLE CHRICHTON, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H., L.D.S.

Visiting Eye Surgeon:

J. P. HIGHAM, B.A., M.B., B.S. (Dunelm). (Resgd. March, 1934).

A. E. P. PARKER, F.R.C.S. (Apptd April 1934).

Visiting Ear, Nose, and Throat Surgeon :

J. B. T. KESWICK, M.B., B.S., (Leeds).

Visiting Tuberculosis Officer :

F. J. HENRY, M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S.(EDIN.), D.P.H. (Barrister-at-Law).

Visiting Radiologist and Electro-Therapeutist :

W. IRWIN, M.B., B.Ch. (Belfast).

Dental Surgeon.

L. T. DAVIDSON HEPPELL, L.D.S. (Dunelm).

Matron :

MRS. E. ARMETT.

Clerks :

MRS. E. LOUKS.

MISS J. STAGG.

G. H. CARVELL.

*Meat Inspector's Certificate of R.S.I.

§Certificate of Central Midwives' Board.

†Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of R.S.I.

||Health Visitor's Diploma, Board of Education.

¶State Registered Nurse.

°Cert. of R.S.I. and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.

♀ Health Visitor's Diploma of R.S.I.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29797688>

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
MIDDLESBROUGH,
JUNE, 1935.

TO THE CHAIRMAN (ALDERMAN A. MARSHALL) and
MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I have the honour to present for your consideration my THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT on the Health of the County Borough of Middlesbrough for the year 1934.

The statistics for the year show some improvement on those of the previous year, the death rate being less and the birth rate higher, this latter being 6 per 1,000 above the average for the whole Country. There has been a satisfactory fall in the Infantile Death Rate and the only unfavourable feature of the year was the prevalence of a malignant type of Measles and Diphtheria both of which diseases show an abnormally high death rate.

Tubercular disease; there seems at last to be a decided decrease in the attack and mortality rates of this disease in the town and with better housing conditions and more prosperity a further improvement may be looked for.

The Five Year Plan for the abolition of insanitary houses is progressing satisfactorily and already 485 houses, affecting a population of 2,284 persons have been dealt with and rehoused under healthy circumstances on various Corporation Housing Estates. The general Housing provision is being maintained, 960 new houses being erected during the year.

Extensive additional provisions have been made for improving the Hospital Services. A scheme for dealing with all types of Tubercular Disease has been adopted which includes the reconstruction and enlargement of the male accommodation at the Municipal Hospital and a North-East Municipal Authorities Joint Sanatorium by extending the Poole Sanatorium. Necessary extensions are approaching completion at the Fever Hospital, West Lane, and at the Maternity Hospital, Park Road North.

The Sanitary conditions of the town have been well maintained. A scheme for the salvage and disposal of House Refuse is being prepared. Considerable attention has been paid to the sewers and new sewers laid for the prevention of flooding and to deal with new areas developing for building.

Cemeteries. Two new Cemeteries have been decided upon, viz. : one at Thorntree Farm and one at Sandy Flat Farm, the former is now consecrated.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant,

Charles V. Dingle

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health for 1934.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) ..	7,205 (including 173 acres of tidal waters)	
Population : Census 1931		138,489
Estimated 1934		139,550
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)		29,800
do. do. (1934)		31,173
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931) ..		32,570
Rateable Value		£648,399
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate		£2,311

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	Male	Female	Total	Birthrate per 1,000 population
LIVE BIRTHS : Legitimate ..	1,333	1,290	2,623	
Illegitimate ..	69	57	126	
Total ..	1,407	1,347	2,749	19.69

Stillbirths ..	142	Rate per 1,000 total births ..	51.62
DEATHS	1,838	Death Rate per 1,000 population	13.17
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions			47.01

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Child Birth :

From Sepsis		4
From other causes		9

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS under one year of age, per 1,000 live births :—79

Legitimate deaths	209	Illegitimate deaths	8
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			98
do. Whooping Cough (all ages)			1
do. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			16

Population.—The estimated population of the County Borough of Middlesbrough to the middle of the year 1934 was 139,550.

Unemployment.—Although decreasing, there was still a large number of the male population over 21 years of age unemployed on December 31st, 1934 :—

Wholly unemployed	8,539
Temporarily suspended	1,353
Casuals	926
Total	10,818

The average weekly number of persons in receipt of Outdoor Relief during 1934 :

Ordinary List	4,058
Able-bodied List	1,450
at an average weekly cost of for	
Ordinary Relief	£1,065
Able-bodied Relief	£480
Total	£1,545

Births.—The number of live births registered during 1934 was 2,785, the net births being 2,749, males 1,402, females 1,347, giving a birth-rate of 19.69 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The notified live births totalled 2,682 being 67 less than the registered births. Illegitimate births numbered 126 against 143 last year. The birth-rate is still above the average for the whole of the County Boroughs which was 14.7 per 1,000 of the population during 1934.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered in the Borough during 1934 was 1,975, equal to a crude death-rate of 14.18 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The net deaths of persons belonging to the district was 1,838 giving a corrected death-rate of 13.17 per 1,000. The rate for England and Wales during 1934 was 11.8 per 1,000. The death rates per 1,000 estimated population in the various Wards of the town were :

	1933	1934
Ayresome Ward	10.72	10.57
Acklam	11.28	12.21
Cannon	15.74	16.55
Cleveland	14.87	15.12
Exchange	16.41	13.34
Grove Hill	8.82	9.84
Linthorpe	10.41	10.11
Newport	14.73	15.76
Ormesby	12.90	12.13
St. Hilda's	27.17	26.54
Vulcan	13.25	13.13

Diseases of the Respiratory System caused the greatest number of deaths. Of the 240 deaths from these causes 82 were from Pneumonia, 74 Broncho-Pneumonia (mostly infants under 2 years of age), 51 from Bronchitis, 19 from Influenza, and 14 other Respiratory Diseases.

Infantile Mortality in the various Wards per 1,000 births.

WARD	1933	1934
Ayresome	97	79
Acklam	103	36
Cannon	83	89
Cleveland	67	77
Exchange	74	74
Grove Hill	68	89
Linthorpe	59	68
Newport	104	79
Ormesby	87	75
St. Hilda's	163	135
Vulcan	93	68
Whole Borough	91	79
England and Wales	64	67

For further particulars relating to Infant Mortality see the Report of the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer—pages 82 to 89.

HOSPITALS.

A.—General Provision of Health Services for the Area :—

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1929.

On the coming into operation of this Act in 1930, the former Poor Law Infirmary was taken over by declaration and became a Municipal General Hospital managed by a Hospitals Committee of the Corporation. Since the taking over of this Institution various changes have been made for its better administration. Plans have been made, and carried out, for the conversion of a block into a Children's Hospital which enabled Broomlands Hospital to be closed after removal of the children into the main Hospital.

Another change which was carried out, is the removal of the Venereal Diseases Clinic from Grange Road to a block in the Municipal Hospital grounds. Bed provision for Venereal Disease is being arranged for in the Hospital.

The reconstruction of the Male Tuberculosis block at the Hospital is nearing completion. Other alterations and improvements to the Hospital have been carried out.

Hospital	No. of Beds	Adults M.	F.	Children	Purpose	Used by residents outside the area.
B.—Municipal Controlled						
Municipal Hospital	328	150	96	82	General M & S Pul. Tuberculosis	Yes, by separated parts of old Union area and by outside private patients.

C.—Maternity Hospital

(Municipal) ..	25	..	25	..	Maternity	Yes
----------------	----	----	----	----	-----------	-----

This Hospital is at present being enlarged by the addition of a further 22 beds and 3 isolation beds in a separate block.

D.—Infectious Diseases

(a) West Lane at 114 sq ft. per bed	184	Not allocated			Fever	Yes varies 10%
(b) Tuberculosis	33	..	17	16	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	No

This Hospital has been extended by the erection of a Cubicle block of 30 beds and also by a Nurses' Home ; a two-storeyed Scarlet Fever Ward of 60 beds is in course of construction.

Hospital	No. of Beds	Adults		Children	Purpose	Used by residents outside the area.
		M.	F.			
SITUATED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH :—						
Hemlington at 144 sq. ft. per bed.	55	Not allocated			Smallpox	Yes varies
Poole Sanatorium .. Grey Towers, Nunthorpe	45	30	..	15	Pulmonary and Surgical Tuberculosis	No.

It is contemplated that the Poole Sanatorium will in the near future be extended to over 300 beds. A joint scheme is being prepared in which the following North-East Coast towns are interested, viz. :—Middlesbrough, Sunderland, Gateshead, South Shields, Darlington and West Hartlepool.

Pathological Work.—The General Hospitals all have small pathological Laboratories and specimens are also sent to various Laboratories, such as the Virological Pathological Laboratory, the Clinical Research Association, the Leeds and Newcastle Universities Laboratories.

Crippled Children's Home.—The R. C. Davison Holiday Home at Danby, supported by voluntary contributions to which crippled children are sent. About 100 are received for three weeks each in the summer months.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, etc. :—

There is provision for these at the **Holy Cross Home**. This is a Church of England Institution and receives a grant from the Local Authority. It provides for unmarried mothers.

Homeless Children :—

The Public Assistance Children's Homes : Nazareth House (R.C.) 206 : Holy Rood Orphanage (C.E.) 16 : and a branch of Dr. Barnardo's Homes (undenom.) 24.

Cleansing Station : 52, Bridge Street, W. :—

This is a small Cleansing Station, fitted with a steam disinfector and baths, for dealing with verminous persons.

Ambulance Facilities :—

- (1) For Infectious Diseases there are three motor ambulances.
- (2) For non-infectious cases and accidents there are two motor ambulances provided by the Town Council.
- (3) The Municipal Hospital has its own ambulance.

District Medical Officers :—

There are two whole time District Medical Officers. The town is divided into two districts with estimated populations of 68,256 and 71,244 persons.

Public Vaccinators :—

The two District Medical Officers act as Public Vaccinators.

Children's Homes :—

These are under the administration of the Education Authority. The medical services being carried out by the School Medical Staff.

Maternity :—

All Maternity and Child Welfare provisions under the Act of 1918 are being carried out by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and not by the Public Assistance Committee. The Maternity Ward at the Municipal Hospital has been closed and all cases are now dealt with at the Municipal Maternity Hospital.

Boarded Out Children and The Infant Life Protection Acts are transferred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to administer.

Mental Defectives :—

The Middlesbrough Corporation is a partner in the Prudhoe Hall Colony Joint Board. On the 31st December, 1934, 54 Mental Defectives were in residence there. The Education Committee have a special Mental Defective School at which there are 147 boys and girls in attendance. The following mental defectives were receiving institutional treatment on the 31st December, 1934 :—6 at Holgate P.A.I. ; 8 at West Hartlepool P.A.I. ; 1 at Meanwood Park Colony ; 4 at Rompton State Institution ; 1 at Whittington Hall ; 2 at South Shields P.A.I. ; 2 at Monkton Hall ; 1 at Princess Christian's Colony ; 1 at Royal Albert Institution ; 1 at Bishop Auckland P.A.I. ; and 1 at Harton Institution.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

1. (a) **Maternity and Child Welfare Centres** (Consultation and Treatment) :—

Name of Centre.	Held at	Ordinary Child Welfare Meetings	
(1) The Elizabeth Purvis Centre	5, The Newlands	Mondays	.. 2 p.m.
(2) Cannon Centre	Settlement Hall, Church Street	Mondays	.. 10 a.m.
(3) American Red Cross Centre	Market Place	Tuesdays	.. 2 p.m.
(4) Settlement Centre	Settlement Hall	Wednesdays	.. 2 p.m.
(5) North Ormesby Centre	Mount St. Mary, North Ormesby	Thursdays	.. 2 p.m.
(6) Grove Hill Centre	Now held at the Elizabeth Purvis Centre	Fridays	.. 2 p.m.
		Tuesdays	.. 10 a.m.

Each of the above Centres has a special Ante-Natal Clinic once each month. An Ante-Natal Clinic is also held twice a week at the Maternity Hospital.

At all the Centres "Toddlers" from one to five years are received at each session and are examined and supervised.

These Centres have Voluntary workers working under the direction of the Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Health Visitors.

(See Report on Maternity and Child Welfare, pages 82 to 89).

(b) **School Clinic** :—

Situated in Woodlands Road, this building is quite up-to-date in accommodation and fittings, and has proved to be well adapted for the work. This Clinic has been augmented by the addition of a second whole time Dentist.

(c) **Dental Clinics** :—

Are held at the School Clinic, and at the Municipal Hospital to which all Tubercular patients requiring Dental treatment are sent.

(d) **Tuberculosis Dispensary** :—

35, GRANGE ROAD.—Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and attended by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, who has a staff of three Nurses and two Clerks.

(e) Venereal Diseases Clinic :—

This Clinic has been transferred to the Municipal Hospital, and is located in separate block which has been reconstructed and conforms with the requirements of a modern up-to-date Venereal Clinic. Treatment is carried on by a whole time Medical Officer who is a resident at the Hospital. The Clinic is staffed by a male orderly and nurses drafted from the Hospital.

(See *Venereal Diseases Medical Officer's Report, pages 77 to 81*).

(f) Orthopaedic Clinic :—

A Clinic for children of school age and also for infants up to five years is held once monthly. A Surgeon from the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital at Kirbymoorside, attends the Clinic and selects suitable cases for treatment at that Hospital. This Clinic is provided jointly by the Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees. A trained Sister attends weekly for remedial treatment of cases.

(g) Artificial Light Clinic :—

The School Clinic is fitted with Mercury and Alpine Sun Lamps. Cases are also sent to the Municipal Hospital for Light treatment.

(h) Summer Camp—Marske-by-the-Sea :—

Held each summer. Open for four months. About 700 children treated annually. This is provided by the Education Committee.

(i) Hemlington Hospital :—

Malthriving children generally from Tubercular infected families are sent for Open-air treatment during Summer months. During the year 66 children were admitted for periods varying from 2 to 3 months.

2. Nursing in the Home.**(a) General :—**

This is provided by the Middlesbrough and District Nursing Association. This Association is supported by Voluntary Contributors, but receives grants amounting to £300 per annum which are paid to the Association by the Council for various services, viz. :—Home Nursing of Tuberculosis, Poor Persons, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Infants, Puerperal Fever, Pneumonia, etc. These cases are referred to the Association by the Departmental Medical Officers of the Local Authority and their requests have always received ready attention.

(b) Infectious Diseases :—

Two whole time Nurses are employed by the Local Authority to visit, and, when necessary, nurse cases of Measles, Chicken-pox, Whooping Cough and Pneumonia.

Temporary Nurses are engaged when required. With the exception of Puerperal Fever Puerperal Pyrexia, Tuberculosis and Pneumonia, the District Nursing Association do not undertake to nurse cases of Infectious Disease.

3. Midwives :—

The number of practising Midwives in the area is 39 which includes one untrained. there are no Midwives in general practice employed or subsidised by the Local Authority, but the Municipal Maternity Hospital send Midwives out into the district. Twelve of the above Midwives' are also trained Nurses.

4. National Health Insurance :—

There is co-operation between the above and the Council in that the Clerk to the National Health Insurance Committee is also Clerk to the Tuberculosis After Care Committee and co-operates with the Tuberculosis Medical Officer with respect to extra nourishment and Convalescent Home Treatment of cases of Tuberculosis.

LABORATORY WORK.

The Bacteriological and Pathological work is sent to the Clinical Research Association, London.

The Chemical Analyses are done by Messrs. Scholes and Jackson of Middlesbrough.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Specimen.	Positive	Negative	Total
Swabs (Diphtheria)	624	1,421	2,045
Blood (Enteric) .. ..	..	2	2
Spinal Fluid (Cerebrospinal Fever)	4	15	19
Milk (B. Coli.)	165	114	279
Milk (B. Tubercle)	1	164	165
Water .. ..	..	..	5
Faeces .. ..	..	2	2
Blood (Wasserman) .. ..	..	..	940
Smears (Gonococci) .. ..	..	..	613
Sputum (T.B.) .. ..	..	1	1
Urine .. ..	..	1	1
Blood (Urea) .. ..	..	1	1
Blood Serum (Spirochetis) ..	..	..	23
Puerperal Fever	24	123	147

SERUMS, VACCINES, Etc., ISSUED.

Salvarsan Substitutes :—	Kharsulphan	Novarseno- billon	Stabil- arsan	Total
Treatment Centre ..	108	1,366	..	1,474 ampoules
Hospitals	58	218	..	276 „
General Practitioners	161	39	12	212 „
Total ..	327	1,623	12	1,962 „

Anti-Diphtheritic Serum :—

2,000 units	309
4,000 units	484
8,000 units	582
Total ..	1,375

Antistreptococcal Serum :—10ccs.	48
Scarlet Fever Antitoxin :—10 ccs.	395

OUTFITS SUPPLIED TO LOCAL PRACTITIONERS.

Widal (Enteric)	1
Diphtheria Swabs	1,468
Wassermann (for V.D.)	186
Pneumonia Jackets	205

ADOPTIVE AND LOCAL ACTS AND BYE-LAWS.

There has been no addition to the Local Acts or Bye-laws.

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT.

	1933.	1934.
Number of Inspections made	9,942	9,237
Number of re-inspections made	14,503	14,936
Number of Food Inspections	13,978	14,178
Number of Notices and Letters served	6,317	6,147
Drainage :—		
Smoke Test applied to new drains	577	781
Re-constructed	131	161
Cleansed and repaired	412	499
Sink Waste Pipes trapped or renewed	122	143
Defective yard gullies	1	6
Grates provided for gully traps	78	42
Cleared with Cooper's Vacuum Pump (free of cost to owners)	1,895	1,908
Defective gully covers	40	28
Water Closets :—		
Provided with a sufficient water supply	347	64
Basins renewed	95	51
Cisterns repaired or renewed	453	427
Foul water closet drains	190	177
Defective closet doors	244	244
Dilapidated closet seats	122	112
Defective closet roofs	249	306
Defective joint between flushpipes and water-closet basin	31	8

Houses :—

Cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	180	87
Roofs, etc., repaired	..	..	..	..	506	457
Water spouts fixed or repaired	..	..	..	..	1,412	1,275
New sinks fixed	..	..	..	..	140	223
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed	..	..			8	6
Nuisances arising from the keeping of animals, poultry, etc.	..	..	..	..	10	4
Pavement of yards repaired	..	..	..	..	375	322
New floors laid or repaired	..	..	..	..	1,743	1,331
Provided with a sufficient supply of water	..	..			9	10
Dilapidated ashpans	..	..	..	..	17	2
Dilapidated dustbins	..	..	..	..	2,561	2,551
Defective chimneys	..	..	..	..	171	179
Defective ceilings	..	..	..	..	238	223
Defective sashcords and windows	..	..	..	..	518	706
Defective fireplaces	..	..	..	..	70	126
Defective fireranges	..	..	..	..	175	174
Defective walls	..	..	..	..	3,048	3,491
Defective ovens	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dilapidated set-pots	..	..	..	..	138	145
Dilapidated set-pot firebars	..	..	..	..	1	24
Defective handrails	..	..	..	..	223	119
Dirty premises	..	..	..	..	36	47
Defective flues	..	..	..	..	51	72
Defective yard doors	..	..	..	..	215	224
Dilapidated back passage surfaces	..	..	..	..	95	90
Defective coalhouse doors	..	..	..	..	..	224
Defective coalhouse doorframes	..	..	..	..	..	108
Defective coalhouse roofs	..	..	..	..	..	165
Miscellaneous works not classified	..	..	..	..	1,611	1,616

The above defects were satisfactorily remedied during the year.

A summary of the number of defects for which Notices have been served during the last six years is as follows :—

1929	..	..	..	..	..	11,684
1930	..	..	..	..	..	13,664
1931	..	..	..	..	..	14,366
1932	..	..	..	..	..	18,028
1933	..	..	..	..	..	15,887
1934	..	..	..	..	..	16,182

The attention of the Borough Engineer has been called to the following defects :—

Apparently dangerous structures	..	52	
Miscellaneous	.. .. .	2	
			1933.
Number of Housing Cards compiled	.. .. .	2,666	1934. 848

CARAVANS AND HUTS.

The number of Caravans and Huts within the Borough has remained fairly stationary.

The whole number, namely 108, comprising 85 Caravans and 23 Huts were reported to the Ministry of Health under the provisions of Section 2 of the Housing Act, 1930, but the Minister was of the opinion that the Caravans were not dwelling houses within the meaning of the Act. In consequence they have to remain until such time as legislation is available to deal with them in the same manner as houses which are insanitary and unfit for human habitation.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year numerous complaints have been received from occupiers that their houses are infested with vermin (bugs, fleas, etc.) Each complaint was investigated and advice given as to the most effective method of destruction. Every assistance is given to persons willing to help themselves, but in no instance was it found necessary to serve a Cleansing Order under Section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1925, upon the occupiers.

The Department sprayed 204 houses infested with vermin with an effective solution, including 72 houses for ants under a special Corporation Grant.

Section 264 of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933, gives the Local Authority additional powers to deal with those houses which, although not verminous, are in such a dirty condition as to be a danger and menace to health.

Descriptive pamphlets have been drawn up and distributed to various householders as I felt that pamphlets of this educational value describing life history of the various insects which infest dwelling houses and the best methods of preventing the infestation make it easier for the housewife. I feel that nothing but good has accrued.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

With the demolition of the Nile Street Area 87 privy pan closets have been abolished. The remaining 23 are all in the Ironmasters' Area : no sewers being available.

The 8 Privy Ashpits are in the Area recently absorbed into the Borough and are being dealt with during 1935.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1,584 houses have been inspected, incurring 286 re-inspections, compared with 1,189 inspections and 213 re-inspections last year, owing to cases of Infectious Disease (including Tuberculosis) and reports thereon made to the Medical Officer of Health.

The number of inhabited rooms disinfected owing to cases of Infectious Disease was 4,786 as compared with 3,012 last year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Galvanised iron portable receptacles of 2 cubic feet capacity are in general use and a regular weekly collection has been made from the 30,600 houses and shops within the Borough. A bi-weekly collection is made from all hotels and restaurants and also from the tenement yards on the North side of the Railway. The collection is made by 12 horse drawn vehicles and 12 motor vehicles (consisting of 3 Fords, 5 S.D. Freighters, 2 Dennis and 2 Karrier Colts.)

During the year 29,643 loads of refuse were collected ; 12,950 loads representing 13,906 tons by horse drawn vehicles and 16,693 loads representing 23,418 tons by motor vehicles. 6,000 tons of builders refuse consisting of bricks, mortar, plaster, etc., from the demolished houses in the Nile Street Area were also disposed of at sea. The motors are worked in those outlying districts where the time taken in disposing of the load is greater than the time taken by the Loaders in loading the vehicle following up.

37,324 tons represent 266.6 tons per 1,000 population per annum or 14.6 cwts. per 1,000 population per day. This figure cannot be considered high, as from the recent Return on Public Cleansing issued by the Ministry of Health, the verage for the various towns and cities with a population of 13½ millions is 16.4 cwts.

Considerable economy will be effected in many domestic budgets if those responsible will ensure that ashes and cinders are completely burned before being placed in the receptacle.

96,005 bags of waste paper and light refuse matter were collected free of charge from the shops within the Borough.

Household refuse was disposed of by barging to sea and by controlled tipping. Two hoppers were employed for the disposal of refuse at Sea and 103 trips were made, 22,789 tons of refuse being disposed of. 14,760 tons of refuse were disposed of at the tips and 603 tons were sold to farmers as manure. Of the 22,789 tons of refuse tipped into the barge 6,838 tons were tipped in privately (Nile Street Area, etc.) and disposed of at sea.

The costs of collection and disposal for the years 1933 and 1934 from the figures in the Estimates supplied by the Borough Treasurer include all trade refuse for which no charge is made, and I estimate this added cost upon the Department at £1,000 per annum. The figures are as follows:—

	1933.	1934.
Cost of Collection	£15,582	£15,723
Cost of Disposal	£4,106	£4,346

From the Annual Report on Public Cleansing issued by the Ministry of Health, our costs compare most favourably with those of the other towns and cities (with a total population as stated earlier), the average cost per 1,000 houses for collection and disposal being as follows:—

	1931-32.	1932-33.
Average of Cities and Towns with a total population of 13¼ millions ..	£748	£715
Middlesbrough	£741	£659

I feel sure that you will appreciate that every effort is made to combine efficiency with economy.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF ORGANIC REFUSE.

The Organic Plant has been in full work during the year, but owing to considerable decrease in the amount of raw materials received I have found it necessary to decrease the number of men employed and in consequence income has not been so large as in former years. The striking example as shewn on the graph facing page 46 wherein the incidence of bovine tuberculosis during the past seven years is shewn (decrease of over 50%) indicates the decrease in diseased meat received.

The undermentioned Organic Waste, etc., was dealt with:—

	1933.	1934.
	Stones.	Stones.
Diseased Meat	3,987½	3,935
Organic Waste from Slaughterhouses ..	16,656	17,360
Fish Offal	24,728	21,672
Dead Dogs and Cats	541	531
Fish Scrappings	79½	103

The following manufactured products were sold:—

1933.				1934.							
				£	s.	d.					
Fish Meal	36 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons	428	3	0	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	380	11	0
Meat Meal	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons	88	12	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	102	6	0
Blood Meal	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.	5	5	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	22	10	0
Fertiliser	23 tons	103	7	9	21 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons	110	6	9
Tallow—White	5 tons	82	5	3	4 tons	61	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tallow—Green	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	43	9	7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons	31	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total					£751	2	7		£709	9	6

The following were also sold during the year:—

Compressed Tins	..	..	106 tons	£164	4	9
Baled Waste Paper	..	..	30 tons	£31	13	8

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year 34 complaints were received necessitating 58 visits to rat-infested premises (houses, shops or warehouses), within the Borough.

It is the custom of the Rats Officer to visit and keep these premises under close observation. Every assistance is given, including the laying of baits (non-phosphorus), although it is definitely pointed out and explained to the responsible occupiers that under the Act they are legally responsible.

In all cases where complaints are received the drains are inspected and tested, and where found defective, the necessary repairs or relaying is carried out.

The 4 Official Rat Clubs have continued their operations against these pests with good results; 278 places have been visited and 1,984 rats have been killed. It has not been thought desirable by the Health Committee to hold a Rat Week, as it is considered far better to have this week by week destruction than have only one week per annum for the purpose.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

There are 12 places of Public Entertainment within the Borough, 11 Cinemas and one Music Hall.

The improvement made in respect of the ventilation (inlet and outlet) has been

maintained and every advantage has been taken of the same by those concerned in the management and a deeper sense of responsibility shown in this direction.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health (Circular 120), an inspection of the Sanitary Condition of Cinemas, Music Halls, and other places of public entertainment has been made, and all were found satisfactory.

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

During the year the shops within the Borough have been kept under close observation, 680 day visits and 150 night visits having been paid.

Letters of warning were sent to those shopkeepers who were observed contravening the Act.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

Number of Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Number of Applications to Register				..	..	..	10
Number of Notices and Letters re Repairs, Cleanliness, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	37

Circular letters respecting the annual cleansing are also forwarded each year to the responsible occupiers of all houses.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number of Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Number of Keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Number of Lodgers accommodated nightly				..	..	..	639
Number Closed or Discontinued	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of Notices and Letters, re Repairs, Cleanliness, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

Circular letters respecting the necessary cleansing are also forwarded annually to all the responsible Keepers.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

	Registered.	Licensed.
December, 1920	39	3
January, 1934	26	2
December, 1934	25	2
Public Slaughterhouses	1	
Number of Inspections		13,053
Number of Notices to Limewash		108
Number of Notices to provide Refuse Receptacles		6
Number of Notifications of change of occupier .. .. .		..
Letters re Cleanliness, Repairs, etc.		5

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number on Register	159
Fried Fish Shops	129
Tripe Boiling	9
Fat Melting	6
Blood Drying	2
Fat extracting	5
Size Making	1
Hide and Skin Dealers	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	5
Gut Scraping	1
Number of Inspections	404
Number of Notices to Limewash	16
Number of Fried Fish Shops Opened	Nil
Number of Fried Fish Shops Closed	1
Letters of warning for minor contraventions of Bye-laws	21

The whole of the Offensive Trades on the Register have been conducted satisfactorily and in no instance where any minor alterations or improvements have been suggested have I had anything but a ready response to carry out the same.

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

Sections 272, 273 and 274 of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933, make it compulsory for all manufacturers of Ice Cream to be registered with the Local Authority in the same manner as under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Orders, as they relate to the registration of Dairies and powers contained therein governing the storage of utensils and cleanliness.

During the year all premises where Ice Cream is manufactured, stored or sold have been regularly visited and found satisfactory.

Number manufacturing Ice Cream	..	..	..	47
Number selling Ice Cream	..	..	..	118
Number discontinued during the year	..	..	..	21
Number registered during the year	..	..	..	50
Number of Inspections made	..	..	..	86
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	..	..	..	8

COWSHEDS.

Number of Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	17
Number of Registered Cowkeepers	..	..	..	..	16
Number of Cows kept	..	..	..	..	350
Number of Inspections made	..	..	..	..	19
Number of Notices to Limewash	..	..	..	..	8

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

	Inside the Borough	Outside the Borough
Number on Register	130	9
Number discontinued since January, 1934	6	1
Number registered since January, 1934	8	Nil
Number of Licences Transferred	8	Nil
Number of Inspections	86	Nil
Number of Notices requesting Purveyors to Register	1	Nil

Letters of warning for minor contraventions of the Bye-laws were sent to several Milk Purveyors, but on the whole the conduct was generally satisfactory.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

There are 411 Workshops on the Register, including :—

Workshop Bakehouses	34	Tinsmiths	4
Factory Bakehouses	36	Watch Repairing	7
Boot and Shoe Repairing	59	Cabinet Making	15
Dressmaking	31	Laundries	7
Millinery	10	Cycle Making and Repairing	28
Tailoring	24	Workplaces	20
Joinery	42	Blacksmiths	7
Plumbing	10	Miscellaneous	74
Saddlery	3		

On the whole, the Workshops, Retail Bakehouses, etc., were found to be in a satisfactory condition, and no legal proceedings were instituted.

Full details of the Workshops and Inspections have been placed on record in accordance with the Act.

The following is the summary of the work carried out during the year :—

Notices received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories :—

Re-occupation of Workshops	5
Unsuitable Sanitary accommodation	5
Dirty Workshops	4
Fire Exits	Nil

Factories :—

Number Inspected	138
Number of Inspections	137

Workshops and Domestic Workshops :—

Number Inspected	411
Number of Inspections	215

Notices Served under the Public Health Act :—

To Cleanse and Limewash	7
To provide means of Ventilation (Sec. VII).	Nil
Re-Wet Floors (Sec. VIII.)	Nil
Sanitary Defects	12
To provide Refuse Receptacles	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil

Bakehouses, 70 in Number, including 36 Factory Bakehouses :—

Number Inspected	70
Number of Inspections	248
Notices Served to Limewash	Nil.

Factory Bakehouses :—

Number of Inspections	72
Unsuitable Premises	Nil.

Sanitary Conveniences in Workshops :—

Closets, insufficient, unsuitable or defective	7
--	---

Home Work (Sections 107 to 115) :—

23 Lists of Out-Workers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year, and 18 for the second half.

Number of Lists of Out-Workers received	41
Number of Employers	24
Number of Out-workers' Premises Inspected	43

Workplaces (Restaurant Kitchens), etc. :—

Number on Register	45
Number Inspected	45
Number of Inspections	156

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMOKE ABATEMENT) ACT, 1926.

It is a known fact that the smoke from domestic chimneys is a greater source of nuisance and pollution to the atmosphere than the Industrial Chimney, and where a business such as a Fried Fish Shop exists, still further pollution takes place. I am pleased to report that of the 129 Fried Fish Shops in this Borough, 50% have now scrapped their old coal fire ranges and substituted gas ranges. This is a step in the right direction.

The Works Chimneys, with two exceptions, are complying with the Act.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

On the 16 farms within the Borough, the work of bringing the cow-houses up to the required standard of the Milk and Dairies Order is proceeding apace. This will mean, I feel sure, an improved standard so far as dirty milks are concerned of those farms within our area.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

279 samples were procured during the year and submitted for examination. 115 or 41.2% were found to be Clean and 164 or 58.8% Dirty.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CLEAN MILK? There is no actual standard and the one in which our decisions are governed is the same as Grade "A" Milk. Even then, are we sure that the contamination is actually B.Coli? During the year, the Milk Marketing Board have endeavoured to create an Accredited Producers' List, offering the farmers 1d. per gallon extra to produce Clean Milk. This, in my opinion, is a step in the right direction but must be designated a failure unless 100% of the producers avail themselves of the offer as all milks are mixed together at the dairies.

You will notice that there are a number of producers who cannot clean their milk after three or four examinations have been made. I consider that such producers should not be allowed to continue.

The two test samples were before and after pasteurisation had taken place, and singularly, they were both dirty, which was the means of drawing the attention of the firm concerned that their Pasteurisation Plant was not in order.

Total Samples taken during the Year	279
Ordinary milks	231 (including 29 samples from school supplies)
Graded milks	46
Sterilised milks	2
of which 115 were Clean and 164 Dirty.	

Summary :—

	Clean.	Dirty	Total
Ordinary milks	80	151	231
Graded milks	33	13	46
Sterilised milks	2	..	2
Total	115	164	279

Ordinary Milks.

Total taken	..	202	from 95 different cases.	From 93 different farms.
Clean	..	77	(that is to say, that on two occasions samples were	
Dirty	..	125	twice taken from the same farm).	

Summary of when Samples were found to be Clean :—

on 1st	on 2nd	on 3rd	on 4th	on 5th	on 6th	on 7th	on 8th
test	test	test	test	test	test	test	test
41	20	6	1	4	1	1	3

also 8 cases discontinued sending milk to the town
 (comprising the taking of 14 dirty samples)
 and 8 cases were not cleaned up at the end of the year
 (comprising the taking of 26 dirty samples)
 and 2 test samples were taken. (both dirty).

Graded Milks.

Number of Samples procured	..	..	..	..	46
Number Clean	..	..	..	..	33
Number Dirty	..	..	..	..	13

Summary of Graded Milks :—

Grade.	Number taken	Clean	Dirty
Certified	30	25	5
Grade " A " "T.T."	12	6	6
Grade " A "	2	1	1
Pasteurised	2	1	1
Totals	46	33	13

Biological Examination of Milk.

Number of samples Submitted.	Number free from T. Bacilli.	Number containing T. Bacilli.
165	164	1

It is very pleasing that of the number of samples submitted during the year (165) only 1 was returned Positive, and fortunately, the sample was procured from a dairy where the whole of the milk was Pasteurised. The sample procured after pasteurisation was returned Negative.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

	1933.	1934.
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for " Certified " Milk	6	7
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Grade " A " Tuberculin Tested Milk	9	9
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Grade " A " Milk	4	3
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Pasteurised Milk	2	2
Number of Producer's Licences granted for Grade " A " Milk	3	2
Totals	24	23

Purveyors of Milk :—

(a) Shops from which loose Milk is sold :—

	1933.	1934.
1. Where Dairy Produce only is sold	30	13
2. Confectionery and Milk	26	38
3. General Shops	54	38
4. Dwelling houses without Rounds	1	Nil
5. Dwelling houses with Rounds	27	29
6. Sale of Milk on Rounds only	7	12
Totals	145	130

(b) Bottled Milk :—

1. " Certified " Milk	6	6
2. Grade " A " Tuberculin Tested Milk	9	9
3. Grade " A " Milk	4	3
4. Pasteurised Milk	2	2
5. Sterilised Milk	444	444
6. Loose or Bulk Milk	125	130
Totals	590	594

SUMMARY OF MILK CONSUMED WITHIN THE BOROUGH DURING 1934.

Month.	Loose Milk.	Bottled Milk.	Totals
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
January	76,286	76,061	152,347
February	73,633	75,324	148,957
March	80,612	87,297	167,909
April	76,288	78,474	154,762
May	87,947	82,791	170,738
June	91,621	91,130	182,751
July	91,648	82,308	173,956
August	99,974	85,636	185,610
September	88,894	81,671	170,565
October	87,471	99,333	186,805
November	86,804	94,299	181,103
December	100,609	91,405	192,014
Totals ..	1,041,787	1,025,729	2,067,516

	1933.	1934.
	gallons.	gallons.
Loose or Bulk	1,017,013	1,041,787
Bottled (approximately)		
" Certified "	5,800	15,385
" Grade A., T.T."	2,500	5,129
" Grade A "	49,508	102,573
" Pasteurised "	45,308	92,316
" Sterilised "	63,224	123,087
" Ordinary "	330,778	687,239
	1,514,131	2,067,516

It will be observed that 553,385 more gallons (36% increase) of Milk have been consumed during 1934 than in the previous year. In my Annual Report of 1933 I drew your attention particularly to the necessity of ways and means being brought to bear upon the Milk Marketing Board so as to get some of the surplus milk, which was used for manufacturing purposes, for our schoolchildren. I am pleased that our efforts have borne fruit and in consequence the large increase is entirely due to the school children being supplied with milk (1/3rd of a pint for only ½d.), and from the reports that I have received from the various schoolmasters and mistresses it has been indicated that this has been long overdue.

It is a great pity that separated milk cannot be put to some better use as the majority is only waste, and I feel, particularly from the number of experiments that have been made in the Scottish Schools that separated milk can be fruitfully given to the large number of school children that are getting all the fats they require in their food at home, and quite a number of children will not have full cream milk at morning break, saying they feel sickly after drinking it. These are the cases where separated milk would be excellent.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS, 1925-7.**

These Regulations have been made with the object of securing a purer Food supply and to prohibit the manufacture or sale of food to which any injurious preservative or colouring matter has been added. Certain articles of food, however, are allowed to contain preservatives provided the preservative is one of those permitted by the Regulations and is not in excess of the prescribed quantity, and that article bears a label declaring the preservative.

During the year 324 samples were analysed for the presence of preservative and all were declared to be Genuine.

The following Samples were returned Genuine :—

Description of Sample	Number taken
Bacon	2
Bread	1
Butter	24
Canned Beans	1
Canned Carrots	1
Canned Crab	1
Canned Cream	2
Canned Lobster	1

Description of Sample	Number taken
Canned Peas	1
Cheese	3
Chicken, Ham and Tongue Paste	1
Chutney	2
Citron	2
Condensed Milk	10
Cordial	2
Cream	9
Currants	4
Dried Apricots	1
Evaporated Milk	1
Figs	1
Flavouring Essence	2
Fruit Salad	1
Fruit Wine	3
Glace Cherries	2
Herrings	1
Ice Cream	6
Jam	13
Jelly	1
Lard	6
Lemon Curd	1
Lemon Peel	5
Margarine	10
Meat Paste	2
Mincemeat	5
Mixed Spice	2
New Milk	162
Orange Slices	1
Ox Tongue Paste	1
Pickles	2
Raisins	2
Salmon Creme Paste	1
Sardines	3
Sardine Paste	1
Sauce	11
Sausage	6
Sultanas	3
Wine Essence	1
Total ..	324

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Sample	Number Taken	Official	Unofficial	Genuine	Not Genuine
Bacon	2	..	2	2	..
Bicarbonate of Soda	2	..	2	2	..
Brandy	1	1	..	1	..
Bread	1	..	1	1	..
Butter	24	2	22	24	..
Canned Beans	1	..	1	1	..
Canned Carrots	1	..	1	1	..
Canned Crab	1	..	1	1	..
Canned Cream	2	..	2	2	..
Canned Lobster	1	..	1	1	..
Canned New Potatoes	1	..	1	1	..
Canned Peas	1	..	1	1	..
Cheese	3	1	2	3	..
Chemical Food	1	..	1	..	1
Chicken, Ham and Tongue Paste	1	..	1	1	..
Chutney	2	..	2	2	..
Cinnamon	4	1	3	3	1
Citron	2	..	2	2	..
Cocoa	2	..	2	2	..
Coffee	3	1	2	2	1
Condensed Milk	10	..	10	10	..
Cordial	2	..	2	2	..
Cream	9	..	9	9	..
Currants	4	..	4	4	..
Dried Apricots	1	..	1	1	..
Evaporated Milk	1	..	1	1	..
Figs	1	..	1	1	..
Flavouring Essence	2	..	2	2	..
Fruit Cream	1	..	1	1	..
Fruit Salad	1	..	1	1	..
Fruit Wine	3	..	3	3	..
Gin	1	1	..	1	..
Glace Cherries	2	..	2	2	..
Gregory Powder	2	..	2	1	1
Ground Almonds	3	..	3	3	..
Ground Ginger	2	..	2	2	..

Sample	Number			Not Genuine	
	Taken	Official	Unofficial		Genuine
Ground Nutmegs	1	..	1	1	..
Herrings	1	..	1	1	..
Ice Cream	6	..	6	6	..
Icing Sugar	3	..	3	3	..
Iodine	1	..	1	1	..
Jam	13	..	13	13	..
Jelly	1	..	1	1	..
Lard	6	..	6	6	..
Lemon Curd	1	..	1	1	..
Lemon Peel	5	..	5	5	..
Margarine	10	..	10	10	..
Marzipan Fruits	1	..	1	1	..
Meat Paste	2	..	2	2	..
Mince-meat	5	..	5	5	..
Mixed Spice	2	..	2	2	..
New Milk	162	138	24	142	20
Olive Oil	1	..	1	1	..
Orange Slices	1	..	1	1	..
Ox Tongue Paste	1	..	1	1	..
Pepper	1	..	1	1	..
Pickles	2	..	2	2	..
Raisins	2	..	2	2	..
Rum	1	1	..	1	..
Sago	2	..	2	..	2
Salmon Creme Paste	1	..	1	1	..
Sardines	3	..	3	3	..
Sauce	11	..	11	11	..
Sausage	6	..	6	6	..
Sterilised Milk	3	1	2	3	..
Soap	1	..	1	1	..
Sardine Paste	1	..	1	1	..
Sultanas	3	..	3	3	..
Tapioca	1	..	1	1	..
Tinted Cocoanut	1	..	1	1	..
Whisky	9	9	..	9	..
Wine Essence	1	..	1	1	..
Totals	373	156	217	347	26

**ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING "NON-GENUINE"
MILK SAMPLES.**

Number of Sample	Official or Unofficial	Result of Analysis.	Action Taken.
9	Official	18.4% Excess Water	} Farmer Prosecuted. (see Magisterial Proceedings No. 2)
10	do.	Genuine	
11	do.	9.4% Excess Water	
12	do.	Genuine	
13	Unofficial (Appeal to Cow)		
14	Unofficial	do.	
15	do.	do.	
21	do.	do.	} Vendor Fined. (see Magisterial Proceedings No. 1)
19	Official	13.6% Deficient in Fats	
22	do.	4.0% do.	
28	do.	25.3% do.	
29	do.	18.0% do.	
156	Official	13.6% Deficient in Fats	} Vendor Warned.
161	do.	19.3% do.	
166	do.	Genuine	
167	do.	do.	
168	do.	do.	
169	do.	5.0% Deficient in Fats	
99	Official	3.0% Excess Water		} Farmer Warned.
107	do.	3.8% do.	
108	do.		
	(Appeal to Cow)	Genuine	
115	Official	6.6% Deficient in Fats	} Genuine Cows Milk— on test by Hortvet Method.
118	do.	Genuine	
120	do.	8.3% Deficient in Fats	
122	do.	Genuine	
119	Official	9.3% Deficient in Fats	
121	do.	Genuine	
123	do.	do.	
152	Official	5.0% Deficient in Fats	
155	Official	5.0% Deficient in Fats	
256	Unofficial	10.6% Deficient in Fats	
257	do.	10.0% do.	

Number of Sample	Official or Unofficial	Result of Analysis.	Action Taken.
271	do.	Genuine	
272	do.	do.	
238	Official	5.0% Deficient in Fats	
246	do.	Genuine	
250	Unofficial	do.	
251	do.	do.	
252	do.	4.0% Deficient in Fats	
253	do.	Genuine	

As will be noted from the above table 20 samples of Milk did not comply with the standard as laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, that the Fat Content should be 3% and the Non-Fatty Content 8.5%. Of this number (20) 5 were from farms where deficiencies had been previously recorded.

The average Fatty Content of the 165 samples procured was 3.55%. This reduction I attribute to the fact that during the year a large number of farmers who have never supplied milk to Middlesbrough before the advent of the Milk Marketing Board and naturally do not come under the strict supervision that the other farmers have been subject to, together with the fact that a number of these farmers were from the dales where neither the food nor the herbage is so rich and nutritious as in the lower lying pastures. I hope, however, that when a strict supervision has been brought to bear upon them a milk of a higher fat content will accrue.

The following is the table showing the average Fatty Content of the samples procured during the past five years:—

Year	Number of Samples Taken	Average Fat Content
1930	181	3.50%
1931	192	3.49%
1932	214	3.48%
1933	235	3.61%
1934	165	3.55%

The greater number of these samples were from the morning's milk, so it is clear that the standard laid down is not too high in respect of Milk Fats.

Informal or Test Samples :—

It will be observed from the tabulated statement that 217 Informal and 156 Formal samples were taken during the year, all of which were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

Informal samples are in all cases purchased by an Agent, and if they are found to be adulterated, Formal samples are obtained with a view to Summary Proceedings being taken. It has been found that the obtaining of Informal Samples, is, on the whole, a very convenient method of estimating whether vendors are supplying genuine articles and causes no inconvenience to the shop keeper, as when the samples are obtained formally they involve explanation as to why the sample has been purchased, the subsequent division of the sample into three parts and the sealing up of same, which all take considerable time.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1934. It empowers Local Authorities to register all Slaughtermen employed, and animals must be stunned by a mechanically operated instrument or electricity.

Section 2 excluded Sheep, Ewes, Rams, etc., but left it to the discretion of the Local Authority whether or not these animals should be included.

As there is no joy in a thing half done, all animals intended for the food of man slaughtered within the Borough must come within the provision of the Act.

At the Public Abattoir, a "Cash" Captive Bolt Pistol is used for the larger animals, electricity being used for the small animals, and although so much had been said regarding the qualifications of the pole-axe, I feel sure that the majority of butchers would not, if they had the opportunity, return to the old method of stunning.

In the Private Slaughterhouses, the "Cash" Captive Bolt Pistol is almost universally used.

100 men have been registered as Slaughtermen under the Act.

MANUFACTURE OF FOODSTUFFS.

Sections 291 and 293 of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act of 1933, make it compulsory for all premises used or proposed to be used for the preparation of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat (including sausages) to be registered with the Local Authority and suitable washing-up sinks, with a sufficient supply of hot water, together with an adequate supply of soap and towels for the use for toilet purposes of persons employed therein, must be provided.

132 such premises have been registered during the year and the necessary improvements carried out.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

The above Regulations lay down that 3 hours Notice of intended slaughter must be given. By this means, every animal slaughtered within the Borough is inspected as to its condition before it is removed from the Slaughterhouse. During the year 2,869 notifications were received in addition to 20 regular slaughterings, where operations are carried on daily.

We are singularly fortunate in possessing within the Borough a covered Meat Market, thereby overcoming the difficulty of protection of meat from contamination in the open.

The Butcher shops generally within the Borough have all glazed windows, and contamination from dust and dirt is considerably reduced.

A few Grocer shops, particularly on Saturday nights, have their windows open for the sale of bacon, cheese, etc., and special attention is paid to these shopkeepers.

Butcher shops where the manufacture of smalls is carried on, have been regularly inspected during the year; also Grocer shops and shops where foodstuffs are stored have received attention.

The following have been slaughtered and inspected before removal to the shops :—

Species.	Public Abattoir.	Private Slaughterhouses.
Bulls	110	76
Bullocks	573	2,260
Cows	196	377
Heifers	417	1,263
Calves	783	1,005
Sheep	5,447	20,574
Pigs	2,208	11,656
Goats .. ..	....	....
	9,734	37,211

Of the 46,945 animals slaughtered, 46,517 or 99.08% were found to be sound and unaffected by disease of any nature; 231 or 0.5% were found to be affected with Tuberculosis, and 197 or 0.42% were found to be affected with other diseases or conditions (see Table.)

In addition, a large number of carcasses that have been slaughtered outside the Borough are received into the various wholesale warehouses, and a regular inspection is made.

In my report for 1933 I drew attention to Sections 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, and 293 of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1934. With very few exceptions the whole of the provisions of these sections have been carried out. They are the provision of slopstone sinks with running water, towel and soap for washing of assistants' hands and higher standard of cleanliness with respect to receptacles and the storage of meat, during both before and after the process of manufacture. The butcher has without exception carried out the work that has been required without having to take any further legal action.

**PARTICULARS OF SURRENDERS AND SEIZURES OF UNSOUND
ANIMALS AND MEAT.**

Year.	Number of Voluntary Surrenders of diseased carcasses or part carcasses or internal organs by Butchers to Chief Inspector.		Number of Seizures (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses or part carcasses or internal organs by Chief Inspector.		
	Tuberculosis	Other Conditions.	Tuberculosis.	Other Conditions	Total
1930	358	229	..	1	588
1931	326	325	..		651
1932	359	475	2	2	838
1933	288	377	..	1	666
1934	229	197	2	..	428

	Whole Carcasses affected.		Part Carcasses affected.	Organs only affected.	
1930	152	88	348
1931	162	88	401
1932	164	163	511
1933	153	110	403
1934	104	69	255

Below is a list of foodstuffs found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption. All were surrendered and destroyed :—

	Number	Weight
Beasts	59	1,871 stones 1 lb.
Pigs	34	205 „ 12 lbs.
Sheep	9	29 „ 10 „
Calves	2	14 „ 12 „
Beef .. ..	..	251 „ 2 „
Pork .. ..	..	78 „ 11 „
Mutton .. ..	..	1 stone 2 lbs.
Offal .. ..	..	236 stones 11 „
Veal .. ..	..	3 „ ..
Corned Beef	2 tins	.. 12 „
Rabbits	59 couples	16 „ 12 „
Fish .. ..	..	92 „ 2½ „
Mussels	1 bag	8 „
Peaches	505	3 „ 8½ „
Hens .. ..	..	3 „ 8 „
Prawns	1 tin	.. 7 „
Tomatoes	29 boxes	24 „ 12 „
Oranges	547	8 „ ..
Tongue	2 tins	.. 12 „
Bacon .. ..	..	32 „ ..
Liquid Eggs .. ..	..	.. 9½ „
Pickled Pork	5 tins	2 „ 2 „
Pressed Pork	4 tins	1 stone 10 lbs.
Total ..		2,888 stones 2½ lbs.

The total weight of Butchers' Meat and Other Foodstuffs surrendered and seized during the year amounted to 2,888 stones 2½lbs. as compared with 3,950 stones 11lbs. in 1933, and 5,095 stones 3½lbs. in 1932.

Of the 2,692 stones 5lbs. of Butchers' Meat condemned, 2,353 stones 6lbs. were affected with Tuberculosis.

Number and Class of Animals, affected by various diseases or conditions and condemned during the Year 1934.

Number and Class of Animals affected by various

Disease or Condition	Whole Carcases affected and Condemned							Total	Percentage
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Pigs	Sheep		
Tuberculosis	8	39	9	1	22	..	79	0.169
Abscesses
Cavernous Angioma
Cirrhosis
Congestion
Cysts
Decomposition	1	1	2	0.004
Dropsy	1	..	2	1	4	0.008
Emaciation	1	..	..	..	..	1	0.002
Erysipelas	1	..	1	0.002
Fatty Infiltration
Flukes
Haemorrhage
Jaundice	3	..	3	0.006
Mastitis
Nephritis
Pneumonia	4	2	6	0.013
Septicaemia	1	..	..	..	..	1	0.002
Suffocation	2	2	0.004
Unsound	1	1	3	5	0.011
Totals	8	41	10	2	34	9	104	0.221

During the past six years the incidence of Tuberculosis in animals slaughtered for human consumption was as follows :—

Year	No. of Animals Slaughtered	Animals affected with Tuberculosis	
		No.	Percentage
1929	40,810	485	1.188
1930	37,041	358	0.966
1931	39,598	326	0.823
1932	48,888	361	0.738
1933	47,854	288	0.602
1934	46,945	231	0.489

diseases or conditions, and condemned during the Year 1934.

Part Carcasses affected and Condemned							Organs only affected and Condemned							Total	Percentage				
Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total	Percentage	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves			Pigs	Sheep	Total	Percentage
4	6	6	3	1	46	..	66	0.140	3	20	41	9	4	9	..	86	0.184	231	0.493
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	0.002	..	2	4	1	2	..	..	9	0.019	10	0.021
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	0.011	5	0.011
..	1	1	..	..	..	22	24	0.051	24	0.051
..	5	4	2	..	37	..	48	0.102	48	0.102
..	1	..	..	..	16	..	17	0.036	17	0.036
..	1	..	1	0.002	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	0.006	6	0.013
..	4	0.008
..	1	0.002
..	1	0.002
..	2	..	2	0.004	2	0.004
..	5	23	4	9	..	..	..	41	0.087	41	0.087
..	1	..	1	0.002	1	0.002
..	3	0.006
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	0.002	1	0.002
..	2	2	..	1	..	..	5	0.011	5	0.011
..	2	3	1	1	1	..	8	0.017	14	0.030
..	1	0.002
..	2	0.004
..	1	..	1	0.002	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	0.011	11	0.024
4	6	7	3	1	48	..	69	0.146	10	56	67	22	8	66	26	255	0.543	428	0.911

SALE OF FOOD ORDERS, 1921.

Under the Orders it is compulsory to distinctly mark all Imported Meat. Careful supervision has been paid and I am pleased to report that in no instance has it been necessary to take drastic action against any Butcher within the Borough.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

This Order makes it compulsory for any person owning or having charge of any bovine to notify in the event of any suspicion in respect of Tuberculosis.

During the year 9 notifications have been received from 5 farms within the Borough. The Veterinary Officer upon inspection, certified 8 animals as suffering from Tuberculosis. These animals were slaughtered and in each case found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were notified as required under the Order.

In all cases where carcasses were found affected with Tuberculosis, the responsible Official of the Authority from whence the animal came was notified. 31 such notifications were sent out during the year and in the majority of cases good results accrued.

This Order, which came into operation in 1926, has, I think, done more towards stemming the incidence of Bovine Tuberculosis as found in the slaughterhouse than one actually realises.

1928 was the first year that actual records were kept and the incidence was 1.3% of all animals slaughtered. The percentage has gradually fallen, so much so that for the year 1934, only 0.489% is recorded. Seldom are the old chronic conditions, which were so often met with, seen to-day.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Margarine.

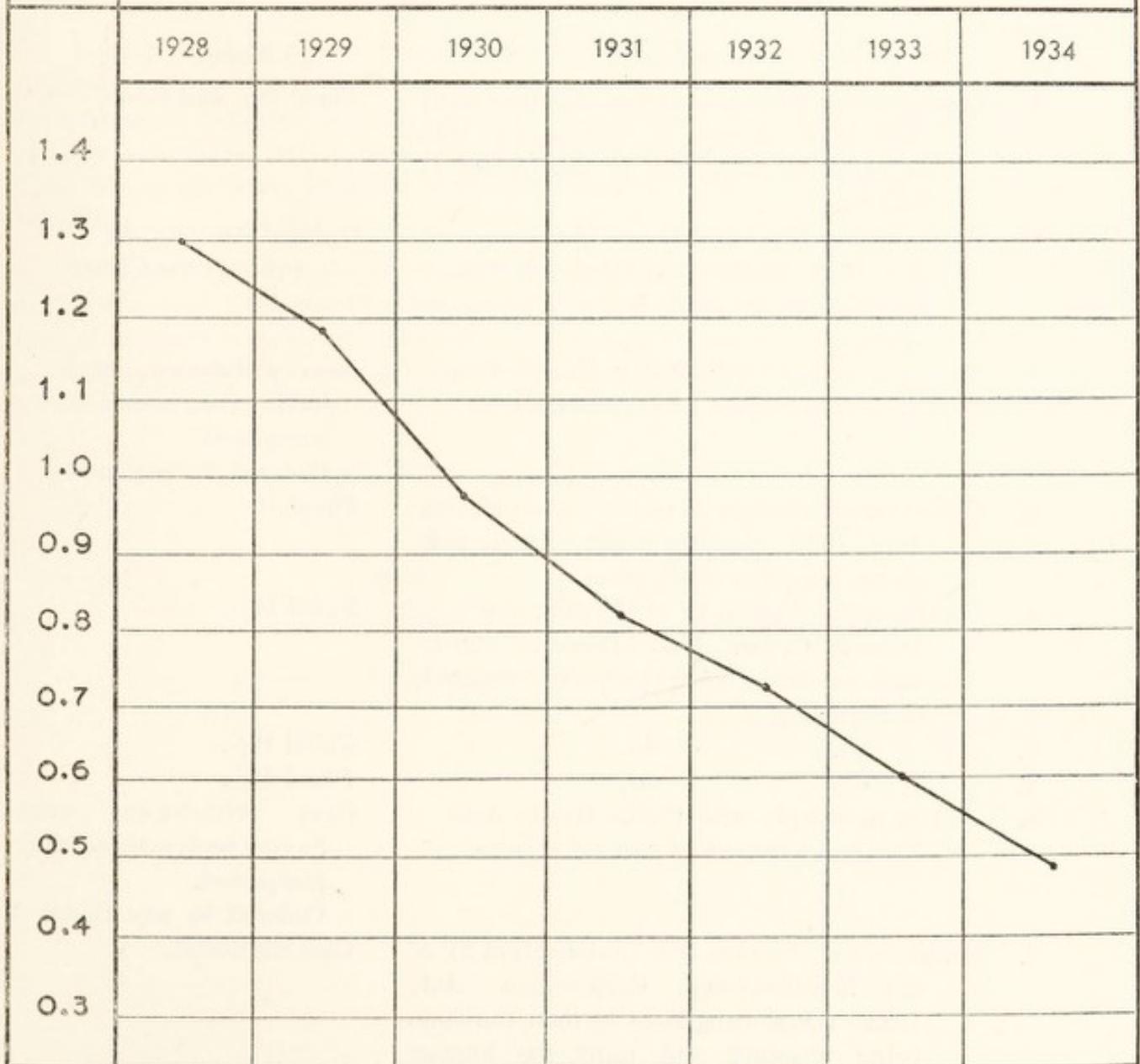
Number of Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of Wholesale Dealers	..	..	..	..	26
Number of Premises Registered	..	..	..	..	26

Butter.

There are five factories registered for making Butter. In one only is Butter regularly manufactured, the remaining four being only in use when there is surplus milk in this direction.

GRAPH

shewing the percentage of Tuberculosis
in animals slaughtered during the past
seven years.



RAG FLOCK REGULATIONS, 1912.

During the year 6 samples were taken under the above Regulations and the results received indicated that all conformed to the standard of cleanliness specified in the Regulations.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

No samples were taken under the above Act during 1934.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Number of case	Complaint	Result
1	Contravening Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, Section 5. (Supplying Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 25.3%).	Fined 20/- and Costs.
2.	Contravening Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, Section 2. (Supplying Milk Containing at least 9.4% Extraneous Water).	Ordered to pay £2 towards the Costs.
3.	Failing to comply with Public Health Acts Notices in respect of various defects.	Case withdrawn, work having been satisfactorily completed. Ordered to pay costs.
4.	Contravening Section 39 of the Public Health Acts, 1925—opening drain without first giving requisite notification.	Fined 10/-.
5	Contravening Section 28 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926—(Return churns without first being properly cleansed, to Farmers).	Fined 10/-.
6.	do. do.	Fined 10/-.
7.	do. do.	Fined 10/-.
8.	Failing to comply with Public Health Acts Notices in respect of various defects.	Case withdrawn work having been satisfactorily completed. Ordered to pay Costs.
9.	Contravening Section 289 (Sub-Section 2) of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933—(Depositing Meat for Sale, the same being unsound and unfit for human consumption).	Case dismissed.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

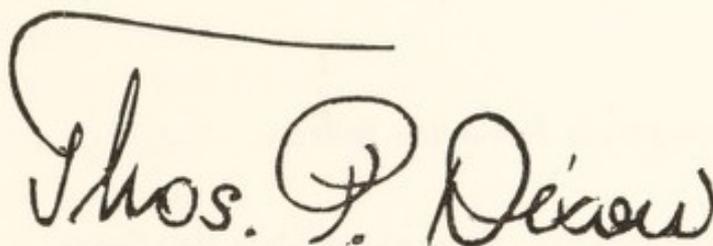
The Public Mortuary is situated at the Local Board Yard in Commercial Street. It is adequately and well maintained and kept in a cleanly condition by the Caretaker.

During the year, 49 bodies were removed to the Mortuary.

STAFF.

I am pleased to report that during the year 1934, three members of my Staff—Assistant Inspectors Walker, Leggat and Guthrie—obtained more lucrative appointments, resulting in a large amount of additional work falling upon the shoulders of those remaining, and taking into consideration that their positions were not filled until late in the year, from the work accomplished, little or no depreciation has been noticed.

In conclusion, I desire to express my deep appreciation of the support received during the year from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, my best thanks to every member of the Staff for their loyalty and able manner in assisting me to discharge the many onerous duties that fall to our lot.



Thos. J. Dixon

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water :—

The supply by the Tees Valley Water Board has been ample and of good quality. Samples have been analysed both for the Water Board and the Health Department and found to be free from contamination.

Rivers and Streams :—

In connection with extensive Flood-prevention schemes the courses of the becks traversing the borough have been further straightened, widened, the beds cleaned out and the banks heightened ; there is no pollution of these streams. The River Tees is tidal for over three miles above the town and sewage effluent is carried out to sea.

Drainage and Sewerage :—

Sewers :—

Brambles Farm Estate Sewers	..	..	2,100 lin yds.
Whinney Banks	,,	,,	1,950 ,,
Marton Grove	,,	,,	220 ,,
Ayresome	,,	,,	400 ,,

4,670 lin. yds.
(Approx. 2.65 miles)

Linthorpe Floods Prevention Scheme 2,820 lin. yds.
(Approx. 1.6 miles)

Sandy Flat Cemetery Sewer and Acklam Hall Sewer 1,400 lin yds.
(Approx. 0.8 miles)

Private Enterprise 2,475 lin. yds.
(Approx. 1.4 miles)

House Drains :—

Corporation Houses (Branches to Sewers behind houses)	..	..	4,260 lin. yds.
Private Enterprise	..	..	27,040 lin. yds.

31,300 lin. yds.
(Approx. 17.8 miles)

Closet Accommodation :—

This is on the Water Carriage System. A few pan closets, approximately 87, existing in the oldest parts of the town which had been scheduled as insanitary areas have been abolished. The only pan closets remaining are those in works where no sewer is available.

Schools :—

The Sanitary conditions of the whole of the Elementary and Secondary Schools in the Borough have been kept under observation.

HOUSING.

The number of New Houses erected during the year	..	..	..	..	960
(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b).					
(i) By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	284
(ii) By other Authorities	..	..	..	..	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	..	676
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts.					
(i) By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	Nil
(a) For purposes of Part II of the Act	..	..	..	..	140
(b) For purposes of Part III of the Act	..	..	..	..	Nil
(c) For other purposes	..	..	..	..	Nil
(ii) By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	..	Nil
Houses erected during 1934 :—					
Houses on Brambles Farm Estate	..	..	..	..	10
Houses on Whinney Banks Estate	..	..	..	..	112
Ayresome Estate	..	..	..	..	160

Housing Statistics :—

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	9,237
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	..	..	24,173

(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.. .. .	848
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	2,074
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	974
(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	8,679
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—			
		Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ..	8,679
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—			
	(a)	Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
	(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	9
	(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices—	
	(a)	by owners	9
	(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
	(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
	(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	558
	(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
	(a)	by owners	558
	(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
	(c)	Proceedings under Section 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
	(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
	(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses demoiished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(i)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(ii)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

(e) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices became operative requiring repairs	Nil
(ii)	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
(iii)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil

(f) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Acts, 1925 :

(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative	Nil
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(iii)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative	Nil
(iv)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

Action under Circular 1331 of the 1930 Housing Act :—**Five Years' Programme :—**

In 1933 the whole of the housing property in the Borough was surveyed and a report was presented to the Town Council which mapped out the insanitary houses into 8 Clearance Areas, 8 Improvement Areas and 259 Individual Houses, and recommending the demolition of 1,143 dwellings, occupied by 5,155 persons. The above

programme was divided into five yearly proportions consisting of about 212 houses to be dealt with each year. Various notifications in the areas were made after consultation with the Property Owners Association. The following areas have now been dealt with.

1st Year :—

NILE STREET AREA consisting of 175 buildings having a population of 918 persons. This area has now been demolished and the site cleared.

2nd Year :—

HILDA PLACE AREAS (12)—Consisting of 71 houses, &c., population of 307 persons. This area is now being demolished.

Various SMALL AREAS (22)—Consisting of 239 houses with a population of 1,059. The Ministry of Health Inquiry has been held.

Rehousing is taking place on Housing Estates situated in the outskirts of the Borough.

Before the removal of any tenant with his furniture, bedding, etc., the whole are inspected on the day prior to removal. Wood spring mattresses (the most likely source of Bug Infestation) are inspected and treated with an effective solution. Pictures are treated in the same manner—paper backings cut out and every possible care taken. On the morning of removal, the whole are placed in a specially constructed van—this includes all furniture, bedding, pots, pans, etc., and treated for 5 hours with Fumoids (SO₂ base). We have found this method very efficient. Advice is given to all tenants in respect of the purchasing of second-hand furniture, bedding, etc.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notifications received during the year was 9,169 compared with 3,326 in the previous year. There was an increase in the cases of Measles, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

The Death Rates for notifiable diseases, with the exception of Diphtheria are below the average rates for the County Boroughs.

Diphtheria :—

The cases notified numbered 378 against 92 in the previous year. There were 58 deaths. The mortality rate being 0.41 per 1,000 population.

Scarlet Fever :—

There was an increase of this disease during the past year, 970 cases being notified against 801 in the previous year. There were 7 deaths. The cases have been on the whole of a mild type.

Enteric Fever :—

Middlesbrough still continues to be remarkably free from this disease, not a single case being notified in the Borough during the year 1934.

Cerebro Spinal Fever :—

6 cases were notified and removed to the Fever Hospital and 2 were fatal.

Polio Enciphalitis :—

2 cases were notified. 2 deaths.

Encephalitis Lethargica :—

4 cases were notified. 2 deaths.

Erysipelas :—

There were 91 cases notified and 6 deaths, against 106 cases and 4 deaths in the previous year. When the Cubicle block at the Fever Hospital is available more cases of this type will be admitted for treatment.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia :—

26 cases of the former of whom 4 died, and 31 of the latter, all of whom recovered, were notified. These cases are all inquired into by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

Nursing of Home cases is undertaken by the District Nursing Association.

Measles and German Measles :—

These are notifiable and have been very prevalent and of a severe type.

During the year 5,875 notifications were received.

All cases are visited and kept under observation by Nurses of the Health Department.

No school departments were closed.

The deaths numbered 98, being 1.67 per cent of the cases, and 0.70 per 1,000 of the population.

Chickenpox :—(This is notifiable in this town)—

928 notifications were received and all visited, to check the correctness of the diagnosis. No cases were fatal. 538 occurred amongst School Children and were visited by the Nurses of the Health Department.

Smallpox :—There were no cases during the past year.

Whooping Cough :—(not notifiable)—

This disease was prevalent during the year ; there was one death.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum :—

(For particulars see *Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer's Report*, pages 82 to 89.)

Prevention of Blindness :—

There is a Committee of the Corporation who administer the Blind Persons Act, and they act in co-operation with the Cleveland and South Durham Institution for the Blind.

Blind children are dealt with by the Education Committee.

No action was taken during 1934 under Sec. 66 of the P.H.A. Act of 1925.

Influenza :—

There was an outbreak of Influenza in the Spring resulting in 19 deaths.

Cancer :—

There were 225 registered deaths from this cause, of these 31 were Non-residents, who died in the Borough ; nett deaths were 197, equal to a death rate of 1.44 per 1,000 of the population, 100 of the deaths occurred in Public Institutions. Of the 225 registered cases 121 were males and 104 females.

The locality of the disease was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Alimentary Canal	67	40
Uterus .. .. .	..	20
Breast .. .. .	..	11
Liver	2	4
Pancreas	6	5
Tongue, Mouth, Throat	19	..
Other localities	27	24
	121	104

Venereal Diseases :—

The new Treatment Centre is doing good work, but the number of women attending is still unsatisfactory. The Local Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council is doing its best to educate the public on right lines.

Other Diseases of Prevalence :—

The three outstanding causes of death which affect Middlesbrough are Respiratory Diseases (Pneumonia), Tubercular Disease and Cancer.

The deaths from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia were 82 and 74 against 97 and 115 in the previous year.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Number of Births	3,252	3,105	3,323	3,009	2,890	2,68
Successfully Vaccinated ..	1,083	1,055	955	840	791	702
Died Unvaccinated	243	218	237	196	205	178
Insusceptible to Vaccination	3	7	16	8	7	3
Declaration of Conscientious Objection	1,326	1,339	1,637	1,617	1,584	1,572
Postponed, whereabouts unknown or removed	358	486	307	182	303	233
Percentage successfully Vaccinated	33.30	33.97	28.74	27.91	27.37	26.12
Had Smallpox	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Vaccination :—

The two District Medical Officers are the Public Vaccinators.

The resident Medical Officer at the Municipal Hospital acts as Public Vaccinator for the Public Assistance Institution and Homes.

During the year 1934 the Public Vaccinators performed 592 successful vaccinations.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1934.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED										Cases admitted to Hospital	TOTAL DEATHS					
	At all ages	At Ages					Over 65 years	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15		15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65 years	Total	
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45											45 to 65	Over 65 years
Diphtheria	378	2	111	223	25	16	1	..	35	1	..	1	..	..	58
Erysipelas	91	7	1	5	8	26	29	15	..	..	..	2	..	..	6
Scarlet Fever	970	2	229	618	74	42	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	478	39	171	105	36	60	51	16	..	..	..	7	..	..	156
Pneumonia, Influenzal	24	..	2	4	2	5	10	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	19
Chickenpox	928	50	310	560	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	5,875	346	3,396	2,101	22	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	26	..	..	..	12	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	31	..	..	..	9	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Cerebrospinal Fever	6	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Polio-Encephalitis	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Dysentery	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	9,169	456	4,261	3,699	270	304	145	34	1,330	58	138	51	10	30	355		
1933	2,957	172	891	1,371	155	216	107	45	909	58	64	14	10	50	337		

Report of the Resident Medical Officer of West Lane Fever Hospital for the year 1934.

During the year 1934, 1639 cases were admitted to the hospital; this is an increase of 350 as compared with the previous year. There were 90 deaths in the hospital during the year, giving a case mortality of 5.5%. At the beginning of the year 158 cases were still in hospital, and at the end of the year 97 cases remained in hospital.

SCARLET FEVER.

1,087 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to the wards. One case developed Measles four days after admission and infected 20 other cases; one case developed Chickenpox fourteen days after admission, and infected 6 other cases. 282 cases received Scarlet Fever Serum and 26 of these developed complications. 58 cases received Diphtheria Antitoxin because of suspicious throats. 13 cases received Polyvalent Serum because they were of the septic type. One case received Anti Tetanic Serum owing to a wound of the hand which had been infected with manure. 5 cases were admitted suffering from burns and 1 case (mentioned above), was admitted with a septic wound of the hand. 158 cases developed complications. The case mortality was .7%

The complications were as follows :—

Rhinorrhoea 48	Septic Sores 2
Otorrhoea 40	Abscess of Knee 1
Adenitis 20	Abscess of Lubia 1
Nephritis 16	Abscess of Scalp 1
Arthritis 15	Abscess of Jaw 1
Endocarditis 5	Bronchitis 1
Pneumonia 5	Erysipelas 1
	Pleurisy 1

1 major operation (mastoid) was performed. The following 13 minor operations were performed :—

Gland Abscess .. 5	Knee Abscess 1
Mastoid Abscess .. 3	Jaw Abscess 1
Drainage for Empyema 2	Lubial Abscess 1

The following 8 deaths occurred :—

Sex	Age	Time in Hospital	Cause of Death
M.	5 yrs.	5 days	Septic Scarlet Fever.
F.	9 yrs.	28 days	Cardiac Failure ; Septicaemia ; Scarlet Fever. (This child took a cardiac seizure and died within 30 minutes.)
F.	5 yrs.	35 days	Nephritis ; Scarlet Fever.
F.	4 yrs.	2 days	Empyema ; Scarlet Fever. (Admitted fourth week of disease).
F.	9 yrs.	32 days	Pneumococcal Meningitis ; Nephritis ; Scarlet Fever.
F.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ yrs.	2 days	Broncho Pneumonia ; Scarlet Fever.
F.	5 yrs.	9 days	Nephritis ; Scarlet Fever.
M.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yrs.	64 days	Broncho Pneumonia ; Measles ; Scarlet Fever.

DIPHTHERIA.

405 cases of Diphtheria were admitted to the hospital, 358 of which gave a positive swab for the Klebs Loeffler Bacillus. Of the remaining 47, 18 were clinically Diphtheria, 27 were cases of Follicular Tonsillitis, and one was a case of Tuberculous Retro-pharyngeal Abscess. Diphtheria Antitoxin was given to each case in doses varying from 4,000 to 100,000 units. 21 cases of the laryngeal type occurred, 5 of which were intubated, 3 making good recoveries. Tracheotomy was performed on one case which died 13 hours later. One case was admitted from the North Riding Infirmary, with tracheotomy already performed. This case recovered after a long duration in hospital. The "gravis"

type of Diphtheria was present in many cases. An important factor contributing against recovery was that many of the fatal cases were admitted on the fourth day of the disease or later. 60 deaths took place, particulars of which are given below. The case mortality was 14.8%.

FATAL CASES.

Day of Disease at date of admission to Hospital :—

Indefinite	..	..	18 cases
Second day	..	..	9 „
Third day	..	..	6 „
Fourth day	..	..	6 „
Fifth day	..	..	8 „
Sixth day	..	..	4 „
Seventh day	..	..	5 „
Eighth day	..	..	1 „
Ninth day	..	..	1 „
Tenth day	..	..	2 „
Total			— 60 cases.

Length of stay in Hospital :—

Under one hour	..	..	2 cases
Under one day	..	..	17 „
One day ..	..	..	9 „
Two days	..	..	4 „
Three days	..	..	5 „
Five days	..	..	3 „
Six days ..	..	..	4 „
Seven days	..	..	4 „
Eight days	..	..	3 „
Nine days	..	..	1 „
Ten days ..	..	..	2 „
Eleven days	..	..	2 „
Thirteen days	..	..	1 „
Fourteen days	..	..	1 „
Fifteen days	..	..	1 „
Seven weeks	..	..	1 „
Total			— 60 cases

The complications were as follows :—

Myocarditis (Toxic Myocardium)	..	39
Paresis of Palate	.. ..	27
Paresis of diaphragm	.. ..	7 (2 recovered)
Cardiac paresis	.. ..	6 (2 recovered)
Paresis of legs	.. ..	6
Paresis of eye muscles	.. ..	4
Gland abscess	.. ..	3

3 minor operations (gland abscesses of neck opened and drained) were performed.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

44 cases of Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia were admitted to the wards. Haemolytic Streptococci were present in the cervical smears of 19 of these cases; 12 cases had a mixed infection of Staphylococci and Bacillus Coliform; 1 had Pneumococci; 3 were cases of septic abortion; 2 had breast abscesses causing the elevated temperature; 2 had "white-legs"; 1 was a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, her puerperal condition being normal; and 2 cases had no elevation of temperature on admission and nothing abnormal on examination. Scarlet Fever Serum was given to every case on admission, and repeated if necessary.

Intra-uterine glycerine irrigation was performed on all cases requiring uterine drainage. The following 3 deaths took place :—

Age	Previous pregnancies	Cause of Death	Remarks
31 yrs.	Nil.	Endocarditis; Pyaemia; Puerperal Septicaemia.	Normal delivery
40 yrs.	8	Septicaemia following septic abortion.	Third month of pregnancy.
30 yrs	5 full-time pregnancies and one mis- carriage	Septicaemia following septic abortion; (Coroner's inquest, aborted as result of a fall).	Sixth week of pregnancy.

The following operations were performed :—

Breast abscesses opened	2
Curettage, (fragments of membrane having been left behind after confinement)	2

26 babies were admitted with their mothers. One of these died of which the cause of death was congenital debility and prematurity.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

15 cases were admitted as suffering from Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, but only 3 of these were true meningococcal cases, this organism being identified in their cerebro-spinal fluids.

Summary of Cases :—

Diagnosis.	No. of cases	No. of deaths
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (all 3 cases were treated by intra spinal injections of Anti-Meningococcal Serum)	3	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	5	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	1
Pneumococcal Meningitis	1	1
Polio-encephalitis	1	1
Lobar Pneumonia	1	..
Broncho Pneumonia	1	1

MEASLES AND DIPHTHERIA

20 cases were admitted as suffering from Measles and Diphtheria concurrently. All cases gave a positive swab for the Klebs Loeffler Bacillus and all had definite Measles rashes. 3 deaths took place as follows :—

Sex	Age	Time in Hospital	Cause of Death
F.	3 years	2 days	Myocarditis; Diphtheria; Measles.
F.	4 years	3 days	Myocarditis; Diphtheria; Measles.
M.	5 years	6 days	Myocarditis; Diphtheria; Measles.

MEASLES.

11 cases of Measles were admitted. The following 5 deaths occurred :—

Sex	Age	Time in Hospital	Cause of Death
F.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ years	4 days	Broncho Pneumonia ; Measles.
F.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	8 days	Broncho Pneumonia ; Measles.
M.	2 years	3 days	Broncho Pneumonia ; Measles.
M.	4 years	1 day	Broncho Pneumonia ; Measles.
M.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ years	12 hours	Broncho Pneumonia ; Measles.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

The following 31 miscellaneous cases were admitted during the year. There were no deaths amongst this group :—

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	12
Scarlet Fever and Measles	5
Chickenpox	8
Enteric Fever, widal positive to B. Typhosus ..	1
Erysipelas	2
Post Diphtheritic Paresis, admitted as Polio- encephalitis	2
Rheumatic Fever, admitted as Enteric Fever ..	1

G. B. Murray.

Resident Medical Officer.

Number of patients treated at West Lane Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year 1934.

DISEASE	Cases admitted and Deaths per month.																													
	Under treatment at December 31st, 1933.		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Totals		Under treatment at	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ..	142	125	1	100	..	105	1	79	4	67	..	66	1	58	..	78	..	96	..	118	1	124	..	66	1	1084	9	5	..	..
Diphtheria ..	13	13	1	35	8	43	4	37	10	37	5	30	4	40	5	25	3	46	11	41	1	40	4	36	7	426	63	2	..	..
Meningitis ..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	14	4	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	7	15	1	1	..	1	..	11	..	6	..	1	2	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	49	3	..	..	..
Pneumonia &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	1	2	1	5	..	6	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	..	..
Contacts ..	..	13	1	1	..	1	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Observation ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total ..	164	172	6	144	8	163	11	138	17	112	5	99	7	102	5	111	3	147	12	160	2	164	5	110	8	1636	89	8	..	..

OUTSIDE AREA CASES ADMITTED TO WEST LANE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

District	Total	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Scarlet Fever & Measles	Poliomye- litis	Contact	Encephalitis Lethargica
Thornaby ..	162	146	15	1	..	..	..
Swainby ..	5	1	2	..	2	..	..
Stokesley ..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..
Ormesby ..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
Nunthorpe ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Ingleby Greenhow ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Yarm ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Craythorne ..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..
Kirby-in-Cleveland ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hutton Rudby ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Marton ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Faceby ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Northallerton ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thornton ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	201	175	21	1	2	1	1

Report of the Chief Tuberculosis Medical Officer for the year 1934.

DEATHS.

During the year 1934 the number of persons who died in Middlesbrough from Tuberculosis was 174 ; 99 males and 75 females.

The majority of the deaths was due to Tuberculosis of the lungs, viz., 140 ; while 34 died from Tuberculosis of other parts of the body.

During the previous year, 1933, the number of deaths from Tuberculosis was higher, viz., 214. There has thus been a considerable fall in the death rate from Tuberculosis as compared with that of the previous year amounting to over 18%. This decrease in the mortality from Tuberculosis has been foreshadowed by the decreasing incidence of Tuberculosis in Middlesbrough during the past few years which is shown in the following paragraph.

INCIDENCE.

349 persons were notified during the year 1934 as having contracted Tuberculosis. Here again the greater number suffered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 231 cases, the remaining 118 from Tuberculosis of other parts of the body. The gradual fall in the numbers annually contracting Tuberculosis is evidenced by the decline in the number of notifications during recent years. Thus, commencing with the year 1929 the figures diminish as follows :—531, 421, 380, 370, and, in 1934, 349.

As Tuberculosis is, in the majority of cases, a chronic disease lasting some years, it is natural that a lower incidence takes some time to be reflected in a lower mortality, and it is probable that the fall in death rate for the past year can be related to the decrease in notified new cases occurring in the recent preceding years.

While throughout the country there has been a steady decrease in mortality from Tuberculosis, for the last fifty years it would appear that the fall in mortality and notification rates in Middlesbrough can be related to the improved housing conditions and better sanatorium provision of recent years.

The following table shows the number of persons notified during the year in regard to the period elapsing between notification and death. These figures are of value as indicating the opportunity of taking steps to deal with the disease in those who have contracted it ; the longer the interval between notification and death the more likely is treatment to be effective and the figures are a guide to the efficacy of early notification for those who are curable and who therefore are not included in the mortality figures.

Thus, although the total number who died in 1934 was less than in 1933, 80 had been notified for above a year, while in 1933 only 62 had been notified a year previous to death.

For purposes of treatment early notification is of the greatest importance.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1934.

WARD	Population	Cases Notified	Number of Deaths	Attack Rate per 10,000	Death Rate per 10,000
Ayresome	16,842	29	17	17.22	10.10
Acklam	10,643	17	7	15.97	6.57
Cannon	10,477	34	18	32.52	17.22
Cleveland	9,456	26	16	27.49	16.92
Exchange	7,567	14	14	18.50	18.50
Grove Hill	19,305	34	16	17.61	8.28
Linthorpe	21,652	38	15	17.55	6.92
Newport	11,163	37	18	33.14	16.12
Ormesby	13,682	38	16	27.77	11.69
St. Hilda's	8,628	47	23	54.47	26.65
Vulcan	10,135	35	14	34.55	13.81
Total ..	139,550	349	174	25.01	12.46

General Death-rate—13.17 per 1,000 population.

Total Number of Deaths—174.

Number notified	after death	..	..	..	..	..	29
..	within 3 months of death	..	..	..	..	..	30
..	.. 3-6	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	.. 6-9	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	.. 9-12	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	more than 12	..	..	..	..	..	80

174

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to the total Tuberculosis deaths equalled 7.49%.

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis case to those notified equalled 5.45%.

DISPENSARY TREATMENT.

During the year there were 8,118 attendances at the Dispensary. 428 patients made their first attendance during the year; of this number 383, just about 90% were sent by the local practitioners for consultation as to diagnosis and advice as to treatment. This high percentage indicates the value the local members of the medical profession place upon the Dispensary for its assistance in dealing with the problem of tuberculosis in the town. Without this co-operation between the doctors and the Dispensary staff the work of the Dispensary would be so curtailed as to be of little value to the community.

7,370 visits were made by the nurses to the homes of the patients and in addition to his ordinary domiciliary visits the Tuberculosis Officer met the practitioners in consultation at the home of the patient on 61 occasions.

606 pathological specimens, mostly sputums were examined at the Dispensary and when the specimens were sent by the private practitioners reports were returned to them.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.

During the year, 202 patients were X-Rayed by Dr. Irwin at the Municipal Hospital. An X-Ray session is held by Dr. Irwin, attended by the Tuberculosis Officer, once a fortnight. X-Ray examination has now taken a high place in Tuberculosis in diagnosing doubtful cases and in recording the changes in the lungs or other tissues in response to treatment; every year greater advances are being made in this method of examination and recording. It is understood that the Council intend to bring the apparatus at the Municipal Hospital up-to-date especially for X-Ray photography of the lungs for which modern apparatus is essential.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

An extension was made of the scheme of convalescent treatment at Hemlington for children suffering from threatened, quiescent, or arrested Tuberculosis during the year. In all 111 children of this type had a holiday ranging from one to several months, and in almost every child the improvement was marked, both in weight and general condition, and many were enabled to return to school for the Winter and make a good attendance up to the end of the year. Also, through the agency of the Middlesbrough Voluntary Care Scheme, 22 children spent a month at the Davidson Convalescent Home at Danby, and 21 male, and 13 female adults had a month's convalescent treatment at Barnaby Moor. This feature of Convalescent treatment for Tuberculous persons is exceptionally well dealt with in this area, as it is found that the ordinary

Convalescent Home throughout the country refuses to accept Tuberculous persons on account of the danger of infection to the other convalescents.

The need of a good Convalescent Home properly situated and equipped, is still a real want to the Tuberculous Adults of the town.

TUBERCULOSIS HOUSING SCHEME.

In August, 1931, the first Tuberculous family was housed under the above scheme in one of the housing estates of the Corporation. Since then 61 families, each of which contained a Tuberculous person in an infectious condition, have been given a house. If the income of the household falls below a certain scale figure a reduction in rent is granted. Families from overcrowded apartments or small houses have been selected. This has enabled the infectious person to have a bed and bed-room to himself and especially where there are young children has the housing scheme been utilised.

A sum of £500 per annum is allowed by the Corporation for this purpose, the amount having been increased from £300 to £500 over a year ago.

Up to the end of the year over £900 had been spent on this scheme.

This method of dealing with Tuberculous families is one of the few real attempts to stamp out the spread of Tuberculosis by infection that has been made throughout the country. The adoption of such a scheme is spreading to other areas and it is to the credit of Middlesbrough that, with Sheffield, it has been a pioneer in this direction. There can be no doubt that the decline in death rate this year can be attributed to the Housing Scheme of the Middlesbrough Corporation in conjunction with this special method of assisting the housing of Tuberculous families.

VOLUNTARY CARE (TUBERCULOSIS) SCHEME.

The work of the Middlesbrough Voluntary Care Committee was continued as in past years. The holiday schemes at Danby and Barnaby Moor have already been mentioned. In addition to this the administration of extra nourishment, clothing, dentures and innumerable other services to the necessitous tuberculous patient and his dependants have been excellently organised and carried out by the Care Committee.

It is a pity that the work is somewhat curtailed by the reduced incomes of the past two years. More voluntary subscriptions are required and it is hoped that this very necessary aspect of the Tuberculosis problem will be more efficiently dealt with when a larger income and a proper Convalescent Home can be provided. The annual report of this Society is published each year and details of work, income and expenditure are given by the Secretary.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Poole Sanatorium :

99 patients were treated during the year at Poole Sanatorium ; 61 patients were discharged, in 32 of whom the disease was quiescent or practically arrested ; 24 were improved. 5 patients did not show any improvement on discharge.

West Lane Tuberculosis Hospital :

184 patients were treated in the above Sanatorium. Of 123 patients discharged, 16 were quiescent, 71 improved, while 24 showed no improvement or had deteriorated.

12 patients in whom, on admission, the diagnosis was doubtful were dealt with ; of these 10 were found to be tuberculous.

Municipal Hospital, Holgate :

This Hospital treated during the year the more advanced cases of adult male pulmonary tuberculosis from the Middlesbrough area and also from the adjoining area formerly included in the old Middlesbrough Union district.

During the year a splendid new block for the treatment of children's diseases of 80 beds was opened. Of these 24 beds are devoted to Tuberculosis : 12 for pulmonary cases of the disease and 12 for the treatment of other forms of Tuberculosis in children. This accommodation is another example of the increased attention being paid in Middlesbrough to the problem of the treatment of the Tuberculous section of the population, and is bound to have far-reaching results among the children in future.

The X-Ray work done in Holgate for the diagnosis of Tuberculosis has already been referred to.

During the year arrangements were made for the dental treatment of Tuberculous persons by the dental surgeon at this institution and many patients attending the Dispensary and from the various Sanatoria have received treatment at Holgate, by Mr. Heppel.

A large block for the treatment of male adult Tuberculous patients is in course of construction and is expected to be available in the course of the coming year.

All these improvements in the nature of residential treatment of the past year with those that are foreshadowed in the future will place the treatment of Tuberculosis on a fresh footing and should further accelerate the decline in mortality and incidence of Tuberculosis in the Borough.

Condition of Patients on Discharge from West Lane Tuberculosis Hospital, 1934.

Quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
No material improvement	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Doubtful cases become definite	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Doubtful cases—non Tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Condition of Patients Discharged from the Poole Sanatorium.

Quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Not improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

F. J. Henry.

Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

Cases Treated at the West Lane Tuberculosis Hospital during the Year 1934.

	Remaining under treatment at 31/12/1933		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total		Remaining under treatment at 31/12/34.
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS:																													
Male	4	2	4	1	7	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	2	3	2	2	4	1	10	1	2	..	4	2	63	12	16		
Female	5	..	7	1	5	..	7	1	3	1	7	1	9	1	1	..	9	2	2	1	7	1	4	2	84	11	14		
Total	9	2	11	2	12	..	10	1	6	1	10	1	11	4	3	2	13	3	12	2	9	1	8	4	147	23	30		
Other TUBERCULOSIS:																													
Male	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	..
Female	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	3
Total	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	13	3	3
OBSERVATION:																													
Male .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
Female	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	13	1	2
Total	2	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	16	2	2
ALL FORMS:																													
Male	16	5	2	5	1	8	..	5	..	3	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	4	1	10	1	2	..	5	3	71	15	16	
Female	19	8	..	8	1	7	..	10	1	3	1	9	2	12	1	3	..	11	3	3	1	7	1	5	2	105	13	19	
Total	35	13	2	13	2	15	..	15	1	6	2	12	3	14	4	6	2	15	4	13	2	9	1	10	5	176	28	35	

Residential treatment at West Lane Tuberculosis Hospital during 1934 (Pulmonary Cases) according to sex and age.

SEX	In Institution January 1st					Admitted during year					Discharged during year					Died in Institution					In Institution December 31st, 1934.									
	Under 15	15-25	25-35	35-45	Over 45	Under 15	15-25	25-35	35-45	Over 45	Total	Under 15	15-25	25-35	35-45	Over 45	Total	Under 15	15-25	25-35	35-45	Over 45	Total	Under 15	15-25	25-35	35-45	Over 45	Total	
MALE	3	3	3	6	1	16	6	17	5	10	8	46	6	8	6	11	6	37	1	6	3	1	2	13	3	8	..	1	3	15
FEMALE	1	9	3	1	4	18	6	27	17	14	4	68	4	27	12	11	3	57	..	3	3	2	3	11	2	4	4	4	1	15
Total	4	12	6	7	5	34	12	44	22	24	12	114	10	35	18	22	9	94	1	9	6	3	5	24	5	12	4	5	4	30

POOLE SANATORIUM.

CASES ADMITTED AND TREATED DURING 1934.

	Under treatment at 31/12/1933.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total		Remaining under treatment at 31/12/1934.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		
PULMONARY																														
TUBERCULOSIS :																														
Males ..	5	3	6	1	3	1	4	..	8	1	..	1	5	..	4	..	6	..	7	1	2	..	1	2	81	10	24			
Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..		
Total ..	5	3	6	1	3	1	4	..	9	1	..	1	5	..	4	..	6	..	7	1	2	..	1	2	88	10	24			
NON-PULMONARY																														
TUBERCULOSIS :																														
Males ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	5	
Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1		
Total ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	1	6		
ALL FORMS :																														
Males ..	32	5	7	2	3	1	5	..	8	1	..	1	7	..	4	..	6	..	8	1	2	..	1	1	88	11	29			
Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1		
Total ..	41	5	7	2	3	1	5	..	9	1	..	1	7	..	4	..	6	..	8	1	2	..	1	2	98	11	30			

Report of the Medical Officer of the Special Treatment Centre for the year 1934.

CLINIC :—Municipal Hospital, Ayresome Green Lane, Middlesbrough.

STAFF :—1 Medical Officer, 1 Male Attendant, 2 Nurses and 1 Clerk.

HOURS :—(Medical Officer in attendance)—

MALES :	Monday	..	8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.
	Friday	..	8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.
FEMALES :	Wednesday	..	5-30 p.m.

IRRIGATION HOURS FOR MALES (ATTENDANT ONLY) :—

Monday	..	8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.
Tuesday	..	8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.
Wednesday	..	8-30 a.m.
Thursday	..	8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.
Friday	..	8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.
Saturday	..	8-30 a.m.

Number of Cases under Observation and Treatment on January 1st, 1934.

Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Total Cases
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
117	54	..	..	94	22	22	12	233	88	321

Number of Cases and the Diseases they were suffering from, dealt with for the first time during the years 1919 to 1934.

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Female	
1919	133	56	7	..	121	6	42	7	303	69	372
1920	274	54	35	..	293	22	178	14	780	90	870
1921	132	50	6	..	209	11	143	..	490	61	551
1922	141	15	21	..	159	9	161	13	482	37	519
1923	69	29	6	..	206	2	142	16	423	47	470
1924	75	20	7	..	200	7	113	26	395	53	448
1925	79	30	11	..	205	9	129	14	424	53	477
1926	77	32	12	1	236	18	130	14	455	65	520
1927	123	30	16	..	239	13	100	16	478	59	537
1928	118	22	7	1	284	16	134	14	543	53	596
1929	124	21	5	..	276	14	179	13	584	48	632
1930	126	11	16	..	225	4	183	20	550	35	585
1931	93	24	4	..	177	12	138	15	412	51	463
1932	58	10	3	..	159	10	124	13	344	33	377
1933	96	19	5	..	174	22	61	23	336	64	400
1934	109	37	3	..	166	21	100	25	378	83	461
Total	1,827	460	164	2	3,329	196	2,057	243	7,377	901	8,278

*Middlesbrough Cases	..	..	..	381
Seamen	..	..	..	73
Other Areas	..	..	..	80
Total	..	..	..	461

On Register at 31st December, 1934.

Cases Classified in Age Groups.

Special Treatment Department, Municipal Hospital, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.

Sex	Disease	Under One Year	1 to 5	5 to 14	14 to 16	16 to 17	17 to 18	18 to 19	Over 19 Years	Total
MALE	Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	155	166
	Syphilis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	107	109
	Soft Sore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	Other Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	95	100
	Total	..	1	6	11	360	378
FEMALE	Gonorrhoea	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20	21
	Syphilis	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	32	37
	Other Conditions	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	21	25
	Total	..	2	..	4	1	3	73	83
Total Male and Female		3	..	4	..	..	7	14	433	461

**Nationality of Seamen treated at the Special Treatment Centre
during the year 1934.**

British	38	Esthonian	1
Lascars	7	Norwegian	3
Swedish	10	Chinese	1
Spanish	5	Greek	7
Egyptian	1		
		Total	73

Total Attendances in 1934 of all persons suffering from :—

Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Grand Total
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
3,462	1,107	10	..	6,166	171	425	111	10,063	1,389	11,452

Middlesbrough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,788
North Riding of York .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,369
County of Durham .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	295
						Total 11,452

Sessions and Attendance during 1934.

MONTH	MALES						FEMALES		
	Morning Sessions			Evening Sessions			Evening Sessions		
	No.	Attendance	Average	No.	Attendance	Average	No.	Attendance	Average
January	8	99	12.37	8	453	56.62	5	119	23.80
February	8	119	14.87	8	477	62.12	4	93	23.25
March	8	143	17.87	8	560	70.00	4	101	25.25
April	8	178	22.25	8	523	65.37	4	113	28.25
May	7	176	25.14	7	424	60.50	5	154	30.80
June	9	220	24.40	9	335	37.20	4	111	27.40
July	9	198	22.00	9	439	48.70	4	138	34.50
August	8	186	23.25	8	256	32.00	5	132	26.40
September	8	170	21.25	8	254	31.75	4	96	24.00
October	9	139	15.40	9	310	30.40	5	151	30.20
November	9	102	11.30	9	291	38.80	5	101	25.25
December	8	100	12.50	8	350	36.63	3	80	26.66
Total	99	1,830	18.39	99	4,672	47.17	52	1,389	26.72

Irrigations only : 315 Sessions 3,561 Attendances 11.12 Av. Attend. per Session.

Totals for the Year 1934.

Total Number of Injections administered			
„	„	(Kharsulphan and Novarsenobillon) ..	2,652
„	„	(Bismuth)	1,613
„	„	Irrigations administered	3,503
„	„	Slides examined by Medical Officer	636
„	„	Wasserman Reactions	568

	Total Number of Patients.	Males.	Females.	Total
1. Uncompleted treatment		111	33	144
2. Transferred to another Centre		86	18	104
3. Discharged		279	53	332
4. Under Observation at December 31, 1934		177	69	246

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRE—RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

STAGE	Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other cases		Total		
		Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Total
Ceased to attend before completion of Treatment	1919	24	8	..	..	15	2	..	..	39	10	49
	1920	71	4	15	..	158	4	..	..	244	8	252
	1921	50	2	5	..	31	1	..	..	86	3	89
	1922	76	24	2	..	76	3	..	..	154	27	181
	1923	31	9	..	..	41	..	..	..	72	9	81
	1924	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	7	22
	1925	17	12	..	..	31	2	..	..	48	14	62
	1926	11	8	..	..	42	2	..	..	53	10	63
	1927	16	3	1	..	43	2	..	2	60	7	67
	1928	15	6	1	..	79	4	..	..	95	10	105
	1929	48	10	..	..	92	1	..	..	140	11	151
	1930	35	5	..	..	41	1	..	..	76	6	82
	1931	..	3	..	..	26	4	..	..	26	7	33
	1932	22	5	..	..	25	1	..	..	47	6	53
	1933	53	8	1	..	111	4	..	..	165	12	177
1934	46	21	..	..	65	12	..	..	111	33	144	
	Total	530	135	25	..	873	43	..	2	1431	180	1611

Special Treatment Centre—Results of Treatment—*continued.*

STAGE	Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other cases		Total		
		Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Total
Transfers	1919	11	3	..	..	8	2	..	..	19	5	24
	1920	88	14	7	..	65	4	..	..	160	18	178
	1921	85	1	..	..	46	1	3	..	134	2	136
	1922	73	12	..	..	67	4	..	..	140	16	156
	1923	57	10	5	..	78	..	..	..	140	10	150
	1924	35	5	4	..	75	3	..	..	114	8	122
	1925	63	5	1	..	73	..	..	..	137	5	142
	1926	31	12	9	..	93	2	..	..	133	14	147
	1927	61	10	6	..	104	6	..	..	171	16	187
	1928	66	8	4	..	76	4	..	..	146	12	158
	1929	72	5	4	..	96	..	..	..	172	5	177
	1930	75	7	5	..	72	2	23	..	175	9	184
	1931	58	6	2	..	48	2	2	..	110	8	118
	1932	45	8	2	..	33	1	..	..	80	9	89
	1933	22	1	5	..	34	1	..	1	61	3	64
	1934	42	8	..	..	44	10	..	..	86	18	104
	Total	884	115	54	..	1012	46	28	1	1978	158	2136
Discharged Cured	1919	11	..	4	..	2	..	42	7	59	7	66
	1920	4	1	4	..	55	..	153	13	216	14	230
	1921	6	..	3	..	64	1	174	3	247	4	251
	1922	19	7	17	..	96	5	153	13	285	25	310
	1923	18	14	14	..	89	6	133	11	254	31	285
	1924	38	26	3	..	95	2	115	26	251	54	305
	1925	18	13	8	..	107	5	132	15	265	33	298
	1926	13	7	5	1	82	4	118	17	218	29	247
	1927	24	7	7	..	116	7	119	13	266	27	293
	1928	6	5	4	1	97	11	117	12	224	29	253
	1929	2	2	1	..	110	10	193	16	306	28	334
	1930	15	6	10	..	155	12	159	21	339	39	378
	1931	15	3	2	..	115	5	136	16	268	24	292
	1932	8	4	1	..	121	2	114	11	244	17	261
	1933	46	3	..	..	14	5	61	12	120	20	140
	1934	41	10	2	..	116	9	120	34	279	53	332
	Total	284	108	85	2	1434	84	2039	240	3841	434	4275

Medical Officer in charge of Treatment Centre.

Report of the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer for the year 1934.

MIDWIVES.

39 Midwives including 1 untrained were practising in the area. 12 of these Midwives are also trained nurses. In no case did the Local Authority pay a midwife's fee.

Of 2,821 births notified, 2,422 were notified by midwives. In 24 of the 2,422 cases the midwife acted as a maternity nurse. On 667 occasions medical aid was summoned by a midwife under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Number of cases delivered by midwives	418
Number of cases delivered by doctors	60
	478
Number of ante-natal cases	63
Total admissions	541
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	175
Number of cases notified as Puerperal Fever	14
Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	20
Number of cases notified as Pemphigus	Nil
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Number of infants not entirely breast fed	9
Number of Maternal Deaths with their certified causes	
1—Post-partum eclampsia.	} 3
2—Caesarean Section—Exhaustion.	

Number of foetal deaths with the cause of death—52.

Still-born, Pre-natal causes, 24.				Neo-Natal, 18.			
Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	5		Spina Bifida	..	..	3
Albuminuria	..	5		Hydrocephalus and Spina bifida	..	..	1
Macerated foetus (cause unascertainable)		6		Anencephalis	..	..	1
Premature	..	2		Premature—eclampsia	..	..	1
Phthisis	..	1		Placenta Praevia	..	..	3
Diabetes	..	1		Premature	..	..	1
Cardiac failure	..	1		Breech—cerebral haemorrhage	..	..	2
Hydramnios (twin—other alive)	..	1		Haemorrhagic disease	..	..	1
Cause unascertainable	..	2		Cerebral haemorrhage	..	..	1
				Premature twins (Mother had pernicious anaemia)	..	..	2
Still-born Intra-natal causes, 10.				Cardiac debility	..	..	1
Breech (1 forceps, 1 twin)	..	4		Atelectasis	..	..	1
Obstructed labour	..	4					
Hydrocephalus	..	1					
Premature rupture of membranes		1					

The Municipal Maternity Hospital being a Training School recognised by the Ministry and by the Central Midwives Board sent in 7 pupils for the Central Midwives Board Certificates. 5 pupils passed their examination successfully.

In January, 1934, there was an outbreak of puerperal sepsis in the Maternity Hospital. 15 patients were transferred to West Lane Hospital and the Maternity Hospital was closed for a period of 6 weeks. All the patients made a good recovery.

NURSING HOMES AND REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.
MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

1.	Number of applications for registration	..	..	..	1
2.	Number of Homes registered	..	..	..	4
3.	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration				Nil
4.	Number of appeals against such orders	..	..	..	Nil
5.	Number of cases in which such orders have been				
	(a) confirmed on appeal	..	..	..	Nil
	(b) disallowed	..	..	..	Nil
6.	Number of applications for exemption from registration				Nil
7.	Number of cases in which exemption has been				
	(a) granted	..	..	..	Nil
	(b) withdrawn	..	..	..	Nil
	(c) refused	..	..	..	Nil

Of the four Homes one takes in operative maternity cases, two take in ordinary deliveries, and the fourth does not take in maternity cases.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The number of whole time Health Visitors is 6. Their duties include attendance at Infant Clinics and Ante-natal Clinics. Each Health Visitor visits all cases in her own area, namely, infants under one, children up to five, expectant and nursing mothers giving advice as required. She also visits, with the object of making investigations, still-births, neo-natal deaths, puerperal pyrexia and fever and maternal deaths. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are not only visited but sometimes nursed according to the doctor's orders. Each Health Visitor has thus full knowledge of the families in her own area.

The infant cards remain in the Health Visitors' file till the child is five years old. If a child does not attend a Centre it is visited until it reaches school age whether there is an infant under one in the family or not. It lies with each Health Visitor to economise her own time. Thus if a child attends an Infant Welfare Centre no home visit is paid.

Two of the six Centres have nurseries for toddlers where the mothers can leave their older children when they take the infant to be weighed and to see the Medical Officer. The fact that the nurseries are there encourages the mother to bring all the children under five on their own Centre day. Children who are evidently thriving are shown to the Medical Officer every three or six months.

Number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year :—

To expectant mothers	First visits	..	..	174
	Total visits	..	..	335
To children under 1 year	First visits	..	..	2,555
	Total visits	..	..	8,283
To children between 1 and 5 years	Total visits	..	..	6,168

Percentage of notified births who received a first visit 90.6%.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

There are six Municipal Infant Welfare Centres.

Average attendance per session of children :—

Elizabeth Purvis Centre	..	..	..	..	..	172
Grove Hill	..	..	..	..	..	68
Cannon	..	..	..	..	..	232
American Red Cross	..	..	..	..	..	124
Settlement	..	..	..	..	..	88
North Ormesby	..	..	..	..	..	100

Average attendance of children per session at all Centres, 135.

Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :—

1. By children under 1 year	18,102
2. By children between 1 and 5 years	15,119

Total number of children who attended for the first time :—

Children under 1 year	1,216
Children between 1 and 5 years	214

Percentage of live births who attended a Centre for the first time during the year, 55.4

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Each of the six Infant Welfare Centres has an ante-natal clinic once a month, held by the Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare. Post-natal cases also attend. District practising midwives bring or send their patients. When anything abnormal is found, a letter is sent to the midwife and doctor whose names the patient gives. Treatment, including X-ray examination when indicated, is then arranged.

Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at all clinics during the year	2,191
Average attendance of expectant mothers per session at all clinics	34
Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the clinics during the year	839

Owing to alterations in the accommodation at the Maternity Hospital in February, 1934, patients entered for the Maternity Hospital attended ante-natal clinics held especially for the purpose by the Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare at the Maternity and Child Welfare Office, 47, Grange Road. This arrangement became impracticable and since October, 1934, Matron has taken the Clinic twice weekly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Office. Cases showing the slightest abnormality are referred to their own doctor. The 528 patients entered for the Hospital put in 602 attendances.

Of 2,821 notified births 1,367 expectant mothers attended ante-natal clinics. That is 48.5% of expectant mothers had ante-natal care at a clinic. It is not known how many expectant mothers other than those who received municipal care received treatment privately from their own doctors.

HOMES AND HOSPITALS FOR SICK AND AILING CHILDREN UNDER 5.

1. The Municipal Hospital admitted 288 children under 5 years to its children's cots. Ultra-violet light treatment is provided for such children as require it. Many children under 5 years of age have received dental treatment at the Municipal Hospital.
2. Broomlands Children's Hospital admitted 31 children under 5 years from January 1st to April 3rd when the beds were transferred to the Municipal Hospital.
3. Kirbymoorside Orthopaedic Hospital admitted 1 child under 5 and 14 attended the out-patient Orthopaedic Clinic.
4. The Voluntary Hospitals, part of whose revenue is obtained from workmen's contributions, have children's wards.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

The slightest amount of deformity due to rickets found in children at an Infant Welfare Centre is treated at once with Ostelin, advice on diet and light treatment. If the deformity is not cured when the child is 5 years old, the child's card is transferred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Department to the School Medical Officer.

Deformities other than rickets, for example, congenital talipes, deformity from injury at birth, or from a nerve lesion are sent to the out-patient department of the Orthopaedic clinic which is open once a week or to the out-patient department of the Municipal Hospital. In-patient treatment for these cases where required is provided either at the Municipal Hospital or at the Orthopaedic Hospital at Kirbymoorside.

Practically every mother who brings a child to an infant clinic is told the prevention and treatment of rickets, namely, dieting, and exposure to the sun when the sun is there.

HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Association receives a Municipal grant of £100 per year for Maternity and Child Welfare work. The number of mothers and children under 5 nursed during the year was 163.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The unmarried mother has the same privileges as the married mother. Unmarried mothers are admitted to the Maternity Hospital, they attend ante-natal clinics and

bring their babies to the infant clinics, where the various privileges apart from advice given, include buying of certain things at a reduced rate, namely, dried milks, cocoa and milk, ostelin, virol and grey powders.

The Holy Cross Home admitted 122 women including 18 expectant mothers and 20 babies during the year. The Municipality gives a grant of £40 per year.

The unmarried mother who wishes a foster mother for her child is sent to the Infant Protection Visitor who has a list of reliable foster mothers. Foster mothers are also found for homeless children. Foster mothers bring the children under 5 to the Infant Welfare Centres.

PART I OF THE CHILDREN ACT, 1908, AS AMENDED BY PART V. OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

There is one Infant Protection Visitor whose work is done under the supervision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and whose monthly report is submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Number of foster-parents on the register at the end of the year, 22.

Number of children on the register at the end of the year, 26.

Number of children who died during the year, 1.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

The Sister Purvis Holiday Home at Carlton-in-Cleveland is maintained by some of the members of the voluntary committee of the Elizabeth Purvis Centre.

Five mothers and three babies were also sent for convalescent treatment under the King Edward VII Memorial Convalescent Fund.

STILL-BIRTHS AND NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

Of 134 still-births the following facts were ascertained. 81 still births were due to pre-natal causes as follows :—

Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	19
Macerated foetus (cause unknown)	..	..	..	..	11
Mechanical causes	..	..	..	..	9
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	10
Other Maternal Diseases	..	..	..	..	23
Shock	..	..	..	..	6
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	1
Anencephalous	..	..	..	..	1
Spina Bifida	..	..	..	..	1

81

53 still-births were due to intra-natal causes as follows :—

Difficult or prolonged labour	..	..	..	..	35
Causes unascertainable	..	..	..	..	18
					—
					53

Of 101 neo-natal deaths (death of child within a month of birth) 55 were premature and 46 were full term.

Cause of death of full-term infants :—

Ante-natal (a) Anatomical malformations	..	..	..	..	15
(b) Toxaemia of mother	..	..	..	..	3
During labour	..	..	..	..	8
Post-natal	..	..	..	..	20
					—
					46

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Including the neo-natal deaths the figure is 79 per 1,000 births.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

Number of women who died from Sepsis	..	..	4
Number of women who died from other causes	..	..	10
			—
			14

14 deaths out of 2,686 women delivered of living children means 5.2 per 1,000 women so delivered, or 1 out of 192.

Official investigations of maternal deaths are undertaken by the Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare. The midwife who attended the case is first interviewed. She submits her temperature and pulse charts and gives the history as far as she knows it of ante-natal care given by herself and of the confinement. The doctor who was called in is then interviewed. If necessary to complete the history, the Health Visitor calls at the house. This last item of investigation is rarely necessary as the previous history is often to be found in the office from ante-natal cards and baby cards.

Particulars of action taken by the Local Authority in the light of Circular 1167 and Memorandum 156/M.C.W. are as follows :—

1. Municipal ante-natal clinics to which midwives are encouraged to send or bring their patients and to which a doctor will also often send a patient.

2. When a Health Visitor knows in her routine visiting of babies that an expectant mother is in the home she visits, she invites that mother to come to an ante-natal clinic. If the mother does not wish to attend a clinic, home visiting is done by the Health Visitor.

3. The Maternity Hospital minimum fee is 36/- for 12 days. The fee a patient pays depends on the weekly income and the number of persons in the family. If even the 36/- fee cannot be collected the Council pays the cost.

4. Midwives are encouraged to send into the Hospital any patient who is found with an abnormality at an ante-natal clinic. They are also encouraged to send a patient in if the patient has no maternity benefit and is unable to pay a fee.

5. Patients who require a doctor in the Maternity Hospital have their own doctor. Attached to the Hospital there is a consultant obstetrician whom any doctor can call upon.

6. Sterilised maternity outfits are either sold or given free from the Maternity and Child Welfare Office. Maternity pads are sold at cost price. When necessary expectant and nursing mothers are provided with Cocoa and Milk.

7. Laboratory facilities are available in the town. Full advantage is taken of these.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Of the 26 cases of puerperal fever notified 25 were treated in Hospital. The number of deaths certified as being due to puerperal fever was 4.

Of the 32 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified, 28 were treated in Hospital.

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

Number of cases notified was 5. No case was fatal.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified	Cases Treated		Vision Un-impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At Home	In Hospital				
6	3	3	4	..	..	2

Doris Onions.

Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare.

STAFF—MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent and Surgeon :—

W. B. JONES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Resident Physician :

D. R. RIGG, M.B., Ch.B.

Junior Resident Physician :

J.P. CRICHTON, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H., L.D.S. (Edin.)

Visiting Eye Surgeon :

A. E. P. PARKER, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.

Visiting Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :

J. B. T. KESWICK, M.B., B.S. (Leeds).

Visiting Tuberculosis Officer :

F. J. HENRY, M.C., M.B., F.C.R.S.E., D.P.H., (Barrister-at-Law).

Visiting Radiologist and Electro-Therapeutist :

W. IRWIN, M.B., B.Ch. (Belfast).

Dental Surgeon :

L. T. DAVIDSON HEPPELL, L.D.S. (Dunelm).

Clerk :

MRS. E. LOUKS.

Junior Clerks :

G. H. CARVELL.

MISS A. T WELFORD.

Nursing Staff :

MATRON	MRS. E. ARMETT.
ASST. MATRON	SISTER I. M. PATERSON.
HOME SISTER	SISTER A. BLACKBURN.
THEATRE SISTER	SISTER H. FEATHERSTON.
NIGHT SISTER	SISTER D. GARDNER.
WARD SISTERS	8
NIGHT STAFF NURSE	1
DAY STAFF NURSES	5
PROBATIONER NURSES	43

Bed Accommodation :

For Men	132
„ Women	100
„ Children	82
Total	314

Report of the Medical Superintendent
of the
Municipal Hospital and Children's Hospital
for the year 1934.

Admissions :

Total number of admissions (including infants born
in Hospital) 2,253

Mortality :

Total number of deaths during 1934 384

Number who died within 48 hours of admission 68 or 17.7%

AGES AT DEATH.

Under year	1-3 years	3-16 years	16-40 years	40-50 years.	50-60 years	60-70 years	Over 70 years.
<hr style="width: 10%;"/>	<hr style="width: 10%;"/>	<hr style="width: 10%;"/>	<hr style="width: 10%;"/>	<hr style="width: 10%;"/>	<hr style="width: 10%;"/>	<hr style="width: 10%;"/>	<hr style="width: 10%;"/>
18	21	12	51	30	51	96	105

Or percentage of total deaths :

4.7	5.5	3.1	13.3	7.8	13.3	25.0	27.3
-----	-----	-----	------	-----	------	------	------

It will be noted that 52% of the total deaths occurred in patients over 60 years of age.

Total number of discharges during 1934—1,857.

Durations of stay of patients discharged or died :—

1. Under four weeks—1,598.
2. Four weeks and under thirteen weeks—505.
3. Thirteen weeks or more—138.

Nurses' Training School.

This Hospital is a recognised Training School for Nurses and Probationer Nurses enter for three months' preliminary instruction before entering on a three years' course of training. In addition to the routine work on the Wards, nurses attend lectures given by the Medical Superintendent, Resident Medical Officer and Sister Tutor. Demonstrations with particular cases on the wards also form part of their training.

All nurses are expected to sit for the State Examinations.

The Examination results for 1934 were as follows :—

				Passes.
Preliminary State Examination	..	..	..	8
Final State Examination	..	..	..	7
Sick Cookery Examination	..	..	..	11 (1 with distinction)

Dental Department :

This department is increasing in common with the general increase in Hospital work. Cases are restricted to patients in the wards, or poor patients who cannot afford dental treatment and who are unable to obtain aid from panel committees.

Mr. Heppell, Surgeon Dentist, attends every Friday morning at 10.30 for consultation and treatment.

Number of persons seen during 1934	..	..	..	464
Number of attendances	..	..	..	739
General anaesthesia was given in	..	..	..	113 cases

Ear, Nose and Throat Department.

Mr. J. B. T. Keswick, M.B., B.S., visits for out-patient and in-patient work on the first and third Mondays of each month and oftener when necessary. Out-patients are sent by District Medical Officers and other medical men of the town. The number of cases dealt with during the year was 83, the number of attendances 99. 37 patients were admitted to Hospital as in-patients, for operative treatment, from the Out-patients' Department. The remainder, *i.e.*, 63, were sent direct from town.

Ophthalmic Department.

Mr. A. E. P. Parker, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., visits under similar circumstances for both in and out-patients. The number of cases seen during the year was 93. These patients made 124 attendances.

The work in this department includes many refractions, major and minor operations, local treatments, etc., for patients attending the out-patients' department, also for cases on the wards referred for the opinion of the specialist.

X-Ray and Electrical Department.

This department is under the charge of Dr. Irwin who visits on Mondays and at other times when required. A specially trained Sister has charge, with two Nurses assisting her, under the direction of Dr. Irwin.

Total number of patients seen in the department	..	783
Number of attendances	.. .. .	4,603

The work for the year was as follows :—

X-Ray Department :—

Films and Screenings	.. .. .	849
Treatments	.. .. .	139

Electro-Therapeutic Department :—

Diathermy treatments	.. .. .	267
Ionizations	.. .. .	118
Stimulations	.. .. .	215
Radiant Heat	.. .. .	484
Massage and Remedial Exercises	.. .. .	304

Sunlight Department (UltraViolet Ray) :—

Treatments	3,425
------------	---------	-------

Out-Patients' Department.

The out-patient work of the Hospital is made up of sick people sent from Holgate Institution (House), discharged patients from Hospital Wards and cases sent by District Medical Officers and other medical men of the town.

Number of patients seen	.. .. .	774
Number of attendances	.. .. .	7,331

Operations.

The number of major surgical operations performed under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations) was 580. Of these 138 were abdominal sections.

Maternity Cases.

This Hospital has been used for Maternity cases from 29th January, 1934, to 10th March, 1934, to relieve temporary difficulties at the Municipal Maternity Home. The particulars are as under :—

Number of women confined	73
Number of live births	67
Number of still-births	6
Number of deaths among the newly born (<i>i.e.</i> , under four weeks of age)	5
Number of Maternal deaths among women admitted to Hospital for confinement	4

GENERAL REMARKS.**Children's Hospital.**

On May 24th, 1934, the new Children's Hospital was officially opened. This building contains 82 beds for the treatment of all diseases in children, *i.e.*, Medical, Surgical, Tubercle and Orthopaedic, also malthriving cases so far as accommodation will allow. It is complete as a separate unit and has an Operating Theatre.

Tuberculosis Block.

Extensive alterations have been made to the male side of the Hospital, known as the Tuberculosis Block. Apart from extra lighting, there has been improvements in the sanitary equipment, Day Rooms, and small Ward accommodation, also the provision of a Verandah and Airing Court for Tubercular patients. It is proposed to use the upper floor for various forms of surgical cases, including a few beds, with separate sanitary arrangements, for the treatment of Venereal Diseases.

Improved facilities for the Education of Nurses.

A large Hall has been utilised for the purpose of Lectures, Demonstrations and Reading Room for Nurses. It has also been equipped with an Epidiascope and various Teaching Charts and Models.

Wireless Installation.

The Hospital has been equipped with Wireless. Each patient is provided with headphones, and there are loud speakers for the Babies' Ward.

Future Developments.

It is proposed during 1935—

- (1) to modernise the X-Ray Department by the provision of a new X-Ray plant and the utilisation of the old plant with high tension condensers and tube for use in Deep Therapy :
- (2) To make additions to the Nurses' Home for extra accommodation of staff and new quarters for Matron.
- (3) To improve the facilities for Out-patients' work by alterations to Block 17.

BROOMLANDS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

NOTE.—The particulars given only apply to the period January 1st to April 3rd, 1934, inclusive. On April 4th, 1934, all the children were transferred to the New Children's Hospital in the Municipal Hospital grounds and the figures for the period April 4th to December 31st, 1934, are included in the Municipal Hospital returns.

Accommodation : 55 beds, consisting of ordinary Hospital beds and a certain number on the Verandah system. This Hospital dealt largely with Surgical Tubercle, also with Medical and Surgical cases of the usual type. It was worked in conjunction with the Municipal Hospital. The Medical Superintendent and Resident Medical Officers visited daily and specialised services were supplied as required. A Sister from the Municipal Hospital was in charge, assisted by a Night Sister. The remainder of the Staff, *i.e.*, six Probationer Nurses were supplied from the Municipal Hospital at certain intervals. It was part of their training.

Cases were admitted from 3 to 16 years of age.

Dental Department.

Mr. Lamyman, L.D.S., visited monthly to give treatment as required. Hospital children and Homes children were dealt with. During the period January 1st to April 3rd, 1934, 28 children were treated.

Artificial Sunlight Department.

All indoor cases benefitted from this as a matter of routine, and out-patients were treated as required.

Out-patient Department.

The out-patient work of the Hospital was made up as follows :—

1. Children from the Homes.
2. Splint cases.
3. Out-patient dressings.

Number of cases treated during the above-mentioned period	14
---	---------	----

Admissions and Discharges.

Admissions during the period				
	January 1st to April 3rd inclusive		71	
Discharges	do.	do.	do.	63
Deaths	do.	do.	do.	7

On April 4th *39 children were transferred to the Municipal Hospital.

Duration of stay of patients discharged or died (including those transferred to the Municipal Hospital) :—

1. Under four weeks : 54 plus 9*.
2. Four weeks and under thirteen weeks : 16 plus 11*.
3. Thirteen weeks or more : 19*.

Operations.

The number of major surgical operations performed under general anaesthetic was 25. Of these 2 were abdominal sections.

A classification is given, as follows, of in-patients who were discharged or died (including transfers to the Municipal Hospital) for the period January 1st to April 3rd, 1934, inclusive :—

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Classification of In-Patients who were Discharged from or who Died in the Institution during the Year ended 31st December, 1934.

DISEASE GROUPS.	Children (under 16 years of age)		Men and Women	
	Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died
A. Acute infectious disease	9	1	19	2
B. Influenza .. .. .	..	..	6	1
C. Tuberculosis :—				
Pulmonary	8	2	40	26
Non-Pulmonary	14	10	15	6
D. Malignant disease	2	..	44	58
E. Rheumatism :—				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	9	1	13	..
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called “rheumatism” (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica) ..	..	..	13	..
(3) Chronic arthritis .. .. .	..	..	19	1
F. Venereal disease .. .. .	..	..	26	1
G. Puerperal pyrexia .. .. .	..	..	1	..
H. Puerperal fever (a) Women confined in Hospital (b) Other cases .. .. .	..	..	2	..
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth .. .. .	..	5	64	6
J. Mental diseases (a) Senile Dementia (b) Other	2	..	25	..
K. Senile decay .. .. .	..	..	32	36
L. Accidental injury and violence	14	2	83	8
<i>In respect of cases not included above :—</i>				
M. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	60	2	150	10
N. “ “ Respiratory System	99	20	116	34
O. “ “ Circulatory System	11	1	149	112
P. “ “ Digestive System	51	4	165	6
Q. “ “ Genito-urinary System	67	1	120	20
R. “ “ Skin	38	..	82	2
S. Other diseases	61	3	84	3
T. Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures				
Mothers .. .. .	..	..	77	..
Infants	61	..	..	..
U. Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	2	..	1	..
Totals	508	52	1349	332

BROOKLANDS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Classification of In-Patients who were Discharged from or who Died
in the Institution during the Period January 1st to April 3rd inclusive.

DISEASE GROUPS	Children (under 16 years of age)	
	Discharged	Died
A. Acute infectious disease	1	..
B. Influenza .. .. .	..	..
C. Tuberculosis :—		
Pulmonary	1	..
Non-Pulmonary	1	1
D. Malignant disease .. .. .	..	..
E. Rheumatism :—		
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	1	..
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	..	..
(3) Chronic arthritis .. .. .	..	..
F. Venereal disease .. .. .	..	..
G. Puerperal pyrexia .. .. .	..	..
H. Puerperal fever .. .. .	..	..
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth .. .. .	..	..
J. Mental diseases (a) Senile Dementia .. .. .	..	..
(b) Other .. .. .	..	..
K. Senile decay .. .. .	..	..
L. Accidental injury and violence	2	..
<i>In respect of cases not included above :—</i>		
M. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	15	..
N. " " Respiratory System	22	5
O. " " Circulatory System	1	1
P. " " Digestive System	5	..
Q. " " Genito-urinary	6	..
R. " " Skin	5	..
S. " " Other diseases	3	..
U. Any persons not falling under any of the above headings .. .. .	..	..
Totals	63	7

Wm Britain Jones

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1934
and previous years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1916	For Deaths: 115,548 For Births: 125,718	3,536	3,535	28.12	2,154	18.64	90	25	430	121	2,089	18.07
1917	For Deaths: 119,251 For Births: 132,931	3,059	3,062	23.03	2,366	19.84	92	34	465	151	2,308	19.35
1918	For Deaths: 115,752 For Births: 129,696	3,331	3,327	25.64	2,741	23.67	150	50	485	145	2,641	22.81
1919	For Deaths: 127,142 For Births: 132,444	3,534	3,531	26.66	2,437	19.16	132	34	493	139	2,339	18.39
1920	132,208	4,434	4,431	33.51	2,109	15.95	120	37	602	135	2,026	15.32
1921	133,400	4,240	4,218	31.62	1,967	14.74	106	32	501	118	1,893	14.41
1922	134,800	3,823	3,774	27.99	2,057	15.26	121	24	421	111	1,960	14.50
1923	135,400	3,726	3,728	27.53	1,876	13.85	139	28	321	86	1,765	13.03
1924	136,300	3,607	3,589	26.33	2,372	17.42	136	47	484	135	2,283	16.75
1925	136,200	3,503	3,501	25.70	2,123	15.58	167	28	342	97	1,984	15.56
1926	133,600	3,401	3,387	25.35	1,915	14.33	185	29	337	99	1,759	13.16
1927	133,600	3,149	3,140	23.50	1,933	14.46	200	43	274	87	1,776	13.29
1928	131,700	3,252	3,219	26.12	1,905	15.45	177	33	286	88	1,757	14.26
1929	133,100	3,155	3,115	25.01	2,420	18.18	209	46	312	100	2,257	17.11
1930	133,100	3,331	3,304	26.53	1,938	15.56	122	26	261	79	1,760	14.13
1931	138,900	3,007	2,968	21.36	2,096	15.09	173	31	297	100	1,954	14.07
1932	140,000	2,898	2,841	20.46	1,936	13.94	167	31	240	84	1,800	12.96
1933	139,500	2,695	2,659	19.07	2,020	14.48	193	36	242	91	1,863	13.35
1934	139,550	2,785	2,749	19.69	1,975	14.18	187	50	217	79	1,838	13.17

TABLE II.—INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1934. Nett Deaths from stated Causes

CAUSE OF DEATH				Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months
All causes	}	Certified		73	14	9	11	107	29	13	28
		Uncertified		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		M.	F.								
Small-pox .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles		14	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	5
Scarlet Fever .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-Cough .. ..		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas		3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)		4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Convulsions		9	10	4	2	3	4	13	3	..	2
Laryngitis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis		3	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	2
Pneumonia (all forms)		14	16	1	..	1	..	2	3	2	9
Diarrhoea .. ..		..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Enteritis		11	2	..	1	..	..	1	5	1	3
Gastritis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. ..		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ricketts .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth		2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Atelectasis		4	3	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations		13	10	11	3	1	..	15	4	3	1
Premature Birth		24	22	30	8	3	4	45	1	..	..
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		14	9	9	..	..	2	11	8	2	2
Other Causes		6	6	7	..	..	1	8	2	1	..
Total		122	95	74	14	9	11	108	29	13	29
NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR :—				NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR OF :—							
		Legitimate		2,623		Legitimate Infants		209			
		Illegitimate		126		Illegitimate Infants		8			
		Total		2,749		Total		217			

at various Ages under One Year.

9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year	Ayresome	Acklam	Cannon	Cleveland	Exchange	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormesby	St. Hildas	Vulcan	TOTAL
38	215												
..	2												
..
..
15	22	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	3	..	10	2	22
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..
..
..
2	5	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5
1	19	2	1	1	3	2	..	..	1	3	6	..	19
..
..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	5
14	30	1	..	5	3	2	3	6	2	2	2	4	30
..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
3	13	5	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	13
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..
..
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
..	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	7
..	23	2	..	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	6	2	23
..	46	4	4	7	2	2	2	5	4	6	5	6	46
..	23	1	..	3	3	1	4	3	..	1	5	2	23
1	12	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	4	1	1	1	12
38	217	19	6	25	18	11	21	20	19	21	41	16	217
Birth Rate ..	14.31	15.60	26.59	24.74	19.50	12.17	13.62	21.41	20.47	35.00	22.99	19.69	
Inf. Mort. Rate	79	36	89	77	74	89	68	79	75	135	68	79	

CAUSES OF DEATH				AGES AT DEATH													
				At all ages	under one year	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 3 yrs.	3 and under 4 yrs.	4 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 10 yrs.	10 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 20 yrs.	20 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 35 yrs.	35 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 55 yrs.	55 and under 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and over
All Causes	Certified	..	1822	210	95	37	27	26	70	35	34	60	92	106	177	306	547
	Uncertified	..	16	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6
		M.	F.														
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	53	45	98	22	52	10	4	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	1	6	7	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	24	34	58	1	3	4	7	6	28	7	..	1	..	1	..
Influenza	..	..	10	9	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	5	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (Meningococcal)	2	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tuber. of Respirat'y System	82	58	140	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	16	31	31	21	17	16	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	17	17	34	1	4	3	2	5	9	1	1	4	3	1	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	106	91	197	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	12	35	73	70
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	10	11	21	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	..	2	2	2	3
Diabetes	..	..	2	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	7
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	48	50	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	28	56
Heart Disease	..	..	214	164	378	2	1	..	2	..	4	6	3	8	17	48	86
Arterio-Sclerosis	..	..	43	22	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	56
Bronchitis	..	..	26	25	51	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	7	7	26
Pneumonia	..	..	50	32	82	7	2	1	1	..	3	2	2	4	11	7	13
" Broncho	..	..	39	35	74	23	18	9	8	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	5	14	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	5
Ulcer of Stomach or																	
Duodenum	..	..	9	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	2
Diarrhœa, etc.	..	..	13	7	20	13	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	17	12	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	8	13
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturit'n	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	3	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	53	42	95	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide	..	..	9	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	1	2	2
Other Deaths from Violence	44	17	61	..	3	1	..	1	1	4	3	7	11	3	7	9	8
Other Defined Diseases	..	116	100	216	40	7	6	1	3	9	4	4	1	8	11	11	31
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Syphilis	..	..	4	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..
Erysipelas	..	..	3	3	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Polioencephalitis	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead Poisoning	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1015	823	1838	217	96	37	27	26	70	35	35	60	92	106	177
																	307
																	553

Ward Death Rates ..

Crude Death Rate = 14.18.

Deaths under 1 year = 217 or 11.81%

Birth Rate

Corrected Death Rate = 13.17.

Deaths under 5 years = 403 or 21.92%

Birth Rate .. = 19.69.

Deaths over 65 years = 553 or 30.08%

Infant Mortality

Inquests 123. Certified by Coroner without Inquest, 35.

Rate ..

DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Deaths in Public Institutions	NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATE IN EACH WARD IN THE BOROUGH.												
	Ayresome	Acklam	Cannon	Cleveland	Exchange	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormesby	St. Hilda's	Vulcan	Non-Residents	Totals
..
..
8	2	2	21	9	6	2	1	16	8	24	7	..	98
8	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
62	4	5	2	1	1	7	9	8	16	2	3	..	58
2	1	1	3	3	..	3	3	1	3	1	..	..	19
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
55	15	6	13	14	14	13	14	13	12	16	10	..	140
30	2	1	5	2	..	3	1	5	4	7	4	..	34
100	27	17	15	13	13	25	27	11	11	17	21	..	197
10	3	..	3	2	..	1	5	4	..	2	1	..	21
6	1	1	2	..	3	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	13
46	10	4	7	5	7	11	15	12	10	12	5	..	98
120	36	29	17	30	16	47	55	33	34	49	32	..	378
15	10	9	4	6	2	7	6	7	6	3	5	..	65
22	6	5	10	6	1	4	4	4	1	9	1	..	51
33	7	11	12	6	3	8	4	6	13	8	4	..	82
26	6	5	10	4	5	6	6	12	3	12	5	..	74
12	2	1	..	3	2	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	14
12	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	..	11
6	5	..	1	..	1	4	1	..	2	5	1	..	20
11	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	7
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	2	3	..	1	1	3	7	2	4	3	3	..	29
3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
8	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	9
38	7	4	14	6	5	8	12	8	8	15	8	..	95
1	1	1	..	2	2	..	3	1	..	3	..	..	13
47	7	6	2	9	3	5	10	8	4	2	5	..	61
138	17	16	25	16	14	22	33	18	15	29	11	..	216
3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
4	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	6
4	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
864	178	130	173	143	101	190	219	176	166	229	133	..	1838
..	10.57	12.21	16.55	15.12	13.34	9.84	10.11	15.76	12.13	26.54	13.13	..	13.17
..	14.31	15.60	26.59	24.74	19.50	12.17	13.62	21.41	20.47	35.00	22.99	..	19.69
..	79	36	89	77	74	89	68	79	75	135	68	..	79

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN, 1934.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	1019	121	47	45	53	56	58	53	102	183	198	103
	F	827	95	48	47	54	41	35	55	73	120	138	121
1. Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Measles	M	55	14	27	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	45	8	25	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Scarlet Fever	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	6	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Whooping Cough	M	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Diphtheria	M	26	..	3	6	15	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	34	1	..	12	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Influenza	M	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	4	..	..
	F	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	2	1	2
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	85	..	..	..	5	23	18	11	11	16	1	..
	F	68	..	..	1	1	28	15	11	7	5	..	..
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	17	1	..	3	7	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
	F	18	..	4	6	4	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
11. Syphilis	M	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
	F	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
13. Cancer, malignant disease	M	110	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	16	44	34	8
	F	93	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	18	29	14	18
14. Diabetes	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	F	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	4	1
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.	M	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	21	11
	F	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	17	12	11
16. Heart Disease	M	201	..	..	1	3	4	7	8	26	49	71	32
	F	157	..	..	1	1	4	2	10	18	29	50	42

TABLE VII.—Birth-rates, Death-rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1934. (Provisional figures.)

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only.)

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years)	Total Deaths under One year	certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death	
England and Wales	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59	90.4	6.5	2.1	1.0	
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63	90.5	6.1	2.9	0.5	
135 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ..	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.4	53	91.2	5.1	1.6	1.1	
London	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67	87.7	6.3	6.0	0.0	
Middlesbrough	19.69	1.01	13.17	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.05	0.007	0.41	0.13	0.53	6.18	79	91.21	6.22	1.77	0.81	

Fuereperal Sepsis. Others. Total.

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :

per 1,000 Live Births 2.03

4.60

2.57

4.41

4.72

4.49

The maternal mortality rates for Middlesbrough are as follows :

per 1,000 Live Births 1.95

4.41

3.27

4.72

4.49

