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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

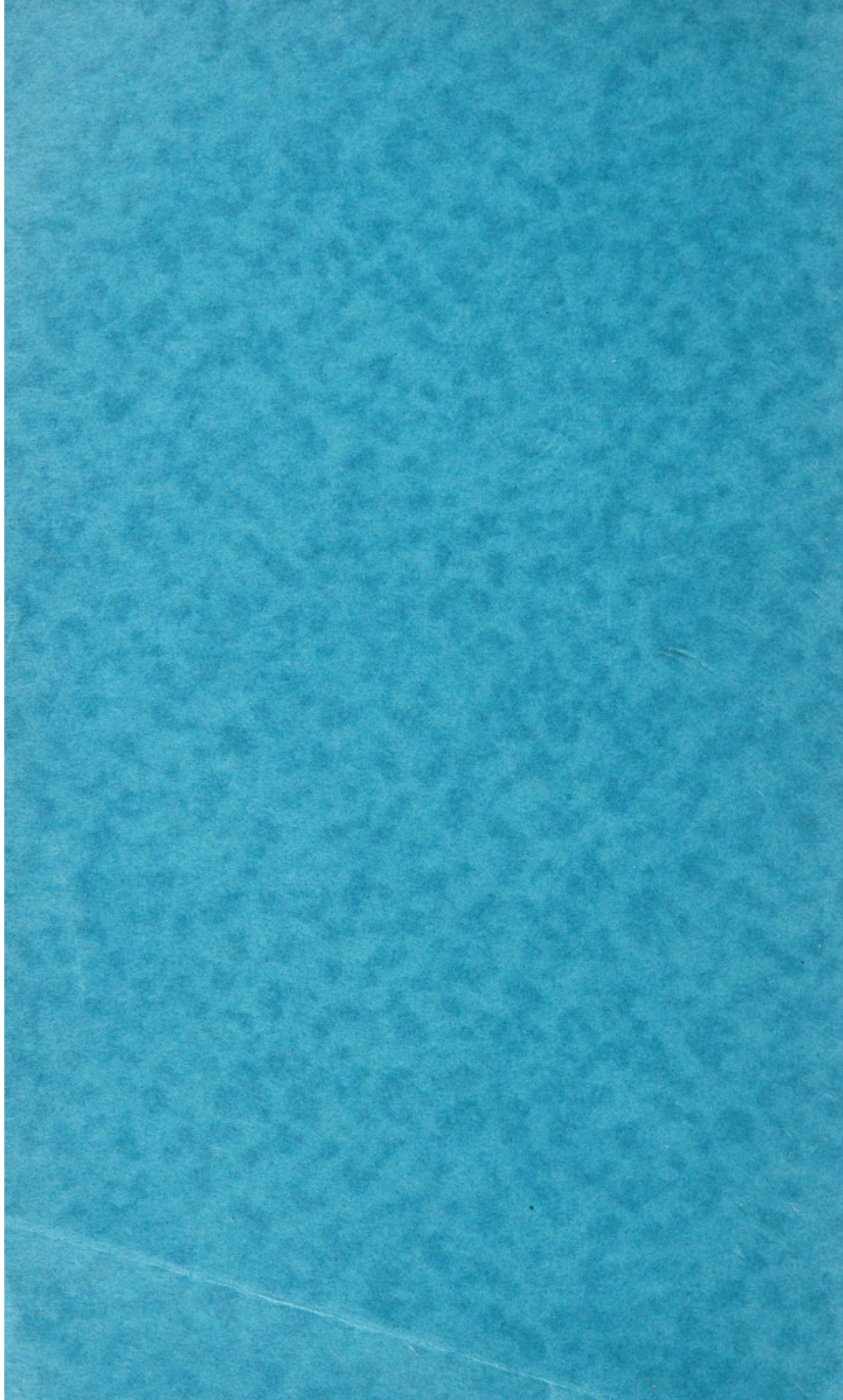
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1938,

BY

C. METCALFE BROWN,
M.D., CH.B., D.P.H., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.



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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1938-39.

Chairman—Alderman A. MARSHALL.

COMMITTEE—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor W. Egerton Price, J.P.)

Alderman Mrs. H. M. GUTHRIE, J.P.	Councillor the Very Rev. Canon
Alderman W. Turford, J. P.	N. Dunne.
Councillor G. CARTER,	Councillor E. HARFORD.
Councillor A. H. COCKS.	Councillor T. W. MORRIS.
Councillor A. Cooper.	Councillor B. RAMSEY.
	Councillor A. THOMPSON.

MEMBERS OF THE HOSPITALS COMMITTEE, 1938-39.

Chairman :—Councillor A. COOPER.

COMMITTEE—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor W. Egerton Price, J.P.)

Alderman Mrs. H. M. GUTHRIE, J.P.	Councillor W. ECKERT.
Alderman H. D. LEVICK,	Councillor R. V. C. GRAY, B.A.
M.B., F.R.C.S., J.P.	Councillor T. MEEHAN, J.P.
Alderman E. SPENCE, O.B.E., J.P.	Councillor J. Nugent.
Councillor G. CARTER.	Councillor J. W. WELCH, J.P.
	Councillor A. H. Cocks.

MEMBERS OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1938-39.

Chairman :—Alderman Mrs. H. M. GUTHRIE, J.P.

COMMITTEE :—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor W. Egerton Price, J.P.)

Alderman J. WESLEY BROWN, J.P.	Councillor F. C. Pette.
Councillor A. H. COCKS.	Councillor J. SWALES, M.C.
Councillor A. COOPER.	Councillor L. Taylor.
Councillor J. Gilmore	Councillor J. W. WELCH, J.P.
Councillor R. V. C. GRAY, B.A.	Mrs. M. E. HEWITSON.
Councillor W. MILLER.	Dr. G. H. LOWE.
	Mrs. W. Turford.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1938.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Medical Advisor :—

C. METCALFE BROWN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :—

T. LLOYD HUGHES, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. Barrister-at-Law.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer :—

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

**Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Maternity and
Child Welfare :—**

MARGARET F. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.O.G. (to June 1938.)

I. MAY O. ALLAN, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from July 1938.)

Clinical Venereal Diseases Officer :—

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

District Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators :—

E. H. MOSELEY, M.B., B.S.

C. S. O'HAGAN, M.B., B.S.

Consulting Obstetrician :—

§G. F. LONGBOTHAM, M.B., C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

THOMAS P. DIXON, Mem. S.I.A., Mem. R.S.I., Mem. I.P.C.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

‡*H. WHITFIELD.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :—

*G. A. BINNS. (to October 1938.) ‡W. M. MATHEWS

‡L. BURKILL (from October 1938.) ‡*T. E. PETERSON.

‡*S. E. ELLIS. ‡*G. A. PRICE.

‡*G. HEPWORTH. (to September 1938.) †H. WATSON.

‡A. W. LUCAS. ‡*W. W. WHITE.

‡*H. WOODCOCK (from October 1938.)

Shops Inspector :—

R. G. THOMPSON (from June 1938.)

Health Visitors :—

°L. BELL (Supervisor).	||G. LAFFERTY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
M. A. CROMBIE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to August 1938.)	°M. NESBITT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Died, June 1938.)
°A. E. HAGAN S.R.N., S.C.M. (from September 1938.)	°I. PALING, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from September 1938.)
°A. KNOX, S.R.N., S.C.M.	°R. SPITTEL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Tuberculosis Nurses :—

D. E. HALL, S.R.N.
M. OWEN.
P. STOCKTON.

Measles Nurses :—

E. CURRY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
E. WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Municipal Midwives :—

M. ROBINSON S.R.N., S.C.M.— Supervisor (from July 1938.)	I. JOHNSON S.R.N. S.C.M. (to Feb. 1938.)
M. ABBOTT, S.C.M. (from Feb. 1938.)	V. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from May. 1938.)
D. M. BELL S.C.M.	E. MCINTOSH, S.C.M. (from May. 1938.)
E. BRACE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from Feb. 1938.)	C. MCKINLAY, S.C.M. (from May. 1938.)
M. BYTHEWAY, S.C.M.	S. J. SCRIMGOUR, S.C.M.
A. GIBSON, S.C.M.	S. WETHERELL, S.C.M.
B. A. HAGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.	

Infant Life Protection Visitor :—

A. G. COWLEY.

Matrons :—

E. ARMETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Municipal Hospital.
B. GARDNER, West Lane and Hemlington Hospitals.
H. KIRKBRIDE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Municipal Maternity Hospital.
N. PRICE, S.R.N., Poole Sanatorium, Nunthorpe.

Vaccination Officer :

J. COSTELLO.

Veterinary Surgeon :—

§S. E. MORTON, M.R.C.V.S.

Borough Analysts :—

§E. W. JACKSON, F.I.C.

§A. SCHOLLES, F.I.C.

Chief Clerk :—

†J. W. RAWDON.

23 CLERKS.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent :—

W. BRITAIN JONES, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Resident Physician :—

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

Resident Medical Officer :—

H. DOYLE, M.B., Ch.B.

Ophthalmic Surgeon :—

§A. E. P. PARKER, F.R.C.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :—

§J. B. T. KESWICK, M.B., B.S.

Radiologist and Electro-Therapeutist :—

§W. IRWIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.M.E.

Dental Surgeon :—

§L. T. DAVIDSON HEPPELL, L.D.S.

§Part-time Officer.

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

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

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

°Health Visitor's Diploma of R.S.I.

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

ANNUAL REPORT, 1938.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health of the County Borough of Middlesbrough for 1938.

The vital statistics are again of much interest. The estimated population has risen by 200 to 139,800. The Birth Rate is very high as compared with England and Wales, and although some years ago it showed a progressive decline, in recent years it has tended to remain stationary at the level of approximately 19 per 1,000 population.

The Death Rate is still higher than that for the country generally, but shows an appreciable decrease as compared with the previous year and is one of the lowest recorded in Middlesbrough.

It is satisfactory to note, too, that the Infant Mortality Rate for 1938 was the lowest on record, although still much above the average rate for other areas. The reduction is encouraging and should act as a spur to even greater efforts in the field of Infant Welfare. The chief need in this direction at the moment is an increase of staff, medical and nursing, in the Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

The year 1938 has been a good one from the point of view of infectious diseases, the total notifications being much less than in 1937.

Cancer is the outstanding exception to the general improvement; the number of deaths from this disease has risen to 214 during the year. The Cancer Act, 1939, which throws a duty on Local Authorities to make adequate provision for the diagnosis and treatment of this disease will ultimately produce, it is believed, results akin to the beneficial effects achieved by the arrangements for dealing with Tuberculosis.

The Municipal Midwives Service continues to expand and for the year ended 31st March, 1939, 854 domiciliary confinements were dealt with. The Maternity Hospital is now conducting

over 700 deliveries per annum, so that the Municipal Maternity Service is dealing with nearly 1,600 maternity cases yearly, which is more than half the annual number of such cases in Middlesbrough. The expansion of this work continues and it is hoped that the increasing efficiency of this Service will assist, in time, in reducing the high Maternal Mortality Rate.

Perhaps the most satisfactory improvement recently in environmental conditions in Middlesbrough is the marked alleviation which has taken place in relation to overcrowding. Three years ago 2,100 families were living in overcrowded conditions; today the number is 900. This extraordinary improvement is due to the strenuous efforts made by the Middlesbrough Council, assisted to a marked degree by the activities of private enterprise and the Sutton Dwellings Trust. In Housing matters, generally, there is still much to be done, but progress in recent years has undoubtedly been good.

This Report, including the Statistical Tables, provides a comprehensive survey of the enormously wide scope of the Health Service. Much of the work of the Health Department and the associated Hospitals cannot be reduced to statistics, but there can be no doubt that the Service generally is one of which the Middlesbrough Council and the citizens of the town may well be proud.

Again, I desire to express my grateful thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the Committees concerned and to my colleagues who bear the brunt of much of the work involved, for their continued guidance, loyalty and general helpfulness.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

B. Metcalf Brown

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Middlesbrough.

June, 1939.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	.. .. .	.. .. .	7,205	
Estimated Population (Mid-1938)	.. .. .	.. .. .	139,800	
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1938)	.. .. .	.. .. .	33,022	
Rateable Value	.. .. .	.. .. .	£719,368	
Product of a penny rate	.. .. .	.. .. .	£2,543	
Number of Live Births :—		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	.. .. .	1,375	1,260	2,635
Illegitimate	.. .. .	62	68	130
Total	.. .. .	1,437	1,328	2,765
Number of Still Births :—				
Legitimate	.. .. .	59	45	104
Illegitimate	.. .. .	3	2	5
Total	.. .. .	62	47	109
Total No. of Births (Live and Still)		1,499	1,375	2,874
Deaths	.. .. .	940	781	1,721
Deaths from :—				
Puerperal Sepsis	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6
Other puerperal causes	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6
All puerperal causes	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	12
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1
Measles	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2
Scarlet Fever	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2
Whooping Cough	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3
Diphtheria	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	12
Influenza	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	16
Violence	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	80
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	24
Cancer	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	214
Deaths (under 1 year) :—		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	.. .. .	107	85	192
Illegitimate	.. .. .	7	1	8
Total	.. .. .	114	86	200

Birth Rates and Death Rates, 1938.

	Middlesbrough	England & Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns
Rate per 1,000 Population :—			
Live Births	19.8	15.1	15.0
Still-births	0.78	0.60	0.65
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population :—			
All causes	12.3	11.6	11.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.01	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.01	0.04	0.05
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.03
Diphtheria	0.09	0.07	0.07
Influenza	0.11	0.11	0.10
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births :—			
Still-births	37.9	38.0	—
Rate per 1,000 Live Births :—			
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	8.7	5.5	7.8
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births :—			
Puerperal Sepsis	2.17	0.89	
Other puerperal causes	2.17	2.19	
All puerperal causes	4.38	3.08	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births :—			
Puerperal Sepsis	2.09	0.86	
Other puerperal causes	2.09	2.11	
All puerperal causes	4.18	2.97	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—			
All infants per 1,000 live births			72
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			73
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			61

COMPARATIVE RATES.

	M'bro. 1938	M'bro. 1937	England & Wales 1938	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns
Birth Rate (live births)	19.8	19.5	15.1	15.0
Death Rate	12.3	13.8	11.6	11.7
Infant Mortality Rate	72	91	53	57
Maternal Mortality Rate	4.18	4.59	2.97	

WARD STATISTICS.

Ward	No. of cases of Infectious Diseases per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Ayresome ..	22.8	10.17	16.38	42
Acklam	29.5	8.51	12.69	65
Cannon	31.7	16.65	31.48	97
Cleveland ..	35.2	16.16	24.12	82
Exchange ..	32.4	13.84	20.37	75
Grove Hill ..	16.7	9.86	13.13	58
Linthorpe ..	21.7	8.76	13.92	66
Newport	28.2	12.73	26.78	94
Ormesby ..	21.0	11.80	21.74	55
St. Hilda's ..	22.9	31.00	28.65	126
Vulcan	25.3	13.75	26.75	62
County Borough	24.3	12.31	19.77	72

Further and more detailed statistics will be found in Tables I, II, III, IV, V, and VI, pages 100 to 101.

On analysis of these figures, the following is worthy of note :—

- (1) The estimated population for 1938 is 139,800 which is 200 more than for 1937.
- (2) The number of live births is 2,765, an increase of 46 as compared with the previous year. The birth-rate is much higher than the average for England and Wales, and taking the last six years as a whole there has been no real decrease in the Middlesbrough birth-rate.
- (3) The number of deaths is 206 less than in 1937. The crude death rate of Middlesbrough is higher than that of England and Wales and of the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns. The Registrar-General, however, supplies

an Areal Comparability Factor for each area, which when applied to the crude death-rate produces an adjusted rate which is strictly comparable with that of England and Wales. In the case of Middlesbrough the Areal Comparability Factor is 1.18 so that the standardized rates for 1938 are :—

Middlesbrough	..	..	..	14.3
England and Wales	..	..	..	11.6

- (4) The Maternal Mortality Rate is slightly lower than in 1937, but considerably higher than the corresponding rate for England and Wales. The Maternal Mortality rate for Middlesbrough is still much too high and unremitting efforts are necessary to assist in the reduction in the number of maternal deaths.
- (5) The number of deaths from Cancer is 214 which is the highest figure ever recorded in Middlesbrough, although somewhat lower than the corresponding figure for England and Wales. It is hoped that the facilities for dealing with this disease to be provided in accordance with the Cancer Act, 1939, will arrest, and possibly reverse, the rising Cancer death-rate, not only in Middlesbrough, but throughout the country.
- (6) The death-rate of infants under one year per thousand live births is 72 as compared with 91 for 1937 and 53 for England and Wales. The appreciable drop in the infantile mortality rate is much welcomed, but as indicated before there is still much wastage of infant life, and good reason for further extension of the Infant Welfare Service.
- (7) The incidence of Measles again shows a marked reduction and the death-rate from this disease is practically negligible. In 1938, 675 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 939 in 1937 and 286 cases of Diphtheria were notified as compared with 266 in 1937. It will be seen, therefore, that although there was some increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria notified, there was a marked diminution in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, and during the greater part of 1938 the excellent accommodation at the West Lane Isolation Hospital was not seriously taxed.
- (8) The comparative statistics for the 11 wards of the County Borough are of value and interest. St. Hilda's Ward again shows an excessive mortality rate as compared with other wards of the County Borough. There is still considerable overcrowding and a large number of unsatisfactory houses in this ward, but improvement is taking place in both these respects.

- (9) In considering the Registrar-General's figures and those compiled locally, it should be kept in mind that slight discrepancies may occur which are explained by the following extract from a memorandum issued by the Registrar-General.

“ The numbers of livebirths, stillbirths and deaths allocated to the area are those REGISTERED (but excluding re-registrations) during the calendar year (*i.e.*, 1st JAN.—31st DEC., INCLUSIVE) adjusted for inward and outward transfers. They will differ, therefore, from unadjusted figures compiled locally, either for the calendar year or for a period of fifty-two weeks or from the provisional figures published in the Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns.”

Industries.

Middlesbrough is first and foremost an iron and steel making centre, the other chief industries include ship-building, ship-repairing, engineering, production of coke and by-products of coal, chemicals, brick-making and wire-drawing. The Town is also an important port with a considerable trade in coal and timber in addition to the products of the town and district.

Middlesbrough is pre-eminently an industrial town and standing as it does on an easily navigable river within easy reach of important deposits of iron-ore and coal, and being well served by cheap power and good road and railway transport, and having an adaptable and industrial population, it forms an attractive area in which new industries can be established with advantage.

Unemployment.

The following figures show at the end of 1938 the number of unemployed males and females over the age of 21 years. These indicate an increase as compared with 1937.

	Men.	Women	Total
Wholly unemployed.. ..	7,086	702	7,788
Temporarily suspended	1,840	62	1,902
Casuals	625	..	625
	9,551	764	10,315
Total			

The average weekly number of persons in receipt of Outdoor Relief during 1938 was :—

Ordinary list	3,410
Able-bodied list	243

Meteorological Report.

Details of the rainfall in Middlesbrough during 1938 are printed in Table XVI, page 126.

SECTION B.
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.

Staff.

Particulars of the Public Health Officers of the County Borough are printed on pages 8 to 10.

Laboratory Facilities.

General pathological work is carried out by the Clinical Research Association of London and at the Municipal Hospital, and by Dr. J. Inkster, of Middlesbrough.

Pathological work required in connection with Venereal Diseases is dealt with at Leeds University and at the Municipal Hospital.

Samples of water for bacteriological and chemical examinations are sent to the Clinical Research Association, the Public Health Laboratory of the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council and the Royal Institute of Public Health.

Sputum examinations are carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Milk examinations, chemical and bacteriological, are carried out by the Clinical Research Association. Other chemical analyses are carried out by the Borough Analysts, Messrs. Jackson and Scholes.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Swabs (Diphtheria)	366	1,120	1,486
Swabs (Culture) .. .. .	..	..	4
Swabs (Haemolytic Streptococci)	5	24	29
Swabs (Miscellaneous)	2	1	3
Cerebro-spinal Fluid (Meningitis)	26	19	45
Milk (B. Coli)	128	177	305
Milk (B. Tuberculosis)	10	212	222
Water (a) Domestic .. .. .	..	..	9
(b) Swimming Baths .. .. .	..	..	2
Faeces (Enteric) .. .. .	..	3	3
Faeces (Dysentery)	3	23	26
Smears (Gonococci) .. .. .	..	..	760
Urine	9	4	13
Blood (Wasserman) .. .. .	..	..	243
Blood (Enteric)	1	3	4
Blood (Dysentery)	2	2	4
Blood (Agglutination) .. .. .	..	2	2
Sputum (B. Tuberculosis)	1	4	5
Knee Fluid .. .. .	..	..	1
Pasteurised Milk (Phosphatase Test)	4	30	34
Pasteurised Milk (Bacteria Count)	3	7	10

Ambulance Facilities.

- (1) For Infectious Diseases there are 3 motor ambulances stationed at the West Lane and Hemlington Hospitals.
- (2) Two motor ambulances are used for and stationed at the Municipal Hospital.
- (3) For general cases and accidents, the Council provides 2 motor ambulances stationed at the Central Fire Station.
The ambulance service in Middlesbrough is adequate.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) General.

This is provided by the Middlesbrough and District Nursing Association. The Association is supported by Voluntary contribution, but receives grants amounting to £325 per annum from the Council for various services, viz. :—Home Nursing of Tuberculosis, Poor Persons, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Infants, Puerperal Fever and Pneumonia. 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 Pyrexia, Tuberculosis and Pneumonia, the District Nursing Association does not undertake to nurse cases of Infectious Disease.

(c) Midwifery.

On the 1st August, 1937, the Municipal Midwives Service commenced. At the end of the 1938, 12 Municipal Midwives were employed. The new scheme in accordance with the powers of the Midwives Act, 1936 is discussed fully in the section on Maternity and Child Welfare, page 28.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.**(a) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.**

Name of Centre.	Held at	Ordinary Child Welfare Meetings.
(1) Elizabeth Purvis Centre	5, The Newlands	Mondays - 2 p.m.
(2) Cannon Centre	West End Methodist Church Schoolroom	Tuesdays - 2 p.m.
(3) American Red Cross Centre	Market Place	Wednesdays 2 p.m.
(4) Settlement Centre	Settlement Hall, Church Street	Thursdays 2 p.m.
(5) Whinney Banks Centre	The Institute, Harehills Road	Thursdays 2 p.m.
(6) North Ormesby Centre	Mount St. Mary, North Ormesby	Fridays - 2 p.m.
(7) Grove Hill Centre	The Institute, Bishopton Road	Fridays - 2 p.m.

At all the Centres, children from early infancy to five years are received at each session and are examined and supervised.

These Centres have voluntary workers working under the direction of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

(b) ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

These are held every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at the Municipal Maternity Hospital at 9-30 a.m. In addition, two monthly clinics are held, one on the second Thursday of each month at the North Ormesby Centre and the other on the fourth Thursday of each month at the American Red Cross Centre.

Post-natal cases are dealt with at these clinics. A weekly session is held at the Maternity Hospital every Friday at 2 p.m. for post-natal cases only.

(c) SCHOOL CLINIC.

Examination and treatment of school children is carried out at the School Clinic, Woodlands Road.

It is desirable that similar facilities should be available for children below school age, but the School Clinic is already so

over-loaded with work in connection with school children that there is no means of achieving this desirable innovation until such time as additional premises can be made available for clinic work.

(d) DENTAL CLINICS.

School children are treated at the School Clinic and Tuberculosis patients requiring Dental treatment are dealt with at the Municipal Hospital.

(e) TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

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

(f) VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

This Clinic is located at the Municipal Hospital, in a 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.

(g) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

A Clinic for children of school age and also for infants up to five years is held 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 twice weekly for remedial treatment of cases.

(h) ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CLINIC.

The Municipal Hospital, School Clinic, West Lane Hospital and Poole Sanatorium are fitted with light therapy apparatus.

(i) SUMMER CAMP—MARSKE-BY-THE-SEA.

This camp is held each summer, is open for four months and is provided by the Education Committee.

(j) HEMLINGTON HOSPITAL.

Malthriving children, generally from families infected with Tuberculosis, are sent for open-air treatment during the summer months. During the year, 115 children were admitted for periods varying from 2 to 3 months.

HOSPITALS : PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.

(1) Municipal Hospital.

The Medical Superintendent, Mr. W. Britain Jones, is chiefly responsible for the following report :—

STAFF.

The medical staff of the hospital is recorded on page 10. The nursing staff comprises 19 trained nurses, 51 probationer nurses and one X-ray assistant and masseuse.

BED ACCOMMODATION.

Table VII, page 108, shows the classification of the accommodation and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1938.

ADMISSIONS.

Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital)	2,093
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MORTALITY.

Total number of deaths during 1938	..	457
Number who died within 48 hours of admission68 or 14.9%

AGES AT DEATH.

Under 1 year.	1—3 years.	3—16 years.	16—40 years.	40—50 years.	50—60 years.	60—70 years.	Over 70 years.
44	14	14	43	43	57	111	131

or percentages of total deaths :—

9.63	3.06	3.06	9.41	9.41	12.47	24.29	28.67
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It will be noted from the above table that 52.96% of the deaths occurred in patients over 60 years of age.

DISCHARGES.

Total number of discharges during 1938	1,683
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DURATION OF STAY OF PATIENTS.

DISCHARGED OR DIED.

(1) Under four weeks	1,372
(2) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	577
(3) Thirteen weeks or more	..	..	..	..	191

OCCUPIED BEDS.

(a) Average during the year	237
(b) Highest number, 280 on 25th February, 1938.	
(c) Lowest number, 183 on 31st December, 1938.	
Number of Surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations) ..	406
Number of abdominal sections	99

THE TRAINING OF NURSES.

This Hospital is a recognised training school for nurses and offers facilities for nursing knowledge in every branch of medicine and surgery. Probationers enter for a three months' trial period before signing on for their four years' training. All nurses are expected to sit for the State Examinations at the end of the third year of training. Other facilities are offered in the fourth year, *i.e.*, House-keeping; X-ray, Electrical and Sunlight; and Venereal Diseases. Midwifery may be taken at the Maternity Hospital.

The Examination results for 1938 are as follows:—

	Passes.
Preliminary State Examinations ..	9
Final State Examinations	10
Sick Cookery Examinations (Education Committee)	13 (3 with distinction).

Sick Cookery Lectures are given by Miss Greenwell (Middlesbrough Education Committee). The classes are held in the well equipped kitchen of the Nurses' Home.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Heppell, Surgeon Dentist, attends every Friday at 10-30 a.m. and sees cases in Hospital, also those outdoor cases sent in by the District Medical Officers and other Medical men from the town. Holgate Institution inmates are treated as required.

The number of individuals seen	673
Number of attendances for treatment	1,113
General anaesthetics	184 cases

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. T. Keswick, M.B., B.S., attended for out and inpatient work on the first and third Mondays of each month until May, 1938, when it was arranged that he should attend once weekly because of additional duties. Out-patients are sent by the District Medical Officers and other medical men from the town. Holgate Institution inmates are treated as required. Cases are also referred by the School Medical Officers. The number of cases dealt with during the year was 75, and the number of attendances, 101.

Total Ear, Nose and Throat operations performed during 1938	92
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OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. E. P. Parker, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., visits on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 10 a.m. Cases are referred by the District Medical Officers and other medical men from the town, and Holgate Institution inmates are treated as required. The work in this Department includes refractions, major and minor operations and local treatments, for patients attending the Our-patients' Department and also for cases on the Wards referred for the opinion of the Specialist.

Number of cases seen during the year	..	115
Attendances of above patients made	..	171
Number of operations performed	.. ..	10

X-RAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Dr. Irwin is in charge of this Department, assisted by a specially trained Sister and two Nurses.

The equipment includes :—

- (1) A Diagnostic X-ray Apparatus.
- (2) Deep Therapy Apparatus for the treatment of Cancer.
- (3) Other electrical equipment, *i.e.*,
Kromayer Lamp, Ultra Violet, Radiant Heat,
Diathermy, Ionization and treatment by Faradism
and Galvanisation.

Total number of patients seen	..	1,351
Number of attendances	.. ..	7,111

X-RAY DEPARTMENT :—

Films and Screenings	1,637
Treatments	78

DEEP THERAPY DEPARTMENT :—

Treatments	427
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ELECTRO-THERAPY DEPARTMENT :—

Diathermy Treatments	158
Ionizations	61
Stimulations	235
Radiant Heat	397
Massage	250

SUNLIGHT DEPARTMENT (ULTRA VIOLET RAYS) :—

Treatments	4,715
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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 the District Medical Officers and other Medical men of the town.

Number of patients seen	..	..	..	668
Number of attendances	..	..	..	5,282

OPERATIONS.

The number of major surgical operations performed under general anaesthetics (excluding dental operations) was 406. Of these, 99 were abdominal sections.

Table VIII, page 109, shows the classification of in-patients who were discharged from or who died in the Municipal Hospital during 1938.

(2) West Lane Hospital.

The work of the Isolation Wards of this Hospital is described in Section F, page 83. The work of the Tuberculosis Ward is dealt with under the heading of Tuberculosis, page 93.

(3) Hemlington Hospital.

This Smallpox Hospital, with accommodation for 55 cases of smallpox has not been required for the treatment of smallpox for some years.

During the summer months, it is used as a convalescent hospital for malthriving children and the work for 1938 is described under the heading of Convalescent Treatment, page 21.

(4) Poole Sanatorium.

The work of this Sanatorium for the treatment of Tuberculosis is described under the heading of Tuberculosis, page 91.

(5) Maternity Hospital.

A full description of the work of this Hospital is given under this heading on page 28.

(6) North Ormesby Hospital.

The following particulars are extracted from the Annual Report of the Hospital for 1938 :—

The North Ormesby Hospital is a voluntary general hospital containing 192 beds. During 1938, 3,792 patients were admitted to the wards.

The daily average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 175.91 and the number of days each patient was resident was 16.93.

In the Out-patient Department 8,288 new patients received advice and treatment, and the number of attendances was 38,940.

The number of patients treated in the Massage and Electro-Therapeutic Department was 648 and the number of attendances 16,195.

In the Artificial Sunlight Department, 508 patients were treated and the number of attendances recorded was 2,405.

(7) North Riding Infirmary.

The following is extracted from the Annual Report for the Infirmary for 1938 :—

The number of beds available for patients is 140.

IN-PATIENTS.

Medical	193
Surgical	1,553
Ear, Nose and Throat	484
Ophthalmic	62
	<hr/>
Total	2,292
Average stay of each patient (days)	17.3
Daily average number of beds occupied	160.24

OUT-PATIENTS.

Medical and Surgical	7,357
X-Ray Examinations	3,628
Daily average number of new Out-Patients	20.15
Daily average number of Out-Patient attendances	124.01

OPERATIONS.

Major	502
Ear, Nose and Throat	503
Ophthalmic	32
Minor (In-patients)	486
Minor (Out-patients)	624
	<hr/>
Total	2,147

(8) Carter Bequest Hospital.

The following particulars are extracted from the Hospital Annual Report for 1938 :—

Number of Patients admitted during year	918
Average stay in Hospital	17.3 days
Average number in Hospital during year	45.4 patients
Average Cost per Patient	£6 8 5
Average Cost per week	£2 9 10
In Hospital, January 1st, 1938	37
Surgical Cases	671
Accidents	23
Medical	222
Maternity	2
	<hr/>
	955
Discharged, Cured or Relieved	881
Died	38
In Hospital, December 31st, 1938	36
	<hr/>
	955
Operations	698

(9) Middlesbrough Hospitals Advisory Joint Committee.

This Committee, comprising representatives from the three Voluntary Hospitals and the Council was formed in December, 1936, to consider all matters relating to Hospitals within the County Borough and advise thereon.

District Medical Officers :—

There are two whole-time District Medical Officers. The town is divided into two districts, with estimated populations of 57,000 and 83,000 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 Public Health Medical Staff.

Maternity Services :—

Maternity and Child Welfare provisions under the Public Health Act, 1936, are the responsibility of the Maternity and

Child Welfare Committee and not of the Public Assistance Committee.

Boarded-Out Children :—

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is responsible for the supervision of boarded-out children and the administration of the statutory clauses relating to Infant Life Protection.

Mental Defectives :—

The Middlesbrough Corporation is a partner in the Prudhoe Hall Colony Joint Board. On the 31st December, 1938, 98 Mental Defectives were in residence there. The Education Committee have a Special School for Mental Defectives at which 154 boys and girls are in attendance. Other mental defectives were receiving institutional treatment on the 31st December, 1938, as follows :—

Holgate Public Assistance Institution	6
West Hartlepool Public Assistance Institution	6
Rampton State Institution	4
Whittington Hall	1
South Shields Public Assistance Institution ..	2
Monkton Hall	1
Princess Christien's Colony	1
Royal Albert Institution	1
Bishop Auckland Public Assistance Institution	1
St. Joseph's Institution	1
Etloe House	1
Lisieux Hall	1
Moss Side State Institution	2

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, Dr. I. May O. Allan, is mainly responsible for this Section.

Statistics relating to the Maternity and Child Welfare Service in Middlesbrough are printed on Tables IX, X, and XI, pages 110 to 115.

MIDWIVES.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in Middlesbrough in January, 1938, was 61. This number included 14 employed at the Municipal Maternity Hospital and 9 at the Municipal Hospital.

The number of births notified by midwives was 2,619 out of a total of 2,909 notified births in the area.

Medical aid was summoned by midwives under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act on 562 occasions.

Midwives acted as Maternity Nurses in 226 cases.

A Meeting is held on one evening each month at the Maternity and Child Welfare Department to which all the midwives practising in the town are invited. These meetings take the form of discussions on subjects of interest to the midwives, or lectures. The lecturers are usually medically men or women and the subjects have special reference to some branch of midwifery.

A Supervisor of Midwives has been appointed. She commenced duty on the 1st September, 1938. Her duties include the following :—.

1. Routine visits of inspection of municipal midwives at least once a month, and of independent midwives at least once a quarter.
2. Adjustment of bookings and deliveries of municipal midwives when necessary.
3. Meeting once a week with municipal midwives to give advice regarding work.
4. Booking of patients for delivery by municipal midwives at Maternity and Child Welfare Office, Monday 2-30—3-30 and Thursday 3—4 p.m.
5. Charge of stores and drugs for municipal midwives.
6. Record keeping of bookings, medical aid forms, notifications and deliveries.

Municipal Midwifery Service.

On 1st January, 1938, there were 7 midwives in this service. An eighth midwife was appointed in March, 1938. The notification of bookings and deliveries continued to increase and in May, 1938, three more midwives were appointed. There are therefore 11 midwives in the municipal midwifery service, in addition to the non-medical Supervisor of Midwives.

The five areas into which the Borough has been divided for purposes of administration are at present staffed as follows :—

District No. 1	..	One midwife.
District No. 2	..	Two midwives.
District No. 3	..	Four midwives.
District No. 4	..	Three midwives.
District No. 5	..	One midwife.
Total number of Bookings	.. .. .	1,056
Total number of Deliveries	.. .. .	814

Municipal Maternity Hospital.

Number of beds available	..	..	..	50
Lying in beds	..	..	..	43
Ante-natal beds	..	..	..	7
Isolation beds	..	..	..	3

Summary of work of the Hospital in 1938.

Total number of admissions	..	..	..	838
Ante-natal cases admitted	..	..	..	104
Emergencies	..	..	..	127
Booked cases	..	..	..	711
Total number of deliveries	..	..	..	709
Number of cases delivered by doctors	..	..	..	90
Number of cases delivered by midwives	..	..	..	619
Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	41
Number of cases transferred to West Lane Isolation Hospital	..	..	..	15
Number of cases notified as Pemphigus	..	..	..	1
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	3
Number of cases delivered in patient's own homes by Hospital midwives	..	..	..	94

Ante-natal Clinics.

Ante-natal clinics are held at the Maternity Hospital four mornings a week. Patients booked for delivery at the Hospital attend regularly throughout the pregnancy as required by the Medical Officer who takes the clinic. Women who will be attended at home for their confinement by municipal or private midwives are also seen in conjunction with the booked hospital cases on four mornings a week at the Maternity Hospital.

In the case of the latter, should any medical treatment be necessary or any abnormality diagnosed or suspected, a note is sent advising the patient's own midwife of the fact, and if necessary recommending the calling in of the patient's own doctor.

In addition to the Maternity Hospital clinics, two extra clinics are held each month in the out-lying districts.

Total number of attendances at Maternity Hospital Clinic	..	..	..	4,114
Number of first attendances	..	..	..	748
Number of re-attendances	..	..	..	3,366
Total number of all ante-natal attendances for the year	..	..	..	4,298
Total number of other first attendances for the year	..	..	..	88
Total number of mothers who attended the clinics	..	..	..	836

Of 2,909 notified births, 836 expectant mothers or 28.7% had ante-natal care at a municipal clinic.

Post Natal Clinics.

A post-natal clinic is held at the Maternity Hospital on one afternoon a week. Patients who have been delivered in the Maternity Hospital attend this clinic and others are referred to it by midwives and health visitors. Special cases are seen by appointment at the Maternity and Child Welfare Office, 47, Grange Road.

Total number of attendances at post-natal clinics	379
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Caesarean Sections.

Number of Caesarean Sections during 1938 ..	23
Booked cases	10
Middlesbrough emergencies	1
North Riding emergencies	12

Municipal Maternity Hospital—Maternal Deaths.

Number of maternal deaths	6
Certified causes of death :—	
Post-partum eclampsia	1
Shock. Ante-partum haemorrhage.	
Placenta praevia	1
Cardiac failure and exhaustion due to confinement	1
Acute yellow atrophy of liver. Toxaemia of pregnancy and childbirth	1
Obstetric shock. Adherent placenta	1
Shock due to difficult labour, due to contracted pelvis	1

Municipal Maternity Hospital—Still-Births .. 51

PRE-NATAL CAUSES	39
Ante-partum haemorrhage	16
Toxaemia of pregnancy	11
Syphilis	2
Maldevelopment of foetus	4
Hydrocephalus	1
Anencephaly	2
Monster	1
Death in utero—cause unknown	6
INTRA-NATAL CAUSES.	12
Difficult forceps delivery	4
Craniotomy	1
Shoulder presentation	1
Prolapsed cord	3
Delay in labour	3

Municipal Maternity Hospital—Neo-natal Deaths.

Number of neo-natal deaths	29
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CAUSES :—

Prematurity	8
Prematurity—maternal toxaemia	2
Asphyxia neonatorum—prematurity	2
Asphyxia neonatorum	3
Cardiac failure, due to cerebral convulsions	1
Convulsions—bronchopneumonia	1
Spina bifida. Hydrocephalus	1
Bronchopneumonia—asphyxia neonatorum	1
Convulsions—asphyxia neonatorum	1
Bronchopneumonia	7
Icterus gravis neonatorum	1
Gastro-enteritis.. .. .	1

Training of Pupil Midwives.

The Municipal Maternity Hospital has recently been approved by the Central Midwives Board for the first part of midwifery training under the new Section B of the Board's rules. Pupil midwives who wish to take the second part of the training will proceed either to the Robson Maternity Home, Stockton, or to the Darlington Queen's Nurses Home. In 1938, 15 pupils sat the examination of the Central Midwives Board and all were successful.

Home Nursing.

In addition to the District work of the Maternity Hospital nurses, the District Nursing Association attends a number of cases. These include expectant mothers, nursing mothers, infants and children under five years.

The number of cases nursed during the	
year was	143

Maternal Deaths.

Total number of maternal deaths in the area	21
Causes not previously given	15
Sepsis	8
Haemorrhage—associated with incomplete	
abortion	1
Shock due to difficult labour	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage	1
Post-partum haemorrhage	1
Coronary thrombosis and pulmonary	
infarct after confinement	1
Myocarditis and hyperemesis gravidarum	1
Cardiac disease	1

Investigation of Maternal Deaths is carried out by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, the necessary particulars being obtained from the doctor and midwife in charge of the case, and if considered necessary, the patient's relatives are interviewed by the Health Visitor for earlier history and other details.

Still-Births.

Total number of still-births in the area ..	120
At the Municipal Maternity Hospital ..	51
Causes not previously given	69

PRE-NATAL CAUSES :—

Ante-partum haemorrhage	5
Toxaemia of pregnancy	11
Ill-health of mother (other than toxaemia)	8
Premature labour	5
Maldevelopment of foetus	2
Unknown causes	21

INTRA-NATAL CAUSES :—

Forceps delivery	8
Breech	4
Prolapsed cord	1
Asphyxia	1
Precipitate labour	1
Cause unascertained	2

Neo-natal Deaths.

Total number of neo-natal deaths in the area	115
At the Maternity Hospital	29
Causes not previously given	86
Prematurity	45
Pneumonia	9
Convulsions	7
Congenital deformities	6
Heart disease	3
Spina bifida	2
Obliteration of bile ducts ..	1
Birth injuries	4
Asphyxia neonatorum	3
Gastro-enteritis	3
Haemorrhagic disease	2
Icterus neonatorum	1
Marasmus	1
Atelectasis of lungs	1
Cerebral thrombosis	1
Accidental asphyxia	1
Toxaemia. Exfoliative dermatitis ..	1
Oedema of lungs. Breast abscess ..	1

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified
in the area 12

CASES TREATED.			RESULTS.		
At Home	In Hospital	Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
8	4	9	1	..	2
					Ophthalmia not cause of death.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Total number of cases of Puerperal
Pyrexia notified 66
Of these, 62 were treated in Hospital.

Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.

1. Maternity Hospital for expectant and puerperal women.
2. The Municipal Hospital :—
Women's Wards :
Children under 5 admitted to Children's
wards 251
3. Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital :—
Number of children under 5 admitted 5
4. The Voluntary Hospitals :—
Women's and Children's Wards.

Dental Treatment.

A dental clinic is held once a week at the Municipal Hospital and cases are referred both from the ante-natal and infant clinics.

Sunlight Treatment.

Sessions are held four times a week for children under 5 years at the Municipal Hospital.

Radiology.

Expectant mothers when required to, for diagnostic purposes, attend the Municipal Hospital for X-ray.

Unmarried Mothers.

The unmarried mothers have the same facilities for advice and treatment as the married mothers.

The Holy Cross Home for unmarried mothers and babies admitted 27 expectant mothers, 20 mothers and babies and 9 babies during the year.

The Council makes a grant to this Home of £40 per annum.

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 and a number of mothers and babies spend two weeks there in the summer months.

The R. C. Davison Holiday Home at Danby, supported by voluntary contributions, receives about 300 crippled children for 3 weeks each in the summer months.

Health Visitors.

The municipality employs six whole-time health visitors. Their duties include home visiting, attendance at Infant, Ante-natal and Sunlight Treatment Clinics.

Each health visitor visits, in her own area, each notified birth, infants under one, children up to five and expectant and nursing mothers. She also visits in cases of ophthalmia to assist and ensure that the mother understands instructions. Visits are also made in the investigation of maternal deaths, puerperal pyrexia, still-births and neo-natal deaths.

The Infant Cards remain in the health visitors' files until the child is five years old. If a child does not attend a centre regularly, he or she is visited at regular intervals until school age is reached.

Two of the clinics have nurseries for toddlers where the larger children may be left to play while the mother attends the Infant Clinic.

Number of visits paid by health visitors during the year :—

To expectant mothers	..	First visits	..	272
		Total visits	..	490
To children under 1 year		First visits	..	2,641
		Total visits	..	8,086
To children between				
1 and 5 years	..	Total visits	..	6,441
Percentage of notified births				
who received a	..	First visit	..	90.8

Infant Welfare Centres.

There are seven Municipal Infant Welfare Centres.

Average attendance per session of children :—

Elizabeth Purvis Centre	..	..	..	..	124
Grove Hill Centre	..	..	..	..	91
Cannon Centre	..	..	..	..	127
American Red Cross Centre	..	..	..	..	87
Settlement Centre	..	..	..	..	78
North Ormesby Centre	..	..	..	..	86
Whinney Banks Centre	..	..	..	..	88

Average attendance of children per session at all Centres, 108.

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

By children under 1 year	..	..	..	..	20,404
By children between 1 and 5 years	..	..	..	..	13,182

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

Children under 1 year	..	..	..	..	1,770
Children between 1 and 5 years	..	..	..	..	227

Percentage of live births who attended a Centre for the first time during the year, 63.3.

Apart from the receiving of advice and the referring of children requiring medical or surgical treatment to the appropriate departments, there are certain privileges obtainable on attending the clinics. Articles may be obtained at reduced rates, *i.e.*, dried milk preparations, cocoa and milk, emulsion, virol, grey powders, etc.

Investigations are carried out with a view to supplying actual assistance in kind to certain needy cases and the department co-operates with the Unemployment Assistance Board in the referring of suitable cases for assistance.

Infant Life Protection.

Number of foster parents on register at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	14
Number of children on the register at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	29
Number of children who died during the year	..	..	..	..	0

This covers the provision of foster mothers for the children of unmarried mothers and for homeless children. The children under five attend the Infant Welfare Centres.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

Any orthopaedic case requiring institutional treatment is treated as an in-patient either at the Municipal Hospital or at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

Advice and treatment, in cases requiring hospital attendance, are given at the out-patient department at the Municipal Hospital at a clinic held once a week. In addition, the orthopaedic clinic attached to the School Clinic is held once a week and visited by a Consultant once a month.

Children suffering from actual or potential rickets are treated from the Infant Clinics, by advice. In some cases extra nourishment is obtained in the form of fresh milk. Vitamin preparations can be obtained at reduced rates from the Centres and the children attend the Artificial Sunlight Clinic held at the Municipal Hospital four times a week.

Nursing Homes.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

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

Of the 3 Homes, 2 take in operative maternity cases and 1 takes in ordinary deliveries.

Systematic inspection of Nursing Homes (including Maternity Homes) is undertaken by medical and nursing members of the staff. The local medical practitioners have been asked to report the existence of any unregistered Homes. No unsatisfactory Homes were discovered and no difficulties have been encountered.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water.

Mr. G. R. Collinson, B.Sc., M.Inst. C.E., Engineer and Manager, Tees Valley Water Board, contributes the following general description of the Middlesbrough water supply.

“The Borough of Middlesbrough is supplied with water by the Tees Valley Water Board. The Board is a statutory body whose members are appointed by the Corporations of Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesbrough and Thornaby-on-Tees. The limits of supply consist of an area of about 200 square miles, extending nearly 40 miles westwards from the mouth of the River Tees. Water is drawn for supply (*a*) by gravitation from impounding reservoirs of 2,655 million gallons total capacity, with a moorland catchment area of 30,080 acres, on the Balder and Lune, tributaries of the River Tees, west of Barnard Castle on the Yorkshire side of the river, and (*b*) by pumping from the River Tees at intakes situated about two miles west of Darlington. The purification of the gravitation supply is effected by slow sand filter beds covering an area of 6.7 acres at Lartington, and the pumped supply is similarly dealt with by 3.24 acres of slow sand filter beds near the Darlington intakes. As a further precaution, the supply is sterilised by carefully regulated chlorination apparatus subsequent to filtration. The water is distributed by a complex networks of mains, the pressure zones being governed by various service reservoirs of a total capacity of 271 million gallons, situated at appropriate points. The Board have a laboratory at the Works at Darlington for routine Water examination and control, but in addition has sent during the year 133 samples for independent bacteriological and chemical examination by Dr. E. V. Suckling, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., etc., of the Counties Public Health Laboratories, Queen Victoria Street, London. A typical example of one of such reports is given below, and examination of the full series shows that a high standard of purity has been consistently maintained.”

Samples of Middlesbrough water were taken independently by the Middlesbrough Health Department, with the following results :—

Reports from the Chemical Laboratories of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

(1) CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Name of Sender .. County Borough of Middlesbrough,
Town Hall, Middlesbrough.

Date Received .. 11th January, 1938.

Particulars on Label No. 1 from Mr. Scott's house, Stables,
Stewart Park.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS :

Reaction Neutral.
Colour in 2 ft. stratum .. Brownish
Suspended matters .. Nil
Odour when warmed to 37°C. Nil.

	Parts per 100,000	Grains per gallon
CHEMICAL CHARACTERS.		
Total Solids dried at 100° C.	10.5	7.35
Loss on ignition (after re-carbonating) ..	2.5	1.75
Chlorine in Chlorides	0.80	0.56
" x 1.647=Sodium Chloride	1.32	0.92
Nitrites	—	—
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.05	0.035
Saline Ammonia	0.055	0.038
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.037	0.026
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C. ..	0.47	0.33
Hardness—Total	6.0	4.2
" Temporary	—	—
" Permanent	6.0	4.2
Poisonous Metals—Lead	—	—
" " Copper	—	—

REMARKS :—

The high figures for the albuminoid ammonia and oxygen absorbed show that this water contains a good deal of organic matter of peaty origin. It is desirable that this should be reduced.

No dissolved lead could be detected in this sample of water,

(2) CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Name of Sender .. County Borough of Middlesbrough,
Town Hall, Middlesbrough.

Date Received .. 22nd November, 1938.

Particulars on Label 109, Pallister Avenue, Brambles Farm
Estate ; tap in wash house ; direct
from main.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.

Reaction	..	..	..	Neutral.
Colour in 2 ft. stratum	..	..	..	Clear Pale Brown.
Suspended matters	..	..	..	Nil.

CHEMICAL CHARACTERS.				Parts per 100,000	Grains per gallon
Total Solids dried at 100° C.	..	..	..	9.5	6.65
Loss on ignition (after re-carbonating)	..	..	..	3.5	2.45
Chlorine in Chlorides	..	..	..	1.0	0.70
„ x 1.647=Sodium Chloride	..	..	..	1.64	1.13
Nitrites	..	..	..	—	—
Nitrogen as Nitrates	..	..	..	Trace	
Saline Ammonia	..	..	..	0.08	0.056
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	0.04	0.028
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	..	..	..	0.83	0.58
Hardness—Total	..	..	..	5.0	3.5
„ Temporary	..	..	..	—	—
„ Permanent	..	..	..	5.0	3.5
Poisonous Metals—Lead	..	..	..	—	—
„ „ Copper	..	..	..	—	—

REMARKS.

The high figures for the albuminoid ammonia and oxygen absorbed show that this water contains a good deal of organic matter of peaty origin. It is desirable that this should be reduced and the colour of the water improved.

(3) CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Name of Sender .. County Borough of Middlesbrough,
Town Hall, Middlesbrough.

Date Received .. 22nd November, 1938.

Particulars on Label 111, Pallister Avenue, Brambles Farm
Estate; tap over slop sink in
kitchen; direct from main.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.

Reaction	..	..	..	Neutral.
Colour in 2 ft. stratum	..	..	..	Clear Light Brown.
Suspended matters	..	..	..	Nil.

CHEMICAL CHARACTER.	Parts per 100,000.	Grains per gallon
Total Solids dried at 100° C.	10.0	7.0
Loss on ignition (after re-carbonating)	4.0	2.8
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.0	0.70
„ x 1.647=Sodium Chloride	1.64	1.14
Nitrites	—	—
Nitrogen as Nitrates	Trace	
Saline Ammonia	0.08	0.056
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.04	0.028
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	0.76	0.53
Hardness—Total	5.0	3.5
„ Temporary	—	—
„ Permanent	5.0	3.5
Poisonous Metals—Lead	—	—
„ „ Copper	—	—

REMARKS.

The high figures for the albuminoid ammonia and oxygen absorbed show that this water contains a good deal of organic matter of peaty origin. It is desirable that this should be reduced and the colour of the water improved.

**Report from the Bacteriological Laboratories
of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.**

1. EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Name of Sender .. Medical Officer of Health, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough.

Date Received .. 11th January, 1938

Particulars on Label Mr. Scott's House, Stables, Stewart Park; house tap over slop sink; public supply direct from mains.

The Sample was packed in Ice.

QUANTITATIVE ENUMERATION OF BACTERIA.

On Agar Plates, kept for two days at 37° C.

20 colonies per 1 c.c. developed.

On Agar Plates, kept for four days at 20°-22° C.

90 colonies per 1 c.c. developed.

EXAMINATION FOR SPECIAL BACTERIA.

Coliform bacilli	present in 100 c.c.
Streptococci	present in 100 c.c.
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes	absent in 100 c.c.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION

This is not such a good sample as those of December, 1937. The higher coliform content may be due to local or extraneous factors, but it does not in its present condition reach a high standard for a potable water, on bacteriological grounds.

2. EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Name of Sender .. Medical Officer of Health, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough.
 Date Received .. 22nd November, 1938.
 Particulars on Label 109, Pallister Avenue, Brambles Farm Estate; tap in wash house; public supply direct from mains.

The Sample was packed in Ice.

QUANTITATIVE ENUMERATION OF BACTERIA.

On Agar Plates, kept for two days at 37° C.
 40 colonies per 1 c.c. developed.
 On Agar Plates, kept for four days at 20°-22° C.
 70 colonies per 1 c.c. developed.

EXAMINATION FOR SPECIAL BACTERIA.

Coliform bacilli ..	present in 100 c.c. (1)
Streptococci	absent in 100 c.c.
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes	absent in 100 c.c.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

From a consideration of the data, no exception can be taken to the use of this water for domestic purposes, upon bacteriological grounds.

The coliform bacilli are probably of extraneous source.

3. EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Name of Sender .. Medical Officer of Health, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough
 Date Received .. 22nd November, 1938.
 Particulars on Label 111, Pallister Avenue, Brambles Farm Estate; tap over slop sink in kitchen; direct from mains.

The Sample was packed in Ice.

QUANTITATIVE ENUMERATION OF BACTERIA.

On Agar Plates, kept for two days at 37° C.
 10 colonies per 1 ml. developed.
 On Agar Plates, kept for four days at 20°-22° C.
 40 colonies per 1 ml. developed.

EXAMINATION FOR SPECIAL BACTERIA.

Coliform bacilli	..	absent in 100 c.c.
Streptococci	.. ..	absent in 100 c.c.
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes		absent in 100 c.c.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

From a consideration of the data, no exception can be taken to the use of this water for domestic purposes, upon bacteriological grounds.

A non-lactose fermenting organism was noted in this water, but this gave no reaction for the Dysentery or Enteric groups of bacteria.

Comment by Medical Officer of Health.

Generally speaking the water supplied in Middlesbrough by the Tees Valley Water Board has been satisfactory in quality but the following points are worthy of further consideration.

In the case of the bacteriological analysis of water from Stewart Park, the bacteriologist indicates that the water "does not in its present condition reach a high standard for a potable water on bacteriological grounds."

It appears likely that the cause was temporary contamination by seagulls at the open service reservoir at Eston through which the water had passed. The Engineer and Manager of the Tees Valley Water Board has informed me that as an additional precautionary measure, he has run a series of suspended wires across the surface of the reservoir for the purpose of keeping the gulls away.

The reports on chemical analyses consistently comment on the high figures for albuminoid ammonia and oxygen absorbed, which the analysts quite rightly consider to be due to the high peaty content of the water. The analysts indicate that this should be reduced and the colour of the water improved.

The question of the peaty content of the water and its consequent colouration is somewhat vexed and the general position would appear to be summed up with some precision by Drs. Beale and Suckling in their text-book on the examination of waters and water supplies :

"Coloured waters are always objectionable, and inasmuch as the colour can be removed, it should be removed, or at least to such an extent that the colour is not obvious in an ordinary tumbler, before the water is classed as 'pure.' A peaty water may be perfectly wholesome, but so long as it retains an objectionable colour it cannot be considered 'pure.' If people prefer to use such water rather than pay

a little more and have its colour removed, there is no objection on the account of wholesomeness, but the water so provided should not be termed 'pure'."

The question of the action of Middlesbrough water on lead has received careful consideration and two samples of tap water, one of which had been drawn from a kitchen tap after the water had been standing for ten hours, were analysed and found to be free from lead. Extensive experiments were carried out by the Engineer and Manager of the Tees Valley Water Board who ascertained that there is no absorption whatever of lead by the the water from lead piping of long standing, but that there is appreciable absorption experimentally from lead piping which is relatively new.

The whole of the information on this subject was transmitted to the Ministry of Health for their observations and advice, and a Medical Officer of the Ministry stated that it seemed to him "from the report submitted by the Engineer and Manager of the Tees Valley Water Board that there is some risk in the water as at present supplied, and it may perhaps be advisable to treat it so as to avoid any chance of causing even a small amount of ill health in susceptible persons."

The view of the Ministry of Health appears to be sound, although it should be pointed out that there is no cause for alarm and there has probably been no change in the quality of the water supplied in Middlesbrough for many years.

Enquiries have been made locally from certain general practitioners and no evidence whatever has been found of even minor degrees of lead poisoning.

The Middlesbrough Council formally approved of the action of the Medical Officer of Health in drawing the attention of the Manager of the Tees Valley Water Board to this matter.

The whole question of plumbo-solvency is necessarily one of difficulty, particularly when one finds that expert water examiners differ on this point. For example, Sir Alexander Houston stated that "it should be the aim of the authorities controlling moorland supplies to give the consumer water without any demonstrable action on lead—not moorland water which barely escapes condemnation by an administrative standard." On the other hand Drs. Beale and Suckling state in their text-book that "Obviously, therefore, the fact that a natural water acts vigorously on lead does not necessarily condemn its use, unless it is found that the action is maintained."

Whatever action, if any, is ultimately taken on the question of plumbo-solvency it must necessarily be closely linked with the question of peaty colouration which has been mentioned above, in that plumbo-solvency and discolouration of water are both caused by the presence of peaty matter. Meanwhile, the

question of plumbo-solvency and its possible effects are under careful observation and consideration.

So far as quantity is concerned, there has been no shortage.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The following Extensions to drains and sewers have been carried out during the year :—

Drains.				Lineal Yards.
Corporation Houses	..	..	..	1,570
Private Enterprise	..	..	..	9,060
			Total	10,630

Sewers.				Lineal Yards.
Brambles Farm Estate	..	..	..	1,010
Linthorpe Floods Prevention Scheme No. 2	..			630
Private Enterprise	..	..	..	3,780
			Total	5,420

Rivers and Streams.

The River Tees is heavily polluted by domestic sewage and industrial effluent. Raw sewage is discharged into the estuary by all the communities on the banks of the estuary. There is no actual evidence that this pollution is dangerous to the public health although it is recognized that potential danger exists.

Closet Accommodation.

No sewers are available in the Ironmasters' Area and at Longlands Cottages. There are 23 privy pan closets. These are the only relics of the conservancy system in Middlesbrough.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. T. P. Dixon, is responsible for the following reports on Public Cleansing, Sanitary Inspection of the Area, Shops and Smoke Abatement.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

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 34,239 houses and shops within the Borough. A bi-weekly collection is made from all hotels and restaurants. The collection is made by 17 motor vehicles (consisting of 1 Ford, 2 Karriers, 2 Dennis, 5 S.D. Freighters, and 7 Scammells).

During the year, 26,124 loads of refuse were collected. 5,930 loads representing 6,364 tons, by horse drawn vehicles and 20,194 loads representing 29,738 tons by motor vehicles. 3,653 tons of builders' refuse, consisting of bricks, mortar, plaster, etc., from demolished houses in the Slum Clearance Areas, were disposed of at sea.

36,102 tons represents 257.87 tons per 1,000 population per annum or 14.13 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 average for the various towns and cities with a population of 13½ millions is 16.8 cwts.

134,455 bags of waste paper and light refuse matter were collected and disposed of 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 223 trips were made, 27,892 tons of refuse being disposed of. 10,363 tons of refuse were disposed of at the tips and 208 tons were sold to farmers as manure. Of the 27,892 tons of refuse tipped into the barges, 3,746 tons were tipped in privately (Clearance Areas, etc.) and disposed at sea.

The costs of collection and disposal for the years 1937 and 1938 from the figures in the Estimates supplied by the Borough Treasurer, include all trade refuse for which no charge was made.

	1937.	1938.
	£	£
Cost of Collection	16,430	16,457
Cost of Disposal	6,466	6,691

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

	1935-36.	1936-37.
Average of cities and towns with a total population of 13½ millions	£734	£737
Middlesbrough	£697	£703

The Refuse Disposal Plant in course of erection on Stockton Road was not completed by the end of the year.

8 Horses have been disposed of, and the whole of the collection is now carried out with mechanical transport.

Collection and Disposal of Organic Refuse.

The Organic Plant has been in full work during the year and it is pleasing to report that the income has increased by almost £55 more than the previous year.

The undermentioned organic waste was dealt with :—

	1937.	1938.
	Stones.	Stones.
Diseased Meat	4,240	4,456
Organic waste from Slaughterhouses	21,120	22,152
Fish Offal	20,840	19,632
Dead Dogs and Cats	1,627	1,974
Fish Scrappings	122½	110

The following manufactured products were sold :—

	1937.			1938.		
	Tons.	£	s. d.	Tons	£	s. d.
Fish Meal	34½	377	17 0	35½	395	11 3
Meat Meal	8¾	95	3 0	8	100	2 0
Blood Meal	1½	20	5 3	1½	21	3 6
Fertiliser	21	122	5 3	26	152	13 3
Tallow (white)	4¼	72	18 4	4	65	14 1
Tallow (green)	4¼	49	7 5	6	58	4 9
		£737	16 3		£793	8 10

The following were sold during the year :—

	1937.			1938.		
	Tons	£	s. d.	Tons	£	s. d.
Compressed Tins	14¾	32	10 10	24½	33	11 9
Baled Waste Paper	29¾	29	14 6	42	41	18 6

Sanitary Inspection of Area.**Description of Work carried out.**

	1937.	1938.
Number of Inspections made	7,809	13,887
Number of re-inspections made	14,949	20,642
Number of Food Inspections	13,963	14,033
Number of notices and letters served ..	6,722	7,395
Number of Interviews	—	731

Drainage.

Smoke Test applied to new drains ..	733	999
Smoke Test applied to old drains ..	141	115
Re-constructed	189	233
Cleansed and repaired	395	468
Sink Waste Pipes trapped or renewed ..	139	152
Defective yard gullies	39	50
Grates provided for gully traps ..	17	17
Cleared with Cooper's Vacuum Pump (free of cost to owners)	1,700	1,696
Defective gully covers	14	5

Water-Closets.

Provided with a sufficient water supply	86	58
Basins renewed	140	115
Cisterns repaired or renewed	287	294
Foul water-closet drains	197	176
Defective closet doors	118	147
Dilapidated closet seats	96	90
Defective closet roofs	144	146
Defective joint between flush pipe and water-closet basin	24	34

Houses.

	1937.	1938.
Roofs &c. repaired	520	503
Water spouts fixed or repaired	591	799
New sinks fixed	99	129
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed	11	25
Nuisances arising from the keeping of animals, poultry, etc.	3	1
Pavement of yards repaired	212	240
New floors laid or repaired	654	333
Provided with a sufficient water supply	52	34
Dilapidated dustbins	2,566	2,912
Defective chimneys	27	36
Defective ceilings	68	110
Defective sash-cords and windows ..	297	391
Defective fireplaces	50	86
Defective fire ranges	166	237

Defective walls	815	1,400
Defective ovens	2	6
Dilapidated set-pots	77	78
Dilapidated set-pot firebars	3	6
Defective handrails	28	18
Dirty premises	5	7
Defective flues	62	112
Defective yard doors	104	148
Dilapidated back passage surfaces	98	138
Defective coalhouse doors	89	116
Defective coalhouse door frames	38	57
Defective coalhouse floors	4	23
Defective coalhouse roofs	72	79
Miscellaneous works not classified	296	614

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 five years is as follows :—

1934	16,182
1935	12,278
1936	12,167
1937	8,754
1938	10,623

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

Apparently dangerous structures	42
Miscellaneous	12

	1937.	1938.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of Housing Cards compiled	812	970

In all cases where an application is made for a house on the Corporation Estates, inspection is made of the applicant's house and a report submitted to the Housing Department.

1,075 visits of inspection and reports have been made during the year.

Infectious Diseases.

During the year, 1,300 houses have been inspected, incurring 476 re-inspections, compared with 1,451 inspections and 323 re-inspections last year, owing to cases of Infectious Disease (including Tuberculosis) and reports thereon have been made to the Medical Officer of Health.

The number of inhabited rooms disinfected owing to cases of Infectious Disease was 3,726 as compared with 3,790 last year.

Offensive Trades.

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	159
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	128	
Tripe Boiling	..	..	..	7	
Fat Melting	..	..	..	7	
Blood Drying	..	..	..	2	
Fat Extracting	..	..	..	4	
Size Making	..	..	..	1	
Hide and Skin Dealers	..	..	..	1	
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	8	
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	1	
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	186
Number of Notices to limewash	..	..	..	..	25
Number of Fried Fish Shops opened	..	..	..	..	4
Number of Fried Fish Shops closed	..	..	..	..	1
Letters of warning for minor contraventions of Byelaws	..	..	..	..	11

The whole of the Offensive Trades on the Register have been conducted satisfactorily and in no instance where any minor alteration or improvement has been suggested has there been anything but a ready response to carry out the same.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

During the year numerous complaints were received necessitating 148 visits to rat infested premises (houses, shops or warehouses within the Borough).

It is the custom of the Rats Officer to visit and keep the premises under close observation. Every assistance is given including the laying of baits (non-phosphorus) although it is definitely pointed out 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 repair or relaying is carried out.

The 4 Official Rat Clubs have continued their operations against these pests with good results. 285 places have been visited and 2,246 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 to have only one week per annum for the purpose.

Sanitary Condition of Theatres and Music Halls.

There are 13 places of public entertainment within the Borough, 12 Cinemas and 1 Music Hall.

The improvements made in respect of the ventilation (inlet and outlet) have been maintained and every advantage has been taken of these by those concerned in the management.

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 entertainment has been made and all were found to be satisfactory.

Shops and Offices.

Number of visits made to shops:—

Census	..	..	..	..	232
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	793
Patrol	..	..	..	..	290
Closed down	..	..	..	..	74
Total					1,389

SUMMARY.

General Dealers	..	..	..	..	566
Drapers, Clothiers, Outfitters	..	..	..	..	255
Grocers	..	..	..	..	191
Fruiterers, Florists, Gamedealers	..	..	..	..	88
Bakers and Confectioners	..	..	..	..	106
Newsagents, Tobacconists, Confectioners, Libraries, Stationers	..	..	..	..	239
Chemists, Herbalists, Drug Stores	..	..	..	..	46
Boot and Shoe Retailers and/or Repairers	..	..	..	..	108
Ironmongers, Plumbers, Hardware, Paint	..	..	..	..	56
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	172
Fish Friers	..	..	..	..	122
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	43
Butchers	..	..	..	..	153
Jewellers, Opticians, Watch Repairers	..	..	..	..	34
Dairies and Farm Produce	..	..	..	..	38
Radio, Cycle and Electrical Dealers, Motor Cycles	..	..	..	..	122
Wholesale Dealers	..	..	..	..	93
Furniture Dealers and Brokers	..	..	..	..	54
Cafes, Snack Bars, Ice Cream Saloons	..	..	..	..	61
Miscellaneous Trades	..	..	..	..	51
Total					2,598

Proceedings have been instituted against Shopkeepers for contraventions of the Acts, involving 20 charges (*see Magisterial Proceedings Nos. 2, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, and 31*).

Sanitary and washing accommodation has been provided in 11 cases.

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites, as such, in Middlesbrough.

The Retail Meat Dealers Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1936.

This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1937. Regular inspections have been made, but it has not been necessary to issue a single warning. The butchers have welcomed the Act.

Smoke Abatement.

The industrial effect of smoke, grit, etc., as defined in the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, does not cause any serious inconvenience or ill effects, the household chimney being the chief culprit.

Two chimneys from Factories which have been erected in a residential area have given rise to complaint but on only one occasion has it been necessary to caution the owner. Five observations, each of one hour, were taken,

Swimming Baths and Pools.

Mr. A. T. Hatfield, Baths Superintendent has furnished the following general statement:—

“Middlesbrough Corporation Central Baths comprise, a First Class Swimming Bath, 75 ft. by 40 ft. and contains 100,000 Gallons of water.

The Second Class Swimming Bath, 75 ft. by 30 ft. contains 70,000 gallons of water.

The water in the Baths has the latest system of Filtration, Aeration and Chlorination, each bath having a separate system which is inter-changeable in case of a breakdown on either system. The pumps deal with 35,000 and 25,000 gallons of water per hour respectively, which gives a complete turnover of each bath in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours. The residual Chlorine content is maintained in accordance with the Ministry of Health recommendation at .3 to .5 P.P.M. Samples of water are taken each day and tested for chlorine and a record kept. Samples of the water have been taken by the Health Department and sent for bacteriological examination and these have always been found satisfactory.

During this year the Filters have been thoroughly overhauled, the sand has been taken out and washed, the collecting pipes cleaned and the 780 strainers cleaned and polished.

The number of bathers in our Swimming Baths has not been so great as in the previous year owing to the weather being less favourable.

37 Slipper baths are provided at the Central Baths and 9 at Cannon Street branch. We have also 17 Slipper baths at our Dacre Street branch. There has been a decline in attendance at the branches. This is brought about by the demolition of property in the Dacre Street area and by people moving to new houses where baths are provided.

The Turkish, Russian, Radiant Heat and Zotofoam baths are well patronized, over 3,500 persons have used them during the year."

The following results of the examination and analysis of water taken from the swimming bath at the Special School in May, 1938, and sent to the Royal Institute of Public Health, reveal that the condition of the water is not satisfactory and it has been recommended that this swimming bath be not used so long as apparatus for the filtration and chlorination of the water is not available. This advice has been accepted and this particular swimming bath is not now in use.

REPORT FROM THE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Name of Sender .. Borough of Middlesbrough, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough.
 Date Received .. May 18th, 1938.
 Particulars on Label School Swimming Bath Water.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.

Reaction Neutral.
 Colour in 2 ft. stratum .. Turbid Brownish.
 Suspended matters .. Slight amount of organic matter.
 Odour when warmed to 37° C. Nil.

CHEMICAL CHARACTERS.		Parts per 100,000.	Grains per gallon
Total Solids dried at 100° C.	.. ..	10.0	7.0
Loss on ignition (after re-carbonating)	.. ..	3.5	2.45
Chlorine in Chlorides	.. ..	1.50	1.05
" x 1.647=Sodium Chloride	.. ..	2.47	1.73
Nitrites	.. ..	—	—
Nitrogen as Nitrates	.. ..	0.03	0.021
Saline Ammonia	.. ..	0.018	0.012
Albuminoid Ammonia	.. ..	0.065	0.045
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	.. ..	0.56	0.39
Hardness—Total	.. ..	5.0	3.5
" Temporary	.. ..	—	—
" Permanent	.. ..	5.0	3.5
Poisonous Metals—Lead	.. ..	—	—
" " Copper	.. ..	—	—

REMARKS.

This sample does not comply with the desirable standard for a Swimming Bath Water, viz., that the albuminoid ammonia should not exceed 0.03 parts per 100,000, and the oxygen absorbed not greater than 0.025 parts per 100,000

REPORT FROM THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Name of Sender .. County Borough of Middlesbrough (per Chief Inspector).

Date Received .. 18th May, 1938.

Particulars on Label Sample of Water from School Swimming Bath.

The Sample was packed in Ice.

QUANTITATIVE ENUMERATION OF BACTERIA.

On Agar Plates, kept for two days at 37° C.

approx. 6,000 colonies per 1 c.c. developed.

On Agar Plates, kept for four days at 20°/22° C.

approx. 30,000 colonies per 1 c.c. developed.

EXAMINATION FOR SPECIAL BACTERIA.

Coliform bacilli present in 100 c.c. (180 +)

Streptococci absent in 100 c.c.

B. Enteritides Sporogenes .. present in 100 c.c.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

This water does not conform to the modern conception for a Swimming Pool.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

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 4 instances it was found necessary to serve Cleansing Orders upon the occupiers and in one case, a summons was served (*see Magisterial Proceedings No. 8*).

Number of inspections	1007
Number of Houses Infested	127
Number disinfested by Corporation—	
(i) Corporation Houses	54
(ii) Private Houses	73

Where disinfection is found to be necessary, the following method is employed. The architraves, skirting boards, etc., are removed and together with the rooms, are sprayed with an efficient insecticide (the insecticide used is 'Bono,' manufactured by Messrs. Z. Greenway & Co., 79, Roehampton Lane, London, S.W. 15). The room is then sealed up and left for at least 24 hours. The wallpapers are stripped and burned before a second application takes place 7 to 10 days after.

Printed leaflets, which are not too technical and can be understood by all, are given to all tenants whose houses are found to be infested with bugs or fleas. Re-visits are made and advice given, particularly on the necessity of not acquiring second-hand bedsteads and wire mattresses. This has been found to be the main source of carrying bugs from house to house.

Before the removal of any tenant, his furniture and bedding are inspected on the day prior to removal, and the furniture is treated where necessary with an efficient insecticide. On the morning of removal, the whole of the effects are placed in a specially constructed van and treated for 5 hours with "Fumoids" (Sulphur Dioxide base)—these are manufactured by Messrs. The Killgerm Co. Ltd., Cleckheaton. This method is found to be efficient.

Disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

Factories Act, 1937.

This Act came into operation on the 1st July, 1938, and consolidates the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1929.

There are 507 Factories on the Register, as follows:—

	With Mechanical Power	Without Mechanical Power
Bakehouses	38	40
Boot and Shoe Repairs ..	34	18
Dressmaking	13	20
Millinery	2	4
Tailoring	16	10
Joinery	25	17
Plumbing	2	8
Saddlery	1	1
Tinsmiths	3	3
Watch Repairs	1	6
Cabinet Makers	9	11
Laundries	8	1
Motor and Cycle Repairs	31	14
Workplaces .. ..	..	78
Blacksmiths	3	3
Miscellaneous	55	33
Totals	241	267

Number of Inspections (including works of
Building and Engineering Construction) .. 1,679

On the whole, the Factories, and other premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition and no legal proceedings were instituted.

Full details of the Factories and Inspections have been placed on record in Table XV, page 125.

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

NOTICES RECEIVED FROM HIS MAJESTY'S INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—

Re-occupation of Factories	26
Unsuitable sanitary accommodation ..	15
Dirty premises	—
Fire certificates	2
Provision of thermometers	5

NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE ACT :—

To cleanse and limewash	13
To provide means of ventilation	—
Wet floors	—
Sanitary defects	6
To provide refuse receptacles	2
Overcrowding	—
To provide thermometers	13

Number of Fire Certificates issued :— 13.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN WORKSHOPS :—

Closets, insufficient, unsuitable or defective	48
--	----

HOME WORK (SECTIONS 110 & 111) :—

14 Lists of Out-workers (or Home-workers) were received in the first half of the year and 20 for the second half.

Number of Lists of Out-workers received ..	34
Number of Employers	20
Number of Out-workers premises inspected	35
Number of Out-workers—1st half of year	41
Number of Out-workers—2nd half of year	48

WORKPLACES (RESTAURANTS, KITCHENS), ETC. :—

Number on Register	43
Number Inspected	43
Number of Inspections	78

Rag Flock Acts.

During the year, 12 samples were taken under the above Acts and the results received indicated that all conformed to the standard of cleanliness specified.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

No samples were taken under the above Act during 1938.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.**Poisons Rules, 1935.**

38 premises with the persons nominated to sell poisons under the above rules are registered and 42 visits of inspection have been made during the year.

Care has been exercised in the keeping of poisons carefully stored and secure.

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 clean condition by the caretaker.

During the year, 55 bodies were removed to the Mortuary.

Schools.

A detailed investigation of the sanitary condition of Schools has been carried out and is discussed in the Annual School Report for 1937.

The following table shows the number of exclusions for the year, due to infectious diseases :—

	No. of cases	No. of contacts
Scarlet Fever	491	487
Diphtheria	200	301
Measles	335	125
Chickenpox	704	395
	1,730	1,308

Code Grant Regulations No. 8.

In order to prevent the spread of infectious disease, 1,308 contacts were excluded from school. There were no school closures during the year and no certificates were necessary in respect of reduced attendance.

SECTION D.**HOUSING.**

Number of new houses erected during the year	1,092
(i) By the Local Authority	258
(ii) By other Authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	834

Houses erected by the Local Authority during 1938 :—

Brambles Farm Estate	164
Marton Grove Estate	94

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)	12,566
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	33,208
2.(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	970
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	6,683
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	287
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	6,891
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	6,277
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—	
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	20
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	7
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	1
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	187
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	187
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—

(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	29
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..	26
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
4.	Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :—	
(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	900
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ..	900
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	5,544½
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	854
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	4,757
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become Overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

Five Years' Programme :—

In 1935, 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 recommended the demolition of 1,143 dwellings, occupied by 5,155 persons.

The above programme was divided into 5 portions to be dealt with each year. Various modifications in the areas were made after consultation with the Property Owners' Association. The following areas have been dealt with :—

1. Nile Street Area, consisting of 175 buildings, with a population of 918 persons.
This area has now been demolished and the site cleared.

2. Hilda Place Areas (12) consisting of 71 houses with a population of 307 persons. This area has now been demolished.
3. Various small areas (22), consisting of 238 houses with population of 1,050. 9 houses were excluded by the Ministry of Health and in respect of 8 of these, notices under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, were served upon the owners and the premises were allowed to be used for business purposes only, after the tenants were re-housed.
4. Various Areas (28), consisting of 291 houses and 72 caravans with a population of 1,246.
18 caravans and 1 house were demolished before the Ministry of Health Inquiry took place.
5. Various Areas (31), consisting of 227 houses with a population of 1,034.

Re-housing is taking place on the Housing Estates situated on the outskirts of the Borough.

Clearance Orders—Ministry of Health Inquiries.

				Orders submitted.	Orders confirmed	Orders not confirmed.
1934.	Houses	..	..	52	50	2
	Caravans	..	..	72	—	72
	Huts	..	..	22	22	—
1935.	Houses	..	..	238	229	9
1936.	Houses	..	..	291	224	67
	Caravans	..	..	72	54	18
1937.	Houses	..	..	227	190	37
				974	769	205

There now remain approximately 200 houses to be dealt with under the Five Years' Programme.

In December 1936, 287 houses were represented by the Medical Officer of Health. Orders have been made in respect of 227 of these as shown above and the remaining representations in respect of 60 houses inhabited by 131 persons are being dealt with.

The number of houses demolished during the year is 111, allocated as follows:—

St. Hilda's Ward	..	..	..	..	104
Cannon Ward	..	..	..	..	7
Total					111

The following houses have been erected in the town during the year 1938 :—

BY THE CORPORATION :

Grove Hill Ward	..	..	..	..	94
Ormesby Ward	..	..	..	..	164
Total					258

BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE :

Linthorpe Ward	..	..	..	..	464
Ayresome Ward	..	..	..	..	24
Ormesby Ward	..	..	..	..	21
Grove Hill Ward	..	..	..	..	302
Cleveland Ward	..	..	..	..	11
Vulcan Ward	..	..	..	..	12
Total					834

Overcrowding.

During the year, 2,331 visits were made to houses known to be Overcrowded and also for the purpose of re-housing as required by the Housing Department.

Sutton Dwellings Trust.

222 houses, 44 flats and 4 shops have now been handed over and the whole of the dwellings (365) should be completed during 1939. The construction of two tennis courts is now proceeding.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

Number of Houses	..	..	..	..	93
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	273
Number of applications to register	..	..	..	..	7
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	..	..	..	..	30

Circular letters respecting the necessary cleansing are forwarded annually to the responsible occupier of all houses.

Common Lodging Houses.

Number of Houses	..	..	..	..	11
Number of Keepers	..	..	..	..	9
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	124
Number of Lodgers accommodated nightly	..	..	..	..	476½
Number closed or discontinued	..	..	..	..	1
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	..	..	..	..	36

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

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is mainly responsible for this Section.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

305 samples were procured during the year and submitted for examination. 177 or 58.03% were found to be clean and 128 or 41.97% dirty.

Total number of samples taken during the year	305
Ordinary Milks	251
Graded Milks	54

SUMMARY :

		Clean.	Dirty.	Total.
		—	—	—
Ordinary Milks ..		137	114	251
Graded Milks ..		40	14	54
		—	—	—
Totals ..		177	128	305

SAMPLES WERE FOUND TO BE CLEAN AS FOLLOWS :—

On 1st Test	On 2nd Test	On 3rd Test	On 4th Test	On 5th Test	On 6th Test	On 7th Test
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132	25	12	3	3	1	1

Graded Milks.

		Clean	Dirty.	Total
		—	—	—
SUMMARY :				
Accredited		23	1	24
Tuberculin Tested (Certified)		17	13	30
		—	—	—
Totals		40	14	54

In addition, 34 samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted for examination by the Phosphatase Test, 30 being returned Satisfactory and 4 Unsatisfactory. 10 of these samples were also submitted for Bacteriological Examination, 7 being Satisfactory and 3 Unsatisfactory.

Biological Examination of Milk.

Number of samples submitted.	Number free from Tubercle Bacilli.	Number containing Tubercle Bacilli.
—	—	—
222	212	10

The following table shews the number of samples submitted for Biological Examination which were returned as "Positive" for Tubercle Bacilli during the past five years:—

1934	..	..	..	..	1
1935	..	..	..	..	4
1936	..	..	..	..	8
1937	..	..	..	..	11
1938	..	..	..	..	10

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

	1937	1938
	—	—
Number of Producer's Licences granted for Accredited Milk	4	4
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Accredited Milk	2	2
Number of Supplementary Licences granted for Accredited Milk	3	3
Number of Pasteuriser's Licences granted	2	3
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Pasteurised Milk	1	—
Number of Producer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk ..	1	1
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk ..	2	—
Number of Producer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	1	1
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	4	8
	—	—
	20	22

Purveyors of Milk.

(a) SHOPS FROM WHICH LOOSE MILK IS SOLD:—

	1937	1938
	—	—
(1) Where Dairy Produce only is sold ..	10	10
(2) Confectionery and milk	35	33
(3) General shops	32	32
(4) Dwelling houses without rounds ..	2	1
(5) Dwelling houses with rounds ..	23	18
(6) Sale of milk on rounds only ..	10	11
	—	—
	112	105

(b) BOTTLED MILK :

	1937	1938
(1) Accredited Milk	9	9
(2) Pasteurised Milk	25	25
(3) Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk	3	1
(4) Tuberculin Tested Milk	5	9
(5) Sterilised Milk	555	511
(6) Loose or Bulk Milk	112	105
	<hr/> 709	<hr/> 660

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

Number of Sample	Official or Unofficial.	Result of Analysis.	Action Taken.
36	Unofficial	7.6% deficient in Milk Fat	} These deficiencies were not due to any abstraction but was Milk as it came from the Cow.
37	do.	4.6% do. do.	
41	Official	Genuine	
44	do.	do.	
56	Unofficial	6.3% deficient in Milk Fat	
57	do.	5.6% do. do.	
58	do.	Inferior Quality	
59	do.	6.6% deficient in Milk Fat	
61	do.	Inferior Quality	
62	do.	15.6% deficient in Milk Fat	
45	Official	7.3% deficient in Milk Fat	} An 'Appeal to cow' sample was procured which was below the 3.0% of Milk Fat.
53	do.	5.0% do. do.	
105	do.	5.0% do. do.	
106	Unofficial (Appeal to cow)	Inferior Quality	
132	Unofficial	5.3% deficient in Milk Fat	No action taken.
143	Official	5.6% deficient in Milk Fat	} An 'Appeal to cow' sample was procured which was 23.3% deficient in Milk Fat.
148	do.	Inferior Quality	
149	Unofficial	10.6% deficient in Milk Fat	
155	Official	9.0% do. do.	
158	Unofficial (Appeal to cow)	23.3% do. do.	
153	Official	5.6% deficient in Milk Fat	No action taken.
154	Official	12.6% deficient in Milk Fat	} Vendor warned.
156	do.	Genuine	

Number of Sample	Official or Unofficial	Result of Analysis	Action Taken	
150	Official	18.3% deficient in Milk Fat	Two 'Appeal to cow' samples were taken with an interval of several days between. The first sample was Genuine and the second 8.3% deficient in Milk Fat. This is a case where the Milk from a herd of 22 cows was not all mixed together.	
152	do.	18.6% do. do.		
157	do.	Genuine		
167	Unofficial (Appeal to cow)	Genuine		
170	Official	Genuine		
171	do.	24.3% deficient in Milk Fat		
172	Unofficial.	Genuine		
173	do.	15.3% deficient in Milk Fat		
175	Official	9.0% do. do.		
176	do.	11.0% do. do.		
177	do.	7.6% do. do.		
178	do.	Inferior Quality		
179	Unofficial (Appeal to cow)	8.3% deficient in Milk Fat		
180	do.	6.6% do. do.		
151	Official	5.3% deficient in Milk Fat		An 'Appeal to cow' sample was procured which was below the 3.0% of Milk Fat.
206	do.	11.3% do. do.		
209	do.	19.3% do. do.		
216	do. (Appeal to cow)	Inferior Quality		
260	do.	16.6% deficient in Milk Fat		
262	do.	16.3% do. do.		
272	Unofficial	Genuine		
274	Official	8.3% deficient in Milk Fat		
275	do.	11.6% do. do.		
207	Official	6.6% deficient in Milk Fat	No action taken.	
254	Official	8.6% deficient in Milk Fat	No action taken.	
269	do.	6.0% do. do.		
259	Official	22.6% deficient in Milk Fat	Vendor Fined (see Magisterial Proceedings No. 21).	
271	do.	Genuine		
267	Official	7.3% deficient in Milk Fat	Vendor warned.	
273	do.	Genuine		
268	Official	19.3% deficient in Milk Fat	Vendor Fined (see Magisterial Proceedings No. 20).	
276	do.	2.6% do. do.		
277	Unofficial (Appeal to cow)	Genuine		

As will be noted from the above table, 39 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 3.0% and the non-fatty content 8.5%.

The average fatty content of the 100 samples procured was 3.12%, being 0.25% below the previous year.

The following table shews the average fatty content of the samples procured during the last five years :—

Year.	Number of Samples taken.	Average Fat Content.
1934	165	3.55%
1935	187	3.30%
1936	139	3.46%
1937	100	3.37%
1938	100	3.12%

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.

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

Number manufacturing Ice Cream	..	..	44
Number selling Ice Cream	..	..	132
Number discontinued during the year	..	..	12
Number registered during the year	..	..	11
Number of Licences transferred	..	..	2
Number of inspections made	..	..	147
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	..	..	9

Cowsheds.

Number of Cowsheds	..	..	16
Number of Registered Cowkeepers	..	..	13
Number of Cows kept	..	..	345
Number of inspections made	..	..	13
Number of Notices to Limewash	..	..	2

Dairies and Milkshops.

		Inside the Borough.	Outside the Borough.
Number on Register	..	105	11
Number discontinued since January, 1938	..	12	—
Number registered since January, 1938	..	5	—
Number of Licences transferred		—	—
Number of Inspections	..	60	—
Number of Notices requesting purveyors to register	..	2	—

Letters of warning for minor contraventions of the Byelaws were sent to several milk purveyors, but on the whole the conduct was generally satisfactory.

Meat and Other Foods.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1934, giving the Local Authority power to register all slaughtermen.

Definite instructions are also laid down in respect of the manner in which animals must be stunned. The whole of the butchers in the town are using mechanically operated instruments or electricity for stunning purposes.

There are now 105 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen.

Slaughterhouses.

	Registered.	Licensed.
December, 1920	39	3
January, 1938	24	2
December, 1938	24	2
Public Slaughterhouses	1	—
Number of Inspections	13,109	
Number of Notices to Limewash	95	
Number of Notices to provide refuse receptacles	23	
Number of notifications of change of occupier	—	
Letters re Cleanliness, Repairs, etc.	4	

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1925, has been revoked by the Order of 1938 which came into operation on the 1st April. The whole of the administration is now carried out by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries through the Area Veterinary Officers.

During the year, 2 notifications have been received from two farms within the Borough. The Veterinary Officer, upon inspection, certified the animals as suffering from Tuberculosis. These animals were slaughtered and found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

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

In all cases where carcasses were found to be affected with Tuberculosis, the responsible Official of the Area whence the animal came was notified. 39 notifications were sent out during the year and in the majority of cases good results accrued.

Manufacture of Foodstuffs.

Sections 291 and 293 of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 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 for suitable washing-up sinks with a sufficient supply of hot water, together with an adequate supply of soap and towels for use for toilet purposes by persons employed therein, to be provided.

9 such premises have been registered during the year and the necessary improvements carried out. The total number of such premises on the register is 127.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The above Regulations lay down that three 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, 2,867 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.

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	143	13
Bullocks	502	1,741
Cows	233	563
Heifers	670	2,364
Calves	701	973
Sheep	6,270	18,165
Pigs	2,281	13,661
		10,800	37,480

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle		Sheep and		
	excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ..	5,433	796	1,674	24,435	15,942
Number inspected ..	5,433	796	1,674	24,435	15,942
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	3	7	4	12	15
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	45	10	3	1	24
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	0.88	2.14	0.42	0.05	0.24
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	28	47	4	..	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	63	53	2	..	63
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	1.68	12.56	0.36	..	0.47

Of the 48,280 animals slaughtered, 47,884 or 99.18% were found to be sound and unaffected by disease of any nature; 272 or 0.56% were found to be affected with tuberculosis and 124 or 0.26% were found to be affected with other diseases or conditions.

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

**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.		Totals
	Tuberculosis	Other Conditions	Tuberculosis	Other Conditions	
1934	229	197	2	..	428
1935	252	210	..	..	462
1936	306	174	..	..	480
1937	285	157	..	..	442
1938	272	124	..	..	396

Year	Whole carcasses affected	Part carcasses affected	Organs only affected
1934	104	69	255
1935	115	101	246
1936	135	88	257
1937	127	87	228
1938	132	66	198

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

	Number	Stones	Lbs.
Beasts	85	2,854	7
Pigs	27	250	2
Sheep	12	26	9
Calves	8	21	7
Beef .. ..	..	47	8
Pork .. ..	..	16	—
Veal .. ..	..	—	6
Offal .. ..	..	208	13
Fish .. ..	..	116	8
Rabbits .. ..	..	24	7
Carried forward		3,566	11

	Number	Stones	Lbs.
Brought forward		3,566	11
Lamb		6	2
Pigs Maws		24	—
Tongue		3	6
Pressed Pork		—	6
Jellied Veal		1	10
Tinned Eggs		3	2
Eggs		6	8
Bacon		8	5
Sausage		—	2
Apples		40	—
Pears		35	10
Tinned Ham		1	5
Chicken and Ham		—	3
Sprouts		262	12
Miscellaneous		7	4
		<hr/> 3,968	<hr/> 2

The total weight of butchers' meat and other foodstuffs surrendered during the year amounted to 3,968 stones 2 lbs. as compared with 3,549 stones 13 lbs. in 1937 and 3,482 stones 11 lbs. in 1936.

Of the 3,362 stones 4 lbs. of butchers' meat condemned 2,769 stones 6 lbs. were affected with tuberculosis.

During the past five years, the incidence of tuberculosis in animals slaughtered for human consumption was as follows:—

Year.	Number of Animals		
	Slaughtered.	Number	Percentage.
1934	46,945	231	0.489
1935	50,536	252	0.499
1936	49,290	306	0.621
1937	45,060	285	0.632
1938	48,280	272	0.563

Number and Class of Animals affected by various

Disease or Condition	WHOLE CARCASSES									Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers
	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total	Percentage				
Tuberculosis ..	2	13	47	13	4	12	..	91	.1885	..	7	8	10
Cysts
Fevered	1	4	..	..	2	..	7	.0145	..	..	..	..
Actinomycosis
Melanosis	1	..	..	1	.0021	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	1	5	2	8	.0166	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis
Congestion
Found Dead in Lair	1	..	..	1	..	2	.0041	..	..	..	..
Unsound	1	2	..	3	.0062	1	..	..	..
Abscesses	1	..	..	..	1	.0021	..	..	..	..
Dropsy	2	..	..	1	1	4	.0083	..	..	..	..
Flukes
Septicaemia	1	..	1	.0021	..	..	..	..
Bruising	1	..	6	7	.0145	..	1	..	..
Nephritis
Erysipelas	3	..	3	.0062	..	..	..	..
Emaciation	3	3	.0062	..	..	..	..
Uraemia	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	.0021	..	..	..	..
Carcinoma
Totals	2	15	54	14	8	27	12	132	.273	1	8	8	10

diseases or conditions and condemned during the Year 1938.

PART CARCASSES					ORGANS ONLY										
Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total	Percentage	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
..	38	..	63	.1305	5	21	45	20	2	25	..	118	.2444	272	.5634
..	1	1	2	.0041	2	.0041
..	1	..	..	..	1	.0021	8	.0166
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	.0021	1	.0021
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	.0021	2	.0041
..	1	1	1	..	3	.0062	11	.0228
..	1	2	2	2	1	6	..	14	.0290	14	.0290
..	1	3	3	7	1	15	..	30	.0621	30	.0621
..	2	.0041
..	1	.0021	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	.0041	6	.0124
..	1	5	3	1	..	..	..	10	.0207	11	.0228
..	4	.0083
..	5	2	8	..	..	..	15	.0311	15	.0311
..	1	.0021
..	1	.0021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	.0166
..	1	..	..	..	1	.0021	1	.0021
..	3	.0062
..	3	.0062
..	1	.0021
..	1	..	1	.0021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.0021
..	39	..	66	.137	9	39	55	41	5	48	1	198	.410	396	.820

Adulteration.**Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-7.**

During the year, 269 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives, 261 being declared Genuine and 8 Not Genuine.

Description of Sample					Number Taken
Beef Suet	..	..	..	..	3
Beef (Canned)	..	..	..	..	1
Brawn	..	..	..	..	1
Butter	..	..	..	..	38
Candied Peel (Mixed)	..	..	..	..	1
Cherries	..	..	..	..	1
Currants	..	..	..	..	2
Fruit Wine	..	..	..	..	4
Ginger Wine	..	..	..	..	2
Glace Cherries	..	..	..	..	7
Ham, Fat	..	..	..	..	1
Ham Roll	..	..	..	..	1
Jellied Veal	..	..	..	..	2
Mace Meal	..	..	..	..	1
Margarine	..	..	..	..	28
Meat Paste	..	..	..	..	1
Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	11
New Milk	..	..	..	..	100
Potted Meat	..	..	..	..	9
Prawns	..	..	..	..	1
Raisins	..	..	..	..	3
Sauce	..	..	..	..	7
Sausage	..	..	..	..	27
Sausage Meat	..	..	..	..	1
Sultanas	..	..	..	..	15
Turkey and Tongue Paste	..	..	..	..	1
					269

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Sample	Number Taken	Official	Unofficial	Genuine	Not Genuine
Beef Suet	3	..	3	3	..
Beef (Canned)	1	..	1	1	..
Borax	2	..	2	2	..
Brawn	1	..	1	1	..
Brown Sugar	2	..	2	2	..
Butter	38	..	38	38	..
Candied Peel (Mixed)	1	..	1	1	..
Camphorated Oil	4	..	4	4	..
Castor Oil	1	..	1	1	..
Cherries	1	..	1	1	..
Chocolate and Fruit	1	..	1	1	..
Coffee	6	..	6	6	..

Sample	Number		Not		
	Taken	Official	Unofficial	Genuine	Genuine
Condensed Milk	3	..	3	3	..
Cornflour ..	3	..	3	3	..
Currants.. ..	2	..	2	2	..
Fruit Wine ..	4	..	4	4	..
Ginger Wine ..	2	..	2	2	..
Ground Almonds	9	..	9	9	..
Ground Ginger ..	8	..	8	8	..
Glaced Cherries..	7	..	7	7	..
Ground Rice ..	2	..	2	2	..
Gin	1	1	..	1	..
Ham Fat ..	1	..	1	1	..
Ham Roll ..	1	..	1	1	..
Icing Sugar ..	2	..	2	2	..
Iodine Ointment	1	..	1	1	..
Jam	12	2	10	8	4
Jellied Veal ..	2	..	2	2	..
Lemon Peel ..	8	..	8	8	..
Lard	26	..	26	26	..
Mace Meal ..	1	..	1	1	..
Malt Vinegar ..	1	..	1	1	..
Margarine ..	28	..	28	28	..
Methylated Spirit	1	..	1	1	..
Meat Paste ..	1	..	1	1	..
Mincemeat ..	11	..	11	11	..
Mint Sauce ..	1	..	1	1	..
Mutton (Canned)	1	..	1	1	..
New Milk ..	100	69	31	61	39
Pepper	5	..	5	5	..
Potted Meat ..	9	..	9	8	1
Prawns	1	..	1	1	..
Raisins	3	..	3	3	..
Rice	3	..	3	3	..
Rolled Scotch Oats	1	..	1	1	..
Rum	2	1	1	2	..
Rum Essence ..	1	..	1	1	..
Sauce	7	..	7	7	..
Sausage	27	2	25	23	4
Sausage Meat ..	1	..	1	1	..
Self-Raising Flour	4	..	4	4	..
Sultanas ..	15	5	10	12	3
Soap	5	..	5	5	..
Tea	1	..	1	1	..
Tinned Cream ..	1	..	1	1	..
Turkey and Tongue Paste ..	1	..	1	1	..
Whisky ..	17	6	11	17	..
	<hr/> 404	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 318	<hr/> 353	<hr/> 51

INFORMAL OR TEST SAMPLES :—

It will be observed from the tabulated statement that 318 informal and 86 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.

MARGARINE.

Number of Manufacturers ..	..	—
Number of Wholesale Dealers ..	..	20
Number of Premises Registered ..	..	20

BUTTER.

There are 3 factories registered for making butter. In only 2 is butter regularly manufactured, the remaining one being in use only when there is surplus milk.

Magisterial Proceedings.

No. of Case	Complaint	Result
1	Contravening the Housing Act, 1936; Section 155: "Allowing a house to be re-let after a Closing Order had become operative."	Fined 40/-
2	Contravening the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	Fined 15/-
3	Contravening the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933; Section 269.	Fined 4/-
4	Contravening the Public Health Act, 1936; Section 235: "Keeping a Common Lodging House without a licence."	Ordered to pay costs
5	Do. do.	do.
6	Do. do.	do.

No. of Case	Complaint	Result
7	Contravening the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936 ; Section 1.	Fined 1/-
8	Contravening the Public Health Act, 1936 ; Section 83 : " Failing to comply with Cleansing Order "	Fined 10/-, also a continuing fine of 3/- per day until work carried out.
9	Contravening the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933 ; Section 269	Fined 2/6
10	do. do.	Fined 2/6
11	do. do.	Fined 2/6
12	Failing to comply with Public Health Act notice to abate nuisance	Case withdrawn, work having been satisfactorily completed
13	do. do.	Ordered to pay costs, work having already been carried out.
14	Contravening the Shops Act, 1912 ; Section 4 :	Fined 15/-
15	Contravening the Shops Act, 1934 ; Section 3 :	Case dismissed.
16	Contravening the Shops Act, 1934 ; Section 1 :	Fined 40/-
17	Contravening the Shops Act, 1912 ; Section 1 :	Fined 20/-
18	Contravening the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936 ;	Fined 40/-
19	Do. do.	Fined 20/-
20	Contravening the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 ; Section 2 : " Selling Milk 19.3% and 2.6% deficient in Milk Fat "	Fined 20/- and costs
21	Contravening the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 ; Section 2 : " Selling Milk 22.6% deficient in Milk Fat "	Fined 10/- and costs

No. of Case	Complaint	Result
22	Contravening the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 : " Using a special designation (" Tuberculin Tested (Certified) ") for the purpose of selling Milk without there being in force a Milk Licence authorising the use of that designation."	Fined 10/-
23	Contravening the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936 ; Section 1 :	Fined 5/-
24	Contravening the Shops Act, 1912 ; Section 4 :	Fined 5/-
25	Contravening the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933 ; Section 247 : " Parking caravans on playground without first obtaining the consent of the Corporation."	Fined 5/-
26	Do. do.	Fined 5/-
27	Contravening the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936 :	Fined 20/-
28	Contravening the Shops Acts, 1912 and 1934.	Fined £10
29	Contravening the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936 ; Section 1 :	Fined 20/-
30	Contravening the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933 ; Section 269 : " Sorting over and disturbing material deposited on Refuse Tip."	Ordered to pay costs
31	Contravening the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936 ; Section 1 :	Fined 10/-

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The laboratories at which this work is carried out and the nature of the work done are described under the heading of laboratory facilities, on page 18.

Nutrition.

The question of nutrition of children is constantly under review by the staff of the School Medical Service, and is frequently discussed in the course of lectures to the public.

Shellfish.

A close watch is kept on the shellfish trade in the town and sampling is undertaken. Periwinkles come chiefly from the coast near Whitby.

SECTION F.**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

The total number of notifications received during the year was 3,391 compared with 5,272 in the previous year.

Detailed statistics will be found in Tables I, II, III, IV, V, and VI, pages 100 to 107.

Diphtheria.

The cases notified numbered 286 against 266 the previous year. There were 12 deaths, the mortality rate being 0.09 per 1,000 population.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a decrease of this disease during the year, 675 cases being notified against 939 in the previous year. There were 2 deaths. The cases have been, on the whole, of a mild type.

Enteric Fever.

Two cases were notified during the year, one of whom died.

Cerebrospinal Fever.

14 cases, 6 of whom died, were notified and removed to the West Lane Hospital.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Three cases were notified. There were 2 deaths from this disease.

Erysipelas.

There were 96 notified cases and 5 deaths, against 106 cases and 6 deaths in the previous year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

66 cases were notified.

Measles and German Measles.

During the year, 639 notifications were received.

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

The deaths numbered 2 being 0.31 per cent. of the cases and 0.01 per 1,000 of the population.

The rates for the previous year were 0.51 and 0.07 respectively.

Chickenpox.

1,068 notifications were received and all cases were visited. No cases were fatal. 704 occurred amongst School children and were visited by the Nurses of the Health Department.

Whooping Cough.

This disease was not so prevalent during the year; there were 3 deaths, as compared with 31 in 1937.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

12 cases were notified, 9 of which recovered with unimpaired vision, one had impaired vision and 2 died, Ophthalmia not being the cause of death.

Influenza.

There were 16 deaths from this disease as compared with 62 in the previous year.

Smallpox.

No case occurred in 1938.

Vaccination Returns.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Number of Births ..	2,688	2,768	2,864	2,615	2,797
Successfully Vaccinated	702	722	693	610	611
Died Unvaccinated ..	178	164	162	135	180
Insusceptible to Vaccination	3	5	3	4	8
Declaration of Conscientious Objection	1,572	1,599	1,735	1,559	1,712
Postponed, whereabouts unknown, or removed	233	278	145	142	157
Percentage Successfully Vaccinated	26.12	26.08	24.19	23.3	21.84
Had Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—

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.

Dysentery.

A small outbreak of dysentery in a housing estate at Middlesbrough began with the notification of five children to the Health Department on November 15th, as cases of ? food poisoning. The children were all members of the H. family; V. aged 8 years, H. aged 6 years, J. aged 4 years, K. aged 2 years, and G. aged 1 year. They were seen by the Medical Officer of Health and removed to the Isolation Hospital with a diagnosis of ? food poisoning ? dysentery. The illness had started on the 12th and by the 14th had affected all the children, the father and mother being apparently well. All the children showed some signs of malnutrition, as they had suffered from measles, chicken-pox and whooping cough within the previous three months. J. died within five hours of admission. Her post-mortem examination revealed little beyond an early pneumonia.

On the 16th, two members of the R. family living next door to the H. family were attacked with the same symptoms. J. aged 6 years and M. aged 1½ years respectively, were removed to hospital on the 16th and 17th with vomiting and diarrhoea with blood and mucus. Contact between the R. family and the H. family was established, in that the children had been playing together and had eaten "sweets" together on the night of November 12th.

On the 24th a neighbour, aged 31, who had nursed one of the H. children during the night of November 13th, was removed to hospital with similar symptoms. M.R. died on December 9th; the other cases made a complete recovery.

Inquiry into the food consumed by the H. family showed that on November 12th they had eaten fish purchased locally and fried at home, and their Sunday dinner on the 13th had consisted of stewed rabbit, potatoes, Brussel sprouts, and Yorkshire pudding. At this meal K. had eaten only Yorkshire pudding and G. had had nothing at all. Bacteriological and chemical examinations of milk, food and water were negative. The cases were diagnosed as dysentery on clinical grounds and also from the fact that all the surviving cases had shown the Flexner-Y bacillus in their faeces. All cases gave a positive blood agglutination with a rising titre for the Flexner-Y bacillus.

The outbreak was undoubtedly due to a carrier. Investigation has shown that the father of the H. children spent some time last summer at a training centre from which a certain number of cases of suspected food poisoning were removed. Blood examination in his case also gave positive agglutination of 1 in 250 for the Flexner-Y bacillus, but his stool report was negative. Although the chain of evidence is not indisputable, this man seems to have been the probable source of infection.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS), 1938.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED							CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	TOTAL DEATHS							
	At all ages	AT AGES							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	286	4	69	174	24	14	1	286	5	7	..	..	..	..	12
Erysipelas	96	1	2	5	8	31	30	21	..	..	19	2	2	2	5
Scarlatina	675	5	224	369	47	27	3	620	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Influenza	54	6	16	11	1	7	6	5	..	..	7	3	8	5	16
Pneumonia	154	9	17	37	15	32	35	23	10	3	2	13	26	10	67	
Chickenpox	1,068	60	379	623	5	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	639	62	313	259	..	5	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Polio-myelitis	13	3	7	3	..	..	..	13	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Enteric Fever	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	66	..	..	23	43	..	..	62	..	..	1	5	..	..	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Cerebrospinal Fever	14	1	5	3	2	1	2	14	..	..	..	..	3	..	6
Polio-Encephalitis	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	8	..	4	3	..	1	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Total	3,094	163	1,039	1,491	126	162	78	1,083	10	19	4	24	40	17	125	
1937	4,990	220	1,763	2,425	185	222	121	1,345	17	30	10	33	60	43	204	

WEST LANE HOSPITAL.

Dr. T. L. Hughes, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, is responsible chiefly for the report on the work of this Hospital which provides facilities for the treatment of all forms of Infectious Diseases. Cases are admitted to the hospital from the following Authorities :—

- (1) County Borough of Middlesbrough with a population of 139,800.
- (2) Borough of Thornaby with a population of 21,630.
- (3) Stokesley R.D.C. with a population of 16,500.

Thus hospital treatment is provided for cases of Infectious Disease from a total population of 177,930. By arrangement with the River Tees Port Health Authority, cases of infectious disease occurring upon ships entering the port are also admitted.

The Ward accommodation and allocation is as follows :—

Erimus Ward	..	..	..	60 beds
Ward 1	..	..	..	30 „
Ward 2	..	..	..	34 „
Ward 3	..	..	..	14 „
Ward 4	..	..	..	30 „
Cubicle Ward	..	..	..	21 „
Puerperal Ward	..	..	..	8 „ and 6 cots
197				beds and 6 cots.

In addition to this, Ward 5, normally in use as a Nurses' Recreation and Instructional Centre, is available to provide accommodation for a further 28 beds.

Admissions and Discharges.

Admissions for 1938	..	..	..	1,218
Discharges for 1938	..	..	..	1,216
Deaths during 1938	..	..	..	35
Patients in hospital on				
January 1st, 1938	..	..	..	140
Patients in hospital on				
December 31st, 1938	..	..	..	107

Infectious Diseases amongst Nursing Staff.

Five of the staff were warded during the year with infectious diseases ; they were :—

Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	2
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	1

Routine immunization of new staff against Diphtheria is carried out, and certain selected members of the staff are immunized against the Enteric Group of fevers.

Scarlet Fever.

699 cases were admitted during the year and one death occurred giving a case mortality of 0.1%.

The admissions during the year showed a decrease of 206 cases as compared with the figures for 1937. The majority of these cases were admitted during the first six months of the year, continuing the epidemic which severely taxed the hospital accommodation at the latter end of 1937. During the last six months of the year 1938, there was a considerable reduction in the number of cases admitted, there being 27 cases only in the hospital at the end of the year. Routine administration of antitoxin is carried out in all cases as this is found to reduce the incidence of complications and shortens the period of stay in hospital.

Diphtheria.

301 cases were admitted during 1938 and 13 deaths occurred giving a case mortality of 4.3%. This figure shows a reduction upon the corresponding figure for the last three years, the comparative figures being :—

1937	..	..	..	4.6%
1936	..	..	..	6.1%
1935	..	..	..	11.6%

The reduction in mortality results partly from the higher doses of antitoxin administered and partly from the earlier admission of cases into hospital. Great importance is laid upon the early admission of cases to hospital, and upon admission of cases for observation when the throat reveals a condition suspicious of Diphtheria.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

27 cases were admitted, 14 from the Municipal Maternity Hospital and 13 from the district. 3 deaths occurred during the year giving a case mortality of 11.1%. All the fatal cases showed the presence of streptococci in their cervical smears. Extensive use has been made of sulphonamide anti-streptococcal preparations, which have contributed considerably to the reduction in mortality and the shortening of the patient's stay in hospital.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.

From August to November 1938, 19 cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis were admitted—16 cases from Middlesbrough County Borough and 3 cases from outside areas. There were 4 deaths in all giving a case mortality of 21.0%. At the end of the year 12 cases remained in hospital. In all cases suitable orthopaedic advice has been sought, and where indicated, massage and remedial exercises have been provided.

Cubicle Block.

The accommodation in this block has been used to the utmost extent throughout the year. Owing to the greater variety of cases admitted for observation, the available cubicle accommodation is at times severely taxed. The block is used for suspicious and mixed cases of infectious diseases and also for such cases as Erysipelas, Meningitis, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Full use has been made during the year of the facilities afforded by the laboratory and theatre attached to the Cubicle Block.

OUTSIDE CASES ADMITTED TO WEST LANE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

DISTRICT	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Poliomyelitis	Erysipelas	Toxic Erythema	Tonsillitis	Chickenpox	Total
Ayton ..	3	22	1	..	..	..	..	26
Billingham ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Carlton ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hutton Rudby ..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	6
Ingleby Cross ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maltby ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Marton ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Nunthorpe ..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ormesby ..	1	5	..	3	..	..	..	9
Potto ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pickering ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Redcar ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Stokesley ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Thornaby ..	20	33	1	4	1	1	..	60
Worsall ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Yarm ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tees Port ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
TOTAL ..	33	78	3	8	1	1	1	125

**Admissions, Deaths and Case Mortality
at West Lane Hospital, 1938.**

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Scarlet Fever	699	1	} 0.1
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria ..	4	—	
Scarlet Fever and Chickenpox ..	5	—	
Scarlet Fever and Measles	1	—	
Scarlet Fever and Inguinal Abscess	1	—	
Scarlet Fever, Scabies and unresolved Pneumonia	1	—	
Diphtheria	301	13	4.30
Tonsillitis	49	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	27	3	11.1
Babies with Mothers	17	1	5.9
Erysipelas	24	1	4.1
Acute Poliomyelitis	19	4	21.0
Meningococcal Meningitis	10	2	20.0
Tuberculous Meningitis	7	5	71.4
Pneumococcal Meningitis	1	1	100.0
Simple Croup	9	..	—
Dysentery	8	2	25.0
Rubella	6	—	—
Broncho-Pneumonia	4	1	25.0
Chickenpox	3	—	—
Meningismus	2	—	—
Acidosis	2	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	3	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	—
Bronchitis	1	—	—
Toxic Erythema	1	—	—
Measles	1	—	—
Chickenpox and Encephalitis ..	1	1	100.0
Colitis	1	—	—
Constipation	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Dermatitis	1	—	—
Encephalitis	1	—	—
Contusion of Spine	1	—	—
Rheumatism	1	—	—
Laryngitis and Bronchitis	1	—	—
Quinsy	1	—	—
Impetigo	1	—	—
Total	1,218	35	2.87

CANCER.

There were 214 deaths from Cancer in Middlesbrough residents during 1938, the corresponding number for 1937 being 201. This is the highest number of cancer deaths recorded in Middlesbrough.

Comparative death rates for the last 10 years are given in Table XVII (page 126), and deaths from Cancer in Middlesbrough in Age Periods are tabulated in Table XVIII (page 126). Sites of fatal Cancer are analysed in Table XIX (page 127). Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer are provided by the Middlesbrough Corporation at the Municipal Hospital. Facilities not provided by the Corporation exist at two of the three Voluntary Hospitals. Deep Therapy apparatus exists at two of the three Voluntary Hospitals in Middlesbrough, and in 1936, a new X-ray and Deep Therapy apparatus was laid down by the Middlesbrough Corporation at the Municipal Hospital at a cost of £1,614, filling a long felt want in the various services forming the Health Department. It is available not only for cases actually resident in the Municipal Hospital, but deals with all patients attending there and with patients sent thereto by the numerous special departments of the Health Department.

The nearest recognised Radium Centre is at Newcastle, 35 miles away. It is understood that this centre is already overloaded, and it is used to a small extent by patients from Middlesbrough and district. Enquiries have revealed that the annual number of cases sent to Newcastle for Radium Therapy does not exceed on an average, 25.

In view of the number of deaths which occur annually in Middlesbrough it would appear that the facilities for Radium Therapy in Middlesbrough are inadequate.

Proposals for the institution of a Radium Centre in Middlesbrough to serve Middlesbrough and district have been submitted to the Council and have been referred to the Middlesbrough Hospitals Advisory Joint Committee for investigation and report. The institution of such a centre in Middlesbrough to provide treatment for all cases of Cancer in the district will be an immense boon in dealing with this disease.

The proposals for the institution of this Radium Centre have stimulated considerable interest in Cancer in this area, and consideration and reference to Cancer and its treatment in the numerous lectures which are given by members of the Public Health Staff are of considerable propaganda value.

Prevention of Blindness.

The Blind Persons Act Committee of the Council administers the Blind Persons Act and co-operates with the Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind.

Blind children are dealt with by the Education Committee.

No special action was taken during 1938 under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. F. J. Henry, is mainly responsible for this section.

Tables XII, XIII and XIV, pages 118 to 125, give full statistical details for 1938.

Incidence.

The year 1938 showed that 297 persons were notified during the twelve months as having acquired Tuberculosis in one form or another. This is about the average for the past few years and little more than half the number notified ten years ago.

204 were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 93 had developed Tuberculosis of parts of the body other than the lungs.

167 were males and 130 females.

Number notified after death	..	..	..	38
„	„	within 3 months of death		29	
„	„	3-6	„	„	11
„	„	6-9	„	„	8
„	„	9-12	„	„	1
„	„	more than 12 months of death		66	
				153	

Deaths.

153 persons died from Tuberculosis during the year; representing a decrease of 12 as compared with 1937. The last few years, following a considerable fall in the number of deaths, has shown a tendency for the Death Rate to remain stationary. Of those who died from Tuberculosis 92 were males and 61 were females; 132 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 21 from Non-pulmonary disease.

New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— ..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1
1— ..	4	4	8	11	1	..	3	2
5— ..	9	10	33	20	..	4	4	2
15— ..	13	29	3	7	10	18	2	3
25— ..	24	16	..	5	14	13	1	..
35— ..	32	11	1	2	24	6	1	1
45— ..	24	7	..	1	16	4	1	..
55— ..	12	2	..	..	11	3	..	..
65 and upwards	4	1	..	1	4	2	..	..
Totals ..	122	82	45	48	80	52	12	9

The following Table gives the notifications and deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis and the death-rate per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales and for Middlesbrough since 1931 :—

Year.	England and Wales.		Middlesbrough.	
	Death Rate.	Notifications	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1931 ..	0.90	421	228	1.64
1932 ..	0.83	380	209	1.49
1933 ..	0.82	370	214	1.53
1934 ..	0.76	349	174	1.24
1935 ..	0.72	330	181	1.29
1936 ..	0.69	283	150	1.07
1937 ..	0.69	281	165	1.18
1938 ..	0.64	297	153	1.09

The Middlesbrough Tuberculosis death-rate is much in excess of the corresponding death-rate for England and Wales.

Dispensary Treatment.

During the year 1938 there were 7,743 attendances at the Dispensary ; 423 new patients were seen. Of the total new patients 90.3% were sent by the local practitioners, a figure which indicates the close co-operation between the practitioners of medicine in the town and the Dispensary.

7,365 visits were paid by the health visitors to the homes of the patients while 77 consultations between the private practitioner and the Tuberculosis Officer were also held in the patients' homes.

514 pathological specimens were examined in the laboratory of the Dispensary.

Tuberculosis Housing Scheme.

An annual sum is allowed by the Corporation to assist needy families to pay the rent of Council Houses and up to date 90 families have been so housed. Such a family, which includes one or more infectious Tuberculous persons, is thus given facilities to secure separate bed and sleeping room for the infectious member, and the likelihood of direct infection to the healthy members of the family is greatly minimised. This scheme is of importance in the direction of prevention and there is no doubt has had an influence on the fall of incidence of the disease experienced during the last 10 years.

Eleven new families were provided with houses during the year.

Voluntary Care Tuberculosis Scheme.

The social welfare of the patients is supervised by the Committee who look after this scheme. It gives help to the patient and the family in many directions. It administers the supply of extra nourishment to the necessitous patient ; supplies clothing to patients going into, and while in sanatorium, and provides Convalescent holiday treatment at Marske and Danby. Its funds are mostly supplied by voluntary subscriptions and the sale of Christmas seals. Last year its first Flag-day was a great success in collecting a considerable sum of money.

Institutional Treatment.

Poole Sanatorium.

95 patients were treated. 53 were discharged during the year ; of these 31 showed the disease as quiescent on discharge, 18 were much improved and in 4 patients the condition was unchanged or had deteriorated.

West Lane Tuberculosis Hospital.

106 adult female patients were treated. Of the 73 discharged during the year, 11 showed quiescence, 42 improved and 20 unchanged. 6 patients were admitted for observation and 2 were found to be definitely tuberculous.

Municipal Hospital Holgate.

MALE ADULT SANATORIUM BLOCK.

200 male adult patients were treated. Of those discharged 11 were quiescent, 70 improved and 27 unchanged.

CHILDRENS' WARD.

53 children received treatment.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT, HOLGATE.

There were 430 X-ray examinations of Tuberculous patients made during the year ; while in the Treatment Department, a considerable number of patients received Kromayer Lamp exposures and others Artificial Sunlight treatment.

Dental treatment as in previous years was given to Tuberculous persons at the Hospital by the Dental Surgeon.

WEST LANE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.
Cases admitted and Treated during 1938.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total		Remaining under treatment at end of 1938
	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Female	5	..	3	..	11	..	9	2	2	..	6	2	4	2	6	..	11	1	11	..	2	..	5	..	92	7	17
Total	5	..	3	..	11	..	9	2	2	..	6	2	4	2	6	..	12	1	11	..	2	..	5	..	93	7	18
Other Tuberculosis:																											
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2
Observation:																											
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
Total	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..
All Forms:																											
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Female	6	..	3	..	12	..	10	2	5	..	7	2	4	2	7	..	12	1	12	..	3	..	5	..	105	7	19
Total	6	..	3	..	12	..	10	2	5	..	7	2	4	2	7	..	13	1	12	..	3	..	5	..	106	7	20

Venereal Diseases.

Dr. D. R. Rigg, the Venereal Diseases Medical Officer is responsible for this section.

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 5-0 p.m.
 Tuesday 8-30 a.m. and 5-0 p.m.
 Wednesday .. 8-30 a.m.
 Thursday .. 8-30 a.m. and 5-0 p.m.
 Friday 8-30 a.m. and 5-0 p.m.
 Saturday.. .. 8-30 a.m.

Number of Cases under Observation and Treatment on January 1st, 1938.

Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Total Cases
M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
99	77	4	..	91	13	12	1	206	91	297

**Number of Cases and the Diseases they were suffering from, dealt with
for the first time during the years 1919 to 1938.**

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gono- rrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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
1935	67	30	9	..	184	20	142	14	402	64	466
1936	85	36	6	..	235	27	116	17	442	80	522
1937	113	37	8	..	254	23	148	18	523	78	601
1938	92	41	16	..	230	34	159	33	497	108	605
Total	2,184	604	203	2	4,232	300	2,622	325	9,241	1,231	10,472

Middlesbrough Cases	348
Seamen	156
Other Cases	101
Total	605

Cases Classified in Age Groups.

Sex	Disease	Under One Year	1	5	14	16	17	18	Over	Total
			to 5	to 14	to 16	to 17	to 18	19 Years		
MALE	Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	228	230
	Syphilis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	90	92
	Soft Sore ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	16
	Other Conditions	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	154	159
	Total ..	1	..	3	..	1	..	5	487	497
FEMALE	Gonorrhoea	..	1	1	1	..	..	4	27	34
	Syphilis ..	2	2	3	1	..	1	..	32	41
	Other Conditions	3	1	..	1	..	2	4	22	33
	Total ..	5	4	4	3	..	3	8	81	108
Total Male and Female		6	4	7	3	1	3	13	568	605

**Nationality of Seamen treated at the Special Treatment
Centre during the year, 1938.**

British	63	Finnish	14
British Indian	18	Norwegian	9
American	1	Greek	6
Swedish	7	Danish	3
Dutch	2	Latvian	16
Australian	1	Italian	2
Polish	1	Chinese	1
Malayan	1	German	1
Maltese	2	French	2
Esthonian	6		
Total		156	

Total attendances in 1938 of all persons suffering from :—

Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Grand Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1,787	912	48	..	9,747	226	520	104	12,102	1,242	13,344

Middlesbrough	11,631
North Riding of Yorkshire	1,387
County of Durham	326
Total	13,344

Sessions and Attendances during 1938.

Month	MALES						FEMALES		
	Morning Sessions			Evening Sessions			Evening Sessions		
	No.	Atten- dance	Av'ge	No.	Atten- dance	Av'ge	No.	Atten- dance	Av'ge
January ..	9	96	10.60	9	286	31.70	4	77	19.25
February ..	8	84	10.50	8	205	25.62	4	69	17.25
March ..	8	87	10.87	8	179	22.37	5	93	18.60
April ..	7	80	11.42	7	159	22.71	4	86	21.50
May ..	9	103	11.40	9	218	24.20	4	96	24.00
June ..	7	81	11.57	7	208	29.71	5	99	19.80
July ..	9	111	12.30	9	204	22.60	4	82	20.50
August ..	8	65	8.12	8	165	20.62	5	86	17.20
September ..	9	68	7.50	9	197	21.88	4	82	20.50
October ..	9	68	7.50	9	179	19.80	4	82	20.50
November ..	8	83	10.37	8	196	24.50	5	103	20.60
December ..	8	76	9.50	8	205	25.62	4	76	19.00
Total ..	99	1,002	10.12	99	2,401	24.25	52	1,031	19.82

Total Number of Injections administered	3,763
Total Number of Irrigations administered	8,222
Total Number of Slides examined by Medical Officer	760
Total Number of Wasserman Reactions	343
Total Number of Specimens of Cerebro-spinal fluid examined	9
Total Number of Gonococcal Complement Fixation Tests	75

Total Number of Patients	Males	Females	Total
1. Uncompleted treatment ..	82	50	132
2. Transferred to another Centre	158	21	179
3. Discharged	289	51	340
4. Under Observation at December 31st, 1938	198	77	275

Special Treatment Centre—Results of Treatment.

STAGE	Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gono- rrhoea		Other cases		Total		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	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
	1935	21	9	..	..	56	16	..	..	77	25	102
	1936	26	22	..	..	99	10	..	..	125	32	157
1937	36	34	1	..	100	11	..	..	137	45	182	
1938	22	36	1	..	59	14	..	..	82	50	132	
Total		635	236	27	..	1190	94	..	2	1852	332	2184

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

STAGE	Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gono- rrhoea		Other cases		Total		Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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
	1935	45	5	5	..	66	1	..	..	116	6	122
	1936	63	2	3	..	89	6	7	..	162	8	170
	1937	61	6	6	..	98	4	..	..	165	10	175
	1938	68	12	8	..	81	9	1	..	158	21	179
	Total	1121	140	76	..	1346	62	36	1	2579	203	2782
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
	1935	16	1	3	..	38	4	137	17	194	22	216
	1936	29	4	2	..	39	6	110	11	180	21	201
	1937	24	7	1	..	90	13	142	23	257	43	300
	1938	17	8	10	..	100	9	162	34	289	51	340
	Total	370	128	101	2	1701	116	2590	325	4761	571	5332

STATISTICAL
TABLES.

TABLE II.
Notification of Infectious Diseases in 1938, arranged according to Age Groups and Wards.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all ages	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED										Number in Each Ward.										
		At Ages										Ayresome	Acklam	Cannon	Cleveland	Kexchange	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormsby	S. Hilda	Vulcan
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over														
Diphtheria	286	4	69	174	24	14	1	..	..	..	..	34	26	42	34	9	25	51	25	18	7	15
Erysipelas	96	1	2	5	8	31	30	19	..	..	..	9	10	3	8	6	6	19	6	8	9	11
Scarlatina	675	5	224	369	47	27	3	..	..	..	..	70	50	57	55	39	39	127	39	73	21	53
Pneumonia, Influenzal	54	6	16	11	1	7	6	7	..	..	..	6	3	17	3	1	2	2	9	4	3	3
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	154	9	17	37	15	32	35	9	..	..	..	24	11	16	16	5	15	17	28	11	7	4
Chickenpox	1068	60	379	623	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	137	89	76	100	84	96	170	96	101	29	90
Measles	639	62	313	259	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	48	70	40	57	51	72	174	31	56	19	21
Pul. Tuberculosis—Male	122	..	4	9	13	56	36	4	..	..	..	14	6	15	8	2	15	14	10	14	16	8
Pul. Tuberculosis—Female	82	2	4	10	29	27	9	1	..	..	..	5	3	7	5	5	9	17	13	9	4	5
Other Tuberculosis—Male	45	..	8	33	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	7	6	1	2	6	2	5	2	6
Other Tuberculosis—Female	48	1	11	20	7	7	1	1	..	..	..	6	1	4	1	3	2	10	7	3	6	5
Polio-myelitis	13	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	6	..	1	..	..
Enteric Fever	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	66	..	..	..	..	23	43	..	..	..	..	4	6	8	5	2	7	11	9	4	2	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	1	2	..	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	14	1	5	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	4	..	2	1	1	1	..
Polio-Encephalitis	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	8	..	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Totals	3391	166	1066	1563	178	253	124	41	..	..	..	367	281	295	301	213	351	630	279	317	127	230
1937	5271	223	1788	2488	241	313	160	58	..	..	..	656	246	440	409	213	640	838	635	627	251	316

TABLE III.

Registrar-General's Statistics, 1938.

AREA—MIDDLESBROUGH COUNTY BOROUGH.

(1) Estimated Mid-Year Resident Population—139,800.

(2)		Live Births allocated to the Borough	Still Births allocated to the Borough
Total (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	Males	1437	62
	Females	1328	47
Illegitimate	Males	62	3
	Females	68	2

(3) Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

(Number of cases notified during the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1938)

Small- pox	Scarlet fever	Diph- theria	Enteric fever	Pneu- monia	Puerperal pyrexia	Erysi- pelas
..	675	284	2	208	66	95

(4) Areal Comparability Factor, applicable to the

"All Causes" crude death rate only—1.18.

TABLE IV.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1938.

(England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns, 148 Smaller Towns and Middlesbrough).

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Middlesbrough
RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION					
BIRTHS :—					
Live	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4	19.8
Still	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48	0.78
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	12.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Smallpox	0.00	....	0.00	....	0.00
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.09
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.11
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	....	0.00
Scarlet Fever	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05	4.83
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90	2.04
Enteric Fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.01
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46	0.69
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98	1.49
RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS					
Deaths under 1 year of age ..	53	57	51	57	72
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years ..	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1	8.7
MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.89				2.17
Others	2.19	not available			2.17
Total	3.08				4.38
RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS (i.e., Live & Still)					
MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86				2.09
Others	2.11	not available			2.09
Total	2.97				4.18
NOTIFICATIONS :					
Puerperal Fever	} 14.42	18.08	12.51	3.53	22.97
Puerperal Pyrexia				15.46	

TABLE VI.

Deaths in 1938 classified

CAUSE 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.
All Causes	Certified	1720	198	29	20	6	11	25	25	31	44	83
	Uncertified	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M. F.											
Enteric Fever	1 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Smallpox .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2 ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	.. 2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Whooping Cough	2 1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	7 5	12	..	1	2	1	1	6	1	..	..	..
Influenza	9 8	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	4 3	7	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	82 52	134	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	11	18	29
Other Tuberculous Diseases	10 9	19	1	2	2	1	..	2	3	1	2	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease..	100 112	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	4
Rheumatic Fever	7 8	15	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	2
Diabetes	11 11	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	37 53	90	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Heart Disease	229 192	421	1	1	..	..	1	..	5	3	3	..
Arterio-Sclerosis	70 63	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	21 18	39	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Pneumonia	51 16	67	10	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	2	4
„ Broncho	48 33	81	36	7	6	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	5 8	13	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	7 4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea, etc.	24 20	44	32	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis	7 2	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	4 1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	14 16	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1
Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	.. 7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition ..	.. 8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	37 32	69	68	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide	5 1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Other Deaths from Violence	41 12	53	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	4	7	8
Other defined diseases ..	98 81	179	34	5	3	..	6	4	3	3	4	13
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1 1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	5 1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Erysipelas	2 3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	941 783	1724	200	29	20	6	11	25	25	31	44	83

according to age and Wards.

35 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 55 yrs.	55 and under 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and over	Deaths in Public Institutions	Number of Deaths in each Ward in the Borough											
					Ayresome	Acklam	Cannon	Cleveland	Exchange	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormesby	St. Hilda's	Vulcan	Totals
116	190	303	639													
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	11	..	..	2	1	1	1	5	..	..	2	..	12
2	7	2	5	2	2	..	3	2	1	..	5	1	3	..	..	17
..
..	1	2	..	6	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
30	20	14	4	43	7	4	15	8	9	20	15	12	16	18	10	134
2	1	..	1	12	3	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	3	6	19
10	41	68	84	86	24	11	10	12	17	29	23	21	17	18	20	212
2	3	2	2	7	2	..	..	1	..	3	3	2	2	2	..	15
..	2	7	10	14	4	1	1	2	2	5	2	1	..	3	1	22
1	10	22	52	28	8	5	9	5	4	8	11	6	13	11	10	90
20	40	86	261	127	47	22	23	34	21	53	69	34	40	39	39	421
1	2	24	105	56	13	3	10	10	8	21	25	10	11	17	5	133
2	2	5	20	15	..	1	3	9	..	4	5	3	4	7	3	39
9	12	14	10	27	5	2	3	8	..	8	10	15	8	7	1	67
3	5	6	13	34	7	4	14	6	4	8	9	11	6	7	5	81
..	1	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	..	1	2	1	13
2	3	5	..	9	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	1	11
..	..	1	2	27	6	..	11	5	2	2	4	5	4	3	2	44
1	4	1	..	8	2	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	9
1	2	..	2	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
1	3	7	13	9	3	1	4	3	1	4	5	3	2	4	..	30
4	..	..	..	7	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	7
2	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	17	3	4	6	5	4	5	12	8	11	4	7	69
1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	6
10	6	5	6	28	8	4	6	1	1	12	5	4	4	6	2	53
11	22	26	45	111	13	15	24	13	6	17	24	14	27	16	10	179
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
1	1	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	2	2	3	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
116	190	304	640	707	164	81	155	138	91	210	255	155	178	172	125	1724

TABLE VII.
Municipal Hospital.
 CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACCOMMODATION AND THE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED ON
 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

Classification of Wards (1)	Number of Wards (2)	BEDS									
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total			
		Provided (3)	Occupied (4)	Provided (5)	Occupied (6)	Provided (7)	Occupied (8)	Provided (9)	Occupied (10)		
1. Medical	5	33	15	36	18	..	1	69	34		
2. Surgical	8	36	12	40	19	..	1	76	32		
3. Chronic sick	8	56	29	24	21	..	..	80	50
4. Children	10	..	..	..	..	82	44	82	44
5. Tuberculosis	4	46	23	..	..	..	..	46	23
Totals	35	171	79	100	58	82	46	353	183		

TABLE VIII.

Municipal Hospital.

CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM
OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

DISEASE GROUPS	Children (under 16 years of age)		Men and Women	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A. Acute infectious disease	9	5	4	3
B. Influenza .. .. .	..	..	6	..
C. Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary	13	4	84	27
Non-pulmonary	29	3	24	7
D. Malignant disease .. .. .	..	..	54	60
E. Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	15	1	8	5
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so- called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica) .. .. .	..	..	23	..
(3) Chronic arthritis .. .. .	..	..	15	1
F. Venereal disease	1	..	20	..
G. Puerperal pyrexia .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(a) Women confined in the Hospital ..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..
H. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth .. ..	..	2	63	2
I. Mental diseases (a) Senile Dementia ..	..	..	2	..
(b) Other	1	..	8	..
J. Senile decay .. .. .	..	..	22	5
K. Accidental injury and Violence	8	..	49	6
<i>In respect of cases not included above :</i>				
L. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	34	5	110	56
M. " " Respiratory System	36	16	95	35
N. " " Circulatory "	2	1	101	130
O. " " Digestive "	32	28	115	11
P. " " Genito-urinary "	29	2	105	22
Q. " " Skin	68	2	47	1
R. Other diseases	152	1	278	14
S. Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures Mothers .. .. .	..	..	6	..
Infants	6	..	..	..
T. Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	3	2	6	..
Totals	438	72	1245	385

TABLE IX.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

1.	Population of the area served by the Council	139,800
2.	Number of births notified in that area during the year under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notifications :	
	(a) Live Births	2,796
	(b) Still Births	113
	(c) Total	2,909
	(d) By Midwives	2,619
	(e) By doctors and parents	290
3.	Health Visiting.	
	(a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of of the year :	
	(i) by the Council	6
	(ii) by the Voluntary Associations	—
	(b) Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at infant welfare Centres)—	
	(i) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council	100%
	(ii) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations	—
	(c) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :	
	(i) to expectant mothers—	
	First Visits	272
	Total Visits	490
	(ii) to children under 1 year of age—	
	First Visits	2,641
	Total Visits	8,086
	(iii) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—	
	Total Visits	6,441
4.	Infant Welfare Centres.	
	(a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council	7
	(b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations	—
	(c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year:	
	(i) by children under 1 year of age	20,404
	(ii) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	13,182
	(d) Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were—	
	(i) under 1 year of age	1,770
	(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	227
	(e) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were—	
	(i) under 1 year of age	1,461
	(ii) over 1 year of age	2,218
	(f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i)	63.3

5. Ante-natal and Post-natal Services.

(a) Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises)—

	Ante-natal	Post-natal
(i) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council	3	3
(ii) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations	—	—
(iii) Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year	4,298	379
(iv) Total number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year	836	156

(b) Total number of expectant mothers ante-natally examined and of cases post-natally examined during the year, under arrangements made by the Council with private medical practitioners, excluding cases included under 5 (a) (iv)

— —

(c) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the total numbers of women shown under 5 (a) (iv) and 5 (b)

28.7 —

6. Maternity Homes and Hospitals (excluding maternity beds in Homes for Mothers and Babies—see Heading 8).

Number of Institutions	1
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds)	50
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year	838
Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions	—

7. Homes and Hospitals for Sick or Ailing Children under 5 years of age.

Number of Institutions	1
Number of beds provided for such children	82
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year	241
Number of such children (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Institutions	5

8. Homes for Mothers and Babies.

(a) Number of such homes :

(i) provided by the Council	—
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations	1

(b) Number of beds in homes :

(i) provided by the Council	—
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations	22

(c) Number of :		
(i) maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds included under (b) (i) or (ii) above)		—
(ii) women admitted to these maternity beds during the year)		—
(d) Total number of cases admitted to these homes during the year :		
(i) expectant mothers)		27
(ii) mothers and babies)		20
(iii) babies)		9
(e) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other homes for mothers and babies)		—
9. Day Nurseries.		
(a) Number of day nurseries :		
(i) provided by the Council)		—
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations)		1
(b) Number of places for children under 5 years of age in the nurseries :		
(i) provided by the Council)		—
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations)		60
(c) Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year)		11,613

10. Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Number of cases notified during the year	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council	Number of cases removed to hospitals
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	8	6	6
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	..	7	3	..
(3) Puerperal Pyrexia	65	11	4	61
(4) Measles and german measles (in children under 5 years of age)	374	374	..	..
(5) Whooping Cough (do.)	..	..	..	..
(6) Epidemic diarrhoea (do.)	..	..	..	..
(7) Poliomyelitis (do.)	13	13	..	12

11. Home Nursing.

(a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal pyrexia :		
(i) by the Council		—
(ii) by Voluntary Associations		7
(b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses		143

12. Consultants.

Number of cases in which the services of a consultant have been provided during the year for a private medical practitioner under Council's maternity arrangements	25
--	----

13. Home Helps.

Number of cases in which home helps have been provided during the year (the numbers of cases where this assistance has been given by Voluntary Agencies, by arrangement with the Council, should, if possible, be stated separately)	—
--	---

14. Midwives.

	Domiciliary Midwives in Midwives Institutions Totals		
1. Total number of Midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority :			
(a) Employed by the Local Supervising Authority	11	23	34
(b) Employed by other Welfare Councils :			
(i) under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936	—	—	—
(ii) others	—	—	—
(c) Employed by Voluntary Associations :			
(i) under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936	—	—	—
(ii) others	—	—	—
(d) In private practice	27	—	27
	<hr/>		
Totals	38	23	61

	Domiciliary Cases in Cases Institutions Totals		
2. Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives :			
(a) Employed by the Council			
As Midwives ..	739	613	1,362
As Maternity Nurses	75	90	165
(b) Employed by other Welfare Councils :			
(i) under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936			
As Midwives ..	—	—	—
As Maternity Nurses	—	—	—
(ii) Others			
As Midwives ..	—	4	4
As Maternity Nurses	—	30	30

(c) Employed by Voluntary Associations :

		Domiciliary Cases in		Total
		Cases	Institutions	
(i) under arrangements made with Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section I of the Midwives Act, 1936	.. ..	As Midwives ..	—	—
		As Maternity Nurses	—	—
(ii) others	.. ..	As Midwives ..	—	—
		As Maternity Nurses	—	—
(d) In private practice	.. ..	As Midwives ..	1,327	1,327
		As Maternity Nurses	31	31
Totals		As Midwives ..	2,066	617 2,683
		As Maternity Nurses	106	120 226

3. Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife :

(i) engaged in domiciliary practice	562
(ii) in institutional practice ..	—
Total	562

4. Number of domiciliary births during the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority 2,172

15. Maternal Deaths.

(a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year:

(i) from sepsis	7
(ii) from other causes	13

(b) Number of these cases which died :

(i) at home	4
(ii) in institutions	16

16. Child Life Protection (Sect. 206—220 of Public Health Act, 1936).

(a) Number of persons on the Register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year 14

(b) Number of children on the Register :

(i) at end of the year	29
(ii) who died during the year	—
(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year ..	—

(c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were :

(i) Health Visitors	—
(ii) Female, other than Health Visitors	1
(iii) Male	—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

TABLE X.—Summary of Births notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1938.

WARDS	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total including Stillbirths			Total No. of Births notified excluding Stillbirths		
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M.	F.	TOT.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	
Ayresomo ..	18	11	7	6	18	8	16	9	13	10	16	12	13	15	7	9	14	10	7	11	13	6	9	13	151	120	271	6	1	264
Acklam ..	6	4	4	8	9	3	6	3	10	4	6	10	7	10	9	11	7	7	5	6	9	4	4	7	82	77	159	2	5	152
Cannon ..	16	10	11	13	19	8	9	13	14	9	12	14	13	14	12	9	16	18	14	13	9	12	15	160	146	306	10	3	293	
Cleveland ..	10	9	10	10	14	3	3	3	8	10	12	19	10	10	12	10	7	12	6	6	8	6	10	110	102	212	1	5	206	
Exchange ..	10	4	7	8	3	6	7	2	6	13	3	3	8	8	5	1	4	7	..	7	4	7	6	63	71	134	..	..	134	
Grove Hill ..	17	10	7	10	17	9	15	8	16	12	12	11	10	9	18	16	13	5	12	9	14	9	14	15	165	123	288	9	3	276
Linthorpe ..	21	11	17	15	29	19	17	16	18	15	16	14	19	21	23	16	17	21	15	15	16	19	17	13	225	195	420	7	8	405
Newport ..	9	12	9	6	15	15	12	19	15	15	14	8	12	7	8	15	9	11	9	9	15	12	11	10	138	139	277	6	6	265
Ormesby ..	14	12	15	16	22	10	16	18	18	11	11	13	13	18	12	13	8	18	11	13	11	19	18	169	173	342	5	9	328	
St. Hildas ..	9	7	9	4	11	9	6	7	10	6	4	9	6	12	8	7	9	4	8	1	6	6	5	5	91	77	168	6	3	159
Vulean ..	15	11	15	9	22	15	10	7	8	11	9	3	12	8	10	11	12	14	11	6	12	9	6	6	142	110	252	6	3	243
Non-Residents ..	1	1	4	3	2	7	1	2	2	4	..	4	5	6	2	..	3	6	3	5	7	5	4	3	34	46	80	1	8	71
TOTALS	146	102	115	108	181	112	118	112	138	120	115	110	128	138	126	118	119	133	101	101	124	114	119	111	1530	1379	2909	59	54	2796
Births notified by:																														
Doctors ..	26	25	25	37	37	19	19	29	29	25	25	29	29	28	28	17	17	23	23	11	11	21	21	23	290	290	290	23	290	
Reg. Midwives ..	222	198	198	256	256	211	211	229	229	200	200	216	216	235	235	235	235	207	207	191	191	217	217	207	2,619	2,619	2,619	207	2,619	
Other Women, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	248	223	223	293	293	230	230	258	258	225	225	244	244	252	252	244	252	230	230	202	202	238	238	230	2,909	2,909	2,909	230	2,909	

TABLE
INFANT

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
All causes	Certified	74	10	12	10	106	38	33
	Uncertified	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Small-pox	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-Cough	.. ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	.. ..	6	..	1	1	8	1	..
Laryngitis	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	.. ..	3	5	3	2	13	10	13
Diarrhoea	.. ..	..	..	1	1	2	13	9
Enteritis	.. ..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1
Gastritis	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Syphilis	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rickets	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	.. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Injury at Birth	.. ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Atelectasis	.. ..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..
Congenital Malformations	.. ..	2	..	..	1	3	1	2
Premature Birth	.. ..	41	4	5	3	53	2	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	.. ..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..
Other Causes	.. ..	10	..	1	2	13	2	2
Total	.. ..	74	10	12	11	107	38	33

XI.

MORTALITY, 1938.

at various Ages under One Year.

6 months and under 9 months	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
14	8	199												
..	..	2												
..
..
..
..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..
1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	9	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	9
..
..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	5
9	4	49	1	2	8	2	2	5	9	11	2	4	3	49
3	1	28	4	..	7	4	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	28
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	5
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
..	..	8	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	8
1	..	7	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	7
..	..	56	3	3	5	4	4	5	8	7	8	4	5	56
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4
..	1	18	1	..	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	18
14	8	200	11	10	29	17	10	16	27	25	18	22	15	200

TABLE XII.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

(A) RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts)													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	73	45	9	13	5	8	25	23	78	53	34	36	201
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	22	12	12	62
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	57	18	26	160
													423
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	6	2	4	1	..	..	6	1	6	2	10	2	20
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	6	5	18
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	45	147	164	375
													413
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—													
(a) Recovered ..	4	3	6	4	..	..	13	14	4	3	19	18	44
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	114	176	198	581
													625
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	263	166	94	85	36	40	140	106	299	206	234	191	930
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	28	18	17	80
													1010

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ..	1023
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	54
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme and cases "lost sight of" ..	168
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	110
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ..	7743
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	59
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
(a) Personal	77
(b) Other	419

8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) 230
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes 7365
10. Number of :—
- (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined 514
- (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work 430
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above 1
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st. 187
- (B) NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).
- Provided by the Council 1
- Provided by Voluntary Bodies
- (C) NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, IN INSTITUTIONS BELONGING TO THE COUNCIL.

Name of Institution	For Pulmonary Cases		For Non-Pulmonary Cases		Total
	Adults	Children under 15	Adults	Children under 15	
West Lane Sanatorium	36	..	..	..	36
Poole Sanatorium	30	15	..	..	45
Holgate Municipal Hospital	46	..	..	..	46

(D) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AND OBSERVATION DURING THE YEAR IN INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS) APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	In Institutions on Jan. 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31
Adults M	1	15	14	..	2
Adults F	..	6	6	..	..
Children	..	14	13	..	1
Total ..	1	35	33	..	3
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis					
Adults M	30	140	97	27	46
Adults F	17	73	66	9	15
Children	12	30	25	6	11
Total ..	59	243	188	42	72
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis					
Adults M	6	6	7	2	3
Adults F	4	5	7	..	2
Children	28	26	32	1	21
Total ..	38	37	46	3	26
Grand Total	98	315	267	45	101

(F) RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFULLY TUBERCULOUS CASES DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis						Totals		
	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous	5	1	4	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	7
Non-Tuberculous	2	2	2	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	5	4	6
Doubtful	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals ..	7	4	6	6	..	5	1	1	1	..	1	1	14	6	13

(G) RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFINITELY TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS) APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution															Grand Totals	
		Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Totals				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Class T.B. minus	Quiescent	2	1	4	6	7	3	4	2	3	1	..	3	13	10	13	36
		Not quiescent	18	13	3	8	1	1	3	2	1	..	..	1	29	16	6	51
		Died in Inst.	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	9
	Class T.B. plus Group I	Quiescent	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
		Not quiescent	8	3	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	10	6	1	17
		Died in Inst.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2
	Class T.B. plus Group II	Quiescent	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
		Not quiescent	4	5	..	3	5	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	9	10	1	20
		Died in Inst.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
	Class T.B. plus Group III	Quiescent	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		Not quiescent	8	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	11	5	..	16
		Died in Inst.	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	7
TOTALS (pulmonary)		51	31	7	21	15	5	17	6	5	2	1	5	91	53	22	166	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Bones and Joints	Quiescent	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	7	8	
		Not quiescent	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	1	5	2	4	9	15
		Died in Inst.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Abdominal	Quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
		Not quiescent	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
		Died in Inst.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Organs	Quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
		Not quiescent	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
		Died in Inst.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Peripheral glands	Quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Not quiescent	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
		Died in Inst.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)		3	1	6	2	1	6	3	2	5	..	1	10	8	5	27	40	

TABLE XIII.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(H) SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING IN SUMMARY FORM (a) THE CONDITION AT THE END OF 1938 OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER; AND (b) THE REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CASES WRITTEN OFF THE REGISTER.

		Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				
			Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total Class T.B. plus	
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December	Disease Arrested	Adults { M.	..	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..
		Children	..	..	..	..
	Disease not Arrested	Adults { M.	34	8	10	14	32
		F.	34	..	10	3	13
		Children	23	..	..	..	..
	Condition not ascertained during the year		..	..	..	..	..
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		91	8	20	17	45
	(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults { M.	..	..	..	..
			F.	..	..	..	..
Children			..	..	..	..	..
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		4	..	..	..	..
Dead		Adults { M.	9	..	2	4	6
		F.	2	..	1	1	2
		Children	5	..	..	..	..
Total written off Dispensary Register		20	..	3	5	8	
GRAND TOTALS		111	8	23	22	53	

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

NEW CASES—1938.

(I) SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING IN SUMMARY FORM
 (a) THE CONDITION AT THE END OF 1938 OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING
 ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER; AND (b) THE REASONS FOR THE
 REMOVAL OF ALL CASES WRITTEN OFF THE REGISTER.

		Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults { M.	..	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..
		Children	6	6
	Disease not Arrested	Adults { M.	1	..	1	2	4
		F.	2	5	7
		Children	13	3	3	28	47
Condition not ascertained during the year		..	..	..	..	..
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		16	3	4	41	64	
Transferred to Pulmonary		..	..	..	..	..
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom	Discharged as Recovered	Adults { M.	..	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..
		Children
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register
	Dead	Adults { M.	1	..	1
		F.	1	1
Children		..	1	1	..	2	
Total written off Dispensary Register		1	1	2	..	4	
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)		17	4	6	41	68	

TABLE XIV.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1938, to the 31st December, 1938, in the area of the County Borough.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications												Total Notifications	
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total (all ages)		
Pulmonary—														
Males		3	4	4	3	6	20	27	22	9	1	99	105	
Females		4	4	5	13	11	14	11	5	2	1	70	75	
Non-Pulmonary—														
Males		7	23	9	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	43	52
Females		9	10	8	5	1	5	1	1	..	1	41	47	

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

PART II.—New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total
Pulmonary—												
Males		1	..	1	2	2	4	5	2	3	3	23
Females	2	..	1	..	2	3	2	..	2	..	..	12
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Females	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { From local Registrars	9	2
{ transferable deaths from Registrar General .. ..	..	..
Posthumous notifications	12	4
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	14	3
Other sources if any (specify) .. ..	..	..

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total cases
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1938, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough	668	487	1155	327	291	618	1773
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Recovery from the disease	4	2	6	9	9	18	24
3. Death	79	50	129	11	11	22	151
4. Otherwise .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XV.

Factories Act, 1937.

1.—INSPECTIONS

Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	885	39	..
Factories without mechanical power	652	28	..
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises).	142	..	..
Total	1679	67	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remitted	Referred to H.M.I.	Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness S1	13	13	..	..
Overcrowding S2 .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature S3 .. ..	..	..	..	..
Inadequate ventilation S4 .. ..	..	..	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors S6 .. ..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences S7 :—				
Insufficient	7	6	..	..
Unsuitable or defective	36	29	..	..
Not separate for sexes	5	5	..	..
Other offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)	..	..	..	..
Total	61	53	..	..

TABLE XVI.

Meteorological Report—1938.				
Month			Rainfall in inches	No. of days on which rain fell
January ..	..	..	1.77	21
February ..	..	..	1.40	13
March ..	..	..	2.93	21
April ..	..	..	0.11	4
May ..	..	..	2.97	15
June ..	..	..	1.87	10
July ..	..	..	2.85	15
August ..	..	..	3.64	14
September ..	..	..	1.76	19
October ..	..	..	3.08	18
November ..	..	..	2.32	18
December ..	..	..	2.87	22

TABLE XVII.

Cancer.

DEATH RATES PER 1,000 FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS.

Year			Middlesbrough	England and Wales
1929 ..	..	..	1.07	1.44
1930 ..	..	..	1.31	1.45
1931 ..	..	..	1.21	1.48
1932 ..	..	..	1.27	1.50
1933 ..	..	..	1.32	1.52
1934 ..	..	..	1.41	1.59
1935 ..	..	..	1.42	1.59
1936 ..	..	..	1.44	1.62
1937 ..	..	..	1.44	1.63
1938 ..	..	..	1.53	1.66

TABLE XVIII.

Deaths from Cancer.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

At ages		Male	Female	Total
0 to 1 years		—	—	—
1 to 5 years	..	—	—	—
5 to 15 years	..	1	1	2
15 to 25 years	..	2	1	3
25 to 35 years	..	1	2	3
35 to 45 years	..	1	10	11
45 to 55 years	..	16	25	41
55 to 65 years	..	35	34	69
65 to 75 years	..	36	20	56
75 and over	..	9	20	29
Total ..	..	101	113	214

TABLE XIX.

Sites of Fatal Cancer.

RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS.

Inter-national Group No.	Sites	Male	Female	Total
45	Tongue	4	..	4
	Jaw .. .. .	..	1	1
	Tonsil	1	..	1
	Mouth	4	..	4
	Palate	1	..	1
	Pharynx	6	..	6
46	Caecum	2	2	4
	Pylorus	1	1	2
	Gall Bladder .. .. .	..	1	1
	Oesophagus	5	4	9
	Colon	7	10	17
	Ileum	1	..	1
	Stomach	23	16	39
	Pancreas	5	1	6
	Peritoneum	1	1	2
	Liver	5	7	12
	Rectum	10	7	17
	Bowel	2	4	6
Intestine .. .. .	..	3	3	
47	Lungs	16	3	19
	Larynx	2	..	2
48	Uterus .. .. .	..	24	24
49	Ovary .. .. .	..	3	3
	Vulva .. .. .	..	1	1
	Vagina .. .. .	..	1	1
50	Breast .. .. .	..	20	20
51	Testicle	1	..	1
	Prostate	2	..	2
52	Face	2	1	3
53	Kidney .. .. .	..	2	2
	Tibia .. .. .	..	1	1
	Spine .. .. .	..	1	1
	Shoulder	1	..	1
	Thyroid .. .. .	..	1	1
	Nose	1	..	1
	Bladder	2	1	3
	Neck	1	..	1
	Pelvis .. .. .	..	1	1
	Lymphosarcoma	1	..	1
	Totals	107	118	225

