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COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1943,

BY

T. LLOYD HUGHES,
M.D., CH.B., D.P.H., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.



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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1943-44.

Chairman :—Alderman A. MARSHALL.

COMMITTEE—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor R. RIDLEY KITCHING, J.P.)

Alderman Mrs. H. M. GUTHRIE, J.P.	Councillor A. COOPER.
Alderman W. TURFORD, J.P.	Councillor E. HARFORD.
Councillor J. S. BOLTON.	Councillor T. W. MORRIS.
Councillor J. G. BOOTHBY.	Councillor A. THOMPSON.
Councillor A. H. COCKS.	Councillor E. WHATLEY, M.B.E.

MEMBERS OF THE HOSPITALS COMMITTEE, 1943-44.

Chairman :—Councillor A. COOPER.

COMMITTEE—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor R. RIDLEY KITCHING, J.P.)

Alderman Mrs. H. M. GUTHRIE, J.P.	Councillor W. ECKERT.
Alderman A. MARSHALL.	Councillor A. C. MITCHELL.
Alderman T. MEEHAN, O.B.E., J.P.	Councillor J. NUGENT.
Alderman E. Spence, O.B.E., J.P.	Councillor L. TAYLOR.
Councillor R. CARTER.	Councillor J. W. WELCH, J.P.

MEMBERS OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1943-44.

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

COMMITTEE :—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor R. RIDLEY KITCHING, J.P.)

Alderman J. WESLEY BROWN, J.P.	Councillor F. C. PETTE, J.P.
Councillor R. CARTER.	Councillor J. SWALES, M.C.
Councillor A. COOPER.	Councillor L. TAYLOR.
Councillor W. MILLER.	Councillor J. W. WELCH, J.P.
Councillor A. C. MITCHELL.	Mrs. M. E. HEWITSON.
Councillor J. NUGENT.	Dr. G. H. LOWE.

Mrs. W. TURFORD

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1943.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Medical Adviser :—

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :—

C. L. ELDER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer :—

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

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare) :—

JESSIE GRIFFIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from March, 1943).

Clinical Venereal Diseases Officer :—

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

Resident Medical Officer, West Lane Hospital :—

D. SCHAPIRA, M.D. (to : September, 1943).

R. PILSWORTH, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (from October 1943).

District Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators :—

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

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

Resident Medical Officer, Maternity Hospital and Assistant Medical Officer of Health :—

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from June, 1943).

Consulting Obstetrician :—

§G. F. LONGBOTHAM, M.B., C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

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

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

†*H. WHITFIELD.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :—

*†S. E. ELLIS.

**†T. E. PETERSON.

**†W. M. MATHEWS.

Shops Inspector :—

**R. G. THOMPSON.

Housing Visitor :—

D. CAMMISH.

M. I. TINGLE.

Health Visitors :—

||R. M. WHITE, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M.—(Supervisor).

°D. BRYAN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned : 16.1.43) ||I. MATHISON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

°A. EMERSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from : 3.5.43). °I. PALING, S.C.M.

°A. HUMPHREY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

°M. SLEEP, S.R.N., S.C.M.

A. KNOX, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(from : 6.3.43).

°R. LOWE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from : 6.3.43)

°A. SIMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(from : 19.4.43).

°M. J. P. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Tuberculosis Nurses :—

D. E. HALL, S.R.N.

A. S. HAYWOOD, S.R.N.

P. STOCKTON.

Infectious Diseases Nurses :—

T. HOUGHTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

°G. LAFFERTY, 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) D. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.

M. ABBOTT, S.C.M.

(from : 1.1.44).

M. BROWN, S.C.M.

V. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

D. BELL, S.C.M. (from : 1.4.43).

E. MCINTOSH, S.C.M.

A. BANNER, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.

C. MCKINLAY, S.C.M.

(from : 1.1.43).

A. OLDHAM, S.C.M.

I. CHAMBERS, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.

G. E. RAILSTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(from : 1.1.44).

S. J. SCRIMGOUR, S.C.M.

M. FAIRBURN, S.C.M. (from : 1.11.43).

K. M. TIERNAN, S.R.N.

A. GIBSON, S.C.M.

H. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M.

L. JACKSON, S.C.M. (from : 1.4.43).

(from : 16.1.44).

S. WETHERELL, S.C.M.

Infant Life Protection Visitor :—

A. G. COWLEY.

Matrons :—

E. ARMETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., General Hospital.

B. GARDNER, West Lane Hospital.

D. GARDNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Hemlington Hospital.

H. KIRKBRIDE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Municipal Maternity Hospital.

Vaccination Officer :

J. COSTELLO.

Veterinary Surgeon :—

W. G. HAGGIE, M.R.C.V.S.

Borough Analysts :—

§E. W. JACKSON, F.I.C.

§A. SCHOLES, F.I.C.

Chief Clerk :—

†J. W. RAWDON.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.**Medical Superintendent :—**

T. LLOYD HUGHES, M.D., D.P.H. BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

(commenced : April 1st., 1943).

Senior Surgeon :—

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

(also Medical Superintendent until March 31st, 1943).

Senior Assistant Resident Medical Officer :—

J. A. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Resident Medical Officer :—

R. PILSWORTH, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (to 31st Oct.)

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.

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

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

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

§Part-time Officer.

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

°Health Visitor's Diploma of R.S.I.

**With H.M. Forces.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1943.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
MIDDLESBROUGH,
MAY, 1944.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1943.

Although the report is curtailed owing to war-time restrictions, sufficient details are submitted to show the satisfactory state of the general health of the area and the immense amount of work carried out by the department during the year.

A detailed analysis of the Vital Statistics will be found in the report. It is pleasing to report a further reduction in the Death Rate and a substantial reduction in the Infantile Mortality Rate which has dropped from 79 per thousand in 1942 to 65 per thousand in 1943. The Birth Rate is still maintained at a high level.

The number of illegitimate births has increased and attendances at our Special Treatment Centre indicate an increased incidence of Venereal Diseases. These increases are largely due to war-time conditions, and are shared by Middlesbrough in common with the rest of the Country. These matters are discussed in some detail in the report.

The incidence of infectious disease has not been unduly high, but one is not satisfied with the percentage of children immunised against diphtheria. There is a marked apathy amongst parents of children under 5 as to bringing their children for immunisation. A percentage of 34% although an improvement on the figure for previous years, is very far from the figure we hope to reach in order to stamp out the disease from our midst.

New notifications for Tuberculosis numbered 262 for the year, as compared with 253 for 1942. There were, however, only 155 deaths giving a death rate of 1.26 per 1,000 population, as compared with 166 deaths and a death rate of 1.34 for the year 1942.

The Health and Hospital services have continued to function satisfactorily during the year, and in spite of war-time difficulties many improvements and advances have been secured.

The recommendations contained in the various reports of the Nurses' Salaries (Rushcliffe) Committee have all been adopted by the Council, and the salaries and conditions of service of all nurses and midwives employed by the Department have thereby been considerably improved.

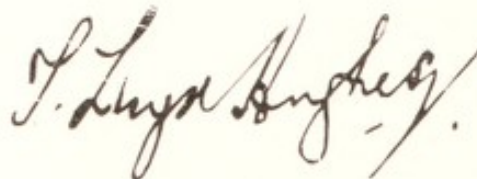
During the year the Council adopted my report for the Co-ordination of the Corporation's medical services, and this has been published as a separate booklet. There has been a consequent knitting together of the various Sections of the Health Department which tended previously to work in rather watertight compartments, and the foundations have been laid for the building up of a co-ordinated and comprehensive Health Service.

The administration of a department with such wide ramifications and obligations is not without its difficulties and anxieties especially in war-time, and the burden is in no way eased by the mass of statistical and other information which is constantly being called for by various Government Departments. Had it not been for the tremendous amount of hard work, loyalty and efficiency of an already overburdened staff, the work of maintaining the Health and Hospital Services at their present standard would have been impossible, and I express my grateful thanks to all the members of the staff in this respect.

My thanks are also extended to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and to all the Members of the Council for their continued interest in the work of the Department, and for their guidance and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Lloyd Hughes". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "J" and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	7,205
Estimated Civilian Population (Mid-1943)	..	..	..	..	122,400
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1943)	..	..	..	..	36,064
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	£756,415
Product of a penny rate	..	..	..	..	£2,836

Number of Live Births :—

			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	1,231	1,119	2,350
Illegitimate	..	..	100	88	188
Total	..	..	1,331	1,207	2,538

Number of Still Births—

Legitimate	..	..	28	49	77
Illegitimate	..	..	1	1	2
Total	..	..	29	50	79

Total No. of Births (Live and Still)— 1,360 1,257 2,617

Deaths 970 754 1,724

Deaths from :—

Puerperal causes and post abortion	..	..	..	3
Other puerperal causes	..	..	..	4
All Puerperal causes	..	..	..	7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	—
Measles	..	..	..	11
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	10
Diphtheria	..	..	..	23
Influenza	..	..	..	45
Violence	..	..	..	79
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	26
Cancer	..	..	..	206

Deaths (under 1 year) :—

			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	88	61	149
Illegitimate	..	..	5	12	17
Total	..	..	93	73	166

Birth Rates and Death Rates, 1943.

	Middlesbrough	England & Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns
Rate per 1,000 Population :—			
Live Births	20.73	16.5	18.6
Still-births	0.64	0.51	0.63
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population :—			
All causes	14.08	12.1	14.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—
Measles	0.09	0.02	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.08	0.03	0.03
Diphtheria	0.18	0.03	0.04
Influenza	0.36	0.07	0.36
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births :—			
Still-births	21.38	—	—
Rate per 1,000 Live Births :—			
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ..	10.2	5.3	7.9
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births :—			
Puerperal Sepsis and post abort.	1.15	0.42	
Other puerperal causes	1.52	1.59	
All puerperal causes ..	2.67	2.01	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—			
All infants per 1,000 live births			65
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			63
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			90

COMPARATIVE RATES.

	M'bro. 1942	M'bro. 1943	England & Wales 1943	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns
Birth Rate (live births)	19.92	20.73	16.5	18.6
Death Rate	14.26	14.08	12.1	14.2
Infant Mortality Rate	79	65	49	58
Maternal Mortality Rate	2.25	2.67	2.29	

WARD STATISTICS.

Ward	No. of cases of Infectious Disease per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Ayresome ..	49.95	11.86	19.01	52
Acklam	40.55	12.47	17.27	34
Cannon	78.11	17.81	23.66	134
Cleveland ..	72.12	14.45	23.10	46
Exchange ..	45.29	17.31	22.73	39
Grove Hill ..	40.45	11.45	15.55	44
Linthorpe ..	46.54	10.85	14.66	74
Newport	69.55	14.31	24.51	67
Ormesby ..	38.92	11.57	24.74	61
St. Hilda's ..	82.07	24.64	28.10	91
Vulcan	38.83	16.03	17.03	90

ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

- (1) The estimated population for 1943 is 122,400, which is 1,500 less than for 1942.
- (2) Live births increased during the year to a figure of 2,538 as compared with 2,468 for 1942. The birth rate is, therefore, 20.73 per thousand population, as compared with 19.92 for 1942, which is considerably higher than the average figure for England and Wales, and also for that in respect of the 126 Boroughs and great towns.
- (3) The death rate has decreased for 1943, the rate being 14.08 per thousand population as compared with 14.26 for 1942. There were 44 fewer deaths in 1943 than in 1942.
- (4) The maternal mortality rate is 2.67 per thousand births as compared with 2.25 for 1942.

- (5) The number of deaths from Cancer was 206 as compared with 217 for 1942.

(6) **Infantile Mortality Rate.**

The infantile mortality rate shows a pleasing drop from 79 per thousand live births in 1942 to 65 per thousand live births in 1943. The figure, although the lowest ever recorded for Middlesbrough, compares unfavourably, however, with the figure for England and Wales for 1943, which is 49 per thousand, and also with that for the 126 County Boroughs and great towns, which is 58 per thousand.

Table IV, page 76, shows the actual cause of infantile deaths during 1943, set out according to age groups. It will be seen that of the total of 190 deaths, 83 occurred during the neo-natal period, or first four weeks of life, which are always regarded as the most hazardous of the infant's existence.

Prematurity accounts for 45 of these 83 deaths, and in this connection it is opportune to quote from a recent article in the "Lancet" by Professor Leonard Parsons, in which he states that "The available evidence shows that an improvement in social conditions and general health of expectant mothers will diminish the premature birth rate, and that the close co-operation of obstetricians with paediatricians, who have had experience of neo-natal conditions, is essential for the adequate treatment of prematurity."

Other prominent causes of death in the neo-natal period were birth injuries 7, and congenital malformations 6. In the present state of medical knowledge, these must be regarded as unavoidable. Further research, however, in the future, might indicate a method by which these also could be prevented.

Taking the figures as a whole, apart from prematurity, the other two main causes of infant deaths were—pneumonia 38, and enteritis 24. These two groups consist of conditions which are produced by the entry of organisms either into the respiratory system or alimentary tract of the infant. To reduce these figures necessitates the elimination of sources of infection and increasing the infant's powers of resistance. This, in turn, requires an improvement in the child's environment by providing good housing conditions, by mother-craft teaching as to child care and correct feeding, and also the raising of the family's economic status.

The improvement in the figures for 1943 are apparently due to the effect of these improved general circumstances and also to the recent increase in the staff of Midwives and Health Visitors in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, which has

resulted in the infants receiving more individual attention. Further work, however, is necessary along these lines, so that we can eliminate much unnecessary and avoidable loss of child life. That this can be done even in large cities and industrial towns, will be seen from the following figures of infantile mortality rates for certain selected large towns :—

New York	..	1940	..	35	per thousand
Chicago	..	1940	..	29	„
Oslo	..	1938	..	35	„
Amsterdam	..	1938	..	31	„

- (7) Illegitimate births increased from 119 in 1942, to 188 in 1943. In view of this increased number of illegitimate children and the difficulty of providing for the illegitimate child and the unmarried mother, a scheme was formulated under the Ministry of Health's Circular 2866, to provide a Hostel and Nursery under the control of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. It is hoped that this will soon be opened, for many illegitimate children are known to the department who are in urgent need of proper care and attention.

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 4 to 6.

Laboratory Facilities.

The facilities reported in previous reports have remained available. In addition advantage has been taken of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton. Much routine bacteriological work is now sent to this laboratory.

MIDDLESBROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The medical staff of the hospital is recorded on page 6.

During the year a fundamental change took place in the administrative arrangements at the hospital, consequent upon the retirement of Mr. W. Britain Jones, Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, from the position of Medical Superintendent. On his attaining the age of retirement, Mr. W. Britain Jones was not prepared to continue in the capacity of Medical Superintendent, but was prepared to continue as Senior Surgeon and Clinician in charge of the Venereal Diseases Clinic. Consequently,

in order to retain the services of Mr. Britain Jones, pending the appointment of a whole-time Medical Superintendent, when the position of recruitment for suitable candidates was more satisfactory, the Council requested the Medical Officer of Health to undertake the administrative duties of Medical Superintendent. This arrangement commenced on April 1st, 1943, and is to obtain as a war-time measure. The opportunity was taken at the same time to centralise the administration of the various hospitals under the control of the department in one section of the Public Health Department under a special Senior Clerk with Junior Assistants in order to supervise and correlate the administrative work of all the hospitals concerned. I should like to pay a tribute here to the excellent services of Dr. W. Britain Jones for many years as Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital. His long association with the hospital, first in its Poor Law days, and secondly in its capacity as a Municipal Hospital, has seen a tremendous increase, not only in the scope of the hospital, but also in the type of work undertaken. All the improvements which have been secured, are due to his unfailing energy and interest in securing that the hospital should rank as a first-class acute General Hospital.

Difficulties were experienced as regards the Junior Medical Staff; for some six months of the year, we were without a Junior Resident. This position, however, was rectified later in the year.

During the year, the Hospitals Committee considered a report on the future of the Municipal Hospital, prepared by myself and Dr. Britain Jones, wherein recommendations as to the future of the hospital were made. These recommendations were approved in principle, but many of the improvements visualised will have to wait until the end of hostilities, when rebuilding will be possible and more medical staff available.

ADMISSIONS.

Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital)	2,042
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MORTALITY.

Total number of deaths :.	337
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DISCHARGES.

Total number of discharges	1,685
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DURATION OF STAY OF PATIENTS.

DISCHARGED OR DIED.	2,022
(1) Under four weeks	1,315
(2) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	521
(3) Thirteen weeks or more	186

OCCUPIED BEDS.

- (a) Average during the year 197
 (b) Highest number, 224 on 1st April, 1943.
 (c) Lowest number, 175 on 3rd and 4th January, 1943.

THE TRAINING OF NURSES.

The Examination results are as follows :—

PRELIMINARY STATE EXAMINATION	.. .. .	12
FINAL STATE EXAMINATION	.. .. .	6

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of individuals seen	.. .. .	245
Number of attendances for treatment	.. .. .	499

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

The number of cases dealt with during the year was 156, and the number of attendances, 184.

Total Ear, Nose and Throat operations	89
---------------------------------------	---------	----

OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT.

Number of cases seen during the year	.. .. .	103
Attendances of above patients made	.. .. .	152
Number of operations performed	.. .. .	8

X-RAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Total number of patients seen	.. .. .	2,158
Number of attendances	.. .. .	6,785

MINOR AILMENTS OUT-PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

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

Number of patients seen	.. .. .	419
Number of attendances	.. .. .	2,792

X-RAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Dr. Irwin, D.R.M.E., is in charge of this Department, assisted by a specially trained Sister, a Radiographer and two Pupil Radiographers.

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, Ionisation and treatment by Faradism and Galvanism.

Number of patients seen	..	..	..	1,972
Number of attendances	..	..	..	5,965

Treatments were given as follows :—

X-RAY DEPARTMENT :—

Films and Screenings	4,309
Treatments	96

DEEP THERAPY DEPARTMENT :—

Treatments	736
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ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT :—

Diathermy Treatments	206
Farradism and Galvanism	37
Ionizations	..	..	..	5
Stimulations	26
Radiant Heat	490
Massage	170

SUNLIGHT DEPARTMENT :—

Treatments	4,230
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OPERATIONS.

The number of major surgical operations performed under general anaesthetic (excluding dental, ear, nose and throat, also ophthalmic operations) was 302. Of these, 102 were abdominal sections.

HEMLINGTON HOSPITAL.

Adults :	Number admitted during the year	..	2,645
	Number discharged during the year (including deaths)	..	2,623
	Number of deaths	..	12
	Number in hospital on 31st December, 1943	..	172
Number of Operations		..	908
Number of Outpatients		..	1,955

TREATMENT AT SPECIAL CENTRES.

Where facilities for highly specialised treatment do not exist locally, the Hospitals Committee have arrangements with other hospitals for this work to be done. Thus, the scheme for Cancer treatment is set out on page 57 and similar financial arrangements exist for cases in need of Thoracic Surgery and treatment in a Neurosurgical Centre. The cases referred during the year were as follows :—

Newcastle General Hospital—Neurosurgery.

	M.	F.
Haematoma	1	..
Neurosurgery	1	1
Hydrocephalus	—	2
Intracranial Tumour	1	1
Jacksonian Epilepsy	2	—
Epilepsy	—	2
Cerebral Tumour	2	7
Tuberculoma	1	—
Tumour of Orbit	—	1
Paralysis of Left Arm	—	1
Basal Encephalitis	—	1
Injury to Head	1	—
	—	—
Total ..	9	16

Shotley Bridge Emergency Hospital—Thoracic Surgery.

	M.	F.
Bronchiectasis	2	—
Chronic Empyema	1	—
Pleural Effusion	—	1
Tumour of Chest Wall	—	1
	—	—
Total ..	3	2

Mental Defectives :—

The Middlesbrough Corporation is a partner in the Prudhoe Hall Colony Joint Board. On the 31st December, 1943, 105 Mental Defectives were in residence there. The Education Committee have a Special School for Mental Defectives at which 148 boys and girls are in attendance. Other mental defectives were receiving institutional treatment on the 31st December, 1943, as follows :—

Holgate Public Assistance Institution	7
West Hartlepool Public Assistance Institution	3
Rampton State Institution	5
Whittington Hall	1
South Shields Public Assistance Institution ..	1
Monkton Hall	1
Royal Albert Institution	1
Bishop Auckland Public Assistance Institution	1
St. Joseph's Institution	2
Etloe House	1
Lisieux Hall	3
Moss Side State Institution	3

INSULIN.

During the year the Hospitals Committee agreed to supply insulin to diabetics who found that the increase which had occurred in its cost since the beginning of the war was a substantial burden.

Certain classes of persons such as insured persons under the National Health Insurance Acts and destitute persons under the Poor Law Acts were previously entitled to the supply of insulin. The present scheme is intended to cover those classes of persons for whom no other public provision was available, *e.g.* dependents of insured persons, widows and spinsters engaged in household duties and Merchant Seamen on foreign-going ships.

The insulin is supplied through any local chemist by the presentation of a doctor's prescription, and an authorisation from the Public Health Department. The patient contributes to the cost according to his or her financial position, and many cases can obtain the insulin free.

The scheme has been used only to a limited extent, but it is hoped that when it becomes more widely known, greater advantage will be taken of it by cases coming within its scope.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in Middlesbrough in January, 1943, was 35. This number included 9 employed at the Municipal Maternity Hospital and 3 at the General Hospital.

The number of births notified by midwives was 2,452 out of a total of 2,732 notified births in the area.

Medical aid was summoned by midwives under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, on 459 occasions.

Midwives acted as Maternity Nurses in 280 cases.

Municipal Midwifery Service.

There are 15 midwives in the Municipal Midwifery Service and one Supervisor of Midwives.

Owing to the increasing number of cases calling upon the services of the Municipal Midwives there is need for additional midwives. This will cover the field more adequately and result in more efficient work.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have already approved the appointment of these additional midwives to commence duty in 1944.

The five areas into which the Borough has been divided for purposes of administration were staffed as follows during the year :—

District No. 1	..	Two midwives.
District No. 2	..	Two midwives.
District No. 3	..	Five midwives.
District No. 4	..	Four midwives.
District No. 5	..	Two midwives.
Total number of Bookings	.. ..	1,330
Total number of Deliveries	.. ..	1,103

Owing to the decision of the Council to augment the staff of Municipal Midwives consideration was given to a readjustment in the areas in order to prevent overlapping and to provide an adequate Maternity Service for every part of the town. This reorganisation was decided upon and its introduction carried out in 1943.

Municipal Maternity Hospital.

Number of beds available	..	..	..	58
Lying in beds	..	..	..	49
Ante-natal beds	..	..	..	6
Isolation beds	..	..	..	3

Summary of work of the Hospital in 1943.

Total number of admissions	..	..	..	1,240
Ante-natal cases admitted	..	..	..	113
Emergencies	..	..	..	203
Booked cases	..	..	..	1,037
Total number of deliveries	..	..	..	1,151
Number of cases delivered by doctors	..	..	..	142
Number of cases delivered by midwives	..	..	..	1,009
Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	8
Number of cases transferred to West Lane Isolation Hospital	..	..	..	12
Number of cases notified as Pemphigus	..	..	..	—
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	—

Increased use is being made of the accommodation at the Maternity Hospital partly as a result of wartime conditions and partly as a result of the increasing desire amongst mothers to have their babies in Hospital.

The accommodation available has been fully utilised and additional accommodation could be put to excellent use, but wartime restrictions on building materials and labour, prevent the provision of additional beds. The matter is constantly in the minds of all concerned and as soon as building re-commences active consideration will be given to extending the Maternity Hospital bed and nursing staff accommodation.

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 be 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, four Sessions are held each month in the North Ormesby and American Red Cross Centres, each Centre having two Sessions per month.

Total number of attendances at Maternity				
Hospital Clinic	..	..	..	6,850
Number of first attendances	..	..	..	1,218
Number of re-attendances	..	..	..	5,632
Total number of all ante-natal attendances				
for the year	..	..	..	6,895
Total number of other first attendances				
for the year	..	..	..	45
Total number of mothers who attended				
the clinics	..	..	..	1,263

Of 2,582 notified births, 1,190 expectant mothers or 46.09% had ante-natal care at a municipal clinic.

Post-Natal Clinics.

A post-natal clinic is held at the Maternity Hospital on one afternoon per week. Patients who have been delivered at the Maternity Hospital attend this clinic and others are referred to it by midwives and health visitors.

Total number of attendances at post-natal				
clinics	..	..	..	400

Caesarean Sections.

Number of Caesarean Sections during 1943	..	13
Booked cases	.. .. .	8
Middlesbrough emergencies	.. .. .	—
North Riding emergencies	.. .. .	5
Other areas	.. .. .	—

Municipal Maternity Hospital—Maternal Deaths.

Number of maternal deaths	5
---------------------------	---------	---

CERTIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH :—

Shock. Retained Placenta	.. .. .	1
Obstetric Shock. Chronic Nephritis	.. .. .	1
Cardiac Failure. Caesarian Section. Pre-eclampsia	.. .. .	1
Eclampsia Toxaemia of Pregnancy	.. .. .	1
Post partum haemorrhage. Placenta Praevia..	.. .. .	1

Municipal Maternity Hospital—Still-Births.

Number of Still-births	61
------------------------	----	----	----	----	----

CAUSES :—

Toxaemia of pregnancy	..	..	..	..	7
Dystocia	..	..	..	..	9
Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	20
Developmental abnormalities	..	..	..	..	9
Prolapse of cord	..	..	..	..	1
Unknown causes	..	..	..	..	8
Hydramnios	..	..	..	..	1
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	5
B. B. A.	..	..	..	..	1

Municipal Maternity Hospital—Neo-natal Deaths.

Number of neo-natal deaths	34
----------------------------	----	----	----	----

CAUSES :—

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	19
Intracranial haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	6
Marasmus	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital heart disease	..	..	..	..	2
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	1
Oedema Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	2
Haemorrhagic disease of the Newborn	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Abscess and fracture of the Skull	..	..	..	..	1
Imperforate Urethra	..	..	..	..	1

Maternal Deaths.

Total number of maternal deaths in the area	..	8
---	----	---

CAUSES NOT PREVIOUSLY GIVEN	2
-----------------------------	----	----	---

Puerperal Fever with Mitral Stenosis	..	1
--------------------------------------	----	---

Pulmonary Embolism. Phlebitis of Leg	..	1
--------------------------------------	----	---

Still-Births.

Total number of still-births in the area	..	99
--	----	----

CAUSES NOT PREVIOUSLY GIVEN	..	38
-----------------------------	----	----

Toxaemia of pregnancy	..	2
-----------------------	----	---

Dystocia	..	4
----------	----	---

Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	3
-------------------------	----	---

Developmental abnormalities	..	2
-----------------------------	----	---

Prolapse of cord	..	1
------------------	----	---

Unknown causes	..	5
----------------	----	---

Prematurity	..	12
-------------	----	----

Malpresentation	..	2
-----------------	----	---

Breech	..	4
--------	----	---

Hydrocephalus	..	2
---------------	----	---

B. B. A.	..	1
----------	----	---

Neo-natal Deaths.

Total number of neo-natal deaths in the area ..	83
CAUSES NOT PREVIOUSLY GIVEN	49
Prematurity	26
Intercranial haemorrhage	1
Congenital Heart Disease	2
Atelectasis	1
Marasmus	1
Icterus Neonatorum	3
Marasmus and Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1
Gastro-enteritis	2
Exfoliative Dermatitis	1
Bronchitis	1
Strangulated Congenital Hernia	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	3
Unknown	1
Pyæmia	1
Congenital Tumour and Cyanosis	1
Convulsions and Enteritis	3

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified in the area	19
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CASES TREATED.**RESULTS.**

At Home	In Hospital	Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
7	12	13	—	—	2
Patients still under treatment at end of year ..					2
Patients removed from district					2

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Total number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified	19
--	----

Of these, 16 were treated in Hospital.

Dental Treatment.

A dental clinic is held once a week at the General 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 five years, at the General Hospital.

Radiology.

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

Health Visitors.

There are 10 full-time Health Visitors and one Superintendent Health Visitor now employed in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. The increase of seven to ten Health Visitors occurred the 1st April, 1943, and as a consequence the work of the Health Visitors has increased in most directions during the year. Total visits to expectant mothers numbered 145 as compared with 105 for 1942. Total visits to children under one year were 8,675 in 1942, as compared with 14,801 for 1943. Total visits to all children between one and five for 1943 were 17,901 as compared with 11,444 for 1942. Thus more home visiting has been carried out by the Health Visitors with great advantage to the mothers. The Health Visitors, however, find that they have not, even with their present numbers, sufficient time to spend with individual cases.

It will be seen from the figures appended below, that the number of attendances at Infant Welfare Centres have not been so large. This is probably due to the number of women in industry and the fact that many others have less time to attend than in pre-war years. No child attends the Clinic without being examined by the Doctor or seen and advised by the Health Visitor. During the year 302 children were recommended to the various special Clinics run by the Corporation. Of these, 156 were referred to the General Hospital for Sunlight treatment. Closer supervision of defaulters from the Sunlight Clinic is now being carried out, as a consequence the attendances have increased considerably, and the condition of the children attending both as to their bodily cleanliness and general nutrition has improved a great deal.

A special Clinic for advice to mothers as to breast feeding and the prevention of breast abscesses has been held during the year. Fifty women have attended the session held for breast milk re-establishment and have made 139 attendances. The preventive work carried out by the Clinic is very valuable for many of these mothers were suffering from congestion and engorgement of the breast and might conceivably have proceeded to a mastitis.

In June, 1943, the new Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare commenced her duties, and there has been a considerable benefit to the department arising therefrom. There is closer supervision of the Health Visitors' work and further Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics were planned. Close liaison is maintained between the Health Visiting Staff and the Domiciliary Midwifery Staff and the Maternity Hospital.

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

To expectant mothers	..	First visits	..	145
		Total visits	..	145
To children under 1 year		First visits	..	2,544
		Total visits	..	14,801
To children between 1 and 5 years	..	Total visits	..	17,901
Percentage of notified births who received a	..	First visit	..	96.7

Infant Welfare Centres.

There are seven Municipal Infant Welfare Centres.

Average attendance per session of children :—

Elizabeth Purvis Centre	..	..	..	..	39
Grove Hill Centre	..	..	..	..	54
Cannon Centre	..	..	..	..	37
American Red Cross Centre		..	..	..	30
Ayresome Centre...	..	..	..	..	46
North Ormesby Centre	..	..	..	..	61
Whinney Banks Centre	..	..	..	..	76

Average attendance of children per session at all Centres, 49.

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

By children under 1 year	..	..	..	..	18,069
By children between 1 and 5 years	..	..	..	..	3,437

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

Children under 1 year	..	..	..	..	1,693
Children between 1 and 5 years	..	..	..	..	348

Percentage of live births who attended a Centre for the first time during the year, 64.3.

Convalescent Homes.

The Sister Purvis Holiday Home at Carlton-in-Cleveland is maintained by some of the members of the Voluntary Committee at the Elizabeth Purvis Centre and a number of mothers and babies spend two weeks there in the summer months.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939.

This Act came into operation on June 1st, 1943, and provides very necessary safeguards in relation to the adoption of children.

(a)	Number of persons who gave notice under Section 7 (3) during the year	11
(b)	Total Number of children "adopted" under the Section during the year	7
(c)	Number of children under supervision at the end of the year	4

INFANT LIFE CASES ON REGISTER.

Number of cases	18
Number of children	22
Number of children notified during the year ..	18

Infant Life Protection.

Number of foster parents on register at the end of the year	18
Number of children on the register at the end of the year	22

Orthopaedic Treatment.

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

Nursing Homes.

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

Baby-Food and Vitamins.

DISTRIBUTION CENTRE—28, Dunning Street.

This depot completed its first full year. All the usual dried milks are on sale in addition to the Government Vitamin preparations, and this has proved of great benefit to both mothers and children.

Part of this building is also used as headquarters of the Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Wartime Nurseries.

Two Wartime Nurseries are under the control of the Department :—

THE INSTITUTE, BISHOPTON ROAD—

Accommodation for 60 children.

THE SETTLEMENT, FLEETHAM PLACE—

Accommodation for 40 children.

Full advantage of these Nurseries has been taken by the mothers employed on war work and both have considerable waiting lists. The organisation and supervision of these Nurseries entail much hard work and responsibility on the Department, especially with wartime difficulties and depleted staffs.

During the year Bishopton Road Nursery was recognized as a Training School for Students for the certificate of the National Society of Children's Nurseries.

Plans are afoot for the erection of three further Wartime Nurseries at North Ormesby, Park Lane and West Lane.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water.

Mr. T. S. R. Winter, Assoc.M.Inst. C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E., Engineer and General Manager of the Tees Valley Water Board, contributes the following information concerning the Middlesbrough water supply.

The Borough of Middlesbrough is supplied with water from the Tees Valley Water Board; this supply is obtained from two types of sources,

- (a) A Gravitation Supply from moorland catchment areas of 30,080 acres on the Rivers Lune and Balder, where the large dams at Grassholme, Blackton and Hury impound a total quantity of 2,655 million gallons of water.
- (b) Extraction by pumping from the River Tees at Broken Scar Pumping Station, Darlington.

Purification is carried out by means of Slow Sand Filters. Since June, 1943, the new Sterilisation Plant has been in operation; this consists of the most modern type of ammoniation and Chlorination Apparatus installed at all key points in the system, to safeguard the purity of the whole of the water going into supply. With one exception, this plant is entirely automatic in operation.

In addition to the small laboratory at Broken Scar Pumping Station, the Board possesses an up-to-date Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratory, situated in the Main Office Building and in charge of the works Chemist. Since the establishment of the laboratory in 1941, large numbers of routine analyses have been carried out and samples of water from all sources of supply are constantly under examination. From time to time, supplementary examinations are made independently by Dr. E. V. Suckling, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., of the Counties Public Health Laboratory.

All parts of the area have enjoyed a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water from the mains of the Water Board; and which is constantly available at the taps of all dwelling houses.

The Water, being neutral in character, has no plumbo-solvent action on the lead service pipes.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is responsible for the following Section :—

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE.

Collection.

From the 34, 829 inhabited houses and shops in the Borough, refuse is collected as regularly as possible from the dwelling houses and a fortnightly collection is maintained, taking into consideration the difficulties arising from labour and transport troubles. Paper salvage is collected weekly from shops and refuse is collected daily from commercial hotels.

The collection is made by 24 motor vehicles (no horse labour being used), consisting of 1 Austin, 2 Dennis, 3 Karriers, 5 S.D. Freighters, 12 Scammells and 1 Electricar.

A free collection of 2 bins or sacks (not exceeding 2 cubic feet capacity) is made from all trade or business premises, thereafter each bin or sack is chargeable at the rate of 3d. each. The system of payment is by vouchers or quarterly agreements, based on the average amount of refuse removed weekly. There is also a special charge in operation for the collection and/or disposal of loads of refuse from trade or business premises.

No charge is made for the collection of any refuse that has a commercial value, such as paper, tins, metals, rags, etc.

The following shews the classification and tonnage of refuse collected during the year :—

Household Refuse	26,302 tons
Trade Refuse	431 „
Organic Refuse	149 „
Nightsoil (including Slaughterhouse Refuse)	1,494 „
Kitchen Waste	1,182 „
Total	29,558 tons

Concentrated Kitchen Waste.

Local Authorities have been asked to do their utmost to collect Kitchen Waste from householders.

In consequence, upwards of 620 galvanised iron cylindrical receptacles, with covers, have been placed at various points within the Borough, and a regular bi-weekly collection is made.

I am pleased to say that we are able to dispose of all we manufacture at £4 10s. 0d. per ton. The plant is working smoothly and efficiently.

The unit can also be used for the treatment of fish and condemned meat.

Disposal.

During the year, 30,804 tons of refuse were disposed of as under :—

Method of Disposal.	Tonnage	Percentage
Separation and Incineration ..	26,214	85.10
Food Waste Concentrator ..	1,824	5.92
Controlled Tipping	262	0.85
Organic Plant	149	0.48
Miscellaneous	2,355	7.65
Total ..	30,804 tons	100.00%

Of the 1,824 tons of Kitchen Waste treated in the Food Waste Concentrator, 606 tons were brought in from other Local Authorities.

The constituents of the refuse at the Refuse Disposal Works after separation were as follows :—

	Tons	Percentages
Dust	8,210	31.32
Cinders	2,010	7.67
Metals	621	2.37
Bottles	161	0.61
Rags	6	0.02
Paper	178	0.68
Balance to Fires ..	15,028	57.33
Total ..	26,214 tons	100.00%

The amount and value of materials recovered, including Organic Salvage, were as follows :—

	Weight.				Value.		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	591	12	1	..	4,066	18	10
FERROUS METALS :							
‘ Black ’ Scrap	98	6	..	..	207	5	0
‘ Destructor ’ Scrap ..	565	3	1	..	1,198	2	3
NON-FERROUS METALS :							
Aluminium Scrap .. ..	..	16	3	14	67	10	0
Copper Scrap .. ..	..	4	2	..	7	17	6
Brass Scrap .. ..	..	10	3	..	10	15	0
Lead Scrap .. ..	..	6	2	..	5	10	6
Zinc Scrap .. ..	..	5	3	..	4	15	3
Textiles	11	11	3	..	166	1	3
Bottles, Jars, etc. ..	107	..	2	..	670	19	3
Cinder Fuel	990	12	..	..	503	14	10
Screened Dust	313	15	..	..	15	14	3
Stable Manure	3	4	..	..	1	2	0
Concentrated Kitchen Waste	1,083	17	2	7	4,698	3	10
Bones	11	..	..	..	57	10	8
Fish Meal	25	13	..	..	487	7	0
Rubber Scrap	22	4	2	..	57	1	8
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	9	2	..	3	4	0
Total	3,826	13	2	21	£12,299	13	1

The value of materials recovered shows a decrease of £1,401 9s. 1d. compared with the total for the previous year, namely, £13,631 2s. 2d.

The costs of collection and disposal for the years 1942 and 1943 from the figures in the Estimates supplied by the Borough Treasurer are as follows :—

	1942.	1943.
Cost of Collection	£20,034	£22,031
Cost of Disposal	£2,686	£5,794

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

Description of Work carried out.

	1942.	1943.
Number of Inspections made	6,588	4,785
Number of re-inspections made	9,617	6,494
Number of Food Inspections	2,152	2,387
Number of notices and letters served ..	6,708	4,186
Number of Interviews	346	168

Drainage.

Smoke Test applied to new drains .. ..	..	..
Smoke Test applied to old drains .. ..	..	..
Re-constructed	5	3
Cleansed and repaired	571	542
Sink Waste Pipes trapped or renewed ..	131	128
Defective yard gullies	4	43
Grates provided for gully traps	13	21
Cleared with Cooper's Vacuum Pump (free of cost to owners)	1,827	1,473
Defective gully covers	5	13

Water-Closets.

Provided with a sufficient water supply	1,175	232
Basins renewed	707	317
Cisterns repaired or renewed	266	267
Foul water-closet drains	165	209
Defective closet doors	91	89
Dilapidated closet seats	85	47
Defective closet roofs	50	77
Defective joint between flush pipe and water-closet basin	25	42

Houses.

Roofs &c. repaired	227	450
Water spouts fixed or repaired	329	413
New sinks fixed	27	33
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed	7	12
Pavement of yards repaired	33	76
New floors laid or repaired	53	86
Provided with a sufficient water supply	20	16
Dilapidated dustbins	1,804	1,472
Defective chimneys	13	34
Defective ceilings	37	63

	1942	1943
Defective sash-cords and windows ..	182	237
Defective fireplaces	19	33
Defective fire ranges	80	90
Defective walls	184	223
Defective ovens	3	1
Dilapidated set-pots	29	30
Defective handrails	5	15
Dirty premises	—	—
Defective flues	71	95
Defective yard doors	107	106
Dilapidated back passage surfaces ..	16	52
Defective coalhouse doors	41	58
Defective coalhouse door frames ..	3	9
Defective coalhouse floors	4	3
Miscellaneous works not classified ..	111	204
Defective house doors	77	89
Absence of washing accommodation ..	18	13

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 :—

1939	9,376
1940	7,561
1941	8,794
1942	6,798
1943	5,943

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

Apparently dangerous structures	16
Miscellaneous	7
	1942. 1943.

Number of Housing Cards compiled	1	1
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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. 105 visits of inspection and reports have been made during the year.

6,266 visits were paid by the Housing Visitor to houses on the Corporation Estates with good results.

Infectious Diseases.

During the year 1,270 houses have been inspected, incurring 216 re-inspections, compared with 1,276 inspections and 302 re-inspections last year, owing to cases of Infectious Disease (including Tuberculosis), and reports thereon have been made.

The number of inhabited rooms disinfected owing to cases of Infectious Disease was 2,186 as compared with 2,146 last year.

Offensive Trades.

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	30
Tripe Boiling	..	..	..	..	6
Fat Melting	..	..	..	..	5
Blood Drying	..	..	..	..	2
Fat Extracting	..	..	..	..	5
Size Making	..	..	..	..	1
Hide and Skin Dealers	..	..	..	..	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	..	9
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	..	1
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	12
Number of Notices to limewash	..	..	..	..	3

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.

Fish Friers :

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	125
Number discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	—
Number registered during the year	..	..	..	..	—
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	..	122
Number of notices to limewash	..	..	..	..	3
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	..	..	..	..	4

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

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

The destruction of these rodents in the past has been very successfully carried out by Voluntary Rat Clubs, but as several of the members have been called to H.M. Forces, and the others having to work additional hours at their respective avocations, it was found necessary to appoint an Official Rat Catcher. In consequence the destruction of these rodents has not suffered as this Officer is doing extremely good work.

SUMMARY :

	Places Visited.	Rats Killed	Mice Killed.
Rat Clubs (2) ..	138	615	6
Official Rat Catcher	3,567	2,537	589
Totals ..	3,705	3,152	595

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS :

There are 14 places of public entertainment within the Borough, 13 Cinemas and 1 Music Hall.

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.

Hairdressers :

Section 286 of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933, makes it compulsory for all hairdressers and barbers to be registered with the Local Authority.

Number on Register	148
Number discontinued during the year	—
Number registered during the year	1
Number of inspections made	—
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	—

Shops and Offices.

NUMBER OF VISITS MADE :—

Number of Visits	50
Number of Re-visits	—
Number of Patrol Visits	—
Number Closed down	—
Number of Interviews	—
Total	50

SUMMARY.

Cinemas	13
Coal Dealers	67
General Dealers	514
Drapers, Clothiers, Outfitters	218
Grocers	184
Fruiterers, Florists, Game-dealers	91
Bakers and Confectioners	107
Newsagents, Tobacconists, Confectioners, Libraries, Stationers	225
Chemists, Herbalists, Drug Stores	46
Boot and Shoe Retailers and/or Repairers	100
Ironmongers, Plumbers, Hardware, Paint	43
Hairdressers	148
Fish Friers.. .. .	121
Fishmongers	24
Butchers	149
Jewellers, Opticians, Watch Repairers	31
Dairies and Farm Produce	21
Radio, Cycle and Electrical Dealers, Motor Cycles	116
Wholesale Dealers	89
Furniture Dealers and Brokers	49
Cafes, Snack Bars, Ice Cream Saloons, Hotels	56
Miscellaneous Trades	52
Total	2,464

In no instance was sanitary or washing accommodation provided in any shops and offices.

Camping Sites.

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

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of inspections	1,050
Number of Houses Infested	122
Number disinfested by Corporation—	
(i) Corporation Houses	40
(ii) Private Houses	59
(iii) Other Premises	23

Factories Act, 1937.

There are 438 Factories on the Register, as follows :—

	With Mechanical Power.	Without Mechanical Power.
Bakehouses	47	26
Joiners and Undertakers.. ..	27	12
Printers	11	—
Motor Engineering	38	5
Boot Repairs	39	8
Tailoring, etc.	9	15
Mantle Alterations, etc.	5	17
Upholstery	6	4
Cabinet Makers	5	1
General Engineering	9	—
Electrical Engineering	7	1
Sugar Boiling	4	1
Laundries	6	1
Monumental Masons	3	1
Miscellaneous	82	48
Totals	298	140

Number of Inspections (including works of
Building and Engineering Construction) .. 717

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

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

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

Removed from Register	22
Change of Business	9
New Premises	25

NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE ACT (including Verbal Intimations):

To cleanse, redecorate, etc.	111
Sanitary defects	45
To provide refuse receptacles	4
To provide adequate lighting	13
Number of Fire Certificates issued	—

SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN FACTORIES :—

Insufficient	9
Unsuitable or defective	39
Non-separation of Sexes	23

HOME WORK (SECTIONS 110 & 111) :—

20 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 ..	40
Number of Employers	17
Number of Out-workers premises inspected	6
Number of Local Out-workers—1st half of year	32
Number of Local Out-workers—2nd half of year	32

FACTORIES (RESTAURANTS, KITCHENS), ETC. :—

Number on Register	34
Number Inspected	34
Number of Inspections	40

Rag Flock Acts.

No samples were taken under the above Acts during the year.

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

36 premises with the persons nominated to sell poisons under the above rules are registered and 105 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.

During the year, the Mortuary was redecorated and certain new equipment purchased. A new Cleaner was appointed and the Male Orderly from the Skin Clinic supervises the work and cleanliness of the Mortuary. The Mortuary is well maintained and kept in a clean condition.

In 1943, 63 bodies were removed to the Mortuary.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year Nil

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) 4,773

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 11,273

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 1

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 7

3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 297

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 4,400

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 4,102

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 1

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners —

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	297
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	297
(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 ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..	—

(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) 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	296
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ..	296
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	1,887½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	53
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	357½

- (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 —

Overcrowding.

During the year, 382 visits were made to houses known to be overcrowded and also for the purpose of re-housing as required by the Housing Department.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

Number of Houses	39
Number of Inspections	83
Number registered during Year	—
Number discontinued during Year	33
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	16

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

Common Lodging Houses.

Number of Houses	5
Number of Keepers	5
Number of Inspections	140
Number of Lodgers accommodated nightly	255
Number registered during the year	—
Number closed or discontinued	3
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	9

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is mainly responsible for this Section.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

161 samples were procured during the year and submitted for examination. 69 or 42.86% were found to be clean and 92 or 57.14% dirty.

Total number of samples taken during the year	161
Ordinary Milks	126
Graded Milks	35

SUMMARY :

	Clean.	Dirty.	Total.
Ordinary Milks ..	43	83	126
Graded Milks ..	26	9	35
Totals ..	69	92	161

SAMPLES WERE FOUND TO BE CLEAN AS FOLLOWS :—

On 1st Test	52
On 2nd Test	9
On subsequent Tests	8

Graded Milks.

SUMMARY :

	Clean.	Dirty.	Total.
Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	16	..	16
Tuberculin Tested ..	4	3	7
Accredited	6	6	12
Totals	26	9	35

Pasteurised Milks.

	Number submitted	Number satisfactory	Number un-satisfactory
Bacteriological Test ..	53	37	16

Biological Examination of Milk.

Number of samples submitted.	Number free from Tubercle Bacilli.	Number containing Tubercle Bacilli.
65	61	4

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:—

1939	..	..	..	..	17
1940	..	..	..	..	8
1941	..	..	..	..	4
1942	..	..	..	..	3
1943	..	..	..	..	4

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936-1938.

	1942	1943
Number of Producer's Licences granted for Accredited Milk	5	5
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Accredited Milk	1	—
Number of Supplementary Licences granted for Accredited Milk	1	1
Number of Pasteuriser's Licences granted	3	3
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Pasteurised Milk	—	2
Number of Producer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk ..	2	2
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk ..	2	3
Number of Producer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	—	—
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	4	3
Number of Bottler's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	—	1
	18	20

Purveyors of Milk.

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

	1942	1943
(1) Where Dairy Produce only is sold ..	7	7
(2) Confectionery and milk	23	22
(3) General shops	15	15
(4) Dwelling houses without rounds ..	—	—
(5) Dwelling houses with rounds ..	8	7
(6) Sale of milk on rounds only ..	7	7
	60	58

(b) BOTTLED MILK :

				1942	1943
(1)	Accredited Milk	..	..	7	6
(2)	Pasteurised Milk	..	..	25	27
(3)	Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk			2	2
(4)	Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	4	4
(5)	Sterilised Milk	..	..	—	—
(6)	Loose or Bulk Milk	..	..	60	58
				98	97

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.
1939	118	3.56%
1940	119	3.64%
1941	25	3.32%
1942	45	3.12%
1943	20	3.69%

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.

The Food (Ice Cream) Order No. 1962 which came into operation on the 1st October 1942 prohibited the manufacture and sale of ice-cream. The majority of these premises had, however, ceased business prior to the Order owing to the Government restriction on milk.

Cowsheds.

Number of Cowsheds	..	..	..	11
Number of Registered Cowkeepers	..	..	..	11
Number of Cows kept	..	..	..	272
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	5
Number of Notices to Limewash	..	..	..	—

Dairies and Milkshops.

	Inside the Borough.	Outside the Borough.
Number on Register	58	10
Number discontinued since January, 1943	2	—
Number registered since January, 1943	—	—
Number of Licences transferred	—	—
Number of Inspections	31	—
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	9	—

Meat and Other Foods.**SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.**

There are now 80 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen.

Slaughterhouses.

	Registered.	Licensed.
December, 1920	39	3
January, 1943	24	2
December, 1943	24	2
Public Slaughterhouses	1	—
Number of Inspections	2,237	—
Number of Notices to Limewash	—	—
Number of Notices to provide refuse receptacles	—	—
Number of notifications of change of occupier	—	—
Letters re Cleanliness, Repairs, etc.	—	—

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.

The total number of such premises on the register is 124.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The Ministry of Food took over the slaughtering and allocation of all animals slaughtered, on the 15th January, 1940.

The Public Abattoir and the Co-operative Society's Abattoir in Saltwells Road are used; a qualified Inspector is wholly employed upon inspection at each of these premises.

The following have been slaughtered and inspected before removal from the slaughterhouses:—

				Public	Saltwells Road
Species				Abattoir	Abattoir
Bulls	..	..	..	171	56
Bullocks	..	..	..	2,398	1,362
Cows	..	..	..	1,649	721
Heifers	..	..	..	1,756	834
Calves	..	..	..	4,881	3,975
Sheep	..	..	..	26,860	19,104
Pigs	..	..	..	480	436
				38,195	26,488

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

		Cattle excluding			Sheep and	
		Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	..	6,577	2,370	8,856	45,964	916
Number inspected	..	6,577	2,370	8,856	45,964	916
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :						
Whole carcasses condemned	..	—	2	6	29	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	720	925	27	3,715	24
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	..	10.94	39.11	0.372	8.14	3.05
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :						
Whole carcasses condemned	..	16	147	1	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	194	672	7	—	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	..	3.194	34.55	0.09	—	1.52

Of the 64,683 animals slaughtered, 58,180 or 89.95% were found to be sound and unaffected by disease of any nature; 1,051 or 1.62% were found to be affected with tuberculosis and 5,452 or 8.43% were found to be affected with other diseases or conditions.

**Particulars of Surrenders and Seizures of Unsound
Animals and Meat :—**

Number of Voluntary Surrenders of diseased carcases or part carcasses or internal organs by Butchers to Chief Inspector.			Number of Seizures (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses or part carcases or internal organs by Chief Inspector.		
Year.	Tuberculosis	Other Conditions	Tuberculosis	Other Conditions	Totals
1939	208	125	—	—	336
1940	1,522	4,901	—	—	6,423
1941	1,127	2,621	—	—	3,748
1942	806	2,206	—	—	3,012
1943	1,051	5,452	—	—	6,503

Year	Whole carcasses affected	Part carcasses affected	Organs only affected
1939	103	69	161
1940	229	565	5,629
1941	162	395	3,191
1942	234	49	2,729
1943	209	54	6,240

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

	Number	Stones	Lbs.
Beasts	165	5,184	1
Pigs	8	105	8
Sheep and Lambs	29	89	3
Calves	7	17	13
Beef		489	9
Pork		52	12
Mutton		23	5
Veal		2	3
Offal		4,326	5
Fish		212	13
Rabbits		—	11
Canned Foods (Fish, Meat, Fruit, Milk, etc.)		632	3
Miscellaneous		1,649	—
Meat (Pieces)		9	13
Total		12,796	1

The total weight of butchers' meat and other foodstuffs surrendered during the year amounted to 12,796 stones 1 lb. as compared with 12,110 stones 11 lbs. in 1942 and 7,196 stones 1 lb. in 1941.

Of the 10,301 stones 2 lbs. of butchers' meat condemned, 7,257 stones 0 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		Percentage.
	Slaughtered.	Number.	
1939	50,254	208	0.410
1940	85,348	1,522	1.783
1941	69,731	1,127	1.616
1942	72,152	806	1.116
1943	64,683	1,051	1.624

Adulteration.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-9.

During the year, 91 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives, all being declared genuine.

Informal or Test Samples.

310 informal and 23 formal samples were taken during the year, all of which were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

Margarine.

Number of Manufacturers	..	..	—
Number of Wholesale Dealers	..	..	24
Number of Premises Registered	..	..	24

Butter.

There are three factories registered for making butter.

The Department is working under extreme difficulties, and, as I notified you in my Report for 1942, 2 qualified Assistant Inspectors had been released from the Army, which gives me a working staff of only my Deputy and 3 Inspectors.

Middlesbrough is a slaughtering centre for the Ministry of Food. My Deputy and one Inspector are employed whole-time at the Abattoirs in which 64,683 animals were slaughtered for human consumption and the whole inspected before being removed, leaving 2 qualified Assistants only to assist me with the Factories and sanitation of the town generally.

SWIMMING BATHS.

I am obliged to Mr. Arthur T. Hatfield, Baths Superintendent, for the following report :—

Middlesbrough Corporation Central Baths comprise a First Class Swimming Bath, 75 ft by 30 ft., and contains 100,000 gallons of water. The second class Swimming Bath, 75 ft. by 30 ft contains 70,000 gallons.

The water in the baths has the latest system of Filtration, Aeration and Chlorination, each bath having a separate 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 at .3 to .5 P.P.M. Samples of water are taken each day and tested for chlorine and a record kept.

37 Slipper Baths are provided for men and women. These are fairly well attended, although the demand in this section is not so great as it was a few years ago, because of the great improvement in the provision of slipper baths in houses on the new Housing Estates.

Up-to-date Turkish, Russian, Radiant Heat and Zotofoam Baths are also provided, with Spray Bath and Shampoo Slab. There are also 21 Cooling rooms which contain a bed, reading lamp, etc.

The number of bathers for the year at the Central Baths is approximately :—

Swimming Baths	117,000	(not including School children or members of Youth Organisation Clubs).
Slipper Baths ..	25,763	
Turkish Department	3,166	
H. M. Forces ..	11,884	
Total ..	157,813	

School Children.

School children attend the Swimming Baths in Classes of about 30, each half hour during School hours. Tuition is given by a Swimming Teacher employed by the Education Committee, under the direction of the Director of Education (Mr. Stanley Moffett) and his Staff. A really good work is being done with much benefit to the children.

Youth Organisation.

The second class Swimming Bath is reserved for the Youth Organisation each evening from 6-30 to 9 o'clock. Although the attendance has not been what we desire, the scheme does provide clean and healthy exercise for a great number of young people of both sexes.

At the **Cannon and Dacre Street branches**, where Slipper Baths are provided at a very cheap rate, the attendance has not been quite so good as in previous years, owing to so many young people being away in the Forces. Taking into consideration this and the fact that many families have left these districts for better homes where baths are provided, the attendance has been satisfactory. It is regretted, however, that owing to the shortage of supplies, a clean sterilised towel cannot now be supplied as previously to each bather.

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

The total number of notifications received during the year was 6,203 compared with 3,914 in the previous year.

Diphtheria.

The cases notified numbered 505 against 544 in the previous year. There were 29 deaths, the mortality rate being 0.25 per 1,000 population.

Scarlet Fever.

There was an increase of this disease during the year, 368 cases being notified as against 150 in the previous year. The cases have been, on the whole, of a mild type.

Enteric Fever.

Two cases were notified during the year, these being in the one household.

Cerebrospinal Fever.

15 cases, 6 of whom died, were notified.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases were notified.

Erysipelas.

There were 36 notified cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

18 cases were notified.

Measles.

During the year, 3,516 notifications were received, as compared with 420 in 1942, and 254 in 1941. This followed the usual biennial course of this disease. All cases were visited and kept under observation by Nurses of the Public Health Department. There were 12 deaths.

Dysentery.

During the year, 91 cases of Bacillary Dysentery were notified, as compared with 265 in 1942. These cases were sporadic throughout the year, with a slight increase from July to October. There was no case of an epidemic as in 1942. In addition, most cases were of the milder Sonne type Dysentery, whereas the outbreak in 1942 was of the Flexner type. Most of the cases in 1943 were of the type popularly known as "Summer Diarrhoea."

Chickenpox.

696 notifications were received and all cases were visited. 364 occurred amongst School Children and were visited by the Nurses of the Health Department.

Whooping Cough.

452 notifications were received and all cases were visited. There were 9 deaths, as compared with 3 in 1942.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

19 cases were notified, all of which recovered with unimpaired vision.

Influenza.

There were 35 deaths from this disease as compared with 9 the previous year. A small epidemic of the disease occurred during the last three months of the year.

Pneumonia.

There were 220 cases notified, of which 50 died.

Smallpox.

No cases occurred in 1943.

Vaccination Returns.

	1941.	1942.
Number of Births Notified	2,583	2,607
Successfully Vaccinated	750	782
Died Unvaccinated	143	187
Insusceptible to Vaccination	10	11
Declaration of Conscientious Objection	1,377	1,366
Postponed, whereabouts unknown, or removed	173	156
Percentage Successfully Vaccinated ..	29.03	29.99
Had Smallpox	—	—

WEST LANE HOSPITAL.

The following table indicates the Admission, Discharges and Deaths in the Hospital during the year for the various diseases. All figures relate to actual diagnosis established at the Hospital.

	Remaining in. 31/12/42.	Admitted. 1943.	Discharged. 1943.	Died. 1943.	Remaining in. 31/12/43.
Diphtheria	76	631	613	27	67
Scarlet Fever	4	357	347	—	14
Tonsillitis	2	77	79	—	—
Dysentery	13	89	100	2	—
Enteric Fever (Typhoid) ..	—	2	2	—	—
Salmonella Infections ..	—	2	2	—	—
Non-Specific Enteritis ..	—	36	35	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	1	26	19	6	2
T.B. Meningitis	—	8	—	8	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	1	3	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	22	20	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	10	9	—	1
Pemphigus	—	1	—	1	—
Erysipelas	1	12	13	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	9	6	3	—
Measles	—	18	17	1	—
German Measles	—	5	5	—	—
Mumps	—	2	2	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	1	1	—	—
Glandular Fever	—	6	6	—	—
Tetanus	—	1	—	1	—
Miscellaneous	—	55	48	3	4
Total	98	1,373	1,328	54	89

Diphtheria.

It will be seen that 631 cases of diphtheria were admitted during the year, with 27 deaths, representing a case mortality of 4.3%. This compares with 651 cases, 47 deaths, and 7.2% mortality in 1942. The case mortality will be seen to have been almost halved. The cases on the whole were of a less severe type than in recent years. There was no great seasonal variation in the numbers of cases admitted, and especially in the winter months when an increase is usually seen the numbers remained steady. This fact combined with the decreased severity may, it is hoped, presage a diminution in the somewhat heavy rate of diphtheria which has been prevalent for some years.

Scarlet Fever.

This disease showed an increase during the year. There was also a very slight increase in the severity of the cases. During

the year there were admitted 357 cases with no deaths, as compared with 107 cases with no deaths in 1942.

Dysentery.

The outbreak of this disease which occurred in 1942, subsided towards the end of the year. Sporadic cases were admitted each month during 1943, with a slight seasonal increase in the autumn months. In all, 89 cases were admitted with 2 deaths, giving a case mortality of 2.2%. In addition, 36 cases of non-specific enteritis were admitted, with 1 death.

Typhoid Fever.

2 cases were admitted both of whom recovered. They were members of one household. No other cases developed and the source of origin was not evident.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

26 cases were admitted with 6 deaths, giving a case mortality of 23%. This low death rate is attributable to the successful employment of the Sulphonamide group of drugs. Recovered cases showed no subsequent disabilities.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

22 cases were admitted with 1 death as compared with 16 cases and 4 deaths in 1942.

Tuberculous Meningitis.

8 cases of this invariably fatal disease were admitted. Most of them came together towards the end of the year. Full investigations were carried out which proved that in 7 of the cases infection was of the Human type and in only 1 case was it of Bovine origin.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following figures show the number of children immunised against Diphtheria during the year and the total percentage of children not actually immunised.

	Children under 5. School-children	
Total number in area	.. 14,434	20,301
Total number immunised		
in 1943 .. .. .	.. 1,836	840
Total number immunised	.. 4,990	13,784
(Percentage immunised)	.. 34.57%	67.89%

It will be seen that a gratifying increase has been obtained in the percentage of Pre-School Children immunised. In 1942 this figure was only 16.71%. The present percentage of 34.57% is not yet however satisfactory, and we are still hoping ultimately to reach the desirable level of 75%.

Immunisation is carried out at the School Clinics and at special school sessions. Sessions are also held at each Infant Welfare Clinic and two special sessions, one at the General Hospital First Aid Post and the other at North Ormesby First Aid Post are held for cases which are unable to attend at either Infant Welfare or School Clinics. In addition to this, all cases of infectious disease, other than diphtheria, admitted to the fever hospital, are offered immunisation against diphtheria and followed up after discharge from hospital.

Propaganda was undertaken in March during our Health week, which resulted in a pleasing increase in the number of children being immunised. The figures for children under five however, are as has been previously stated, not very satisfactory, and efforts were made during July, August and September, to increase the number of children immunised in this group. Some 5,000 letters were sent out from the department to the parents of children under five who had not been immunised, and we secured a considerable number of cases immunised as a result thereof.

Following that burst of energy, however, the cases coming to our Clinics have been very slow, and at the beginning of 1944 a further campaign is being held towards securing a higher percentage for the under five group. It is most important that children should be immunised as soon as possible after the age of 12 months, and certainly before their entry into school, in order to safeguard them from diphtheria and its possible serious consequences, and we look to parents to co-operate with us to this end.

From the infectious diseases returns it will be seen that 505 cases of diphtheria were notified in the town during the year, the majority of these cases could have been avoided if the children had been immunised.

SCABIES.

Up to this year, the provision for the treatment of Scabies in Middlesbrough existed at the School Clinic where there was one bath, and at the old Cleansing Centre at Bridge Street, where there was another bath. The School Nurses undertook treatment at the School Clinic, and the specially appointed Cleansing Nurse supervised the bathing and treatment at the Cleansing Centre. These facilities were far too limited, the School Clinic being overcrowded with children requiring Scabies treatment, and at Bridge Street the premises were unsatisfactory, and there was no proper

arrangement for the separation of the sexes. Furthermore, no proper provision for treating the whole family of Scabies infected patients was available; this is one of the important matters insofar as Scabies treatment is concerned; otherwise re-infection of the treated members by the untreated members will occur. Following a report of mine to the Health Committee in November, 1942, the Council adopted a recommendation whereby a Scabies Treatment Centre was set up in a suite of rooms hitherto reserved as a Public Gas Cleansing Centre at the Public Baths. The arrangements were completed in August, 1943, and there is now provided a most suitable Clinic for the treatment of Scabies and other minor skin conditions. There is a separate entrance to this Centre apart from the public entrance to the Baths, and no access is possible between the Baths and the Clinic. An abundant supply of hot water is available, and three large sized baths have been installed, one for males and two for females, and also the shower baths at the Public Cleansing Centre are available for treatment purposes. The Special Health Visitor allocated for cleansing work is in charge, and one male orderly and two Nursing Auxiliaries have been appointed to assist in this work. In addition, assistance is given by the nursing personnel of Civil Defence F. A. Posts. From the figures set out below it will be seen that great use has been made of these facilities during the year. It is only by treating the whole family that Scabies can be eradicated from our midst. The primary responsibility rests with the family to keep themselves clean and avoid skin conditions, but when Scabies has broken out the rigorous active treatment of all persons in the family is the only proper method.

It has not been necessary to use the provisions of the Scabies Order, 1941, to secure patients for treatment, the majority of patients apparently being very willing to come for treatment when the new facilities have been made known to them.

Record of Attendances at the Middlesbrough Scabies Clinic for the year ending December, 1943.

ADULTS :—					
Male	..	..	..	..	78
Female	..	..	..	..	74
SCHOOL-CHILDREN :—					
Male	..	..	..	..	576
Female	..	..	..	..	596
UNDER SCHOOL AGE :—					
Male	..	..	..	..	21
Female	..	..	..	..	50
Total number of patients ..					1,395
Total number of treatments ..					3,552

GENERAL CLEANLINESS.

Associated with the problem of Scabies is the question of general cleanliness and infestation by head lice. The Ministry of Health Circular 2831 of July, 1943, drew special attention to this problem, and the department generally has so far as possible adopted the suggestions made therein. Health Visitors pay special attention to difficult families and families known to be "chronically lousy" and co-operate with the School Nurses in this respect. Full use has been made of propaganda by individual talks, lectures and demonstrations, and the leaflets and pamphlets of the Central Council for Health Education have been found useful and used extensively.

There is evidence of a general lowering of standards in regard to cleanliness and we must ascribe this in part to war-time conditions. Although officers of the department work hard along the lines indicated above, it must not be forgotten that the prime responsibility for the cleanliness of the home and children rests upon the parents, and unless we get their co-operation, much of our efforts will be wasted.

Where the efforts of Health Visitors have failed and parents are unable to satisfactorily cleanse children, they are cleansed in the School Clinic in the case of children of School age, and at the Skin Clinic in the case of children under 5. Similar facilities exist at the Skin Clinic for the de-lousing of expectant and nursing mothers. Satisfactory results have been obtained from the use of "Lethane" Hair Oil.

CANCER.

There were 230 deaths from Cancer in Middlesbrough during 1943 as compared with 217 in 1942. Details as to the cases and sites will be found in the statistical table on page 79.

The treatment of Cancer cases along surgical lines is undertaken in all hospitals in the town. Cases requiring Deep X-Ray Therapy are treated at the Middlesbrough General Hospital, and from the figures set out in the report of that hospital, it will be seen that 736 treatments were given. This means that the department is very hard pressed to cope with the work both from the point of view of apparatus and personnel. Considerable benefit is derived by patients from this form of treatment.

Patients requiring Radium treatment are sent by arrangement, to the Newcastle Hospitals and during the year use was made of the Cancer department at the Shotley Bridge Emergency Hospital

Cases referred for Radiotherapy during 1943, were :—

Newcastle General Hospital.			M.	F.	Total
Epithelioma of Palate	..	..	1	—	
Epithelioma of Lower Jaw	..	..	2	—	
Total			3	—	3

Shotley Bridge Emergency Hospital.

Epithelioma of Fauces	..	..	1	—	
Carcinoma of Cervix	..	..	—	5	
Epithelioma of Mouth	..	..	1	—	
Carcinoma of Tongue	..	..	3	—	
Malignant disease of Lung	..	..	1	—	
Total			6	5	11

Royal Victoria Infirmary.

Rodent Ulcer	..	..	1	—	
Epithelioma Vocal Cords	..	..	1	—	
Carcinoma Tongue	..	..	2	—	
Carcinoma Cervix..	..	..	—	5	
Malignant Larynx	..	..	—	1	
Carcinoma Colon	..	..	—	1	
Epithelioma Fauces	..	..	—	1	
Epithelioma Lower Jaw	..	..	2	—	
Carcinoma Floor of Mouth	..	..	1	—	
Epithelioma Right Ear	..	..	1	—	
Other Sites	..	..	1	5	
Total			9	13	22

Thus, 36 cases were referred for radiotherapy to these Special Centres. The financial responsibility for these cases is undertaken by the Hospitals Committee, the patient contributes towards the cost of treatment so far as financial circumstances allow. There is a sliding scale of charges similar to that in operation for in-patient treatment at the Middlesbrough General Hospital. Thus, no person in Middlesbrough need be without radiotherapy treatment on the grounds that he or she cannot afford the cost.

Of the 36 cases treated, 8 have since died; 16 have had no recurrence, but are being kept under observation and the remainder are still under treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer is responsible for the work outlined in this report.

The Tuberculosis scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis in Middlesbrough rests upon a single dispensary with hospital and sanatorium treatment in several institutions.

Dispensary.

The Dispensary is situated at 35 Grange Road, and is staffed by a clinical tuberculosis officer, three nurses with special tuberculosis training, and two female clerks. The nurses also visit the homes of the patients to advise him or her with regard to home treatment and isolation as far as possible under home conditions. The patient is shown how to prevent passing on infection to the other members of the family and provided with sputum cups, flasks and paper handkerchiefs. Arrangements are made for the examination of the other members of the family (contacts) at the dispensary. The medical officer visits the homes of the patients where necessary and acts as consultant to the private or panel doctor. Clinics are held daily at the dispensary where patients are examined; arrangements are made for institutional treatment; correspondence, mostly dealing with medical reports to the family physician; arrangements for x-ray examinations are made; examination of contacts is carried out by appointment, and supervision of the more chronic patients is secured by appointing days and hours of attendance at the dispensary. Pathological examinations, mostly the examination of sputum, are performed for the area. At the dispensary, refills for artificial pneumothorax patients are carried out, and generally the dispensary acts as the local centre for the prevention, treatment and supervision of tuberculosis for the area of the County Borough.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

This consists of Sanatorium and Hospital treatment.

The Poole Sanatorium is the institution for the treatment of early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Seventy-five beds have been retained for Middlesbrough patients, 30 for male adults, 30 for female adults, and 15 for children. During 1943, only 27 beds for males and 21 for females were available as the sanatorium was not fully opened. No beds have so far been available for children.

The Middlesbrough General Hospital is used for the treatment of chronic male adult pulmonary tuberculosis, the sanatorium block of 46 beds being also used for a lesser number of chronic

patients from the North Riding area. Tuberculosis in children is also treated in the Children's wards of the General Hospital, and is mostly of a surgical type. Surgical tuberculosis of adults is treated in the general wards of the hospital.

West Lane Sanatorium, an annexe of the Isolation Hospital, is utilised for the treatment of the more advanced patients of female pulmonary tuberculosis and during the year as several beds remained vacant, an arrangement was made with the Durham County Council for whom 6 beds were allocated for a similar type of patient.

Tuberculosis Voluntary Care Committee.

This Committee consisting of voluntary workers with certain co-opted members, including a number of Members of the Council, has been established for nearly thirty years. Besides supervising the distribution of extra nourishment, they provide nursing appliances, clothing, dentures and dispense financial help in numerous directions *e.g.*, helping to pay rent; securing domestic help in the patients' homes, and assisting the patients and their families in many other ways. One special aspect of their work is the running of a holiday home for working patients who are threatened with a temporary break-down. This scheme has been suffering from a war-time interlude on account of rationing difficulties. However, four beds are retained at the Davison Home at Danby for convalescent holidays for children suffering from or threatened with tuberculosis, especially among the families of contacts. The Care Committee had a good deal to do with the establishment of the Tuberculosis Housing Scheme about to be mentioned. Under the auspices of this Committee an annual flag day has been promoted in the town for the last 6 years and Christmas seals have been sold for the past 8 Christmases for the benefit of the tuberculous of the town.

Tuberculosis Housing Scheme.

This scheme was initiated in Middlesbrough 12 years ago. The Corporation agreed to devote an indefinite number of Corporation houses scattered throughout the Council Estates to tuberculous families, remitting part of the rent according to the financial position of the householder. Certain conditions *e.g.*, isolation in separate bed-rooms of patient, periodic attendance at the dispensary, etc., were demanded in return. The scheme worked well, and with apparently good results from the point of family freedom from the infection. The war, however, resulted in a stoppage of building of new houses and has to some extent been responsible for a weakening in the application of the scheme to as great a number of families as formerly. Since the inception of the scheme 88 families with one or more tuberculous members, have been provided with a council house.

Financial Aid for the Tuberculous.

An innovation in this respect was made for the tuberculous persons in England and Wales during the year by the Government. Under Memorandum 266/T. local authorities had to undertake the distribution of special financial aid to persons suffering from tuberculosis and to their families. Conditions were laid down which limited this assistance mostly to those patients who, having to give up work in order to enter a sanatorium, found their families deprived of support. Assistance was also extended to them for a time after leaving the sanatorium, during convalescence. The object of these regulations was to encourage the patient to seek early medical diagnosis and treatment, to remain in the sanatorium for the full period necessary for their cure, to remove family worries which might retard their progress and to assist their after-care until convalescence was completed. It is to be noted that the scheme was not intended to be in the form of financial aid for those suffering from a prolonged form of the disease, *e.g.* for the so-called chronic tuberculous. For the carrying out of this scheme a lady almoner was appointed, and the actual assessment of the amount of financial aid and their payment was placed in the hands of the Borough Treasurer.

The actual working of the system is as follows. A patient going into sanatorium or otherwise entitled to an allowance is recommended by the dispensary staff to attend at the office allocated to the lady almoner at 12, Dunning Street. Any dependant of the patient who thinks he or she may have a claim under 266/T. is also directed to the lady almoner. The latter makes out a statement of the financial position of the patient or dependent claimant which is examined by the Borough Treasurer, and the financial grants and arrangements for payment are determined by him. In actual procedure the patient is advised by the Tuberculosis Officer as to whether he and his dependants are embraced by the terms of the circular and always, where there is any doubt, they are sent to the almoner for investigation of their claim.

The following table gives an account of the working of the scheme from the date of inception on 1st August, 1943, to 31st December, 1943.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients dealt with Under the Scheme of Allowances (266/T.) August 1st, 1943 (Date of commencement) to 31st December, 1943.

Cases referred for investigation	..	..	..	57
Current Cases at 31/12/43	..	..	..	31
Discontinued (for reasons stated below)	..	..	..	17
Disallowed	..	..	..	9

Admitted Sanatorium	..	..	1
Working	..	..	2
Period expired	..	..	2
Self-discharged Sanatorium	..	..	2
Allowance proved not applicable	..	..	3
Deaths	..	..	7
			<hr/> 17

NATURE OF ALLOWANCES.

Maintenance..	Discretionary.	Special.
45	1	4

Approximately 40 other applications were made but were found to be ineligible according to the conditions of Memorandum 266/T.

During the quarter ending 31st December, 1943, the amount of money disbursed to the applicants was £726.

Incidence of the Disease.

The number of persons in the Borough notified as new cases of tuberculosis during the year was 262, 9 more than the previous year.

211 were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis; 51 Non-Pulmonary. There were 166 males and 96 females.

Deaths.

175 Persons died from tuberculosis, but this includes 24 deaths of persons from outside areas, most of whom died in the Middlesbrough General Hospital, being patients sent from the North Riding area. Of the above 175, 119 were males and 56 were females.

148 were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 27 Non-Pulmonary; an increase of the first and a decrease of the second category.

Number notified after death	..	..	..	30
"	"	within 3 months of death		20
"	"	3-6	"	14
"	"	6-9	"	4
"	"	9-12	"	7
"	"	more than 12 months of death		66
Non-resident deaths	..	..	..	24
				<hr/> 175

New Cases and Mortality during 1943.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— ..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	2
1— ..	..	2	9	5	..	1	6	3
5— ..	6	3	12	8	1	..	5	..
15— ..	72	54	5	9	38	37	5	3
45— ..	46	12	2	1	50	8	1	..
65 and upwards	11	1	..	1	11	2	..	..
Totals ..	135	72	29	26	100	48	19	8

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 1937 :—

Year.	England and Wales.	Middlesbrough.		
	Death Rate.	Notifications	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1937 ..	0.69	281	165	1.18
1938 ..	0.64	297	153	1.09
1939 ..	0.53	295	171	1.22
1940 ..	0.70	334	198	1.52
1941 ..	0.73	247	202	1.59
1942 ..	0.65	253	166	1.34
1943 ..	0.66	262	155	1.26

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

Dispensary Treatment.

There were 6,259 attendances ; 630 were new patients, of whom 611 were sent to the dispensary by their private doctors for diagnosis, investigation or disposal to sanatorium. 8,480 home visits were paid by the health visitors from the dispensary.

560 pathological specimens, mostly sputum, were examined. 155 artificial pneumothorax refills were given at the dispensary during the year.

X-ray Examinations.

During the year these were carried out as before at the General Hospital. They numbered 1,242.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

It will be seen from the tables appended below that there was a further increase in the amount of work undertaken at the Special Treatment Centre at the General Hospital. Thus there were 788 cases dealt with for the first time during 1943 as compared with 561 in 1942. The main increase is accounted for by an increase in the number of males attending for treatment of gonorrhoea, this figure for 1943 is 208 cases as compared with 172 for 1942. The figure for syphilis amongst females has risen to 63 as compared with 17 in 1942, and the figure for non-venereal conditions has risen in the case of males from 125 to 213, and from 48 to 127 in the case of females. The increase in the number of cases of non-venereal conditions appearing for examination tends to confirm the view that the local propaganda campaign for early treatment in cases of venereal disease is having its effect. Furthermore, as a result of the Ministry of Health Circular 2839, issued in July, 1943, the Local Authority adopted the suggestion to appoint an Almoner. The Almoner commenced work in November and although there will not be much effect seen so far as the statistics for 1943 are concerned, I am convinced that the increase in the number of cases attending the Clinic is partly due to her efforts for November and December. This will not, however, account for the tremendous increase in the number of cases of syphilis amongst females attending our Venereal Diseases Clinic, and there is no doubt that there has been an absolute increase in these cases in the area. In addition to the efforts of tracing contacts and following up cases attending at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, the Almoner, together with a special Health Visitor from the Department, also follows up cases under Regulation 33B. The following figures reveal the number of cases which were followed up during the year under Regulation 33B.

Cases concerning whom two notifications were received under 33B	Nil
---	-----

Cases concerning whom one notification was received under 33B	25
---	----

The 25 notified cases were dealt with as follows :—

Visited	21
Untraced	4
	<hr/> 25

Of the 21 cases visited :—

Attended Treatment Centre ..	18
Did not attend Centre	3

The ages of the cases reported ranged from 15 years to 29 years.

It will be seen that the Regulation has been helpful to a limited extent, but its scope is restricted and until a system is devised whereby persons who are affected can attend compulsorily for treatment, it does not seem that our efforts are going to be of very much avail. Even on one notification of a case of Venereal Disease under Regulation 33B, active following up has been carried out by the department, and the approach by the Almoner and the special Health Visitor has had beneficial effects in some cases.

As regards propaganda generally, the advisability of higher moral standards and chastity in sex relationships have formed an important part of the department's propagandas during the year. In addition, films have been shown during Health Week at various works and canteens in the area with much benefit, and I acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation which has been given by industrial firms towards this end. Talks have been given by myself and other members of the department to many Youth Clubs and other organisations, in order to stress the gospel of health, including the prevention of venereal diseases; consultations have taken place with the Port Authorities and Port Welfare Committee as to the best method of presenting the propaganda to Merchant Seamen. Full use has been made of the posters and leaflets issued by the Central Council for Health Education, and additional Clinics have been arranged at our Special Treatment Centre. Institutional treatment for cases of venereal disease is provided at the General Hospital. During the year it was possible to segregate one special ward for female venereal disease cases which has resulted in great benefit to the patients, more of them being admitted for specialised forms of treatment. During the month of December the department undertook a sociological survey by means of a questionnaire prepared by the Ministry of Health of all new cases attending our Special Treatment Clinic, and some interesting information was collected, one important fact being that 95% of the male patients attending the Clinic confessed to having contracted venereal disease whilst under the influence of drink. The other significant fact was that professional prostitution only played a small part in the spread of venereal disease.

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRE.

Number of Cases under Observation and Treatment on December 31st, 1943.

Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Total Cases
M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
150	126	10	..	248	21	90	47	498	194	692

Number of Cases and the Diseases they were suffering from, dealt with
for the first time during the years 1935 to 1943.

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gono-rrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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
1939	63	12	10	..	156	33	118	28	347	73	420
1940	42	14	3	..	135	18	92	29	272	61	333
1941	67	21	18	..	237	30	88	29	410	70	480
1942	167	17	20	..	172	12	125	48	484	77	561
1943	155	63	12	..	208	10	213	127	588	200	788

Middlesbrough Cases	404
Seamen	178
Other Cases	206
Total	788

Congenital Syphilis.

Cases Classified in Age Groups.

Sex	Under One Year	1 to 5	5 to 15	Over 15 Years	Total
MALE	6	6
FEMALE	4	4	8
Total	4	10	14

Total attendances in 1943 of all persons suffering from :—

Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Grand Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2,620	1,066	124	..	3,749	122	1,137	329	7,630	1,517	9,147

Middlesbrough	..	..	..	5,542
North Riding of Yorkshire	..	..	..	1,276
County of Durham	..	..	..	146
Other Areas	..	..	..	2,183
Total	..	..	..	9,147

Sessions and Attendances during 1943.

MONTH	MALES			FEMALES		
	No. Sessions	Attendances	Average	No. Sessions	Attendances	Average
January ..	18	258	14.3	8	62	7.7
February ..	16	239	14.9	8	74	9.2
March ..	18	318	17.7	10	132	13.2
April ..	18	362	20.1	8	100	12.5
May ..	18	349	19.4	8	112	14.0
June ..	26	365	14.0	12	137	11.4
July ..	26	347	13.3	13	129	9.9
August ..	26	294	11.3	18	126	7.0
September ..	26	338	13.0	9	186	20.6
October ..	26	306	11.7	12	161	13.4
November ..	26	272	10.4	13	157	12.0
December ..	26	329	12.6	13	143	11.0
Total ..	270	3,777	13.7	132	1,519	11.5



STATISTICAL
TABLES.



ABSTRACT OF HEALTH REPORTS FROM 1898 TO 1943.

[illegible]

TABLE II.—Notification of Infectious Disease in 1943, arranged according to Age Groups and Wards.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	At all ages	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED							NUMBER IN EACH WARD												
		At Ages							Ayresome	Acklam	Cannon	Cleveland	Exchange	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormesby	St. Hilda's	Vulcan		
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over													
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	15	1	6	3	1	4	..	..	3	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	..	1	15
Diphtheria	505	2	112	286	71	32	2	..	50	30	31	33	23	98	66	44	61	61	18	51	505
Erysipelas	36	3	1	2	2	15	9	4	6	..	1	2	2	9	7	1	7	1	1	..	36
Scarlatina	368	2	103	240	12	11	..	..	50	17	20	24	20	48	85	51	36	6	11	..	368
Pneumonia, Influenzal	17	..	..	..	2	4	5	6	5	1	1	..	..	4	3	2	..	..	1	1	17
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	203	12	28	33	23	37	50	20	40	13	21	10	14	26	38	14	8	9	10	10	203
Chicken-pox	696	20	246	420	8	2	..	..	78	28	74	69	35	67	144	71	42	43	45	45	696
Measles	3516	256	2190	1043	18	8	1	..	317	209	345	310	128	431	770	334	292	236	144	144	3516
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Male	135	..	..	6	26	46	46	11	9	6	11	11	5	19	14	13	22	17	8	8	135
do. Female	72	..	2	3	34	20	12	1	11	4	4	7	3	7	10	4	11	3	8	72	
Other Tuberculosis	29	1	9	12	2	3	2	..	3	..	1	4	..	8	5	3	3	1	1	1	29
do. Male	26	2	5	8	4	5	1	1	4	..	2	3	..	1	7	4	3	1	1	1	26
do. Female	452	74	283	94	..	1	..	..	49	25	84	49	19	47	70	38	35	14	22	22	452
Whooping Cough	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Enteric Fever	18	..	..	..	7	11	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	2	7	1	1	..	..	..	18
Puerperal Pyrexia	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	1	1	3	2	..	3	1	1	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	91	13	43	17	7	8	2	1	14	5	13	5	5	9	12	9	12	1	6	6	91
Dysentery	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Para-typhoid Fever	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Polymyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6203	405	3029	2168	218	208	131	44	643	338	614	534	259	778	1244	592	538	353	310	310	6203
1942	3914	160	1222	1873	242	219	156	42	429	205	287	272	265	596	838	260	319	111	332	332	3914

TABLE III.

Registrar-General's Statistics, 1943.

AREA—MIDDLESBROUGH COUNTY BOROUGH.

(1) Estimated Mid-Year Resident Population—122,400

(2)		Live Births allocated to the Borough	Still Births allocated to the Borough
Total (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	Males	1331	29
	Females	1207	50
Illegitimate	Males	100	1
	Females	88	1

(3) Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

(Number of cases notified during the 52 weeks ended 1st January, 1944.)

Cerebro- Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Small- pox	Measles	Pneu- monia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Typhoid	Para- Typhoid
13	370	454	499	35	..	3517	219	19	2	1

(4) Areal Comparability Factor,—Issue suspended

TABLE V.

Deaths registered during 1943

CAUSE OF DEATH				AGES AT DEATH											
				At all ages	under one year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	25	
						and under 2 yrs.	and under 3 yrs.	and under 4 yrs.	and under 5 yrs.	and under 10 yrs.	and under 15 yrs.	and under 20 yrs.	and under 25 yrs.	and under 35 yrs.	
All Causes	Certified	..	..	1860	187	29	20	16	6	27	19	27	44	78
	Uncertified	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		M.	P.												
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	10	2	12	4	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	3	6	9	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	15	14	29	..	3	5	6	4	6	3	..	..
Influenza	..	..	18	17	35	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Meningitis	..	..	3	3	6	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory															
System	..	..	100	48	148	..	..	1	..	..	1	11	16	30
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	19	8	27	4	5	4	..	4	1	1	3	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	..	128	102	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Diabetes	..	..	10	9	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	..	..	47	48	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Heart Disease	..	..	221	210	431	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	4	6
Arterio-Sclerosis	..	..	77	60	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	38	24	62	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Pneumonia	..	..	34	16	50	3	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	3
„ Broncho	..	..	44	43	87	36	5	3	..	1	2	1	..	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	8	3	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ulcer of Stomach or															
Duodenum	..	..	15	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea, etc.	..	..	13	17	30	25	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	..	..	22	17	39	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents and Diseases															
of Pregnancy & Parturition	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Congenital Debility and Mal-															
formation, Premature Birth	..	..	37	26	63	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide	..	..	11	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Deaths from Violence	..	..	59	19	78	4	2	1	1	2	3	2	4	4
Other defined diseases	..	..	104	92	196	40	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	7
Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	5	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1055	808	1863	190	29	20	16	6	27	19	27	44	78

classified according to Ages 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											Non-Residents	Totals
					Ayresome	Acklam	Cannon	Cleveland	Exchange	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormesby	St. Hilda's	Vulcan		
112	198	330	767														
..
..
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	12
..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	9
..	..	2	..	28	3	4	1	..	..	2	2	2	4	4	3	4	29
4	5	7	15	5	4	1	2	2	6	10	3	4	1	..	1	1	35
..
1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	6
18	28	30	13	75	7	8	9	7	8	22	12	16	14	14	15	16	148
1	..	1	..	23	..	1	1	3	..	1	4	2	4	1	2	8	27
10	41	74	98	112	21	20	16	17	7	36	35	16	16	7	12	27	230
1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	5
1	1	5	6	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	7	19
2	11	17	63	35	12	8	8	6	3	10	10	6	11	3	9	3	95
10	34	77	293	109	44	25	24	25	27	52	83	24	49	30	29	19	431
..	7	23	107	65	16	10	12	7	13	9	20	6	17	11	9	7	137
1	6	11	36	19	5	1	5	10	6	3	6	4	3	7	8	4	62
9	7	11	11	19	3	..	6	2	2	6	15	2	2	5	3	4	50
..	6	7	21	26	11	7	11	4	5	8	15	8	6	2	1	9	87
1	..	3	4	6	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	2	11
2	7	6	1	12	1	1	2	..	..	2	3	2	1	..	2	3	17
..	1	1	..	18	1	1	5	3	4	1	4	3	1	3	2	2	30
..	1	2	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	5	9
1	1	1	2	5	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
5	4	6	18	16	4	1	1	1	2	14	4	2	1	1	2	6	39
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	7
..	..	..	..	29	8	1	4	1	2	8	10	2	9	3	3	12	63
6	2	3	3	3	1	2	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	1	1	1	14
14	7	13	20	54	2	6	5	5	5	7	14	2	5	2	6	19	78
23	27	26	52	138	17	5	17	7	5	19	29	11	12	10	13	51	196
..
..	2	4	2	5	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	8
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
112	198	330	767	853	166	104	140	107	99	220	291	121	160	107	128	220	1863

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

TABLE VI.—Summary of Births notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1943.

WARDS	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total including Still-births				Total No. of Births notified excluding Still-births		
	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.				
Ayresome	12	12	11	8	16	9	7	7	8	17	13	17	12	17	10	17	8	9	14	12	9	11	12	11	132	147	279	3	6	270	
Acklam	6	1	5	5	4	10	7	10	7	7	5	10	5	12	8	5	8	4	9	4	4	2	7	6	75	76	151	..	3	148	
Cannon	11	6	7	5	10	10	6	8	6	11	9	6	12	3	8	8	8	7	8	5	11	9	13	14	109	92	201	6	4	191	
Cleveland	8	3	6	4	8	9	6	11	6	7	8	10	16	5	9	12	3	7	9	8	6	8	4	7	89	91	180	..	6	174	
Exchange	9	8	4	7	7	4	3	3	7	4	4	8	11	5	4	6	3	7	9	7	3	3	5	5	69	67	136	3	2	131	
Grove Hill	12	19	11	9	18	12	17	14	7	5	15	17	10	21	11	12	16	7	14	16	10	10	15	11	156	153	309	2	5	302	
Linthorpe	17	17	19	11	20	21	17	15	17	17	18	24	20	12	23	15	14	10	17	25	13	12	17	17	212	196	408	5	6	397	
Newport	8	8	9	3	13	5	9	7	16	6	10	8	11	10	8	9	13	10	7	12	7	9	7	14	118	101	219	6	2	211	
Ormesby	15	14	18	10	13	15	19	13	17	10	16	16	21	19	20	3	14	17	13	15	15	14	17	15	198	161	359	4	8	347	
St. Hilda's	3	2	4	4	8	5	7	1	6	3	7	2	6	7	5	2	6	8	7	10	3	4	7	8	69	56	125	2	..	123	
Vulcan	5	5	9	1	4	5	8	9	5	3	11	14	5	5	7	7	6	6	3	2	6	0	9	5	78	62	140	1	2	137	
Non-Residents	6	12	6	4	7	11	5	8	8	7	12	4	5	9	12	10	10	16	13	15	12	10	10	13	106	119	225	10	13	202	
TOTALS ..	112	107	109	71	128	116	111	106	110	97	128	136	134	125	125	106	109	108	123	131	99	92	123	126	1411	1321	2732	42	57	2633	
Births notified by :																															
Doctors	9	..	21	15	15	7	7	12	12	20	6	15	15	20	15	20	15	15	9	9	7	7	14	14	150	150	2582	..	..	..
Reg. Midwives	210	..	159	229	229	210	195	195	195	211	258	244	244	211	211	211	202	202	245	245	184	184	235	235	2582	2582
Other Women, etc.
TOTALS ..	219	..	180	244	244	217	207	207	207	231	264	259	259	231	231	231	217	217	254	254	191	191	249	249	2732	2732

TABLE VIII.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1943, to the 31st December, 1943, in the area of the County Borough.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications												Total Notifi- cations
	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 .. ..	..	..	1	4	7	7	18	25	27	16	8	113	140
Females ..	..	..	1	1	1	14	15	11	9	6	4	62	71
Non-Pulmonary—													
Males	2	7	10	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	25	26
Females ..	..	5	3	5	2	..	3	2	1	..	1	22	25

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 ..	..	..	..	2	4	6	6	1	3	2	3	27
Females ..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	9
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Females ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3

Source of Information				No. of Cases	
				Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns	From local Registrars	..	..	14	1
	Transferable deaths from Registrar General	..	..	..	1
Posthumous notifications				..	..
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)				4	1
Other sources if any (specify) H. M. Forces				18	1

PART III.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total cases
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1943, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough	892	591	1483	403	369	772	2255
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	4	8	5	8	13	21
3. Death	100	48	148	19	8	27	175
4. Otherwise	4	1	5	1	..	1	6

TABLE X.

Cancer.

DEATH RATES PER 1,000

Year	Middlesbrough			England and Wales
1936	1.44	1.62
1937	1.44	1.63
1938	1.53	1.66
1939	1.33	1.66
1940	1.56	1.72
1941	1.74	1.78
1942	1.75	1.83
1943	1.86	1.89

TABLE XI.

Deaths from Cancer.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

At ages	Male	Female	Total
0 to 1 years	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ..	—	—	—
5 to 15 years ..	—	—	—
15 to 45 years ..	4	14	18
45 to 65 years ..	69	45	114
65 and over ..	55	43	98
Total	128	102	230

TABLE XI.

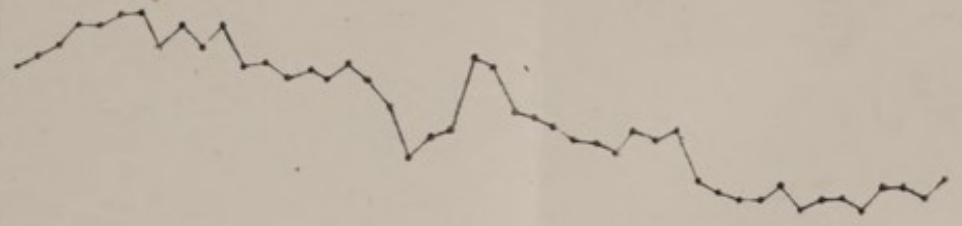
SITES OF FATAL CANCER.

Residents and Non-Residents.

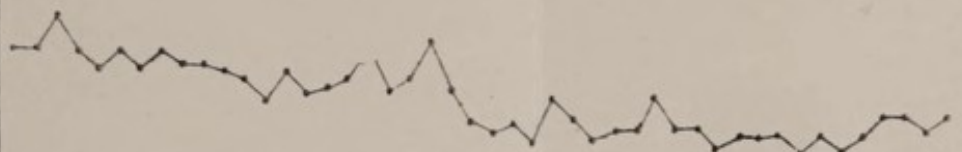
International Group No.	Sites.	Male	Female	Total
45	Tongue	2	—	2
	Mouth	3	..	3
	Jaw	1	..	1
	Fauces .. ..	..	1	1
	Pharynx	3	..	3
	Tonsil	1	..	1
46	Gall Bladder	1	3	4
	Abdomen .. ..	..	3	3
	Stomach	29	10	39
	Liver	4	..	4
	Ileum	1	1	2
	Rectum	13	11	24
	Oesophagus	3	2	5
	Colon	15	18	33
	Cecum	2	2	4
	Intestine	1	2	3
	Pancreas	4	3	7
47	Bronchus	5	1	6
	Lungs	13	3	16
48	Uterus .. ..	..	13	13
49	Ovary .. ..	..	2	2
	Vulva .. ..	..	1	1
50	Breast	1	20	21
51	Bladder	5	..	5
	Kidney	1	2	3
	Prostate	11	..	11
	Penis	1	..	1
52	Face .. ..	..	1	1
53	Throat	1	1	2
	Anus .. ..	..	1	1
	Arm	1	1	2
	Neck	2	..	2
	Leg	3	..	3
	Nose	1	..	1
	Total	128	102	230

Vital Statistics 1898 to 1943

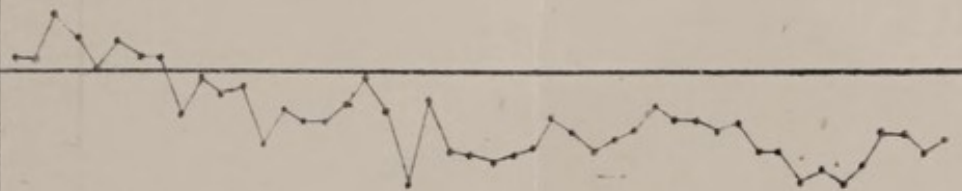
Birth Rate
per 1000
population



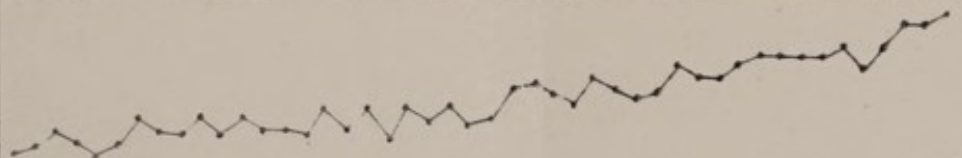
Death Rate
per 1000
population



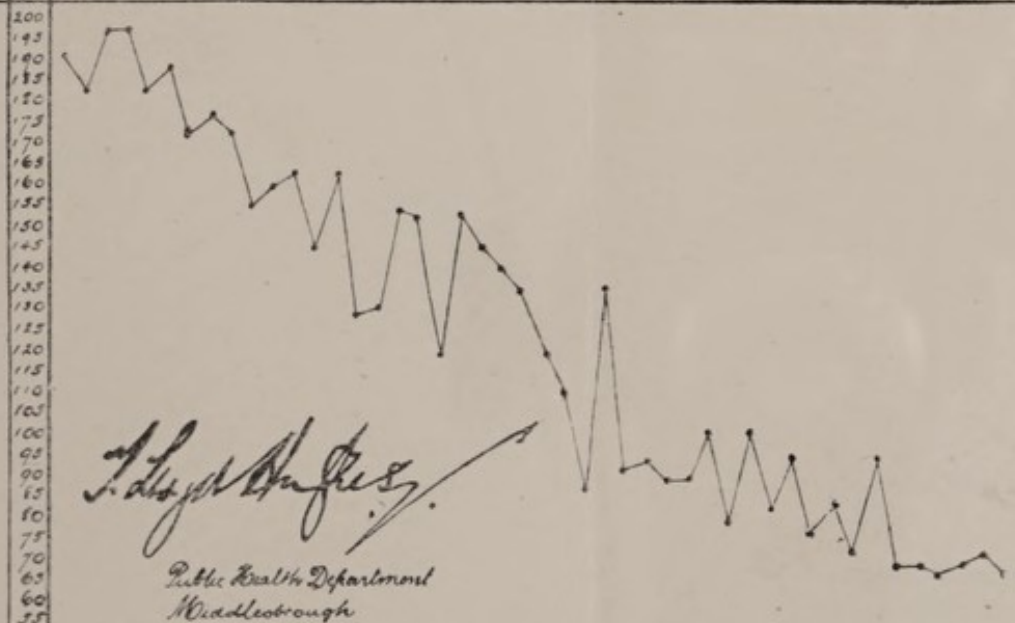
Tuberculosis
Death Rate
per 10,000
population



Cancer
Death Rate
per 10,000
population



Infantile
Mortality
Rate
per 1000
Deaths



J. Lloyd Hughes

Public Health Department
Middlesbrough
April 27 1944
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