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COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

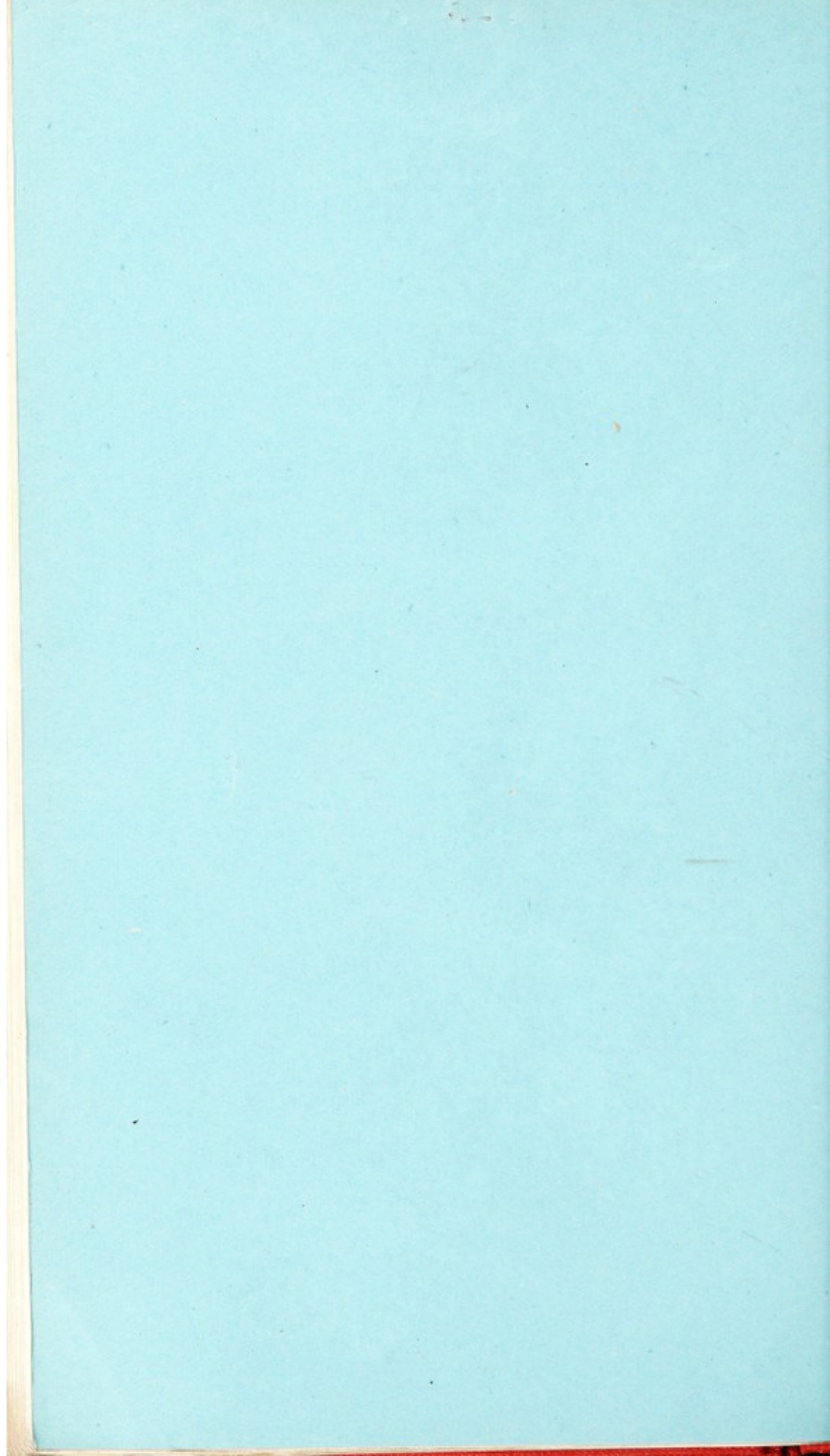
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1944,

BY

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



COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.



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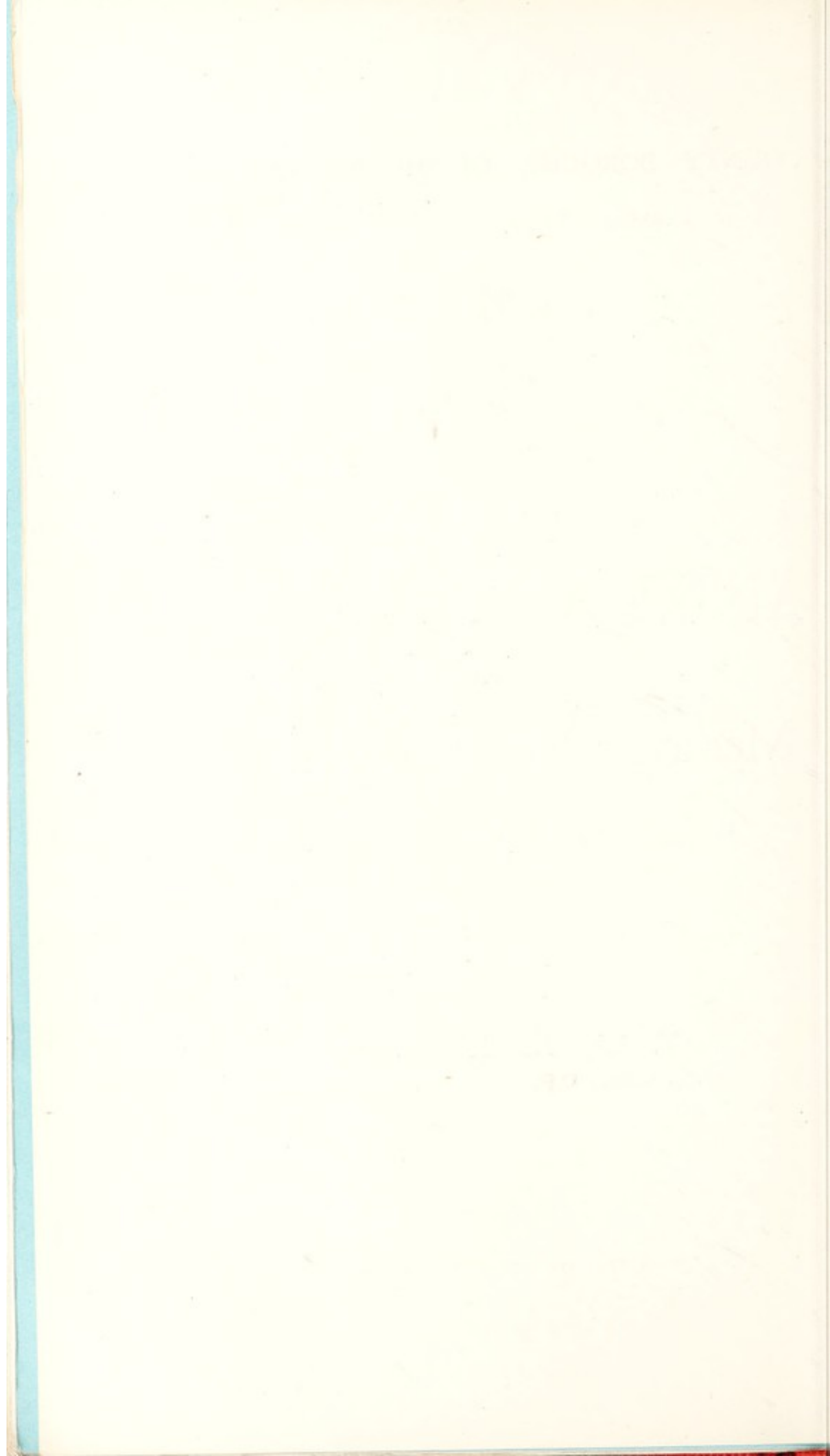
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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1944-45.

Chairman :—Alderman A. MARSHALL.

COMMITTEE—

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

Alderman Mrs. H. M. GUTHRIE, J.P.	Alderman 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, 1944-45.

Chairman :—Alderman 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 E. Spence, O.B.E., J.P.	Councillor J. NUGENT.
Councillor J. G. BOOTHBY.	Councillor L. TAYLOR.
Councillor R. CARTER.	Councillor J. W. WELCH, J.P.

MEMBERS OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1944-45.

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

COMMITTEE :—

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

Alderman A. COOPER.	Councillor F. C. PETTE, J.P.
Councillor R. CARTER.	Councillor J. SWALES, M.C.
Councillor J. A. COCKROFT.	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, 1944.

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.

Clinical Venereal Diseases Officer :—

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

Resident Medical Officer, West Lane Hospital :—

R. PILSWORTH, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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.

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.—(Superintendent).

°M. BUCHANAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(from Oct., 1944)

°R. LOWE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

°M. MURRAY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,

(to Mar., 1944)

°K. CRAPPER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(from June, 1944)

°I. MATHISON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

°A. EMERSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

°I. PALING, S.R.N., S.C.M.

°A. HUMPHREY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

°M. SLEEP, S.R.N., S.C.M.

A. KNOX, S.R.M., S.C.M. (to 27.9.44)

°M. SIMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

°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.

Tuberculosis Almoner :—

FREDA L. MCCARTHY.

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.

Venereal Diseases Almoner :—

MARGARET ANDERSON.

Municipal Midwives :—

M. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.—(Supervisor) C. MCKINLAY, S.C.M.

M. ABBOTT, S.C.M.

B. A. O'CONNELL

M. BROWN, S.C.M.

(from 1.4.44).

D. BELL, S.C.M.

A. OLDHAM, S.C.M.

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

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

(to 5.12.44).

(to 30.12.44).

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

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

M. FAIRBURN, S.C.M.

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

A. GIBSON, S.C.M.

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

L. JACKSON, S.C.M.

(to 7.12.44).

D. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.

A. A. TOWNSEND, S.C.M.

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

(from 11.12.44)

E. McINTOSH, S.C.M.

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.

MIDDLESBROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.**Medical Superintendent :—**

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

Senior Surgeon :—

W. BRITAIN JONES, M.B., B.S. (LOND.), M.R.C.S., (ENG.)

Senior Assistant Resident Medical Officer :—

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

Assistant Resident Medical Officers :—

R. MARX, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (7.1.44 to 31.7.44.)

J. M. STEWART, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (11.7.44 to 13.9.44.)

W. BOYES, M.B., Ch.B. (commenced 18.10.44.)

Ophthalmic Surgeon :—

§A. E. P. PARKER, F.R.C.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :—

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

Radiologist and Electro-Therapeutist :—

§W. IRWIN, M.B. Ch.B., (Belfast) D.R.M.E.

Dental Surgeon :—

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

*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 of R.S.I.

**With H.M. Forces.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1944.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
MIDDLESBROUGH,
JULY, 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

The Annual Report for 1944 on the work of the Public Health Department, which I now have pleasure in submitting, contains full statistical details as to the level of health in the area and, in addition to setting out in general terms the various activities of the department during the year, draws attention to certain specific matters of importance. The vital statistics can be regarded as reasonably satisfactory for the fourth full year of war, but by no means are they conducive to complacency.

Although the Birth Rate shows an increase on the high level of previous years, the Infantile Mortality Rate is still considerably higher than the average for England and Wales. A further drop in the General Death rate is offset by an increase in the Maternal Mortality rate from 2.67 per thousand births to 4.03.

Illegitimate births have increased from 190 in 1943 to 258 in 1944 and in the light of the fact that the corresponding figure in 1939 was 125, it will be realised that we are confronted with a substantial moral problem.

There were 824 new cases treated at our Venereal Diseases treatment centre during the year as compared with 788 new cases in 1943, and these figures are further evidence of the moral problem already mentioned.

The incidence of infectious disease has not been unduly high during the year, and although the percentage of children immunised against diphtheria is an improvement upon the figure for 1943, it is yet far from the figure which we should attain before we can substantially reduce the incidence of diphtheria in the town.

New notifications for Tuberculosis numbered 241 for the year as compared with 262 for 1943. There were 150 deaths giving a Tuberculosis Death Rate of 1.03 per thousand population as compared with 155 deaths and a death rate of 1.26 for the year 1943.

The Health and Hospital Services have continued to function satisfactorily during the year, and the department has not only carried out its regular routine duties in a satisfactory manner, but has also undertaken many additional duties which have arisen from the circumstances of war.

Although no heavy enemy action was directed upon Middlesbrough during the year, yet an efficient and active Casualty Service had to be maintained as part of the Civil Defence Organisation. I am confident that this Service would have acquitted itself with distinction whatever the calls made upon it, and I am glad to have this opportunity of paying tribute to the keen, loyal and devoted service which the personnel, both whole time and part-time, gave unstintingly in the interests of the citizens of Middlesbrough.

The evacuation from London and the South placed many medical and nursing burdens upon the staff of the department and these were met in a most satisfactory manner.

Many Hospital trains with wounded soldiers from the battle fronts were dealt with by the department during the year and transported to various hospitals in the area. Middlesbrough General Hospital played its part in receiving considerable numbers of these cases, and mention can now be made ^{of} the immense amount of medical and surgical work carried out at Hemlington Emergency Hospital. The transformation from the old Smallpox Hospital at Hemlington to a modern hospital of 480 beds, was a project worthy of the highest praise and several thousands of sick and wounded Service men and women have been restored to life and health as a result.

In the midst of these added duties, it was necessary to have thought for the future, and much discussion followed the issue in February of the Government's White Paper on a National Health Service. The final pattern of the post-war Health Services has not yet been determined, and many necessary plans and projects are held up until this is made clear. Many sections of the Health Department and the hospitals are ripe for development e.g. at the General Hospital further modernisation of the wards with many additional facilities are required; additional accommodation is required at the Municipal Maternity Hospital and better provision should be made for the care of premature, destitute, and illegitimate children.

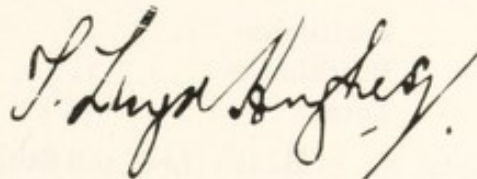
The work carried out by the department during the year is reflected in some measure in this report, but mere words and statistics alone cannot convey the immense amount of work which has been undertaken by the overworked staff. The

department is intimately concerned with the welfare of the townspeople, and its success is to be measured not in statistics alone but in whatever small measure of health and happiness which is brought to every home as the result of its activities. Such achievements as have been possible could not have been attained without the wholehearted co-operation of all members of the staff, and I wish to extend to them my sincerest thanks and appreciation.

I also acknowledge most gratefully the continued interest and support of the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and of the Chairmen and members of the other Committees of the Council concerned with the work of the Health Department.

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 long, sweeping underline that extends 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-1944)	..	..	..	..	126,920
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1944)	..	..	..	..	36,034
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	£757,564
Product of a penny rate	..	..	..	..	£2,900

Number of Live Births :—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1,332	1,289	2,621
Illegitimate	141	105	246
Total	1,473	1,394	2,867

Number of Still Births—

Legitimate	51	44	95
Illegitimate	7	5	12
Total	58	49	107

Total No. of Births (Live and Still)— 1,531 1,443 2,974

Deaths 937 719 1,656

Deaths from :—

Puerperal causes and post abortion ..	..	..	4
Other puerperal causes .. ..	..	..	8
All Puerperal causes .. ..	..	..	12
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	..	..	—
Measles .. ..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	3
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	11
Influenza .. ..	..	..	16
Violence .. ..	..	..	90
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .. ..	..	..	19
Cancer .. ..	..	..	190

Deaths (under 1 year) :—	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	94	68	162
Illegitimate	21	6	27
Total	115	74	189

Birth Rates and Death Rates, 1944.

Rate per 1,000 Population :—		Middlesbrough	England & Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns
Live Births		22.58	17.6	20.3
Still-births		0.84	0.50	0.67
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population :—				
All causes		13.04	11.6	13.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid				
Fevers		0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox		0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles		0.01	0.01	0.01
Scarlet Fever		0.01	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough		0.02	0.03	0.03
Diphtheria		0.08	0.02	0.03
Influenza		0.12	0.12	0.10
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births :—				
Still-births		22.43	—	—
Rate per 1,000 Live Births :—				
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ..		6.6	4.8	7.3
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births :—				
Puerperal Sepsis and post abort.	1.34	0.59		
Other puerperal causes	2.69	1.34		
All puerperal causes ..	4.03	1.93		
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				61
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				109

COMPARATIVE RATES.

	M'bro. 1943	M'bro. 1944	England & Wales 1944	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns
Birth Rate (live births)	20.73	22.58	17.6	20.3
Death Rate	14.08	13.04	11.6	13.7
Infant Mortality Rate	65	65	46	52
Maternal Mortality Rate	2.67	4.03	1.93	

Notifications.—Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

	Middlesbrough	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London
Typhoid Fever ..	0.00	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever ..	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.10	0.05	0.06
Scarlet Fever.. ..	4.70	2.40	2.41
Whooping Cough ..	2.00	2.49	2.49
Diphtheria	1.85	0.58	0.67
Erysipelas	0.26	0.29	0.32
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	17.66	4.16	4.51
Pneumonia	1.39	0.91	1.13

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live & Still).

Puerperal Fever ..	12.44	10.34	13.13
Puerperal Pyrexia ..			

WARD STATISTICS.

Ward	No. of cases of Infectious Disease per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Ayresome ..	34.50	13.63	24.49	62
Acklam	31.45	12.63	18.94	83
Cannon	37.15	17.41	25.79	130
Cleveland ..	32.36	14.06	27.55	55
Exchange ..	40.31	18.21	25.63	97
Grove Hill ..	29.74	10.26	19.90	37
Linthorpe ..	27.51	11.66	18.50	65
Newport	32.30	12.46	27.31	83
Ormesby	38.77	11.31	25.33	40
St. Hilda's ..	32.08	22.91	31.12	62
Vulcan	35.29	14.68	17.64	168

ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

- (1) The estimated population for 1944 is 126,920, which is an increase of 4,520 on the year 1943.
- (2) Live births increased during the year to a figure of 2,867 as compared with 2,538 for 1943. The birth rate is, therefore, 22.58 per thousand population, as compared with 20.73 for 1943, 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 1944, the rate being 13.04 per thousand population as compared with 14.08 for 1943. There were 68 fewer deaths in 1944 than in 1943.
- (4) The maternal mortality rate is 4.03 per thousand births as compared with 2.67 for 1943.
- (5) The number of deaths from Cancer was 190 as compared with 206 for 1943.
- (6) **Infantile Mortality Rate.**

The infantile mortality rate of 65 per thousand live births remains the same as for 1943. The figure for England and Wales shows a reduction from 49 to 46 per thousand live births, and therefore in proportion the rate for Middlesbrough compares unfavourably with that for the rest of the country. It is also greater than that for the County Boroughs and great towns which amounts to 52 per thousand.

The actual causes of the deaths of infants under the age of one year, are shown in Table IV on page 82. It will be seen that there were 214 such deaths in 1944 as compared with 190 in 1943 and of these there were 119 in the neonatal period, or first four weeks of life. Prematurity again accounted for a large percentage of these neonatal deaths, 54 cases being included in this category, confirming the statement made in my report for 1943 that the closest co-operation is necessary between Obstetricians and

Paediatricians in order to reduce the incidence of deaths from prematurity, which at the present time must be regarded as exceedingly high.

Other prominent causes of deaths in the neonatal period were :—

Birth Injuries	13
Congenital Malformations	6

Taking the infantile mortality figures as a whole, apart from prematurity, the other two main causes of death were :—

Pneumonia	41
Enteritis.. ..	16

A reduction in these figures can only be expected when a material improvement is secured in the environmental conditions under which many of these unfortunate infants lived.

Laboratory Facilities.

General pathological work is carried out in a small way at each of the local hospitals, but the more detailed work is sent to the Clinical Research Association. Pathological work required in connection with Venereal Diseases is dealt with at Leeds University.

Chemical analyses are carried out by the Borough Analysts, Messrs. Jackson and Scholes.

Samples of water for bacteriological and chemical examination are carried out at the Tees Valley Water Board's Laboratories and by Dr. E. V. Suckling, of the Counties Public Health Laboratory.

By arrangement with the Medical Research Council, full use is now made of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton for bacteriological examinations from the hospitals under the control of the department, and for general Public Health purposes.

In addition to this, all our routine milk samples are now examined at this Laboratory, and more and more clinical pathological work is now being carried out on our behalf.

It will be seen that Tees-side lacks a Central Laboratory to provide for the needs of the area.

Modern developments in pathology and bacteriology make a Laboratory capable of dealing with any type of examination, most essential in this district.

This Laboratory should be capable of undertaking both clinical pathology and bacteriological work, and should have the services of a trained pathologist and bacteriologist with an adequate staff to assist him.

It is hoped that an opportunity will present itself of providing such a Laboratory in the not too distant future.

MIDDLESBROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

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

The nursing staff is made up as follows :—

Matron, Assistant Matron, Home Sister, Housekeeping Sister, Sister Tutor, X-ray and Massage Sister, Night Sister, Junior Night Sister, Ward Sisters 6, Staff Nurses 6, Student Nurses 45, Pupil Radiographers 2, Part-time Masseuse 1.

The hospital has a total bed complement of 357 made up as follows :—

Men	175
Women	100
Children	82
	<hr/>
	357

The amount of work undertaken during the year is indicated in the statistics at the end of this report, and from these figures it will be seen that the hospital has undertaken a large amount of medical and surgical work under many war-time difficulties and restrictions.

As an E. M. S. hospital, considerable numbers of Service patients have been admitted during the year, especially since "D" Day, and for the last five months of the year accommodation

was provided for chronic sick and infirm cases from damaged hospitals in London. This added a great burden of responsibility on to the shoulders of the medical and nursing staff, and a high tribute should be paid to them for much hard work and loyal service given freely and ungrudgingly.

In common with the experience of other hospitals, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining an adequate number of suitable Student Nurses and it is hoped that the recruitment of nurses will improve in the forthcoming year.

It is pleasing to report that during the year, 12 candidates were successful in passing the Preliminary State Examination, and 13 candidates were successful in passing the Final State Examination of the General Nursing Council. The services of the nurses who qualified during the year could not be retained at the hospital owing to the Government requirement that such nurses must pass on to other special fields of nursing, where there is a great shortage, for a period of 12 months after passing their Final Examination.

It was not possible during the year to undertake any of the major structural improvements which are badly needed, in order to bring the hospital up to the standard of a first-class acute General Hospital. The Hospitals Committee is fully aware that these improvements are necessary, and are anxious when conditions permit to proceed with this work.

The members of the medical staff of the hospital have had many heavy calls made upon them during the year. Mention has already been made of the additional work entailed in the care of E.M.S. cases, but it must also be remembered that the medical staff are also responsible for the medical care and attention in the Municipal Infirmary and the Holgate Institution.

Frequent changes have occurred in the post of Junior Assistant Resident Medical Officer and consequently an additional burden has fallen on the other members of the staff.

I would like to pay my tribute to the valuable services of Mr. W. Britain Jones, who, in spite of a serious illness during the year, has not spared himself in the care of the patients. Dr. J. A. Taylor on the medical side of the hospital, has carried out his heavy duties with credit and distinction.

Additions to the medical staff of the hospital are matters calling for the most serious consideration as soon as more medical men become available.

ADMISSIONS.

Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital)	2,410
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MORTALITY.

Total number of deaths	261
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DISCHARGES.

Total number of discharges	2,129
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DURATION OF STAY OF PATIENTS.

DISCHARGED OR DIED.	2,390
(1) Under four weeks	1,707
(2) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	540
(3) Thirteen weeks or more	143

OCCUPIED BEDS.

(a) Average during the year	198
(b) Highest number, 306 on 14th August, 1944.	
(c) Lowest number, 126 on 19th June, 1944.	

THE TRAINING OF NURSES.

The Examination results are as follows :—

PRELIMINARY STATE EXAMINATION PASSED BY 12 CANDIDATES	
FINAL STATE EXAMINATION PASSED BY .. 13 CANDIDATES	

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of individuals seen	308
Number of attendances for treatment	471

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

The number of cases dealt with during the year was 224, and the number of attendances, 276.

OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT.

Number of cases seen during the year	132
Number of Attendances by above patients	180
Operation performed	1

MINOR AILMENTS DEPARTMENT.

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

Number of patients seen	574
Number of attendances	4,645

X-RAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Dr. Irwin, D.R.M.E., is in charge of this Department, assisted by a specially trained Sister 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.*, Kroyamer Lamp, Ultra Violet, Radiant Heat, Diathermy, Ionisation and treatment by Faradism and Galvanism.

Number of patients seen	..	..	..	2,834
Number of attendances	..	..	..	7,635

Treatments were given as follows :—

X-RAY DEPARTMENT :—

Films and Screenings	4,647
Treatments	153

DEEP THERAPY DEPARTMENT :—

Treatments	1,081
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ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT :—

Diathermy Treatments	129
Surgical Diathermy	4
Stimulations	17
Radiant Heat	340
Massage	115

SUNLIGHT DEPARTMENT :—

Treatments	2,992
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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 287. Of these, 122 were abdominal sections.

HEMLINGTON HOSPITAL.

Adults :	Number admitted during the year	..	3,789
	Number discharged during the year	..	3,704
	(including deaths)		
	Number of deaths	.. ..	13
	Number in hospital on 31st December, 1944	.. ..	257
Number of Operations		.. ..	1,249
Number of Outpatients		.. ..	2,032

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 66 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.
Spina Bifida	1	1
Cerebral Compression	1	..
Epilepsy	3	1
Suprasella Meningioma .. ..	..	1
Congenital Spastic Paralysis	1	..
Cerebral Investigation	1	..
Facial Paralysis .. .. .	..	1
Cerebral Tumour	4	..
Intracranial Tumour .. .. .	..	1
Hodgkin's Disease	1	..
Spinal Cord Lesion .. .. .	..	1
Neuroma	1	..
Total	13	6

Shotley Bridge Emergency Hospital—Thoracic Surgery.

	M.	F.
Bronchiectasis	3	2
Lung Abscess .. .. .	..	1
Total	3	3

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE TOWN AMBULANCE SERVICE.

From October 6th, 1941, to November 15th, 1944, the staffing and maintenance of the Town Ambulance was the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health as Head of the Civil Defence Casualty Service. During that period the ambulances were staffed by personnel of the Civil Defence Ambulance Service and First Aid Party Services. The latter acting as attendants. The Ministry of Health decreed in August, 1944, that the staffing of the Town Ambulances should become the responsibility of the Local Authority. In September, 1944, the Ministry of Health instructed us to reduce our Civil Defence establishment and therefore the opportunity was taken of utilising the redundant Civil Defence ambulance personnel for the staffing of the Town Ambulance

Service. This entailed the introduction of three 8 hour shifts per day, Sundays included, in order that the ambulances should be staffed every minute of each of the 24 hours. In order to do this it was necessary to employ, as a minimum, 7 drivers, 7 attendants and 3 telephonists. There are two ambulances on Town Ambulance Service, each vehicle requiring one driver and one attendant per shift. As the staff work a 48 hour week of 6 shifts per week it was necessary to employ a seventh driver and attendant to act as rest-day relief personnel. A telephonist for each shift was essential and their rest days are covered by one of the ambulance attendants on duty on that particular shift. The weekly rest-day for all personnel differs week by week.

The estimated cost of running this Service, including wages, petrol, maintenance, etc., is £4,602 per annum, of which £3,902 is to be provided out of the rate.

Since the re-organisation of the Town Ambulance Service there have been many cases when three ambulances have been used simultaneously and my Ambulance Officer has on these occasions, invoked the service of a Civil Defence Ambulance staffed by Civil Defence ambulance personnel.

Mental Defectives.

The Middlesbrough Corporation is a partner in the Prudhoe Hall Colony Joint Board. On the 31st December, 1944, 104 Mental Defectives were in residence there. The Education Committee have a Special School for Mental Defectives at which 151 boys and girls are in attendance. Other mental defectives were receiving institutional treatment on the 31st December, 1944, as follows:—

Holgate Public Assistance Institution	5
West Hartlepool Public Assistance Institution	3
Rampton State Institution	5
Whittington Hall	1
South Shields Public Assistance Institution ..	1
Monkton Hall Home	1
Stoke Park Colony	1
Feld Heath House	1
Stallington 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	2

INSULIN.

The scheme to supply Insulin to diabetics, who have found that the increase which has occurred in its cost since the beginning of the war was a substantial burden, has not been utilised to the extent originally visualised.

Only two cases have benefited under these provisions, whereby the Insulin is supplied through any Chemist, the cost defrayed by the Local Authority, and the patient contributing according to his or her financial position.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in Middlesbrough in January, 1944, was 45. This number included 9 employed at the Municipal Maternity Hospital and 3 at the General Hospital.

The number of births notified by midwives was 2,751 out of a total of 3,094 notified births in the area.

Medical aid was summoned by midwives under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, on 307 occasions.

Midwives acted as Maternity Nurses in 343 cases.

Municipal Midwifery Service.

There are 19 midwives in the Municipal Midwifery Service and one Supervisor of Midwives.

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

North Ormesby and Brambles Farm	midwives	..	3
Central Town	midwives	..	3
Newport and Cannon	midwives	..	5
Ayresome	midwives	..	2
Linthorpe	midwives	..	2
Acklam	midwife	..	1
Grove Hill	midwives	..	3

Total number of Bookings	1,565
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Total number of Deliveries	1,382
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As foreshadowed in the Report for 1943, the number of Domiciliary Midwives employed by the Corporation was increased during the year, from 15 to 19.

This increase of staff became necessary owing to the great call upon the services of Domiciliary Midwives, and in order to conform with the Midwives' Salaries (Rushcliffe) Committee's Report as to the hours of duty, holidays, and the number of cases which a Midwife should undertake during a year.

There are still areas in the town not fully covered by the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, and these areas will require attention in the near future.

One of the difficulties to be overcome will be the question of suitable accommodation for the Midwives since, owing to the housing shortage, it is very difficult to accommodate Midwives on the areas where the majority of cases are occurring.

Consideration will have to be given to the establishment of hostels for Midwives who have no homes of their own, where several Midwives can be accommodated under suitable conditions near their work.

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 1945.

HOME HELPS SCHEME.

The Home Helps Scheme for mothers having their confinements at home, and who require some domestic help, was commenced in April, 1943, and the following details reveal the work that has been done between 1st April, 1944, and 31st March, 1945 :—

Home Helps employed	..	..	9
Bookings	..	..	116
Cases attended	..	..	77
Cancellations	..	..	17
Cases still on books	..	..	22

The scheme is now running quite satisfactorily, but the number of really suitable women available is limited.

If further suitable recruits were available, we could easily place them, since we have a considerable number of applications for this type of assistance.

Health Visitors.

The staff has remained at 10 Health Visitors and one Superintendent Health Visitor, during 1944. Miss M. Murray left on March 31st and Miss K. Crapper was appointed to fill her place, and commenced duty on June 2nd. Miss A. Knox retired on September 27th, and Miss M. Buchanan was appointed to fill her place and commenced duty on October 2nd.

The Home Visiting has increased in all directions but it will be obvious from the analysis of visits below, that the time which can be spent with each mother and child is totally inadequate. There is a greater appreciation and consequently a greater demand for the Health Visitors and it rarely happens that they are not invited into the homes and their advice not welcomed. The numbers refer only to the work of the 10 Health Visitors and not to the great number of visits made by the Superintendent Health Visitor to evacuees, special investigations, moral welfare and N.S.P.C.C. purposes, etc. Also in addition to the work shown below must be taken into consideration the extra time spent on evacuee mothers and children. Numerous visits have been paid from the department in connection with the welfare of the expectant mothers, and the arranging of care of their children during confinement has in itself been a considerable piece of work.

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

	1944.	1943.	1942.
Birth enquiry or first visits ..	2,724	2,544	2,522
Visits to children 0—1 excluding above	13,394	12,247	6,153
TOTAL VISITS TO CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR	16,118	14,801	8,675
Visits to children 1—5 ..	22,340	17,901	11,440
Visits to expectant mothers ..	120	145	105
Neo-natal Death enquiry visits	82		
Special visits	211		
TOTAL OF EFFECTUAL VISITS ..	38,871		
Total of ineffectual visits ..	4,535		
FULL TOTAL	43,406		

In addition to this work the Health Visitors have made 1,067 Clinic attendances and have interviewed Registered Guardians 714 times.

Regarding Circular 20/44 on Premature Infants (*i.e.* those babies with a birth weight of 5½lbs. or less) the number recorded from June 1st was 81. Of these, 67 were born alive. Of those born alive there were 31 still alive in Middlesbrough on 31st December.

Transferred to other authorities alive	..	8
Lost sight of	.. .. .	2
Subsequently died	.. .. .	26

Infant Welfare Centres.

There are seven Infant Welfare Centres and ten Sessions are held each week. At eight of these a Medical Officer is present and the other two are conducted by Health Visitors only.

The following is an analysis of the attendances, etc. :—

First attendances during the year	0—1	..	..	2,194
"	1—5	..	..	106
Total attendance of children	0—1	..	..	23,493
"	1—5	..	..	3,999
Total number of examinations of children by Doctor	..	..	..	4,522
Total number of children referred by Medical Officers to other Clinics	..	..	..	263

Particulars as follows :—

Referred to	Sunlight Clinic	..	..	130
"	Orthopaedic	..	..	60
"	Eye Clinic (Strabismus)	..	..	28
"	Skin Clinic, etc.	..	..	45
				<hr/> 263

Number of attendances made at each Infant Welfare Centre.

			Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Sessions.	Average
E. Purvis	..	..	3,506	888	92	48
Ayresome	..	..	5,109	670	99	58
Cannon	..	..	3,975	562	99	46
Red Cross	..	..	2,007	398	49	49
Whinney Banks	..	..	3,606	515	50	82
Grove Hill	..	..	2,324	447	49	56
North Ormesby	..	..	2,966	519	49	71
Total	..	..	<hr/>23,493	<hr/> 3,999	<hr/> 487	<hr/> 410

District Ante-Natal Clinics.

In addition to the Ante-Natal Clinics held at the Maternity Hospital, there are now four District Ante-Natal Clinics.

These are held at North Ormesby, American Red Cross, Grove Hill and Cannon Centres, the latter two being opened in February, 1944.

There are 10 sessions held per month at these Clinics, where the mothers are seen by one of the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, assisted by Health Visitors and the Municipal Midwives.

Every Midwife is encouraged to attend with her own cases, and any abnormal cases can be referred to the Maternity Hospital or the patient's own doctor.

A further extension of these facilities is necessary when personnel and premises permit.

The number of new cases attended during the year was..	674
The number of return visits numbered	1,097
Total visits	1,771
From these clinics the number recommended for X-ray was	45
From these clinics the number recommended for Dental treatment	7
From these clinics the number recommended for miscellaneous clinics	3
Total special recommendations	55

There have been far fewer mothers attending for breast milk re-establishment during this year as it has not been possible to continue this work owing to lack of personnel.

The number of breast abscesses reported has been ..	34
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Distribution Depot, Dunning Street.

The work of this Depot has increased in every way, and has overgrown the premises. There is a greater tendency for mothers to buy their infant food and other requisites here than at the Welfare Centres, where sales have dropped considerably. This is due in most cases probably to the greater variety of commodities which are on sale at the Depot than can possibly be kept at a Welfare Centre, and the mother tends to shop where she can get all she needs. The absence of teats and valves remains a great problem and constitutes a major difficulty in our work.

Municipal Maternity Hospital—Maternal Deaths.

Number of Maternal Deaths 10

CERTIFIED CAUSES OF DEATHS :—

1. Shock. Concealed Haemorrhage.				
Accidental Haemorrhage	1			
2. Obstetric Shock. Dystocia	1			
3. Antepartum Haemorrhage. Placenta Praevia	1			
4. Cerebral Haemorrhage. Eclampsia ..	1			
5. Cardiac Failure. Endocarditis. Pregnancy	1			
6. Obstetric Shock. Antepartum Haemorrhage	2			
7. Shock. Obstructed Labour	1			
8. Shock. Antepartum Haemorrhage.				
Placenta Praevia	1			
9. Shock. Obstructed Labour	1			

Municipal Maternity Hospital—Still-Births.

Number of Still Births 72

CAUSES.

Toxaemia of Pregnancy	9
Antepartum Haemorrhage	15
Developmental abnormalities	10
Prolapse of Cord	4
Prematurity	7
Unknown Causes	8
Breech	9
Malpresentations	8
Hydrocephalus	2

Municipal Maternity Hospital—Neo-natal Deaths.

Number of Neo-natal Deaths 51

CAUSES :—

Prematurity	21
Intracranial Haemorrhage	6
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1
Marasmus	2
Atelectasis	9
Asphyxia Pallida	1
Septicaemia Neonatorum	1
Spina Bifida	2
Icterus Gravis Neonatorum	2
Congenital Stricture of Urethra	1
Hydramnios and Abdominal Ascites ..	1

Haemorrhage and Toxaemia of Pregnancy ..	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Melaena Neonotorum	1

Maternal Deaths.

Total number of Maternal Deaths in the Area	17
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CAUSES NOT PREVIOUSLY GIVEN.

1. Pelvic Peritonitis. Abortion. Natural Causes	1
2. Pulmonary Embolism	1
3. Cardiac Failure. Hyperemesis Gravidarum	1
4. Pulmonary Embolism. Anaemia ..	1
5. Multiple Septic Emboli. Puerperal Sepsis	1
6. Post partum Haemorrhage	1
7. Cardiac Failure. Toxaemia. Pyelonephritis	1

Still Births.

Total number of Still Births in the Area ..	125
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CAUSES NOT PREVIOUSLY GIVEN	53
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Dystocia	4
Ante partum Haemorrhage	1
Developmental Abnormality	6
Prolapse of Cord	2
Prematurity	9
Hydramnios	1
B. B. A.	4
Unknown Causes	13
Breech	8
Malpresentation	1
Hydrocephalus	4

Neo-natal Deaths.

Total number of Neo-natal Deaths in the Area	114
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CAUSES NOT PREVIOUSLY GIVEN	63
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Prematurity	28
Convulsions	9
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Lobar Pneumonia	3
Shock (Post operative) Spina Bifida ..	1
Asphyxia (overlying)	1
Enteritis	1

Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1
Neonatal Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	1
Pemphigus	..	..	..	..	2
Jaundice Neonotorum	..	..	..	..	1
Septicaemia. Cellulitis of leg	..	..	..	..	1
Intracranial Injury	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis of Lung	..	..	..	..	2
Asphyxia Pallida	..	..	..	..	3
Marasmus	..	..	..	..	3
Haemorrhage from Umbilicus	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Meningocele and Exomphalus	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida	..	..	..	..	1

Care of Premature Infants.

As reported on page 13 in the analysis of the infantile mortality figures, prematurity accounted for 54 out of 214 deaths of infants under the age of 12 months.

Of these deaths 51 occurred in the Municipal Maternity Hospital, and 163 on the district.

Careful consideration has been given during the year to the care of premature infants, in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 20, of March, 1944. Information is asked for on every Notification of Birth card, as to the child's birth weight, so that special attention can be given to the Premature case by the staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Cases requiring Institutional care are admitted to the Municipal Maternity Hospital.

Everything possible is done for these babies but further facilities will have to be provided when re-building becomes possible.

Special premature baby wards with specially-trained nursing staff, and the services of a paediatrician, are matters which will receive attention, when such become available.

Cases treated at home are dealt with as required, and in accordance with their needs, and all cases are carefully followed up by Health Visitors on discharge from hospital, or when the Midwife ceases to attend.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified in the Area						13
CASES TREATED			RESULTS.			
At Home	In Hospital	Vision unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths	
6	7	10	0	0	2	
Patients still under treatment at the end of the year						1
Patients removed from district						0

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Total number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified	39
Of these 36 were treated in hospital.	

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

A further increase in the number of illegitimate births is reported for the year. The following table shows the increase in the births for the last six years.

1939	..	..	..	..	125
1940	..	..	..	..	119
1941	..	..	..	..	140
1942	..	..	..	..	125
1943	..	..	..	..	190
1944	..	..	..	..	258

Attention was drawn by the Ministry of Health in Circular 2866 to the importance of making adequate and satisfactory arrangements for the welfare, care and supervision of illegitimate children.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee had this matter under active consideration, discussions took place with Voluntary Moral Welfare Associations who undertake work in the area.

The suggestions contained in the Ministry of Health Circular 2866, paragraph 5, have been actively followed up and co-operation takes place between Health Visitors, Midwives and the fully trained Moral Welfare workers who are actively employed in the town.

There are two hostels run by religious organisations for the single girl who is an expectant mother. These are as follows :—

Holy Cross Home, Southfield Road—

Accommodation for five mothers and one baby.

St. Theresa's Home, Borough Road—

Accommodation for six expectant mothers and one baby.

The mothers and babies are only taken pending other suitable arrangements being made. It is, however, becoming increasingly difficult to make suitable arrangements for the care of these mothers and their babies. In some cases accommodation for the expectant mother is arranged in her own home, or the home of a relative. This is very often far from ideal, and cases are known where the expectant girl shares a bedroom or even a bed with other members of the family. Under present conditions of overcrowding, the question of receiving the mother back into the same room and bed with a young infant produces an impossible situation.

It is difficult for girls to obtain suitable lodgings, and the question of a hostel and residential nursery is an urgent one.

It is also becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable foster parents to take charge of the children in order that the mother can take some form of employment. There are many cases which are known to the department where some more suitable accommodation is urgently required.

Until recently the Holy Cross authorities provided facilities at their Home at 90 and 92 Lothian Road, and they also carried out Moral Welfare work amongst the single mothers and young girls generally. In December, 1943, the trained worker and assistant who ran the Home were appointed to another area, and the Home was closed. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee therefore proposed to take over the premises at 90 and 92 Lothian Road, where, after suitable alteration and modification, accommodation could be provided for 8 mothers and 16 babies. An agreement to purchase had been made and a price had been fixed by the District Valuer. Unfortunately, another purchaser came into the field and this admirable proposal had to be abandoned. Notwithstanding the fact that the Holy Cross authorities have transferred their work to another house, there is still a need for additional accommodation.

An intense search has been undertaken for suitable alternative premises, and several properties have been visited, but none as yet have proved satisfactory. It is the declared intention of the Corporation to obtain suitable facilities for these mothers and babies when satisfactory accommodation can be found.

So far as possible the follow-up work is carried out by the following staff :—

1. The Superintendent Health Visitor who comes into contact with the cases at Ante-Natal and Welfare Clinics.
2. The Infant Life Protection Visitor who comes across these cases in the course of her duties.
3. The Almoner attached to the department who is concerned with welfare work, particularly amongst those attending the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

The existing accommodation for children of war workers at War-time Nurseries under the control of this department, was considerably augmented during the year by the opening of three new War-time Nurseries at North Ormesby, Parkside, and West Lane, each accommodating 60 children. Thus, the total accommodation offered in War-time Nurseries is as under :—

Fleetham Place	..	..	..	..	40
Bishopton Road	..	..	..	..	60
Mosman Terrace (North Ormesby)	..	..	..	..	60
Parkside	..	..	..	..	60
West Lane	..	..	..	..	60

The structural work at the new Nurseries was completed in June, and admission of the children commenced in July.

Full advantage of the new Nurseries has been taken by the mothers employed on war work, and all Nurseries in the town, with the exception of Mosman Terrace, now have waiting lists.

Actual attendances at the Nurseries during the last quarter of the year, were down due to outbreaks of measles, which disease was prevalent throughout Middlesbrough at the time.

Bishopton Road Nursery which had been recognised as a Training School for Students, for the Diploma of National Society of Children's Day Nurseries, presented three candidates for the examination and all were successful in obtaining the Diploma.

During the year, Fleetham Place Nursery and the three new Nurseries were all affiliated to the National Society of Children's Nurseries, and all were duly recognised as Training Schools for Students.

Some 30 Students are now receiving courses of instruction.

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.

NOTES ON WATER SUPPLY.

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

- (a) A Gravitation supply from Moorland Catchment Areas of 30,080 acres in Lunedale and Baldersdale, where the large dams at Grassholme, Blackton and Hury impound a total quantity of 2,655 million gallons of water.
- (b) A pumped supply extracted from the River Tees at Broken Scar Pumping Station, Darlington.

Purification at both sources is carried out by means of Slow Sand Filters and the new Sterilisation Plant which has been in use since June, 1943. The latter consists of the most modern type of Ammoniation and Chlorination Apparatus and is 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.

112 routine samples, taken from the different zones of the distribution system, are analysed each month in the Board's Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratory, which was established in the main Office Building in 1941, and which is in charge of a qualified Bacteriologist and Chemist. In addition, a large number of samples from all sources are constantly under examination and presumptive tests are carried out in the Laboratory and at a small subsidiary laboratory at Broken Scar Pumping Station.

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

The water is neutral in character and has no plumbo-solvent action on lead service pipes.

**PUBLIC CLEANSING.
HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE.**

Drainage and Sewerage.

During the year the following works have been carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department :—

	Corporation	Private Enterprise
Sewers	Nil.	Nil.
Drains	660 lin. yds. approx.	780 lin. yds. approx.

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

Collection.

There are 34,842 inhabited houses and shops in the town and, owing to the shortage of labour, a collection is only made as regularly as possible. Owing to the wet weather during the last three months of the year, when absenteeism increased to 75% of the labour available, considerable difficulties had to be overcome.

The collection is made by 18 motor and 1 electric collection vehicles.

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

Bones.

310 receptacles have been distributed throughout the town for the reception of Bones.

Disposal.

During the year, 31,181 tons of refuse were disposed of as under :—

Method of Disposal.	Tonnage	Percentage
Separation and Incineration ..	26,796	85.94
Food Waste Concentrator ..	1,544	4.95
Controlled Tipping	373	1.19
Organic Plant	107	0.34
Miscellaneous	2,361	7.58
Total ..	31,181 tons	100.00%

Of the 1,544 tons of Kitchen Waste treated in the Food Waste Concentrator, 448 tons were brought in from other Local Authorities.

The value of materials recovered shows a decrease of £1,863 14s. 10d. compared with the total for the previous year, namely, £12,229 13s. 1d.

The costs of collection and disposal for the years 1943 and 1944 from the figures in the Estimates supplied by the Borough Treasurer are as follows:—

			1943.	1944.
Cost of Collection	..	..	£22,031	£26,058
Cost of Disposal	..	..	£5,794	£9,474

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

Description of Work carried out.

			1943.	1944.
Number of Inspections made	..	..	4,785	6,089
Number of re-inspections made	..	..	6,494	6,731
Number of Food Inspections	..	..	2,387	2,327
Number of notices and letters served	..	..	4,186	5,604
Number of Interviews	..	..	168	312

Drainage.

Smoke Test applied to new drains	..	..	18
Smoke Test applied to old drains	..	..	15
Re-constructed	..	..	3
Cleansed and repaired	..	..	542
Sink Waste Pipes trapped or renewed	..	..	128
Defective yard gullies	..	..	43
Grates provided for gully traps	..	..	21
Cleared with Cooper's Vacuum Pump			
(free of cost to owners)	..	..	1,473
Defective gully covers	..	..	13
			10

Water-Closets.

Provided with a sufficient water supply			232	84
Basins renewed	..	..	317	242
Cisterns repaired or renewed	..	..	267	306
Foul water-closet drains	..	..	209	224
Defective closet doors	..	..	89	127
Dilapidated closet seats	..	..	47	72
Defective closet roofs	..	..	77	103
Defective joint between flush pipe and water-closet basin	..	..	42	59

	1943	1944
Houses.		
Roofs &c. repaired	450	478
Water spouts fixed or repaired	413	560
New sinks fixed	33	55
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed	12	20
Pavement of yards repaired	76	133
New floors laid or repaired	86	184
Provided with a sufficient water supply	16	75
Dilapidated dustbins	1,472	2,339
Defective chimneys	34	29
Defective ceilings	63	62
Defective sash-cords and windows	237	267
Defective fireplaces	33	50
Defective fire ranges	90	123
Defective walls	223	563
Defective ovens	1	..
Dilapidated set-pots	30	40
Defective handrails	15	9
Defective flues	95	86
Defective yard doors	106	132
Dilapidated back passage surfaces	52	80
Defective coalhouse doors	58	100
Defective coalhouse door frames	9	3
Defective coalhouse floors	3	..
Defective house doors	89	129
Absence of washing accommodation	13	15
Miscellaneous works not classified	204	378

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 :—

1940	7,561
1941	8,794
1942	6,798
1943	5,943
1944	8,089

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

Apparently dangerous structures	12
Miscellaneous	11

	1943.	1944.
Number of Housing Cards compiled	1	41

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. 225 visits of inspection and reports have been made during the year.

6,515 visits were paid by the Housing Visitor to houses on the Corporation Estates with good results.

Infectious Diseases.

During the year 1,412 houses have been inspected, incurring 191 re-inspections, compared with 1,270 inspections and 216 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 2,183 as compared with 2,186 last year.

Offensive Trades.

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	30
Tripe Boiling	..	..	..	..	6
Fat Melting	..	..	..	..	6
Blood Drying	..	..	..	..	2
Fat Extracting	..	..	..	..	4
Size Making	..	..	..	..	1
Hide and Skin Dealers	..	..	..	..	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	..	9
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	..	1
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	15
Number of Notices to limewash	..	..	..	..	2

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	..	..	..	..	11
Number of notices to limewash	..	..	..	..	3
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	..	..	..	..	5

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

In July, 1943, the Ministry of Food (S.R. and O. No. 680) circularized all local authorities asking for a report and plan of known Rat infestations in the town. This was done and local authorities were asked to co-operate in destroying these rodents, the Ministry bearing so much of the cost.

Meetings were held and the scheme was outlined by Dr. W. McAuley Gracie, Director of Infestation Control to the Ministry of Food.

A start was made by baiting and poisoning in the sewers under the direction of the Borough Engineer. After the sewers had been so treated, the work of destroying the surface rats was undertaken by this Department, the intercepting chambers on the drainage systems being treated.

During the year, 879 premises were visited and 4,353 visits were paid. "No-takes" of bait were reported in respect of 640 premises but "takes" were reported in respect of the remaining 239 premises, resulting in 6,785 rats being destroyed. The work did not commence until October but is continuing until all the premises in the town have been treated.

In addition, the Voluntary Rat Club and the Official Rat Catcher have continued their operations against these pests. 3,274 places were visited, resulting in 2,185 rats and 353 mice being destroyed.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

There are 14 places of public entertainment within the Borough, 12 Cinemas and 2 Music Halls.

The Public Health Act empowers local authorities to inspect the sanitary condition of Cinemas, Music Halls, etc., and 77 visits were paid during the year, resulting in a good standard of cleanliness being maintained.

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	147
Number discontinued during the year	1
Number registered during the year	—
Number of inspections made	—
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	—

Shops and Offices.**SUMMARY.**

Cinemas	12
Coal Dealers	67
General Dealers	517
Drapers, Clothiers, Outfitters	218
Grocers	180
Fruiterers, Florists, Gamedealers	86
Bakers and Confectioners	107
Newsagents, Tobacconists, Confectioners, Libraries, Stationers	221
Chemists, Herbalists, Drug Stores	45
Boot and Shoe Retailers and/or Repairers	100
Ironmongers, Plumbers, Hardware, Paint	42
Hairdressers	147
Fish Friers.. .. .	121
Fishmongers	26
Butchers	146
Jewellers, Opticians, Watch Repairers	30
Dairies and Farm Produce	19
Radio, Cycle and Electrical Dealers, Motor Cycles	109
Wholesale Dealers	89
Furniture Dealers and Brokers	47
Cafes, Snack Bars, Ice Cream Saloons, Hotels	54
Miscellaneous Trades	49
Total	2,432

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	734
Number of Houses Infested	127
Number disinfested by Corporation—	
(i) Corporation Houses	43
(ii) Private Houses	64
(iii) Other Premises	20

Factories Act, 1937.

There are 545 Factories on the Register, as follows :—

	With Mechanical Power.	Without Mechanical Power.
Bakehouses	48	13
Joiners and Undertakers	29	9
Printers	17	—
Motor Engineering	47	—
Boot Repairs	28	1
Tailoring, etc.	12	6
Mantle Alterations, etc.	4	24
Upholstery	9	1
Cabinet Makers	7	1
General Engineering	13	—
Electrical Engineering	10	—
Sugar Boiling	3	1
Laundries	9	—
Monumental Masons	4	1
Miscellaneous	189	59
Totals	429	116

Number of Inspections (including works of
Building and Engineering Construction) .. 599

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	134
Change of Business	17
New Premises	250

NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE ACT (including Verbal Intimations):

To cleanse, redecorate, etc.	100
Sanitary defects	56
To provide refuse receptacles	—
To provide adequate lighting	20
Miscellaneous	15
Number of Fire Certificates issued	1

SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN FACTORIES :—

Insufficient	2
Unsuitable or defective	58
Non-separation of Sexes	19

HOME WORK (SECTIONS 110 & 111) :—

19 Lists of Out-workers (or Home-workers) were received in the first half of the year and 19 for the second half.

Number of Lists of Out-workers received ..	38
Number of Employers	20
Number of Out-workers premises inspected	27
Number of Local Out-workers—1st half of year	24
Number of Local Out-workers—2nd half of year	24

RESTAURANTS, KITCHENS, ETC. :—

Number on Register	54
Number Inspected	54
Number of Inspections	60

Rag Flock Acts.

No samples were taken under the Acts during the year.

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

40 premises with the persons nominated to sell poisons under the above rules are registered and 121 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.

The arrangements for the care of the Mortuary outlined in the Report for 1943, have been continued, and the Mortuary has been kept in a clean condition.

The structure and accommodation provided is not entirely satisfactory, and as and when an opportunity presents itself, steps should be taken to provide an adequate up-to-date Mortuary, with proper facilities such as viewing room, post mortem room and other ancillaries.

During the year 67 bodies were removed to the Mortuary.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses completed during the year .. 13

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) 6,077

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 12,834

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 41

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 67

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 5,396

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 4,887

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 41

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

(a) By owners 33

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 1

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	468
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	468
(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	268
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ..	268
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	1,832
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	27
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	174

- (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, 126 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	37
Number of Inspections	66
Number registered during Year	—
Number discontinued during Year	2
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	34

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

Common Lodging Houses.

Number of Houses	5
Number of Keepers	5
Number of Inspections	20
Number of Lodgers accommodated nightly	255
Number registered during the year	—
Number closed or discontinued	—
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	5

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is mainly responsible for this Section.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

362 samples were procured during the year and submitted for examination. 185 or 51.11% were found to be clean and 177 or 48.89% dirty.

Total number of samples taken during the year	362
Ordinary Milks	221
Graded Milks	141

SUMMARY :

		Clean.	Dirty.	Total.
Ordinary Milks ..		84	137	221
Graded Milks ..		101	40	141
Totals ..		185	177	362

SAMPLES WERE FOUND TO BE CLEAN AS FOLLOWS :—

On 1st Test	120
On 2nd Test	28
On subsequent Tests	37

Graded Milks.

SUMMARY :

	Clean.	Dirty.	Total.
Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	38	2	40
Tuberculin Tested ..	25	9	34
Accredited	38	29	67
Totals	101	40	141

Pasteurised Milks.

	Number submitted	Number satisfactory	Number un-satisfactory
Bacteriological Test ..	49	33	16

Biological Examination of Milk.

Number of samples submitted.	Number free from Tubercle Bacilli.	Number containing Tubercle Bacilli.
160	156	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:—

1940	..	..	..	8
1941	..	..	..	4
1942	..	..	..	3
1943	..	..	..	4
1944	..	..	..	4

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936-1938.

	1943	1944
Number of Producer's Licences granted for Accredited Milk	5	5
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Accredited Milk	—	—
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	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 ..	3	—
Number of Producer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	—	—
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	3	7
Number of Bottler's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	1	1
	20	21

Purveyors of Milk.

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

	1943	1944
(1) Where Dairy Produce only is sold ..	7	6
(2) Confectionery and milk	22	20
(3) General shops	15	12
(4) Dwelling houses without rounds ..	—	—
(5) Dwelling houses with rounds ..	7	5
(6) Sale of milk on rounds only ..	7	6
	58	49

(b) BOTTLED MILK :

	1943	1944
(1) Accredited Milk	6	—
(2) Pasteurised Milk	27	27
(3) Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk	2	—
(4) Tuberculin Tested Milk	4	7
(5) Sterilised Milk	—	—
(6) Loose or Bulk Milk	58	49
	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 83

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.
1940	119	3.64%
1941	25	3.32%
1942	45	3.12%
1943	20	3.69%
1944	36	3.36%

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	10
Number of Registered Cowkeepers	10
Number of Cows kept	274
Number of inspections made	8
Number of Notices to Limewash	—

Dairies and Milkshops.

	Inside the Borough.	Outside the Borough.
Number on Register	49	2
Number discontinued since January, 1944	9	8
Number registered since January, 1944	—	—
Number of Licences transferred	—	—
Number of Inspections	9	—
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	8	—

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

There are now 78 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen.

Slaughterhouses.

	Registered.	Licensed.
December, 1920	39	3
January, 1944	24	2
December, 1944	24	2
Public Slaughterhouses	1	—
Number of Inspections	2,264	—
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 122.

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 Abattoir	Saltwells Road Abattoir
Species					
Bulls	..	..	..	195	64
Bullocks	..	..	..	2,741	1,828
Cows	..	..	..	1,843	780
Heifers	..	..	..	2,072	1,198
Calves	..	..	..	1,472	2,146
Sheep	..	..	..	21,873	14,115
Pigs	..	..	..	494	538
				30,690	20,669

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

		Cattle excluding			Sheep and	
		Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	..	8,098	2,623	3,618	35,988	1,032
Number inspected	..	8,098	2,623	3,618	35,988	1,032
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :						
Whole carcasses condemned	..	3	12	9	33	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	2,803	1,217	18	2,699	56
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	..	34.65	46.85	0.75	7.59	5.81
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :						
Whole carcasses condemned	..	33	168	4	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		241	578	3	—	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	..	3.38	28.44	0.19	—	1.74

Of the 51,359 animals slaughtered, 43,460 or 84.62% were found to be sound and unaffected by disease of any nature; 1,045 or 2.03% were found to be affected with tuberculosis and 6,854 or 13.35% were found to be affected with other diseases or conditions.

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

Year.	Number of Voluntary Surrenders of diseased carcasses or part carcasses or internal organs by Butchers to Chief Inspector.		Number of Seizures (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses or part carcasses or internal organs by Chief Inspector.		Totals
	Tuberculosis	Other Conditions	Tuberculosis	Other Conditions	
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
1944	1,045	6,854	—	—	7,899

Year	Whole carcasses affected	Part carcasses affected	Organs only affected
1940	229	565	5,629
1941	162	395	3,191
1942	234	49	2,729
1943	209	54	6,240
1944	269	63	7,567

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

	Number	Stones	Lbs.
Beasts	216	7,114	2
Pigs	7	93	10
Sheep and Lambs	33	109	6
Calves	13	48	10
Beef		713	8
Pork		173	8
Mutton		83	13
Veal		40	1
Offal		5,738	5
Fish		252	1
Rabbits		27	12
Canned Foods (Fish, Meat, Fruit, Milk, etc.)		536	1
Miscellaneous		1,511	8
Vegetables		536	—
Total		16,979	1

The total weight of butchers' meat and other foodstuffs surrendered during the year amounted to 16,979 stones 1 lb. as compared with 12,796 stones 1 lb. in 1943 and 12,110 stones 11 lbs. in 1942.

Of the 14,115 stones 7 lbs. of butchers' meat condemned, 9,911 stones 7 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.	
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
1944	51,359	1,045	2.035

Adulteration.

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

During the year, 128 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives, all being declared genuine.

Informal or Test Samples.

370 informal and 34 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.

Staff.

The Department has again been working under extreme difficulties, similar to the report I submitted for the year 1943. Only 4 qualified Assistants are available to carry out the multifarious duties necessary, including the inspection of animals slaughtered in the town, Middlesbrough being a centre for slaughtering under the Ministry of Food and during the year, 51,359 animals were slaughtered and inspected.

SWIMMING BATHS.

I am obliged to Mr. Sidney Fisher, the Baths Superintendent, for the following information :—

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 30ft. 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. New strainers have been installed in the Filtration Plants for both swimming baths, since the old strainers were showing signs of wear. This will further improve the purity and appearance of the swimming bath water.

37 Slipper Baths are provided for men and women. These are fairly well attended.

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, Turkish, Russian, etc.	..	..	..	111,116
Slipper Baths	..	..	..	26,236
School Children	..	..	..	19,350
H. M. Forces	..	..	..	11,644
Total				168,346

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. The Scholars' Life Saving classes are progressing very well, and many scholars have already gained their certificates for the Elementary Award, and are ready for higher ones. It is worth noting that the interest taken by the children at the present time is very much on the upgrade, and I am sure that this foretells a happy future as regards the competitive swimmers which Middlesbrough has always been so proud of in the past.

Youth Organisations.

The second class swimming bath is reserved for the Youth Organisations each evening from 6-30 p.m. to 9 p.m. The Youth Clubs have taken full opportunity of the swimming facilities which have been offered to them, and they have turned out some very good swimmers.

SECTION F.

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

The total number of notifications received during the year was 3,973 compared with 6,203 in the previous year.

Diphtheria.

The cases notified numbered 235 against 505 in the previous year. There were 11 deaths, the mortality rate being 0.08 per 1,000 population as against 0.25 in 1943.

Scarlet Fever.

The increase in this disease evident in 1943, continued during the year, 597 cases being notified as against 368 in 1943, and 150 in 1942. The individual cases, however, continued to be of a mild type. There was one death.

Enteric Fever.

No cases were notified during the year.

Cerebrospinal Fever.

13 cases, 5 of whom died, were notified.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases were notified.

Erysipelas.

There were 33 notified cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

37 cases were notified.

Measles.

During the year, 1,242 notifications were received, as compared with 3,516 in 1943, and 420 in 1942. All cases were visited and kept under observation by Health Department Nurses. There were two deaths.

Dysentery.

During the year 72 cases of Bacillary Dysentery were notified as compared with 91 in 1943. These cases were sporadic throughout the year. There was no epidemic. Most cases were of the Flexner Newcastle type and were of a mild nature.

Chickenpox.

1,056 notifications were received, of whom 685 occurred in School-children. All cases were visited by Health Department Nurses.

Whooping Cough.

There were 254 cases notified during the year with 3 deaths, as compared with 452 notifications and 9 deaths in 1943. All cases were visited.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

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

Influenza.

There were 20 deaths from this disease, as compared with 35 in the previous year.

Pneumonia.

There were 176 cases notified, of which 47 died.

Smallpox.

No cases occurred during the year.

Vaccination Returns.

	1942.	1943.
Number of Births Notified	2,607	2,675
Successfully Vaccinated	782	818
Died Unvaccinated	187	119
Insusceptible to Vaccination	11	16
Declaration of Conscientious Objection	1,366	1,431
Postponed, whereabouts unknown, or removed	156	163
Percentage Successfully Vaccinated ..	29.99	30.55
Had Smallpox	—	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The work carried out by the Public Health Department in the year 1944, with regard to Diphtheria Immunisation, is shown by the following figures :—

Total number immunised 1944 :—

Children under 5	..	..	..	1,478
School-children	..	..	..	1,816
Percentage of children under 5 immunised				42.49%
School-children	..	..	..	73.89%

These figures should be compared with those for 1943, which were as follows :—

Total number immunised 1943 :—

Children under 5	..	..	..	1,836
School-children	..	..	..	840
Percentage of children under 5 immunised				34.5%
School-children	..	..	..	67%

An analysis of these figures will show that there has been a pleasing increase in the number of school-children immunised during 1944: 1,816 being immunised as compared with 840 for the previous year, so that our percentage of school-children immunised has gone up from 67% to 73%. In this connection it should be stated that schools vary considerably in the percentages of children immunised against Diphtheria. For example, in the Secondary Schools, we have a percentage immunisation of some 86%, with the Newlands Convent showing 98% children immunised; the Boys' High School showing 88% immunised; heading the list. The Elementary Schools, too, show a great variation, but Whinney Banks Senior Girls' School has 95% immunised; the Whinney Banks Junior Girls' School 93% immunised; the Victoria Road Junior Mixed 93% immunised; Linthorpe Junior 91% immunised. Many other Schools show percentage figures only a little below these admirable returns. Other Schools, however, only reveal figures of 39% and 40%.

It is important, therefore, that our efforts should be continued with regard to the immunisation of school-children. Particular regard should be paid to the school-children attending those schools with a low percentage immunisation. On the whole, however, the immunisation returns for the Schools can be said to be very good.

This, however, cannot be said to be the case with regard to the children under 5. These figures for 1944 are only a little better than for 1943, in spite of all our efforts. Two factors, of course, come into play here; firstly, children who reach the age of 5 years and who have been previously immunised are included under the heading of school-children, and other children are being born, and unless these are immunised at the same rate as the children who enter school have been immunised, we tend to get a fall in the percentage.

It is easy to understand why children under 5 are not immunised so extensively as school-children. When children are together at School and immunisation is being carried out, the parents are only too ready to agree, but it is necessary for the parents actually to bring to Clinics the children to be immunised when the child is under 5, and it is this apathy rather than any opposition to immunisation which we have to combat in Middlesbrough.

Again, with regard to the children under 5, some areas show better returns than others. Thus, the Linthorpe area shows a percentage of 71% of children under 5 years immunised against Diphtheria, while Grove Hill, Whinney Banks, North Ormesby, Ayresome and the Newlands areas show percentages well above 50%. Brambles Farm, the North side of the railway, Newport and Cannon areas, however, show percentages of 30 or under, and it is in these areas that we look to parents to co-operate with us to improve the immunisation rates. It is generally agreed that immunisation against Diphtheria is not only a safe procedure but a procedure which gives to the child considerable resistance against the Diphtheria organism.

Authorities are generally agreed that before any marked results can be obtained in general with regard to the incidence of Diphtheria, at least 75% of all the children in the town must be immunised, and if this percentage could be raised, and if we could attain the ideal such as Toronto in Canada has of 100% immunisation, we could stamp out Diphtheria from our midst. Toronto, because of the 100% immunisation, has had no case of Diphtheria since 1940. This city of some 650,000 inhabitants shows a much better state of affairs than Middlesbrough where, in the year 1944 some 294 cases of Diphtheria were admitted to our Isolation Hospital, of which 11 cases died. None of these cases who died had been immunised against Diphtheria.

The best evidence of the efficacy of inoculation in reducing Diphtheria in the community comes from New York. In 1910-19 before there was any inoculation, the average annual number of

cases was 14,282, and of deaths 1,290. In 1940-44, when the population at risk was nearly fully inoculated, the average annual number of cases was 331 and of deaths 10. The mortality from Diphtheria of children under 15 has been reduced from 86.4% to 0.4% per 100,000. The population of New York is about twice that of the County of London. In the State of Connecticut, population 1,720,000, there were only 35 cases without a single death in 1941 (latest complete figures available).

One important point must be stressed and that is that the type of Diphtheria organism at present prevalent in Middlesbrough is the Gravis or severe Type. This makes it all the more important that the children should be immunised. It is generally agreed that the child should be immunised as soon after its first birthday as possible. Immunisation should then be repeated just before the child goes to School. If the child has been immunised twice in this way, it can almost safely be stated that the child will go through its School life with a high immunity against Diphtheria.

Free facilities for immunisation are provided at all Infant Welfare Centres and School Clinics, and any further information can be readily obtained at the Health Department.

WEST LANE HOSPITAL.

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

		Remaining 31/12/43.	Admitted. 1944.	Discharged. 1944.	Died. 1944.	Remaining in. 31/12/44.
Diphtheria ..	65	276	295	11	35	
Scarlet Fever ..	14	620	616	1	17	
Streptococcal Septicaemia. ..	1	..	..	1	..
Tonsillitis ..	1	84	82	..	3	
Vincent's Angina ..	1	15	16	..	..
Dysentery ..	..	73	72	1	..
Non-Specific Enteritis ..	..	27	24	3	..
Undulant Fever ..	..	1	1	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	18	13	6	1	
Aseptic Basal Meningitis ..	..	2	2	..	..
Pneumococcal Meningitis ..	..	2	..	2	..
Specific Meningitis ..	..	1	1	..	..
T. B. Meningitis ..	..	7	..	7	..
Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	..	1	1	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	42	42	1	..	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	8	7	1	1	
Erysipelas ..	..	9	8	1	..
Pneumonia ..	..	8	7	..	1
Malaria ..	..	5	5	..	..
German Measles ..	..	22	21	..	1
Measles ..	..	17	13	..	4
Whooping Cough ..	..	18	17	..	1
Chickenpox ..	..	7	7	..	..
Glandular Fever ..	..	3	3	..	..
Mumps ..	..	2	2	..	..
Rheumatic Fever ..	..	1	1	..	..
Tetanus ..	..	1	..	1	..
Evacuees from Rest Centre ..	..	58	58	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	3	86	83	2	4	
	89	1,414	1,397	38	68	

Diphtheria.

The hope was expressed in my report for the year 1943 that the somewhat heavy rate of Diphtheria which had been prevalent for some years might be diminishing. This hope has been fulfilled. During the year, 276 cases of Diphtheria were admitted with 11 deaths, representing a case mortality of 3.98%. This compares with 631 cases, 27 deaths and 4.3% mortality for 1943, which year had already shown a considerable drop in mortality as compared with 1942, when the figure was 7.2%. The prevalent infection during the year was of the Gravis type, though the patients were on the whole less severely ill. Once more as in 1943 there was no great seasonal variation in the number of cases admitted.

A record was kept of cases admitted in relation to whether they were immunised or not, and is the basis of an addendum to this section.

Scarlet Fever.

As a contrast to the diminishing incidence of Diphtheria, this disease continued to show an increase, though the cases continued on the whole to be of a mild type. During the year there were admitted 620 cases with 1 death, as compared with 357 cases with no deaths in 1943. The one death was due to a particularly severe infection, the child dying within a few hours of admission. Treatment with Anti-scarlatinal Serum and Sulphonamide drugs was continued successfully, there being practically no complications and the patients on the average were only detained in Hospital for 14 days. This reduced stay in Hospital which has proved completely satisfactory has been a great benefit to the staff of the Hospital in coping with such large numbers.

Dysentery.

As in 1943, there was no major outbreak of this disease such as occurred in 1942. Sporadic cases continued to be admitted throughout the year with a slight seasonal increase in the autumn months. Most of the cases admitted proved to be of the Flexner (Newcastle) type and were relatively mild in character. A few cases of Sonne infection were also admitted.

In all, 73 cases with 1 death were admitted. In addition 27 cases of non-specific Enteritis with 3 deaths were admitted. All the deaths occurred in very young babies.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Sporadic cases of this infection were admitted throughout the year. All the cases were of a severe or fulminating type, and in view of this the results of treatment though not as good as in

1943, must be considered excellent compared with past years, when Sulphonamide drugs were not available.

In all, 18 cases were admitted with 6 deaths. Recovered cases showed no subsequent disabilities.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

42 cases were admitted with 1 death as compared with 22 cases and 1 death in 1943. Here again the continued low mortality rate obtained in this disease was largely contributed to by the successful employment of Sulphonamide drugs. 1 patient, who received no benefit from these drugs, was successfully treated with Penicillin, a supply of which was readily obtained on request to the Ministry of Health.

Tuberculous Meningitis.

7 cases of this invariably fatal disease were admitted as compared with 8 cases in 1943. Bacteriological investigation showed that in all of the cases the infection was of the Human type and in none was it of Bovine origin.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During the year 8 cases were admitted all of which recovered with unimpaired vision although 1 child died later of an inter-current condition.

Malaria.

It will be seen that 5 cases of this disease were admitted during the year. They were all members of H.M. Forces, and each case was a recurrence of the disease contracted abroad. There were no deaths.

Miscellaneous.

Amongst the other major diseases admitted there should be noted 1 case of Anterior Poliomyelitis, 3 cases of Glandular Fever and 1 of Tetanus.

Evacuees.

During a period of the year when Evacuees arrived in the Town, many of the Town's Services contributed to their reception and care. This Hospital, too, had a part to play as a small proportion of the Evacuees, after Medical Inspection at a Rest Centre, were found to have conditions which prevented their being billeted until recovered. These evacuees were admitted to a special ward at West Lane Hospital, and cared for till fit for billeting which was then done from the Hospital. The Hospital staff were happy to have been of service to these evacuees, 58 of whom received treatment at the Hospital.

Analysis of Cases of Diphtheria treated at West Lane Hospital during the Year 1944 relative to Immunisation.

In submitting the following statistics of cases at West Lane Hospital in the year 1944, it should be understood that the number analysed contains some cases admitted in 1943, and still under treatment in 1944, and omits some cases admitted late in 1944 who are still under treatment in 1945.

It should also be understood that the figures do not relate entirely to the County Borough of Middlesbrough as a percentage of the cases were from outside Authorities, such as Thornaby and Stokesley, and from H.M. Forces.

Furthermore, a small percentage of the cases were adults, but the number was not sufficient to affect averages.

Bacteriological investigation of the cases showed that the type of Diphtheria in all cases was of the Gravis (or Severe) type.

	Immunised.	Not Immunised.	Total
Number of cases who died	11	11	
Number of Severe cases with Complications	5	41	46
Number of Mild cases	72	165	237
Total Number of cases analysed	77	217	294

Date of Immunisation of Cases.

These figures are not significant as many more children were immunised in 1942 than in other years.

pre 1940.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	not known.	Total.
2	6	10	29	13	2	15	77

	Immunised	Not Immunised
Average length of Stay in Hospital	6 weeks	8 weeks
Percentage of Cases who Died	0%	5%
Percentage of Cases who Died or had Complications	6%	25%

Assuming from the average figures that the number of children immunised is 50% it will be seen—

- (a) That the non-immunised had three times as great a chance of contracting Diphtheria as those who were immunised ; and

- (b) That having contracted Diphtheria the non-immunised had four times as great a chance of having a severe illness with death or complications; and
- (c) That whereas 11 deaths occurred in the non-immunised no deaths occurred in the immunised; and
- (d) That the length of stay of cases in the non-immunised was greater than in the immunised.

SCABIES.

The year 1944 has seen the first full completed year's work at the new Municipal Scabies Treatment Centre in the premises adjacent to the Public Baths. This Centre was described in detail in the Report for 1943, and the work which has been carried out there has shown that our efforts in establishing such a Centre have been abundantly justified. The following figures show the attendances at the Centre during the year:—

Record of Attendances at the Middlesbrough Scabies Clinic for the year ending December, 1944.

ADULTS :—

Male	..	..	..	..	202
Female	..	..	..	..	370

SCHOOL-CHILDREN :—

Male	..	..	..	..	412
Female	470

UNDER SCHOOL AGE :—

Male	179
Female	152

Total number of patients ..	1,785
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Total number of treatments ..	5,123
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It will be seen, therefore, that full use has been made of the treatment obtainable, and that large numbers of adults have attended in addition to children. This has resulted from the pursuance of the policy outlined in the Report for 1943, for the treatment of "whole families" as the only satisfactory method of eliminating Scabies from the community.

A fully trained Health Visitor is in charge of the Clinic, and she is assisted by three female Nursing Auxiliaries and one Male Orderly. The Health Visitor also undertakes follow-up visits to the homes of patients and contacts.

It has not been necessary to utilise the compulsory powers contained in the Scabies Order of 1941, since patients seem only too willing to avail themselves of the excellent facilities provided to rid themselves of a very unpleasant disease.

Full use of the Clinic has been made by general practitioners who have referred considerable numbers of cases.

Indeed, quite a variety of skin conditions are referred to the Clinic for treatment and advice.

Special sessions are held twice weekly by one of the Assistant Medical Officers for patients who need medical supervision.

GENERAL CLEANLINESS AND INFESTATION.

Continued special attention has been given to these matters along the lines described in the Report for 1943. Every effort is made to encourage the promotion of cleanliness and good habits, and in accordance with the suggestions made in the Ministry of Health Circular 2831, no opportunity is lost by members of the Public Health Department in impressing the importance of clean habits in the maintenance of good health.

The Health Visitors have concentrated their efforts in this direction upon those mothers and children who are known to be needful of help in this matter.

It is found that children who attend the Infant Welfare Clinics regularly, do not require any supervision in this respect, but there are many families who do not attend the Infant Welfare Clinics, and it is amongst these that we find the dirty, infested and neglected children. Home visiting is, therefore, of great importance, and the Health Visitors usually manage to include an inspection of the hair as part of the general inspection of and interest in the pre-school child.

This necessitates the exercise of great tact and discretion. When a verminous child is discovered, the Health Visitor gives detailed instructions as to washing, cutting and cleansing of the hair. Parents are advised to obtain steel combs which can be purchased from Clinics and the Food Distribution Centre.

The primary responsibility for a child's cleanliness rests, of course, with the mother, and it is considered preferable to educate and instruct her, rather than to remove and cleanse the child on her behalf. Normally, therefore, cleansing is not undertaken by Health Visitors. It was necessary, however, to cleanse one pre-school child of vermin at our Municipal Skin Clinic in view of the heavy infestation.

The question of child neglect is one which can well be discussed at this present stage. The cases of neglect which are brought to the notice of the department result usually from one of the following causes—

- (a) Ignorance of the parents, often of a dull mentality, and the lack of appreciation of proper standards of living and child care.
- (b) The heedless and feckless parents, who, if they do pay any regard to family responsibilities, do so in a very light-hearted fashion.

It is reported by members of the staff, and this fact is confirmed by the opinion of the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, that cases of child neglect in certain classes of people are increasing. Actual wilful ill-treatment, however, is decreasing and rare. The dirty and infested children that come to light are those which are found to be insufficiently clad and neglected in other respects and come from unsatisfactory homes.

Poverty has been found to play only a very small part in the general neglect of children of today. Wages have risen generally, but there has not been a commensurate improvement in the care and well-being of children. Again, the fact that the mother is at work is not often correlated in our experience with the neglected child. The absence of the father on War service does seem to be a contributing factor since some mothers so misuse the freedom which results to them that the home is neglected to the detriment of the child. A very important point in this regard is that the neglect of children through their being left alone at night is on the increase. It is amongst the parents who show a lack of a moral sense of their domestic responsibilities and who have matrimonial difficulties that we find the dirty and neglected children.

Where cases have not responded to the supervision and advice of the Health Visitor, the assistance of the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector is sought, and his ready co-operation at all times is hereby gratefully acknowledged, and with his courtesy I append the following figures to show the work which has been undertaken by the N.S.P.C.C. in Middlesbrough during the past year.

Number of new cases visited by the			
N.S.P.C.C. Inspector during 1944	..	..	162
Number of supervisory visits	..	..	551
Number of children dealt with	..	..	486
Of these 486 there were 113 under the age of two years.			
Number of children under supervision at the end of the			
year—180, comprising 59 families.			

The Senior Assistant M.O.H. and the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector have visited many of the worst homes from time to time. These visits seem to have had a good effect in some cases. It is only in the extreme cases and after all other efforts have failed, that resort is had to prosecution, since it is often difficult to know whether this has any lasting beneficial effect. Where there is gross neglect which is causing unnecessary suffering and injury to the health of the children, then, of course, prosecution is instituted.

The punishment thus meted out certainly has a salutary effect on other parents who might be tempted to neglect their children, and gives an opportunity of removing the neglected children to a place of safety for care and attention.

During the year five families comprising 14 children were dealt with in this way. In three out of the five cases, the father was overseas and one out of the five cases the father and mother were prosecuted and in the other case the mother was prosecuted for deserting her family.

All the prosecuted persons were young people, all had an adequate income, and no mother was in employment.

The solution of the problem of dirty, infested and neglected children, is not one solely for the Public Health Department. It is up to the parents to exert every effort to maintain clean and healthy homes.

Full use has been made during the year of the material provided by the Central Council for Health Education. Films have been shown in the Clinics and posters, leaflets and pamphlets have been generally distributed.

The main difficulty with regard to this form of propaganda is that it apparently fails to reach the parents who are in greatest need thereof.

CANCER.

Cases referred for Radiotherapy during 1944, were :—

Shotley Bridge Emergency Hospital.		M.	F.	Total
Malignant Disease of Jaw	..	1	2	
Epithelioma of Mouth	..	1	..	
Carcinoma of Cervix	..	..	7	
Malignant Oesophagus	..	3	..	
Cancer of Lung	..	3	..	
Epithelioma of Cheek	..	1	..	
Rodent Ulcer	..	..	1	
Cancer of Throat	..	1	..	
Cancer of Larynx	..	1	..	
Carcinoma of Bronchus	..	..	1	
Total	..	11	11	22
Royal Victoria Infirmary.		M	F	Total
Malignant Disease of Colon	..	..	1	
Malignant Disease of Cervix	..	..	2	
Post Cricoid Carcinoma	..	..	1	
Epithelioma of Tongue	..	1	..	
Rodent Ulcer	..	1	1	
Malignant Right Fibula	..	1	..	
Malignant Disease of Fauces	..	1	..	
Total	..	4	5	9

TUBERCULOSIS.

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

Notifications.

There were 241 persons notified as new cases of Tuberculosis during 1944: 133 were males, 108 females; a decrease of males and an increase of females. This showed a total decrease of 21 as compared with the preceding year.

Of these 196 were patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis; 45 were Non-Pulmonary.

Deaths.

There were 150 deaths. Of these, 17 came from outside areas and so do not rank as deaths of Middlesbrough patients. Of the 150: 95 were males and 55 females. Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounted for 125 and Non-Pulmonary for 25 persons.

This represents a fall in the number of deaths as compared with 1943.

Number notified after death	..	..	..	..	9
" " within 3 months of death	..	..	..	..	46
" " 3—6	"	"	..	..	7
" " 6—9	"	"	..	..	10
" " 9—12	"	"	..	..	8
" " more than 12 months of death	..	..	..	..	53
Non-resident deaths	..	..	..	..	17
Total					150

New Cases and Mortality during 1944.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1— ..	2	..	2	4	..	..	10	2
5— ..	5	4	11	11	..	..	6	2
15— ..	61	64	6	5	34	35	1	1
45— ..	38	15	1	2	36	11	..	1
65 and upwards	7	..	..	2	8	1	..	1
Totals ..	113	83	20	25	78	47	17	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
1944 ..	0.62	241	131	1.06

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

Dispensary Treatment.

There were 6,191 attendances at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, 674 new patients attended for the first time, of whom 630, a very large proportion, were sent by their private doctors for purposes of diagnosis and where necessary, treatment and disposal to hospital or sanatorium.

The Health Visitors made 8,507 visits to the homes of the patients.

There were 531 pathological specimens, mostly sputum, examined and, 409 artificial pneumothorax fillings were given during the year.

X-Ray Examinations.

During the year 1,255 x-ray examinations were made on behalf of the Tuberculosis Service at the General Hospital. A great advance in the technique of examination resulted from the introduction of the Recurrent Anode and a Tomograph instrument. Chest films have now greatly increased in accuracy as a result.

Tuberculosis Voluntary Care Committee.

The work of this committee is still carried out with earnest zeal. Many aspects of the problem of the tuberculous patient beyond the scope of medical help are met by the efforts of this committee, *e.g.* the provision of convalescent holidays for children at the Davison Home, Danby; the gifts of food and clothing to necessitous patients and many other means of helping the patients to overcome their physical and social disabilities.

Voluntary additions to the funds of this committee were received by means of a "Flag Day" and the sale of "Christmas Seals."

Institutional Treatment.

During the year, 113 Middlesbrough patients received treatment in the Poole Sanatorium. 63 were male patients and 50 female patients. There were 65 discharges during the year, leaving 48 patients in the sanatorium on 31st December, 1944.

West Lane Sanatorium.

The number of female patients who received treatment in West Lane Sanatorium during the year was 77. There were 58 discharges, leaving 19 patients still receiving treatment at the end of the year.

Middlesbrough General Hospital.

During the year 211 patients, mostly male adults, received treatment in the Sanatorium Block of the General Hospital. There were 154 discharges leaving a total of 57 patients still receiving treatment on 31st December, 1944.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

It will be seen from the figures in the appended tables that there was a further increase during the year in the number of cases attending the Clinic for the first time, there being 824 for the year as compared with 788 for 1943. The high incidence of Gonorrhoea amongst males which was commented upon in the Report for 1943 has been maintained as has the increase in the incidence of Syphilis amongst females.

It will be seen that there were 10,118 attendances at the Clinic during the year, and the amount of work entailed is consequently very great.

There was a change in the medical staff during the year, Dr. W. Britain Jones asked to be relieved of his responsibilities as Venereal Diseases Medical Officer, and Dr. J. A. Taylor was, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, appointed in his place. Owing to the large number of male cases attending, an additional male Orderly was appointed to cope with the work.

It should be pointed out here, that the work in this department has now grown to such dimensions as really to merit the services of a whole-time Medical Officer. War-time restrictions and the shortage of medical staff will not permit of such an appointment at the present time, but it must be remembered that Dr. J. A. Taylor is also Resident Medical Officer at the General Hospital, and in consequence his time is more than fully occupied. Further, modern developments in the prevention and treatment of Venereal Diseases, together with the detailed administrative work, and the Regulations associated therewith, make it essential that in a Clinic of this size, the services of a whole-time Venereal Diseases specialist should be secured at the earliest possible opportunity. A certain amount of assistance is given in the medical work of this department by other Medical Officers on the staff of the Public Health Department, but the amount of assistance which can be given is limited.

Institutional facilities for cases requiring in-patient treatment are provided in the General Hospital, and it was found possible during the year to set aside male and female V.D. wards for segregation purposes. The wards used for this purpose were suitably fitted up with additional wash-basins. Certain structural improvements have been carried out in the Clinic during the year, which have greatly facilitated the work of the department.

Propaganda on the prevention of V.D. and the importance of early and adequate treatment has been continued on the lines indicated in the Report for 1943. Full use has been made of

literature provided by the Central Council for Health Education and talks to Youth Clubs, Merchant Seamen and other organisations have continued.

Regulation 33B.

The cases brought to the notice of the department under these Regulations were followed up to the greatest possible extent. The following figures show the work which was undertaken during the year in this direction :—

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Total number of contacts in respect of whom a Form I was received	7	39	46
(b) Total number of contacts in respect of whom attempts were made outside the scope of the Regulations to be examined before a second notification			
Contacts found ..	6	29	35
Contacts examined ..	3	25	28
(c) Number of those in (a) in respect of whom two or more Forms I were received .. .. .	..	7	7
(d) Number of those in (c) who were :—			
1. Found .. .. .	..	7	7
2. Examined after persuasion ..	..	6	6
3. Served with a Form II. ..	..	1	1
4. Examined after the service of Form II. .. .. .	..	1	1
5. Prosecuted .. .. .	..	..	..

It will be seen that the regulations have not resulted in large numbers of double notification contacts being brought to our notice; only 7 cases came within the actual scope of the regulations in this way, and all these eventually attended for treatment. It was possible, however, for the Almoner to follow up the cases notified on a single Form I, and to exercise her persuasive powers to secure attendance at the Clinic.

Almoner.

The appointment of the Almoner at the Special Treatment Department, which was reported in last year's Report, has during the year been fully justified by the results. The following report of Mrs. Margaret Anderson, speaks for itself, as to the need for such an appointment and the results which have been achieved.

Almoner's Report for 1944.

Of the many appointments in the Public Health Service, one of the most interesting but perhaps the least known to the general public is that of the V.D. Almoner, whose headquarters are at the Special Treatment Centre, Middlesbrough.

The appointment, which dates from November, 1943, was in many respects experimental. The Almoner was to be responsible for the keeping of records and statistics, for visiting the patients in their homes, and for contact tracing under Defence Regulation 33 B.

The primary object, however, was the general welfare of the patients, including the following up of attendances, and the enabling of patients to complete their treatment by overcoming their various difficulties.

Contrary to the popular belief, the majority of patients who attend the Clinic are not habitual moral offenders. They are drawn from all ranks and professions of life. Many are married women there through no fault of their own, who need constructive sympathy and understanding, some are children whose trouble is inherited, whilst others, having fallen by the wayside, pay dearly for their folly and welcome a friendly hand. Often there is much to discourage patients suffering from Venereal Disease, and a confidential chat and the assured friendship of the Almoner does much to relieve the mental strain, giving courage and hope.

Treatment may last over a long period, and there comes a time when many patients weary of attending, and almost lose hope of being cured. Others believe they are cured when signs of disease are no longer visible. Such lapses are dangerous, and every effort is made to recall these patients for treatment. During 1944, in our efforts to recall many who had defaulted prior to the appointment of an Almoner, roughly 700 visits were made, 800 letters were sent in respect of 600 patients, over 400 of whom returned for treatment. The majority of these would never have returned, apart from persistent persuasion by letters and personal interviews. Unfortunately, over 70 patients were lost to us, having moved to another area without reporting their change of address.

For every patient attending for treatment, it is estimated that there is one from whom the disease was contracted, and possibly another to whom the disease has been passed. Under Defence Regulation 33 B, the Almoner is responsible for discovering these, and bringing them for examination, either by a personal visit, or in respect of other areas, by arranging to notify the Medical Officer of Health of the area in which the contact resides.

During 1944 information concerning 73 contacts, comprising 18 males and 55 females was obtained at the Centre, notifications made and action taken, thus bringing under treatment a large number who would otherwise have drifted.

	Males	Females
Of the incoming notifications, 46 were received, comprising	7	39
The number of contacts traced were 35, comprising	6	29
The number of contacts examined were 28 comprising	3	25
The ages of the above range from 16 to 45 years.		

Since persons named on Form I under Regulation 33 B cannot be compelled to attend, but only advised, it will be seen that our efforts in this respect have met with considerable success.

One of the most hopeful aspects of the Almoner's work is among expectant mothers. Every effort is made to keep an infected mother under treatment, thus assuring that the child is born free from disease, and consequently spared years of suffering.

Children of infected parents are also a special concern. During 1944, of the 30 examined, 20 were found to be free from disease and 10 are now under treatment.

The leisure time of adolescents is considered of vital importance. The Almoner has a list of Youth Clubs in each area, and when possible pays visits to these, thus establishing friendly contact with Youth Leaders who will welcome girls introduced by her.

Sometimes a patient has difficulty in finding suitable employment. The Almoner is consulted, employment found, self respect established and the future made happier in consequence.

It may well be realised that amid such varied activities much work is involved on which no report can be given. Often many journeys are made, and many hours of work involved in securing a single contact. Nevertheless, since the welfare of every individual patient is the Department's chief concern, every effort made by the Almoner is considered well worth while.

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRE.

Number of Cases under Observation and Treatment on December 31st, 1944.

Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Total Cases
M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
144	192	..	..	72	49	33	46	249	287	536

Number of Cases and the Diseases they were suffering from, dealt with
for the first time during the years 1935 to 1944.

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
1944	140	67	10	..	207	40	247	113	604	220	824

Middlesbrough Cases	362
Seamen	191
Other Cases	271
Total	824

Congenital Syphilis.

Cases Classified in Age Groups.

Sex	Under One Year	1 to 5	5 to 15	Over 15 Years	Total
MALE	3	1	..	2	6
FEMALE	1	..	..	3	4
Total	4	1	..	5	10

Total attendances in 1944 of all persons suffering from :—

Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Grand Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2,421	1,957	97	..	3,673	311	1,263	396	7,454	2,664	10,118

Middlesbrough	..	..	..	6,069
North Riding of Yorkshire	..	..	..	1,507
County of Durham	..	..	..	243
Other Areas	..	..	..	2,300
Total	..	..	..	10,118

Sessions and Attendances during 1944.

MONTH		MALES			FEMALES		
		No. Sessions	Attend- ances	Average	No. Sessions	Attend- ances	Average
January	..	26	352	13.50	12	175	14.50
February	..	24	290	12.00	13	204	15.69
March	..	28	339	12.10	13	179	13.76
April ..	..	22	356	16.18	12	169	14.40
May ..	..	26	370	14.23	14	192	13.70
June ..	..	26	455	17.50	13	207	15.92
July	..	26	334	12.84	12	249	20.75
August	..	24	326	13.58	15	276	18.41
September	..	26	377	14.50	12	243	20.25
October	..	26	420	16.15	13	306	23.53
November	..	26	384	14.76	14	265	18.90
December	..	26	409	15.73	14	203	14.50
Total	..	306	4,412	14.41	157	2,668	17.00

STATISTICAL
TABLES.

ABSTRACT OF HEALTH REPORTS FROM 1898 TO 1944.

[illegible]



TABLE II.—Notification of Infectious Disease in 1944, arranged according to Age Groups and Wards.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED							NUMBER IN EACH WARD												
	At all ages	AT AGES						Ayresome	Acklam	Cannon	Cleveland	Exchange	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormesby	St. Hilda's	Vulcan	Total	
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65													65 and over
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	13	3	4	3	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	4	1	1	1	1	13	
Diphtheria	235	2	51	147	21	12	..	24	11	31	23	19	19	30	13	33	6	26	235	
Erysipelas	33	1	..	1	2	9	13	6	1	2	3	3	3	8	..	3	2	2	33	
Scarlatina	597	3	179	367	34	14	..	75	40	42	45	26	96	100	69	66	15	23	597	
Pneumonia, Influenzal	11	..	..	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	11
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	166	11	27	28	8	32	43	25	8	22	2	5	18	32	12	16	6	10	166	
Chicken-pox	1056	43	342	646	20	5	..	93	76	82	72	66	164	156	76	169	38	64	1056	
Measles	1242	67	633	534	7	1	..	172	88	60	49	80	178	240	43	188	35	109	1242	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Male	113	..	2	5	18	43	38	9	4	8	6	9	18	20	10	7	11	11	113	
do. Female	83	..	..	4	27	37	15	5	4	8	6	6	10	18	5	12	2	7	83
Other Tuberculosis	20	..	2	11	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	20	
do. Female	25	1	4	11	3	2	2	2	4	1	3	..	2	4	2	4	2	1	25	
Whooping Cough	254	35	139	80	..	..	..	54	17	19	15	5	37	56	12	18	11	10	254
Malaria	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	37	..	..	..	13	21	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	4	18	6	3	2	37
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	2	13
Dysentery	72	12	41	9	..	4	..	3	2	8	9	3	..	9	14	18	6	5	72	
Para-typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3973	191	1424	1847	166	188	121	36	477	259	288	237	228	568	707	269	531	133	274	3973
1943	6203	405	3029	2168	218	208	131	44	643	338	614	534	259	778	1244	592	538	353	310	6203

TABLE V.

Deaths registered during 1944

CAUSE OF DEATH				AGES AT DEATH										
				At	under	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	25
				all	one	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	and
All Causes	Certified	..	..	ages	year	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	25	35
	Uncertified	..	..			yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.
				1814	207	18	13	10	18	26	19	32	29	70
				9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M.	F.												
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	5	6	11	..	1	2	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	10	10	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	3	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory														
System	78	47	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	25	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	17	8	25	1	3	4	3	2	5	3	1	1	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease..	111	104	215	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diabetes	9	13	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	44	55	99	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heart Disease	265	208	473	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	5	4	5	..
Arterio-Sclerosis	75	57	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	33	23	56	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	32	15	47	10	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	5	..
" Broncho	39	22	61	31	6	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..
Other Respiratory Diseases	12	1	13	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Ulcer of Stomach or														
Duodenum	9	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Diarrhoea, etc.	12	9	21	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	7	4	11	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	3	..	1	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	23	19	42	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Accidents and Diseases														
of Pregnancy & Parturition	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..
Congenital Debility and Mal-														
formation, Premature Birth	51	33	84	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide	7	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Other Deaths from Violence	63	21	84	1	2	1	3	6	4	1	5	3	7	..
Other defined diseases ..	106	107	213	54	2	1	1	7	..	4	2	..	8	..
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	11	2	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
Total	1032	791	1823	214	18	13	10	18	26	19	32	29	70	..

classified according to Ages and Wards.

				Deaths in Public Institutions	Number of Deaths in each Ward in the Borough												Totals
35 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 55 yrs.	55 and under 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and over		Ayresome	Acklam	Cannon	Cleveland	Exchange	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormesby	St. Hilda's	Vulcan	Non-Residents	
114	165	325	768														
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	11	..	1	2	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	3
..	2	2	13	4	1	..	1	..	3	3	4	3	2	..	2	1	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	5
19	23	24	9	65	7	4	12	11	8	12	14	13	16	11	5	12	125
..	..	1	1	21	2	1	1	1	..	1	2	3	3	2	1	8	25
22	35	58	98	92	28	12	9	6	11	35	36	9	19	9	8	33	215
1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3	3	3	8	15	2	..	1	1	1	..	5	..	1	..	2	9	22
5	10	18	63	40	9	6	4	12	6	17	16	5	7	6	6	5	99
19	37	112	285	126	54	30	34	32	29	44	97	25	53	27	28	20	473
..	3	18	111	65	15	7	11	6	9	17	28	2	14	11	6	6	132
2	1	16	30	18	6	2	10	2	4	5	5	8	3	4	4	3	56
3	10	3	8	16	5	2	7	1	4	6	7	..	5	1	5	4	47
2	2	6	7	25	6	2	6	4	1	6	7	4	5	4	6	10	61
4	1	2	2	6	..	1	1	1	1	1	4	..	..	1	..	3	13
2	1	1	4	9	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	10
..	1	1	2	14	1	2	4	..	1	2	2	2	..	2	2	3	21
..	..	1	..	11	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	5	11
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4	6	11	18	17	4	2	2	3	3	3	9	1	1	1	3	10	42
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	..	..	..	14	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	5	16
..	..	..	..	54	11	5	7	7	7	5	16	8	1	1	10	6	84
3	2	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	1	1	11
6	11	7	27	56	10	6	3	5	3	7	10	5	3	3	11	18	84
11	15	33	76	131	17	15	14	9	8	24	37	12	15	7	9	46	213
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
..	1	6	4	11	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	13
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
114	165	327	768	832	188	104	135	103	103	195	310	104	156	95	114	216	1823

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY—1944.

REGISTERED DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week		1-2 weeks		2-3 weeks		3-4 weeks		Total under 4 weeks		4 weeks & under 3 months		3 months & under 6 months		6 months & under 9 months		9 months & under 12 months		Total Deaths under 1 year		Ayresome	Acklam	Cannon	Cleveland	Exchange	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormesby	St. Hilda's	Vulcan	Non-Residents	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Certified	Uncertified	73	18	14	8	113	32	35	15	12	207	7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
All Causes	..	5	1	..	6	1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.
TABLE VI.—Summary of Births notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1944.

WARDS	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total including Still-births				Stillbirths		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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Ayresome	7	10	13	12	14	17	17	22	13	15	16	15	15	10	16	20	19	10	13	17	20	13	10	19	173	180	353	7	8	338	
Acklam	5	6	6	2	9	9	4	11	11	12	11	4	11	7	2	5	2	8	4	6	6	7	6	10	77	87	164	4	4	156	
Cannon	10	4	5	10	5	7	10	6	15	7	9	9	9	11	12	9	10	6	11	9	9	10	6	110	99	209	6	3	200		
Cleveland	7	6	6	6	10	14	4	4	10	7	9	10	10	5	10	5	15	7	14	8	10	7	8	14	113	93	206	5	2	199	
Exchange	10	8	2	5	3	4	10	7	4	4	8	3	2	5	12	11	8	8	3	7	6	3	8	5	76	70	146	2	2	144	
Grove Hill	12	9	15	16	20	19	18	13	13	26	20	22	17	13	13	14	19	10	19	14	15	16	19	21	200	193	393	8	5	380	
Linthorpe	19	19	27	24	26	23	25	20	15	24	21	15	23	18	14	20	19	24	21	19	27	17	27	19	264	242	506	9	5	492	
Newport	8	13	8	22	8	16	12	10	10	10	11	8	10	3	12	6	10	12	10	6	14	6	8	8	121	120	241	6	7	228	
Ormesby	14	13	16	11	19	15	14	11	12	18	11	17	9	19	14	20	15	11	14	17	18	14	19	14	175	180	355	6	2	347	
St. Hilda's	7	4	6	3	6	7	9	4	9	3	6	4	8	10	7	4	5	5	7	1	7	4	6	6	83	55	138	3	6	129	
Vulcan	4	4	4	9	7	3	6	3	12	12	5	2	8	4	10	11	6	4	5	3	6	5	10	5	83	65	148	9	2	137	
Non-Residents	8	8	22	16	6	18	25	15	14	16	6	7	2	11	9	2	5	3	13	5	10	4	4	6	124	111	235	8	8	219	
TOTALS ..	111	104	130	136	133	152	154	126	138	154	133	116	124	116	131	127	133	112	129	114	148	105	135	133	1599	1495	3094	71	54	2969	
Births notified by :																															
Doctors	13	17	17	17	19	19	8	272	16	276	11	238	9	231	14	244	7	238	14	229	12	241	13	255	153	2941	—	—	—	—	—
Reg. Midwives	202	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Women, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	215	266	266	266	285	285	280	292	292	292	249	249	240	240	258	245	245	245	243	243	253	268	268	268	3094	3094	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VIII.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1944.
to the 31st December, 1944, 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 .. ..	..	2	1	2	2	6	11	14	11	18	6	73	113
Females .. ..	..	..	..	4	8	12	24	8	10	2	..	68	83
Non-Pulmonary—													
Males .. ..	..	1	4	6	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	17	20
Females	1	4	8	3	1	1	2	..	..	2	2	24	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	1	1	4	6	15	4	4	4	1	40
Females	3	3	4	1	1	3	..	15
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

Source of Information		No. of Cases	
		Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
Death Returns {	From local Registrars	7	..
	Transferable deaths from Registrar General	1	..
Posthumous notifications		4	1
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)		13	2
Other sources if any (specify) H. M. Forces		30	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, 1944, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough	844	573	1417	397	366	763	2180
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ..	1	..	1	..	2	2	3
2. Recovery from the disease ..	9	5	14	10	9	19	33
3. Death	126	82	208	14	12	26	234
4. Otherwise	25	14	39	2	5	7	46

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
1944	1.49		1.89

TABLE XI.

Deaths from Cancer.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

At ages	Male	Female	Total
5 to 15 years ..	1	1	2
15 to 45 years ..	9	13	22
45 to 65 years ..	46	48	94
65 and over ..	55	42	97
Total	111	104	215

TABLE XI.

SITES OF FATAL CANCER.

Residents and Non-Residents.

International Group No.	Sites.			Male	Female	Total
45	Tongue	..	..	5	..	5
	Mouth	..	..	2	..	2
	Jaw	..	..	3	..	3
	Fauces	..	..	1	..	1
	Tonsil	..	..	1	1	1
46	Gall Bladder	..	..	1	3	4
	Stomach	..	..	25	18	43
	Liver	..	..	5	5	10
	Ileum	..	..	1	..	1
	Rectum	..	..	10	8	18
	Oesophagus	..	..	5	3	3
	Colon	..	..	15	10	25
	Pancreas	..	..	2	..	2
47	Bronchus	..	..	6	1	7
	Lungs	..	..	9	4	13
	Larynx	..	..	4	..	4
48	Uterus	..	..	..	18	18
49	Ovary	..	..	..	8	8
50	Breast	..	..	..	19	19
51	Bladder	..	..	2	3	5
	Kidney	..	..	..	1	1
	Prostate	..	..	10	..	10
	Testicle	..	..	1	..	1
53	Throat	..	..	1	..	1
	Leg	..	..	..	1	1
	Brain	..	..	1	..	1
	Inguinal Gland	..	..	1	..	1
	Skull	..	..	1	..	1
	Scapula	..	..	..	1	1
	Total	..	..	111	104	215