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COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1946,

BY

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

JORDISON & CO., LTD., MIDDLESBROUGH.

Ack'd 19.9.47.

C.I.



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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1946-47.

Chairman :—Councillor J. G. BOOTHBY.

COMMITTEE—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. W. WELCH, J.P.).

Alderman L. G. ALLEN.	Councillor J. S. BOLTON.
Alderman A. H. COCKS.	Councillor W. GROSVENOR.
Alderman A. MARSHALL.	Councillor ERNEST HARFORD.
Alderman W. TURFORD, J.P.	Councillor H. MADDEN.
Alderman E. TURNER.	Councillor M. C. NEWTON.

MEMBERS OF THE HOSPITALS COMMITTEE, 1946-47.

Chairman :—HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. W. WELCH, J.P.)

COMMITTEE—

Alderman L. G. ALLEN.	Councillor R. V. C. GRAY, B.A.
Alderman A. COOPER.	Councillor J. GILMORE.
Councillor S. G. BENNETT.	Councillor F. J. LONGSTAFF, J.P.
Councillor J. G. BOOTHBY.	Councillor W. RANDALL.
Councillor MRS. L. BURTON.	Councillor L. TAYLOR.
Councillor W. ECKERT.	

**MEMBERS OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
COMMITTEE, 1946-47.**

Chairman :—Councillor MRS. L. BURTON.

COMMITTEE :—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. W. WELCH, J.P.)

Alderman A. COOPER.	Councillor F. C. PETTE, J.P.
Councillor R. V. C. GRAY, B.A.	Councillor J. SLATER.
Councillor MRS. E. A. DEVENPORT.	Councillor L. TAYLOR.
Councillor R. R. KITCHING, J.P.	MRS. E. GAUNT.
Councillor W. MILLER.	MRS. M. E. HEWITSON.
Councillor J. NUGENT.	DR. G. H. LOWE.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1946.

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 :—

CHARLES 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.
(Retired 20.9.46).

M. WALTON, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (From 1.9.46).

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

BETHIA M. NEWLANDS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (From 22.4.46).

Clinical Venereal Diseases Officer :—

J. A. TAYLOR, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (To 23.5.46).

A. A. WILLIAMS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. (From 13.5.46).

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

M. O. WILL, M.B., Ch.B. (From 8.1.46).

Consulting Obstetrician :—

§ G. F. LONGBOTHAM, M.B., C.M.

District Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators :—

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

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

HENRY WHITFIELD, Mem.R.S.I., Mem.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

T. E. PETERSON, A.R.S.I., Mem.S.I.A. (From February, 1946).

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| *‡S. E. ELLIS. | *‡W. M. MATHEWS. (To July 1946). |
| * F. R. ALLAN. (From April, 1946). | *‡S. WALKER. (From June, 1946). |
| * D. B. COULL. (From Aug., 1946). | *‡L. HIMSWORTH.
(From Aug., 1946). |
| *K. W. WILLANS. (From Aug., 1946). | |

Shops Inspector :—

R. G. THOMPSON.

Ambulance Officer.

ARTHUR G. POOLEY, M.M.

Health Visitors :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| °R. M. WHITE, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M.—(Superintendent). | |
| †E. ARMSTRONG, S.R.N., S.C.M. | °K. M. IMESON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(From 1.6.46). |
| °M. BUCHANAN, S.R.N., S.C.M. | °I. MATHISON, S.R.N., S.C.M. |
| °N. COURTNEY, S.R.N. (From 1.4.46). | °I. PALING, S.L.N., S.C.N. |

Tuberculosis Nurses :—

- D. E. HALL, S.R.N.
A. S. HAYWOOD, S.R.N.
P. STOCKTON. (Retired 30.3.46).
D. COLTHORPE, S.R.N.

Tuberculosis Almoner :—

FREDA L. MCCARTHY.

Infectious Diseases Nurses :—

- E. HOWARD, S.R.N.
°G. LAFFERTY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
E. WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Venereal Diseases Almoner :—

- MARGARET ANDERSON
(To 31.1.46).
EDITH HODGSON.
(From 1.2.46).

Municipal Midwives :—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| M. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.—(Supervisor). | |
| M. ABBOTT, S.C.M. | E. McINTOSH, S.C.M. |
| F. BARKER, S.C.M. | C. MCKINLAY, S.C.M. |
| M. BROWN, S.C.M. | B. A. O'CONNELL, S.R.N., S.C.M. |
| I. CHAMBERS, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M. | A. OLDHAM, S.C.M. |
| M. FAIRBAIRN, S.C.M. | E. PEART, S.C.M. |
| A. GIBSON, S.C.M. | S. J. SCRIMGOUR, S.C.M. |
| M. K. HALFPENNY, S.R.N., S.C.M. | K. M. TIERNAN, S.R.N., S.C.M. |
| L. JACKSON, S.C.M. | A. A. TOWNSEND, S.C.M. |
| D. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M. | S. WETHERALL, S.C.M. |
| V. LEWIS, S.R.N., 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. (Retired, 31.3.46).
 J. J. WALSH. (From 1.4.46).

Veterinary Surgeon :—

§W. G. HAGGIE, M.R.C.V.S.

Borough Analysts :—

§E. W. JACKSON, F.I.C.
 §A. SHOLES, F.I.C.

Chief Clerk :—

†JOHN 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., M.R.C.S.

Senior Resident Medical Officers :—

J. A. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (To 22.5.46).
 A. A. WILLIAMS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. (From 13.5.46).

Assistant Resident Medical Officers :—

S. SHUBSACHS, M.R.C.S. (To 6.2.46).
 J. J. KINSELLA, M.B., B.Ch., L.M. (From 14.1.46).
 H. CAMRASS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (From 4.3.46).

Ophthalmic Surgeon :—

§A. E. P. PARKER, F.R.C.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon :—

§J. B. T. KESWICK, M.B., B.S.

Radiologist and Electro-Therapeutist :—

§W. IRWIN, M.B., ch.B., D.M.R.E.

Orthopaedic Surgeon :—

§J. B. REID, F.R.C.S., M.ch.ORTH.

Dental Surgeon :—

§L. T. DAVIDSON HEPPELL, L.D.S.

Pharmacist :—

J. L. KING, M.P.S. (To 8.6.46).

MRS. E. B. REAY, M.P.S., B.Sc. (From 8.6.46—14.9.46).

G. T. KNIGHT, Ph.C., M.P.S.

HEMLINGTON EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.**Medical Superintendent :—**

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

Deputy Medical Superintendent :—

M. D. LEITCH, M.B., ch.B.

Assistant Resident Medical Officers :—

MINOR NADIR TATA, L.S.A. (To 31.12.46).

MARGARET DAWSON THOMPSON, M.D. (To 11.2.46).

ARTHUR KENNEDY, M.B., ch.B. (From 7.2.46 to 31.7.46).

HUGH W. DONALDSON, M.B., ch.B. (From 7.2.46 to 31.7.46).

URSULA BARRY, M.B., ch.B. (From 1.8.46).

M. E. GUEST, M.B., ch.B. (From 1.8.46).

Surgeons :—

§D. C. DICKSON, M.B., ch.B., F.R.C.S.

§C. C. MCCALLUM, M.B., ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon :—

§J. B. REID, F.R.C.S., M.Ch., Orth.

Physician :—

§J. INKSTER, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

§J. B. T. KESWICK, M.B., B.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon :—

§A. E. P. PARKER, F.R.C.S.

Psychiatrist.

§M. A. ARCHDALE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Radiologist and Electro-Therapeutist.

§W. IRWIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

Anaesthetist :—

§D. N. POWER, M.D.

Dental Surgeon :—

§L. T. DAVIDSON HEPPELL, L.D.S.

Pharmacist :—

G. W. WATCHORN, M.P.S. (From 7.1.46) Ex H.M. Forces

*Meat Certificate of R.S.I.

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

‡Certificate of R.S.I. and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.

§Part-time Officer.

°Health Visitor's Diploma of R.S.I.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1946.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
MIDDLESBROUGH,

JUNE, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1946. The vital statistics are presented and analysed in some detail and a comparison made with other areas and previous years.

The birth rate for 1946 was 24.67 per 1,000 population as compared with 20.92 per 1,000 population for 1945, representing a substantial increase and presenting a much higher figure than that for England and Wales, which is 19.17 and for the 126 County Boroughs and great towns which is 22.2 per 1,000 population. This increase has resulted in a great deal of hard work on the part of the staff at the Maternity Hospital, the Domiciliary Midwives and the Health Visitors, and I wish to pay tribute to the excellent services rendered by all under conditions of difficulty and staff shortages.

The death rate of 12.35 per 1,000 population shows a pleasing reduction as compared with 1945 when the figure was 12.7 and the steady fall experienced since 1940 has, therefore, been maintained.

The maternal mortality rate has fallen from 2.22 per 1,000 births in 1945 to 1.47 per 1,000 births in 1946, thereby justifying the improved obstetric facilities recently provided.

The infantile mortality rate of 56 per 1,000 live births represents a considerable fall as compared with the figure of 79 per 1,000 live births in 1945, and is the lowest figure for infantile mortality ever recorded in Middlesbrough. A large measure of the credit for this low figure must go to the Maternity and Child Welfare and Hospital Services, but the figure is not one about which we can be complacent, as it is higher than the corresponding figure for England and Wales which for 1946 is 43 per 1,000 live births and could be reduced further by improvements in the Paediatric Service and environmental conditions.

Illegitimate births have increased from 223 in 1945 to 282 in 1946. This figure is also higher than that for 1944, which was 258 and was the maximum figure reported in any of the war years and is considerably in excess of the pre-war figure of 125.

There were 1,444 new cases treated at our V.D. Clinic during the year as compared with 1,081 for 1945. The steadily increasing amount of work which has been undertaken at this Clinic during the last few years is, therefore, being maintained. The increased number of cases attending does undoubtedly represent, in part, an absolute increase in the incidence of V.D. in the town, but is also partly due to the efforts of the Department in securing contacts and others for treatment and to the efficient service provided.

There were 3,697 cases of infectious disease notified during the year as compared with 3,340 in 1945. The usual biennial outbreak of Measles which was experienced during the last 3 months of the year accounts for part of this increase, the remainder resulting from 1,232 cases of Chicken-Pox which were of a mild nature. There were only 52 cases of Diphtheria notified during the year and this is the lowest figure ever recorded and it is pleasing to note that there were no deaths due to Diphtheria during the year. This satisfactory state of affairs is undoubtedly due in large measure to the efforts of the Department in fostering immunisation against Diphtheria.

New notifications for Tuberculosis numbered 245 for the year as compared with 238 for 1945 and 241 for 1944. The Tuberculosis death rate was 0.98 per 1,000 population and this compares unfavourably with the figure for England and Wales which was 0.54 per 1,000 population.

The general health services have continued to function satisfactorily during the year, certain essential improvements having been secured, but other developments were held up owing to the difficulties of the times.

It was not possible to proceed with the major alterations and improvements in the Hospitals which were outlined in my report for 1945, but minor adjustments and staff developments took place which further enhanced the efficiency of the work. It can be claimed that the Middlesbrough General and Hemlington Hospitals now form vital elements in the general medical and surgical provisions of the area.

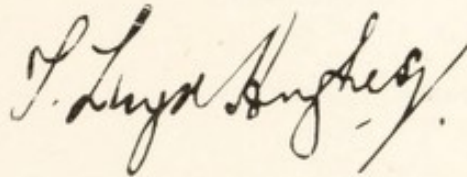
As will be seen from pages 4 to 7, staff changes took place during the year; in particular, I should like to refer to the retirement of Dr. F. J. Henry from the post of Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, a post which he had held with distinction for 33 years. Dr. Henry's valuable services and unfailing loyalty to the Department will be greatly missed and every good wish is extended to him in his retirement.

I should like to pay my tribute to all members of the staff for their loyal and wholehearted co-operation. To them comes the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts have contributed in no uncertain measure to the health and happiness of many of the citizens of Middlesbrough.

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

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. Lloyd Hughes". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) including 173 acres of tidal water	..	7,304
Estimated Civilian Population (Mid-1946)	.. ..	137,730
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1946)	.. ..	36,383
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£763,686
Product of a penny rate	.. .. .	£2,900

Number of Live Births :—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate & Illegitimate	1,761	1,637	3,398
Illegitimate	140	136	276

Number of Still Births—

Legitimate & Illegitimate	55	56	111
Illegitimate	4	2	6

Deaths : Registered	1,057	783	1,840
Nett	973	728	1,701

Deaths from :—

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	.. ..	—
Measles	.. ..	2
Scarlet Fever	.. ..	—
Whooping Cough	.. ..	9
Diphtheria	.. ..	—
Influenza	.. ..	17
Violence	.. ..	63
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	.. ..	13
Cancer	.. ..	232

Deaths (under 1 year) :—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	113	64	177
Illegitimate	7	8	15
Total	120	72	192

Birth Rates and Death Rates, 1946.

	Middlesbrough	126 County England Boroughs & & Wales Great Towns	
Rate per 1,000 Population :—			
Live Births	24.67	19.1	22.2
Still-births	0.85	0.53	0.67
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population :—			
All causes	12.35	11.5	12.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.01	0.00	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.01	0.01
Influenza	0.12	0.15	0.13
Whooping Cough ..	0.07	0.02	0.02
Rate per 1,000 Live Births :—			
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ..	3.8	4.4	6.1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births :—			
Puerperal Sepsis and post abort. . . .		0.19	
Other puerperal causes	1.47	1.24	
All puerperal causes ..	1.47	1.43	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—			
All infants per 1,000 live births ..	56	43	46
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	56		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	55		
Comparative Rates :			
Birth Rate (live births)	24.67	19.1	22.2
Death Rate	12.35	11.5	12.7
Infant Mortality Rate	56	43	46
Maternal Mortality Rate	1.47	1.43	

Notifications.—Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

	Middlesbrough	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London
Typhoid Fever ..	0.03	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever ..	0.05	0.02	0.02
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.15	0.05	0.05
Scarlet Fever ..	2.81	1.38	1.51
Whooping Cough ..	3.99	2.28	2.48
Diphtheria	0.40	0.28	0.32
Erysipelas	0.32	0.20	0.25
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	7.23	3.92	4.73
Pneumonia	1.77	0.89	1.02

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

Puerperal Fever ..	12.82	8.50	10.35
Puerperal Pyrexia ..			

WARD STATISTICS.

Ward	No. of cases of Infectious Disease per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Ayresome ..	36.46	12.55	25.94	51
Acklam	30.56	11.51	22.01	57
Cannon	35.80	13.94	29.42	100
Cleveland ..	29.88	12.88	26.65	74
Exchange ..	33.01	13.33	26.82	43
Grove Hill ..	23.73	12.61	21.78	49
Linthorpe ..	28.65	10.76	18.79	32
Newport	28.15	12.39	32.32	52
Ormesby	22.65	11.64	30.92	54
St. Hilda's ..	30.41	23.32	37.49	72
Vulcan	24.23	14.58	24.93	94

ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

- (1) The estimated population for 1946 is 137,730, which is an increase of 9,110 on that for the year 1945.
- (2) Live births increased during the year to a figure of 3,398 as compared with 2,691 for 1945. The birth rate is, therefore, 24.67 per thousand population, as compared with 20.92 for 1945, which is however, considerably higher than the average figure for England and Wales, and also for that in respect of the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns.
- (3) The death rate has decreased slightly for 1946, the rate being 12.35 per 1,000 population as compared with 12.70 for 1945. There were 67 more deaths in 1946 than in 1945. Although there were more deaths in 1946, the large increase in the population accounted for the slight change in the death rate.
- (4) The maternal mortality rate is 1.47 per thousand births as compared with 2.22 for 1945.
- (5) The number of deaths from Cancer was 232 as compared with 216 for 1945.
- (6) The infantile mortality rate of 56 per 1,000 live births shows a considerable decrease upon the figure for 1945 which was 79 per 1,000 but still compares unfavourably with the figure for England and Wales which is 43 per 1,000 and also with the figure for the County Boroughs and Great Towns which is 46 per 1,000. The actual causes of death of infants under the age of 1 year are shown on Table V on page 100. It will be seen that there were 216 such deaths in 1946 as compared with 256 in 1945 and of these 137 were in the neo-natal period or first four weeks of life.

Prematurity again accounted for a large percentage of these neo-natal deaths, there being 74 cases in this category. This exceedingly high death rate calls for the most careful consideration and investigation and indicates the necessity for close co-operation between Obstetricians and Paediatricians.

The causes of prematurity are not fully known at the present time but there is no doubt that the increased availability of fully trained nursing staff, skilled Paediatric advice and improved accommodation for the care of premature and weakly babies would result in a considerable reduction in these figures.

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

Pneumonia	..	..	..	28
Atelectasis	..	..	..	17
Malformation	..	..	..	13

As mentioned in previous reports, much of the preventable infant mortality cannot be avoided until the environmental circumstances and housing conditions are improved. Linked with an improvement in environmental circumstances, should be the raising of the economic status of the family and a higher standard of infant care and feeding which can be secured by extended facilities for mothercraft teaching.

MIDDLESBROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Another very successful year's work has been completed at this hospital. The Medical Officer of Health has continued to act as Medical Superintendent, and Mr. W. Britain Jones as Senior Surgeon. The total bed complement is made up as follows :—

Men	175
Women	98
Children	82
Total	355

From the figures submitted, it will be seen that in spite of staff shortages, the amount of work undertaken at the hospital has increased considerably. This is particularly noticeable in the Orthopaedic and X-ray Departments, Mr. J. B. Reid having completed a full year as Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, an increasing number of cases are being referred for treatment and the operations performed are also increasing in number.

In the general surgical department, the number of major operations performed, increased from 241 in 1945 to 360 in 1946.

Staff shortages have been experienced in common with other hospitals throughout the country, but in spite of this the Nursing Staff have responded admirably to all calls made upon them and have done much valuable work, often under difficult circumstances.

A ward of 30 beds has, however, remained closed during the year, owing to our inability to recruit the additional Nursing Staff required.

The successes obtained by the Student Nurses in the examinations of the General Nursing Council are gratifying and show that the high standard of the hospital as a Training School is being maintained.

No major structural improvements were possible during the year, but minor improvements were secured, thus some of the ward sanitary annexes were modernised and additional wash-basins installed in the wards.

During the year the Hospitals Committee, in conjunction with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee agreed to the appointment of a Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, as a result of which it is hoped to develop a comprehensive and efficient Gynaecological Service.

A start was also made with the new Area Pathological Laboratory which was set up at the Hospital in consultation with the Ministry of Health. The new Pathologist, Dr. Wray, commenced duty in the first place on a part-time basis. Pending the completion of structural adaptations to Block 17 to provide additional Laboratory accommodation, the Pathologist and Technical Staff were housed in a smaller building in the hospital grounds. This Service will provide a very necessary adjunct, not only to the work of the General Hospital, but also to other hospitals in the area.

ADMISSIONS.

Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital)	3,057
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MORTALITY.

Total number of deaths	308
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DISCHARGES.

Total number of discharges	2,757
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DURATION OF STAY OF PATIENTS

DISCHARGED OR DIED	3,065
(1) Under four weeks	2,346
(2) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks ..	559
(3) Thirteen weeks or more	160

OCCUPIED BEDS.

(a) Average during the year	205
(b) Highest number, 259 on 9th April, 1946.	
(c) Lowest number, 135 on 24th and 26th December, 1946.	

TRAINING OF NURSES.

The Examination results are as follows :—

STATE FINAL EXAMINATION PASSED BY 9 CANDIDATES

STATE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION :—

Parts 1 and 2 passed by 13 Candidates.

Part 1 passed by 2 Candidates.

Part 2 passed by 2 Candidates.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of individuals seen	390
Number of attendances for treatment	610

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

Number of cases dealt with during the year ..	144
Number of attendances	163
Number of operations	235

OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT.

Number of cases dealt with during the year	146
Number of attendances	177
Number of operations	5

ORTHOPAEDIC DEPARTMENT.

Number of cases dealt with during the year	159
Number of attendances	504
Number of operations	61

MINOR AILMENTS DEPARTMENT.

The Minor Ailments Out-patient work is made up of sick inmates 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	947
Number of attendances	5,225

X-RAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Dr. Irwin, D.M.R.E., is in charge of this Department, which is staffed by a specially trained Sister, one Assistant Radiographer and three Pupil Radiographers.

The equipment includes :—

- (1) A diagnostic X-ray Apparatus.
- (2) Deep Therapy Apparatus for the treatment of Cancer.
- (3) Other electrical equipment, *i.e.*, Kromayer and Ultra Violet Lamps, and apparatus for Radiant Heat, Diathermy, Ionisation and Faradism and Galvanism.

Number of patients seen	3,366
Number of attendances	8,312

Treatments were given as follows :—

X-RAY DEPARTMENT :—

Films and Screenings	7,403
Treatments	84

DEEP THERAPY DEPARTMENT :—

Treatments	685
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ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT :—

Diathermy Treatments	285
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Stimulations	177
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Radiant Heat	156
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Massage	201
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Remedial Exercises	37
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SUNLIGHT DEPARTMENT :—

Treatments	2,820
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OPERATIONS.

The number of major surgical operations performed under general anaesthetic (excluding dental, ear, nose and throat, and ophthalmic operations) was 360. Of these, 229 were abdominal sections.

HEMLINGTON EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

This Emergency Hospital of 480 beds is a hutted hospital built on a site adjacent to the former Smallpox Hospital, which is now used for administrative purposes and to accommodate the medical, nursing and administrative staff.

The hospital is fully equipped for all forms of medical and surgical treatment, having an operating theatre, and X-ray, Physiotherapy and Out-patients Departments.

In addition to the treatment of Service patients, the hospital has treated evacuated long-stay cases from London hospitals, and also cases from the waiting lists of local Voluntary Hospitals.

Apart from the administrative nursing staff, the hospital is staffed by members of the Civil Nursing Reserve and during the year the General Nursing Council recognised the hospital as a Training School for Assistant Nurses.

It will be seen from the following figures that the volume of work undertaken during the year has been considerable, and that the hospital forms a very important and valuable addition to the hospital resources of the area.

ADMISSIONS	..	..	..	..	..	1,134
DISCHARGES	..	..	..	..	..	1,178
DEATHS	..	..	..	..	..	8
AVERAGE DURATION OF STAY IN HOSPITAL	..					31 days
AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OCCUPIED BEDS						115
OPERATIONS	..	..	..	..	..	791

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

134 patients received 181 treatments.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

66 patients received 74 treatments.

OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT.

18 patients received 22 treatments.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

974 patients received attention.

1,401 Films and Screenings.

140 Screenings.

PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT.

211 patients received 5,618 treatments.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT.

189 patients made 325 articles.

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 Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton. In addition to this, all our routine milk samples are now examined at this Laboratory.

During the year the undermentioned specimens were sent to the Emergency Public Health Laboratory :—

Throat and Nasal Swabs	..	..	..	1,373
Faecal and rectal Swabs	..	..	..	456
Urine	..	..	..	74
Blood	..	..	..	26
Milk : 230 Graded, 20 Ungraded	..	..	..	250
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	6

AREA PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the year the Area Pathological Laboratory was inaugurated at the General Hospital, to meet the requirements of the Middlesbrough and District Hospitals. It is anticipated that the Laboratory will ultimately take over the bulk of the pathological work on Tees-side, but pending the completion of the structural work in the main building and the appointment of a full complement of staff, it has only been possible to carry out a limited number of examinations.

The Ministry of Health have appointed Dr. Stanley Wray, as Pathologist and he commenced duties on November 5th. In addition, one senior and one junior laboratory Technicians have been appointed.

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

Bacterial and chemical examination of samples of Water are carried out at the Tees Valley Water Board's laboratories by Dr. E. V. Suckling, of the Counties Public Health Laboratory.

Details of water examination are referred in the section devoted to Water Supply on pages 45 to 47.

TREATMENT AT SPECIAL CENTRES.

During the year arrangements were made for specialist treatment of patients as follows :—

Thoracic Surgery at the Shotley Bridge Emergency Hospital.

Cancer " " "

Cancer at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle.

Neurosurgery at the Newcastle General Hospital.

Plastic Surgery at the Royal Victoria Infirmary. Newcastle.

Bacterial Endocarditis at the Newcastle General Hospital.

Ninety-seven applications were received from medical practitioners for their patients to receive treatment and 86 patients availed themselves of the facilities offered to them. Eleven patients declined assistance from the scheme.

Details of the classes of cases dealt with are as follows :—

	Male	Female	Total
Cancer	18	26	44
Neurosurgery	19	12	31
Thoracic Surgery	8	5	13
Plastic Surgery	8	1	9
Total	53	44	97

NURSING HOMES.

	No. of Homes	No. of beds provided for :		Total
		Maternity	Others	
Homes first registered during the year ..	Nil.	..	..	..
Homes on the Register at the end of the year ..	1	8	..	8

The only Nursing Home registered is the Ascot Nursing Home which has been inspected and found to comply with the Regulations.

Exemption from registration was granted in the case of the North Riding Infirmary, the North Ormesby Hospital and the Carter Bequest Hospital.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Middlesbrough Corporation is a partner in the Prudhoe Hall Colony Joint Board. On the 31st December, 1946, 121 Mental Defectives were in residence there. The Education Committee have a Special School for Mental Defectives at which 74 Boys and 77 Girls are in attendance. Other mental defectives were receiving institutional treatment on the 31st December, 1946, as follows :—

Holgate Institution	..	..	..	..	5
Rampton State Institution	..	..	..	..	5
Lisieux Hall	..	..	..	..	4
West Hartlepool Public Assistance Institution					2
St. Joseph's Home	..	..	..	..	2
Moss Side Institution	..	..	..	..	2
Etloe House	..	..	..	..	1
Royal Albert Institution	..	..	..	..	1
Feld Heath House	..	..	..	..	1
Whittingham Hall	..	..	..	..	2
Monkton Hall Home	..	..	..	..	1
South Shields Public Assistance Institution	..				1
Bishop Auckland Public Assistance Institution					1

Number of Patients on Licence at the end of the year were :—

From Prudhoe Hall Colony	..	20
Lisieux Hall	..	1
Total	..	<u>21</u>

After-Care.—During the year "After Care" visiting was undertaken by the Local Voluntary Association in the case of the following patients :—

Males	..	180
Females	..	155
Total	..	<u>335</u>

Upon investigation the following Patients were found to be :—

	Male.	Female.
Working	118	61
At home, not working ..	15	59
Unemployable	30	21
Demobilised	2	..
In H. M. Forces	7	..
Not Known	4	14
Untraceable	1	..
Imbecile	2	..
Evacuated	1	..
Total	180	155

Occupation Centre.

During the year, 16 patients were employed at the Occupation Centre, viz., 14 Males and 2 Females.

INSULIN.

The scheme of supplying Insulin to diabetics is becoming more widely known and during the year there were 12 new applicants. There are now 17 patients taking advantage of the facilities afforded for their benefit.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The Municipal Maternity Hospital situated in Park Road North, provides the following accommodation :—

Number of Maternity beds	..	..	..	50
Ante-Natal beds	..	..	..	6
Isolation beds	..	..	..	3

The following figures outline the work carried out at the Hospital during the year :—

Total number of Maternity cases admitted	..	1,436
Ante-Natal cases admitted	..	153
Total number of deliveries :		
Live Births	..	1,193
Still births	..	80
(a) by Midwives :		
Live births	..	1,045
Still births	..	44
(b) by Doctors :		
Live births	..	148
Still births	..	36
Average duration of stay of cases in hospital	..	12.5 days
Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	..	26
Number of cases notified as Pemphigus	..	Nil
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	Nil
Maternal deaths	..	11

It will be seen from the figures given that the pressure on the beds at the hospital referred to in the report for 1945, has been maintained during the year.

The priority system, whereby cases are only admitted if they come within certain categories has been continued so that the accommodation at the hospital is put to the best possible use.

The types of cases admitted are :—

- (a) Abnormal Cases.
- (b) Cases requiring Caesarean sections.
- (c) Cases where home circumstances are unsatisfactory.
- (d) Primiparae.

This scheme is necessitated by the lack of accommodation, and the position cannot be eased until extensions are built at the hospital. It is felt that a hospital providing 150 beds is necessary to meet the needs of the area at the present time, and although the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have had plans in mind for some time, such developments are impossible at present. The provision of such accommodation should however have early consideration when the building of hospitals becomes possible.

It is not only the County Borough of Middlesbrough that is affected in this shortage of beds, since the Maternity Hospital provides the only facilities for abnormal midwifery for the Borough of Thornaby and a considerable proportion of the Cleveland area of the North Riding of Yorkshire. Discussions have taken place with the County Council Authorities as to whether some alternative arrangements could be made for their cases in order to release more beds for Middlesbrough cases and although schemes are pending, we are still admitting County Council cases.

During the year the Committee, decided to appoint a whole-time Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist to be responsible for the work at the Hospital, to conduct specialist clinics and to be available for advice to district cases.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the Maternity hospital four mornings weekly. Patients booked for delivery at the hospital attend regularly throughout their pregnancy as required by the Medical Officer taking the Clinic. Women who are being tended at home for their confinements by Municipal or private Midwives are also seen in conjunction with the booked hospital cases. In the case of the former should any medical treatment be necessary, or any abnormality be diagnosed or suspected, a note is sent advising the patient's own Midwife of the fact, and if necessary, recommending the calling-in of the patient's own doctor.

Post-Natal Clinics.

A Post Natal Clinic is held at the Maternity Hospital on one afternoon per week. Patients who have been delivered at the Maternity Hospital attend this Clinic, and others are referred to it by Midwives and Health Visitors. The total number of attendances at these Post Natal Clinics during the year was 536.

In order to stimulate further attendances by mothers at Post Natal Clinics a system has been introduced whereby at the end of six weeks following the date of discharge from hospital, a card is sent inviting the mother to attend the Post Natal Clinic for Post Natal advice.

Caesarean Sections.

Number of Caesarean sections during 1946 ..	32
Booked cases	20
Middlesbrough emergencies	3
North Riding emergencies	8
Others	1

Maternal Deaths.

Number of maternal deaths	11
Obstetric Shock and Acute Inversion of Uterus	1
Obstetric Shock and Haemorrhage, Placenta Proevia	1
Exhaustion, Eclampsia—Twin Labour ..	1
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver, Toxaemia of Pregnancy	1
Pernicious Anaemia of Pregnancy	1
Intestinal Obstruction, band formed between bowel and Fallopian tube	1
Acute Lobar Pneumonia following Caesarean Section	1
Ante-partum Haemorrhage, Exhaustion ..	1
Mitral Stenosis, Pregnancy, Labour and Exhaustion	1
Perforated Gastric Ulcer, Shock, Pregnancy ..	1
Cardiac Shock and Obstetric shock due to Haemorrhage and possibly anaesthetic (Ether and Ethyl Chloride) administered for examination	1

Still births.

Number of still births	80
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Certified causes of death.

Toxaemia of Mother	7
Eclampsia	3
Toxaemia of Mother and Haemorrhage ..	2
Toxaemia of Mother and Abnormality of Foetus	1
Profound Anaemia of Mother	1
Advanced Heart Disease of Mother	1
Acute Yellow Atrophy	2

Accident to Mother before birth	..	..	1
Rhesus Factor :			
Erythroblastosis Foetalis	..	..	3
Erythroblastic Anaemia	..	..	1
Malpresentations	..	..	5
Transverse	..	..	1
Breech	..	..	3
Brow	..	..	1
Prolonged Labour	..	..	4
Forceps Delivery (contracted Pelvis)	..	..	1
Prolapse of Cord	..	..	4
Placenta Praevia	..	..	15
Abnormalities of Foetus :	..	..	16
Anencephaly	..	..	7
Anencephaly and Spina Bifida	..	..	1
Hydrocephaly	..	..	4
Hydrocephaly and Spinabifida	..	..	1
Monster	..	..	1
Undeferred Abnormalities	2
Unknown Cause	14

Neo-Natal deaths.

Number of Neo-Natal deaths	66
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Certified causes of death.

Prematurity	28
Atelectasis	9
Prematurity and Atelectasis	6
Intra-cranial Injuries	..	..	1
Intra-cranial Haemorrhage	..	..	2
Congenital Heart Disease	..	..	1
Multiple Birth and Prematurity	..	..	2
Hydrocephalus	..	..	1
Mongolism	..	..	1
Pre-eclampsia and Toxaemia of Mother	..	..	1
Microcephaly	..	..	2
Congenital Abnormalities	..	..	2
Circulatory Failure	..	..	1
Atelectasis and Imperforate Anus	..	..	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	3
Erythroblastosis Foetalis	..	..	1
Icterus Neonatorum Gravis	..	..	1
Gastro-Enteritis	..	..	1
Shock due to Burns	..	..	1
Parotitis	..	..	1

Puerperal Pyrexia—26.**Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Nil.****Pemphigus—Nil.**

MIDWIFERY.**District Midwives.**

The number of Midwives who notified their intention to practise in Middlesbrough in January, 1946, was 52. This number included 12 employed at the Municipal Maternity Hospital and 8 at the General Hospital.

The number of births notified by Midwives was 3,365 out of a total of 3,520 notified births in the area. Medical aid was summoned by Midwives under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, on 627 occasions. Midwives acted as Maternity nurses in 293 cases.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

During the year the staff of the Domiciliary Midwifery Service was increased by the appointment of three additional midwives, making a total of 22 Domiciliary Midwives and one Supervisor of Midwives. The Borough is divided into six areas for the administration of this service and these are staffed as follows :—

North Ormesby and Brambles Farm	
Estate	4 midwives
Central Town District	4 „
Newport and Cannon District	7 „
Ayresome and Linthorpe District	3 „
Acklam District	2 „
Grove Hill District	2 „
Total number of Bookings	2,705
Total number of Deliveries	2,157

It was not possible to appoint the third midwife provided for by the increased establishment until August. After three months service this midwife resigned to take up a post which enabled her to reside at home. A successor was appointed, but she resigned within a few days of commencing duty, as she could not find suitable accommodation. The situation was then met by the appointment of a part-time midwife to assist with nursings and also with day deliveries when possible. This arrangement was still in operation at the end of the year.

In view of the pressure of work on the existing staff through the increased birth rate and in anticipation of the continuance of this increase during the coming year, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee agreed to the appointment of four additional midwives. In addition to relieving the work of the midwives in the congested areas, the increase in staff would enable midwives to be trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia when the necessary apparatus becomes available.

Still Births.

Total number in the Borough	128
Causes not previously given :—	
Toxaemia of Mother	4
Diabetes Mellitus of Mother	1
Anaemia of Mother	2
Undefined Ill-health of Mother	2
Accident to Mother before Birth	3
Malpresentations	4
Breech	1
Footlings	2
Impacted Shoulders	1
Precipitate Birth	1
B. B. A. (one with ruptured cord)	3
Prolapse of Cord	1
Shortness of Cord	1
Cord around neck	1
Placenta Proevia	2
Prematurity (two B.B.A.)	3
Abnormalities of Foetus	10
Anencephaly	4
Hydrocephaly	4
Monster	1
Undefined Abnormalities	1
Unknown Cause	10

Neo-Natal Deaths.

Total number in the Borough	142
Causes not previously given :—	
Prematurity	35
Intra-cranial Haemorrhage	2
Atelectasis	4
Haemorrhage Disease of the Newborn	2
Exfoliative Dermatitis	1
Bronchitis	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	3
Prematurity and Broncho-Pneumonia	2
Accidental Suffocation (due to overlaying)	1
Asphyxia—Cord around neck	2
Prematurity and Convulsions	2
Atelectasis, Persistent Vomiting, Heart Failure	1
Feeble Condition	1
Bronchitis and Prematurity	1
Asphyxia and Convulsions	1
Intestinal Obstruction	1
Prematurity, Convulsions and Jaundice	1

Shock due to Scalds	1
Debility. Duodenal Atresia ..	1
Prematurity and Coronary Thrombosis	1
Anencephaly	1
Asphyxia Pallida	2
Convulsions	2
Lobar Pneumonia	1
Spina Bifida	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage and Convulsions	1
Meningocele	2
Asphyxia Livida	2

Deaths in the neo-natal period, that is within the first four weeks of life accounted for 65% of all deaths of infants under one year. Of these neo-natal deaths prematurity as the only cause was certified in 63 cases representing 44% of the number.

If at all possible, a special inquiry is made by the Health Visiting staff into each neo-natal death of an infant born in the borough and during the past year special emphasis has been laid on ascertaining any possible cause for the prematurity or condition associated with prematurity which leads to the death of the baby.

An analysis is given below of 70 such records :—

Accident or injury to the mother	5
Sustained a fall	4
Heavy Housework	1
Abnormal condition in mother (general or local)	13
Mother worried during pregnancy	1
Not well all through pregnancy	2
Illness two weeks before birth	1
Hydronephrosis (surgical induction)	1
Uterine abscess	1
Uterine fibroid	1
Uterine haemorrhage	5
Uterine haemorrhage after heavy work	1
Injury combined with twin pregnancy ..	4
Heavy work	2
Electric shock	2
Twin pregnancy	6
History of previous premature births, stillbirths or miscarriages	5
Unexplained (including 2 emergencies where no ante-natal care)	37

The records examined related both to children of 5½ lbs. birth-weight or less and to children born prematurely from the point of view of gestation.

To ascertain the causes of prematurity as an all important step towards the prevention of neo-natal deaths calls for further detailed investigation.

Maternal Deaths.

Total Maternal Deaths in the Borough .. 14

Causes not previously given :—

Acute Cardiac Failure, Inevitable Abortion and Early Broncho-Pneumonia	1
Embolism of Left Pulmonary Artery	1
Uraemia, Renal Cortical Necrosis	1

HOME HELP SCHEME.

During the year an average of twelve Home Helps was employed to give domestic help following confinements. For a short period, fifteen were enrolled, but this number could not be maintained.

On the whole the scheme has been very successful: occasional difficulty has been experienced in supplying a Home Help when there have been many mothers requiring service at the same time or where the confinement has not taken place at the expected date.

The following are the details of the year's work :—

Bookings	..	..	..	..	..	179
Cases attended	..	..	..	..	..	103
Cancellations	..	..	..	..	..	43
Cases still on the books	..	..	..	..	..	33

DAY NURSERIES.

As foreshadowed in the report for 1945, the five Day Nurseries which were in existence during the war were reduced to three by the closure of the Nurseries at Fleetham Place and Bishopton Road, leaving the following Nurseries open as from April 1st, 1946.

Mosman Terrace, North Ormesby	60 places.
Parkside	60 places.
West Lane	60 places.

Full use has been made of the facilities provided and the children cared for are those where there is some domestic or financial reason for the mother being at work, or owing to illness, or on grounds of health it is desirable for the child to be admitted to the nursery.

A charge of 2/- per day is made and this may be reduced when it is likely to result in financial hardship in any particular case.

Each child has to be immunised against diphtheria before admission and regular medical inspection of each child is undertaken by the Medical Staff of the Public Health Department.

HEALTH VISITING.

Health Visitors.

It was hoped that during 1946, there would be the full establishment of 13 Health Visitors and one Superintendent Health Visitor, but unfortunately the reverse has occurred and although there have been appointments, these have been outnumbered by the resignations.

Miss E. Courtney	commenced duty on the	1st April, 1946.
Miss K. Imeson	„ „ „	1st June, 1946.
Mrs. E. Gray	„ „ „	1st July, 1946.
Miss M. Taylor	resigned on the	30th April, 1946.
Miss K. Crapper	„ „	31st October, 1946.
Mrs. A. Blackett	„ „	31st October, 1946.
Miss M. Sleep	„ „	30th November, 1946.
Miss K. Hodgson	„ „	31st December, 1946.

Mrs. A. Blackett was re-appointed on a part-time basis, commencing duty on the 3rd December, 1946.

It has been particularly unfortunate that there have been so many resignations in the Health Visiting staff, as the work under all sections during the year has increased a very great deal and it has been necessary to modify the work in all areas to some extent.

A Health Visitor has been teaching "Mothercraft" one evening a week to a group of pupils meeting at Hugh Bell School during the year and of the eight who went forward for examination all obtained the Mothercraft Certificate of the National Association for Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, two gaining honours and one a credit. There is no doubt that the teaching of adolescents could be extended if staff were available to undertake the teaching.

Home Visiting.

There has been a total of 3,521 births.

Every attempt has been made to do primary visits to new births on the fourteenth day, or as soon as possible and 3,217 such visits have been paid. The total number of visits to children in the 0-1 age group was 16,351. It is regrettable that the visits to children in the 1-5 age groups show some decrease, being 20,576 compared with 20,906 in 1945. This brings the total of visits to children of pre-school age, excluding special visits made out of routine by the Superintendent Health Visitor, to 36,927. Ineffectual visits amounted to 4,921. The figure for 1945 was 4,945.

From April the investigations of all new cases applying for admission to the Maternity Hospital, where any doubt existed as to their need for priority consideration, has been undertaken by this Department, and 221 visits have been paid by the Superintendent Health Visitor for this purpose. During such visits, advice on ante-natal care has been included, as well as suggestions for re-arrangement of furniture, co-operation with neighbours or relatives and a straightening out of any problems, particularly in connection with the unmarried mothers. 164 other ante-natal visits have been paid, making a total of 385.

In a borough of this size, it is inevitable that a certain number of children are lost sight of. The number of whom there was no trace at the end of 1946 was 593. Analysis of this number in age groups is as follows :—

0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5
31	92	151	147	172

These figures show a progressive decline from the records of 1942-43 and are indicative of the intensive visiting which has been in force during the past four or five years.

The number of children recorded as transferred to other local authorities during the year was 397.

The number of children recorded as received from other local authorities during the year was 130.

At the end of November as a result of the illness of the Child Life Protection Visitor, a section of her work was transferred temporarily to this Department. This comprised visits to Child Life Protection and Adoption cases. This additional work was undertaken by the Superintendent Health Visitor.

The full time Visitors were each working two districts at the close of the year, spending one month on one area and during the second month, coming over to the second area. In addition to the work of their own district, each Health Visitor is required to do some work on the Newport area left without a Health Visitor, and to attend to special cases which might arise on the Linthorpe area. There has been a change in the distribution of work in each Health Visitor's area, calculated not only to meet the demand of work resulting from the resignation of the two full time Health Visitors in October and November, but in anticipation of further reduction of staff in January, 1947.

A considerable amount of extra work has fallen upon the two Health Visitors working in the hutment areas occupied by the "Squatters" at Saltersgill Farm and Cold Knuckles Farm, as the distances from transport and the irregular placing of the hutments necessitates the use of considerably more time than a street of houses.

The staff of the Department has continued to co-operate with the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector in the supervision of "problem" families, and homes have been visited by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare in addition to many visits by the Superintendent Health Visitor and to visits extra to routine paid by Health Visitors.

At their Meeting on the 19th November, 1946, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee agreed to Miss White, Superintendent Health Visitor being provided with transport on two afternoons a week in order that domiciliary and ante-natal visits might be facilitated, and authorised an arrangement whereby a Health Department car was made available for the purpose.

(a) PREMATURE BABIES.

A total of 216 premature babies, i.e., with a birth weight of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less were born in the Borough during the year. There is practically no diminution in the percentage of live premature births for the year 1946, compared with 1945; the figures being 6.4 and 6.6 respectively. The routine practice of paying two visits to these babies during their first month of life and other extra visits when necessary has been maintained. Hot water bottles can be obtained on loan and special feeders bought from the Maternity and Child Welfare Department for the care of premature babies.

The following are the classifications asked for by the Ministry of Health.

Born at Home	.. .. .	136
Nursed at Home	.. .. .	118
Nursed at home and died within 24 hours	..	16
Nursed at home, survived 24 hours and died within one month	.. .. .	15
Nursed at home survived one month	..	87
Removed from home and died within 24 hours		7
Removed from home, survived 24 hours and died within one month	.. .. .	8
Removed from home and survived one month		3
		<hr/>
		136
 Born in Hospital	.. .. .	80
Born in Hospital, died within 24 hours	..	13
Born in Hospital, survived 24 hours and died within one month	.. .. .	15
Born in Hospital, survived one month	..	47
Born in Hospital, transferred before one month		5
		<hr/>
		80

Of the 179 premature infants born in 1945, 99 or 55.3% have reached the age of one year.

In this connection the birth weights of five of these babies are of interest ; one being 2 lbs. 12 ozs., one 3 lbs. and the remaining three each 3 lbs. 8 ozs.

(b) ALL CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

Birth Enquiry or first visits	.. .. .	3,217
Visits to children 0—1 excluding above	..	13,134
		<hr/>
Total Visits to children under 1 year	..	16,351
Visits to children 1—5 years	.. .. .	20,576
Visits to expectant mothers	.. .. .	385
Special visits and infant death enquiries		210
Effectual visits	.. .. .	37,522
Ineffectual visits	.. .. .	4,921
		<hr/>
Full total of visits made	.. .. .	42,443

The numbers of visits to newly born babies and to all under one year of age have been well maintained. It has not been possible with depleted staff to visit the 1—5 age groups to the full extent that is desirable, ages at which visiting is quite as desirable as for young babies, since the former are brought to the Centres so infrequently, compared with the latter and defects can arise in them undetected by their mothers.

The increase in the number of expectant mothers visited, namely 385 compared with 45 recorded in 1945, is accounted for by the inclusion this year of the visits already referred to by the Superintendent Health Visitor.

Infant Welfare Centres.

The Infant Welfare Centres in spite of changes in the staff have functioned regularly.

There are ten sessions per week, and at seven of these, a Medical Officer is in attendance.

There is an increase in the total number of attendances and in the number of children under one year attending for the first time. This latter figure is not however, so large as one would like it to be, when one considers the increase in the birth rate during 1946. The number of children of the "toddler" or of an older age brought to the centre is disappointingly small, but it is very difficult for mothers to bring a small child as well as a baby to the Centres, particularly as there are no play-rooms at the Centres where she may leave one child while being advised about another. One has to bear in mind, however, that a considerable number of children under the age of five are accommodated in the Nursery Classes and Day Nurseries in the Borough.

The number of visits and details of the work of the Centres are as follows :—

Number of attendances of children 0—1 ..	18,246
Number of attendances of children 1—5 ..	2,890
	21,136
Included in above—	
Number of children attending for first time 0—1	2,244
Number of children attending for first time 1—5	29
Number of children examined by Doctor	3,608
Number of children advised by Health Visitors	19,581
Number of Sessions	478

Number of children recommended to other clinics, etc.				330
(a) Sunlight Clinic	..	..	..	158
(b) Orthopaedic Clinic	..	..	..	22
(c) Eye Clinic 1.	Strabismus	31		
2.	Others	8		39
(d) Skin Clinic	..	..	..	28
(e) Dental Clinic	..	..	..	18
(f) Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	..	..	..	20
(g) Various Clinics	..	..	..	44
(h) Orthoptic Clinic	..	..	..	1

The centres have been improved by the further addition of small, but necessary pieces of equipment and the situation with regard to stores generally appears to be reasonably good. The sterilised maternity bundles which are now sold at the ante-natal clinics are in great demand and have proved of great assistance in home confinements during the year. In addition it has been possible this year to keep a stock of Bell Croy feeders for premature babies.

District Ante Natal Clinics.

The number of Ante-Natal Clinic Sessions has been the same as last year, that is five clinics per fortnight. There has been an increase in the number of attendances, particularly in the number of first visits, the latter figures being 1,007, compared with 651 in 1945 and 674 in 1944. There were 735 more births in 1946 than in 1945 and 188 fewer births in 1945 than in 1944. Taking the number of first visits as representing at least one attendance at an ante-natal clinic and calculating these visits as a percentage of the total birth rate the point of interest is that there has been a rise from 22.66 in 1944 to 28.59 in 1946. The remainder of the ante-natal care given is by private doctors and domiciliary midwives.

Cannon Street Clinic	1st Attendances	..	478
" " "	Re "	..	875
Red Cross Clinic	1st Attendances	..	122
" " "	Re "	..	131
Grove Hill Clinic	1st Attendances	..	253
" " "	Re "	..	406
North Ormesby Clinic	1st Attendances	..	154
" " "	Re "	..	245
Total	1st "	..	1,007
	Re "	..	1,657
			2,664

Number of Expectant Mothers recommended for further attention	.. .. .	66
Expectant Mothers X-rayed	.. ..	23
" " sent to Dental Clinics		35
" " sent to Special Clinics		2
" " sent to T. B. Clinic		2
" " sent to Skin Clinic		2
Specimens sent for Aschheim-Zondek (Pregnancy) Test	.. .. .	2
		—
		66

The cases sent for dental treatment were those in whom there were many carious teeth and nearly all of whom had an unhealthy if not actually septic condition of the gums. One would like to see this dental service used to a much greater extent than it is, but many expectant mothers have a fear of having dental extractions during pregnancy. Others make their first attendance so late in the pregnancy that it would be unwise to perform extractions.

It is very desirable to carry out post-natal work at these district centres, but it has been quite impossible to do this owing to the shortage of personnel. The numbers attending ante-natally at Cannon Street Clinic (which was held weekly), now warrants two sessions weekly, while the Grove Hill Clinic, which is held fortnightly, could with advantage be a weekly clinic.

There has been a very definite reduction in the number of breast abscesses in Nursing Mothers, reported during the year; these amounted to only four along with two other cases of mastitis.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

An increase in the number of illegitimate births is reported for the year. The following Table shows the figures for illegitimate births for the past six years :—

1941	..	..	..	..	140
1942	..	..	..	..	125
1943	..	..	..	..	190
1944	..	..	..	..	258
1945	..	..	..	..	223
1946	..	..	..	..	276

The need for a Hostel for Unmarried Mothers and for a Residential Nursery for their Children has again been evident during the year.

The Day Nurseries in the Borough have been made use of in some cases when the mother found employment.

There are two Hostels administered by religious organisations, viz.: St. Teresa's Home, Borough Road, where there is accommodation for 6 mothers and 6 babies; and the Holy Cross Home, Southfield Road, which is about to discontinue in catering for the unmarried mother and to devote its activities to the care and protection of adolescent girls.

Infant Life Protection Report.

Number of foster parents on Register at the end of year	10
Number of children on Register at the end of year	.. 10
Number of cases notified during the year	.. .. 2

These children are visited at least once each month.

Adoption of Children.

35 children were visited during the year pending adoption. Three other children were visited, but their stay with Adopters was short and did not result in adoption taking place. At the end of the year, there were eight children in homes pending legal adoption.

Boarded-out Children chargeable to the Social Welfare Committee.

There are 12 children boarded-out within the County Borough of Middlesbrough. 8 of the children are with relatives and 6 of these are re-chargeable to other authorities.

The children boarded-out are visited at least once each month and such visits are recorded on the respective case papers.

GUARDIANS SCHEME.

The registered Daily Guardian Scheme which came into operation in this town on the 11th May, 1942, ceased on the 31st March, 1946.

The scheme commenced slowly at first, but gained popularity as time went by.

During the whole period, 402 Guardians were registered and the visiting of these daily minders was an important work undertaken by the Health Visitors of this Department.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

In July the experiment of taking a mobile Diphtheria Immunisation Unit to an area where there was no Infant Welfare Centre (the usual place for carrying out immunisation) was tried. The area selected was Brambles Farm. As a result of this visit and revisit four weeks later to give the second injection, 46 children were immunised. It was felt that the method had been successful and one that could be repeated.

EXTRACT FROM MATERNITY STATISTICS.

1. Municipal Midwives.	Percentage Medical Aid Calls of Total Midwives' Cases.	
1941	16	
1942	26	
1943	18	
1944	11	
1945	21	
Average 1941-1945	18	
1946, January 1st—July 31st	18	
August 1st—December 31st	15	
2. Maternity Hospital.		
	Percentage Doctors' Cases of all deliveries.	Forceps rate percentage.
1938	9	7
1939 ..	9	7
1940 ..	10	8
1941 ..	11	9
1942 ..	10	9
1943 ..	12	8
1944 ..	14	9
1945 ..	17	9
Average 1942-45	13.5	9
1946 1st Jan.—June 30th	14	9
1st July—December 31st	14	11

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

During the year, the Vehicle strength of the Ambulance Service has been maintained at 4 Ambulances and 1 sitting case car. The Austin Ambulance which is now 17 years old has been fitted with a reconditioned engine and gear box and is again giving wholly satisfactory service. The Talbot ambulance, which is 10 years old, has been completely overhauled and is now giving satisfactory service. The 2 ex-Civil Defence Ambulances have again proved to be valuable both as supplementary and replacement service vehicles. The sitting case car has been used extensively during the year. All the machines are serviced regularly and are in good running order.

An order for a new 20 h.p. Austin Ambulance has been placed with a local firm, and it is hoped that delivery of the new machine will be effected by June, 1947.

The Service staff figures are the same as last year, viz., 7 male drivers, 3 male and 4 female attendants, and 2 male and 1 female telephonist. During the year, one male telephonist was retired on account of having reached the age limit, and was replaced by an ex-serviceman who is also a registered disabled person. Three of the Ambulance Service Staff are on the register of disabled persons. An extra male driver and male attendant were engaged in a temporary capacity to replace staff on annual leave.

The ambulance staff have on many occasions rendered assistance to the General Hospital when the porters and drivers at the Hospital have not been readily available.

The following figures show the work carried out during the year by the Ambulance Service :—

Number of calls	.. .. .	2,594
Number of Patients Removed	.. .. .	2,566

These figures are made up as follows :—

Street Accidents and Illnesses	.. .. .	306
Works Accidents and Illnesses	.. .. .	416
Maternity Cases	.. .. .	282
Private Removals	.. .. .	1,496
Coroner's Cases	.. .. .	53
Police Cases	.. .. .	13
Total Mileage	.. .. .	22,826 miles
Petrol consumed	.. .. .	2,333 galls.

Outside Removals.

Patients were conveyed to and from Hospitals and Nursing Homes outside the Borough Boundary as follows :—

Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle	..	28 patients
General Hospital, Newcastle	.. ..	30 ..
Shotley Bridge E.M.S. Hospital	.. ..	45 ..

Other private removals to Hospitals and Nursing Homes Outside the Borough :—

Hexham School Camp	.. .. .	1 patient
West Hartlepool	.. .. .	2 ..
York	.. .. .	2 ..
Dunston Hill Ministry of Pensions Hospital		2 ..
Whitby	.. .. .	1 ..
Kirbymoorside	.. .. .	1 ..
Leeds	.. .. .	1 ..
Nursing Homes, Newcastle	.. .. .	3 ..
Barnsley	.. .. .	1 ..
Sunderland	.. .. .	1 ..
Darlington	.. .. .	1 ..
" Ardencaple " Nunthorpe	.. .. .	13 ..

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

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

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and, to domestic consumers, in quantity.

Eight bacteriological samples of raw water were examined per month. The water is examined as it leaves the treatment works, and also at points in the area. Approximately 70 samples per month were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

The water supply is not liable to have any plumbo-solvent action.

The water is purified by slow sand filters, followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine. Water which has been standing in open service reservoirs is also treated with ammonia and chlorine before passing into distribution.

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES.

RIVER TEES SUPPLY, DARLINGTON.

Average Results—1946.

Appearance—Clear and bright.

Odour —Nil.

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
pH	7.3	7.7	6.9
Colour (Hazen)	54	120	20
Electric Conductivity	194	270	135
Chlorine in Chlorides	0.8	1.2	0.7
Total Hardness	9.2	14.5	5.5
Temporary Hardness	7.2	11.0	4.5
Permanent Hardness	2.0	4.5	1.0
Total Alkalinity	7.2	11.0	4.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	0.5	1.2	0.3
Total Solids, dried at 180°C. ..	14.4	20.0	10.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.05	0.10	Absent
Nitrogen in Nitrites	0.001	0.001	Absent
Free Ammonia	0.0045	0.0140	Absent
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0059	0.0120	0.0024
Oxygen Absorbed in 3 hrs. 37°C.	0.454	1.120	0.180
Iron	0.007	0.030	Absent

Chemical Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

Bacteriological Results.

Bacteria on Agar at 37°C. per ml. 1 day	6	19	0
Bacteria on Agar at 37°C. per ml. 2 days	10	30	1
Bacteria on Agar at 20°C. per ml. 3 days	19	120	2
Presumptive B.Coli per 100 ml.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
CI. Welchii Reaction, 100 ml.	Present	Present	Absent
CI Welchii Reaction, 10 ml. ..	Absent	Absent	Absent

LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY.

Summary of Results—1946.

Appearance —Clear and Bright.

Odour —Nil.

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
pH	7.0	7.1	6.8
Colour (Hazen)	86	140	40
Electric Conductivity	115	130	95
Chlorine in Chlorides	0.7	0.9	0.4
Total Hardness	4.8	6.0	4.0
Temporary Hardness	3.9	4.5	3.0
Permanent Hardness	0.9	2.0	Absent
Total Alkalinity	3.9	4.5	3.0
Free Carbon Dioxide	0.6	0.9	0.5
Total Solids, dried at 180°C.	8.5	9.5	7.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.01	0.06	Absent
Nitrogen in Nitrites	0.001	0.001	Absent
Free Ammonia	0.0044	0.0130	Absent
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0074	0.0150	0.0024
Oxygen Absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C.	0.743	1.160	0.370
Iron	0.013	0.034	Absent

Chemical Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

Bacteriological Results.

Bacteria on Agar at 37°C. per ml. 1 day	6	30	0
Bacteria on Agar at 37°C. per ml. 2 days	9	38	1
Bacteria on Agar at 20°C. per ml. 3 days	10	80	1
Presumptive B. Coli. per 100 ml.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Cl. Welchii Reaction 100 ml. ..	Present	Present	Absent
Cl. Welchii Reaction 10 ml. ..	Absent	Absent	Absent

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Drainage and Sewerage.

During the year the following works have been carried out :—

	Drains	Sewers
By Corporation ..	5,590 lin. yds.	4,310 lin. yds.
Private Enterprise ..	5,000 lin. yds.	Nil

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE.

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

Collection.

There are 35,205 inhabited houses and shops in the town, and a collection is made as regularly as possible.

The collection of household refuse is made by 20 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.

Disposal.

During the year, 36,194 tons of refuse were disposed of as under, as against 30,991 tons during the previous year :—

Method of Disposal.	Tonnage	Percentage
Separation and Incineration ..	30,839	85.20
Food Waste Concentrator ..	1,128	3.12
Controlled Tipping	562	1.55
Barged to Sea	673	1.86
Organic Plant	281	0.78
Miscellaneous	2,711	7.49
Total ..	36,194 tons	100.00%

Of the 1,128 tons of Kitchen Waste treated in the Food Waste Concentrator, 332 tons were brought in from other Local Authorities.

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

	Tons	Percentage
Dust	11,123	36.07
Cinders	3,027	9.82
Metals	528	1.71
Rags	6	0.02
Bones	3	0.01
Bottles	135	0.44
Paper	140	0.45
Miscellaneous	37	0.12
Balance to Fires ..	15,840	51.36
Total ..	30,839 tons	100.00%

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

	Weight.				Value.		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	569	9	1	0	3,862	16	6
FERROUS METALS :							
‘ Black ’ Scrap ..	164	11	3	8	302	18	4
‘ Destructor ’ Scrap	809	15	0	0	1,768	9	4

NON-FERROUS METALS :

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Aluminium Scrap ..	1	13	..	6	70	17	5
Copper Scrap ..	..	7	..	..	10	10	0
Brass Scrap ..	..	19	1	..	16	0	6
Zinc Scrap ..	..	1	2	24	0	17	2
Lead Scrap ..	1	8	3	..	41	17	6
Pewter Scrap ..	..	1	..	4	5	16	0
Textiles ..	4	19	1	..	33	14	5
Bottles, Jars, etc. ..	129	17	3	..	1,289	2	10
Cinder Fuel ..	654	9	..	..	327	4	6
Stable Manure ..	125	..	..	..	63	5	0
Concentrated Kitchen Waste	577	15	..	..	2,594	0	2
Bones ..	3	6	..	..	18	2	6
Fish Meal ..	51	3	..	..	971	17	0
Miscellaneous ..	1	19	1	..	8	1	0
Total	3,096	16	..	14	£11,385	10	2

The value of materials recovered, £11,385 10s. 2d., shows an increase, of £3,049 11s. 11d., compared with the total for the previous year, namely, £8,335 18s. 3d.

In addition to this, the Department have made a claim on the Board of Trade for £270 12s. 0d., on account of additional waste paper recovered above the amount for the year 1945.

Since the inauguration of the Separation Plant in 1939, the amount of materials recovered is £73,122 15s. 7d.

The costs of collection and disposal for the years 1945 and 1946 from the figures in the Estimates supplied by the Borough Treasurer are as follows :—

	1945.	1946.
Cost of Collection	£31,423	£32,724
Cost of Disposal	£10,784	£11,869

During the year, 376 small bins were distributed to householders for the reception of kitchen waste, and weekly collections were made. The amount of kitchen waste collected by this method against the communal bins previously in the area, increased.

A report was submitted to the Health Committee regarding provision of separate receptacles to each householder. The cost of such a scheme proved prohibitive.

200 Communal bins in Streets, were the cause of numerous complaints by neighbouring householders, owing to the fact that dogs and children took a delight in tipping the contents on the roadway. With the demolition of the street air-raid shelters, the present siting of the communal bins is to be altered and arrangements made for periodic removal and cleansing.

In order to boost salvage, the Department was granted the privilege of an article in the local daily newspaper. This article, together with talks to various organisations, did much towards the increase in the amount of materials recovered from refuse.

The town's residents have not proved so salvage conscious as might be expected, when foodstuffs and building materials are in such short supply. Salvage, which has come to stay, materially assists in reducing the Department's costs, and from this aspect alone, is well worth while.

A glance at the constituents of the refuse proves that the housewife generally is not as thrifty as she might be . . . 3,027 tons of burnable cinders were separated. Throughout the year, difficulty was experienced in homes of obtaining sufficient fuel. These cinders, when required, were sold at 10/- a ton. With the cost per ton of 18/9 for collection, here again a saving could be effected, if the housewife would sift all cinders from the refuse and re-burn them. Tipping space for this tonnage would also be saved.

The work of collection was retarded owing to the difficulty of obtaining dustbins, thus placing additional work on the collectors by reason of having to sweep up refuse in yards.

Notwithstanding this, and the difficulty of obtaining spare parts for vehicles, from March to the end of the year, a regular weekly collection of refuse was maintained.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

Description of Work carried out.	1945	1946
Number of Inspections made	7,123	8,457
Number of re-inspections made	6,422	9,529
Number of Food Inspections	1,881	1,924
Number of notices and letters served	5,314	5,501
Number of Interviews	400	457

	1945	1946
Drainage.		
Smoke Test applied to new drains ..	15	240
Smoke Test applied to old drains ..	4	31
Re-constructed	4	5
Cleansed and repaired	753	681
Sink Waste Pipes trapped or renewed ..	243	308
Defective yard gullies	76	85
Grates provided for gully traps ..	8	59
Cleared with Cooper's Vacuum Pump (free of cost to owners)	1,894	1,701
Defective gully covers	21	58
Water-Closets.		
Provided with a sufficient water supply	868	736
Basins renewed	476	362
Cisterns repaired or renewed	569	507
Foul water-closet drains	172	79
Defective closet doors	205	279
Dilapidated closet seats	88	178
Defective closet roofs	159	298
Defective joint between flush pipe and water-closet basin	70	102
Houses.		
Roofs &c. repaired	917	1,029
Water spouts fixed or repaired	996	1,525
New sinks fixed	80	99
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed	14	27
Pavement of yards repaired	146	182
New floors laid or repaired	226	277
Provided with a sufficient water supply	91	80
Dilapidated dustbins	2,023	2,528
Defective chimneys	49	109
Defective ceilings	116	299
Defective sash-cords and windows ..	352	737
Defective fireplaces	44	220
Defective fire ranges	168	283
Defective walls	781	963
Defective ovens	1	1
Dilapidated set-pots	63	85
Defective handrails	14	63
Defective flues	105	120
Defective yard doors	217	331
Dilapidated back passage surfaces ..	46	25
Defective coalhouse doors	146	195
Defective coalhouse door frames ..	26	118
Defective house doors	181	374
Absence of washing accommodation ..	30	158
Miscellaneous works not classified ..	520	1,924

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

1942	..	..	..	..	6,798
1943	..	..	..	..	5,943
1944	..	..	..	..	8,089
1945	..	..	..	..	11,116
1946	..	..	..	..	15,489

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

Apparently dangerous structures	..	..	..	..	53
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	5
				1945.	1946.
Number of Housing Cards compiled	..	..	..	6	3

Infectious Diseases.

During the year 761 houses have been inspected, incurring 93 re-inspections, compared with 1,254 inspections and 201 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 1,098 as compared with 1,838 last year.

Offensive Trades.

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	29
Tripe Boiling	..	..	..	..	6
Fat Melting	..	..	..	..	6
Blood Drying	..	..	..	..	2
Fat Extracting	..	..	..	..	4
Size Making	..	..	..	..	1
Hide and Skin Dealers	..	..	..	..	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	..	8
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	..	1
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	12
Number of Notices to limewash	..	..	..	..	3

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

Fish Friers :

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	124
Number in use	..	..	..	113	
Number not in use	..	..	..	11	
Number discontinued during the year	..	..	..	1	
Number registered during the year	..	..	..	—
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	203	
Number of notices to limewash	..	..	..	36	
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	..	..	..	52	

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

The treatment of sewers reported last year was completed by 31st March. In the course of this work, the whole of the intercepting chambers of dwelling houses were examined and baited with good results as follows :—

	1945	1946
Premises Visited	8,172	1,235
Visits Paid	34,470	5,446
No Takes Reported	7,661	1,043
Takes Reported	511	192
Rats Destroyed	8,740	972

In conjunction with the Ministry of Food, one works registered under the Offensive Trades Byelaws, was treated with the under-mentioned results :—

	1945	1946			Total for 1946
		April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	
First Treatment.					
Dead Rats Recovered	769	158	88	70	316
Estimated number of Rats killed	4,758	907	765	590	2,262
Second Treatment.					
Dead Rats Recovered	5	11	6	4	21
Estimated number of Rats killed	547	415	445	280	1140

The first treatment consisted of prebaiting for four days with Sausage Rusk, and poison baiting on the fifth day with 5% Zinc Phosphide and Sausage Rusk. The second treatment consisted of prebaiting for four days with bread, and poison baiting on the fifth day with 10% Arsenic and bread.

In addition, the Voluntary Rat Club and the Official Rat Catcher have continued their operations against these pests as follows :—

	No. of Visits.	Rats Killed.	Baits Laid.	Mice Killed.
Official Rat Catcher ..	2,877	5,456	3,845	357
Voluntary Rat Club ..	130	594	..	..
Total ..	3,007	6,050	3,845	357

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

There are 13 places of public entertainment within the Borough, 11 Cinemas and 2 Music Halls.

The Public Health Act empowers local authorities to inspect the sanitary condition of Cinemas, Music Halls, etc., and 38 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	145
Number discontinued during the year	23
Number registered during the year	22
Number of change of occupiers	17
Number of inspections made	56
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	24

In all cases where a new business has been established, wash-hand basins with properly trapped waste discharge pipes to external gully have been provided, together with an adequate hot water supply.

In the case of old established businesses, where these facilities do not at present exist, an effort is being made to have them brought up to the standard required.

Shops and Offices within the Borough.**SUMMARY.**

Cinemas	11
Coal Dealers	62
General Dealers	370
Drapers, Clothiers, Outfitters	229
Grocers	167
Fruiterers, Florists, Gamedealers	81
Bakers and Confectioners	105
Newsagents, Tobacconists, Confectioners, Libraries, Stationers	212
Chemists, Herbalists, Drug Stores	45
Boot and Shoe Retailers and/or Repairers	103
Ironmongers, Plumbers, Hardware	66
Hairdressers	145
Fish Friers	124
Fishmongers	32
Butchers	143
Jewellers, Opticians, Watch Repairers	30
Dairies and Farm Produce	20
Radio, Cycle and Electrical Dealers, Motor Cycles	139
Wholesale Dealers	89
Furniture Dealers and Brokers	44
Cafes, Snack Bars, Ice Cream Saloons, Hotels	62
Miscellaneous Trades	73
Total	2,352
Number of visits paid	2,649

Magisterial Proceedings under Shops Act, etc.

See Cases Nos. 6 and 7.

Additional Sanitary and Washing Accommodation was provided in 3 instances :—

Offices	Nil.
Shops	3

Camping Sites.

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

Eradication of Bed Bugs.**Verminous Premises.**

Number of Inspections	356
Number of houses defested by Corporation	90
Warning letters sent to tenants	89
Warning letters sent to owners	44
Reports to Medical Officer of Health	24
Reports to Housing Department	4
Other warning letters sent	15

Houses defested by Corporation.

Bed Bugs :—

Private Houses	..	..	..	51
Other Premises	..	..	..	1

Fleas :—

Private Houses	..	..	..	4
Other Premises	..	..	..	1

Cockroaches :—

Private Houses	..	..	..	9
Other Premises	..	..	..	20

Flies :—

Private Houses	..	..	..	—
Other Premises	..	..	..	4

The work of defesting Corporation Houses found to be verminous is now carried out by the Housing Department's staff.

Factories Act, 1937.

There are 536 Factories on the Register, as follows :—

	With Mechanical Power.	Without Mechanical Power.
Bakehouses	46	14
Joiners and Undertakers.. .. .	42	6
Printers	14	—
Motor Engineering	53	3
Boot Repairs	27	1
Tailoring, etc.	16	9
Mantle Alterations, etc.	7	19
Upholstery	8	2
Cabinet Makers	6	4
General Engineering	43	5
Electrical Engineering	11	5
Sugar Boiling	3	1
Laundries	9	—
Monumental Masons	3	—
Miscellaneous	139	40
Totals	427	109

Number of Inspections (including works of
Building and Engineering Construction) .. 188

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	40
Change of Business	10
New Premises	36

NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE ACT (including Verbal Intimations)

To cleanse, redecorate, etc.	40
Sanitary defects	18
To provide refuse receptacles	1
To provide adequate lighting	1
Miscellaneous	20
Number of Fire Certificates issued	3

SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN FACTORIES :—

Insufficient	2
Unsuitable or defective	15
Non-separation of Sexes	1

HOME WORK (SECTIONS 110 & 111) :—

16 Lists of Out-workers (or Home-workers) were received in the first half of the year and 17 for the second half.

Number of Lists of Out-workers received ..	33
Number of Employers	18
Number of Out-workers premises inspected	1
Number of Out-workers—1st half of year	35
Number of Out-workers—2nd half of year	45

RESTAURANTS, KITCHENS, ETC. :—

Number on Register	54
Number Inspected	54
Number of Inspections	60

Rag Flock Regulations 1912.

7 samples were taken under the Regulations during the year. The Public Analyst reported that all these samples conformed to the standard of cleanliness specified in the Rag Flock Regulations 1912.

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

47 premises with the persons nominated to sell poisons under the above rules are now registered—an increase of 7 during the year.

Care has been exercised in the keeping of poisons carefully stored and secure, and an inspection has been paid to each of the premises during the year.

Public Mortuary.

The Public Mortuary is situated at the Borough Engineer's yard in Commercial Street.

Satisfactory arrangements exist for the supervision and cleaning of the Mortuary, which however from a structural point of view is far from satisfactory.

When the time is opportune, a modern building centrally situated with adequate provision for postmortems and with appropriate ancillary facilities should be provided.

During the year, 57 bodies were removed to the Mortuary.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected in the Borough during the year :—

1. Erected by Corporation.			
Restoration of War Damaged Houses			9
Direct Purchase by Corporation			14
Temporary Houses	..	..	147
2. Erected by Private Enterprise .. 189			
3. Houses Demolished Nil			
Total			359

The Ward distribution of the new houses referred to is as follows :—

Linthorpe Ward	..	..	158
Ormesby Ward	..	..	153
Ayresome Ward	..	..	27
Grove Hill Ward	..	..	21
Total			359

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) 8,518			
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 18,071			
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 61			
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 85			
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 8,356			

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	3,993
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	3
	(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	2
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
	(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,563
	(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	1,172
	(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	.. .. .	—
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	..	—
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	..	—
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	.. .. .	—
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.. .. .	—
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases		—
(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	.. .. .	—

Owing to depletion of staff, it was impossible to compile statistics of overcrowded premises: the figures for 1944 were based upon the census of 1936 and the reduction from that time. Owing to war conditions, there has been an enormous increase of overcrowding due to marriage—there are often two families where previously there was only one.

Overcrowding.

During the year, 62 visits were made to houses known to be overcrowded.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

Number of Houses	.. .. .	54
Number of Inspections	.. .. .	76
Number registered during year	.. .. .	5
Number discontinued during year	.. .. .	—
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	.. .. .	49

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

Common Lodging Houses.

Number of Houses	4
Number of Keepers	4
Number of Inspections	10
Number of Lodgers accommodated nightly	222
Number registered during the year ..	—
Number closed or discontinued	—
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	1

Squatters Camps.

During August, two Anti-Aircraft Sites were occupied by squatters, comprising 78 families (76 Males, 78 Females and 82 Children). An inspection was made of each hutment, and a general survey of sanitary accommodation and water supply carried out.

Arrangements were made with the Committee at each site for a bi-weekly collection of excremental matter and a weekly collection of household refuse. A charge for these services, which included the provision of chemical closets and dustbins, was made to each Committee.

Weekly inspections were made to ensure that the hutments and sanitary accommodation were kept in satisfactory condition.

No difficulties were experienced, and the squatters conducted themselves in a satisfactory manner.

Number of Inspections .. 22

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is mainly responsible for this Section.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

250 samples were procured during the year and submitted for examination. 158 or 63.2% were found to be clean and 92 or 36.8% dirty.

Total number of samples taken during the year	250
Ordinary Milks	20
Graded Milks	230

SUMMARY :

	Clean.	Dirty.	Total.
Ordinary Milks ..	8	12	20
Graded Milks ..	150	80	230
Totals ..	158	92	250

SAMPLES WERE FOUND TO BE CLEAN AS FOLLOWS :—

On 1st Test	158
On 2nd Test	43
On subsequent Tests	20
Carried forward to 1947 (Dirty)	29
	250

Graded Milks.

SUMMARY :

	Clean.	Dirty.	Total.
Tuberculin Tested ..	52	44	96
Tuberculin Tested .. (Certified) ..	56	8	64
Accredited	42	28	70
Ungraded	8	12	20
Totals	158	92	250

Of the number of Graded Milks dirty, 66 samples were from outside the Borough, having been procured from 20 producers. Notification of the results, was given to the County Health Inspector, who procured samples at the farms. These latter samples were all reported as satisfactory.

All churns within the Borough are steam treated before return to the farms. As a rule, farmers do not again treat the churns, and there is thus a likelihood of contamination occurring between the time of treatment and churn filling at the farm. A. M. and P. M. Milkings are often mixed, and this may also result in unsatisfactory samples.

Pasteurised Milks.

	Number submitted	Number satisfactory	Number un-satisfactory
Bacteriological Test	70	64	6

2 unsatisfactory on account of insufficient pasteurisation.

3 unsatisfactory on account of—failed Methylene Blue test within specified periods.

1 unsatisfactory on account of insufficient pasteurisation and also failed Methylene Blue test within specified period.

Biological Examination of Milk.

Number of samples submitted.	Number free from Tubercle Bacilli.	Number containing Tubercle Bacilli.
130	128	2

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:—

1942	..	..	..	..	3
1943	..	..	..	..	4
1944	..	..	..	..	4
1945	..	..	..	..	1
1946	..	..	..	..	2

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936-1938.	1945	1946
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 ..	—	—
Number of Producer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	—	—
Number of Dealer's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	7	5
Number of Bottler's Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	1	2
	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>

Purveyors of Milk.

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

	1945	1946
(1) Where Dairy Produce only is sold ..	7	7
(2) Confectionery and milk	14	14
(3) General shops	7	7
(4) Dwelling houses without rounds ..	—	—
(5) Dwelling houses with rounds ..	3	3
(6) Sale of milk on rounds only ..	4	4
	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>

(b) BOTTLED MILK :

	1945	1946
(1) Accredited Milk	—	—
(2) Pasteurised Milk	27	27
(3) Tuberculin Tested Milk	7	7
(4) Loose or Bulk Milk	35	23
	<u>69</u>	<u>57</u>

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

Year.	Number of samples taken.	Average Fat content.
1942	45	3.12%
1943	20	3.69%
1944	36	3.36%
1945	17	3.72%
1946	41	3.59%

With the exception of three small dairies, the whole of the milk for the Borough is supplied by three large dairies, with the result that the milk is "Mixed," thus shewing a high average fat content.

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.

Number on Register	.. ..	143
Number of Visits	.. ..	71

33 Ice Cream samples were procured during the year and submitted for Bacteriological Examination. 9 samples were found to be satisfactory and 24 unsatisfactory. No Pathogenic Organisms were isolated.

The results of the 33 samples may be summarised as follows :—

Type of Mix.	No. Taken.	Number of Tubes out of 3, B. Coli present — Dilution 1/100th.				Bacterial Count.			Pathogenic Organisms.
		0	1	2	3	Under 100,000	100,000 to Million	Over 1 Million	
Cold	10	4	..	..	6	1	3	6	Nil.
Hot	23	8	6	1	8	9	4	10	Nil.
Total	33	12	6	1	14	10	7	16	..

Cowsheds.

Number of Cowsheds	.. ..	10
Number of Registered Cowkeepers	.. ..	10
Number of Cows kept	.. ..	264
Number of inspections made	.. ..	12
Number of Notices to Limewash	.. ..	—

Dairies and Milkshops.	Inside the Borough.	Outside the Borough.
Number on Register	23	—
Number discontinued since January, 1946	12	—
Number registered since January, 1946	—	—
Number of Licences transferred	—	—
Number of Inspections	33	—
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	5	—

Meat and Other Foods.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

There are now 65 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen.

Slaughterhouses.

	Registered.	Licensed.
December, 1920	39	3
January, 1946	23	2
December, 1946	23	2
Public Slaughterhouses	1	—
Number of Inspections		1,682
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 :—

Species			Public Abattoir	Saltwells Road Abattoir
Bulls	..	..	186	89
Bullocks	..	..	2,486	1,429
Cows	..	..	1,615	1,042
Heifers	..	..	2,403	1,287
Calves	..	..	8,863	3,903
Sheep	..	..	27,261	16,086
Pigs	..	..	642	201
			43,456	24,037

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding			Sheep and	Pigs
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	
Number killed ..	7,880	2,657	12,766	43,347	843
Number inspected ..	7,880	2,657	12,766	43,347	843
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	11	15	9	35	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	3,014	900	69	2,154	26
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	38.39	34.44	0.61	5.05	3.44
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	22	171	1	—	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	489	703	2	—	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	6.48	32.89	0.02	—	2.49

Of the 67,493 animals slaughtered, 59,848 or 88.67% were found to be sound and unaffected by disease of any nature; 1,409 or 2.09% were found to be affected with tuberculosis and 6,236 or 9.24% 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	
1942	806	2,206	—	—	3,012
1943	1,051	5,452	—	—	6,503
1944	1,045	6,854	—	—	7,899
1945	1,179	6,495	—	—	7,674
1946	1,409	6,236	—	—	7,645

Year	Whole carcasses affected	Part carcasses affected	Organs only affected
1942	234	49	2,729
1943	209	54	6,240
1944	269	63	7,567
1945	275	33	7,366
1946	274	124	7,247

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

	Number	Stones	Lbs.
Beasts	219	6,224	1
Pigs	10	117	7
Sheep and Lambs	35	80	3
Calves	10	31	7
Beef		571	1
Pork		23	9
Mutton		41	10
Veal		6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Offal		6,752	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish		146	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rabbits		13	0
Canned Foods (Fish, Meat, Fruit, Milk, etc.)		476	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous		872	1
Vegetables		941	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total		16,297	3

The total weight of butchers' meat and other foodstuffs surrendered during the year amounted to 16,297 stones 3 lbs. as compared with 15,193 stones 5 lb. in 1945 and 16,979 stones 1 lb. in 1944.

Of the 13,848 stones 5 lbs. of butchers' meat condemned, 9,722 stones 10 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.	
1942	72,152	806	1.116
1943	64,683	1,051	1.624
1944	51,359	1,045	2.035
1945	60,504	1,179	1.948
1946	67,493	1,409	2.087

Adulteration.

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

During the year, 190 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives, all being declared genuine.

Informal or Test Samples.

410 informal and 41 formal samples were taken as below, during the year, all of which were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

	Informal.	Formal.
Bacon	47	..
Baking Powder	4	..
Butter	52	..
Cheese	47	..
Fish Paste	1	..
Ground Ginger	1	..
Jam	35	..
Jelly	1	..
Lard	35	..
Lard (Compound)	17	..
Margarine	52	..
Marmalade	1	..
Milk .. ..	..	41
Mixed Spice	2	..
Mustard	4	..
Pepper	2	..
Sauce	13	..
Sugar	48	..
Tea	48	..
	<hr/> 410	<hr/> 41
Total	<hr/> 451	

450 samples were returned Genuine, and 1 sample Not Genuine.

The Analyst's Report of the sample Not Genuine was regarding a sample of Pepper, and was as follows :—" Composition agreed with that given on the label on the container, in which it is described as Compound Pepper Condiment."

This sample was sold as Pepper, and a warning letter was sent to the shopkeeper.

Margarine.

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

Butter.

There are three factories registered for making butter.

Magisterial Proceedings.

Number of Case.	Complaint.	Result.
1.	Failing to comply with "Cleansing Order under P. H. Act, 1936, Section 83."	Fined 40/-.
2.	do.	Fined 20/-.
3.	do.	Fined 40/-.
4.	do.	Fined 20/-.
5.	do.	Dismissed on Payment of Costs.
6.	Contravening	
	(a) Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Act, 1936, Section 1.	Case Dismissed.
	(b) Shops Act 1912 Section 1 Sub-Section 2.	Fined 10/-.
7.	Contravening	
	(a) Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Act, 1936 Section 2 Sub-Section 1 (a) (i) (3 charges)	} Fined 10/- on each of seven charges., a total of £3 10/- plus £1/5/- costs.
	Section 2 Sub-section 1 (a) (ii) (1 charge)	
	(b) Shops Act 1912. Section 1, Sub-Section 1 (3 charges).	

PUBLIC BATHS.

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

Attendances during the year 1946.**Central Baths.**

First Class Swimming Bath	..	..	112,266
Second Class Swimming Bath	..	..	35,468
		Total	147,734
Gents' Slipper Baths	..	..	37,637
Ladies do.	..	..	7,383
Turkish, Russian, Radiant Heat, Brine and Foam Baths	..	..	3,324
Members of Youth Organisations	..	..	7,270
School Children	22,459
		Grand Total	225,807

Cannon Street Baths.

Nine Slipper Baths	19,701
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Dacre Street Baths.

Seventeen Slipper Baths	17,502
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As anticipated in my report for the year 1945, the attendances at the Central Baths have greatly increased from 121,599 in 1945 to 147,734 in 1946.

Filtration Plant.

The improvement in the filtrations referred to in my report for the year 1945 has been fully maintained.

SECTION F.

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

The total number of notifications received during the year was 3,697 compared with 3,340 in the previous year.

Diphtheria.

The cases notified numbered 52 against 213 in the previous year. There were no deaths whilst the mortality rate in 1945 was 0.07 per 1,000 population.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a considerable decrease in the cases notified. 362 notifications were received as against 571 for the year 1945. The individual cases, however, continued to be of a mild type. There were no deaths.

Enteric Fever.

During the year, a slight outbreak of Enteric Fever occurred four cases being notified. There were no deaths.

Cerebrospinal Fever.

Notifications of Cerebro Spinal Fever increased from 13 cases in 1945 to 20 in 1946. There were 3 deaths.

Erysipelas.

There were 42 notified cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Forty-five cases were notified.

Paratyphoid Fever.

Seven cases were notified.

Dysentery.

Notifications of Bacillary Dysentery numbered 9, as against 163 for the year 1941.

Measles.

During the year, 931 notifications were received as compared with 1,242 for the year 1945. There was one death. All cases were visited and kept under observation by Health Department Nurses.

Chick enpox.

1,232 notifications were received of whom 694 occurred in school children. All cases were visited by Health Department Nurses.

Whooping Cough.

There were 514 cases notified during the year with 7 deaths as compared with 228 cases and one death in 1945. All cases were visited by Health Department Nurses.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

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

Influenza.

There were 17 deaths from this disease as compared with 5 in the previous year.

Influenzal Pneumonia.

Twenty-four cases were notified.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.

There were 204 cases notified, of which 86 died.

Smallpox.

No case occurred during the year.

Vaccination Returns.

	1944.	1945.
Number of Births Notified	3,008	2,759
Successfully Vaccinated	906	877
Died Unvaccinated	172	191
Insusceptible to Vaccination	10	11
Declaration of Conscientious Objection	1,579	1,363
Postponed, whereabouts unknown, or removed	65	182
Percentage Successfully Vaccinated ..	30.11	31.78
Had Smallpox	—	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The work of Diphtheria Immunisation carried out by the Public Health Department in the year 1946, is shown by the following figures :—

No. of children under 5 years of age immunised	1,735
No. of schoolchildren immunised	786

The following are the percentages of the total number of children in the town who have been immunised in the two groups :—

Percentage of children under 5 years of age immunised	50.61%
Percentage of schoolchildren immunised	73.93%

A reasonably high level of immunisation has therefore been maintained during the year, indeed the percentage figure of children immunised is the highest ever recorded in Middlesbrough.

This fact is reflected in the comparatively few cases of diphtheria notified in the town during the year, which numbered 52 and the absence of any deaths due to diphtheria in 1946.

It is necessary to press ahead however, to secure if possible, that every child is immunised against diphtheria as soon as possible after the age of 12 months. It is only when at least 75% of all children in the town are immunised that we can be certain of a marked reduction in the incidence of diphtheria.

Full use of publicity material has been made during the year to advertise the efficiency of Diphtheria Immunisation and the facilities available locally. Free facilities exist at schools, school clinics and Infant Welfare Centres for the carrying out of this work and in the Brambles Farm area during the summer months the experiment was tried, whereby a Mobile Team visited the area and immunised the children on the spot. This method has many possibilities and will be further extended.

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 31/12/45.	Admitted 1946.	Discharged 1946.	Died. 1946.	Remaining 31/12/46.
Diphtheria ..	25	70	86	..	9
Scarlet Fever ..	12	463	444	..	31
Tonsillitis ..	3	73	74	..	2
Vincent's Angina ..	..	13	13	..	..
Streptococcal Septicæmia ..	..	1	1	..	..
Dysentery ..	1	6	7	..	..
Salmonella Infection ..	..	2	2	..	..
Typhoid Fever ..	..	6	6	..	..
Paratyphoid Fever ..	..	11	11	..	..
Non-Specific Enteritis ..	8	64	65	6	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	..	18	16	2	..
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	3	..	3	..
Benign Lymphocytic Meningitis ..	..	1	1	..	..
Pneumococcal Meningitis ..	..	3	2	1	..
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	33	32	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	3	3	..	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	..	4	4	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	13	13	..	..
Pneumonia (Lobar) ..	..	12	11	..	1
Measles ..	..	44	35	1	8
German Measles ..	..	3	3	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	30	29	1	..
Chickenpox ..	1	11	12	..	..
Mumps ..	..	3	3	..	..
Glandular Fever ..	..	1	1	..	..
Malaria ..	..	1	1	..	..
Infective Hepatitis ..	..	1	1	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	1	84	76	7	2
	52	977	952	21	56

Analysis of Diphtheria Cases.

Immunised ..	8	35	37	..	6
Non Immunised ..	17	35	49	..	3
	25	70	86	..	9

Diphtheria.

During the year 70 cases of Diphtheria were admitted with no deaths, compared with 273 cases and 11 deaths in 1945.

The prevalent type of infection during the year continued to be of the gravis type. Also, there was no great seasonal variation. The number of cases admitted steadily fell throughout the year.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a diminution in the number of cases admitted during the year, 463 cases being admitted with no deaths, compared with 670 cases with no deaths in 1945. The type of infection continued to be of the very mild nature.

The time of stay in Hospital was continued on an average of 14 days, whilst in some cases this was further reduced to as little as 10 days and proved entirely satisfactory. There were no return cases.

Dysentery.

This disease, which reached epidemic proportions in 1942, since when it has steadily declined, was practically extinct during the year, only 6 cases being admitted, none of whom died.

64 cases of Non-Specific Enteritis with 6 deaths were admitted, compared with 111 cases with 34 deaths in 1945.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Sporadic cases of this infection were admitted throughout the year, all being of the severe type. In all 18 cases were admitted with 2 deaths, compared with 13 cases with 4 deaths in 1945. Recovered cases showed no subsequent disabilities.

Tuberculous Meningitis.

3 cases were admitted, compared with 5 in 1945. The number of cases of this disease admitted has been steadily falling over the last few years. Once more bacteriological investigation showed that in all of the cases the infection was of the human type and in none was it of bovine origin.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

33 cases were admitted with no deaths, compared with 24 cases, with 2 deaths in 1945. The absence of mortality in this disease has been largely contributed to by the successful employment of Sulphonamide and Penicillin.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

3 cases were admitted, all of whom recovered with unimpaired vision.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

4 cases were admitted during the year, all of whom recovered.

Pneumonia.

12 cases of Primary or Lobar Pneumonia were admitted, all of whom recovered. In 1945, ten cases were admitted and all recovered. It will be seen, therefore, that there has not been a death from Primary Pneumonia in the Hospital during the last two years, a fact which can be attributed to the successful use of Penicillin.

Enteric Fever.

In all 17 cases and carriers were admitted during the year. This total was made up of 3 cases and 3 carriers with Typhoid Fever and 7 cases and 4 carriers with Paratyphoid Fever. All of the cases recovered and all the carriers cleared up and were subsequently discharged.

Whooping Cough.

30 cases of Whooping Cough were admitted in the early part of the year. Most of them suffered from Pneumonia as a complication. There was 1 death.

Measles.

44 cases were admitted in the last two months of the year, practically all of them suffering from Pneumonia. There was 1 death.

Miscellaneous.

Amongst the other major diseases admitted, there should be noted 13 cases of Erysipelas, all of whom recovered.

Nurses' Examinations.

During the year 11 Nurses were presented for the Final Fever Certificate and 3 for the Preliminary Certificate of the General Nursing Council. All the candidates were successful and thus maintained the 100% pass which has been a feature of the past few years.

This fact reflects great credit on the Sister Tutor, who has been largely responsible for the training of the Nurses and on the Medical staff who have undertaken lectures.

SCABIES.

The work at the Municipal Scabies Treatment Centre, housed in premises adjacent to the Public Baths, has been fully maintained during the year. Facilities exist for the treatment of adults as well as schoolchildren and infants. From the following figures it will be seen that many cases take advantage of the service provided.

**Record of Attendances at the Middlesbrough Scabies Clinic
for the year ended December, 1946.**

ADULTS :—

Male	..	..	..	..	267
Female	..	..	..	..	349
			Total	..	<u>616</u>

SCHOOL-CHILDREN :—

Male	..	..	..	..	294
Female	..	..	..	..	357
			Total	..	<u>651</u>

UNDER SCHOOL AGE :—

Male	..	..	..	..	119
Female	..	..	..	..	90
			Total	..	<u>209</u>

Total number of patients .. 1,498

Total number of treatments .. 3,867

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications.

There were 245 persons notified as new cases of tuberculosis during 1946. This is an increase of 7 as compared with last year. 148 were males and 97 females. Of the total notifications, 194 were pulmonary and 51 non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Deaths.

135 persons died of tuberculosis in the area. Of these, 22 were non-resident patients. This is a decrease of 24 deaths as compared with last year. 96 were males and 39 were females.

Of this total, Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounted for 108 and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis for 27.

Including the 22 deaths of non-resident patients, the relation of death to date of notification is as follows :—

Number notified	after death	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	within 3 months of death	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	3—6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	9—12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	more than 12 months of death	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Non-resident deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Total									135

New Cases and Mortality during 1946.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
1—	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..
5—	..	3	10	7	1	..	5	4
15—	25	33	5	8	49	24	3	8
45—	56	29	4	6	31	..	3	..
65 and upwards	39	9	2	1	..	3	..	..
Totals	120	74	28	23	81	27	15	12

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.	
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	
1945 ..	0.62	238	134	1.04	
1946 ..	0.54	245	135	0.98	

The Middlesbrough Tuberculosis death-rate shows a very gratifying reduction, but is still much in excess of that for England and Wales.

Dispensary Treatment.

There were 5,541 attendances at the Dispensary of which 689 were patients attending for the first time. The Tuberculosis Health Visitors made 7,777 visits to the homes of tuberculosis patients during the year.

769 pathological specimens were examined during the year, mostly sputa examinations.

536 refills were given to patients with artificial pneumothorax treatment.

Contact Examination.

149 patients, contacts of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, were examined. 26 patients had radiological abnormalities. 5 patients had active pulmonary tuberculosis.

X-ray Examination.

1,505 X-ray examinations were carried out at the General Hospital Radiological Department during the year and tribute must be paid to the high standard of technique achieved by that department and constant excellent radiographs.

Mass Miniature Radiography.

5,113 persons were X-rayed by the Mass Radiography Unit during 1946. 34 persons were referred to the Dispensary of which, 17 were found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and in need of further treatment.

Tuberculosis Voluntary Care Committee.

A Tuberculosis Care Committee is a necessary adjunct to the Statutory work of a Tuberculosis Scheme, providing as it does for "border line" cases, and in this connexion many people have been helped who would otherwise have been compelled to apply to the Social Welfare Committee—which still carries a stigma despite its new title.

In addition to the usual forms of assistance given to patients, i.e., extra nourishment, clothing, beds and bedding, etc., the Middlesbrough Tuberculosis Care Committee have made progress this year, having developed an Occupational Therapy Centre for patients who have had to give up work in order to undertake treatment, and who will not be able to return to their former employment. Six patients can be trained in woodwork at one time and the psychological effect on the trainee is already marked. Training is considered part of treatment.

The ultimate goal of fitting these ex-patients into adequately remunerative employment, depends on the success of the efforts of the Disablement Officer of the Ministry of Labour.

The Committee also sent 53 patients to Orchard Cottage, their Convalescent Home at Marske, for a month's holiday and in many other ways, helped patients coming under their care, not least 27 children who spent a month at the Davison Holiday Home, Danby.

Circular 266T.

The tuberculosis allowances proved of great benefit in enabling wage earning patients to undergo the prolonged treatment necessary for their restoration of earning capacity.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients dealt with under the Scheme of Allowances (266T), year ended 31st December, 1946.

Patients referred for investigation	115
Current cases at 31.12.46	57
Discontinued (for reasons stated below)	46
Ineligible	12
	115

(19 Cases were brought forward from 1945).

Cases Discontinued :

Period expired	6
Working	7
Deaths	15
Admitted to Sanatorium and in receipt of sickness benefit	2
Ministry of Pension award	4
Married	2
Admitted to Shotley Bridge Hospital ..	2
Left town	1
Not tubercular	3
Self discharged Sanatorium	2
Ineligible after leaving Sanatorium (Student not " Gainfully Occupied ") ..	1
Firm paying wages	1
	46

Nature of Allowances granted in 1946.

Maintenance.	Discretionary.	Special.
57

The amount disbursed during the year ended 31st December, 1946, was £3,895 10s. 1d.

Institutional Treatment.**POOLE SANATORIUM.**

96 patients received treatment in Poole Sanatorium during the year. 55 remained under treatment on 31.12.46.

WEST LANE SANATORIUM.

97 female patients received treatment in West Lane Sanatorium during the year. 23 patients remained under treatment on 31.12.46.

MIDDLESBROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

149 patients were treated in the Sanatorium Block during the year. 61 observation patients were in the hospital for less than a month. At the end of the year, 29 patients remained under treatment in this hospital.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY CAMPAIGN.

The Newcastle Mass Miniature Radiography Unit arrived in Middlesbrough on 8th July, 1946, and was installed in the General Hospital. X-ray operations started on the 10th July. During the period of operations at the Hospital, the following people were examined :—

Five hundred and forty male school children who were leaving school at the end of the Mid-Summer term, Seventeen of these boys were recalled for large films to be taken, three being referred to the T.B. Dispensary, and fourteen to their own Doctors. Three hundred and ninety four girls were examined, five of these were recalled for a large film, one referred to the T. B. Dispensary, and the remaining four to their private Doctors.

A number of Middlesbrough Corporation Employees were examined at the Hospital as follows :—

Three hundred and twelve men were examined, eleven recalled for large films, all of whom were referred to their own private Doctors. Ninety nine women were examined, one recalled for a large film and referred to her private Doctor.

The session at the Hospital finished with the examination of the staff of Messrs' Marks and Spencers. Thirty-three women and three men were examined, two women being recalled for large films, one being referred to her private Doctor and one to the T.B. Dispensary.

A belated requested from Newcastle was received on behalf of Civil Servants in Middlesbrough and a programme was rushed through for employees of the Middlesbrough branch of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Sixty-one men were examined, two recalled for large films, one being referred to the T.B. Dispensary and one to his private Doctor. Forty-four women were also examined, one being recalled for a large film and referred to her private Doctor.

The Unit moved to Dorman Long's Britannia Works on leaving the General Hospital, and X-ray operations commenced on the 27th July.

One thousand, three hundred and forty men were examined, fifty-seven being recalled for large films. Fourteen were referred to the T.B. Dispensary and forty-three to their private Doctors. Of the ninety-six women examined one was recalled for a large film and was subsequently referred to the T.B. Dispensary.

On completion of work at Britannia Works, the unit moved to Dorman Long's Acklam Works and commenced X-raying on the 2nd August. Eight hundred and seventy-three men were X-rayed, of whom forty seven were recalled for large films to be taken. Nine were referred to the T.B. Dispensary and thirty-eight to their private Doctors.

Cochranes "Ormesby Iron Works" was the scene of the unit's next operation, commencing on the 16th August. Three hundred and thirty three men were examined. Fifteen of this number were recalled for large films, five being referred to the T.B. Dispensary and ten to their private Doctors. Thirty-four women were examined none having to be recalled.

The unit concluded it's work in Middlesbrough at Prices Clothing Factory. where X-ray operations commenced on the 26th August. One hundred and eleven men were examined, three being recalled for large films, two of whom were referred to the T.B. Dispensary, the remaining one to his private Doctor. Six hundred and fifty eight women were examined at this factory, twenty-five being recalled for large films. Seven were referred to the T.B. Dispensary and eighteen to their private Doctors.

One case referred to the T.B. Dispensary proved significant, being diagnosed as a Malignant Condition. Through arrangement made by the Tuberculosis Officer, this patient received special treatment at the Chest Unit at Shotley Bridge Hospital.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY STATISTICS 1946.

LOCATION.	MALE.				FEMALE.			
	Examined	Recalled	Referred to T. B. Dispensary	Referred to Doctor	Examined	Recalled	Referred to T. B. Dispensary	Referred to Doctor
GENERAL HOSPITAL. School Children ..	540	17	3	14	394	5	1	4
Corporation Employ's	312	11	0	11	99	1	0	1
School Teachers ..	24	0	0	0	141	4	0	4
Ministry of Labour	61	2	1	1	44	1	0	1
Marks and Spencers	3	0	0	0	33	2	1	1
Britannia Works ..	1340	57	14	43	96	1	1	0
Acklam Works ..	873	47	9	38	17	0	0	0
Cochranes Works	333	15	5	10	34	0	0	0
Prices Factory ..	111	3	2	1	658	25	7	18
Total	3597	152	34	118	1516	39	10	29

Total Number Examined	5113
" " Recalled	191
" " Referred to T.B. Disp. ..	44
" " Referred to Doctors ..	147

N.B.—13 Men and 7 Women did not attend for large films on being recalled, these numbers have not been subtracted from the above figures.

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 1,444 for the year, as compared with 1,081 for 1945.

The high incidence of Gonorrhoea amongst males, which was commented upon in the reports for 1944 and 1945, has been maintained, there being 386 cases in 1946 as compared with 327 in 1945 and 207 in 1944. Syphilis amongst males has increased from 145 cases in 1945 to 225 cases in 1946. There has also been a smaller increase in cases of Syphilis amongst females, there being 82 cases in 1946 as compared with 79 cases in 1945.

Dr. J. A. Taylor was recruited for Military Service during the year and Dr. A. A. Williams was appointed to the position of Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and commenced duty on 13th May. The clinic Staff, in addition to the Medical Officer, consists of a Whole Time Sister, a Male Orderly and an Almoner. When necessary, assistance is given from time to time by the Nursing Staff from the General Hospital, and Medical Assistance is afforded by the Resident Medical Staff at the General and West Lane Hospitals.

It will be seen that the work of this Department is very extensive at the present time, and much hard work is entailed in the treatment of patients, following up of contacts and in the detailed administrative work including the completion of reports and returns to the Ministry of Health.

Institutional facilities for cases requiring in-patient treatment are provided at the General Hospital, and extensive use is being made of the separate accommodation for V.D. Cases where admission is necessary for penicillin and other special Treatments.

Propaganda as to the prevention of Venereal Disease and the importance of early and adequate treatment has been continued by the use of posters, leaflets and other literature from the Central Council for Health Education. Talks and lectures in Schools, Youth Clubs and other organisations have also been 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 connection :—

	Males	Females	Total
(1) (a) Total number of contacts in respect of whom Form I was received	9	9
(b) Number in (a) transferred from other areas	3	3
(2) Number of cases in (1) in which attempts were made during the current period outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second Form I :—			
Contacts found	8	8
Contacts examined or already under treatment	7	7
(3) (a) Number of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more Forms I were received	1	1
(b) Number included in (3) (a) in respect of whom the first Form I was previously reported under (1)	1	1
(c) Number included in (3) (a) transferred from other areas	1	1
(4) Number of those in (3) (a) who were :—			
(a) found	1	1
(b) examined after persuasion, or already under treatment	1	1
(c) served with Form 2
(d) examined after service of Form 2
(e) prosecuted for failure :—			
(i) to attend for, and submit to medical examination
(ii) to submit to and continue treatment
(f) transferred to other areas

It will be seen that the Regulation has not resulted in a large number of double notification Contacts being brought to our notice. Only one case came within the actual scope of the Regulation in this way and attendance at the Clinic in this case was secured after persuasion. The Almoner, however, has followed up the cases notified on a single Form I and persuaded them to attend for treatment.

ALMONER'S REPORT, 1946.

The work of the Almoner continues to be of vital importance.

Many young girls and married women who attend the centre for the first time are very anxious to unburden their hearts to someone whom they can trust, patients being relieved of a certain amount of mental strain and worry, are ready to receive help and guidance, thus enabling them to have the necessary treatment.

During the year, 600 visits were made, and 700 letters sent. Constant persuasion by letter and personal contact does a great deal to encourage patients to attend for their treatment.

Information concerning 50 contacts, comprising 46 females and 4 males, was obtained at the centre, notifications made and action taken, thus bringing under treatment a large number who would otherwise have drifted.

Notifications under Regulation 33B.

	Males	Females
Notifications received	9
Number of contacts traced	8
Number of contacts examined	7

The ages of the above range from 21 to 45 years.

The children of infected parents are an important part of the work. During 1946, there were 44 children examined and of these 6 are now under treatment, the rest were found to be free from disease.

**Annual Return of Seamen Treated at the Special
Treatment Centre, General Hospital, Middlesbrough,
during the year 1946.**

Nationality.					No. of Cases Treated.
—					—
British	..	..	..	..	98
British Empire.					
Australia		..	..	..	2
Canada		..	..	..	2
Eire	..	..	..	..	3
Falkland Islands	..	..	..	..	1
Indian Subjects (Includes Anglo-Indian)	..	..	..	..	17
Malta	..	..	..	..	3
Newfoundland	..	..	..	..	1
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	2
South Africa	..	..	..	..	2
West Africa	..	..	..	..	2
West Indies	..	..	..	..	2
Foreign.					
Arabia	..	..	..	..	2
Brazil	..	..	..	..	1
China	..	..	..	..	2
Denmark		..	..	..	20
Estonia		..	..	..	3
Finland		..	..	..	4
Greece		..	..	..	22
Holland		..	..	..	8
Lithuania		..	..	..	1
Latvia	..	..	..	..	2
Madagascar	..	..	..	..	2
Norway		..	..	..	8
Poland	..	..	..	..	12
Spain		..	..	..	1
Sweden	..	..	..	..	70
Total No. of Seamen who attended					293
British	..	..	..	..	98
British Empire	..	..	..	..	37
Foreign	..	..	..	..	158

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRE.

Number of Cases under Observation and Treatment on December 31st, 1946.

Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Total Cases
M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
197	201	5	..	123	56	82	44	407	301	708

Number of Cases and the Diseases they were suffering from, dealt with for the first time during the years 1936 to 1946.

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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
1945	145	79	15	..	327	62	287	166	774	307	1,081
1946	225	82	21	..	386	70	509	151	1,141	303	1,444

Middlesbrough Cases 682.
 Seamen 293
 Other Cases 469

1,444

Congenital Syphilis.

Cases Classified in Age Groups.

Sex	Under One Year	1 to 5	5 to 15	Over 15 Years	Total
MALE	2	1	..	4	7
FEMALE	3	..	..	4	7
Total	5	1	..	8	14

Total attendances in 1946 of all persons suffering from :—

Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Cases		Total		Grand Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2,811	2,372	67	..	1,381	476	1,732	1,060	5,991	3,908	9,899

Middlesbrough	6,304
North Riding of Yorkshire ..	2,291
County of Durham	444
Other Areas	860
Total	9,899

Sessions and Attendances during 1946.

MONTH	MALES			FEMALES		
	No. Sessions	Attend- ances	Average	No. Sessions	Attend- ances	Average
January ..	30	428	14.3	17	349	20.5
February ..	28	416	14.8	17	247	14.5
March ..	27	526	19.5	17	336	19.8
April ..	26	540	20.8	17	265	15.6
May ..	28	573	20.5	18	350	19.44
June ..	22	396	18.0	12	270	22.5
July ..	28	517	18.5	13	225	17.31
August ..	24	427	17.79	13	230	17.69
September ..	26	413	15.88	12	254	21.16
October ..	26	456	17.54	14	316	22.57
November ..	26	493	18.96	13	238	18.31
December ..	18	330	18.3	9	195	21.66
Total ..	309	5,515	17.85	172	3,275	19.04

STATISTICAL
TABLES.



TABLE II.—Notifications of Infectious Diseases in 1946, arranged according to Age Groups and Wards.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	At all ages	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED							NUMBER IN EACH WARD										Total	
		AT AGES							Ayresome	Aklam	Cannon	Cleveland	Exchange	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormesby	St. Hilda's		Vulcan
		0 to 1	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over													
Diphtheria	52	12	27	9	4	10	7	3	7	2	5	5	4	7	1	1	1	52
Erysipelas	42	11	25	6	9	1	1	2	4	9	7	3	4	2	42
Scarlatina	362	90	221	32	12	5	..	46	25	16	27	16	47	65	19	71	7	23	362	
Pneumonia, Influenzal	24	1	1	1	9	5	7	5	1	3	..	1	2	3	2	6	24
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	204	36	33	24	52	42	10	20	10	22	10	19	28	27	16	17	16	19	204	
Chicken-pox	1232	458	694	23	1	..	..	207	80	85	79	79	158	230	83	107	50	74	1232
Measles	931	485	395	2	1	..	..	132	95	66	61	57	99	241	48	65	23	44	931
Whooping Cough	514	333	128	..	1	..	..	69	32	82	29	15	54	109	48	22	28	26	514
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Male	120	..	..	25	56	32	7	6	6	9	13	8	17	25	11	8	10	7	120
do. Female	74	..	3	33	29	8	1	6	5	6	7	4	22	11	4	6	1	2	74	
Other Tuberculosis Male	28	1	10	5	4	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	9	2	..	4	5	2	28
do. Female	23	1	7	8	6	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	6	7	1	2	1	..	23
Paratyphoid	7	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	7
Enteric Fever	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	45	..	..	14	31	..	..	2	2	..	2	4	3	25	1	2	1	3	45
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Dysentery	9	2	2	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	9
Cerebro-spinal Fever	20	7	4	2	2	1	..	1	1	4	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	20	
Malaria	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	3697	1429	1527	182	224	121	32	520	268	303	241	213	463	764	250	323	146	206	3697	
1945	3340	1472	1223	158	176	100	27	368	205	296	225	170	420	708	287	316	124	221	3340	

TABLE III.

Registrar General's Statistics, 1946.

AREA : MIDDLESBROUGH COUNTY BOROUGH.

(1) Estimated Mid-Year Resident Population—137,730.

(2)		Live Births allocated to Borough	Still Births allocated to Borough
Total			
Legitimate and Illegitimate	Males ..	1,761	55
	Females ..	1,637	56
Illegitimate	Males ..	140	4
	Females ..	136	2

(3) Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Number of cases notified during the 52 weeks ended 28th December, 1946.

Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Smallpox.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Typhoid.	Para- Typhoid.	Total
20	362	514	52	42	931	..	204	45	4	7	2,181

(4) Areal Comparability Factor. Issue suspended.

TABLE IV.

Deaths registered during 1946

CAUSE OF DEATH				AGES AT DEATH											
				At all ages	under one year	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 3 yrs.	3 and under 4 yrs.	4 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 10 yrs.	10 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 20 yrs.	20 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 35 yrs.	
All Causes	Certified	..	..	1834	212	13	2	5	5	19	9	22	21	85
	Uncertified	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	F.													
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	5	2	7	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	..	..	9	8	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Meningitis	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	81	27	108	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	9	25
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	15	12	27	2	1	..	1	7	2	3	2	5
Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	..	132	124	256	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
Diabetes	..	..	3	16	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	..	..	80	75	155	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Heart Disease	..	..	311	241	552	4	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	9
Arterio-Sclerosis	..	..	56	35	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	25	18	43	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	28	15	43	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
" Broncho	..	..	22	21	43	21	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	6	5	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	..	..	17	4	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Diarrhoea, etc.	..	..	6	6	12	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	..	..	13	9	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	..	..	55	35	90	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide	..	..	11	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other Deaths from Violence	..	..	30	15	45	4	1	..	2	2	3	1	..	7
Other defined diseases	..	..	130	84	214	61	5	..	1	1	3	3	3	8
Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	7	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1057	783	1840	216	13	2	5	5	19	9	22	21	85

classified according to Ages and Wards.

35 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 55 yrs.	55 and under 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and over	Deaths in Public Institutions	Number of Deaths in each Ward in the Borough											Totals		
					Ayresome	Acklam	Cannon	Cleveland	Exchange	Grove Hill	Linthorpe	Newport	Ormesby	St. Hilda's	Vulcan		Non-Residents	
106	176	315	844															
1	1
..
..	1	1	1
..
..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	7
..
1	1	4	8	2	1	..	1	1	1	4	3	3	2	..	1	17
..
1	3	..	1	1	1	3
22	21	13	9	52	9	6	12	6	8	12	15	8	6	5	9	13	108	
1	3	..	..	22	1	1	3	3	2	4	..	1	2	1	..	9	27
21	38	72	118	109	24	17	11	15	14	43	44	17	16	12	15	28	256	
1	1	2	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	7
2	3	5	7	13	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	1	2	1	..	6	19
3	12	27	107	77	29	6	9	10	7	18	37	7	13	8	8	3	155	
13	48	111	361	159	53	38	32	25	28	81	98	25	59	37	38	38	552	
..	3	16	72	37	11	6	4	4	..	16	17	4	12	6	8	3	91	
2	5	8	19	12	10	3	2	2	2	4	1	2	4	5	7	1	43	
4	9	7	12	12	4	3	5	..	..	5	6	2	6	6	1	5	43
3	1	3	9	19	2	2	6	4	2	4	4	5	5	1	5	3	43	
2	1	..	5	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	11
4	2	6	6	17	..	1	1	2	1	2	2	..	1	2	2	7	21	
..	..	..	..	7	1	..	2	2	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	..	12
..	1	1	1	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	5
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
3	2	5	10	12	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	5	4	..	..	7	22
..	
4	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	8	14
..	..	..	..	54	11	3	12	5	4	8	6	6	8	8	8	11	90
1	1	5	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	1	1	13
2	8	1	13	25	2	..	1	2	2	4	7	4	4	2	5	12	45	
16	14	25	72	145	17	13	10	16	13	29	22	10	16	11	10	47	214	
..	1	2	9	9	..	1	1	2	..	..	3	..	1	2	2	..	12
1	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	8
107	176	315	845	822	179	101	118	104	86	246	287	110	166	112	124	207	1840	

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.
TABLE VI.—Summary of Births notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1946.

WARDS	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total including Still-births			Total No. of Births notified excluding Still-births			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.		
Ayresome	19	12	6	14	14	18	15	17	19	20	10	14	25	14	11	11	25	19	16	12	15	15	21	20	196	186	382	7	5	370	
Acklam	3	6	7	8	9	6	10	8	7	7	9	13	8	8	5	10	11	8	7	16	14	7	4	6	94	103	197	1	3	193	
Cannon	6	8	7	10	9	10	14	21	17	8	7	7	16	9	13	8	6	7	9	10	12	13	19	11	135	122	257	3	5	249	
Cleveland	4	6	6	10	12	7	10	6	6	9	8	6	16	4	10	8	7	9	14	19	13	11	13	8	119	103	222	4	3	215	
Exchange	10	5	3	5	6	4	10	9	7	6	12	5	9	5	8	7	6	10	14	7	11	11	9	107	83	190	5	2	183		
Grove Hill	10	20	12	13	17	17	12	16	21	8	23	11	22	24	26	20	14	15	30	26	28	18	21	16	236	204	440	7	8	425	
Linthorpe	21	21	10	14	20	15	18	17	23	19	23	21	34	22	24	25	27	17	21	30	26	18	33	25	280	244	524	11	12	501	
Newport	11	4	6	12	20	9	12	12	10	10	12	9	5	18	17	10	10	15	14	19	19	13	14	11	150	142	292	1	4	287	
Ornesby	9	19	11	18	18	12	18	24	25	22	16	17	22	24	29	25	12	14	22	26	9	15	23	20	214	236	450	5	4	441	
St. Hilda's	13	7	2	6	4	7	12	8	14	4	5	10	9	9	7	7	5	5	9	7	12	10	11	7	103	87	190	6	4	180	
Vulcan	9	7	7	6	4	9	11	7	10	11	6	4	12	6	10	10	14	4	10	12	6	16	17	12	116	104	220	3	5	212	
Non-Residents	7	9	10	4	7	12	6	9	4	6	3	7	6	4	5	4	5	4	10	7	7	8	5	7	75	81	156	8	12	136	
TOTALS	122	124	87	120	140	126	148	154	163	130	134	124	184	147	165	145	142	127	176	191	172	155	192	152	1825	1695	3520	61	67	3392	
	246		207		266		302		293		258		331		310		369		367		327		344								
Births notified by :																															
Doctors	9		8		11		7		6		13		15		16		13		25		14		18			155					
Reg. Midwives	237		199		255		295		287		245		316		294		256		342		313		326			3365					
Other Women, etc.	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—			—					
TOTALS	246		207		266		302		293		258		331		310		269		367		327		344			3520					

TABLE VII.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1946, to the 31st December, 1946, in the area of the County Borough.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications												Total Notifications	
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis													
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total (all ages)		
Pulmonary—														
Males .. ..	..	..	..	..	8	15	25	26	17	9	3	103	120
Females .. ..	..	..	..	2	17	14	18	3	5	2	..	61	74
Non-Pulmonary—														
Males	1	6	5	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	20	28
Females	1	..	3	3	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	16	23

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	3	2	3	3	4	17
Females	1	..	1	1	6	2	1	..	1	13
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	8
Females	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	7

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { From local Registrars	16	8
Transferable deaths from Registrar General .. ..	..	..
Posthumous notifications .. ..	..	1
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	15	5
Other sources if any (specify) H. M. Forces .. ..	..	..

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, 1946, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough	851	607	1458	398	365	763	2221
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ..	6	3	9	..	1	1	10
2. Recovery from the disease ..	4	9	13	9	12	21	34
3. Death	81	27	108	15	12	27	135
4. Otherwise	12	13	25	2	..	2	27

TABLE VIII.

Cancer.

DEATH RATES PER 1,000

Year	Middlesbrough	England and Wales
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
1945	1.68	1.94
1946	1.86	1.84

TABLE IX.

Deaths from Cancer.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

At ages	Male	Female	Total
1 to 5 years .. .. .	..	..	..
5 to 45 years	11	16	27
45 to 65 years	62	49	111
65 and over	59	59	118
Total	132	124	256

