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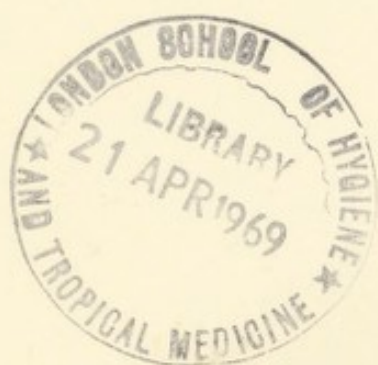




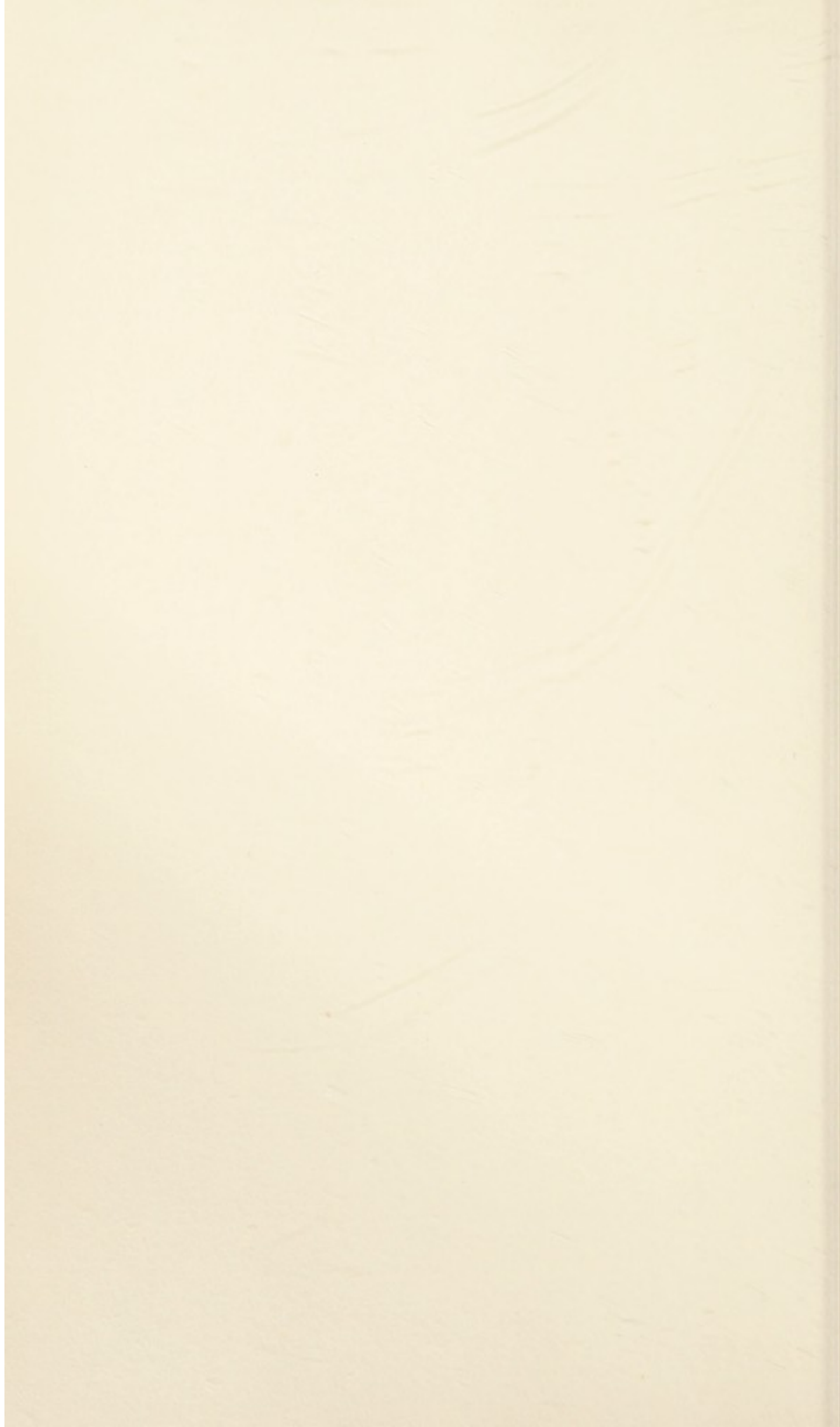
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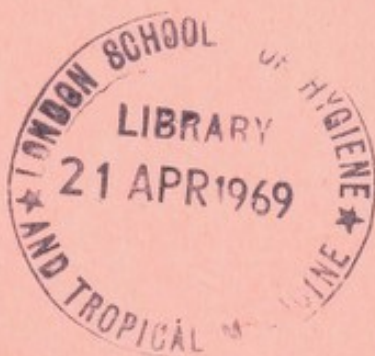
# THE HEALTH OF MIDDLESBROUGH DURING 1961

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ERIC C. DOWNER

M.A., D.P.H.

70562





THE HEALTH OF  
MIDDLESBROUGH  
DURING 1961

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ERIC C. DOWNER

M.A., D.P.H.



THE STATE OF

MISSISSIPPI

IN SENATE

January 1888

REPORT

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## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

**Appointed May, 1961.**

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. L. Burton

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman M. C. Newton, J.P.)

Alderman J. G. Boothby	Councillor A. Gibson
Alderman E. A. Dickinson	Councillor N. S. Goldie
Alderman N. Peters	Councillor Mrs. M. B. Goodman
Alderman B. Ramsey, C.B.E.	Councillor C. M. Hayes
Alderman W. Randall	Councillor T. J. T. Homer
Alderman L. Taylor	Councillor R. H. Huggins
Alderman Mrs. A. Wain	(Vice-Chairman)
Councillor W. C. Bastiman, J.P.	Councillor Mrs. M. McMillan
Councillor J. A. Brown, C.B.E., J.P.	Councillor P. J. McGlone
Councillor G. A. Burns	Councillor F. S. Moore
Councillor Mrs. G. R. Cox	Councillor F. Morton
Councillor A. T. Crosby	Councillor H. Pinder
Councillor Mrs. M. A. Daniel	Councillor W. J. Story
Councillor C. W. Davies	Councillor F. Ware-Grosvenor
Councillor W. Eckert	Councillor D. Wild
Councillor C. W. Fretter	Councillor T. Wilkinson
Councillor Mrs. E. A. Gaunt	Councillor J. Wilson.

with the following CO-OPTED MEMBERS :—

Dr. R. C. B. Arthur	Mr. C. W. L. Heaton
Dr. J. W. R. Moffit	Mr. W. Raine
Mrs. E. Bell	Mr. T. Rhoden
Mr. R. H. Evans	Mr. Marshall Robinson
Mr. H. French	Mrs. R. Valentine

## THE SANITARY AND BATHS COMMITTEE.

**Appointed May, 1961.**

Chairman : Alderman L. Taylor

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman M. C. Newton, J.P.)

Alderman N. Peters	Councillor C. W. Fretter
Councillor D. V. Allen	Councillor W. Grosvenor
Councillor J. N. Bennington	Councillor P. J. McGlone
Councillor J. A. Brown, C.B.E., J.P.	Councillor R. I. Smith
Councillor A. T. Crosby	Councillor W. J. Story
Councillor J. S. Dyball	Councillor H. Whitfield
Councillor C. L. Elder, M.B.	Councillor J. Wilson
Councillor W. Ferrier	

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1961.

### Medical Officer of Health and Chief Medical Adviser :—

Eric C. Downer, M.A., D.P.H.

### Deputy Medical Officer of Health :—

Robert Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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

Mark Sackwood, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (to 28.2.61.)

### Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (General) :—

Walter J. Wigfield, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 28.2.61)

John E. H. Tullis, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. AND S. (from 1.5.61)

### \*T.B. After-Care Medical Officer :—

B. Coutts, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Assistant Medical Officers of Health :—

\*Elizabeth Webster, M.B., B.S.

\*Margaret Fisher, M.B.

\*H. K. Geiser, M.R.C.O.G.

\*E. M. MacGill, M.B., Ch.B.

\*J. Whewell, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

\*G. M. J. White

\*P. Brodwin (from 28.2.61.)

\*L. Dunn (from 5.10.61)

\*P. L. Punjabi (from 6.3.61)

### Superintendent Health Visitor :—

R. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

### Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor :—

D. E. Chappel, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.T.A., H.V.CERT.

### Health Visitors :—

E. M. Alford, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

J. Bloom, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., Q.N.

D. Carter, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., Q.N. (from 5.7.61)

\*E. A. Clarke, S.R.N., R.F.N., C.M.B. (Part I) H.V.CERT.

M. Colledge, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (from 5.7.61)

E. Glasper, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

S. P. Haggerty, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

\*K. A. Hodgson, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V.CERT.

A. M. Husband, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I) H.V.CERT.

W. R. Lofthouse, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V.CERT. (from 5.7.61)

M. Lysaght, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

I. I. Mathison, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

E. McMahon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

F. M. Nixon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

M. N. Nkuma, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., Q.N.

W. Page, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part I), H.V.CERT.

A. Porcher, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

S. M. Rochester, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part I), H.V.CERT.

J. Strickland, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

D. Spencer, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

### Student Health Visitor :—

V. M. Palmer, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 2.10.61)



**Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives :—**

E. Dempsey, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.CERT.

**Municipal Midwives :—**

D. Axton, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 11.9.61)  
 J. Atkinson, S.R.N., C.M.B. (to 23.6.61)  
 I. Banes, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.  
 M. Brown, S.C.M.  
 I. M. Bryan, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 G. A. Casson, S.R.N., C.M.B. (from 1.1.61 to 31.3.61)  
 H. T. F. Clark, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 M. Fairbairn, S.C.M. (to 5.12.61)  
 V. Harbron, S.C.M.  
 E. McIntosh, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.  
 C. McKinlay, S.C.M.  
 E. Mills, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.  
 B. A. O'Connell, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 K. M. O'Neill, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 A. Oldham, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.  
 M. R. Ormesby, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 F. M. Scott, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.  
 V. Smithson, S.C.M., S.E.A.N. (to 30.11.61)  
 C. Stephenson, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 R. M. Strange, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 29.12.61)  
 \*M. Tantom, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 K. M. Tiernan, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 A. A. Townsend, S.C.M.  
 M. Watts (nee Harris), S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 M. Wilkinson, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.  
 \*M. Abbott, S.C.M. (to 20.7.61)

**Public Health Nurses :—**

B. Abbey, R.S.C.N. (from 19.6.61)  
 V. E. Athey, S.R.N. (from 10.4.61)  
 A. F. Backhouse, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 G. Bennison, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1)  
 \*C. M. Benson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (to 8.7.61)  
 C. A. Bregazzi, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 M. T. Brown, S.R.N.  
 M. M. Cunningham, S.R.N.  
 T. Easterby, S.R.N. (to 31.1.61)  
 V. Hodge, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1)  
 J. Kraus, S.R.N., S.C.M.



**Welfare Centre Attendants :—**

- \*B. Cousins
- \*I. M. Craggs (to 18.2.61)
- N. Highe
- \*D. Wildon

**Tuberculosis Visitors :—**

- D. Talbot, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- M. J. Longwill, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.N.
- E. Clarke, S.R.N., R.F.N.

**Tuberculosis Social Worker :—**

Freda L. McCarthy

**Handicrafts Instructress :—**

A. M. Tamsett

**Matrons, Day Nurseries :—**

West Lane Nursery	..	I. Howe, S.R.N.
Parkside Nursery	.. ..	M. Henderson, S.R.N.
Mosman Terrace Nursery	..	V. C. Martin, N.S.D.N.

**Matron, Davison Home, Danby :—**

A. L. Surtees, N.N.E.B.

**Mental Welfare Officers :—**

- L. W. Sawdon
- S. P. Smith
- S. Garland (to 5.9.61)
- A. Barbour
- T. Atkinson (from 1.4.61)
- R. Bennison (from 1.11.61)
- F. Gray (Supervisor, Occupation Centre)
- G. Batterbee (Teacher of the Mentally Handicapped)
- E. L. Croot (Teacher of the Mentally Handicapped)
- M. Quayle (Assistant Supervisor)
- I. Dent (Assistant Supervisor)
- M. E. Stewart (Assistant Supervisor)
- \*L. M. Downs (Assistant Supervisor)
- \*M. H. Nellist (Assistant Supervisor) (from 23.1.61)
- R. A. Rossborough (Woodwork Instructor) (to 7.10.61)
- R. C. Pardoe (Woodwork Instructor) (from 9.10.61)
- E. A. Bell (Resident House Mother) (from 18.9.61)

**Social Worker :—**

A. M. Higgins

**Home Visitor/Teachers—Blind :—**

- D. Brown (to 30.9.61)
- J. McQuade
- J. Smalls
- J. J. Wild (from 1.8.61)

**Ambulance Officer :—**

Edward Sykes, F.I.C.A.P.

**Deputy Ambulance Officer :—**

H. Rowney

**Domestic Help Organiser :—**

A. M. Hutchinson

**Chief Clerk :—**

W. H. Dickinson

**Administrative and Senior Clerks :—**

H. E. Crosby

F. M. Smith

L. Hall, D.M.A.

G. A. Bulmer, D.M.A. (to 7.8.61)

**Clerks :—**

T. Atkinson (to 1.4.61)

E. Brumpton

R. T. Carling

K. P. Eastlake

J. Ferguson (from 11.9.61)

O. Grosvenor

R. S. Harris

D. Hartas

J. R. Heath (from 11.9.61)

C. D. Howells (from 27.2.61)

M. Hudson

E. A. Hunter

B. Johnson

E. C. Morphet

E. Nelson

\*P. J. Pearson

M. Smith

M. D. Westgarth (to 18.2.61)

**Shorthand-Typists :—**

M. Robson (Senior)

F. Brumpton

D. Robinson

M. Simpson

N. Stonehouse.

\*Part-time.

## SANITARY STAFF.

### Medical Officer of Health :—

Eric C. Downer, M.A., M.B., D.P.H., L.M.

### Chief Public Health Inspector :—

F. G. Sugden, D.P.A., M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.C., A.M.I.P.H.E.

### Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :—

Thomas E. Peterson, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

### Public Health Inspectors :—

\*\*A. Chisholm, M.A.P.H.I.

\*D. B. Coull, M.A.P.H.I.

\*\*G. Elliott, M.A.P.H.I.

\*\*L. A. Harrison, M.A.P.H.I.

E. W. Kelley, M.A.P.H.I.

\*\*G. Stewart, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

D. H. Thompson, M.A.P.H.I.

### Pupil Public Health Inspectors :—

C. Atkinson (To 25.8.61)

G. B. Coulthard

J. L. Croft

B. N. Heaton

M. D. Nayman

A. H. Simpkins (To 31.7.61)

### Technical Assistants :—

H. Butterfield

J. W. Fox

### Shops Inspector :—

R. G. Thompson, M.I.S.A.A.

### Rodent Officer :—

G. W. Tyreman

### Public Slaughterhouse Supervisor :—

R. B. Crooks

### Chief Clerk :—

P. E. Taggart

### Clerks :—

J. Piper.

P. Thomas

### Shorthand Typists :—

K. M. Milner

E. G. Proudfoot

P. R. Bone

\*\* Meat Certificate of R.S.H.

\* Meat Certificate (Scotland)



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
 Tel. No. 3201-5. 26, SOUTHFIELD ROAD,  
 MIDDLESBROUGH.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
 of the County Borough of Middlesbrough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health,  
 for the calendar year 1961.

When I last reported to you, at the end of 1960, the department was on the eve of losing, at the same date, two Senior Assistant Medical Officers, and the result was a very heavy pressure of work for the next few months on the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and myself, and it was impossible to maintain for some time the system of delegation which had been working so happily in recent years.

These vacancies have now been filled and by officers who have, in the past, had much more clinical experience than administrative. While their clinical experience is proving very helpful in the aftercare part of the work and in our increasing sphere of concern for young people and old people, it will take time for administrative experience to be acquired. But it is a matter of thankfulness once again to have the full number of senior colleagues in the department.

The work of the department was affected in 1961 by the position of the School Health Service. Two School Medical Officers resigned and at one time the Senior School Medical Officer had only one active School Medical Officer Assistant. The Principal School Dental Officer also resigned, but has been replaced. It looked as if the Health Department was, in fact, going to have to release at least the part-time services of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health to help on the School side. Fortunately, another solution has been found. By enlisting the help of general practitioners in the Routine School Inspections in the schools, by placing our ante-natal clinics under the care of a general practitioner obstetrician, and by appointing a new Principal School Dental Officer, the School Health Service has been enabled to carry on moderately well and the Health Service has not been depleted by it.

Two very heavy emergencies have taken a lot of doctor time—(1) the renewed interest in polio vaccination and particularly repercussions from the outbreak of poliomyelitis which was so vigorously controlled and checked in Hull, and (2) towards the end of 1961 smallpox began to rear its ugly head within the British Isles and the department had to go on campaign. That will be further reported on in the Report for 1962.



A most interesting feature of 1961 was the part which your Medical Officer of Health had to take in giving his evidence before the Local Government Commission. It is felt very strongly in the Health Department that our limited frontiers with other Local Authorities are both an anomaly and a nuisance. Precisely the same kind of people live on either side of the municipal boundary, but, because of the Local Government set-up, our services do not extend beyond that boundary and it has always seemed to us that there was a strong case for a considerable amalgamation of the Local Government areas bordering the Tees and that economic and efficient administration could be furthered by such an amalgamation. It was, therefore, a pleasure to accompany the Council's delegation and give evidence to that effect.

During 1961 our relations with the general medical practitioners in the town have become even closer and our relations with the hospitals are as cordial as ever. Particularly with the Mental Hospital (St. Luke's) a very high degree of co-operation has been attained. Members of our staff attend seminars given by the Physician-Superintendent and lectures in psychiatry given by Dr. Webster and child psychiatry by Dr. Leighton Davis. We have opened our first hostel for sub-normal boys, but we have yet to provide accommodation for sub-normal girls and women.

For mentally sub-normal persons able to be discharged from hospital we have to increase and broaden the scope of our Training Centres, junior and adult, and we have to deal with the question of employment, sheltered workshops, guardianship, and cases where the Council or one of its officers acts as next-of-kin to the mentally ill classes. This work is very fascinating, but we are slowly feeling our way and the picture is becoming clear. We must appeal to the public and their representatives to aid us here.

A great Commission, headed by a most eminent and knowledgeable man (Lord Percy) and advised from every angle on the subject of mental disease and defect, came to the conclusion that very many persons either sub-normal or at some time suffering from mental illness, would be able to return to and live within the community, and the Government, in implementing the recommendations of that Commission, laid on the Local Authorities and on the public the duty of community care.

An enormous number of misconceptions and prejudices have got to be eradicated and a new point of view and tolerance built up. People have got to realise that only a small minority of the mentally ill are dangerous or violent and that even they are not necessarily dangerous and violent at all times. They must not regard a mental patient recently discharged from hospital as a potential source of murder, violence or uncontrolled lust. Our splendid function is to give these people care, to train them, to occupy them, to provide them with places to live and a way of life, if they have no homes of



their own. But we cannot succeed in that unless the public is going to join us in this great business of tolerance and trust. We have to give these people a welcome back to the community and not glances of suspicion. We have to make them feel at home and the Authority has every right to ask that the public shall support them by its attitude and with its sympathy in a task which is not free from difficulty.

Slum clearance has forged steadily ahead. There are now no back-to-back houses. We are approaching the time when the grosser slums will have been demolished. We still have a lot of work ahead. The borderline houses where there may be a difference of opinion as to whether they are fit or unfit for habitation will be our task this year and the new powers we have been given over houses let in lodgings will give us serious thought and plenty of work. The conversion—quite often without the knowledge of the Local Authority—of private houses into houses let in separate accommodation is taking place in many industrial towns and also in Middlesbrough. In order to make sure that the units of accommodation resulting from this conversion are reasonably suitable for the persons to whom they are let, very careful inspection and action under the new powers will have to take place. This is a fascinating programme for the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspectorate and they face it with enthusiasm.

The Council's interest in the welfare of aged and handicapped persons steadily progresses. Schemes for handicapped persons' centres and work units, for clubs, recreations and for other services such as expansion of the Meals on Wheels Service and the provision of old people's laundry service, are being carefully studied and at the appropriate time will be brought before the Authority.

At various points in this Report comment will be made on individual developments and services, but I make no apology for a lengthy introduction to a Report containing details of a very full year's work, in which everybody in the Health Department has been very proud to partake.

I give warm and cordial thanks to the Chairmen and Committees who have supported me; to my local colleagues, medical, professional, clerical and others who have taken part in the enterprise; to the hospitals, the doctors, the dentists, pharmacists and others in the town who have given us so much help, and the public who have given us so much courtesy and understanding.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC C. DOWNER,

Medical Officer of Health.



## MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 1/62.

The Minister in this circular directs that the special subjects which now follow should have special mention in this year's Annual Report.

### HOME HEALTH SERVICES

#### Health Visitors

(a) No satisfactory arrangements have yet been made for health visitors to be attached to individual doctors or firms of practitioners. We would very much like to bring this about; the difficulty is, however, twofold:—

- (1) The perennial shortage of health visitors.
- (2) Geographical considerations.

For the last few years we have, with difficulty, maintained a level of just below or above 20 health visitors and we have supplemented them by geriatric nurses specially devoted to the visitation of old persons and at times by public health nurses who visit families with children under the supervision of the District Health Visitor.

Our establishment is 29 health visitors plus a Superintendent and a Deputy and owing to the considerable expansion of the town, the re-development of new housing estates, the increase in population, and the maintained high birth rate, the establishment to secure efficiency should be at least 35 plus the two senior officers. It has, therefore, been difficult to earmark health visitors to work with practitioner firms, as, first of all, we have felt it our duty to cover the town with a service of district health visitors.

The second thing is that you do not have in Middlesbrough, as in some towns, practitioners whose practice is confined to one portion of the town. Owing to the development of new estates and to vigorous slum clearance there has been a centrifugal impulse which has, so to speak, radiated the people from the centre of the town towards the periphery and, broadly speaking, these patients have taken their doctors with them, so that almost every firm of doctors in the town has patients in every district of the town.

This makes it very difficult to attach a health visitor to a definite doctor or firm, without inventing a transport problem very wasteful of visiting time. But we would wish to bring about this arrangement, as we realise that it is the correct line of development and would best integrate the practitioner and local authority services and afford the maximum advantage to the public.

(b) In the hospital sphere, one particular health visitor visits the paediatric wards at the General Hospital and one attends from time to time at the geriatric out-patients department.

These are two particularly valuable links, as they keep us in touch with the movement of old people mostly requiring aftercare to and from hospital and we get to know in advance of the discharge of children so that follow-up after hospital can take place both in the Health Visiting and School Nursing Services.



It has to be remembered that in addition to its staff of general health visitors the Authority possesses three tuberculosis health visitors who are attached to the Chest Clinic and work under the day-to-day direction of the Chest Physician. But they, and all workers in tuberculosis, meet the Medical Officer of Health once a week, for a conference on aftercare. This is a fruitful and valuable relationship.

### Health Education

Owing to pressure of more urgent work—smallpox control; housing; Local Government Commission; development of new estates and services; health education has taken a somewhat secondary place of recent years and when more time is available and more staff, it must be taken up again with renewed vigour.

The Health Department and a number of its officers take part and give lectures on the National Health Service Act; Public Health Law; Integration of the Services; Matters Sanitary; Maternity and Child Welfare; the Midwifery Service; and other aspects of health work, to student hospital nurses; student Queen's and district nurses; Part II midwives, etc., and as these courses occur about three times a year in each group, a number of people become involved.

The Medical Officer of Health; the Chief Public Health Inspector; the Occupational Therapist; the Superintendent Health Visitor, and other members of the staff give lectures when requested to such bodies as Co-op. Guilds, Townswomen's Guilds, Clubs, etc., on diverse topics and the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector give scientific lectures under a local scheme which exists under the aegis of the British Association. But lecturing to interested Clubs and Bodies—while very satisfactory and the audiences at times are keenly interested—is quite definitely increasing the knowledge of the most knowledgeable and careful citizens, but by no means gets at those who need health education most. Constant thought must be given to means of attracting such persons.

On the Sanitary side we have had in the town one or two small exhibitions on sanitary subjects such as Clean Air, Clean Milk Bottles, and these have attracted a certain amount of public attention, but some time a large and really impressive exhibition—possibly held in conjunction with the hospital and practitioner services and demonstrating to the public the whole gamut of the National Health Scheme and the organisations for the promotion of health and care—might do a great deal of good.

The Hull polio scare and the Bradford and other places smallpox scare did quite a lot to interest the public in health matters, although the interest was one of fear and it is felt that given an intelligent approach the public are susceptible to being interested in Health Education. But it has got to be bright and modern; it has



got to make use of modern aids such as television, and it has got to be interesting and the public must have a chance to take part in it themselves by being invited to air their views and join in the discussion. The day of somebody standing up and talking for an hour, followed by a bright round of applause and a cup of tea, is finished. But the day of a short provocative talk, followed by keen discussion, will, I hope, long be a means of increasing knowledge.

Should this area continue to expand the time is coming when the Medical Officer of Health will require on his staff the services of a Health Education Officer who can devote himself to public relations, public education and liaison and other branches of the Health Service.

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Council's arrangements for Mental Health were set forth at great length in last year's Report. During 1961 the nature of the problem became more clear and it became obvious that the Council would require a Residential Hostel for young adult sub-normal persons, some of whom might be able to go out to ordinary work, some to sheltered work, some to be occupied at training centres. One Hostel for 12 such was opened in September, 1961, and 7 boys and young men are living happily there.

Not so urgent, but necessary some time in the near future, will be a corresponding Hostel for the female sex.

Considerable expansion and development of the adult training centre for men has become necessary and we are vigorously prosecuting the search for suitable premises and new handicrafts and occupations as well as the joinery and creative work which has been carried on up to the present.

We are also under the necessity of developing adult training centre provision for females.

It is felt in the Health Department that while for some little time we may have to make do in premises designed for other purposes, that in order to provide a training centre service on an adequate scale we will have to build an ad hoc series of centres and to secure that they have sufficient space for games and for training in gardening and simple husbandry.

The whole question of facilities for those mentally ill persons coming out of hospital has been the subject of discussion between the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee and the Chairman and Officers of the St. Luke's Management Committee. The development of day hostels whereby persons resident in the community can be taken to the hospital for care during the day and returned home at night, has been a most helpful thing.

There is also under discussion the question of a joint workshop or training centre within the curtilage of St. Luke's Hospital, from which roughly half the patients would come from the hospital and half from care in the community by the Local Health Authority.



A very happy spirit of co-operation prevails in these developments and it is gratifying to know the obvious determination of both the Local Health Authority and the Hospital Management Committee to develop these services for the common good of this class of person.

### CHIROPODY SERVICE

My comments on Page 91 of last year's Report on the Chiropody Service, remain the same. The Authority has had further discussion with the Chiropodists, but until a scale of fees can be agreed for sessional work, we find it next to impossible to set a scheme going. The sooner a nationally agreed scheme is brought out the better and it is not clear what or who is delaying it.

Meanwhile, a service which we feel could be of the greatest benefit, is being held up.

### INSPECTIONS UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959

Comment on Parts I and VIII of the Factories Acts, with details of inspections, will be found under Section E of the Report, which deals with the sanitary inspection and circumstances of the area.

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### LUNG CANCER

I print in this Report an able contribution by Dr. B. Coutts, M.D., D.P.H., Senior Consultant Chest Physician, who draws attention to the tragedy that as T.B. goes down, lung cancer goes up. Both of these are preventable diseases and the things which tend to cause them to be more frequent or to aggravate them are well known.

For the control of T.B., legislation, careful inspection and strong action by successive Governments and by Local Health Authorities is necessary; for the control of lung cancer not all these things will succeed unless there is co-operation from the public themselves.

It is a sad thing that the pleasant and congenial social indulgence brought into this country by early voyagers to America and which has maintained such a hold on a high proportion of the population and such a place in our way of life as tobacco smoking, should at long last and on very heavy evidence have been convicted of being a cause of ill-health and premature death. It is hard to think that the tobacco industry to which so many of us have turned in our moments of ease, should now have to be regarded as something hostile to our welfare and possibly even anti-social.

Unfortunately, one is dealing with human beings who have not always firmness of character to discipline themselves in these matters and as a result legislation and regulation may have to come.



As far as our children are concerned with their lives ahead of them and with the habit of smoking not yet developed, we have a clear duty to guide them aright and also to try to order things so that it is made possible for them to take the right decision about the use of tobacco.

To accomplish this end it may be necessary to some extent to restrict the opportunities of the adult of smoking in front of children. Compulsion has a nasty sound in the ears of people boastful of their long tradition of freedom, but I feel that most adults will accept some compulsion rather than injure their neighbour—juvenile or otherwise. Surely, it is not too much to ask people not to smoke at the pictures—the discipline of not smoking in many theatres is quite cheerfully accepted by the playgoers—why not in the pictures? Surely we can do without smoking in short distance buses where it may so easily act as an irritant to elderly bronchitic or chesty persons. Could we not do without smoking in a restaurant where the flavour of tobacco very often spoils a neighbour's appreciation of his meal? Could we not do without smoking in a food shop where the assistants behind the counter are forbidden by law to smoke, but the customer is free not only to smoke but to drop his ash over the food for sale? Is it too big a sacrifice to ask that fine profession that teachers should abstain from smoking in the schools where children are taught by example as well as precept.

Our children have a right not to be prejudiced in the matter when the time comes for them to decide whether to take up smoking or not, but if they see their beloved parent puffing away and their admired teacher or their minister of religion—or others to whom they are taught to look up to with respect—all puffing happily away, you cannot blame a boy if he longs for the day when he will be man enough to puff cigarettes like these great men. It is not the slightest use telling a child that you are going to safeguard him from smoking at 14, but when he is 19 he will do just what he likes about it.

There is only one way to impress children that it is foolish to smoke and that is by the adults voluntarily surrendering their right to indulge in the habit.

Great sympathy must be felt for the innumerable people engaged in the tobacco industry, wholesale and retail. They have been respected members of society and regarded as friends by the public. A wave of propaganda seems likely to assail their trade and possibly to damage their livelihood. That may be necessary in the interests of the national health, but we must try to see that opportunities are afforded to these people to earn their living in some other way and ensure their prosperity.

## DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION

On several occasions since taking office in 1950 I have had cause to regret that one very fine service, for which the Local Health Authority is responsible, does not come more completely under the Local Authority's control and is not reasonably integrated with the other services of the Health Department. I refer to the District or Home Nursing.

In 1948 the Council decided to leave this service for the present in the hands of the Middlesbrough District Nursing Association and to employ that body as our agents; they training and employing nurses. The Council pays nearly 98% of the expenses of the District Nursing Service, but it is in the hands of a quite large Committee on which the Council has only four representatives. The Medical Officer of Health attends meetings of this Committee as an observer.

We feel that the time has come when the Council should look at this again and consider the question of bringing the District Nursing Service under its direct control.

In many areas the District Nursing Service has been administered along with the domestic Midwifery Service and, after all, a domiciliary midwife is simply a District Nurse with a special job. These two services, we feel, could with economy and with profit to the public be run conjointly and probably the best way to do it would be for the Health Committee to have a Nurses' Sub-Committee.

At this point let me emphasise that while midwifery and home nursing are practical nursing services, health visiting—although a very great branch of nursing—does not so easily integrate with them. Your health visitor is an educator, a counsellor, albeit a nurse. It will always, in our view, seem desirable that the health visiting and the other nursing services, although coming under one department, should have their separate Superintendents.

The devoted people who serve on the Committee of the District Nursing Association have done splendid work for their town in the past, but the time is surely coming when the Authority themselves should assume direct responsibility for this important service.



## SECTION A

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres) including 173 acres of tidal water	..	7,304
Estimated Population (Mid-1961)	.. ..	156,490
Census Population 1961	.. ..	157,308
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1961)	.. ..	45,128
Rateable value (31.12.61)	.. ..	£1,787,502
Product of a penny rate	.. ..	£7,054

## Live Births :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ..	1,707	1,558	3,265
Illegitimate ..	132	107	239
	<hr/> 1,839	<hr/> 1,665	<hr/> 3,504
Rate per 1,000 population .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	22.41
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births			6.82

## Stillbirths :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ..	40	29	69
Illegitimate ..	3	2	5
	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 74
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20.69

## Total Live and Stillbirths :

M.	F.	Total
1,882	1,696	3,578

## Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ..	45	38	83
Illegitimate ..	2	2	4
	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 40	<hr/> 87

## Infant Mortality Rates :

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ..	24.82
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .. ..	25.42
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. ..	16.74

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.. .. .	16.27
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	.. .. .	12.28
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)		32.70
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :		
Deaths	.. .. .	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	.. .. .	.25

Deaths Registered :—					Death Rate
	M.	F.	Total		per 1,000 populn.
Nett .. ..	982	825	1,807		11.49

## Deaths from :—

Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—
Influenza ..	5	8	13	0.08
Violence ..	50	28	78	0.49
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	2	—	2	0.01
Cancer .. ..	159	132	291	1.86
Heart Disease ..	282	283	565	3.61
Tuberculosis ..	15	5	20	0.12
Pneumonia ..	46	39	85	0.54
Pregnancy ..	—	1	1	0.006

## Comparative Rates :—

	Middlesbrough	England and Wales
Birth rate (live births) ..	22.41	17.4*
Death Rate .. ..	11.49	12.0*
Infant Mortality Rate ..	24.82	21.4†

\* Provisional

† Per 1,000 related births

## Area Comparability Factors :—

Births .. ..	0.95
Deaths .. ..	1.21



**Notifications—Rates per 1,000 population :—**

Typhoid Fever .. .. .	—
Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	—
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	.025
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	.66
Whooping Cough .. .. .	.22
Diphtheria .. .. .	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	—
Smallpox .. .. .	—
Measles .. .. .	13.13
Pneumonia .. .. .	.39
Encephalitis .. .. .	.044

**Acute Poliomyelitis**

(including Polioencephalitis)

Paralytic .. .. .	—
Non-Paralytic .. .. .	—

**Food Poisoning .. .. .** .121**Puerperal Pyrexia :—**

Rate per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) .. .. .	6.42
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**WARD STATISTICS.**

Ward	No. of Cases of Infectious Disease per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Acklam .. .. .	12	8	16	26
Ayresome .. .. .	21	10	20	32
Cannon .. .. .	25	8	30	19
Clairville .. .. .	7	10	19	13
Berwick Hills .. .. .	98	8	67	16
Crescent .. .. .	17	27	18	7
Exchange .. .. .	17	9	23	46
Gresham .. .. .	10	9	22	12
Grove Hill .. .. .	29	16	20	30
Linthorpe .. .. .	17	9	14	—
Newport .. .. .	31	10	32	16
North Ormesby .. .. .	14	10	26	36
Park .. .. .	15	10	14	28
Thorntree .. .. .	19	4	20	30
Tollesby .. .. .	21	4	17	23
St. Hilda's .. .. .	19	11	28	41
Whinney Banks .. .. .	15	7	15	36

## SECTION B

This year saw the completion of the clinic in Carlow Street. It was officially opened in April by Mrs. A. Schofield-Coates.

### MIDWIFERY SERVICE 1961

The year commenced with 22 midwives in full-time employment with the Authority, together with the Non-Medical Supervisor and a senior midwife to assist her.

During the year, a further two midwives were appointed, but with 4 resigning, the year ended with only 20 midwives in service.

The number of midwives employed at the end of the year in hospitals in the National Health Service was 61, and in private nursing homes, 5.

Total number of women confined in the					
County Borough :—	..	..	..	..	5,046
including Residents	..	..	3,505		
Non-residents	..	..	1,541		
in Institutions—National Health Service					1,636
Private Nursing Homes	..	..			31
Domiciliary	..	..	..	..	1,838
Residents confined outside the County Borough	..				16
No. of deliveries attended by domiciliary midwives					1,840
Doctors' booked cases—					
Nurse acting as midwife..	..	..	..	..	1,782
Nurse acting as maternity nurse	..	..	..	..	52
Unbooked cases—					
Neither midwife nor doctor booked	..	..			16
No. of patients who were attended by domiciliary midwives during labour, were delivered as emergencies in the Maternity Hospital but returned home after delivery					110
No. of cases in which medical aid was sought—					
Doctors' booked cases	..	..	..	..	251
Unbooked cases	..	..	..	..	32
No. of Gas and Air administrations—					
Doctor not present (as midwives)	..	..			1,473
Doctor present (as maternity nurses)	..	..			52



#### Administrations of Pethidine—

Doctor not present (as midwives) .. ..	1,024
Doctor present (as maternity nurses) .. ..	52
No. of nursings (attention to mother and baby) ..	25,349
No. of ante-natal visits to patients' homes ..	4,517
No. of special visits .. .. .	235

#### Midwives ante-natal clinic attendances—

New patients .. .. .	2,013
Re-attendances .. .. .	6,573

#### District Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

During the year the decline in attendances at these clinics continued. Because of this they were reduced to one per week at the Newlands Centre.

#### Total number of attendances were—

	1961	1960
Ante-natal .. ..	122	380
Post-natal .. ..	7	10

At these Clinics, apart from the routine ante-natal procedure, including the obtaining of blood samples for investigation, poliomyelitis vaccination is offered to all pregnant women.

During the year 71 specimens of blood were sent to the laboratory for examination.

Grouping and Rhesus determination	23
Kahn testing .. .. .	22
Haemoglobin estimation .. ..	26

No ancillary tests were required during the year.

#### Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

These classes are held at The Gables, Carlow Street, Park End and Newlands Clinics. They are well attended and the teaching has been a great help to mothers. The domiciliary midwives report that a woman's labour is considerably shortened by her practise of the relaxation exercises.

#### Part II Midwifery Training.

During the year 27 pupil midwives did their three months' training on the district. The pupil midwives have enjoyed their training and the nurses have been happy to teach them. Two only failed the examination.

**Premature Live Births :** (Weight at birth  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., or less) :

Residents : 278. Non-residents : 203.

Further details of these infants will be found in Table VI of the statistical tables at the end of the report.

**Stillbirths :** 167 ; Residents : 68 : Domiciliary, 12 ;

Institutional, 155.

Non-residents : 99.

A broad classification of these stillbirths is as follows :—

	Domiciliary	Institutional
A. Maternal Health Factors	—	10 (including 8 associated with Rhesus incompatibility).
B. Obstetric Complications	1	69
C. Foetal abnormalities	1	26 (including 19 anencephalic and 5 hydrocephalic)
D. Undetermined factors	10	50
Total	12	155

#### Neo-Natal Deaths.

98 infant deaths under one month of age were recorded during the year.

6 at home.

92 in hospital.

A classification of the registered causes is as follows :—

Asphyxia	.. ..	7
Haem. disease of the newborn	..	4
The pneumonias	.. ..	6
Prematurity	.. ..	50
Cerebral haemorrhage	.. ..	9
Meningomyelocele	.. ..	5
Congestive heart failure	.. ..	1
B. coli meningitis	.. ..	1
Cerebral anoxia	.. ..	2
Meningitis	.. ..	1
Multiple congenital abnormalities	..	3
Epidermal bullosa	.. ..	1
Atelectasis	.. ..	4
Hydrops foetalis	.. ..	2
Congenital heart disease	.. ..	2
		98



### Infant Deaths

The deaths of 42 children between the ages of one month and 12 months were recorded during the year:

23 in hospital  
19 at home.

A classification of the registered causes is as follows.

Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	12
G.E.	..	..	..	..	3
Virus pneumonia	..	..	..	..	7
Broncho pneumonia	..	..	..	..	7
Congenital abnormalities	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital heart disease	..	..	..	..	3
Cardiac failure	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus..	..	..	..	..	3
Hepatoblastoma	..	..	..	..	1
Anaesthetic shock (following operation for injury sustained after falling from cot)	..	..	..	..	1
Haematemesis	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis and prem.	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					42
					—

### Child Deaths.

15 children died between the ages of 12 months and 5 years.

11 in hospital  
4 at home.

A classification of the registered causes is as follows.

Defective vitality	..	..	..	..	1
Septicaemia	..	..	..	..	1
Virus pneumonia	..	..	..	..	3
Swallowed tablets	..	..	..	..	1
Virus encephalitis	..	..	..	..	1
Head injuries (fell off bridge)	..	..	..	..	1
Reticulosis	..	..	..	..	1
Road accident (car)	..	..	..	..	2
Broncho pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1
Intussusception	..	..	..	..	1
Ac. yellow atrophy	..	..	..	..	1
Lymphatic leukaemia	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					15
					—

20 Middlesbrough children (under 5) died in hospital out of Middlesbrough.

### PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Twenty-three cases were notified during the year, 18 occurring in institutions and 5 at home (although not necessarily after a domiciliary confinement).

### MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were two maternal deaths registered in 1961. One was a non-resident.

### HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visiting staff was again augmented by three students who successfully completed the training course and returned to us in September as qualified health visitors. Thus, at the end of the year, in addition to the Superintendent Health Visitor and her Deputy there were 18 full-time and 2 part-time health visitors, 8 public health nurses and 1 full-time male orderly.

One student commenced training in Durham on the 2nd October.

Routine testing of all infants for the presence of phenylketonuria continues, although no positive cases have yet been found.

The staphylococcal survey continues, 15 families now taking part.

Refresher courses were attended by the Superintendent Health Visitor and two health visitors.

#### **In-service Training.**

In order to keep the health visiting staff as fully up to date as possible in all branches of work, and particularly because of the inception of the Mental Health Act, 1959; and also as a mark of even better liaison with the hospitals; a course of psychiatric lectures given by a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital was commenced in November, and is being attended by ten health visitors (and the mental welfare officers).

A most interesting and profitable course of twelve lectures in dietetics was attended by members of the health visiting staff. The Social Worker and one or two members of the home help staff were also present.

#### **Hospital Student Nurses' Training.**

Two courses of lectures were given by the Health Department staff and some students also attended for practical work. An average of 40 students presented themselves for this course.



### Home Visiting by the Health Visitors :

A total of 68,562 visits were made during the year, this including those paid to aged folk.

Details are as follows :—

Birth enquiry or first visits .. .. .	3,443
Visits to infants (0—1 year) (including the initial visit) .. .. .	15,576
Visits to children (1-5 years) .. .. .	28,310
Special visits .. .. .	1,791
Neo-natal and infant death visits .. .. .	55
Ante-natal first visits .. .. .	409
Ante-natal re-visits .. .. .	222
Visits to aged men and others .. .. .	4,011
Visits to aged women and others .. .. .	6,390
Infectious disease visits .. .. .	1,678
Ineffectual visits .. .. .	6,677
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>68,562</b>

The regular hygiene inspections at the Occupation Centre continue. Fifty-six children attend the Centre and, during the twelve months, 5 boys and one girl were treated for pediculosis and 101 other treatments were given for nits and general dirtiness.

Four cases of scabies were treated in the Department—one adult and 3 children, involving 8 treatments.

### Child Welfare Centres :

Eleven centres are in use throughout the town. Two new premises are at the moment under construction but the Dacre Street baths continues to be most useful as a centre meanwhile, one or two sessions each week being devoted to the child welfare service with a doctor and health visitors in attendance.

From the following details can be seen aspects of the work carried on at these centres.

Number of children 0-1 year .. .. .	2,332
(attending for the first time)	
Number of children 1-5 years .. .. .	200
(attending for the first time)	
Total number of attendances of children 0-1 year	22,369
Total number of attendances of children 1-5 years	13,482
Number of children examined by doctor .. .. .	5,989
Number of children—advice given by Health Visitors .. .. .	29,862
Total number of Clinic sessions .. .. .	705



The following table shows the attendances during the year at the individual Clinics :—

	0-1 yr.	1-5 yrs.
Newlands Centre (2 Sessions weekly) ..	2,387	1,406
Lord Street (Cannon) ..	1,902	1,096
Ayresome .. ..	2,680	877
Grove Hill (2 sessions weekly)	3,673	2,770
St. Hilda's .. ..	789	607
Acklam .. ..	2,297	1,022
North Ormesby .. ..	1,191	430
Thorntree (2 sessions weekly)	1,798	1,937
Whinney Banks .. ..	2,258	923
St. Barnabas .. ..	1,529	913
Park End (2 sessions weekly) (June) .. ..	2,004	1,421
West Acklam (December) ..	1	3

Unless otherwise mentioned there is one session weekly at each of the Centres.

From the Child Welfare Centres 27 infants and children were subsequently referred for further treatment or opinions, the details being as follows :—

For hospital advice .. ..	1
Orthopædic School Clinic .. ..	12
Pædiatrician .. ..	4
Speech Therapy Clinic .. ..	6
North Riding Infirmary (for strabismus)	4
	<hr/>
	27
	<hr/>

Many other children were referred to the family doctor.

Patch tests for tuberculosis are performed at the Centres, when thought necessary.

#### Ascertainment of Hearing in Young Children.

Health Visitors continue to carry out simple tests in screening for possible deafness, when this is indicated, in the young child. Eighty two children were examined and six were referred for further opinion.

### Orthopaedic Clinic.

This Clinic, run in association with the School Health Service for schoolchildren, gives advice for orthopaedic problems in the pre-school child when referred from a Child Welfare Clinic.

During the year 15 sessions were held (usually once monthly, with additional sessions when required, to cope with a heavy waiting list), and at these sessions pre-school children paid 125 visits, this including 14 initial visits and 111 re-attendances.

### Dental Care for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-schoolchildren.

This essential service is sadly handicapped by the continued shortage of dental staff. One morning session takes place each week in the Dental Clinic at the Grove Hill Centre.

During the year 183 expectant and nursing mothers, together with 13 children of pre-school age were seen in consultation. Examination and treatment were given as required.

The details of the work carried out are as under :—

#### A. Numbers provided with Dental Care.

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit.
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	182	182	163	168
Children under five .. ..	15	16	16	16

#### B. Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anæsthetic	Dentures provided		Rat. gr.
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant & Nursing Mothers ..	1	2	—	—	1,460	—	221	3	
Children under five ..	—	—	—	—	34	16	—	—	



### SALE OF WELFARE FOODS.

Ministry of Food products and proprietary welfare foods are sold at all the Child Welfare Clinics and also at the Central Depot in Albert Terrace.

The following issues took place during the year, with the figures of the previous two years for comparison :—

	1961	1960	1959
	—	—	—
National Dried Milk ..	17,690	23,741	28,958
Bottles of Orange Juice ..	39,412	62,402	78,109
Bottles of Cod Liver Oil	4,862	7,101	6,931
Vitamin Tablets .. ..	5,590	7,621	7,548
Proprietary Food Sales	£7,250	£7,118	£7,184
Packets of Food issued free of charge .. ..	355	186	379

### DAY NURSERIES.

Three Day Nurseries, each with places for 60 children, are maintained by the Authority.

Training for the Diploma of the National Nursery Examination Board is carried out at all the Nurseries, the students also attending at a Technical College for the theoretical aspects of the work, together with a widening of their educational horizons.

#### Statistics :

	No of Places		No. on Register at 31.12.1961		Average Daily Attendance	
	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
Mosman Terrace ..	25	35	25	35	17	26
Parkside .. ..	25	35	25	35	16	25
West Lane .. ..	25	35	25	35	10	25



### NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

Two nursery classes were registered accommodating 68 children:—

The classes are held at :—

“ Grey Tiles ” Nursery School, Green Lane (40 places).

Settlement Hall, Newport Road (28 places).

Two certificates of registration to child minders were issued during the year. Four children were provided for.

### FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

The Family Planning Association maintain two sessions each week, using one of the Authority's clinic buildings for this purpose.

During the year sanction for free consultation in accordance with the Council's scheme was granted by the Medical Officer of Health to 23 patients.

The sources of these patients were :—

General practitioners	..	..	14
St. Luke's Hospital	..	..	5
Ante-natal and Welfare Clinics	..	..	2
Chest Clinic	..	..	2

## SECTION C

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

The total number of notifications received during the year was 3,255 compared with 4,878 in the previous year.

#### **Diphtheria.**

There were no notifications of Diphtheria during 1961.

Four cases were admitted to West Lane Hospital as possible Diphtheria cases, but the diagnoses were not confirmed.

#### **Scarlet Fever.**

104 notifications were received as against 158 for the year 1960. Individual cases continued to be of a mild type and there were no deaths.

#### **Paratyphoid Fever.**

No case was notified.

#### **Meningococcal Infections.**

There were 4 notifications in 1961 ; and one death.

#### **Erysipelas.**

There were no notified cases.

#### **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

23 cases were notified.

#### **Dysentery.**

Notifications of Dysentery numbered 211 as against 421 for the year 1960 ; 87 were proved to be due to *Shigella Sonnei*, 2 to *Flexner* and 121 were not defined. As the result of following up these notified cases, a further 80 contacts were found to be positive symptomless excretors.

#### **Measles.**

During the year 2,054 notifications were received as compared with 1,657 for the year 1960. All cases were visited and kept under observation by Health Department Nurses and School Nurses. There were no deaths.

**Chickenpox.**

619 notifications were received, of which 331 occurred in schoolchildren. All cases were visited by Health Department and School Nurses.

**Whooping Cough.**

There were 35 cases notified during the year with no death, as compared with 404 cases and one death in 1960. All cases were visited by Health Department and School Nurses.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

8 cases were notified.

**Influenza.**

There were 13 deaths from this disease, as compared with none in the previous year.

**Influenzal Pneumonia.**

11 cases was notified.

**Acute Primary Pneumonia.**

There were 50 cases notified, and there were 85 deaths registered.

**Smallpox.**

No case occurred during the year.

**Poliomyelitis.**

No case of poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

**Encephalitis.**

7 cases occurred during the year.

**Gastro-Enteritis.**

There were 10 deaths from Gastro-Enteritis during the year, compared with 6 in 1960.

**Food Poisoning.**

19 cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. Organisms as shown in Table IIa.



**Vaccination Against Smallpox.**

				No. Vaccinated.			
				Primary		Re-Vaccinations.	
				1960	1961	1960	1961
Under	1 year	..	..	340	430	—	—
	1 year	..	..	280	329	—	—
	2—4 years	..	..	81	81	5	9
	5—14 years	..	..	45	53	11	20
	15 and over	..	..	96	136	288	346
				842	1,029	304	375
				1960		1961	
Registered Live Births				3,510		3,504	
Percentage of children under 1 year vaccinated in relation to registered births				9.69		12.25	

Vaccinations were undertaken by members of the Health Department staff at a Central Clinic, whilst members of the Public were also vaccinated free of charge by their family doctors.

**Vaccination Against Yellow Fever.**

1,468 vaccinations were given during 1961. Of these, 1092 were members of ships' crews (necessitating visits to 32 ships) and 376 were members of the general public.

**Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis.**

During 1961, 9,678 people received two injections. These were given in the following age groups :—

Born 1943—1961	..	..	..	..	4,693
Born 1933—1942	..	..	..	..	1,559
Born pre 1933, but not over 40 years of age	..				3,426

In addition 7,399 third injections were given and 1,845 fourth injections.

During 1961, the Ministry of Health recommended that children between the ages of 5 years and 12 years be given a fourth injection, at least twelve months after being given the third.

This was started in May, but owing to a serious shortage of vaccine throughout the country at the latter part of the year, the whole programme of poliomyelitis vaccination had to be severely curtailed.

Since the inception of the scheme, 37,358 people have now completed a course of three injections, and in addition 1,845 children have had four injections.

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The work of Diphtheria Immunisation carried out by the Department in the year 1961 is shown by the following figures :—

No. of children under 5 years of age immunised ..	2,732
No. of schoolchildren immunised .. .. .	370
No. of reinforcing injections .. .. .	1,177

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 five years of age immunised .. .. .	53.25
Percentage of schoolchildren immunised .. .. .	83.70

### TUBERCULOSIS

I am indebted to the Consultant Chest Physician Dr. B. Coutts, for the following comments.

There is no great change to report in the position of the campaign against tuberculosis in Middlesbrough in 1961. The expected continued decline in new cases and in deaths did not materialise during this period, and instead there was a slight deterioration. Whether this is a temporary phase or not remains to be seen.

While the treatment of new patients nowadays is easy and usually extremely satisfactory, we are faced with a small number of patients whose disease is not amenable to treatment because of extent, chronicity or the development of resistance by the tubercle bacilli to the various chemotherapeutic agents. It is fortunate from the Public Health point of view that many of these people do not go about much and are, therefore, not a great danger to the community.

#### Deaths.

The deaths numbered 24 in 1961 compared with 15 in 1960 and 17 in the previous year. There was only one death in a person under 35 years of age. Eleven of the deaths took place in persons over the age of 65. Of the total 19 deaths were in males and 5 in females. In elderly patients other factors besides tuberculosis almost certainly play a part in the mortality.

#### New Cases.

These totalled 111 compared with 105 in the previous year so that there has been little change in this respect. As in the past males outnumbered females by 2 to 1. The numbers were rather more evenly spread through the various age groups than in previous years. Of the patients newly diagnosed during the year 59 proved to be infectious. Twenty-eight appeared to be less infectious in that examination of sputum did not reveal that they were excreting tubercle bacilli.



### Chest Clinic Attendances

There has been a decline in the number of new patients attending the Clinic. This is to some extent explained by the smaller number of children who are referred at the present time.

### Preventive Work.

The preventive work of the Clinic continues to be carried out. This is aimed at discovering new cases of tuberculosis among the contacts of patients, and of protecting as far as possible by means of B.C.G. vaccination those children who have not yet been infected. A smaller number of new cases was diagnosed among the contacts examined during the year. The numbers tuberculin tested and vaccinated were much the same as in previous years. There does not at present seem to be any indication that the volume of work of this kind is likely to decrease in the near future.

### AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Age Groups	0-9	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	All Ages
Respiratory—										
Males .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	9	19
Females ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	4
Non-Respiratory—										
Males .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	4	11	24

### AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Age Groups	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	All Ages
Respiratory—														
Males .. ..	2	2	3	1	2	6	1	8	12	17	8	5	3	70
Females ..	—	—	—	6	2	3	3	8	7	1	4	1	—	35
Non-Respiratory—														
Males .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Totals .. ..	2	2	3	7	4	10	4	17	20	19	12	8	3	111

The above does not include 14 transfers in.



**Source of Notifications :—**

	1961	1960
Chest Clinic .. .. .	46	39
Contacts .. .. .	16	30
Mass Radiography .. .. .	16	8
Registrar's Return .. .. .	3	2
Transfers In .. .. .	14	14
Other Hospitals .. .. .	25	25
Industry .. .. .	1	—
School .. .. .	—	1
Routine Hospital Staff .. .. .	4	—
	<hr/> 125	<hr/> 119

**Middlesbrough Patients Admitted to Hospital during 1961 :—**

	Males	Females	Children
Tuberculous ..	80	18	14
Non-tuberculous	184	62	12
	<hr/> 264	<hr/> 80	<hr/> 26

**Contacts.**

	1961	1960
Babies under 6/52 given B.C.G. .. .. .	97	98
Tuberculin Negative (over 6/52 old) .. .. .	244	258
Tuberculin Positive (over 6/52 old) .. .. .	55	52
Total B.C.G. Vaccination (including babies under 6/52 old) .. .. .	302	308
Contacts X-rayed .. .. .	770	796
Contacts diagnosed as cases .. .. .	16	30
Contacts on observation .. .. .	10	2

**Types of Cases Found.**

		Males and Females	Males	Females	Children
Sputum Negative	{ A.1 (Minimal)	15	9	6	15
	{ A.2 (Moderate)	12	8	4	1
	{ A.3 (Advanced)	1	1	—	2
		—28	—18	—10	—18
Sputum Positive	{ B.1 (Minimal)	7	5	2	—
	{ B.2 (Moderate)	43	30	13	—
	{ B.3 (Advanced)	9	6	3	—
		—59	—41	—18	—
Non-Respiratory		6	3	3	—
		— 6	— 3	— 3	—
		<hr/> 93	<hr/> 62	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 18

**Clinic Attendances.**

	1961	1960
Total Attendances .. .. .	6,793	8,049
New Patients .. .. .	707	1,044
G.P. X-rays (New Patients X-rayed but not seen) .. .. .	5	2

## LUNG CANCER

In recent months there has been a great deal of attention paid to the increasing problem of lung cancer; in particular, as most people will remember, The Royal College of Physicians has produced a report which confirms the findings of previous investigations, namely, that cigarette smoking is a major factor in the development of lung cancer and that the incidence of the disease in smokers rises proportionately with the amount of tobacco consumed. The Government has taken cognisance of these findings and has promised full action.

It is a tragedy that, at a time when deaths from tuberculosis are becoming less frequent, a new cause of lung disease is becoming more and more troublesome. Lung cancer was a rare condition twenty or thirty years ago but is now becoming more and more frequent. This is not due to changes in diagnosis but is due almost entirely to a real increase in the numbers of persons affected. It is accepted by almost everybody who has studied the problem that excessive cigarette smoking is the most important single cause of this disease. Associated with it but less important is exposure to atmospheric pollution. It has been shown that about 1 in 8 of every heavy smoker is likely to die of lung cancer but it has also been proved that persons who give up smoking even though they have been heavy smokers in the past have a very much improved chance of remaining in good health compared with those who persist in smoking.

How real the problem is in this town can be judged by the fact that in the ten years 1951-61 approximately 750 persons died from this disease. In addition to that number there must be an unknown number of people who were not diagnosed and have been considered as dying from bronchitis, heart failure, pneumonia, etc.

Lung cancer is one of the diseases in which prevention is far easier and far more effective than treatment. It is for this reason that it is very necessary for a determined campaign to be waged to make it unpopular and unfashionable for people to smoke, and in particular to make it less common for adolescents to acquire the smoking habit. This is one field in which the local health authorities in conjunction with interested organisations can do a very useful service to the community, and save a great deal of misery and suffering in years to come.



### VENEREAL DISEASES.

We are indebted to the Consultant Venereologist, Middlesbrough General Hospital, for the following.

#### INCIDENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASE IN THE TEES-SIDE AREA DURING THE YEAR 1961

Venereal disease in the Tees-side area, i.e. Middlesbrough, Stockton, Hartlepoons and Darlington can be statistically examined only from data provided by the Special Treatment Clinics in this area and for this purpose a consolidated report has been compiled to get an overall picture.

The increase of Early Syphilis in some areas of Great Britain has not been found on Tees-side. Latent and late cases are reduced from 24 to 18. Cases of Non-Gonococcal Urethritis in males and forms of less common venereal disease (Chancroid, Lymphogranuloma etc.) are very similar in number to 1960.

The urgent problem is that of Gonorrhoea. The total number of new cases of Gonorrhoea has increased from 368 (Males 281, Females 87) to 438 (Males 347, Females 91), almost entirely an increase in male cases. It was noted that the increase was confined to cases at the Middlesbrough clinic as shown in the accompanying graph. Furthermore the following analysis of cases was made (1960 figures in brackets).

	Male	Female	Total
All cases of Gonorrhoea ..	263 (180)	61 (47)	324 (227)
Merchant Seamen (all nationalities) ..	75 (37)	—	—
Asiatics resident in Middlesbrough (i.e. Pakistanis, Arabs, etc.) ..	85 (41)	—	—

The number of cases of Gonorrhoea are reported in Annual Reports without reference to a second or third re-infection in individual persons. For 1960 and 1961 a breakdown of the numbers gave the following pattern:—

#### Incidence of Gonorrhoea at the Middlesbrough Clinic.

	1960			1961		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
No. of Gonococcal infections diagnosed ..	180	47	227	263	61	324
No. of patients suffering from Gonorrhoea ..	158	45	203	215	52	267
No. of Infections						
Sub-divided as follows :—	1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>Female Patients</b>						
All resident in this area ..	43	2	—	46	3	3
<b>Male Patients</b>						
Resident in the Area (British)	72	8	—	69	11	—
Asiatics resident in the area	16	5	1	33	12	5
West Indian and other Negroes	7	2	—	—	4	1
Other European residents	7	2	1	5	3	—
Merchant Seamen (All nationalities) ..	36	1	—	68	3	1
Totals ..	138	18	2	221	36	10

The above 2nd and 3rd infections are within a period of twelve months of the initial infection. Merchant seamen figures are only applicable to infections diagnosed at this clinic. In effect 12% of female patients and 18% of all male patients returned with further infection within twelve months but 40% of 'coloured' patients acquire re-infection within the year.

The percentage of contacts of gonorrhoea cases traced and examined remains as last year but an increasing number of patients are acquiring their infection outside the area, 39 in 1960, 89 in 1961, and the problem remains with us of the moving population of casual labourers with constantly changing addresses, combined with insufficient information to be of value in follow up.

In this connection most of the cases of Gonorrhoea which showed drug resistance were introduced by Merchant Seamen in particular from Brazil.

#### **Contacts Traced, persuaded to attend and Examined**

Middlesbrough Clinic	..	17% of all Gonorrhoea Cases (40% of local contacts)
Stockton Clinic	..	18% of all Gonorrhoea Cases
Hartlepoons Clinic	..	16% of all Gonorrhoea Cases
Darlington Clinic	..	37% of all Gonorrhoea Cases.

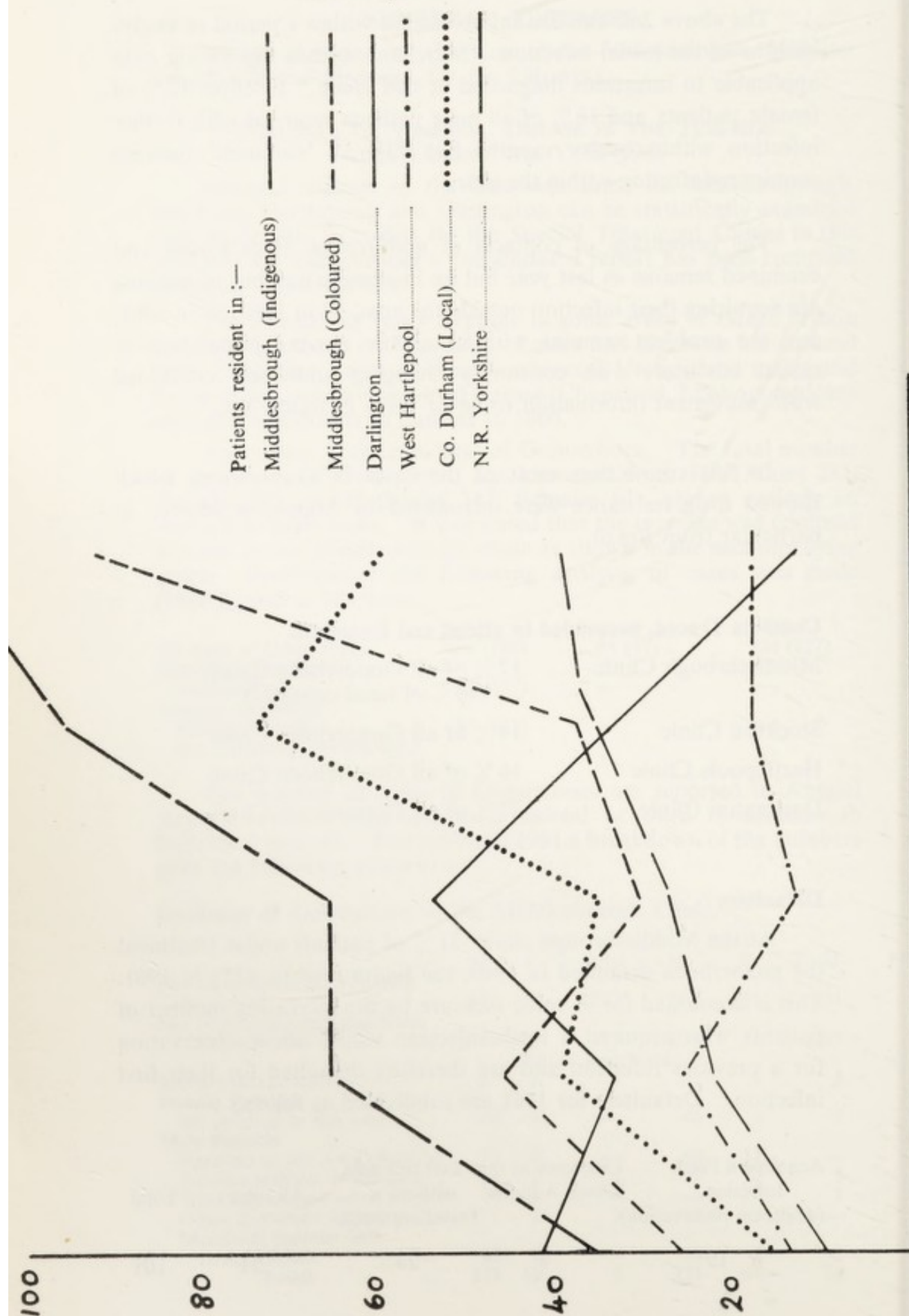
#### **Defaulters**

At the Middlesbrough clinic, 31% of patients under treatment for gonorrhoea defaulted in 1960, the figure rose to 43% in 1961. This is accounted for in some measure by the increasing number of patients who acquired a fresh infection whilst under observation for a previous infection and are therefore defaulted for their first infection. Defaulters for 1961 are subdivided as follows :—

Acquired a Fresh Infection (whilst on observation)	Unknown at the 'Given Address'	Left this area without a Travelling Book	All others	Total
19	8	23	51	101



### Incidence of Gonorrhoea in the Tees-side Area for the years 1957-1961.



### CONVALESCENT HOMES.

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, 77 patients were admitted to Convalescent Homes, as shown below :—

Metcalf Smith Convalescent Home, Harrogate	..	..	22
Yorkshire Foresters' Convalescent Home, Bridlington	..	20	
Convent of Our Lady of Lourdes, Grange-over-Sands	..	2	
Procter Memorial Home, Shotley Bridge	..	..	3
Alne Hall, York	..	..	1
Private, Redcar	..	..	14
Private, Whitby	..	..	14
Private, Bridlington	..	..	1

In addition convalescence at the Ropner Home, Middleton St. George, was arranged by the Department for ten patients.

### DAVISON HOME, DANBY.

On the 1st January 1961, there were 16 children resident at the Davison Home.

During the year a further 97 children were admitted, (19 of them recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician : 72 school children and 6 pre-school convalescent cases.)

### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

I am indebted to Dr. Stanley Wray and Dr. R. Blowers for the following information on the laboratory facilities available to the Tees-side area.

The Group Clinical Pathology Laboratory and the Public Health Laboratory provide a service that is available to health departments, hospitals, and medical and dental practitioners. Some aspects of the service are available also to veterinary practitioners.

The range of tests performed by the laboratories is constantly under review and keeps abreast of developments in all fields of diagnostic and epidemiological laboratory practice.



## SECTION D

### OTHER SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS.

#### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

##### Approval of Medical Practitioners' Regulations 1960.

The following medical officers are approved for the purpose of giving certificates under the above Regulations.

From the staff of St. Luke's Hospital :

Dr. T. M. Cuthbert	Dr. J. Russell
Dr. D. D. Webster	Dr. G. Leighton Davies
Dr. W. J. Browarski	Dr. J. Blackburn
Dr. M. I. Renwick	Dr. Valerie Matthews

From the staff of the Middlesbrough Health Department.:

Dr. Eric C. Downer	Dr. Robert Taylor
Dr. J. E. H. Tullis	Dr. J. B. Patterson
Dr. John Cahill	

From the General Practitioners :

Dr. Reginald Belas

#### TRAINING CENTRES

The Junior Training Centre for children has 60 places and continues to be well attended. During the year the majority of the children attending were medically examined. A medical officer is always readily available in any emergency.

A class catering for 12 adult females is held on five afternoons a week at this Centre. Here they are taught simple sewing, embroidery, knitting and plain dress-making. This is a particularly happy little group.

Within the curtilage is the Training Centre for adult males, where there is accommodation for up to eighteen. Simple woodwork and basketmaking are the main occupations carried out. There has been a heavy demand for vacancies in this section and although on occasions there were 21 or more boys attending, not all the applicants could be accommodated, due to the smallness of the workshop.

### Hostels.

The Hostel for boys at 5 Park Road North was opened on 18th September, 1961, and an urgent case of need was admitted almost immediately.

On 31st December, 4 boys were resident: two remuneratively employed and two helped in the house. The atmosphere is happy and few differences of opinion amongst the boys were of a minor nature.

In addition to the facilities provided by the Health Committee, the public have been most generous in their gifts to these boys.

### Work undertaken in the Community :

Section 28—National Health Service Act, 1946.

The after-care of mental health cases discharged from St. Luke's Hospital and notified to the Medical Officer of Health, continued to be undertaken by the Mental Health Workers on the Department's staff.

In 7 cases where either no relatives could be traced or they were not prepared to accept responsibility, the Courts appointed Mental Welfare Officers as next of kin, to act in the best interests of discharged mental patients.

### Mental Health Clinics.

Four afternoon sessions are held each week by Mental Health Officers, in different areas of the town, at the Health Clinics.

The cases of those who are convalescent from mental illness are followed up and others are able to discuss problems of stress, which is so often a factor in the causation of mental illness.

Good liaison between the various sections of the department has enabled practical help to be given to many with problems of wide coverage.

The following cases have been admitted by the Mental Welfare Officers:

To St. Luke's Hospital :

M.H. Act, 1959	Section 25 :	9 Females 7 Males
	Section 26 :	1 Female 9 Males
	Section 29 :	48 Females 48 Males
	Section 60 :	1 Female 1 Male
	Informal :	9 Females 10 Males



To Aycliffe Hospital :

Section 25 :	— Female 1 Male
Section 26 :	1 Female 2 Males
Section 29 :	1 Female — Male
Section 60 :	— Female 2 Males
Informal :	8 Females 6 Males

The following table shows the disposal of Middlesbrough mentally subnormal cases in Institutions :—

					Certified	Informal
Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital	..	..	..	..	9	82
Aycliffe Hospital	..	..	..	..	19	109
Rampton State Institution	..	..	..	..	6	—
Lisieux Hall	..	..	..	..	2	1
Etloe House	..	..	..	..	1	—
Whittington Hall	..	..	..	..	—	1
Bishop Auckland Institution	..	..	..	..	—	4
Calderstone Hospital	..	..	..	..	1	—
Field-Heath House	..	..	..	..	1	—
Howbeck House, Hartlepool	..	..	..	..	1	—
Franklyn Home, Exeter	..	..	..	..	—	1
Royal Earlswood Hospital, Surrey	..	..	..	..	1	—
St. Joseph's Home	..	..	..	..	1	—
Meanwood Hospital	..	..	..	..	1	—
Fountain Hospital	..	..	..	..	—	1
General Hospital, West Hartlepool	..	..	..	..	—	6
Westwood Hospital	..	..	..	..	1	—
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster	..	..	..	..	—	1
Clifton Hospital	..	..	..	..	1	—
St. Francis School	..	..	..	..	—	1
Total	..	..	..	..	45	207

Grand Total : 252

### CARE AND AFTERCARE

I am indebted to the S.A.M.O.H., Dr. J. E. H. Tullis, for the following comments.

Six geriatric nurses do the bulk of the work with the aged. The health visitors, together with the handicrafts instructress and the social worker also undertake some of this work.

The present number of aged persons on the register is 1,446 of whom 706 live alone. All these people are visited at intervals—some weekly, some monthly—to ensure that they are receiving all the help necessary. Bed baths, hair washing, pedicures, etc., are all carried out.

Those who become bedridden and require nursing care are passed to the care of the District Nursing Service, but every effort is made to help these old folk regain or maintain their independence.

Requests for visiting come from general practitioners, relatives, neighbours and others. The W.V.S. continue to be a great help with "Meals on Wheels" service and also with clothing and bedding.

The Deputy Superintendent H.V. attends the weekly geriatric out-patient clinic and so information regarding home conditions; care of the patient etc., flows in both directions.

19 social reports on socio-medical circumstances were submitted to the Consultant Geriatrician.

#### Work done by geriatric nurses :

No. on register	..	..	..	..	..	1,446
No. of men	..	..	..	..	..	399
No. of women	..	..	..	..	..	1,047
No. added during the year	..	..	..	..	..	347
No. referred to Part III	..	..	..	..	..	82
No. referred for Meals on Wheels	..	..	..	..	..	131
No. referred to W.V.S. (clothing)	..	..	..	..	..	106
No. referred for chiropody	..	..	..	..	..	103
Total visits paid to elderly persons	..	..	..	..	..	10,901
Number of baths given	..	..	..	..	..	964
Number of shaves given	..	..	..	..	..	1,503
Number of hair cuts (men)	..	..	..	..	..	199
Number of hair washes (women)	..	..	..	..	..	55

It is to be regretted that the chiropody service has come to an end. The money given by some firms for this purpose is no longer forthcoming and it is to be hoped that this service will soon be revived under the auspices of the National Health Service. Many people, formerly housebound because of severe bunions, corns, etc. were delighted with this treatment as it enabled them once more to venture outside to do their own shopping; visit friends and so on.

One man was brought to us by the police for cleansing before being detained in H.M. Prison.

Also instituted during the latter part of the year, the Clinistix test for diabetes among the geriatrics visited by this department. No cases have yet been reported.

#### Medical Equipment on Loan.

Items lent by this department during the year comprised the following—wheelchairs; commodes; bedpans; beds and mattresses; patient lifting tables; rubber sheets; crutches; air-rings; back rests.



### **Occupational Therapy.**

Four handicraft classes weekly have been carried on during the year under the supervision of the Handicrafts Instructress. One class is held at Park End Clinic, one at the Gables Clinic, one in the Depot at Albert Terrace for elderly persons and another one at Albert Terrace, which is attended only by boys from the Woodwork Centre. Ambulance transport is used where necessary to bring those unable to use public transport to these classes.

The Handicrafts Instructress arranged a Sale of Work in November of articles made by handicapped persons. This event proved to be most successful both for the purpose of disposing of completed articles, and also from the social point of view. This Sale of Work and the showcase in the Food Office window overcame the difficulty of selling completed articles.

During 1961 no hospital patients were given instruction by the Handicrafts Instructress employed by this Authority.

The total number of patients given instruction	..	70
No. attending Albert Terrace Handicraft Classes	..	8
No. attending the Gables Handicraft Classes	..	18
No. attending Park End Handicraft Classes	.. ..	9
No. attending Woodwork Centre Classes	.. ..	22
No. of patients given domiciliary instruction	..	13
No. of financial grants made to purchase materials and tools	.. .. .	9

### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**

Only one person came to the notice of the department during the year as being in need of compulsory removal from her home. Action under Section 47 of the Act was taken and the person was removed to hospital. She improved under hospital care and was later transferred to Part III Accommodation.

### **Handicapped Persons (General Classes).**

A register of handicapped persons is maintained for the Welfare Authority and these persons are visited from time to time by the health visiting staff. This ensures that they are kept in touch with the various Bodies from whom they can receive help.

Several assistance grants have been made to allow adaptations of houses to enable handicapped persons to be more independent. In addition, several smaller pieces of equipment, such as bath seats and gadgets to help the one-handed have been lent, and training given in their use. These facilities are available for all ages of patients on their family doctor's request.

The employment situation for handicapped persons in Middlesbrough is still difficult with little scope for them in the heavy industries of the area. There does appear to be a need for a sheltered workshop for such persons to give them employment and thus a sense of purpose and achievement.

### Care of the Blind and Partially Sighted.

The registration and visitation of blind and partially sighted persons is carried out by the Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind acting as the Voluntary Agency for the Local Authority, and the three home visitor/teachers are seconded full-time to the Agency. Liaison between the M.O.H. and the home visitor/teachers was retained by the continuance of a weekly conference held at the Health Department when full discussion of blind and partially sighted cases took place. Cases referred for examination with a view to registration were visited by the home visitor/teachers, and their reports submitted to the Medical Officer of Health before ophthalmological examination was arranged. On receipt of the completed form B.D.8 a copy was forwarded to the family practitioner, who was advised to consult the Ophthalmologist regarding any treatment recommended.

In September, 1961, Miss D. Brown retired on the completion of 23 years service as a home visitor/teacher. Her loyal and unstinting service to the Authority and to the welfare of the blind and partially sighted persons of the town during this time is greatly appreciated. Miss J. J. Wild was appointed to fill the vacancy.

### Blind Cases.

On Register 31.12.60	..	..	293
New cases	..	..	26
Transfers in	..	..	—
Deaths	..	..	27
Transfers out	..	..	5
De-certified	..	..	—
Remaining on Register 31.12.61			287

Of the new cases registered 10 were due to cataract, 2 to glaucoma and 14 to other causes. In 15 cases where treatment was recommended 9 patients had had the necessary treatment.

### Partially Sighted Cases.

On Register 31.12.60	..	..	78
New cases	..	..	12
Transfers in	..	..	1
Deaths	..	..	8
Transfers out	..	..	3
De-certified	..	..	—
Transferred to Blind Register			2
Remaining on Register 31.12.61			78

In the 6 cases where treatment was recommended on follow-up it was found that 5 patients had had treatment.



### Follow-up of Registered Blind Persons.

Number of Cases registered during 1961 — 26.

Total number on Register at 31st December, 1961 — 287.

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
<p>I. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8 recommends :</p> <p>(a) No treatment</p>	<p>M aged 94 yrs. F aged 87 yrs. M aged 85 yrs. F aged 76 yrs.</p>	<p>M aged 81 yrs.</p>		<p>F aged 42 yrs. F aged 62 yrs. M aged 77 yrs. F aged 84 yrs. F. aged 86 yrs. F aged 86 yrs.</p>
<p>(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, optical or hospital Supervision)</p>	<p>F aged 69 yrs. (surgical) F aged 71 yrs. (medical) F aged 72 yrs. (surgical) (not well enough to have it) F aged 78 yrs. (surgical) (refuses) M aged 81 yrs. (surgical) (refuses) M aged 83 yrs. (surgical) (If and when condition permits)</p>	<p>M aged 80 yrs. (Hosp. Sup.)</p>		<p>F aged 9 yrs. (Hosp. Supv.) M aged 38 yrs. (optical) M aged 48 yrs. (medical) M aged 49 yrs. (medical and Hosp. Supv.) M aged 68 yrs. (Hosp. Supv., Not well enough to attend) F aged 74 yrs. (Hosp. Supv.) F aged 76 yrs. (medical) F aged 82 yrs. (medical)</p>
<p>II. Number of cases at I(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.</p>	<p>F aged 69 yrs. (surgical) F aged 71 yrs. (medical)</p>	<p>M aged 80 yrs. (Hosp. Sup.)</p>		<p>F aged 9 yrs. (Hosp. Supv.) M aged 38 yrs. (optical) M aged 48 yrs. (medical) M. aged 49 yrs. (medical and Hosp. Supv.) F aged 76 yrs. (medical) F aged 82 yrs. (medical)</p>

### Follow-up of Registered Partially Sighted Persons.

Number of cases registered during 1961 — 12 plus 1 Transfer In.

Total number on Register at 31st December, 1961 — 78.

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
I. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8. recommends :  (a) No treatment.	F aged 84 yrs. F aged 70 yrs.			F aged 48 yrs. M aged 86 yrs. F aged 62 yrs. M aged 37 yrs.
(b) Treatment, (medical, surgical, optical or hospital supervision)	M aged 85 yrs. (surgical) F aged 69 yrs. (surgical)	F aged 63 yrs. (Hosp. Supv.)		F. aged 81 yrs. (Hosp. Supv.) M aged 70 yrs. (medical and surgical) F aged 32 yrs. (optical)
II. Number of cases at I(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.	M aged 85 yrs. (surgical) F aged 69 yrs. (surgical)	F aged 63 yrs. (Hosp. Supv.)		F aged 32 yrs. (optical) F aged 81 yrs. (Hosp. Supv.)



### HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The Middlesbrough District Nursing Association continue to provide a Home Nursing Service on behalf of the Council. Four members of the Council sit on the Executive Committee of the Nursing Association, and the Medical Officer of Health attends its meetings.

The medical and other staff of the Health Department take part in the training of the district nurses, giving lectures and demonstrations.

On the 31st December, 1961, there were 13 nurses employed whole-time and 9 nurses employed part-time working under the direction of the Superintendent, Miss P. Elliott. The Home is approved for training purposes.

Shown overleaf is a summary of the work of the Association based on the monthly reports submitted by it.

**MIDDLESBROUGH DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.  
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.**

**HOME NURSING SERVICE — FOR THE YEAR 1961.**

	Patients Receiving Attention at beginning of month	New Cases	Total	Discharged	Cases Remaining on books at end of month	Total Visits Paid	Ex-hospital Cases
January ..	305	151	456	132	324	6145	19
February ..	324	143	467	139	328	5909	27
March ..	328	118	446	127	319	5921	13
April ..	319	101	420	90	330	5673	14
May ..	330	125	455	113	342	6282	21
June ..	342	79	421	93	328	6632	12
July ..	328	96	424	73	351	7068	28
August ..	351	108	459	99	360	6350	17
September ..	360	78	438	92	346	6599	12
October ..	346	97	443	81	362	6852	14
November ..	362	112	474	112	362	7082	13
December ..	362	116	478	106	372	6607	15

**ANALYSIS OF EX-HOSPITAL CASES.**

Abscess ..	3	Debility ..	..	..	2	Muscular atrophy ..	..	3
Adrenalectomy ..	1	Diabetes ..	..	..	11	Nephrectomy ..	..	4
Amputation ..	4	Disseminated Sclerosis ..	..	..	3	New Babies ..	..	3
Anaemia ..	13	Diverticulitis ..	..	..	1	Paraplegia ..	..	2
Appendicectomy ..	3	Duodenal ulcer ..	..	..	1	Pleural effusion ..	..	1
Arteriosclerosis ..	1	Fistula ..	..	..	2	Pneumonia ..	..	2
Arthritis ..	2	Fractures ..	..	..	7	Prostectomy ..	..	1
Bronchitis ..	1	Gangrene ..	..	..	2	Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	1
Burns ..	3	Haemorrhage ..	..	..	1	Pustule ..	..	1
Caesectomy ..	1	Heart Conditions ..	..	..	14	Senility ..	..	2
Caesarean Section ..	1	Haemiplegia ..	..	..	4	Sinus ..	..	3
Cancer ..	17	Hernia ..	..	..	3	Skin graft ..	..	2
Carbuncle ..	1	Hysterectomy ..	..	..	7	Spina bifida ..	..	1
Cataract extraction ..	1	Infection (chest) ..	..	..	1	Thyroidectomy ..	..	1
Cellulitis ..	1	Laminectomy ..	..	..	1	Tuberculosis, Other ..	..	5
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	2	Laparotomy ..	..	..	1	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ..	..	33
Colostomy ..	2	Legotomy ..	..	..	1	Ulcer ..	..	4
Constipation ..	2	Maternity ..	..	..	6	Wound ..	..	1
Cystotomy (Supra pubic) ..	8							



## ANALYSIS OF CASES AND VISITS PAID.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
	Visits	Visits	Visits	Visits	Visits	Visits	Visits	Visits	Visits	Visits	Visits	Visits	Visits
Medical ..	60 1800	54 1725	47 1801	40 1730	44 1973	37 2106	31 2354	44 2039	29 2332	46 2265	34 2450	62 2640	528 25215
Surgical ..	8 478	11 446	12 419	11 494	11 564	4 577	9 656	9 599	9 478	11 591	7 569	12 584	114 6455
Infectious Diseases ..	14 109	17 123	1 27	9 82	7 48	2 29	4 62	2 12	1 15	1 16	7 31	1 10	66 564
*Tuberculosis	7 1737	8 1612	16 1651	4 1525	12 1588	8 1724	15 1793	10 1786	11 1830	8 1983	9 1884	7 1643	115 20756
Maternal Complications	1 10	2 16	2 22	— —	3 21	3 55	2 14	— —	1 9	— —	1 8	1 12	16 167
†Others ..	61 2011	51 1987	40 2001	37 1842	48 2088	25 2141	35 2189	43 1914	27 1935	31 1997	54 2086	33 1718	485 23909
Totals ..	151 6145	143 5909	118 5921	101 5673	125 6282	79 6632	96 7068	108 6350	78 6599	97 6852	112 7028	116 6607	1324 77066

## PATIENTS AGED 70 YEARS AND OVER.

	Men	Women	Total
On Books, 1/1/61 ..	39	95	134
New Patients During Year	160	336	496
Remaining on Books, 31/12/61	44	123	167

\*Mainly injections

†Includes special injections : Cases 391 : Visits 10834.

### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Throughout the year this service has continued to give assistance to cases of general illness, maternity, and to the chronic sick, aged and infirm. The responsibilities and duties of the staff and the service in general have continued to increase as the number of cases attended during the year showed a sharp rise. Many letters of appreciation were received with regard to kindness and efficiency of various members of the staff.

There is still a need for a further increase of part-time staff. Numerous applications are received yearly, but it is still very difficult to find the right type of person for this kind of work.

The total enquiries for help were 502, of which 478 cases were started. The majority of enquiries are still received from patients and relatives. The table below shows the various sources from which enquiries were made:—

	1961	1960	1959	1958
Patients and relatives ..	53 %	50 %	60 %	50 %
Doctors .. .. .	10 %	10 %	12 %	9 %
National Assistance Board	13 %	15 %	8 %	14 %
District Nursing Assoc.	1 %	1 %	1 %	3 %
Health Department ..	13 %	15 %	14 %	18 %
Hospitals .. .. .	9 %	7 %	3 %	5 %
Others .. .. .	1 %	2 %	2 %	1 %

The number of maternity bookings for 1961 was 161, as compared with 138 in 1960, of which 126 cases were attended. Of the 35 cases not attended, 11 gave no reason for cancellation, 12 were admitted into hospital, 11 made private arrangements, 1 cancelled on account of charge.

Period of attendance on cases covered :—

1 had full-time help for 3 weeks.

84 „ „ „ 2 weeks.

34 „ „ „ 1 week.

3 „ half-time „ 2 weeks.

4 „ „ „ 1 week.



The following Table shows the cases attended during 1961 :—

	T.B. Cases	General Cases	Mater- nity Cases	Aged & Chronic Sick	Total	Total 1960	Total 1959	Total 1958
On books 1.1.61. ..	7	28	2	305	342	338	328	323
Cases commenced ..	3	95	124	256	478	490	445	423
Cases completed ..	3	88	126	231	448	486	435	418
On books 31.12.61. ..	7	35	—	330	372	342	338	328

The number of home helps employed during the year varied from 64 at the beginning of the year to 68 at the end of the year. Of the 68 employed, 8 were full-time, 10 casual available full-time, and 50 part-time.

2,289 visits were made by the Organiser during the year.

#### AMBULANCE SERVICE

As in previous years, the demands on the Service continued to increase as follows :—

	Patients Carried	Mileage
1960 .. ..	52,412	192,917
1961 .. ..	60,678	209,670
Increase .. ..	8,266	16,753

This increase is mainly due to the inauguration of Day Hospitals and the annual increase in out-patient cases, the increase here being 7,401.

In January the working week for drivers was reduced from 44 to 42 hours and to compensate this two additional drivers were appointed. In July to meet the increasing demands on the service an additional four drivers were appointed, bringing the establishment to :—

- 1 Ambulance Officer
- 1 Deputy Ambulance Officer
- 5 Telephonists
- 1 Cleaner
- 30 Driver/Attendants
- 1 Male Attendant
- 1 Female Attendant

Four drivers whose duties are primarily the conveyance of midwives are also based at the Ambulance Station and come under the direct control of the Ambulance Officer.

The vehicle strength remained the same during 1961, one standard type ambulance being replaced by a lightweight vehicle.

1961	Journeys	TYPE OF PATIENT				CATEGORIES																	Total	MILEAGE				PETROL (Gals.)			OIL (Pints)		
		Recumbent	Sitting	Carried in Ambulances	Carried in S/case Vehicles	Street Accidents	Street Illnesses	Works Accidents	Works Illnesses	Home Accidents	Maternity	Obstetrical	Mental	House Transfers	Hospital Transfers	Out Patients	Admissions	Discharges	West Lane Hospital Cases	School Clinics, Occupation Centres, etc.	Conveyance of Midwives		Ambulances	S/case Vehicles	West Lane Hospital Ambulance	Total	Ambulances	S/case Vehicles	Total	Fuel Oil (Diesel)	Ambulances	S/case Vehicles	Total
January ..	1366	983	3842	2984	1841	93	20	28	10	16	98	7	3	4	184	2827	582	678	108	138	29	4825	9664	6682	376	16722	652	368	1020	85	9	29	38
February ..	1325	983	3574	2757	1800	58	18	62	12	12	93	8	5	4	156	2665	528	668	141	114	13	4557	9083	6059	380	15522	565	321	886	96	25	26	52
March ..	1397	1078	4207	3392	1893	112	30	39	5	19	105	13	4	7	220	3222	515	707	102	168	17	5285	10323	6923	453	17699	650	334	984	90	19	25	44
April ..	1392	996	3654	3091	1559	79	22	30	5	13	105	10	7	6	212	2749	513	667	99	118	15	4650	8662	6252	338	15252	601	314	915	86	20	34	54
May ..	1423	1047	4148	3419	1776	97	18	31	6	21	91	13	2	3	201	3293	488	719	104	105	3	5195	9440	7000	421	16861	625	330	955	96	19	23	42
June ..	1362	1057	3928	3533	1452	120	26	45	8	13	89	9	6	4	148	3004	498	700	123	176	16	4985	11348	5614	444	17406	670	273	943	81	11	22	33
July ..	1350	1104	3991	3664	1431	103	24	30	8	10	98	8	6	1	191	3150	504	706	75	127	44	5095	11213	6795	300	18308	644	316	960	86	30	19	49
August ..	1524	1144	3792	3551	1385	118	27	29	6	22	76	15	3	6	215	3059	499	649	96	95	21	4936	11508	6643	378	18529	722	309	1031	83	23	23	46
September	1477	1180	3836	3565	1451	115	17	31	6	15	93	10	2	3	183	3127	475	656	87	187	9	5016	11116	5745	303	17164	654	288	942	85	21	13	34
October ..	1592	1291	4195	3938	1548	110	19	24	11	16	91	10	6	7	207	3376	546	736	109	179	39	5486	11558	8032	392	19982	752	409	1161	88	38	18	56
November	1506	1163	4301	3809	1655	107	19	32	11	4	95	7	2	3	188	3353	502	721	127	228	65	5464	11298	6950	401	18659	765	351	1117	75	40	30	70
December	1567	1214	3970	3517	1667	115	20	29	14	19	100	8	3	2	168	2984	611	752	124	225	10	5184	10723	6366	477	17566	714	346	1060	80	20	28	48
Total ..	17281	13240	47438	41220	19458	1227	260	410	102	180	1134	118	49	50	2273	36819	6261	8359	1295	1860	281	60678	126136	79071	4663	209670	8015	3959	11974	1032	276	290	566



## CONVEYANCE OF MIDWIVES 1961.

Month	Journeys	Calls	Mileage	Galls. Petrol	Oil (Pts.)
January	312	395	2,066	96	4
February	297	359	1,981	80	4
March	314	449	2,319	93	5
April	295	396	2,077	79	5
May	272	355	2,001	77	5
June	268	417	2,090	84	3
July	259	391	2,065	78	4
August	258	409	1,922	74	6
September	266	407	2,063	90	3
October	264	372	1,913	85	3
November	275	394	1,922	79	1
December	313	496	2,549	109	2
Total	3,393	4,840	24,968	1,024	45

In addition to the above 281 calls were made by Ambulance Service vehicles.

DEATHS IN REGISTERED NURSING HOMES IN  
MIDDLESBROUGH DURING 1961.

0 - 65		65 - 75		75 - 85		85 & over	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	2	—	6	2	16	1	6

Males	..	..	..	..	3
Females	..	..	..	..	30
Total	..	..	..	..	33

## NURSING HOMES.

	No. of Homes	No. of beds provided for Maternity	Others	Total
Homes first registered during the year .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Homes on the Register at the end of the year .. .. .	4	14	65	79

### PUBLIC MORTUARY.

No bodies were removed during the year to the mortuary in the Borough Engineer's yard, Commercial Street.

### THE SOCIAL WORKER.

The work of the Social Worker has continued steadily throughout the year although most of the cases have been referred from inside the Health Department.

Accommodation problems of young persons with children are still very pressing.

Eighty new cases have been referred during the year as follows :—

Medical Officer of Health	..	..	8
General Practitioners	..	..	4
Superintendent Health Visitor	..		35
Mental Welfare Officers	..	..	2
Non Medical Supervisor of Midwives			5
Moral Welfare Association	..	..	2
Middlesbrough Diocesan Rescue Society			1
Probation Officer	..	..	2
Community Council	..	..	2
Home Visitor/Teachers for the Blind	..		8
Social Worker	..	..	8
Miscellaneous	..	..	3

Categories into which these cases have fallen, and the nature of help required can be divided as follows :—

Geriatric care and attention	..	..	12
Maternity and Child Welfare	..	..	7
Matrimonial	..	..	3
Social Investigation	..	..	4
General Help	..	..	18
Accommodation	..	..	33
Employment	..	..	1
Financial	..	..	2
Number of visits (home, hospital, etc.)			590
Number of office interviews	..	..	172



## SECTION E

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## HOUSING—SLUM CLEARANCE

## HOUSING AREAS

1 Area	2 Houses	3 No. of houses	4 Date of represent- ation	5 Action
Randolph Street	1—33 Hopkins Street, 4—36 & 3—57 Randolph Street 1—45 Innes Street, 57—63 West Street	89	16. 3.61	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Marsh Road	195—205 Marsh Road	6	16. 3.61	Compulsory Purchas Order.
North Road No. 1	7—17 North Road	6	1. 6.61	Compulsory Purchas Order (rescinded)
Crown Mews	1—17 Crown Mews + 19	9	1. 6.61	Compulsory Purchas Order.
Wilson Street No. 1	72—80 Wilson Street	5	1. 6.61	Compulsory Purchas Order.
Crown Street	6—24 Crown Street, 18 & 20 Thompson Street	12	1.6. 61	Compulsory Purchas Order.
North Street No. 1	1, 2 & 3 North Street, 2 Church Place, 23 Dacre Street/18 North Street, together with No. 1 Church Place, etc.	5	20. 9.61	Compulsory Purchas Order.
North Street No. 2	Land and premises between 5 & 14 North Street, Dacre Street and Church Place		20. 9.61	Compulsory Purchas Order.
Hatherley Street Area	6, 8, 10 & 14—22 Hatherley Street, 103—111, 104—112 Lime Street & 107 Lord Street	19	20. 9.61	Compulsory Purchas Order.
Dean Street Area	10—34 Adam Street 4—20 Cannon Street, 0 and 2—28 Dean Street	36	20. 9.61	Compulsory Purchas Order.
Marsh Road No. 8	40—46 Marsh Road	4	9.11.61	Clearance Order.
Crown Street	(See above) excluding No. 20 Crown Street; 6—18 Crown Street, 18—20 Thompson Street	9	7.12.61	Clearance Order.

1 Individually Unfit	2 No. of houses	3 Date of representation	5 Action
7 Grange Road (Basement Dwellings)		27. 9.60	Closing Order.
9 Nelson Street		1. 6.61	Closing Order.
& 2 School House, Hines Street		20. 9.61	Demolition Order Section 17.
North Road		20. 9.61	Demolition Order Section 17.
& 8 Crown Mews		20. 9.61	Undertaking, Section 16(4)
0 Marsh Street		12.10.61	Closing Order.
4 West Terrace, North Ormesby (Basement Dwelling)		12.10.61	
—8 Adam Street		9.11.61	Closing Order conditional
1 Lawson Street		7.12.61	Closing Order.
8 Durham Street		7.12.61	Closing Order.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES

On 31st December, 1961, there were five Common Lodging Houses registered in the town with accommodation for about 207 persons. It is not proposed to recommend registration of two of these in the coming year—No. 28 Durham Street, and the multiple house known as 23, Dacre Street 18/19, North Street. These houses are now grossly unfit and in the case of Durham Street possibly dangerous. Action has been taken since the end of the year under Section 42, to have these houses represented with a view to demolition.

That will reduce the Common Lodging House accommodation in Middlesbrough to three premises which have been generally satisfactory. But it will mean a sharp diminution in the accommodation available in the town for a certain group of elderly individuals whom it is difficult to house in old people's bungalows or flats and who do not take kindly to the settled routine and mild discipline of an old persons' Home.

Of this problem the Council is well aware and propose to deal with.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The Middlesbrough Corporation, as local Sanitary Authority, have still the duty of ensuring and reporting that the drinking water supply of the town is adequate in quality and quantity. The Authority, therefore, takes a certain number of independent samples of drinking water from dwellinghouses and drinking fountains and reports on this sampling and the results will be found in Section E of the portion of this Report which refers, more particularly, to the work done under the auspices of the Sanitary Committee.



We are indebted to Mr. G. M. Thompson, Engineer to the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board, for the following report.

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. Bacteriological samples of the raw waters are examined approximately weekly and the treated waters are examined as they leave the treatment works and at various points in the distribution system. Over 80 samples per month of the treated waters were taken for bacteriological examination and the results showed the supply to be of satisfactory purity throughout the year.

Summaries of the bacteriological and chemical analyses carried out during the year on the treated waters from the two works which supply Middlesbrough, are enclosed. Part of the town is supplied by River Tees derived water and part from Long Newton Reservoir in which water from the Lartington Gravitation Supply is mixed with approximately one third of its own volume and water from the River Tees derived supply. A summary sheet showing the chemical and bacteriological characteristics of the water leaving Long Newton Reservoir is also enclosed.

The treatment of the Lartington Gravitation Supply consists of slow sand filtration followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine. The River Tees Supply is purified at Broken Scar Treatment Plant where the water is clarified by coagulation methods. This is followed by rapid gravity filtration pH adjustment and chlorination. The blended water leaving Long Newton distribution reservoir is filtered through microstrainers, which consist of revolving drums of stainless steel wire mesh which has 160,000 apertures to the square inch. It is then re-chlorinated before passing into supply. The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

The number of supplies to houses and lock-up shops for the year ending 31st December, 1961, was 48,079.

**THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD**  
**LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY.**

Summary of analysis results 1st January—31st December, 1961.

Chemical results are expressed as parts per million except where otherwise stated.

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .. ..	.035	.460	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen .. ..	.088	.130	0.012
Nitrite Nitrogen .. ..	< .01	< .01	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen .. ..	.4	1.3	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours from permanganate at 27°C. ..	7.4	11	5.1
Colour (Hazen Units) .. ..	90	130	55
Turbidity .. ..	< 3	17	Nil
pH .. ..	6.9	7.6	6.6
Free Carbon Dioxide .. ..	7	28	2
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. ..	27	43	13
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ..	27	43	13
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ..	14	23	7
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. ..	41	52	28
Calcium Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. ..	34	41	24
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ..	8	13	4
Chlorides as Cl .. ..	7	15	4
Phosphate as P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .. ..	< .03	.04	< .01
Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub> .. ..	2	3	1
Iron as Fe .. ..	0.26	0.56	0.04
Conductivity .. ..	96	115	73
Total solids dried at 105°C. ..	87	110	54
Potassium as K .. ..	0.75	0.9	0.65
Sodium as Na .. ..	3.3	3.9	3
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C. ..	84	103	57

< = less than.

The above estimations were not all carried out on the same number of samples.

**Bacteriological Results.**

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C. .. ..	15	31	1
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C. .. ..	18	38	2
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C. .. ..	32	80	7
Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml. .. ..			99.6%
Percentage of samples showing no reaction for B.Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml. .. ..			100%



**THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD**  
**RIVER TEES DERIVED SUPPLY**  
**FROM BROKEN SCAR WORKS, DARLINGTON.**

Summary of analysis results 1st January—31st December, 1961.

Chemical results are expressed as parts per million except where otherwise stated.

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .. ..	.013	.11	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen .. ..	.039	.125	0.013
Nitrite Nitrogen .. ..	< .001	< .01	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen .. ..	.75	1.6	< .25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C. .. ..	1.1	2.5	0.6
Colour (Hazen Units) .. ..	10	30	2
Turbidity .. ..	< 3	13	Nil
pH .. ..	7.4	8.1	7
Free Carbon Dioxide .. ..	4	8	Trace
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. ..	66	110	25
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ..	66	110	25
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ..	56	75	37
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. ..	122	175	70
Calcium Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. ..	99	124	71
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ..	23	37	9
Chlorides as Cl .. ..	9	12	5
Phosphates as P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .. ..	< .03	.04	< .01
Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub> .. ..	3	5	2
Iron as Fe .. ..	.08	.36	Nil
Electric conductivity .. ..	255	335	170
Total solids dried at 105°C. ..	182	235	131
Potassium as K .. ..	1.35	2	.9
Sodium as Na .. ..	6	8.7	3.6
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C. ..	152	225	115

< = less than

The above estimations were not all carried out on the same number of samples.

**Bacteriological Results.**

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C. .. ..	4	30	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C. .. ..	5	38	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C. .. ..	4	18	Nil
Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml. .. ..			99.8%
Percentage of samples showing no reaction for B. Coli (Type 1) in 100 ml. .. ..			100%

# THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD

## Long Newton Reservoir Distribution Zone

Summary of analysis results on the water leaving Long Newton Reservoir—1st January to 31st December, 1961

Chemical Results are expressed as parts per million except where otherwise stated.

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .. ..	.017	.06	.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen .. ..	.086	.105	.065
Nitrite Nitrogen .. .. <	.001	.001	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen .. ..	.4	.55	.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs. at 27°C.	5.2	6.9	4.2
Colour (Hazen Units) .. ..	55	70	40
pH .. ..	7.2	7.7	7
Free Carbon Dioxide .. ..	3	4	1.5
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. ..	41	61	28
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	41	61	28
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	21	27	3
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ..	62	71	53
Calcium Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ..	51	57	40
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	11	14	7
Chlorides as Cl .. ..	9	10.5	7
Phosphate as P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .. .. <	.03	.03	< .01
Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub> .. ..	2	3	1
Iron as Fe .. ..	.1	.18	.06
Potassium as K .. ..	1	1.25	.7
Sodium as Na .. ..	4.1	5	3.6
Total solids dried at 105°C. ..	108	125	83
Turbidity .. ..	4	15	Nil

< = less than.

Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform

Reaction per 100 ml. .. .. 99.5%

Percentage of samples giving no B.Coli (Type 1) per

100 ml. .. .. 100%



## Report on sample of town's water supply by Public Analyst.

Chemical results are expressed as parts per million except where otherwise stated.

Ammoniacal nitrogen	..	..	0.07
Albuminoid nitrogen	..	..	0.07
Nitrite nitrogen	..	..	nil
Nitrate nitrogen	..	..	0.8
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours from permanganate at 37°C.	..	..	4.7
Colour (Hazen units)	..	..	50
Turbidity as Silica	..	..	4
pH	..	..	7.3
Free Carbon dioxide	..	..	1.2
Alkalinity as $\text{CaCO}_3$	..	..	65
Carbonate Hardness as $\text{CaCO}_3$	..	..	65
Non-Carbonate Hardness as $\text{CaCO}_3$	..	..	14
Total Hardness as $\text{CaCO}_3$	..	..	79
Calcium Hardness as $\text{CaCO}_3$	..	..	64
Magnesium Hardness as $\text{CaCO}_3$	..	..	15
Chlorides as Cl	..	..	13
Phosphates as $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$	less than	..	0.01
Silicates as $\text{SiO}_2$	..	..	3
Iron as Fe	less than	..	0.05
Conductivity	..	..	—
Sodium as NaCl	..	..	13
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.	..	..	104

The chemical and physical characteristics are very similar to those in the sample of water from Coniston Grove (my report No. 1323).

The most obvious feature about this water is its brown colour, which is due to the presence of 30 parts per million of organic matter (peat).

This colour, as I mentioned before, may give rise to objections by consumers from the aesthetic point of view, and, in fact, the depth of colour is in excess of what is normally accepted by many local authorities in this country.

I would point out, to allay any fears which may arise in the authority, that the water is perfectly safe and wholesome.

## PUBLIC BATHS

We are obliged to Mr. J. I. Learmouth, the Baths Manager, for the following information.

For the calendar Year of 1961, the general attendances at Middlesbrough Public Baths Department totalled 398,641. A general increase in charges brought about as and from 1st September, 1961, caused a reduction of attendance when attendance figures are compared with those of the previous year, but a reaction of this nature is unavoidable, and the attendance figures most affected have been those where the greatest relative increase was made. There has, for example, been a drop in attendances at the pools, and this may be traced to reduction of the large numbers of children who appeared on Saturday mornings for a twopenny swim, and who now are reluctant to come at this time and have to pay sixpence. Another example, is that there has been a very pleasing increase in slipper bath attendances, where, although it would appear that the price has been advanced by threepence, there is now a towel hire and slip of soap offered at no further extra charge, so that virtually, no increase in charge has taken place at all.

### Slipper Baths

For the year under consideration, there was an increase of 21,043 attendances at slipper baths; in comparison with the total of the previous Year. The new Establishment in North Ormesby has shown good return, and although some effect has been felt by the Dacre Street and Cannon Street Branches, as may be seen from the undernoted data, there would appear to have been no effect upon the Central, and the overall total of 122,394 attendances compares well with the returns of previous years.

#### Slipper Bath Attendances

Year	Central Baths	Dacre Street	Cannon Street	North Ormesby	Total Attendances
1959 ..	73,219	18,544	21,916	—	113,679
1960 ..	65,850	14,404	21,097	—	101,351
1961 ..	72,559	13,045	19,001	17,789	122,394

North Ormesby Branch was opened by Alderman Walter Flynn, on 4th May, 1961, and the part-Year return shows that high returns will be forthcoming as this attractive Branch becomes more widely known.

### Turkish, Russian, Foam etc., Baths.

There is heavy demand for this service as a rule, but the charge increase aforementioned has again had effect; the charge before increase having been 3/6d. on Sundays and Week-days and 2/6d. on Saturdays: the new charge being 5/-d. at all times. There was, however, a drop in attendance of only 9.2 per cent approximately, in comparison with the return of the previous Year, and the attendances totalled 14,943 which is an average of 1,245 approximately per month.



### Swimming Pools

During the Year, 1961, there were 261,294 attendances at the swimming pools; this total being a decrease in comparison with returns of the previous Year of 16 per cent approximately. Reason for this decrease has been given in the opening remarks of this Report, but the set-back should be temporary.

Attendances of school children in classes have again topped previous returns at the figure of 113,935, and it is indeed pleasing to note that such good use of the facilities granted are being made by the Education Committee.

### Swimming Clubs

Swimming Club periods for evenings continue to be in demand, and facilities were granted to 12 Clubs in the Year.

### Life-Saving

High interest in the work of this Society was maintained in the Year and acknowledgement is due to Mr. E. D. Mason, M.A., L.R.A.M. the Director of Education and his Staff, and to Chief Constable R. Davison and his Staff for the massive amount of training work done in the Year, resulting in the winning of the undernoted trophies :

Dr. Young Shield	H. L. G. Sheard Shield
Van der Heyden Shield	Fred Brown Cup
Isobel Lonsdale Shield	John Darley Hatfield Cup
W. H. Crosthwaite Shield	Rachael Brown Shield
Northern Echo Cup	Master Trophy

During the Year there were 1,599 Awards of the Society granted; majority of these examinations having taken place in Middlesbrough Baths.

### Department Laundry

During the Year, 124,894 towels were washed and sterilised in the laundry section of the Department, and of this total over ten-thousand were so treated for other Departments of this Corporation.

### Branch Slipper Baths

During the Year, movement of local population was brought about in the vicinity of Cannon Street and Dacre Street Slipper Baths as result of demolition of old houses, but the attendances at Slipper baths in these Establishments have shown an average annual use per bath of 950 at Cannon Street and 767 at Dacre Street.

### Central Baths

Official opening of the first swimming bath in the Town was held on 23rd October, 1884 and the ceremony conducted by Alderman Samuel Sadler, J.P., Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and Alderman Thomas Hugh Bell, the Mayor. This pool measures 75 foot by 30 foot, varies in depth from 2 foot 6 in. to just under 6 foot approximately, and slopes at a gentle gradient to facilitate swimming teaching. Dressing accommodation is in two rows along one side, gallery and pool deck, and temperature of the water is maintained at good teaching temperature. An overflow end channel was fitted to this pool in 1954 thus skimming off surface deposits, and the 60,000 gallons of water in the pool is sieved, treated, filtered, heated and sterilised continuously. The large pool was built adjacent to the small pool, and was opened on 22nd March, 1933, by the then Mayor of Middlesbrough, Councillor J. Wesley Brown. This newer pool contains approximately 110,000 gallons of water, and has circulation cycle of the pool water similar to that of the smaller pool except that there is no overflow end channel. There is provision for diving in both pools, and the large pool is very suitable for Galas. Air temperature control equipment is fitted to both pool-rooms as an endeavour to prolong the life of roof-structure and cut down the amount of condensation. Boiler plant in the Central comprises two underfeed Lancashire boilers with Green's economiser, and air and water temperature are controlled to a comfortable level, regardless of weather conditions. For the Year under consideration, twelve readings per pool per day for chlorine content, and the same number of readings for pH were made, and the standards of the Ministry of Health carefully observed. In addition, tests at least once a fortnight, are taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector, and the report put before the Baths Committee each month for perusal.

Season 1962 is now upon us, and I confidently expect that attendances will follow the general upward trend of past Years. For an industrial town, slipper baths are a valuable amenity, and for general health and recreation it is generally accepted that swimming is top-line.

### SEWERS AND DRAINS.

We are indebted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the following information :—

The lengths of drains and sewers laid during the year were :—

			Sewers lin. yds.	Drains lin. yds.	Total lin. yds.
By Local Authority	..	..	4,120	9,613	13,733
By Private Enterprise	..	..	4,030	9,403	13,433
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



## SEWERAGE

It was reported last year that discussions were taking place between the Wear and Tees River Board and the Middlesbrough County Borough Council and other riparian authorities regarding the control of any future effluent or sewage to be discharged in the tidal portion of the River Tees.

These discussions continue.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Cleansing Superintendent, Mr. W. A. Turner, has kindly supplied the following information.

During the year under review 42,210 tons of house and trade refuse were collected and disposed, as compared with 40,617 tons in 1960.

Disposal was as follows :—

	Tons	%
Separation and Incineration	19,777	46.85
Controlled Tipping ..	22,433	53.15
	<hr/> 42,210	<hr/> 100.00

2,487 tons of salvage were recovered and sold for the sum of £18,126 0s. 0d.

Modernisation of the transport fleet was almost completed during the year.

A new paper baling shed was completed and put into operation.

The old underground Male and Female Toilets opposite to the Town Hall were replaced towards the end of the year, with a new building constructed on modern lines and giving increased facilities.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the County Borough of Middlesbrough,  
being the Sanitary Authority of the County  
Borough :

I have the honour, and pleasure, to present, Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors, the portion of my Annual Report which is composed of figures and statistics compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. F. G. Sugden, and recording the work of his colleagues, his pupils, and the rest of the staff who work under his direction.

Both a brief, and later an intimate, perusal of the figures and data will, I feel sure, satisfy every member of the Committee that a most creditable year's work has been accomplished; that the administration and organisation of this portion of the Health Department has proceeded; that much work has been done, and that only the perennial question of shortage of staff prevents still more service being given to the public of Middlesbrough.

It is perhaps appropriate at this moment to point out how versatile and how wide-ranging is the work of the Public Health Inspectorate. The main features of their work are, of course, reported monthly to the Sanitary and Baths Committee and these responsibilities range over all those duties confided to that Committee by the Council, as shown on pages 93-95 of the Council's Handbook. But it should never be forgotten that the Public Health Inspectorate do a great deal of work for at least two more main Committees of the Council.

In times of epidemic they play a great part. They become the eyes and ears of the Medical Officer of Health and his colleagues in their efforts to trace contacts of infectious disease, to prosecute enquiries, to enforce on occasion, isolation, on occasions to prevent people going to work and to ensure the collection of specimens for the laboratory with a view to the control and direction of an epidemic. Early in 1961 a brisk outbreak of food poisoning in the town in connection with trouble at a well-known Bakery outside the town caused such a temporary diversion of Public Health Inspectors from other duties.



Secondly, the Public Health Inspector in his inspection of houses is the liaison officer between the Health Department and those who dwell in houses, that is to say, the citizens of the borough; and he must devote a considerable portion of his time to inspections and reports which will result in business being brought before the Housing Committee as well as the Sanitary and Baths Committee. It is not sufficient to wait for the public to complain. The more one sees of house inspection the more one wonders how few complaints are received in relation to the number of disrepairs or difficult situations existing. One cannot wait for complaints; the only way properly to control the state of housing in a town and to prevent deterioration of house property is by steady preventive inspection. The Public Health Inspector on the prowl in his district is as necessary a figure as the policeman on his beat and his object is entirely the same—to prevent bad conditions arising and untoward situations being created.

Lastly, should national emergency, flood disaster, gross gale damage, gross damage by lightning, earthquake or avalanche occur, the Public Health Inspector would have great work to do in collaboration with the forces of Civil Defence.

I call attention to all these facts for one reason and one only. The Report which you will read is one showing steady work to build up the service of the Health Department on its sanitary and public health side. But a standard worthy of a great and growing town like this cannot be reached until we can recruit by training or by attraction an adequate staff of workers under the direction of the Chief Public Health Inspector. To that, all attention and all effort should be devoted, especially in view of the great new responsibilities that may develop on those responsible for Local Government in lower Tees-side in the future.

I, therefore, lay this Report before you with confidence and with pride.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC C. DOWNER,

Medical Officer of Health.

### STAFF

The establishment of the Department provides for a Chief Public Health Inspector, a Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and 13 additional Public Health Inspectors. At the beginning of the year, 7 of these 13 posts were occupied, although one officer was absent on National Service until April. The Inspectorial Staff was therefore 6 below establishment throughout the year.

At the beginning of the year there were 6 Pupil Public Health Inspectors employed in the Department, but two of these left during the year. The 4 remaining pupils represent the best hopes of filling the existing vacancies and special efforts have been concentrated upon ensuring that they receive a sound theoretical and practical training to fit them to take the qualifying examination at the appropriate time.

One of the two Technical Assistants appointed for work under the Clean Air Act was absent as a result of illness for most of the year, and in order to keep pace with the programme already agreed upon by the Corporation it became necessary from time to time to utilize the services of Public Health Inspectors and Pupils upon this work.

From the beginning of the year a new system of organisation and administration of the work of the Department was operated, and in view of the fact that during the year there was an increased amount of work done in every one of the fields covered by the Department, the new system would seem to be operating successfully.



## GENERAL

In spite of the staffing difficulties previously referred to, the Department has had a most successful year. Obviously with a staff so far below its establishment it is not possible to do all that we should like to do, or all that we ought to do, but everything possible has been done to ensure that each aspect of the work has received an appropriate share of attention.

Altogether more than 39,200 inspections of one kind and another have been carried out. The enforcement of house repairs and the abatement of nuisances still form an important part of the work of the Department, and continue to demand a high priority of attention. It is pleasing to be able to report that the enforcement of notices served in respect of this type of work has been considerably speeded up. No less than 6,219 housing defects and nuisances were remedied during the year; the highest total for several years.

The inspection and supervision of food and food premises is another important aspect of the work of the Department. This is a service which rarely receives the recognition which it deserves, mainly because the public have little knowledge or conception of the great amount of work which is done to ensure that food supplies are safe, pure and clean. During the year, detailed inspections were made of the carcasses of 54,638 animals slaughtered in the town, and more than 68 tons of unsound food were condemned. 2,181 samples of food were submitted for analysis or bacteriological examination, and 9,341 inspections were carried out of food premises.

In addition to all these normal routine duties, considerable progress has been made in connection with Smoke Control Areas. The Corporation's second Smoke Control Area was submitted to the Minister and confirmed by him during the year. A detailed survey was carried out for a third area which is to include more than 5,500 houses.

Heartening as all this progress is, it leaves no room for complacency. Although much has been done, much remains to be done, and there are many fields of work which will benefit from the greater attention which it is hoped to be able to give them as the staffing position improves. In the meantime endeavours are being made so to plan the work of the Department that each year, in addition to the normal day to day routine, some aspect of the work can be given a more detailed and concentrated attention. In this connection it is hoped that early amongst these intensive efforts will be a Clean Food Campaign aimed at integrating a policy of enforcement and education.

I should like to pay tribute to the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, to the whole of the Inspectorial Staff and to the Clerical Staff for the work which they have done throughout the year. Without their loyal and conscientious support it would not have been possible to achieve anything like the results which have transpired.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

Total numbers of inspections, visits, etc., made by inspectorial staff during the last five years :—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
General Inspections ..	20,378	18,298	21,150	21,635	25,736
Food Inspections ..	5,716	6,451	7,186	9,477	11,204
Interviews ..	1,700	1,685	2,274	2,352	2,282

### NUISANCES

	Found.	Abated.
<b>Choked and defective drains or gullies</b>		
Choked or defective .. ..	577	635
Yard gullies .. ..	129	138
Yard gully covers .. ..	13	19
Yard gully grates .. ..	26	28
<b>Defective sink waste pipes</b> .. ..	69	74
<b>Choked Water-closets</b> .. ..	64	70
<b>Broken or Defective Water-closets</b>		
Basin/Drain joint .. ..	26	27
Basin/Flush joint .. ..	24	36
Basins .. ..	65	104
Cisterns .. ..	186	199
Seats .. ..	99	109
Flushpipes .. ..	6	6
Burst water-pipes .. ..	59	64
<b>Dilapidated Water-closet Compartments</b>		
Roofs .. ..	116	174
Walls .. ..	49	62
Wallplaster .. ..	98	137
Floors .. ..	11	11
Doors .. ..	107	119
Door-frames .. ..	52	51
<b>Dilapidated Coalhouses</b> .. ..		
Roofs .. ..	40	62
Walls .. ..	28	31
Floors .. ..	—	1
Doors .. ..	78	98
Door-frames .. ..	42	46
<b>Leaking House roofs</b> .. ..	367	437
<b>Defective Spoutings and/or Fallpipes</b> ..	342	452



**Other defects of External Fabric**

Chimneys	..	..	..	..	78	77
Walls	..	..	..	..	124	112

<b>Dampness</b>	..	..	..	..	401	389
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**Defective Plasterwork**

Wallplaster	..	..	..	..	146	169
Ceilings	..	..	..	..	98	114

**Defective Internal Woodwork**

Floors	..	..	..	..	82	93
Skirting-boards	..	..	..	..	26	32
Sashcords	..	..	..	..	177	161
Windows	..	..	..	..	190	233
Doors	..	..	..	..	172	178
Door-frames	..	..	..	..	39	37
Handrails	..	..	..	..	29	36
Stairtreads	..	..	..	..	18	14

**Broken and Dilapidated Fireplaces, Ovens, etc.**

Fireplaces	..	..	..	..	47	40
Fireranges	..	..	..	..	9	14
Ovens	..	..	..	..	1	1
Flues	..	..	..	..	20	15

**Defective Washing Accommodation**

Set-pot boilers	..	..	..	..	7	8
Gas wash-boilers	..	..	..	..	5	8
Absence of washing accommodation	..	..	..	..	1	2

<b>Inadequate or defective Sinks</b>	..	..	..	..	26	31
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**Defects of Water supply**

Burst water pipes	..	..	..	..	61	61
Absence of water supply	..	..	..	..	22	17

**Defective Yard surfaces**

Yard surfaces	..	..	..	..	43	48
Back passage surfaces	..	..	..	..	11	8

**Other defects of Yards, Walls, Doors, etc.**

Yard walls	..	..	..	..	113	137
Yard doors	..	..	..	..	107	135
Yard door-frames	..	..	..	..	59	53

<b>Inadequate Refuse accommodation</b>	..	..	..	..	336	395
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<b>Offensive accumulations</b>	..	..	..	..	48	29
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<b>Keeping of Animals</b>	..	..	..	..	8	3
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<b>Miscellaneous</b>	..	..	..	..	327	379
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**Summary :** Notices served .. 2,384 to cover  
5,504 Nuisances.

Nuisances abated 6,219

In addition to the above, 1,370 choked drains were cleared by employees of the Department free of cost to the owners.

**Summary of Nuisances abated during the last 5 years.**

			1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Notices Served	..	..	3,716	3,821	3,561	2,900	2,384
Nuisances concerned	..	..	7,525	7,456	7,817	5,849	5,504
Nuisances Abated	..	..	4,858	5,437	5,965	4,570	6,219
Drains cleared by Department free of cost	..	..	1,450	1,405	1,474	1,380	1,370

In addition to the remedying of the defects set out above, in a number of cases where more extensive repairs have been required to a house, notices have been served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 (see Section F—Housing).

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

Apparent dangerous structures .. .. 54

**Noise Nuisances**

During the year, 15 complaints of nuisances from noise were received in the Department.

Upon investigation, 12 of these were found to be justified and 3 were not justified.

Informal notices were served in respect of 11 of these cases and a Statutory Abatement notice in respect of 1 case. In the majority of cases, the action taken resulted in the cessation or reduction of the noise complained of but in 2 cases action was still in progress at the end of the year.

**Water Supply to Houses**

Every house in the Town is supplied with drinking water from the mains of the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board. At the beginning of the year there were 6 houses whose water supply consisted merely of a tap in the back yard and in respect of which notices served during the previous year were outstanding. During 1961, all these notices were complied with, a water supply being brought inside the dwelling and suitable sinks and sink waste drainage provided.

A further 9 cases were found during the year and notices served in each case, 6 of these notices had been complied with at the end of the year and steps were being taken to enforce the work at the remaining 3 cases.



### Closet Accommodation

At the end of the year there were only 19 premises in the town which were not on the water carriage system but were served by chemical or pan closets. These were made up as follows :—

Residential property	.. ..	6
Commercial or industrial premises		6
Railway signal boxes	.. ..	7

In none of the cases was there a sewer reasonably available.

In 2 houses chemical closets were replaced by water closets during the year as a result of a sewer being brought to the proximity of the dwellings.

During the year the Corporation offered grants to owners of houses served by pan or chemical closets who were prepared to consider the installation of septic tanks to receive the drainage from water closets. The offer was accepted by one owner but the work had not been carried out at the end of the year.

### Sanitary Accommodation to other Premises

#### (a) Public Houses

During the year a survey was carried out of the sanitary accommodation at the various public houses within the Borough. It was found that in 13 cases the facilities provided were out of date, badly sited, inadequately flushed or otherwise unsatisfactory. In 3 of the cases schemes for modernization had already been prepared by the owners of the premises. In the remaining ten cases the owners of the premises concerned were required to improve and modernize their sanitary accommodation. The necessary work was proceeding at the end of the year.

#### (b) Football Ground

During the season 1960/61, a survey was made of the adequacy of the Sanitary Accommodation at the Ayresome Park Football Ground, an officer of the Department being present at most of the Home games. As a result of this survey a detailed report was submitted to the Directors and recommendations for improvement made. After discussions with the Directors the recommendations were accepted and the necessary work was commenced during the year.

### **Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1956**

This Act makes it the duty of the local authority to ensure that there is adequate sanitary accommodation available on all agricultural premises where persons are employed.

There are only 9 premises in the area subject to the Act. As a result of action taken in the previous year the requirements of the Act were complied with.

### **Infectious Diseases**

During the year 471 visits were made for the purpose of investigating cases of notifiable infectious diseases and a further 138 visits were made for control purposes aimed at preventing the spread of infection.

The number of rooms disinfected during the year following notifications of infectious diseases was 248.

### **Offensive Trades.**

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	19
Tripe Boiling	..	..	..	..	4
Fat Melting ..	..	..	..	..	3
Blood Drying	..	..	..	..	2
Fat Extracting	..	..	..	..	3
Hide and Skin Dealers	..	..	..	..	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	..	..	..	..	5
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	..	1

The Offensive Trades on the Register have been conducted satisfactorily and in every instance where minor alterations or improvements have been recommended, these have been carried out.



### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

A whole-time Rodent Officer and a Rodent Operative are employed on duties under the above Act. The following table shows the work carried out during the year.

	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (incl. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agri- cultural Prop- erties
Number of Properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification .. ..	43	557	90	690	1
(b) Survey .. ..	1	2	1	4	3
(c) Otherwise Discovered	1	6	5	12	—
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections) ..	175	2,144	471	2,790	4
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats (Major .. ..	1	—	1	2	—
(Minor .. ..	10	239	37	286	1
(b) Mice (Major .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor .. ..	31	245	49	325	—
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority :	42	471	79	592	1
Total Treatments carried out (including re-treatments) ..	54	492	93	639	1

Free treatment is given at dwellinghouses but business premises are charged with the cost of the work.

In addition to the work shown above, 629 rats were killed by a Rat Club, 60 visits being made for the purpose.

Occupiers of infested premises co-operate well with the Department and it has not been necessary to serve any Statutory Notices during the year.

### Sanitary Condition of Theatres and Music Halls.

There are 9 places of public entertainment within the Borough, 7 Cinemas and 2 Theatres.

The Public Health Act empowers Local Authorities to inspect the sanitary condition of Cinemas, Theatres, etc., and 27 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 .. .. .	148
Number of Inspections made .. .. .	129
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc. .. .. .	13

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, and also approved containers for waste material, including hair.

The good standard which prevailed in the establishments has been continued—only minor contraventions of the Bye-laws have been found.

**Shops Act, 1950****Shops within the Borough.**

Bakers and Confectioners .. .. .	86
Boot and Shoe Dealers .. .. .	30
Boot and Shoe Repairers .. .. .	40
Butchers .. .. .	125
Cars and Garages .. .. .	47
Coal Dealers .. .. .	59
Cycles .. .. .	24
Chemists .. .. .	48
Dairies .. .. .	7
Departmental Stores .. .. .	20
Drapers .. .. .	70
Entertainments .. .. .	9
Fish Friers .. .. .	101
Fishmongers .. .. .	25
Fruiterers .. .. .	105
Furniture .. .. .	40
General .. .. .	336
Glass and Fancy Goods .. .. .	12
Grocers .. .. .	185
Hairdressers (Ladies) .. .. .	91
Hairdressers (Gents) .. .. .	57
Ironmongers .. .. .	54



**Shops within the Borough.**

Jewellers .. .. .	20
Newsagents and Tobacconists .. .. .	112
Outfitters (Ladies) .. .. .	35
Outfitters (Gents) .. .. .	23
Paints and Paper .. .. .	36
Radio and Electrical .. .. .	48
Restaurants (including Ice-cream Saloons) .. .. .	58
Sweets .. .. .	54
Soft Furnishings .. .. .	31
Sports Outfitters .. .. .	3
Tailors .. .. .	20
Wholesale Dealers .. .. .	94
Miscellaneous .. .. .	66
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,162</b>

**General Provisions**

Number of Visits paid .. .. .	2,110
Number of Patrols .. .. .	7
Number of interviews .. .. .	88

Much of the work shown above is concerned with controlling the conditions under which persons are employed in shops and the work which is carried out serves a most useful purpose. It ensures that staff are employed for the correct hours, that they receive their proper half-days and have proper intervals for the taking of meals. In the majority of cases, conditions found were satisfactory but 20 written warnings regarding contraventions were issued during the year.

**Sanitary Provisions :**

Number of Visits paid .. .. .	68
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These visits are concerned with the health and comfort of the shop worker. The 68 visits shown above represent inspections separately and specifically made by the Public Health Inspectors for this purpose but the Shops Inspector, in the course of his enforcement of the general provisions of the Act, looks for and reports any contraventions of the sanitary provisions.

During the year, the following additional facilities were provided :—

Sanitary Accommodation .. .. .	3
Washing Accommodation .. .. .	3

**Tents, Vans and Sheds**

One site is being used as winter quarters by members of the Showman's Guild—members of which organisation are exempt from the provisions of the Caravans (Control and Development) Act, 1960, and the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933.

The site is kept under regular observation and at all times the conditions found have been satisfactory.

Caravans are occasionally found on sites within the Borough but the provisions of the local Act have proved adequate for dealing with them.

### Land Charges Act.

2,464 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

### Factories.

There are 477 Factories on the Register, as follows :—

	With Mechanical Power	Without Mechanical Power
Bakehouses .. .. .	38	—
Joiners and Undertakers .. .. .	40	3
Printers .. .. .	9	—
Motor Engineering .. .. .	60	6
Boot Repairing .. .. .	14	—
Tailoring, etc. .. .. .	14	1
Mantle Alterations, etc. .. .. .	10	6
Upholstery .. .. .	12	5
Cabinet Makers .. .. .	3	—
General Engineering .. .. .	70	5
Electrical Engineering .. .. .	9	1
Sugar Boiling .. .. .	3	1
Laundries .. .. .	9	—
Monumental Masons .. .. .	1	1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	131	25
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>54</b>

In addition, 51 premises were inspected where notifications of Building and Engineering construction had been received.

On the whole, the Factories and other premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Legal Proceedings, however, were instituted in one instance (see Magisterial Proceeding No. 13).

### Notices Received from Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories :—

Removed from Register .. .. .	23
Change of Business .. .. .	2
New Premises .. .. .	23
Sanitary Defects, etc. .. .. .	6



## Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959.

## Part I of the Act.

## 1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	54	80	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	423	398	28	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	51	51	—	—
Total .. .. .	528	529	28	1

## 2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .. .. .	9	5	—	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	24	19	—	6	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	5	5	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	39	30	—	6	1

**Part VIII of the Act.      Outwork.      (Sections 110 and 111).**

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of Instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel :						
Making etc., .. ..	27					
Cleaning and Washing						
Household linen .. ..						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings .. ..						
Furniture and upholstery ..						
Electro-plate .. ..						
File making .. ..						
Brass and brass articles ..						
Fur pulling .. ..						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels .. ..						
Cart gear .. ..						
Locks, latches and keys ..						
Umbrellas, etc. .. ..	2					
Artificial flowers .. ..						
Nets, other than wire nets ..						
Tents .. ..						
Sacks .. ..						
Racquet and tennis balls ..						
Paper bags .. ..						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper .. ..						
Brush making .. ..						
Pea picking .. ..						
Feather sorting .. ..						
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys .. ..						
Basket making .. ..						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. .. ..						
Textile weaving .. ..						
Lampshades .. ..						
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>



**Dirty or Verminous Premises**

Number of Inspections .. .. .	1,129
Warning letters sent to tenants .. .. .	39
Notices served under Section 83, Public Health Act, 1936	3

**Disinfestations by Department**

Bed Bugs	On transfer to Council houses ..	141
	Dwelling houses .. .. .	99
	Other premises .. .. .	—
Cockroaches	Dwelling houses .. .. .	312
	Other premises .. .. .	28
Other Vermin	Dwelling houses .. .. .	27
	Other premises .. .. .	8
Total ..		615

The methods adopted for dealing with the furniture and effects of families removed from Slum Clearance Areas were improved during the year. Under the new system, the houses are inspected prior to removal and where evidence of vermin is found the furniture and effects are treated with liquid insecticide. A fortnight later, the articles are treated again in the new house and a residual spraying carried out of the rooms. All cases treated are notified to the Housing Department and at the expiration of a fixed period, usually three months, the new house is re-inspected by one of their officers to check that the treatment has been effective.

**Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

Number of Premises Registered .. .. .	7
Number of samples taken .. .. .	23
Number Formal .. .. .	—
Number Informal .. .. .	23
Number conforming to standard .. .. .	22
Number not conforming to standard .. .. .	1

One sample of Millpuff was found not to conform to standard. This material was produced by a firm outside the Borough.

The attention of the firm was drawn to the unsatisfactory sample and the local authority in whose area the material was produced was also notified. The unsatisfactory stock was returned to the manufacturers to be re-processed and a sample of the material sent to replace the unsatisfactory stock was taken and found to conform to standard.

**Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

Number of Samples taken .. .. .	20
Number Formal .. .. .	—
Number Informal .. .. .	20
Number Conforming to Declaration .. .. .	19
Number Not Conforming to Declaration .. .. .	1

1- Informal sample of Fertiliser did not comply within the limits of variation permitted with the composition shown on the label.

The deficiency was small and the matter was therefore taken up with the manufacturers concerned.

#### **Public Swimming Baths—Water Samples.**

96 samples were taken on 24 occasions. On each occasion, a sample was taken at the inlet (shallow) and outlet (deep) ends of the bath. All samples, with the exception of 3, proved to be satisfactory.

The attention of the Baths Superintendent was drawn to these unsatisfactory samples.

#### **Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.**

##### **Poisons Rules, 1952.**

95 Premises with the persons nominated to sell poisons under the above rules, are now registered.

Upon registration, each person nominated was informed by letter of the need for separation of the commodity from foodstuffs, and where this was impossible, to store it upon the floor of the shop.

64 inspections were made during the year.

#### **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

During the year, 11 premises were licensed, as follows :—

Birds, Fishes, Dogs and other animals	..	7
Dogs and other animals	.. ..	—
Tropical Fishes	.. ..	2
Birds, Fishes, Dogs and other animals	..	2
(Market Stall)		

61 Inspections of these premises were carried out during the year.

### **ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION**

#### **Measurement of Pollution**

In order that steps can be taken to deal with atmospheric pollution it is first necessary to know the type and extent of pollution occurring. For this purpose several different types of instruments are operated by the Department.

##### **(a) Deposit gauges**

Ten deposit gauges are in use, five of them in the industrial belt along the north side of the town and five in the non-industrial zones. These gauges provide a means of measuring the heavier polluting particles in the atmosphere and as these in the main emanate from the industrial plants rather than from domestic sources, they provide a method of measuring the extent of industrial pollution. The present siting of the gauges allows of an estimation of the distance and direction of the spread of this type of pollution.

The following table gives the findings :—





### (b) Air Filters

These are used to measure the actual amount of smoke in the atmosphere and daily readings are taken from them. After much investigation the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have concluded that they represent the best method available for assessing the extent of atmospheric pollution. They are now being used to carry out a national survey of the incidence of air pollution and Middlesbrough is one of the towns selected to take part in the survey.

Air filters have been installed in five different parts of the town to cover the following types of area :—

- (a) Heavily industrialised.
- (b) Commercial.
- (c) Residential area with high population density.
- (d) Residential area with low population density.
- (e) Smoke Control area.

The following table shows the results obtained since the installation of these filters in September.

#### MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE OF AIR AVERAGE VALUE PER DAY

	Health Dept. 26 Southfield Road	Acklam Hall School	Health Centre, Lord St.	Health Centre, Park End	Iron Masters District
Sept. ..	118	42	228	74	134
Oct. ..	238	56	394	103	184
Nov.	505	117	621	182	315
Dec.	657	148	800	237	359
Daily Average	380	91	511	149	248

### Industrial Pollution

During the year 200 timed observations were taken of smoke emitted from industrial chimneys. On a number of occasions it was found that the amount of dark or black smoke emitted exceeded the amount allowed by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations and 22 written warnings were issued during the year.

On 7 occasions smoke nuisances were found to be occurring from the burning of industrial and commercial wastes in the open air and warnings were issued in each case.

A special survey was made during the year of all fuel burning plants in the industrial belt of the town in order to assess in which cases improvements might be effected. It is hoped to devote an increasing amount of time to dealing with some of the problems of industrial pollution.



### **Domestic Smoke Control**

The Middlesbrough No. 2 (Acklam and Brookfield) Smoke Control Order, covering 1,866 premises, was submitted to the Minister for approval in January with a recommended date of operation of November, 1961. As a result of the fact that there were 5 objectors to the proposals it became necessary to hold a Public Inquiry. This did not take place until June and the Order was finally confirmed in October with the date of operation amended to the 1st September, 1962. Immediately the Order was confirmed each householder in the Area was notified of the alterations considered necessary in his house. A booklet "Clean Air for Middlesbrough" was prepared by the Department and a copy was distributed to each house. The booklet explained step by step the procedure for the making of smoke control areas and the ways in which alterations should be carried out. It gave details of the grants available and advice on the choice and use of appliances and fuels.

Before the end of the year more than 100 proposals for alterations had been submitted and approved.

Survey work was also carried on during the year for the preparation of the Middlesbrough No. 3 Smoke Control Area and by the end of the year the work was almost completed.

The Middlesbrough No. 1 Smoke Control Order continued to operate throughout the year without any difficulties being experienced. Only one contravention of the Order was noted. This occurred in a temporary building used in connection with building operations in the area and was due to the fact that the contractors concerned, who came from outside the town, were not aware that they were operating within a smoke control area. Upon being notified their coal burning appliance was immediately replaced by one burning coke.

A total of 4,381 inspections were made during the year in connection with the preparation of smoke control areas.

### **Publicity**

Reference has already been made to the booklet "Clean Air for Middlesbrough" which was prepared and published by the Corporation during the year.

The services of the Mobile Exhibition Van of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation were again used for 5 days during the autumn and the event proved to be a success.

The opportunity was also taken of having a display stand at the Summer Show run by the Parks Department in Stewart Park in August. This was seen by a large number of visitors to the Show.



Shortly after the approval by the Minister of the Middlesbrough No. 2 (Acklam and Brookfield) Smoke Control Order, the Northern Gas Board opened a show house near the area to demonstrate the types of appliance which could be used in Smoke Control Areas. The thanks of the Department are given to the Northern Gas Board for their action and for their assistance in many other ways in the preparation of our Smoke Control programme.

#### General.

When proposals are put forward for the introduction of smoke control areas the suggestion is sometimes made that pollution from industrial sources should be dealt with before any attempt is made to control smoke from domestic sources. This criticism although understandable, does in fact overlook several important factors.

The Clean Air Act controls both industrial and domestic smoke and programmes for dealing with pollution from both sources are being implemented concurrently and a considerable amount has already been done by industry. The results of this are shown by the following readings from our deposit gauges which, as has already been mentioned measure the material which in the main emanates from industrial plants. The table shows the average monthly deposit for the previous 5 years at the end of each of the years enumerated:—

1961	..	17.94 tons per square mile				
1960	..	19.86	”	”	”	”
1959	..	21.40	”	”	”	”
1958	..	22.58	”	”	”	”
1957	..	22.64	”	”	”	”
1956	..	24.21	”	”	”	”
1955	..	24.34	”	”	”	”
1954	..	24.45	”	”	”	”

It seems clear that there has been a reduction in the extent of this type of pollution since the introduction of the Clean Air Act in 1956.

This type of criticism also appears to under-estimate the amount by which domestic pollution contributes towards the total pollution in our industrial areas. Some years ago experts estimated that about half the Smoke in the air came from industry and about half from domestic sources. The introduction of the air filter has provided a much more accurate method of measuring smoke pollution and it would seem that previous estimates have tended to under-estimate to the extent of domestic smoke. The results as shown by our filters in Middlesbrough confirm this view. It is interesting to note that there is one and a half times as much smoke in Southfield Road as there is in the middle of the Ironmasters' District.

If we are to attain our objective of a relatively smokeless Middlesbrough we must continue to exert every effort to deal with air pollution from all sources.



## SECTION F

## HOUSING.

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

(1) Erected by the Local Authority	..	..	457
(2) Erected by other persons	..	..	360
(3) Houses demolished	..	..	513
(including 192 'Prefabs').			

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

Acklam Ward	..	..	..	..	299
Berwick Hills Ward	..	..	..	..	1
Grove Hill Ward	..	..	..	..	1
Linthorpe Ward	..	..	..	..	24
Park Ward	..	..	..	..	17
St. Hilda's Ward	..	..	..	..	78
Thorntree Ward	..	..	..	..	146
Tollesby Ward	..	..	..	..	250
Whinney Banks Ward	..	..	..	..	1
Total					817

## Housing Statistics—Repairs to Dwelling houses.

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :—

	By owner	By local authority
After informal action by local authority	1,746	—
After formal notice under :		
(a) Public Health Acts	1,593	3
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	17	1
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

Certain work completed during the year referred to notices served in the previous year.

Full information of Housing Procedure is submitted to the Ministry quarterly.

**Housing Act, 1957.****Section 16: Sub-Section 4.**

Number of acceptances of undertakings from owners that property will not be used for human habitation .. .. .	4
---	---

**Section 17 : Sub-Section 1.**

Number of Houses in respect of which a Closing Order was made .. .. .	2
Number of Houses in respect of which a Demolition Order was made .. .. .	3
Number of Houses demolished as a result of a Demolition Order .. .. .	2

**Section 18 : Sub-Section 1.**

Number of houses affected by closing of basement rooms .. .. .	8
--	---

**Overcrowding.**

During the year, 39 visits were made to houses known to be overcrowded.

**Rent Act, 1957.**

During the year, the following action has been taken under the First Schedule :—

**Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair**

Number of applications for Certificates .. .. .	18
Number of decisions not to issue certificates .. .. .	—
Number of decisions to issue certificates :—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects .. .. .	8
(b) in respect of all defects .. .. .	6
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .. .. .	19
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .. .. .	—
Number of certificates issued .. .. .	4

**Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates**

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates .. .. .	17
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates .. .. .	5
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection .. .. .	—
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .. .. .	13



**Common Lodging Houses.**

Number of Houses	.. .. .	5
Number of Keepers	.. .. .	5
Number of Inspections	.. .. .	23
Number of Lodgers who can be accommodated nightly	.. .. .	207
Number registered during the year	.. .. .	—
Number closed or discontinued during the year		—
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	.. .. .	6

As a result of the inspections referred to above, it was felt that two of the registered Common-Lodging-Houses were in so bad a condition as regards structure and disrepair as to warrant the cessation of their use for human habitation and they were dealt with as unfit houses under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957. The registration of these premises was not renewed at the end of the year.

In the three remaining premises, conditions were found to be generally satisfactory throughout the year.

**Houses-Let-In-Lodgings:**

137 visits were made to Houses-Let-In-Lodgings during the year.

37 such houses were inspected in detail in preparation for the administration of the new provisions included in the Housing Act, 1961. As a result of these inspections, it was found that there was a general insufficiency of sanitary accommodation and of sinks and cooking facilities in these houses. There was also a considerable degree of overcrowding existing.

It is hoped to be able to deal with these matters now that more adequate powers are available.

## SECTION G

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### MILK.

##### The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

The following licences have been granted during the year, under the above Regulations (concerning the 394 establishments from which milk is sold):—

					1960	1961
					—	—
1.	Pasteurisers	..	..	..	5	5
2.	Sterilizers	..	..	..	1	1
3.	Pasteurised (Dealers)	..	..	..	229	254
4.	Sterilized (Dealers)	..	..	..	348	352
					—	—
	Total	..			583	612
					—	—

##### The Milk and Dairies General Regulations, 1959.

There are 5 Dairies and 12 Distributors registered under the above Regulations, in addition to the 394 premises licenced for the sale of bottled designated milk.

The following table shows the type of licences held by distributors of bottled milk during the past five years:—

					1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
					—	—	—	—	—
1.	Pasteurised Milk	..			162	183	207	229	254
2.	Tuberculin Tested	..			27	32	27	35	35
3.	Sterilized .. ..	..			303	328	336	348	352
					—	—	—	—	—
	Total	..			492	543	570	612	641
					—	—	—	—	—

177 Visits of inspection were made to dairies during the year and on the whole a high standard of cleanliness and maintenance was observed. At one of the smaller dairies where milk is pasteurised there is considerable congestion due to the growth of the business and a new and larger modern dairy is being constructed for this dairyman on one of the trading estates.

Most of the dealers in Pasteurised and Sterilized milk are small general dealers and care is taken when making routine inspections of these shops to ensure that the provisions of the above Regulations are complied with.

##### Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

###### Raw Graded Milk.

411 Samples were procured during the year and submitted for examination. 292 or 71.05% were found to satisfy the statutory test, and 119 or 28.95% unsatisfactory.



**Summary.**

Grade	Number Taken	%	Number Satisfactory	%	Number Unsatisfactory	%
Channel Island (Farm Bottled) ..	32	7.78	20	62.5	12	37.5
T.T. (Farm Bottled) ..	20	4.87	18	90.0	2	10.0
Tuberculin Tested ..	359	87.35	254	70.75	105	29.25
Total ..	411	100	292	—	119	—

Samples were found to be satisfactory as follows :—

On 1st Test ..	..	..	..	..	..	235
On 2nd Test ..	..	..	..	..	..	36
On 3rd Test ..	..	..	..	..	..	15
On 4th Test ..	..	..	..	..	..	5
On 5th Test ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	292

The above samples were procured from 115 Farms.

Notification of the results was given to the County Milk Regulations Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

**Summary of Bacteriological Milk Samples taken over last 5 years.**

Year	Total	Satisfactory	%	Not Satisfactory	%
1957	452	329	72.79	123	27.21
1958	414	325	78.50	89	21.50
1959	359	296	82.50	63	17.50
1960	405	288	71.11	117	28.89
1961	411	292	71.05	119	28.95

The increase in the percentage of unsatisfactory samples is disconcerting and it would appear that Farmers are not paying the care and attention to clean milk production which is desirable.

**Pasteurised Milk.**

Bacteriological Tests	Number Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ..	160	157	3
T.T. Pasteurised ..	127	126	1
Total ..	287	283	4

4 Samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue test and in each case enquiries were made at the pasteurising plant concerned, but in no case was it found possible to ascertain the cause of the failure.

Included in these figures are 64 samples of Pasteurised Milk processed at three different plants and supplied as drinking milk to school children. These samples were taken at various schools. One of the four failures to pass the methylene blue test concerned a school drinking milk sample.

**5 Year Summary.**

Year	Number Taken	Pasteurised		T.T. Pasteurised		
		Number Satisfactory	Number Un-satisfactory	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Un-satisfactory
1957	181	165	16	104	102	2
1958	180	173	7	106	103	3
1959	140	138	2	124	122	2
1960	148	145	3	144	142	2
1961	160	157	3	127	126	1
Total taken			.. ..	1,414		
Satisfactory			.. ..	1,373 (97.1 %).		
Unsatisfactory			.. ..	41 ( 2.9 %).		

**Sterilized Milk.**

	Number Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Bacteriological Tests	51	50	1

**5 year Summary.**

Year				Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
1957	..	..	..	47	47	—
1958	..	..	..	49	49	—
1959	..	..	..	50	50	—
1960	..	..	..	53	53	—
1961	..	..	..	51	50	1

The failure was of a sample of milk sterilized outside the Borough. The attention of the officer responsible for this area was drawn to this report and appropriate action taken.

**Rinse Samples.**

96 samples were procured during the year from the 5 dairies in the Borough where milk is bottled. In each case these dairies use one or more automatic bottle sterilizers. Samples were procured from each sterilizer ; 8 in all, and the average counts varied from 7 to uncountable per pint bottle.

In all but one case the sterilizing machines functioned very satisfactorily during the year. The exception concerned a reconditioned machine which at first produced very unsatisfactory results. Towards the end of the year, after attention had been given, the results improved and further samples will be procured regularly until it is established that the machine is efficient.



**Biological Examination of Milk.****(a) Tubercle Bacilli.**

Grade		Number of Samples Submitted	Number free from Tubercle Bacilli	Number Containing Tubercle Bacilli
Channel Island .. ..	..	13	13	—
T.T. (Farm Bottled) ..	..	7	7	—
Tuberculin Tested .. ..	..	108	108	—
Pasteurised .. ..	..	1	1	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	..	129	129	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**(b) Brucella Abortus. (Ring Test)**

Grade		Number of Samples Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive			
				+	+	+	+
				—	+	+	+
Channel Island ..	..	32	19	—	2	5	6
T.T. (Farm Bottled)	..	20	17	1	2	—	—
Tuberculin Tested ..	..	359	306	9	16	18	10
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	..	411	342	10	20	23	16
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**(c) Brucella Abortus. (Biological Test).**

Grade		Number of Samples Submitted	Number free from Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus
Channel Island ..	..	12	9	3
T.T. (Farm Bottled) ..	..	7	7	—
Tuberculin Tested ..	..	31	28	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..	50	44	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Ring Test has now been in operation for a full year and the results have been useful, especially in conserving guinea-pigs for use in the biological test. It is, however, difficult to determine, since the test relies on the presence of antibodies in the cow, whether the reaction is due to immunization or to actual infection of the cow. The above results would tend to indicate both, as of 16 "Positive" ( $\frac{+}{+}$ ), only 6 subsequently proved the presence of Brucella Abortus by the Biological Test.

### 5 Year Summary.

Year	Tubercle Bacilli			Brucella Abortus		
	Number Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive	Number Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive
1957	161	161	—	161	157	4
1958	132	132	—	122	116	6
1959	78	78	—	20	20	—
1960	142	142	—	78	74	4
1961	129	129	—	50	44	6

### ICE-CREAM.

The following Producers and Dealers are registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—

Producers	..	..	..	..	13
Dealers	..	..	..	..	489

In addition there are also 68 Mobile Sales Units operating in the Borough selling Ice-Cream.

During the year 50 Certificates were issued, 21 being new Dealers, and 29 changes of Proprietors in the Dealers' Register.

102 Visits of inspection were made to factories where Ice-Cream is manufactured and 231 visits to premises where Ice-Cream is sold.

The number of manufacturers remained unchanged during the year and a high standard of cleanliness and maintenance of the factories was observed except in two cases. Particular attention has been given to these two factories, and some improvement attained in one case. In the other, towards the end of the year, it was decided by the Proprietor to close the business down.

Care is taken to ensure that the provisions of the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947/1959, are complied with so far as the manufacture of Ice-Cream is concerned.

All shopkeepers, except those in connection with factories where Ice Cream is manufactured, sell pre-packed Ice-Cream and no unwrapped Ice-Cream is sold from any general dealer's shop. The only exception to this is at a large store in the town centre where special facilities exist.

This practice has been very successful, resulting in a high standard of handling of the commodity being achieved.

One new factory capable of turning out 200 gallons of Ice-Cream per hour has been opened during the year by a local producer who has an extensive business on Tees-Side. Many new ideas to help produce and pack Ice Cream under hygienic conditions have been brought into operation at this factory, which is one of the most modern in the area.

An indication of the trend in the manufacture and sale of Ice-Cream in the Borough can be seen from the following table:—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Producers	16	15	13	13	13
Dealers (Shops and Vans)	483	482	496	506	557



**Bacteriological Examination.**

147 Samples of Ice Cream were procured from 18 Producers ; 134 were found to be satisfactory and 13 unsatisfactory as indicated in the following tables :—

**Table 1. Results of " Cold-Mix " Samples.**

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	Provisional Grading			
		1	2	3	4
4½	20	20	—	—	—
4 — 2½	—	—	—	—	—
2 — 0	—	—	—	—	—

All the above samples were from 3 Local producers.

**Table 2. Results of " Hot-Mix " Samples.**

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	Provisional Grading			
		1	2	3	4
4½	93	93	—	—	—
4 — 2½	21	—	21	—	—
2 — 0	13	—	—	7	6

**Table 3.****Summary Results of All Samples Taken**

No.	Provisional Grading			
	1	2	3	4
147	113	21	7	6

**Table 4.****Showing Results of Samples Taken which were Produced Inside and Outside the Borough.**

Where Produced	Producers	No.	Provisional Grading			
			1	2	3	4
Outside Borough	5	34	31	2	—	1
Inside Borough ..	13	113	82	19	7	5
Total ..	18	147	113	21	7	6

The results of the analysis of all samples procured, were forwarded to manufacturers. "Follow-up" samples were taken as necessary, after discussing methods of manufacture so far as producers in the Borough were concerned.

**5 Year Summary:—**

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Total Taken .. ..	107	100	127	128	147
Provisional Grade 1 ..	71	65	86	95	113
"  "  2 ..	22	20	19	15	21
"  "  3 ..	11	13	12	15	7
"  "  4 ..	3	2	10	3	6
Percentage Satisfactory	86.92	85.00	82.68	85.94	91.16

### DRINKING WATER.

The following table shows the result of bacteriological examination of drinking water during the year:—

No. Taken	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
25	19	3	1	2

All drinking water which is chlorinated should attain Class 1. The Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board were notified of the 6 unsatisfactory samples, and the water mains serving the premises flushed. Subsequent sampling in these cases proved to be satisfactory.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

The following foodstuffs were examined bacteriologically:—

Coconut—Desiccated	..	..	16
Corned Beef	..	..	1
Crab	..	..	1
Cream—Imitation	..	..	6
Cream—Cake	..	..	1
Egg—Frozen Whole Liquid	..	..	5
Egg—White	..	..	1
Egg—Powder	..	..	1
Ham and Egg Pie	..	..	2
Milk—National Dried	..	..	1
Mussels	..	..	2
Oatmeal	..	..	1
Peas—Tinned	..	..	1
Peri-winkles	..	..	9
Porridge (prepared)	..	..	1

31 of these samples were taken as routine sampling, and all were declared by the Public Health Laboratory Service to be satisfactory.

8 Samples of desiccated coconut were submitted, having been procured representatively from a consignment sent into the Borough which had not been examined at the port of entry. The results being satisfactory, the desiccated coconut was released for distribution.



10 Samples of various foodstuffs were submitted following complaints that they were suspected of having caused food poisoning. The results of these samples were as follows:—

1. Crab .. .. Cultures yielded no growths.
2. Corned Beef .. Cultures yielded heavy growths of Staph. Aureus.
3. Cream Cakes .. Cultures yielded no growths.
4. Egg Powder .. ..
1. Ham & Egg Pie .. Cultures yielded "growths" of Clostridium Welchii.
6. " " " " Cultures yielded no growths.
7. National Dried Milk " " " "
8. Oatmeal " " " "
9. Peas—tinned " " " "
10. Porridge (prepared) Cultures yielded growths of Bact. Coli, Staph. Aureus, Clostridium Welchii, B. Subtilis, Diphtheroid bacilli.

Appropriate action was taken on receipt of these three adverse reports. The most interesting was that concerning the prepared porridge. It was possible to obtain the oatmeal from which it was prepared, and this on examination was found to be satisfactory. It was obvious that the contamination occurred in the home where the porridge was prepared, and subsequent inspections provided evidence to support this. Advice was given accordingly.

## ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS.

### Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-53.

During the year, 54 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives, 53 being declared genuine and 1 non-genuine.

### Chemical Analysis of Food and Drugs.

404 Informal and 30 Formal samples were procured during the year. 285 of these samples were submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:—

	Informal	Formal
Almonds (Ground) .. ..	3	—
Almond Flavouring Essence .. ..	1	—
Aspirin .. ..	1	—
Aspro .. ..	1	—
Babycham.. ..	1	—
Bacon .. ..	6	—
Baking Powder .. ..	2	—
Beef Steaklets .. ..	1	—
Beef Suet (Shredded) .. ..	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda .. ..	2	—

					Informal	Formal
Boracic Acid Crystals	..	..	..	..	1	—
Boracic Powder	..	..	..	..	1	—
Borax	..	..	..	..	1	—
Brawn	..	..	..	..	8	
Breadbuns (Enriched)		..	..	..	1	—
Butter	..	..	..	..	6	—
Camphorated Oil	..	..	..	..	2	—
Castor Oil	..	..	..	..	2	—
Cheese	..	..	..	..	6	—
Chocolate Fudge	..	..	..	..	1	—
Chocolate Snowballs	..	..	..	..	1	—
Chocolate Truffles	..	..	..	..	1	—
Christmas Pudding	..	..	..	..	2	—
Cinnamon	..	..	..	..	1	—
Cochineal	..	..	..	..	1	—
Coconut Daisies	..	..	..	..	1	—
Coconut	..	..	..	..	2	—
Condiment (Non-Brewed)	..	..	..	..	7	1
Coffee (Instant)	..	..	..	..	2	—
Cognac (Caramelle)	..	..	..	..	1	—
Crab—Dressed	..	..	..	..	1	—
Crab—Spread	..	..	..	..	1	—
Cream Cakes	..	..	..	..	12	3
Cream—Single	..	..	..	..	3	—
Cream—Double	..	..	..	..	1	—
Cream Cheese Spread	..	..	..	..	1	—
Currants	..	..	..	..	2	—
Custard Powder	..	..	..	..	2	—
Dates—Stoned	..	..	..	..	1	—
Epsom Salts	..	..	..	..	1	—
Fish Cakes	..	..	..	..	—	9
Frig. Ice	..	..	..	..	1	—
Fruit Cake	..	..	..	..	1	—
Ginger	..	..	..	..	1	—
Ginger Wine	..	..	..	..	1	—
Glacè Cherries	..	..	..	..	2	—
Grapefruit	..	..	..	..	1	—
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	63	—
Ice-Cream (Dairy)	..	..	..	..	7	—



						Informal	Formal
Jam	..	..	..	..	..	5	—
Jelly (Table)	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
Lemonade	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Lollipops	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Margarine	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
Marzipan—Almond	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Meat Paste	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Meat (Potted)	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Milk Cream Bar	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Milk—Dried	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Mixture (R/Mist. Acid Acetylsalicyl)	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Mixture (R/Mist. Mag. Trisil Co.)	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Nutmeg	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Orange Crush	..	..	..	..	..	4	—
Orange Drink	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Orange Squash	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Pepper—Flavoured Compound	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Pineapple Juice	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Pork & Onion Croquets	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Rum—Caramelle	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Sage & Onion Stuffing	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Salmon Paste	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Salmon Spread	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Sauce	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Sausage—Beef	..	..	..	..	..	—	9
Sherry	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Spice (Mixed)	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Sponge Mixture	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
Sultanas	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	8	—
Tomato Ketchup	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Tomato Piquant	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Vinegar (Malt)	..	..	..	..	..	7	—
Whisky	..	..	..	..	..	—	6
Wine	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Wine—Rich Ruby	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
						<hr/> 255	<hr/> 30

Total :— 285

In addition to the above, 149 Informal Samples of Milk were tested in the Department.

Total Samples Procured	434
Informal	404
Formal	30

(In the case of all milk sampling, a Formal sample is procured at the same time as the Informal sample referred to above. Should the Informal sample tested in the Department's Laboratory prove to be "Non-Genuine", the Formal sample is immediately sent to the Public Analyst, and any further action taken on the certificate of the Public Analyst. The Gerber and Hortvet (Freezing Point) Tests are carried out in the Department's Laboratory. This system has worked well.)

262 Samples were returned Genuine, and 20 Non-Genuine (All by the Public Analyst).

**Action taken Regarding 23 Non-Genuine Samples.  
Reported by Public Analyst.**

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
1.	Coffee (Instant)	Contravention of Labelling of Food Order, Article 4 (3) (a)	1 Informal	Warning letter Stock withdrawn. New label now in use.
2.	Cream Cake	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.47	1 Informal	Warning letter and advice sent to all manufacturers and retailers of Cream Cakes in the Borough. Follow-up revealed that in all but three cases attention had been given satisfactorily.
3.	do.	do.	do.	
4.	do.	do.	do.	
5.	do.	do.	do.	
6.	do.	do.	do.	
7.	do.	do.	do.	
8.	do.	do.	do.	
9.	do.	do.	do.	
10.	do.	do.	do.	
11.	do.	do.	1 Formal	Three cases where attention had not been given. Facts reported to Town Clerk.
12.	do.	do.	do.	
13.	do.	do.	do.	
14.	Boracic Acid Powder	Not up to B.P. Quality. (Sold in dirty container—rusty lid)	1 Informal	Stock withdrawn and destroyed.



Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
15.	Milk	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2. Contained small quantity of added water.	1 Formal	Investigation revealed lack of removing extraneous condensate water after sterilizing plant. Warning given. Further samples proved to be satisfactory.
16.	R. Mist. Mag. Trisil Co. B.P.C.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2.	1 Informal	Followed up with Formal sample which was satisfactory. Warning letter sent.
17.	Non-Brewed Condiment	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2. (7.5% deficient acetic acid).	1 Informal	Followed up with Formal sample which was Genuine, but on this occasion was marked "Non-Brewed Vinegar". Warning letter sent to producer and stock withdrawn.
18.	Orange Drink	Contravention of Labelling of Food Order—Article 10. (Claimed Tonic Properties) (Claimed enriched with glucose—only 3% present) and Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955—presence of excessive amount of preservative.	1 Informal	Label concerning tonic properties to be withdrawn. Label concerning glucose content withdrawn. Warning letter sent to reduce amount of preservatives.
19.	Tea	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2. (Lack of fragrance)	1 Informal	As sample was taken following complaint from management of Cafe—advice given, stock withdrawn.
20.	Lollipops	Contravention of Labelling of Food Order. (Ingredients not described on label).	1 Informal	Warning letter sent. Wrappers to be withdrawn.
21.	do.	do.	1 Informal	do.
22.	do.	Contravention of Labelling of Food Order. (Stated that article contained Ice-cream which it did not).	1 Informal	do. Warning also given regarding use of correct wrapper.
23.	Non-Brewed Condiment	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955. (2½% deficient in acetic acid).	1 Informal	Warning letter sent to manufacturers in view of small deficiency, and attention of neighbouring Authority in whose area it was produced, drawn to this adverse report.

**Summary of Food and Drugs Samples Taken over  
Last 5 Years.**

Year	Total Taken	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Non-Genuine
1957	465	34	431	451	14
1958	428	9	419	422	6
1959	380	11	369	376	4
1960	404	7	397	392	12
1961	434	30	404	411	23

In addition to the above routine Food & Drugs sampling, 8 miscellaneous samples of foodstuffs were submitted to the Public Analyst in connection with legal proceedings contemplated for the sale of food containing foreign matter or contaminated by obnoxious materials as follows:—

Orange Juice	..	1
Milk	..	2
Lemonade..	..	2
Bread	..	2
Tinned Pears	..	1

**Milk—Chemical Analysis.**

The following table shows the average fatty content of the samples procured during the last 5 years and submitted to Chemical Analysis :—

Year	Number of Samples Taken	Average Fat content
—	—	—
1957	201	3.51 %
1958	179	3.65 %
1959	125	3.57 %
1960	132	3.60 %
1961	150	3.63 %

The whole of the milk supplied is from 3 large and 2 small dairies inside the Borough, with a result that the milk is "Mixed", thus showing a high average fat content.

There are 5 plants within the Borough where milk is heat treated (Pasteurised or Sterilized). 177 Visits of inspection were paid during the year. These plants are being maintained in a satisfactory manner. One new dairy is now nearing completion, and transfer of the business from the present inadequate and congested premises is anticipated early in the new year.



The management of the dairies are to be congratulated on their efforts to preserve a high standard of hygiene, whilst the staffs generally have been most helpful in playing their important part in this direction during the year.

#### Ice Cream—Chemical Analysis.

Chemical analysis of Ice Cream sampled by the Department is mainly concentrated on local producers, from whom 54 samples were procured informally during the year. 16 further Informal samples were procured from National producers. All were declared to be genuine, and conformed to the standard laid down by the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959.

Ice Cream is required to contain not less than 5% Fat, and not less than 7.5% Milk Solids other than Fat. In the case of Ice Cream sold as Dairy Ice Cream, the whole of the fat content must be derived from dairy produce, mainly milk. Only one local producer is manufacturing Dairy Ice Cream. The following table gives a summary of chemical Ice Cream sampling carried out during the year.

#### Summary :—

Taken From	No. Taken	Average Fat Content	Average Non-fatty Solids
Local Producers	.. 49	8.13 %	11.41 %
National Producers	.. 16	10.72 %	11.67 %

#### Dairy Ice Cream.

Local Producers	.. 5	8.76 %	11.28 %
Total	.. 70	8.76 %	11.46 %

#### Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

342 Visits were paid to premises in connection with the above Act in order to ensure the correct marking and labelling of food-stuffs. Experience has shown that there is little intentional incorrect marking, but there are still many instances noted, where as a result of carelessness, there is failure to mark. Appropriate notice and warnings are given in these cases.

### MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

#### Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1958.

There are now 39 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen. Of these, only 14 are regularly employed at the 3 Slaughterhouses.

**Slaughterhouses.**

Public Slaughterhouses	..	..	1
Other Slaughterhouses	..	..	2
Number of Inspections	..	..	2,078

**Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.**

In accordance with the requirements of the above Act, a Slaughterhouse Report was prepared and submitted to the Minister during the year. The Report showed that neither of the two existing Slaughterhouses was expected to be brought into compliance with the requirements of the Slaughterhouses (Construction) Regulations. Proposals had been received from an outside firm expressing an intention to erect a large Slaughterhouse in the town, and they had agreed to make the Slaughterhouse large enough to cope with the killing to be done by private butchers in the town and they had also agreed to make the Slaughterhouse available to such butchers on terms and conditions to be approved by the Corporation. A local firm of meat wholesalers had also put forward proposals for the erection of a slaughterhouse for their own use. In the opinion of the Corporation these two slaughterhouses would provide adequate slaughtering facilities for the needs of the town. After the submission of the Report, a proposal to erect a further slaughterhouse for the joint use of private butchers was received by the Minister. So far, no final approval of the Report has yet been given.

**Meat Inspection.**

Qualified Inspectors are employed wholetime upon inspection at the Public Abattoir in Stockton Street and the Co-operative Society's Abattoir in Saltwells Road. In addition, inspections are made as necessary at St. Luke's Hospital where a small abattoir is in use solely for the production of meat for this hospital.

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

Species			Public Abattoir	Saltwells Road Abattoir	St. Luke's Abattoir	Total
Bulls	..	..	24	31	—	55
Bullocks	..	..	3,551	1,138	1	4,690
Cows	..	..	1,271	732	45	2,048
Heifers	..	..	1,861	899	4	2,764
Calves	..	..	342	203	—	545
Pigs	..	..	9,400	2,597	26	12,023
Sows and Boars	..	..	1,204	637	6	1,847
Sheep	..	..	24,910	5,561	192	30,663
Horses	..	..	—	—	—	—
Goats	..	..	3	—	—	3
Total	..	..	42,566	11,798	274	54,638



## Summary of Animals Slaughtered during the last 5 years.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Bulls ..	94	81	64	61	55
Bullocks ..	4,382	3,618	3,116	4,020	4,690
Cows ..	1,856	2,212	1,959	2,285	2,048
Heifers ..	2,883	3,169	2,220	2,213	2,764
Calves ..	1,161	631	484	569	545
Sheep ..	20,660	20,359	26,979	25,073	30,663
Pigs ..	15,408	14,824	13,101	12,900	13,870
Horses ..	—	—	—	—	—
Goats ..	—	21	—	26	3
Total	46,444	44,915	47,923	47,147	54,638
Total	241,067				

## Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
Number killed ..	7,509	2,048	545	30,663	13,870	—	3
Number Inspected ..	7,509	2,048	545	30,663	13,870	—	3

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT  
TUBERCULOSIS AND  
CYSTICERCI

Whole carcasses condemned ..	6	28	7	68	28	—	—
---------------------------------	---	----	---	----	----	---	---

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	3,927	1,227	4	2,500	3,296	—	—
---	-------	-------	---	-------	-------	---	---

Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with conditions and diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	52.38	61.28	2.02	8.37	23.96	—	—
---	-------	-------	------	------	-------	---	---

### TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole carcasses condemned ..	4	5	1	—	2	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	23	15	6	—	192	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	0.36	0.98	1.28	—	1.40	—	—

### CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	73	5	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. ..	10	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Of the 54,638 animals slaughtered, 43,208 or 79.08 % were found to be sound and unaffected by diseases or conditions of any nature ; 248 or 0.45 % were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and 11,182 or 20.46 % were found to be affected with other diseases or conditions.

It is pleasing to note that there has been a further reduction in the incidence of Tuberculosis amongst animals slaughtered. This reduction would have been even more marked had it not been for the fact that the Public Slaughterhouse is regularly used for the slaughter of suspected reactors. All of the bovine carcasses which were totally condemned were such reactors.

### Summary.

Year	Total No. of Animals Slaughtered	No. sound & Unaffected by Diseases or Conditions	%	No. Affected by Tuberculosis	%	No. Affected by other Diseases or Conditions	%
1957	46,444	37,905	81.61	1,632	3.51	6,907	14.88
1958	44,915	34,646	77.14	1,487	3.31	8,782	19.55
1959	47,923	38,877	81.12	784	1.64	8,262	17.24
1960	47,147	37,421	79.39	391	0.82	9,335	19.79
1961	54,638	43,208	79.08	248	0.45	11,182	20.46



## Meat and Offal Condemned at Slaughterhouses.

Total:—44 Tons, 4 Cwts., 1 Qr., 15 lbs. (99,051 lbs.).

Classified as follows :—

Disease or Condition	Cow		Other	Pork	Mutton	Veal	Other	Total
	Beef	Offal	Beef				Offal	
Abscesses ..	—	1,024	28	344	68	—	5,334	6,798
Actinobacillosis ..	32	—	64	—	—	—	286	382
Actinomycosis ..	—	—	32	14	—	—	296	342
Arthritis ..	—	—	—	100	17	—	51	168
Blood Aspiration ..	—	20	—	—	—	—	277	297
Bruising ..	148	—	474	54	4	—	—	680
Caseous								
Lymphadenitis ..	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	16
Cirrhosis ..	—	252	—	62	10	—	545	869
Congestion ..	—	60	—	—	—	—	1,346	1,406
Contamination ..	—	49	—	—	—	—	473	522
Decomposition ..	—	40	—	—	—	—	412	452
Emaciation ..	2,958	1,225	1,234	755	1,073	—	441	7,686
Emphysema ..	—	72	—	—	—	—	50	122
Enteritis ..	—	—	—	511	—	38	110	659
Fatty Infiltration ..	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	48
Fever (Acute) ..	1,000	208	—	480	—	—	39	1,727
Food Aspiration ..	—	652	—	—	—	—	3,922	4,574
Hepatitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Ill-Bled ..	—	—	—	—	40	—	26	66
Inflammation ..	—	28	—	—	—	—	1,563	1,591
Johnes' Disease ..	—	108	—	—	—	—	70	178
Mastitis ..	588	7,397	—	—	200	—	281	8,466
Melanosis ..	—	14	—	—	—	—	23	37
Metritis ..	—	—	—	310	—	—	18	328
Moribund ..	—	54	—	205	30	—	30	319
Natural Death ..	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	55
Necrosis ..	545	129	—	—	—	—	2	676
Nephritis ..	390	139	—	234	—	—	108	871
Oedema (Dropsy) ..	2,476	715	1,368	—	371	—	169	5,099
Parasites								
Ascaris ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,184	1,184
Cysticercus								
Bovis ..	800	167	996	—	—	—	1,427	3,390
Echinococcus ..	—	12	—	—	—	—	115	127
Fluke ..	—	2,677	—	—	—	—	13,476	16,153
Unclassified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,039	2,039
Pericarditis ..	778	329	832	—	—	—	177	2,116
Peritonitis ..	—	112	—	243	102	—	779	1,236
Pleurisy ..	—	580	—	—	94	—	5,511	6,185
Pneumonia ..	—	659	445	333	399	—	1,898	3,234
Pyæmia ..	—	—	—	16	202	35	62	315
Septicæmia ..	—	—	—	581	136	140	99	956
Telangiectasis								
(Angioma) ..	456	1,333	—	—	28	—	46	1,863
Toxaemia ..	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Trauma (Injury) ..	1,235	226	2,420	895	99	3	38	4,916
Tuberculosis ..	2,794	567	2,264	3,463	—	66	377	9,531
Tumours ..	—	—	732	9	—	—	111	852
Totals ..	14,200	18,908	10,889	8,609	2,944	282	43,219	99,051

### Summary of Condemnations during last 5 years.

Year	Total	Condemned Lbs.	Butchers' Meat Lbs.	Butchers' Meat affected by Tuberculosis Lbs.
1957		141,371	112,696	51,113
1958		143,908	119,283	43,163
1959		122,167	97,270	23,058
1960		104,905	93,613	6,813
1961		152,659	103,341	9,531

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

Year	Cows		Other Cattle		Calves		Pigs	
	Slaughtered	%	Slaughtered	%	Slaughtered	%	Slaughtered	%
1957	1,856	37.18	7,359	7.08	1,161	0.17	15,408	2.72
1958	2,212	29.43	6,868	6.52	631	—	14,824	2.62
1959	1,959	14.19	5,400	4.26	484	—	13,101	2.11
1960	2,285	2.54	6,294	0.98	569	0.18	12,900	2.10
1961	2,048	0.98	7,509	0.36	545	1.28	13,870	1.40

### Cysticercus Bovis.

A strict inspection was carried out in accordance with the Ministry's instructions. 78 cases of Inactive Cysticercus Bovis were found, and 13 cases of Active infestation.

1 Active case was found to be generalised and the whole carcass and offal was condemned.

The remaining 12 cases of active infestation were subjected to cold storage for 3 weeks in accordance with the Ministry's policy. After this period had elapsed, the carcasses were released as being fit for human consumption.

### Disposal of Meat Unfit for Human Consumption.

The arrangements made last year when the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations came into operation, have functioned satisfactorily during the year. This has ensured that all condemned meat and offal is properly disposed of.

### Meat Distributor's Vehicles.

During the year, 24 inspections were carried out of vehicles used in connection with the distribution of meat. On the whole, these vehicles were maintained satisfactorily during the year.



**Other Food Inspection.****Foodstuffs Condemned—Other than at Slaughterhouses.**

Total:—23 Tons, 18 Cwts., 2 Qrs., 16 lbs. (53,608 lbs.).

**Classified as follows:—**

	lbs.
Beef .. ..	2,037
Mutton .. ..	775
Pork .. ..	614
Veal .. ..	130
Offal .. ..	734
Poultry .. ..	116
Fish .. ..	710
Canned Goods ..	9,422 (5,206 tins)
Vegetables ..	34,900
Miscellaneous ..	4,170
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>53,608</b>

**Summary of Condemnations.**

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
At Slaughterhouses ..	44	4	1	15 (99,051 lbs.).
Other than at Slaughterhouses	23	18	2	16 (53,608 lbs.).
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 (152,659 lbs.).</b>

**TOTAL CONDEMNATION OF FOOD AT  
SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND OTHER PREMISES.**

Species, etc.	Affected with Tuberculosis		Affected with Other Diseases or Conditions		Total	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Beasts .. ..	9	4,279	35	14,425	44	18,704
Pigs .. ..	2	542	28	4,666	30	5,208
Sheep & Lambs	—	—	68	2,882	68	2,882
Calves .. ..	1	42	7	343	8	385
Beef .. ..	—	779	—	7,643	—	8,422
Pork .. ..	—	2,921	—	1,094	—	4,015
Mutton .. ..	—	—	—	837	—	837
Veal .. ..	—	24	—	3	—	27
Offal .. ..	—	944	—	61,917	—	62,861
Poultry .. ..	—	—	—	116	—	116
Fish .. ..	—	—	—	710	—	710
Tinned Goods	—	—	—	9,422	—	9,422
Vegetables ..	—	—	—	34,900	—	34,900
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	4,170	—	4,170
<b>Totals ..</b>		<b>9,531</b>		<b>143,128</b>		<b>152,659</b>
		(4.25 Tons)		(63.90 Tons)		(68.15 Tons)

### HYGIENE OF FOOD PREMISES

Below is given a schedule of various food premises showing the number of each within the Borough, and the number of inspections carried out during the year.

Type of Business	Recorded in the Department	Inspections
<b>Subject to Registration.</b>		
Fried Fish Shops .. ..	101	259
Ice-Cream : Producers .. ..	13	102
Dealers .. ..	489	231
Preserved Food Preparation and Butchers' Shops .. ..	409	594
<b>Not Subject to Registration.</b>		
Bakehouses .. ..	28	127
Butter Factories .. ..	3	6
Cafes, Snack Bars & Restaurants	74	273
Food Shops .. ..	873	2,553
Hotel Kitchens .. ..	11	11
Market Stalls .. ..	40	1,014
Mobile Sales Units .. ..	101	141
Meat Distributors .. ..	7	304
Public Houses and Clubs ..	158	198
School Dining Halls .. ..	89	10
School Kitchens .. ..	10	10
Works Canteens .. ..	23	36
<hr/>		
Street Traders. (Estimated weekly average)	20	80

#### Food Hygiene.

A considerable amount of work has been done during the year on the inspection of food premises, and in the supervision and control of the methods adopted in the preparation and handling of food. The general policy of the Department is to give advice and guidance to the food traders wherever possible, and recourse to legal proceedings is only taken after all other approaches have failed to achieve the desired results.

It is a matter of regret that during the year staffing problems made it impossible to carry out any formal food hygiene educational work, but it is hoped that it may be possible to give more attention to this important task in the near future.



## MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

COMPLAINT.	RESULT.
1. Contravening Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955;	
(i) Regulation 28 (1) (a) : "Failing to provide an adequate supply of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature on Motor Sales Vehicle".	(i) Fined £1 0s. 0d.
(ii) Regulation 28 (1) (b) : "Failing to provide adequate supplies of soap or other detergent, nail brushes and clean towels or other suitable drying facilities on Motor Sales Vehicle".	(ii) Fined £2 0s. 0d.
2. Contravening Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 : Regulation 28 (1) (a): "Failing to provide an adequate supply of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature on Motor Sales Vehicle".	Defendant discharged on payment of costs (4/-).
3. do.	Fined £1 0s. 0d.
4. Contravening Public Health Act, 1936; Section 277: "Failing to state in writing nature of interest in certain premises".	Fined £2 0s. 0d.
5. Failing to comply with Court Order to abate nuisances under Public Health Act, 1936; Section 95 :	As the work had been executed, and there were certain mitigating circumstances, Defendant was granted an absolute discharge on payment of costs (4/-).
6. Failing to comply with Public Health Act notice to abate nuisances.	Ordered to carry out work within 28 days, and to pay costs (8/6d.)
7. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Selling Milk containing grit". (6 offences).	Case Dismissed.
8. Failing to comply with Public Health Act notice to abate nuisances.	Ordered to carry out work within 21 days, and to pay costs (8/6d.).
9. Failing to comply with Public Health Act notice to abate nuisances.	Case withdrawn on payment of costs (8/6d.) work having been satisfactorily completed.
10. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 ;	
(i) Regulation 28 (1) (a) : "Failing to provide an adequate supply of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature on sales vehicle".	(i) Fined £2 0s. 0d.
(ii) Regulation 28 (1) (b) : "Failing to provide adequate supplies of soap or other suitable detergent, nail brushes and clean towels or suitable drying facilities on sales vehicle".	(ii) Fined £1 0s. 0d.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 11. Contravening Shops Act, 1950; Section 47: (Sunday Trading).   | } | Fined £2 0s. 0d. on each (2) charges.  |
| 12. Failing to comply with Public Health Act notice to abate nuisance.  | } | Case withdrawn, work having been satisfactorily completed.   |
| 13. Failing to comply with notice to provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences in factory under the Factories Act, 1937; Section 7.                                     | } | Fined £5 0s. 0d. and Order made under Section 132, Factories Act, 1937, to carry out work within 2 months. |
| 14. Contravening Middlesbrough Corporation (Food & Drugs) Byelaws :   | } | (i) Fined 10/-.  |
| (i) Byelaw 9 (b): "Failing to have name and address displayed on stall".  | } |  |
| (ii) Byelaw 7 (a): "Failing to provide adequate protection of food (i.e. Strawberries) against risk of contamination".  | } | (ii) Fined £1 0s. 0d.  |
| 15. Contravening Middlesbrough Corporation (Food & Drugs) Byelaws: Byelaw 7 (a): "Failing to provide adequate protection of food (i.e. Stawberries) against risk of contamination". | } | Fined £1 0s. 0d.   |
| 16. Contravening Middlesbrough Corporation (Food & Drugs) Byelaws: Byelaw 9 (b): "Failing to have name and address displayed on stall".   | } | Fined 10/-.  |
| 17. Failing to comply with Cleansing Order under Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83.   | } | Fined £2 0s. 0d.   |
| 18. Failing to comply with Public Health Act notice to abate nuisances.   | } | Case withdrawn on payment of costs (8/6d.) work having been satisfactorily completed.                      |
| 19. do.   |   | do.  |
| 20. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Selling a Chocolate Cream Cake which was affected by mould".   | } | Fined £3 0s. 0d.   |
| 21. (i) Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2: "Selling 2 Chocolate Cakes which were affected by mould".   | } | (i) Fined £2 0s. 0d.   |
| (ii) do.  |   | (ii) Fined £2 0s. 0d.  |
| 22. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2: "Selling a Bread Bun (with sausage and savoury) which contained a piece of metal".  | } | Fined £5 0s. 0d. and ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d. advocate's fee.   |



# STATISTICAL TABLES



ABSTRACT OF HEALTH REPORTS

\* Deaths classified in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948



TABLE II.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1961, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

Notifiable Disease	At All Ages		Number of Cases Notified															
	0—		1—		3—		5—		10—		15—		25—		45—			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Food Poisoning ..	9	10	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3		
Scarlatina ..	44	60	—	—	6	13	16	18	19	22	—	7	—	—	—	—		
Measles (excluding Rubella) ..	1025	1029	67	82	321	260	335	394	300	288	2	4	—	—	—	—		
Whooping Cough ..	15	20	4	1	7	6	2	8	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chicken-Pox ..	323	296	11	18	55	40	82	58	149	149	16	17	6	10	4	3		
Dysentery ..	110	101	14	6	29	25	13	13	26	20	5	7	4	11	15	12		
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	10		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	3	5	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Meningococcal Infections ..	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	30	20	2	2	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	3	4		
Influenzal Pneumonia ..	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	66	35	2	—	2	—	3	—	1	6	2	2	7	6	19	15		
Other Tuberculosis ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1		
Encephalitis ..	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2		
Malaria ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total ..	1645	1610	105	114	425	345	455	492	500	493	25	37	24	44	49	51	62	34

TABLE III.

## ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING.

1. LOCAL AUTHORITY : Middlesbrough County Borough, Year : 1961.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
2. (a) FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED), AS RETURNED TO REGISTRAR GENERAL	2	6	6	5	19
(b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETORS	Nil	10	3	2	15
(d) FATAL CASES	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. PARTICULARS OF OUTBREAKS—Nil.

4. SINGLE CASES.

Agent	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent identified :			
Salmonella—			
S. Heidelberg	3	—	3
S. Brandenburg	1	—	1
S. Typhi-Murium	3	—	3
Totals	7	—	7
Agent not identified	12	—	12

5. SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, NOT FOOD BORNE—Nil.



TABLE III

ANALYSIS OF ROOM RECORDS

For the purpose of this analysis, the records of the room were examined for the following items:

- (1) Time of day when the room was first occupied.
- (2) Name of the person who first occupied the room.
- (3) Time of day when the room was last occupied.
- (4) Name of the person who last occupied the room.
- (5) Time of day when the room was first vacated.
- (6) Name of the person who first vacated the room.
- (7) Time of day when the room was last vacated.
- (8) Name of the person who last vacated the room.

Time of day	Name of person	Time of day	Name of person	Time of day	Name of person
10:00 A.M.	John Doe	11:00 A.M.	Jane Smith	12:00 P.M.	John Doe
1:00 P.M.	Jane Smith	2:00 P.M.	John Doe	3:00 P.M.	Jane Smith
4:00 P.M.	John Doe	5:00 P.M.	Jane Smith	6:00 P.M.	John Doe
7:00 P.M.	Jane Smith	8:00 P.M.	John Doe	9:00 P.M.	Jane Smith
10:00 P.M.	John Doe	11:00 P.M.	Jane Smith	12:00 A.M.	John Doe

TABLE IV.

Deaths Registered in the Borough during 1961, Classified according to ages.

CAUSE OF DEATH			AGES AT DEATH															Deaths in Public Institutions	
			At all ages	under one year	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 3 yrs.	3 and under 4 yrs.	4 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 10 yrs.	10 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 20 yrs.	20 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 35 yrs.	35 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 55 yrs.	55 and under 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and over		
All Causes	Certified	Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Resp.	M.	F.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	6	1	—
"    Other	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilitic Disease	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	2	5	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Malignant Neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"    Stomach	27	21	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	15	25	26	—
"    Lung, Bronchus.	34	5	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	14	10	—
"    Breast	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	4	7	6	—
"    Uterus	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	6	3	—
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	76	70	146	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	5	23	45	67	96	—
{ Leukæmia	4	3	7	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	6	—
{ Aleukæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	6	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	142	142	284	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	7	13	43	214	216	—
{ Coronary Disease	175	113	288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	27	66	185	135	—
{ Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertension with Heart Disease	6	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	2	—
Other Heart Disease	73	120	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	9	18	157	76	—
Other Circulatory Disease	86	105	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	13	23	151	58	—
Influenza	6	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	9	—
Pneumonia	55	55	110	18	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	5	9	14	56	74	—
Bronchitis	54	25	79	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	22	47	41	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	9	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	8	9	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	9	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	15	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	8	5	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	3	11	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	11	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	8	13	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	8	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	12	7	19	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	18	—
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	115	86	201	78	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	10	19	14	76	158
Motor Vehicle Accidents	36	9	45	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	6	7	5	5	3	13	37	—
All Other Accidents	34	29	63	9	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	3	8	6	8	23	43	—
Suicide	18	7	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	3	6	5	—
Homicide and Operations of War	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	1016	877	1893	132	3	6	2	2	6	4	6	12	35	77	177	315	1116	1090	—





TABLE IVa.

Deaths of Middlesbrough Residents Registered outside the Borough during 1961.

CAUSE OF DEATH			AGES AT DEATH														Deaths in Public Institutions	
			At all ages	under one year	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 3 yrs.	3 and under 4 yrs.	4 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 10 yrs.	10 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 20 yrs.	20 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 35 yrs.	35 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 55 yrs.	55 and under 65 yrs.		65 yrs. and over
All Causes	Certified	Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Resp.	M.	F.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	7	12	
Other	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Malignant Neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stomach	9	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	10	
Lung, Bronchus.	27	2	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	16	29	
Breast	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	
Uterus	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	6	
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	17	9	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	13	26	
Leukæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleukæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diabetes	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	16	22	38	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	31	38	
Coronary Disease	20	20	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	6	27	30	
Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	
Other Heart Disease	6	12	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	12	17	
Other Circulatory Disease	15	22	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	5	25	35	
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	19	10	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	22	28	
Bronchitis	24	7	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	18	31	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	7	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	9	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital Malformations	6	7	13	6	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	13	
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	22	21	43	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	23	42	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	1	3	
All Other Accidents	6	5	11	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	4	2	6	
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Unascertained	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	224	162	386	15	2	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	10	17	31	75	229	354



Summary of the 1917 season

1917				1916				1915				1914				1913				1912				1911				1910				1909				1908				1907				1906				1905				1904				1903				1902				1901				1900				1899				1898				1897				1896				1895				1894				1893				1892				1891				1890				1889				1888				1887				1886				1885				1884				1883				1882				1881				1880				1879				1878				1877				1876				1875				1874				1873				1872				1871				1870				1869				1868				1867				1866				1865				1864				1863				1862				1861				1860				1859				1858				1857				1856				1855				1854				1853				1852				1851				1850				1849				1848				1847				1846				1845				1844				1843				1842				1841				1840				1839				1838				1837				1836				1835				1834			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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TABLE V.

## INFANT MORTALITY — 1961.

Registered Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year—

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total 0—4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total
Chickenpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria & Croup .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia .. ..	1	—	2	—	3	3	2	2	1	11
Diarrhoea .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enteritis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gastritis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation/Overlying .. ..	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	4
Injury at Birth .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis .. ..	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformation .. ..	4	6	—	—	10	3	1	—	1	15
Premature Birth .. ..	24	3	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	27
Atrophy, Deb., etc. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes .. ..	5	—	1	—	6	3	4	2	—	15
Ill-defined .. ..	5	1	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	8
	41	10	4	1	56	15	8	5	2	86





TABLE VII.



TABLE VIII.

## Cancer.

DEATH RATES PER 1,000.

Year	Middlesbrough			England & Wales
1945	..	..	1.68	1.94
1946	..	..	1.86	1.84
1947	..	..	1.92	1.85
1948	..	..	1.61	1.85
1949	..	..	1.71	1.87
1950	..	..	2.06	1.89
1951	..	..	1.67	1.96
1952	..	..	1.66	1.67
1953	..	..	1.91	1.99
1954	..	..	1.69	2.03
1955	..	..	1.72	2.05
1956	..	..	1.95	2.07
1957	..	..	1.78	2.09
1958	..	..	1.91	2.14
1959	..	..	1.95	2.14
1960	..	..	2.04	2.14
1961	..	..	1.86	2.16

TABLE IX.

## Deaths from Cancer.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

Ages	Male		Female	Total
1 to 5 years	..	..	1	2
5 to 45 years	..	..	6	10
45 to 65 years	..	..	80	48
65 and over	..	..	72	73
Total	..	..	159	132
				291

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1942-1961.

TABLE X.

YEAR	EST. Population	LIVE BIRTHS		STILL BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT DEATHS				MATERNAL DEATHS			
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Est. pop'n	Number	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Est. Pop'n	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks 12 Months	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number		Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
												Sepsis	Other		Total
1942	123,900	2,468	19.92	113	20.83	1,768	14.26	138	57	195	79	—	4	4	1.55
1943	122,400	2,538	20.73	79	21.38	1,724	14.08	83	83	166	65	—	8	8	2.67
1944	126,920	2,867	22.58	107	22.43	1,656	13.04	114	75	189	65	4	8	12	4.03
1945	128,620	2,691	20.92	95	34.10	1,634	12.70	130	85	215	80	1	5	6	2.22
1946	137,730	3,398	24.67	111	31.34	1,701	12.35	142	50	192	56	—	5	5	1.40
1947	140,460	3,631	25.85	111	29.40	1,793	12.77	117	115	232	64	—	3	3	0.55
1948	143,400	3,321	23.16	81	23.81	1,640	11.44	75	84	159	48	—	3	3	0.88
1949	145,050	3,077	21.21	62	19.75	1,752	12.08	93	64	157	51	—	2	2	0.64
1950	145,500	3,121	21.45	88	28.20	1,782	12.25	62	111	173	55	—	2	2	0.64
1951	146,600	3,073	20.95	71	22.58	1,723	11.75	61	48	109	35	—	2	2	0.64
1952	147,200	3,098	21.05	70	22.10	1,591	10.81	52	50	102	33	1	1	2	0.63
1953	147,900	3,165	21.40	84	25.85	1,714	11.59	62	53	115	36	—	2	2	0.62
1954	148,100	3,038	20.51	76	24.40	1,643	11.09	68	36	104	34	—	2	2	0.65
1955	148,700	3,085	20.74	99	32.09	1,707	11.47	62	41	103	33	—	1	1	0.32
1956	149,900	3,314	22.1	89	26.51	1,706	11.3	62	40	102	31	—	2	2	0.60
1957	151,000	3,481	23.05	99	28.44	1,723	11.4	88	38	126	36	1	3	4	1.14
1958	152,500	3,710	24.33	88	23.18	1,692	11.1	65	25	90	24	—	4	4	1.07
1959	153,800	3,473	22.58	102	28.53	1,664	10.82	70	29	99	24	—	—	—	—
1960	154,560	3,510	22.71	81	22.55	1,828	11.83	57	27	84	24	—	—	—	—
1961	156,490	3,504	22.41	74	20.69	1,807	11.55	57	30	87	24	—	1	1	0.2



