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THE HEALTH OF MIDDLESBROUGH DURING 1962

ERIC C. DOWNER
M.A., D.P.H., F.R.S.H., F.R.I.P.H.



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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Appointed May, 1962

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. L. Burton

Vice-Chairman : Councillor R. H. Huggins

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor T. Williams, J.P.)

Alderman J. G. Boothby	Councillor Mrs. E. A. Gaunt
Alderman E. A. Dickinson	Councillor A. Gibson
Alderman N. Peters	Councillor N. S. Goldie
Alderman B. Ramsey, C.B.E.	Councillor Mrs. M. B. Goodman
Alderman W. Randall	Councillor C. M. Hayes
Alderman L. Taylor	Councillor T. J. T. Homer
Alderman Mrs. A. Wain	Councillor J. Mason
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 P. Conway	Councillor F. Morton
Councillor Mrs. G. R. Cox	Councillor H. Pinder
Councillor A. T. Crosby	Councillor W. J. Story
Councillor Mrs. M. A. Daniel	Councillor F. Ware-Grosvenor
Councillor C. W. Davies	Councillor D. Wild
Councillor W. Eckert	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. W. Beeforth	Mr. Marshall Robinson
Mr. R. H. Evans	Mrs. R. Valentine

THE PUBLIC HYGIENE COMMITTEE

Appointed May, 1962

Chairman : Alderman L. Taylor

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor T. Williams, J.P.)

Alderman M. C. Newton	Councillor W. Ferrier
Alderman N. Peters	Councillor C. W. Fretter
Alderman G. R. Thompson	Councillor J. Herron
Councillor J. N. Bennington	Councillor T. J. T. Homer
Councillor J. A. Brown, C.B.E., J.P.	Councillor P. J. McGlone
Councillor A. T. Crosby	Councillor R. I. Smith
Councillor J. S. Dyball	Councillor W. J. Story
Councillor C. L. Elder, M.B.	Councillor J. Wilson

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1962

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Medical Adviser :—

Eric C. Downer, M.A., M.B., D.P.H., L.M., F.R.S.H., F.R.I.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :—

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

Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health :	Janet B. Patterson, M.B., Ch.B. (M. & C.W.) John E. H. Tullis, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.F.P. and S. (General)
*Assistant Medical Officers of Health :	9
*Tuberculosis A/C Medical Officer :	B. Coutts, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
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 :	17
Student Health Visitors :	2
Tuberculosis Visitors :	3
Non Medical Supervisor of Midwives :	E. Dempsey, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.CERT.
Senior Midwife :	E. McIntosh, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
Municipal Midwives :	20
Public Health Nurses :	8
*Chiropodist :	
*Dietitian :	
Social Workers :	2
Handicrafts Instructress :	
Matrons, Day Nurseries and Convalescent Home :	4
Mental Welfare Officers :	L. W. Sawdon, †S. P. Smith, †A. Barbour, T. Atkinson, R. Bennison, J. S. Foggin, T. A. White.
Training Centre Supervisor :	F. Gray (Supervisor), 7 Assistants.
Woodwork Instructors :	2

* Part-time

† Resigned

House Mother :

Home Visitor/Teachers for the Blind : 3

Ambulance Officer : Edward Sykes, F.I.C.A.P.

Deputy Ambulance Officer : H. Rowney

Home Help Organiser : A. M. Hutchinson

Chief Clerk : W. H. Dickinson

Administrative Assistants : H. E. Crosby, F. M. Smith,
L. Hall, D.M.A., K. P. Eastlake

Clerks : 16

Secretary and Shorthand Typists : M. Robson, and 4

Welfare Centre Attendants : 5

Creche Attendants : 4

Orderly, driver, caretakers : 4

SANITARY STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :—

Eric C. Downer, M.A., M.B., D.P.H., L.M., F.R.S.H., F.R.I.P.H.

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.

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

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

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

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

**B. N. Heaton, M.A.P.H.I.

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

**G. Blakey, M.A.P.H.I.

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

**E. Ramsden, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors :—

G. B. Coulthard

J. L. Croft

D. M. Thompson

Technical Assistants :—

H. Butterfield

J. W. Fox

C. Hadfield

Shops Inspector :—

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

Rodent Officer :—

G. W. Tyreman

Public Slaughterhouse Supervisor :—

R. B. Crooks

Chief Clerk :—

W. Wright

Clerks :—

J. Piper

P. Thomas

D. Arnett

Shorthand Typists :—

K. M. Milner

E. G. Proudfoot

P. R. Bone

J. Pickering (Temporary)

** Meat Certificate of R.S.H.

* Meat Certificate (Scotland)

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
 26 SOUTHFIELD ROAD,
 MIDDLESBROUGH.

Tel. No. 3201-5.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Helfare State

“ Grant Her in Health and Wealth long to live ”

I have the honour to present you with my Annual Report for the calendar year 1962 and I make no apology for choosing a slightly unusual title in its introduction. My choice of this title is first to emphasise that there are no such things as Health and Welfare considered separately from each other, that each is an aspect of the same thing, that without health there cannot be real welfare and without welfare there cannot be the full enjoyment of health.

Health is not purely a medical matter because health is tripartite—the health of the body, the health of the mind and social health and happiness. Our modern aim is that the citizen shall enjoy all three. Bodily health is a birthright so we try to see that our children are born physically healthy, with competent healthy parents and healthy, hygienic and cheerful homes and with the prospect of adequate education and opportunity for the ultimate attainment of prosperity and wealth in the real sense of that word.

On the side of mental health, so much has been discovered in this century and so greatly have attitudes been changed that modern mental health may in the end prove to be the most solid achievement of a century noted so far for international hatred, war, mass murder and destruction.

The conception of social health has made such great advances this century that the process can never be put in reverse and while it may still be true that to some extent we are not our brothers' keepers, enlightened man today accepts responsibility for his neighbour and acknowledges his duty to ensure his neighbour's social health.

When the National Health Service was founded it was rightly open to the charge that with the exception of some of the duties placed upon Local Health Authorities it was not a National Health Service, it was a National Illness Service. You had to be ill in order to enjoy it. And it might

or might not cure you. Lip service was paid to the preventive side, but mighty little else.

After 15 years the scene has changed and the cry now is to keep people out of hospitals and in the community to do as much treatment as possible in the community. And, lastly, it has occurred to some people that prevention of ill health is better than all the cure.

On the welfare side a revolution has occurred since 1948. The care of old people in Social Welfare Homes and the abolition of the workhouse and Poor Law atmosphere has changed the face of England and brought hope and pride and independence into old age instead of misery, loneliness and a feeling of dependence on charity.

As regards the lot of old people in their homes the after-care services and the visiting services of Local Health Authorities have brought new happiness by keeping many of the old people among their own goods and chattels in their familiar rooms (but sometimes better housed) among their friends and sustained by medical, nursing and domestic services necessary to enable them still to enjoy life in the community.

A new vigour has come into the care, treatment and welfare of the blind and many of them are now employed in honourable and remunerative circumstances. The barrier that separates the deaf from the rest of their fellow citizens is being more frequently penetrated, and the early ascertainment of the deaf and the adequate education of both them and the hard of hearing will enable a higher percentage of them to enjoy the full life of citizens.

In the old days a cripple was just a cripple and a diabetic slowly declined to death. Today, most diabetics can be adequately medicated and safeguarded and everything is being done to make the cripple feel that he is at least as worthy a citizen as the man who is whole. Suitable work is being sought for him, holidays provided, clubs being started.

This has all resulted in a great quickening of the national conscience and the Minister of Health who is charged with the ultimate Government supervision of the Health and Welfare Services is now rightly placed in the Cabinet, rather than at the head of a subordinate Ministry. But if this work is to be accomplished properly it must have one common aim and direction and the Health Officer and the Welfare Worker should realise that they are treading towards the

same goal and that they are really part of one great scheme, to maintain the health and promote the welfare of the whole and the handicapped alike. "We are not divided; all one Body we."

Much this year will be found in this Report touching on these matters and early in 1963 other schemes will be placed before you. Many are already included in your 10 year plan.

More than ever this year I do wish to acknowledge the help that I have received from so many, not only in the compilation of this Report but in facilitating the performance of the work which it records. The Health Committee's ever loyal staff have worked hard and well and brought keen enthusiasm to the work.

From my colleagues, the Chief Officers of the town I have received advice and help most willingly given and often sought.

My colleagues in the medical profession—consultants, general practitioners and health officers—have placed their wisdom at my disposal and our relations are indeed very happy.

I have been considerably sustained by the trust and support which various Committees of the Council have shown me throughout the year and their belief and confidence makes work which is always interesting easier and more pleasant.

Lastly, I want to thank the Public of the town for the co-operative way in which they accepted our guidance and advice during the smallpox crisis and for the way in which they come in their numbers to the Health Department hoping and believing that we can help them and, I hope, seldom going away disappointed.

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 1/63

HOME HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Middlesbrough Local Health Authority is most willing, and has discussed with certain practitioners the question of arranging, for health visitors to work with particular general medical practitioners or groups.

We feel very strongly that this is the desirable arrangement of the future, that home helps, district nurses, midwives and the Department's social workers shall work under the clinical leadership of the family doctor in charge of a case and we know of no way of making the co-operation and smooth working of the town so certain as for each practice to have, so to speak, its own health visitor(s), its own district nurse(s) and its own midwife(ves). But this thing is at the moment held up for two reasons.

One is that no practice in Middlesbrough is in any way located in any one part of the town. The generous re-housing policy of the Council has resulted in a centrifugal spread whereby people from the old core of the town have been shooting out radially into peripheral estates and they have taken their doctors with them with the result that practically every doctor in Middlesbrough practises in every part of the town, and in every part of the town nearly every firm of practitioners is represented, so that any district health visitor in any part of the town would find herself working with all the practitioners and if any health visitor were attached to the practice of one practitioner or group practice she would have to go to all parts of the town with an utter lack of economy in petrol and time. The same lack of economy takes place in the case of the general practitioners but they don't seem to mind. The Local Authority, with one eye on the ratepayer's pocket, has got to mind and to administer things fairly economically.

I must repeat what I said before, that until the town can be divided up into segments with so many doctors allotted to each as happens in the neighbourhood units of the new towns, you will not be able to bring this ideal staffing arrangement into being. But of our conviction that it would be the right way to practise there would be no doubt.

(b) Arrangements for Health Visitors to follow up patients discharged from hospital.

This has reached a high degree of efficiency in three particular groups.

(i) Children. A health visitor visits the children's department of the Middlesbrough General Hospital, notes when

children are likely to come out and special visits are thus easily arranged. Moreover, our relations with the consultant paediatricians are happy and close and they write to us frequently, making enquiries about the homes children are being discharged back to and giving us their wishes on the subject of after-care.

A lot of our children go to the Children's Hospital, Durham Road, Stockton, to which it would hardly be reasonable to send our health visitors but where again the consultants and House staff are very good about letting us know about any child who requires after-care or special visiting. We are very satisfied with this arrangement.

(ii) Old People. Again our relations with the geriatric consultants and those physicians who have a geriatric side to their work are friendly and close and broadly speaking we know of any old person coming out of hospital who is likely to require help.

In another part of this report the Council's staff of geriatric nurses will be mentioned. We have maintained a special geriatric nurse service coming under the superintendence of the Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Care and After-care and the Superintendent Health Visitor and we are happy that most of the old people who have need receive the required attention.

(iii) Mental Health. I think it right to mention this but of course the visits here are not always paid by health visitors. They are quite frequently paid by mental welfare officers of which the Authority has five whole-time.

In the case of other sufferers from disease, e.g., diabetics, arrangements are not so good and as diabetes is not a notifiable disease we find it a little difficult to estimate how many diabetics there are in the town and in cases of diabetes, peptic cases and other where a health visitor service is given in certain towns like Cardiff, we have not the knowledge that would enable us to guarantee it here, nor in general are our services called upon by those in charge of such cases. If our attention is called then the service is given.

(c) Health Education.

This has been a quiet year in health education but a certain amount of it has steadily progressed. Smallpox scares, polio inoculations, housing problems, the bringing to birth of chiropody schemes, meals on wheels, old people's research, have to considerable extent diverted the staff of the Health Department during 1962 from formal health education.

We have in mind the holding at no very distant date of a health exhibition in the town.

We both show ourselves and give out to Bodies to show health education films over a wide range. The Medical Officer of Health, his Deputy, the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Superintendent Health Visitor and the Superintendent Midwife all give a considerable number of lectures each year to nurses in training at the general hospitals, to midwives in Part II training, to district nurses in training and at midwives' refresher courses, and this all detracts from the time that they have to give health education lectures.

Nevertheless, the year did see one development in the field of Health Education. It has long been realised that the day when sanitary administration consisted mainly of the rigid enforcement of legislation, has gone. It is now vitally important that the person affected by public health legislation should be told not only what he is expected to do, but why. If this can be achieved, there is a much greater chance of intelligent compliance.

In furtherance of this policy, the Chief Public Health Inspector has given talks to a number of trade organisations during the year, explaining the content and the aim of the legislation affecting their trade. Arrangements have also been made for the preparation and issue of regular advisory leaflets on Food Hygiene. The issue of the booklet, "Clean Air for Middlesbrough" has made it possible to explain to householders in Smoke Control Areas exactly how the Council's proposals would affect them and it is believed that this, along with the various exhibitions and demonstrations which have been arranged, have played a great part in enabling the Corporation's smoke control programme to progress as smoothly as it has done.

We feel that the time is coming that Middlesbrough will need a whole-time health education officer on the staff of the Medical Officer of Health to take charge of this important Department.

As mentioned in my Report for 1961, there is a very considerable change in the public taste in health education and it is only by having recourse to up-to-date and modern methods of health education that the public interest can be sustained and held. It is very easy in a smallpox scare to pump up the public interest: in fact it pumps itself up and becomes something almost indistinguishable from panic, but the minute the threat is removed it pumps down again with equal rapidity and one has the feeling that a certain amount of the public interest in health topics today is not so much intelligent interest as something approaching fear and whether education by fear is a good thing may well be doubted.

What is wanted is to stimulate natural curiosity about health matters in the public. Possibly today the public hears too much about health and there certainly are far too many people in the health education business. It is pushed at the public on the radio, it is sold to the public on bookstalls as 'The Family Doctor' and the local health departments have a duty under the National Health Service Act to provide health education under Section 28. Lastly, the Minister of Health has entered the field with a publicity officer who produces a set of posters — a field formerly largely the province of the Central Council for Health Education.

One is left with an idea that the duty of imparting health education should be firmly laid on one Body and left there and that all the others would please get out of the business. The public is told so much about health and, as the gospels by no means coincide, the final state of the public is one of confusion rather than one of edification.

In the matter of smoking, the Middlesbrough citizen would seem to have made up his mind. There was quite observable, for a short while after the announcement was made that there was a relationship between excessive smoking and lung cancer, a certain reduction in smoking among certain thoughtful members of the public but they have nearly all gone back to their old habits and the tobacconists are just as prosperous as ever. The one thing that would I think have brought about a reduction in heavy cigarette smoking was not forthcoming. That was a sharp increase of taxation on cigarettes and a corresponding diminution of taxation in the less harmful forms of tobacco indulgence, namely pipe tobacco and cigars. That lead from the Government would have helped but it was not given—possibly for financial reasons.

A local health authority, based on public opinion and having some wish to respect the liberty and the right to make their own judgments of grown up persons, hesitates to put duress upon such persons. No picture house today with its attendances already falling off can afford to alienate its customers by banning smoking although the same public cheerfully accept a restriction on smoking when they go to concerts or to the more serious theatre.

It was hoped that it might prove possible to ban smoking on short distance 'buses and certainly to ban it in restaurants and food shops but while the shop assistant is forbidden to smoke and subject to a penalty if he does, the customer can puff away in perfect happiness. One or two courageous shops have put up notices forbidding smoking but that may have repercussions in loss of custom.

In Middlesbrough we have concentrated on the young and the matter has been the subject of close discussion

between the school health service, the Director of Education and the teachers. Schools have reacted in different ways to it, some taking it very seriously, some perhaps not considering that they have much of a problem. As a reasonable disciplinary measure smoking is not allowed in the schools of Middlesbrough and is vetoed in most of the evening classes but that schoolboys smoke is an undoubted fact and although their teachers may be willing to discourage it, in many cases their parents are not. The control of child smoking is in the end a matter for parents and not for the authorities and until those in constant contact with the young are prepared to make a sacrifice and give up smoking themselves, they cannot expect much response.

When it comes to lectures about smoking, our view is that you can put a lot of good money after a lot of bad money and get mighty little result.

(d) Progress in the provision of the Mental Health Service.

The Mental Health Service of the town has considerably developed during the year 1962 and very considerable future developments are envisaged. A list of the projects actually decided on will be found in the Council's 10 year plan, of which the Ministry has full details. (see pages 61-63).

Discussions continue to take place with the Regional Hospital Board, the St. Luke's Management Committee, and other interested Bodies and the possibility is being considered of workshop clubs and recreation places for mentally and physically handicapped persons alike, suitably chosen.

In connection with this rapidly developing service it must be said that we would be greatly inconvenienced if a final decision on the future Local Government set-up on Tees-side were to be made, as, at the moment we have to plan for a County Borough of 157,000 people but we must make our schemes sufficiently flexible if need be to expand into schemes for a Local Government unit $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that size. This uncertainty makes planning difficult but it is not being allowed to bring matters to a halt.

The staff of Mental Welfare Officers have been recruited to full strength and the addition of one more lady Mental Welfare Officer will be recommended. The secondment of each of our Mental Welfare Officers in turn to take a "Younghusband" Course in Social Work is taking place annually and we are gradually building up an experienced body of officers.

We would like to thank very many people for the co-operation and consideration they have afforded us.

(e) Progress in the provision of a Chiropody Service.

During 1962 the shape of the projected chiropody service was finalised and the approval of the Minister was sought. It had not come at the end of the year but I am happy to report that approval was given in the first month of 1963 and that it is hoped to have the chiropody service going from the second week in February.

Briefly, the portion of the chiropody service which will operate immediately is that provided for three priority classes,

- (a) persons of both sexes over 60 years of age,
- (b) handicapped persons,
- (c) expectant mothers.

In some cases chiropodists will be employed on sessional work at three of our health clinics and patients will go there—under their own steam if they are able, or will be conveyed there if they are not.

Also, two chiropodists at least, will receive local health authority sponsored patients at their own surgeries; again they will be conveyed if necessary.

Thirdly, at least two chiropodists will be engaged on giving domiciliary chiropody to those housebound or bed-ridden.

The Council has decided that in the case of these three priority classes they will make no charge for chiropody as they do not wish anybody to be deterred by lack of a half-crown.

Cases will be accepted only on recommendation, and recommendations may be made by the hospital, the general practitioner (family doctor) or an officer of the Health Department. This — which was agreed with the medical profession — was to prevent people coming for chiropody who really needed instead orthopaedic treatment or some other form of therapy.

It is the Council's intention to develop the chiropody service and to offer an inspectorial service to persons under the age of 60 with a preventive motive, i.e. to try and catch them before they have gross defects requiring chiropody and prevent these things developing, but the Council prefer to see what is the volume and demand for the priority service which they are starting before embarking on the extension. The Council, when it decides to extend the service, will then decide whether to make a charge or not.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres) including 173 acres of tidal water	7,304
Estimated Population (Mid-1962)	157,690
Census Population 1961	157,308
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1962) ...	45,387
Rateable value (31.12.62)	£1,833,394
Product of a penny rate	£7,253

Live Births :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	1,633	1,610	3,243
Illegitimate ...	124	121	245
	<hr/> 1,757	<hr/> 1,731	<hr/> 3,488

Rate per 1,000 population 22.15

Illegitimate Live Births per cent.
of total live births 7.02

Stillbirths :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	39	34	73
Illegitimate ...	3	3	6
	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 79

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... 22.15

Total Live and Stillbirths :

M.	F.	Total
1,799	1,768	3,567

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	33	50	83
Illegitimate ...	3	1	4
	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 87

Infant Mortality Rates :

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ..	24.39
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	26.83
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	16.32
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	15.48
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	11.18
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	33.09
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :	
Deaths	3
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...	.84

Deaths Registered :—

	M.	F.	Total	Death Rate per 1,000 populn.
Nett	873	794	1,667	10.58

Deaths from :—

Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Influenza	1	2	3	0.02
Violence	54	30	84	0.53
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—
Cancer	188	102	290	1.84
Heart Disease	261	262	523	3.32
Tuberculosis	7	7	14	0.09
Pneumonia	52	60	112	0.71
Pregnancy	—	3	3	0.01

Comparative Rates :—

	Middlesbrough	England and Wales
Birth rate (live births) ...	22.15	18.0*
Death Rate	10.58	11.9*
Infant Mortality Rate	24.39	21.4†

* Provisional

† Per 1,000 related births.

Area Comparability Factors :—

Births	...	...	...	.95
Deaths	...	...	...	1.24

Notifications—Rates per 1,000 population :—

Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	.012
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	.31
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	.60
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	17.54
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	.23
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	.019

Acute Poliomyelitis

(including Polioencephalitis)

Paralytic	...	...	...	...	.006
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	.006

Food Poisoning20**Puerperal Pyrexia :—**

Rate per 1,000 Total Births 5.04
(Live and Still)

WARD STATISTICS

Ward	No. of Cases of Infectious Disease per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Acklam	25	8	18	27
Ayresome	19	10	20	16
Cannon	41	10	27	14
Clairville	24	11	19	45
Berwick Hills	102	10	56	27
Crescent	20	22	17	30
Exchange	28	10	20	6
Gresham	19	11	19	14
Grove Hill	30	18	25	35
Linthorpe	21	16	13	22
Newport	33	11	34	30
North Ormesby ..	30	13	30	24
Park	22	11	16	30
Thorntree	38	4	19	27
Tollesby	39	7	14	3
St. Hilda's	54	11	29	40
Whinney Banks ..	32	10	18	13

SECTION B

MIDWIFERY SERVICE 1962

In the Domiciliary Midwifery Service the year began with a staff consisting of the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, her senior assistant and 19 midwives. During the year two midwives resigned and were replaced—in addition the services of one of the successful pupils were retained, thus the year ended with 20 midwives in service.

The number of midwives employed at the end of the year in hospitals in the National Health Service was 55 and in private nursing homes 5.

Part II Midwifery Training

During the year 24 pupil midwives did their three months district training, one only failed the examination. The approved teachers enjoyed their work and the pupils appeared to be quite happy whilst training. Apart from district work the pupils have visited welfare clinics as part of their training. To show them how some of the domestic problems of expectant mothers are overcome visits have been paid to the day nurseries and films relating to other branches of child care have been shown.

The Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes have become very popular and seven sessions weekly are held at Berwick Hills, Carlow Street, the Gables and Elizabeth Purvis Clinics. The mothers attend the classes once a week for six weeks and from their remarks and from letters received it would appear that they derive great benefit from both talks and exercises.

By arrangement with Messrs. Farley and Co. Limited, the film "To Janet a Son" has been shown every three months. This is a pleasant film showing the birth of a baby and it is so produced that the great majority of the mothers, especially those expecting their first babies, find most of their fears have been dispelled.

Total number of women confined in the					
County Borough :—	...	...	...	...	5,229
including Residents	...	...	...	3,497	
Non-residents	...	...	...	1,732	
in Institutions—National Health Service	...	...	...	3,407	
Private Nursing Homes	...	...	...	108	
Domiciliary	...	...	...	1,714	
Residents confined outside the County Borough	...	...	...	20	
No. of deliveries attended by					
domiciliary midwives	...	...	...	1,727	

Doctors' booked cases—	
Nurse acting as midwife	1,644
Nurse acting as maternity nurse	58
Unbooked cases—	
Neither midwife nor doctor booked	12
No. of patients who were attended by domiciliary midwives during labour, were delivered as emergencies in the Maternity Hospital but returned home after delivery	188
No. of cases in which medical aid was sought—	
Doctors' booked cases	321
Unbooked cases	8
No. of Gas and Air Administrations—	
Doctor not present (as midwives)	1,246
Doctor present (as maternity nurses)	42
Administration of Pethidine—	
Doctor not present (as midwives)	824
Doctor present (as maternity nurses)	27
No. of nursings (attention to mother and baby)	24,938
No. of ante-natal visits to patients' homes ...	4,819
No. of special visits	240
Midwives ante-natal clinic attendances—	
New patients	2,343
Re-attendances	6,973

District Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

During the year the decline in attendances at the Newlands Centre continued.

Total number of attendances were—

Ante-natal	22
Post-natal	1

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 17 specimens of blood were sent to the laboratory for examination.

Grouping and Rhesus determination	17
Kahn testing	17
Haemoglobin estimation	17

4 ancillary tests were required during the year.

Blood sugar	1
Blood counts	2
Urine sugar	1

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

Residents : 259

Non-residents : 239

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

Stillbirths : 172;

Residents : 81

Domiciliary, 13

Institutional, 159

Non-residents : 91

A broad classification of these stillbirths is as follows :—

	Domiciliary	Institutional
A. Maternal Health Factors	1	12 (including 3 associated with Rhesus incompatibility)
B. Obstetric Complications	6	85
C. Foetal abnormalities (including 1 hydrocephalic)	2	24 (including 15 anencephalic and 6 hydrocephalic)
D. Undetermined factors	4	38
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 159

Deaths

168 children under the age of five years

Birth to one month ...	113
1 month to 12 months	45
1 year to five years ...	10
	<hr/> 168

14 Middlesbrough children (under 5) died in hospital out of the area.

Neo-natal deaths—Causes

Prematurity	48
Atelactasis	15
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	5

1 Turner's syndrome	}	Congenital deformities 28
1 Renal abnormality (hypoplastic kidneys)		
4 Multiple congenital abnormalities		
4 Anencephaly		
13 Hydrocephalus; meningomyelocele; spina bifida		
1 Congenital deformity, lt. diaphragm		
2 Oesophageal atresia; duodenal atresia		
2 Congenital heart		

Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	6
The Pneumonias	...	...	5
Asphyxia	...	...	3
B. Coli meningitis	...	...	1
Neo-natal anaemia	...	...	1
Meconium peritonitis	...	...	1

Infant deaths—Causes

The Pneumonias	...	...	20
Asphyxia	...	...	10
in bed with mother	...	2	
due to swallowing teat	...	1	
in own cot	...	3	
regurgitated food	...	4	
Meningomyelocele	...	...	7
Enteritis	...	...	1
Bilateral polycystic kidneys	...	...	1
Congenital heart disease	...	...	2
Congestive heart failure			
(transposition of great vessels)	...	...	1
Encephalitis	...	...	1
Pneumococcal meningitis	...	...	1
Influenzal meningitis	...	...	1

Child deaths—Causes

Road accidents	...	...	4
Home accidents (wardrobe fell			
over and trapped child)	...	...	1
Pneumococcal meningitis	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	1
Asphyxia (associated with			
bronchitis)	...	...	1
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	2

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

18 cases were notified during the year, 17 occurring in Institutions, and 1 at home (although not necessarily after a domiciliary confinement).

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were four maternal deaths registered in 1962. One was a non-resident.

HEALTH VISITING

The S.H.V. is to be congratulated on her election as Vice-President of the Health Visiting Section of the Royal Society of Health Congress which was held in April at Scarborough.

The health visiting staff was augmented by one student who completed successfully her training in Durham. During the year resignations were received from two health visitors who resigned in order to work nearer home and one public health nurse. In addition therefore, to the Superintendent Health Visitor and her Deputy the staff comprised 16 full-time health visitors, two part-time health visitors, 8 public health nurses and one full-time male orderly.

Student Health Visitors

Two commenced training in Newcastle in October, 1962.

Surveys

As a result of the routine testing of all infants, one case of phenylketonuria was discovered and treatment was instituted at once. As the early diagnosis of this disease is essential, delay in discovery giving poor prognosis, the value of this test will be seen. Since September a routine test for diabetes has been done on all infants and it is hoped to extend this to all members of the community. One child has thus far been detected and was referred for further advice.

The staphylococcus survey was completed in June but no report has yet been received.

Because of the national concern over Thalidomide babies, the Ministry of Health instituted an enquiry throughout the Country. This has resulted in the discovery of two such babies in Middlesbrough, both of whom are having special attention from the health visitors in whose districts they live. A further result of this investigation has been the proposed formation of an 'at risk' register in which would be included the names of children liable to have some congenital deformity obvious at birth or developing later. Such a register would give some forewarning of the possibility of handicaps and would enable the health visitors to be on guard for their appearance.

Refresher Courses

Three health visitors attended for refresher courses at Oxford and Manchester and gained much valuable experience.

One geriatric nurse attended a course in Birmingham and gained much knowledge regarding the rehabilitation of the aged.

Members of the health visiting staff have given talks on the aspects of the work of the Department to various groups, such as townswomen's guilds, Church groups and the like. These were much appreciated by the audiences.

In-service Training

Some members of the staff also attended seminars—twelve in number—at St. Luke's Hospital. This course proved most invaluable to the health visitors in their work on the district and they, it is now hoped, will be able much more readily to recognise the need for help where families are suffering mental stress.

Hospital Student Nurses' Training

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

Creches

Because of the popularity of the creches, the number held weekly has been increased to 10. One, however, at St. Hilda's Clinic has had to be discontinued temporarily through lack of support, but it is hoped to re-open it at a later date.

Home Visiting by the Health Visitors

A total of 69,349 visits were made during the year, this including those paid to aged folk.

Details are as follows :—

Birth enquiry or first visits	3,423
Visits to infants (0-1 year) (excluding the initial visit)	12,126
Visits to children (1-5 years)	29,282
Special visits	1,891
Neo-natal and infant death visits	53
Ante-natal first visits	442
Ante-natal re-visits	99
Visits to aged men and others	4,062
Visits to aged women and others	6,499
Infectious disease visits	2,557
Ineffectual visits	8,915
Total	<hr/> 69,349 <hr/>

Junior Training Centre

The regular hygiene inspections were carried out at the Centre. An average of 60 children attend the Centre and during the twelve months three boys and two girls were treated for pediculosis and 73 other treatments were given for nits and general dirtiness. Three males were treated in the Department for scabies, this involved two treatments each.

Child Welfare Centres

Two new buildings have been opened during the year. The first, St. Hilda's Clinic was officially opened by Alderman Mrs. Burton on October 24th, and the second, Berwick Hills Centre by Mrs. Bottomley on November 7th. Lord Street Clinic was closed in July; the end of the year saw 12 Centres in use. At the Gables Clinic the health visitors successfully run a Mothers' Club. The meetings, which take place weekly, are very well attended and the programme is widely varied; it includes visits to places of interest and speakers on a wide variety of subjects, as well as keep-fit classes, games and dancing.

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

Number of children 0-1 year	2,308
(attending for the first time)	
Number of children 1-5 years	140
(attending for the first time)	
Total number of attendances of children 0-1 year	22,861
Total number of attendances of children 1-5 years	17,083
Number of children examined by doctor	5,355
Number of children— advice given by Health Visitors ...	34,589
Total number of Clinic sessions ...	766

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

	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 5 yrs.
Newlands Centre		
(2 sessions weekly)	2,173	1,774
Lord Street (Cannon)	397	423
Carlow Street		
(2 sessions weekly)	4,270	2,233
Grove Hill (2 sessions weekly)	3,043	2,720
St. Hilda's	1,046	979
Acklam	2,129	1,193
North Ormesby	1,214	448
Thorntree (2 sessions weekly)	1,856	2,108
Whinney Banks	1,884	1,277
St. Barnabas	1,400	1,159
Park End (2 sessions weekly)		
(June)	1,932	1,712
West Acklam (December) ...	1,210	708
Berwick Hills (September) ...	307	349

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

From the Child Welfare Centres 48 infants and children were subsequently referred for further treatment or opinion, the details being as follows :—

For hospital advice	...	...	...	3
Orthopaedic School Clinic	...	...	...	29
Paediatrician	...	...	...	4
Speech Therapy Clinic	...	...	...	5
North Riding Infirmary	...	...	...	7
(Ophthalmic 5, E.N.T. 2)				
				<hr/> 48 <hr/>

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

Ascertainment of Hearing in Young Children

Health visitors are continuing to carry out these tests. Seventy children were thus tested during the year, 59 of whom passed this simple screening; seven were referred, out of whom one was classified as deaf and four are to be observed.

Orthopaedic Clinic

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

During the year, 16 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 135 visits, this including 29 initial visits and 106 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 103 expectant and nursing mothers, together with 18 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	102	102	102	103
Children under five ...	18	18	18	18

B. Forms of Dental Treatment Provided

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetic	Dentures provided		Radio-graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant & Nursing Mothers	2	5	—	—	976	—	131	3	—
Children under five	—	—	—	—	45	18	—	—	—

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 :—

	1962	1961	1960
National Dried Milk ...	15,879	17,690	23,741
Bottles of Orange Juice	21,841	39,412	62,402
Bottles of Cod Liver Oil	2,530	4,862	7,101
Vitamin Tablets ...	2,643	5,590	7,621
Proprietary Food Sales	£8,607	£7,250	£7,118
Packets of Food issued free of charge ...	692	355	186

DAY NURSERIES

The three Day Nurseries continued to be fully used. The number on the roll of each is 60 and the waiting list, which is always long, has grown considerably. While every effort has been made to admit urgent cases as soon as possible there are still, at the end of the year, the names of 274 children on the list.

Ten students sat their N.N.E.B. Examination and 8 were successful.

Each Nursery has admitted one or more handicapped child. There are 5 mentally retarded children, one spastic and one severely deaf child. They have all progressed very well and have caused little extra work for the Nursery Staff.

During the year 97 Girl Guides took their Child Nurse Badge tests. Groups of school leavers, students, social workers and pupil midwives have visited the Nurseries to gain insight into the work carried out there.

Statistics :

	No. of Places		No. on Register at 31.12.62		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	13	24
West Lane	25	35	25	35	14	24

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

Two nursery classes are 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—making a total of four registrations providing for 22 children.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

The Family Planning Association were granted facilities at another of the Authority's Clinic buildings. Three sessions each week are held, two clinic buildings being used 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 22 patients.

The sources of these patients were :—

General practitioners	...	...	...	11
St. Luke's Hospital	...	...	...	3
Ante-natal and Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	8

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of notifications received during the year was 5,195 compared with 3,255 in the previous year.

Diphtheria.

There were no notifications of Diphtheria during 1962.

One case was admitted to West Lane Hospital as a possible Diphtheria case but was not confirmed.

Scarlet Fever.

49 notifications were received as against 104 for the year 1961. Individual cases continued to be of a mild type and there were no deaths.

Paratyphoid Fever.

No case was notified.

Meningococcal Infections.

There were 2 notifications in 1962; and one death.

Erysipelas.

There were no notified cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

18 cases were notified.

Dysentery.

Notifications of Dysentery numbered 429 as against 211 for the year 1961; 175 were proved to be due to *Shigella Sonnei*, and 254 were not defined. As the result of following up these notified cases, a further 105 contacts were found to be positive symptomless excretors.

Measles.

During the year 2,762 notifications were received as compared with 2,054 for the year 1961. All cases were visited and kept under observation by Health Department Nurses and School Nurses. There were no deaths.

Chickenpox.

1,662 notifications were received, of which 946 occurred in schoolchildren. All cases were visited by Health Department and School Nurses.

Whooping Cough.

There were 97 cases notified during the year with no death, as compared with 35 cases and no deaths in 1961. All cases were visited by Health Department and School Nurses.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

4 cases were notified.

Influenza.

There were 3 deaths from this disease, as compared with 13 in the previous year.

Influenzal Pneumonia.

2 cases were notified.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.

There were 37 cases notified, and there were 112 deaths registered.

Smallpox.

No case occurred during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

2 cases of poliomyelitis occurred during the year, one paralytic and one non-paralytic.

Encephalitis.

3 cases occurred during the year.

Gastro-Enteritis.

There was one death from Gastro-Enteritis during the year, compared with 10 in 1961.

Food Poisoning.

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

Vaccination against Smallpox.

	No. Vaccinated			
	Primary		Re-vaccinations	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
Under 1 year	430	675	—	—
1 year	329	1638	—	7
2-4 years	81	2854	9	57
5-14 years	53	6103	20	903
15 years and over ...	136	3226	346	3435
	<u>1029</u>	<u>*14496</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>*4402</u>

* Plus 5,202 persons vaccinated at the Health Department between 15.1.62 and 31.1.62—detailed records of which are not available.

	1961	1962
Registered live births	3,504	3,488
Percentage of children under 1 year vaccinated in relation to registered births	12.25	19.35

Following the public announcement of cases of smallpox in the Bradford area it became obvious from the number of enquiries made to the Department that a "smallpox bureau" would need to be arranged. This was set up in Room 41 at the Health Department with a senior administrative officer and a clerical assistant in charge and began operating at 10-15 a.m. on the 15th January, 1962. I give below a brief outline of the position which followed, as far as the Health Department is concerned.

During the week ended 22nd January, 1962, over 1,750 telephone enquiries were received in Room 41 and in addition many calls overflowed to various rooms in the Health Department. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday it was almost impossible to make telephone calls from the Health Department because of the jamming of the switchboard with incoming calls. A conservative estimate of the total number of enquiries at the Department is 5,500.

The following week was hardly less busy with slightly less than 1,300 telephone calls and an estimated 2,300 personal enquiries made to the Health Department.

In the week ended 3rd February, 1962, emphasis was on personal visits to the Department and over 1,400 appointments were given out. It is estimated that 560 telephone calls were received during this period.

Statistics (up to and including 3rd February, 1962)

Total number estimated enquiries received at the Health Department (personal and by telephone)	11,060
Total number of vaccinations carried out at the Health Department Clinic	5,080
Total number of vaccinations carried out at 18 premises visited (excluding St. Luke's Hospital and West Lane Hospital)	1,056
Total number of vaccinations carried out at four ships visited	65
Total number of vaccinations carried out at Infant Welfare Centres	1,992
Total number of vaccinations carried out	<u>8,193</u>

The services of the Public Health Inspectors were fully utilised and as a result approximately 300 visits to houses in the town were paid by them. Their work was not made easier by the fact that so many of the people visited spoke little or no English and the number of visits hardly indicates the full amount of effort which was put in : 364 of the local Pakistanis were vaccinated.

The Committee will appreciate that during these three weeks quite a number of the officers of the Health Department had a great deal of extra work to do, either themselves working on smallpox or doing the work of other officers diverted for that purpose.

In this connection I would draw the attention of the Committee to the services of the administrative assistant who was in charge of the "smallpox bureau" and his clerical assistant; to the staff of the General Office who interviewed and courteously directed thousands of callers; to the Public Health Inspectors, the Health Visitors and the School Nurses who paid, in this connection, many hundreds of visits and who attended at clinics where vaccinations were done; to various members of the Clerical Staff who assisted and kept an enormous number of records, and to the Medical and Nursing Staffs who had to work very hard indeed in connection with the vaccinations.

The Committee will not be surprised to hear that it was necessary to divert staff from other work, on the principle of first things first.

I would also like to draw attention to the calm and dignified attitude adopted by a vast majority of the citizens, who, I feel, did their level best to act in accordance with the advice given to them by your Health Department and

their general practitioners, and to many members of the public who gave us information of various kinds which very greatly helped us.

We were considerably helped by certain leading members of the Pakistani population of the town as regards their own people.

The Port Health Authority took measures which helped to secure what might possibly have been a back-door, namely the Port of Middlesbrough, and extra work was thrown on their staff.

We must also thank firms connected with transport, British Railways, local branches of Government departments, and others, for obligingly and promptly giving us information which we sought, and I feel that the Committee can regard this upset as one which has drawn its Health Department closer to the public and has given the public an opportunity of showing how public-spirited and co-operative they can be.

If ever a threat like this occurred again — as it well might — I feel that the Committee can approach it with quiet confidence.

In addition, records in respect of 452 vaccinations carried out by general practitioners have also been received.

Vaccination against Yellow Fever.

906 vaccinations were given during 1962. Of these, 413 were members of ships' crews (necessitating visits to 33 ships) and 493 were members of the general public.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

During 1963, 1,973 people received two injections of Salk vaccine, and 1,939 people completed a course of immunisation with Oral vaccine (i.e. 3 doses).

In addition 7,736 people received a third (booster) dose either by injection or Oral vaccine, and 9,905 children between the age of 5 years and 12 years received a fourth dose.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The work of Diphtheria Immunisation carried out during the year 1962 is shown by the following figures:—

No. of children under 5 years of age immunised	1,795
No. of schoolchildren immunised	705
No. of reinforcing injections	657

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	61%
Percentage of schoolchildren immunised	... 87%

TUBERCULOSIS

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

No particular change occurred in 1962 in the prevention or treatment of Tuberculosis. As in preceding years medical treatment continued to be a success in the great majority of new cases diagnosed and surgical treatment was required for only a small minority. In 1961 there had been an increase in the numbers of new cases and in deaths compared with the previous two or three years. This increase has fortunately not continued and instead the figures have reverted to the levels of the preceding few years.

As I mentioned last year, there is a small number of patients whose disease is not amenable to treatment in the usual way for various reasons; the development of resistance by the tubercle bacilli in these patients has become a considerable problem in some countries and in some parts of this country, and a national investigation is taking place to ascertain the present level in this country as a whole. In Middlesbrough so far the problem is of small proportions.

Deaths

Deaths rose in 1961 from 15 in the previous year to 24. They have now declined again to 16 in 1962. There were no deaths among persons below 25 years of age, 3 deaths in those aged 25-45 and 13 deaths in those aged 45 and over. The usual preponderance of males over females was not well seen this year, the numbers being 9 as against 7.

New Cases

New cases totalled 99 compared with 111 the previous year and 105 in 1960 so that there has been quite an appreciable reduction in the number. There were 63 men and 28 women newly diagnosed in this year. This shows very well the marked tendency among men, especially in the older age groups, to be affected when compared with women. 47 of the new cases were found to be infectious at the time of first diagnosis. Prompt treatment of this group of infectious cases each year can lead, one hopes, to a progressive diminution in the pool of infectors in the community, and accordingly a decline in the number of new cases as time goes on.

Chest Clinic Attendances

A large number of new patients attended the Clinic; 797 compared with 707 in 1961. The vast majority of these did not prove to have tuberculosis but many had other chest diseases which required investigation and treatment.

Preventive Work

The preventive work of the Clinic continues to be maintained. The families and workmates of patients are investigated and X-ray examinations are carried out, and tuberculin tests in the case of children and young adults. Persons who are negative are offered B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis, and in all 318 people were vaccinated in 1962. Examination of 888 contacts revealed 12 contacts who were subsequently diagnosed as having tuberculosis, and a further four were considered to require observation at the Chest Clinic. This seems to be justification for continuing the contact examinations as in the past.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Age Groups			0-9	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	All ages
Respiratory												
Males	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	8
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	6
Non-Respiratory												
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Females	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	5	5	16

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	—	—	3	3	—	2	4	7	16	11	10	5	2	63
Respiratory																
Females	—	3	3	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	1	4	—	28
Non-Respiratory																
Males	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Non-Respiratory																
Females	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	6
Totals	—	3	6	5	3	4	8	12	20	15	12	9	2	99

The above does not include 13 transfers in.

Source of Notifications :—					1962	1961
Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	35	46
Contacts	...	...	...	...	12	16
Mass Radiography	...	...	...	...	18	16
Registrar's return	...	...	...	...	2	3
Transfers in	...	...	...	...	13	14
Other Hospitals	...	...	...	...	29	25
Industry	...	...	...	...	1	1
Routine Hospital Staff	...	...	...	...	1	4
H.M. Forces	...	...	...	...	1	—
					<hr/> 112	<hr/> 125

Middlesbrough Patients admitted to Hospital during 1962 :—

	Males	Females	Children
Tuberculous	66	25	4
Non Tuberculous	184	49	6
	<hr/> 250	<hr/> 74	<hr/> 10

Contacts :—					1962	1961
Babies under 6/52 given B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	119	97
Tuberculin Negative (over 6/52 old)	...	...	...	...	326	244
Tuberculin Positive (over 6/52 old)	...	...	...	...	39	55
Total B.C.G. vaccination (inc. babies under 6/52)	...	...	...	...	318	302
Contacts X-rayed	...	...	...	...	888	770
Contacts diagnosed as cases	...	...	...	...	12	16
Contacts placed on observation	...	...	...	...	4	10

Types of Cases Found

Types of Cases Found			Males and Females	Males	Females	Children
Sputum Negative	{	A.1 (Minimal)	15	13	2	13
		A.2 (Moderate)	15	11	4	—
		A.3 (Advanced)	1	1	—	—
		—31	—25	— 6	—13	
Sputum Positive	{	B.1 (Minimal)	4	3	1	—
		B.2 (Moderate)	36	27	9	—
		B.3 (Advanced)	7	5	2	—
		—47	—35	—12	—	
Non-Respiratory			6	1	5	2
			— 6	— 1	— 5	— 2
			<u>84</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>15</u>

Clinic Attendances					1962	1961
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	7,312	6,793
New Patients	...	...	...	...	797	707
New patients X-rayed but not seen	...	...	...	...	1	5

INCIDENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN THE TEES-SIDE AREA DURING THE YEAR 1962

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

During the year 1962 the total number of patients attending the Tees-side Special Treatment Clinics tended to decline. The incidence and the pattern of venereal disease encountered in the area can be analysed from the Statistical Registers of these clinics, i.e. Middlesbrough, Stockton, West Hartlepool and Darlington.

Patients requiring treatment as well as those requesting an examination following recent exposure to possible infection are regarded for the purpose of this report as 'New' and numbered 1,070 during the year compared to 1,252 during 1961. This decline in numbers varies slightly throughout the areas served by the clinics except in the case of patients normally residing in the North Riding of Yorkshire, where a slight increase is noted. (see table 1).

The number of patients seen who were found to have early infective stages of Syphilis rose from 5 cases in 1961 to 10 cases in 1962. Little change was noted in the number found to be suffering from the later stages of the disease and no congenital disease was encountered in young persons under the age of 15 years.

Cases of Non-Gonococcal Urethritis at the male clinics fell from 199 in the previous year to 165 this accounting in part for the decline in the number of 'New' cases dealt with during 1962.

The most noted change reported during the year is in the number of Gonorrhoea cases coming to the clinics for initial treatment, the total number on Tees-side fell from 438 cases in 1961 to 316 cases in 1962, a decline of 28%. When this figure is sub-divided into areas in which the patients normally reside there was in fact a rise in the incidence of Gonorrhoea in Darlington but it was more than offset by the fall in numbers of patients in other areas of the region. (see table 1).

An age group study of the total number of gonorrhoea cases dealt with on Tees-side gives a similar pattern as in previous years with the peak in the 20-24 years of age group. No young persons under the age of 15 were found to be suffering from the disease.

There is undoubtedly in this area a fairly large migratory population of casual and contract workers, including Asiatic immigrants, which makes the tracing of contacts and follow up of treated cases a constant effort. During

1962 more success was made in this field and a greater percentage of contacts were traced, persuaded to attend, and in nearly all cases treated. The percentage of Gonorrhoea cases defaulting before completing surveillance also showed a substantial improvement on the previous year.

Table 1.

Area in which patient normally resides	New Patients		Acute Gonorrhoea	
	Comparison to 1961	Percentage rise/fall	Comparison to 1961	Percentage rise/fall
Middlesbrough	53 less	17% less	23 less	21% less
Darlington	7 less	6% less	6 more	35% rise
West Hartlepool	17 less	27% less	6 less	30% less
Co. Durham (local area)	34 less	16% less	31 less	53% less
N.R. Yorkshire	13 more	10% rise	3 less	7% less
Merchant Seamen	34 less	15% less	27 less	32% less
Br. Commonwealth (resident in the area)	23 less	18% less	31 less	35% less

Middlesbrough Clinic

The total number of 'New' patients attending fell from 804 cases in 1961 to 640 in 1962 a decline of 164 (males 150 females 14). The largest fall was in the number of patients attending with acute gonorrhoea, 324 in 1961 to 225 in 1962. The majority of these were male patients (93) and are subdivided as follows:—

Table 2.

Category	1961 Total	1962 Total	Decline
Merchant Seamen (All nationalities)	75	50	25
Br. Commonwealth (resident in the area)	85	46	39
Aliens (resident in the area)	10	1	9
All other male cases	93	73	20

It is also noted that there were less cases of re-infection encountered during the year as will be seen in table 3.

Table 3.

Year	Patients suffering from :—					
	2nd Infection Gonorrhoea			3rd Infection Gonorrhoea		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	36	3	39	10	3	13
1962	11	2	13	—	1	1

It is noted that the greatest decline in cases of gonorrhoea (male) is met with in the coloured immigrant population and it was in this category where most of the 1961 re-infections occurred. Efforts to ascertain the movement of Asiatic immigrants into or out of Middlesbrough have so far been unsuccessful. It is thought that with the unemployment situation in the North East many may have left the area—this is suggested by the 1962 fall of 'repeater' cases of gonorrhoea who are disproportionately greater in number in this class of patient, than in the local residents.

Contacts

31% attended (44% of the local contacts), this is a higher figure than in previous years and N. gonorrhoea was isolated in all but two of the local contacts examined.

Defaulters

At the Middlesbrough Clinic, 26% of patients under treatment for gonorrhoea defaulted during 1962 before completing a three months period of observation. This is an improvement on previous years. 43% in 1961 and 31% in 1960. Defaulters during the year are subdivided as follows : (1961 figures in brackets)

Re-infection before completing observation	Unknown at given address	Left the area without V.15	Others
12. (19)	10. (8)	19. (23)	22. (51)

Darlington Clinic

The number of 'New' cases seen during the year was almost identical with that of the previous year. When split up into areas served by the clinic the figures are again comparable but when subdivided by disease a change is noted.

Cases of Non-gonococcal Urethritis at the male clinic declined in numbers from 39 to 24. There has been a definite increase in Gonorrhoea, Male cases 32 (1961-17), Female cases 13 (1961-8) the majority of cases are in the 25-29 age group, Gonorrhoea in the 20-24 group numbered nine cases and six cases in the 15-19 age group. No cases of gonorrhoea were under the age of 15 years and no school children attended the clinic.

The increasing number of Gonorrhoea cases seen at the clinic gave rise to an increasing number of patients who ceased to attend before completing surveillance for the disease but the percentage of defaulters encountered (18%) compared favourably with the figures for other clinics in the area.

Efforts to trace the sources of Gonorrhoea met with more success during 1962, 53% of contacts of known cases were traced and persuaded to attend for examination.

Stockton Clinic

The total number of admissions during the year (132) showed a decline of 23 cases all of which were male cases. Of this total 129 cases were of fresh infection or had a history of recent exposure to possible infection and attended the clinic for examination.

The incidence of Syphilis and Non-gonococcal Urethritis during the year was comparable to 1961.

There was a decline in the number of patients attending the clinic with acute gonorrhoea, 18 fewer male patients and 9 fewer female patients. The number of contacts of these gonorrhoea cases who were traced and persuaded to attend for examination showed a decrease over the previous year and is partially accounted for in the fall in the number of male cases attending. It is noted that 28% of the male gonorrhoea cases were Asiatic immigrants and as I have previously commented "this class of patient is either unwilling or because of language difficulties, unable to furnish sufficient data for their source of infection to be followed up".

Defaulters

40% of patients under treatment for gonorrhoea failed to attend for complete surveillance and again the majority of these were coloured immigrants.

West Hartlepool Clinic.

The number of patients attending this clinic continues to fall and during the year 1962 had fallen to the exceedingly low figure of 77 (Males 60, Females 17), this included

11 patients already treated at other clinics. The number attending during 1961 was 109.

Of the 66 'New' patients 16 were found to be suffering from acute gonorrhoea which was exactly half the number seen in the previous year. This decline is evenly spread over the areas served by the clinic and is mainly in respect of male patients.

Cases of Non-gonococcal Urethritis and Syphilis attending the clinic remain at the same level as in 1961.

CONVALESCENT HOMES

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, 75 patients were admitted to Convalescent Homes, as shown below :—

Metcalf Smith Convalescent Home, Harrogate	22
Milne Convalescent Home, Southport	2
Yorkshire Foresters' Convalescent Home, Bridlington	28
Linkfield Home for the Deaf, Filey	1
Mental After Care Home, Cheam	1
Alne Hall, York	1
Private, Redcar	12
Private, Whitby	7
Private, Goathland	1

In addition convalescence at the Ropner Home, Middleton St. George, was arranged by the Department for 17 patients.

DAVISON HOME, DANBY

On the 1st January, 1962, there were 15 children resident at the Davison Home.

During the year a further 165 children were admitted (13 of them recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician: 141 school children and 11 pre-school convalescent cases).

GROUP LABORATORY SERVICE

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 Laboratory Service has continued to undertake a very wide range of investigations, not only from patients in hospital, but also from General Practitioners in the area and from the Public Health Authorities. There has been an increase in work done during the year and this has put a great strain on the very limited laboratory accommodation.

There has been a very small amount of improvement in the situation by the recent conversion of the Physiotherapy Department at the General Hospital, which is now the Group Laboratory Biochemical Department but the space is still very much below that which is required for an area of this size and the amount of work which is being requested.

In spite of the limited space, some new investigations are now being undertaken in the Clinical Laboratories and it is also envisaged that a Department dealing with Virus detection will soon be in operation in the Public Health Laboratory. A further extension of the scope of the investigations undertaken is being actively considered and the most useful of these will be tried first on a pilot scheme and then brought into general service as and when facilities are available."

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. H. Richardson	Dr. G. Leighton Davies
Dr. D. D. Webster	Dr. J. Blackburn
Dr. W. J. Browarski	
Dr. M. I. Renwick	

From the staff of the Middlesbrough Health Department:

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

Commencing December, 1962, the Male Adult Training Centre was transferred to St. Paul's School in Victoria Street. This provided the much needed extra accommodation and the number of males attending on the register of attendance went up to 25. Due to the fact that there were additional rooms, it was difficult to keep surveillance over all those attending and the need for extra instructors was acutely felt.

We wish to express our gratitude to the Education Department for offering us facilities in the above premises.

Hostels

Throughout the year the Hostel at 5 Park Road North, apart from an emergency admission bed, has been occupied by 9 full-time residents. The atmosphere throughout the year has been most happy and their social evenings have been very successful.

Up to and including the month of December three of the residents were in remunerative employment. The majority of the remainder attend the Male Adult Training Centre.

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

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.

Mental Health Clinics

Six afternoon sessions are held each week by Mental Health Officers, 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 departments 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 :	8 Females 8 Males
	Section 26 :	— Females 11 Males
	Section 29 :	38 Females 48 Males
	Section 60 :	— Females 1 Male
	Informal :	17 Females 14 Males

To Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital :

Informal : — Females
5 Males

To Aycliffe Hospital :

Section 25 : — Females
— Males

Section 26 : 1 Female
1 Male

Section 29 : — Females
— Males

Section 60 : — Females
2 Males

Informal : 2 Females
5 Males

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

	Formal	Informal
Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital ...	4	87
Aycliffe Hospital	17	104
Rampton State Institution	7	—
Lisieux Hall, Chorley	1	1
Etloe House, Leyton	1	—
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield ...	—	1
Bishop Auckland Institution ...	—	4
Calderstones Hospital, Whalley ...	1	—
Field-Heath House	1	—
Howbeck Hostel, West Hartlepool	1	—
Franklyn Home, Exeter	—	1
Royal Earlswood Institution, Surrey	1	—
St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield ...	1	—
Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds ...	1	—
Fountain Hospital, London ...	—	1
General Hospital, West Hartlepool	—	6
Westwood Hospital, Barnsley ...	1	—
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster	—	1
Clifton Hospital, York	1	—
St. Francis School, Sussex	—	1
Total ...	<u>38</u>	<u>207</u>

CARE AND AFTERCARE

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

At the end of 1962 there were a total of 1,737 aged people on our register. Of this number 704 live alone, the bulk of them being women. They are all of them visited at intervals, some weekly, some monthly, to ensure that they are receiving help necessary.

We still continue to give bed baths, hair washing, pedicures, etc. Again, in those instances where the old people become bedridden, or require more nursing care, they are passed to the care of the District Nursing Service.

Requests still come from general practitioners, relatives, neighbours, hospitals and others, to visit elderly persons in their homes. We continue to visit the geriatric out-patient clinic weekly and gain information on patients, which helps us to care for them at home. We are also able to provide the hospital with information regarding the condition of people in their own homes.

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

Work done by the geriatric nurses :

No. on register	...	...	...	...	1,737
No. of men	...	...	...	...	523
No. of women	...	...	...	...	1,214
No. added during the year	...	...	...	...	319
No. referred to Part III	...	...	...	...	77
No. referred for Meals on Wheels	...	...	...	...	121
No. referred to W.V.S. (clothing)	...	...	...	...	90
No. referred for chiropody	...	...	...	...	165
Total visits paid to elderly persons	...	...	...	...	10,561
No. of baths given	...	...	...	...	810
No. of shaves given	...	...	...	...	1,407
No. of hair cuts (men)	...	...	...	...	146
No. of hair washes (women)	...	...	...	...	59

Chiropody

The Chiropody Domiciliary Service commenced on 20th September, 1962, and from that date until the end of the year 165 elderly people received treatment. The majority of these patients were delighted to have this service and

already it has enabled several of them, previously house-bound, to get about again. It is to be hoped that in the very near future Chiropody Service will commence at one or two of the clinics.

Cleansing

During the year several men were treated at this department for cleansing for body lice.

Diabetic Survey

The clinistix test for diabetes continues among the geriatrics visited by this department. Three cases have so far been detected.

Dietitian

On the 25th September, 1962, a dietitian was employed part-time to help teach some inadequate mothers and also elderly people better methods of dietary. One or two of the clinics were visited by the dietitian where talks and demonstrations were given and it is to be hoped that in the future she will be able to visit one or two families in their homes to give practical instruction.

Home Help Tutor

It was decided during the year to offer home help tutors to families whose knowledge of housewifery was inadequate and to continue to give this instruction for about a period of one month in each case. One family has so far been helped in this way with some success.

Nursing Equipment on Loan

Items lent by this department during the year comprised the following — wheelchairs, commodes, bedpans, beds and mattresses, patient lifting tackle, rubber sheets, air rings, backrests and a few other minor items.

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 Centre 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 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 some of the difficulty of selling completed articles.

During 1962 no hospital patients were given instruction by the Handicrafts Instructress.

The total number of patients given instruction	56
No. attending Albert Terrace Handicraft Classes	8
No. attending the Gables Handicraft Classes ...	18
No. attending Park End Handicraft Classes ...	8
No. attending Woodwork Centre Classes ...	15
No. of patients given domiciliary instruction ...	7
No. of financial grants made to purchase materials and tools	3

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Action under Section 47 of this Act was taken on two persons: one a woman, whose home was condemned owing to slum clearance. She was the only person living in this street and her home was just one mass of rubbish. She had steadfastly refused to accept Part III Accommodation, although she was also in need of care. She was admitted by this means to Part III Accommodation, where she settled down most happily.

An elderly man was also removed under this Act, being in need of care and treatment and the fact that he lived in rather squalid conditions. He was taken to hospital and later transferred to Part III.

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.

Assistance has been given for adaptations to 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 Department and the home visitor/teachers is by a weekly conference held at the Health Department when full discussion of blind and partially sighted cases takes 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 is arranged. On receipt of the completed form B.D. 8 a copy is forwarded to the family practitioner, who is advised to consult the Ophthalmologist regarding any treatment recommended.

Blind Cases

On Register 31.12.61	...	...	...	287
New cases	...	...	...	32
Transfers in	...	...	...	9
Deaths	...	...	...	31
Transfers out	...	...	...	10
De-certified	...	...	...	1
Remaining on Register 31.12.62	...	...	...	286

Of the new cases registered 10 were due to cataract, 1 to glaucoma and 21 to other causes. In 15 cases where treatment was recommended 7 patients had the necessary treatment.

Partially Sighted Cases

On Register 31.12.61	...	...	...	78
New Cases	...	...	...	4
Transfers in	...	...	...	—
Deaths	...	...	...	6
Transfers out	...	...	...	1
De-certified	...	...	...	1
Transferred to Blind Register	...	...	...	3
Remaining on Register 31.12.62	...	...	...	71

In the case where treatment was recommended, on follow-up it was found that this patient had had treatment.

Follow-up of Registered Blind Persons

Number of Cases registered during 1962—32.

Total number on Register at 31st December, 1962—286.

	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>	M aged 83 yrs.		F aged 2 yrs.	F aged 69 yrs. F aged 66 yrs. F aged 82 yrs. F aged 70 yrs. F aged 67 yrs. F aged 49 yrs. F aged 62 yrs. F aged 69 yrs. F aged 81 yrs. F aged 85 yrs. F aged 86 yrs. F aged 89 yrs. F aged 94 yrs. M aged 77 yrs. M aged 72 yrs.
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical, optical or hospital Supervision)	F aged 84 yrs. (surgical) (refused) F aged 72 yrs. (surgical) M aged 79 yrs. (medical) F aged 68 yrs. (medical) F aged 83 yrs. (surgical) F aged 71 yrs. (Hosp. Spv.) M aged 16 yrs. (medical) (Hosp. Spv.) F aged 67 yrs. (medical) F aged 71 yrs. (surgical)	F aged 47 yrs. (medical)		F aged 4 yrs. (optical) F aged 69 yrs. (Hosp. Spv.) F aged 49 yrs. (medical) F aged 72 yrs. (medical) F aged 83 yrs. (surgical)
II. Number of cases at I(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.	F aged 71 yrs. (surgical) F aged 72 yrs. (surgical) M aged 79 yrs. (medical)	F aged 47 yrs. (medical)		F aged 69 yrs. (Hosp. Spv.) F aged 49 yrs. (medical) F aged 72 yrs. (medical)

Following-up of Registered Partially Sighted Persons.

Number of cases registered during 1962—4.

Total number on Register at 31st December, 1962—71.

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8 recommends :	F aged 82 yrs. M aged 73 yrs. F aged 77 yrs.			
(a) No treatment.				
(b) Treatment, (medical, surgical, optical or hospital supervision)				F aged 75 yrs. (optical)
Number of cases at I(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.				F aged 75 yrs. (optical)

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, 1962, there were 14 nurses employed whole-time, and 8 nurses employed part-time and 3 Student Nurses 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 1962

	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	372	129	501	144	357	6612	12
February	357	104	461	98	363	6068	19
March	363	124	487	131	356	6505	22
April	356	91	447	96	351	5898	23
May	351	81	432	96	336	6819	17
June	336	93	429	105	324	5725	17
July	324	101	425	95	330	6141	15
August	330	74	404	82	322	5962	22
September	322	100	422	80	342	6155	23
October	342	94	436	90	346	6688	21
November	346	107	453	100	353	6528	21
December	353	96	449	109	340	6340	22

ANALYSIS OF EX-HOSPITAL CASES

Abscess	5	Fistula	...	...	...	Nephrostomy	...	1
Amputation	...	Fractures	...	...	...	New Babies	...	5
Anaemia	7	Gastrostomy	...	...	...	Perineal Dressings	...	1
Appendicectomy	3	Gangrene	...	...	...	Parkinsons Disease	...	1
Arteriosclerosis	1	Glaucoma	...	...	...	Prostectomy	...	3
Arthritis	6	Heart Conditions	...	...	...	Pyrexia	...	2
Bronchitis	2	Haemiplegia	...	...	...	Removal of stitches	...	1
Carcinoma	25	Hernia	...	...	...	Senility	...	7
Cerebral Haemorrhage	11	Hysterectomy	...	...	...	Sinus	...	7
Cerebral Thrombosis	2	Hypertension	...	...	...	Skin graft	...	1
Colostomy	6	Infection (Chest)	...	...	...	Spina bifida	...	1
Colporrhaphy	1	Intussusception	...	...	...	Sterilisation	...	1
Constipation	1	Jaundice	...	...	...	Thrombosis	...	1
Cystotomy (Supra pubic)	7	Laparotomy	...	...	...	Transplantation of Uterus	...	1
Debility	2	Leukaemia	...	...	...	Tuberculosis, Other	...	5
Diabetes	14	Lithotomy	...	...	...	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	...	29
Disseminated Sclerosis	2	Maternity	...	...	...	Ulcer	...	4
Excision of Breast	1	Muscular atrophy	...	...	...	Varicose Veins	...	1
		Nephritis	...	...	...	Wound	...	5

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 ...	50 2510	48 2380	56 2262	45 2339	37 2913	38 2231	41 2577	32 2550	50 2724	34 2970	48 2891	45 2791	524 31138
Surgical ...	10 470	10 502	17 557	9 543	8 576	12 451	14 495	10 509	14 529	7 550	8 536	5 504	124 6222
Infectious Diseases ...	5 43	2 12	2 39	4 22	—	2 20	2 27	2 9	2 28	3 35	6 98	1 5	31 338
*Tuberculosis	7 1790	5 1519	6 1707	3 1335	6 1527	10 1305	8 1412	5 1300	6 1334	9 1316	7 1259	9 1238	81 17042
Maternal Complications	2 20	—	—	1 6	—	1 4	—	—	1 13	—	—	1 6	6 53
†Others	58 1779	39 1655	43 1940	29 1653	30 1803	31 1714	36 1630	25 1594	28 1527	41 1816	38 1741	35 1796	433 20648
Totals ...	132 6612	104 6068	124 6505	91 5898	81 6819	94 5725	101 6141	74 5962	101 6155	94 6688	107 6528	96 6340	1199 75441

55

PATIENTS AGED 70 YEARS AND OVER

	Men	Women	Total
On Books, 1/1/62 ...	44	123	167
New Patients During Year ...	179	302	481
Remaining on Books, 31/12/62	47	120	167

*Mainly injections

†Includes special injections : Cases 302 : Visits 8778.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The work of this Service continues to increase each year and again it was the aged and the chronic sick cases that showed a rise. The number of tuberculous cases steadily declines and only one new case unknown to us was commenced during the year. Free help for the training of problem families for a period of one month plus a follow-up visit once per month for a period of three months was introduced and commenced in November, which so far has been quite successful. Each case has co-operated very well, and the standard in one particular case much improved. Two cases have refused the help of this Service.

The keen interest of all home helps and their hard work and sense of responsibility enables this Service to maintain its high standard. Recruitment of staff at the early part of the year was difficult but towards the end of the year the situation did ease slightly, although it is still very difficult to find the right type of person for this kind of work.

Enquiries for home help, apart from maternity bookings, numbered 276. The following table shows the sources from which enquiries were made.

	1962	1961	1960	1959
Patients and Relatives ...	43%	53%	50%	60%
Doctors	17%	10%	10%	12%
National Assistance Board	8%	13%	15%	8%
District Nursing Assoc. ...	1%	1%	1%	1%
Health Department ...	19%	13%	15%	14%
Hospitals	10%	9%	7%	3%
Others	2%	1%	2%	2%

The number of maternity bookings for 1962 numbered 163 of which 127 cases were attended. Of the 36 cases not attended—

- 26 gave no reason for cancellation
- 6 made private arrangements
- 4 were admitted to hospital

Period of attendance in cases covered :—

- 4 had full time help for 3 weeks.
- 90 " " " " " 2 weeks.
- 26 " " " " " 1 week.
- 2 " half time help for 2 weeks.
- 5 " " " " " 1 week.

The following table shows the nature and number of cases attended for 1962.

	T.B. Cases	Gen. Cases	Mat. Cases	Aged and Chronic Sick	Total Cases	Total 1961	Total 1960	Total 1959
On books 1.1.62 ...	7	35	—	330	372	342	338	328
Cases commenced ...	1	71	127	199	398	478	490	445
Cases completed ...	2	68	126	140	336	448	486	435
On books 31.12.62 ...	6	38	1	389	434	372	342	338

The number of Home Helps employed averaged 71 over the year. Of the 71 employed at the end of the year 8 were full time, 9 casual available full time and 54 were part time only.

The total number of hours worked by the staff, over the whole year, was 89,774 hours.

2,430 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
1961	...	...	60,678	209,670
1962	...	...	66,908	222,922
Increase	...	...	6,230	13,252

This increase is mainly due to the expansion of the Day Hospital service and the annual increase in out-patient cases, the increase here being 5,870.

The establishment is :—

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

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 was increased during 1962 by one lightweight dual purpose vehicle.

CONVEYANCE OF MIDWIVES 1962

Month	Journeys	Calls	Mileage	Petrol Galls.	Pints Oil
January ...	316	502	2,531	112	5
February ...	279	392	2,092	92	3
March ...	298	400	2,195	88	4
April ...	294	370	2,171	91	5
May ...	302	439	2,451	101	8
June ...	299	401	2,286	93	4
July ...	317	457	2,728	103	4
August ...	290	413	2,308	79	8
September ..	314	398	2,287	92	—
October ...	279	380	2,384	88	2
November ...	293	457	2,627	109	2
December ...	310	444	2,505	107	2
Total ...	3,591	5,053	28,565	1,155	47

In addition 137 calls were made by Ambulance Service Vehicles.

DEATHS IN REGISTERED NURSING HOMES IN MIDDLESBROUGH DURING 1962

0 - 65		65 - 75		75 - 85		85 & over	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	1	1	—	1	16	1	9

Males 3

Females 26

Total ... 29

NURSING HOMES

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

AMBULANCE SERVICE

1962	Journeys	TYPE OF PATIENTS				CATEGORIES																	Total	MILEAGE				PETROL (Gals.)			OIL (Pints)			Fuel Oil (Diesel)
		Recumbent	Sitting	Carried in Ambulances	Carried in S/case Vehicles	Street Accidents	Street Illnesses	Works Accidents	Works Illnesses	Home Accidents	Maternity	Obstetrical Flying Squad	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 Ambulance	Total	Ambulances	S/case Vehicles	Total	Ambulances	S/case Vehicles	Total		
January	1470	1460	4296	4039	1717	82	17	30	8	15	108	3	6	3	188	3388	712	742	149	300	5	5756	12384	6611	466	19461	829	356	1185	27	20	47	87	
February	1344	1133	4169	3353	1949	71	13	25	6	13	75	17	3	2	158	3437	509	646	106	202	19	5302	9722	7143	360	17225	643	400	1043	24	19	43	87	
March	1512	1334	4147	3441	2040	110	18	33	7	15	102	11	3	6	196	3269	541	806	110	242	12	5481	10649	7111	420	18180	707	390	1097	39	21	60	93	
April	1428	1200	3861	3314	1747	78	20	29	8	18	92	13	2	9	190	2967	479	715	106	321	14	5061	9954	7150	455	17559	629	361	990	29	25	54	64	
May	1527	1246	4516	3379	2383	95	16	26	7	13	101	5	7	2	228	3519	493	763	133	349	5	5762	10304	8920	429	19653	700	461	1161	34	16	50	55	
June	1446	1158	4034	3235	1957	122	26	16	2	13	76	16	4	3	195	3055	463	684	114	397	6	5192	9797	7127	419	17343	669	374	1043	36	9	45	53	
July	1553	1258	4504	3621	2141	112	18	29	4	17	106	9	6	4	210	3365	526	828	96	415	17	5762	11059	8589	388	20036	721½	430½	1152	45	12	57	69	
August	1539	1274	3952	3359	1867	110	11	21	5	8	76	6	4	4	176	3154	481	721	82	355	12	5226	10826	6362	367	17555	684	310	994	38	17	55	67	
September	1476	1354	3884	3148	2090	111	24	28	5	17	90	11	4	4	180	3060	479	748	106	361	10	5238	9983	8273	385	18641	641½	417	1058½	63	14	77	60	
October	1550	1544	4457	3671	2330	95	26	25	3	22	94	16	5	6	212	3721	533	667	138	435	3	6001	11085	8090	592	19767	725	407	1132	42	11	53	61	
November	1550	1518	4911	3739	2690	95	12	34	6	20	125	7	3	4	193	4023	552	722	148	466	19	6429	10570	8761	493	19824	773	499	1272	35	15	50	54	
December	1505	1472	4226	3394	2304	118	22	23	6	26	104	16	7	3	158	3403	569	748	135	345	15	5698	10266	6869	513	17678	785	394	1179	56	16	72	64	
Total	17900	15951	50957	41693	25215	1199	223	319	67	197	1149	130	54	50	2284	40361	6337	8790	1423	4188	137	66908	126599	91036	5287	222922	8507	4799½	13306½	468	195	663	814	

PUBLIC MORTUARY

Two bodies were removed during the year to the mortuary in 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.

Seventy-nine new cases have been referred during the year as follows :—

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	8
Superintendent Health Visitor	...	...	...	30
Supervisor of Midwives	...	...	...	5
Mental Welfare Officers	...	...	...	6
Domestic Help Organiser	...	...	...	3
Home Visitor/Teacher for the Blind	...	...	...	1
General Practitioners	...	...	...	6
Moral Welfare Association	...	...	...	1
Middlesbrough Diocesan Rescue Society	...	...	...	2
Community Council	...	...	...	1
National Assistance Board	...	...	...	1
Probation Officer	...	...	...	1
Social Worker	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4

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

Geriatric Care and Attention	...	...	...	20
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	8
Social Investigation	...	...	...	3
General help	...	...	...	17
Accommodation	...	...	...	27
Financial	...	...	...	4
Number of visits	...	...	...	626
Number of office interviews	...	...	...	120

APPENDIX 'A'

HEALTH SERVICES CAPITAL PROGRAMME

Year	Scheme	Location and size	Need
1962/63	Health Clinic	Easterside/Beechwood Broughton Avenue To serve a population of 7,000.	New provision. Required to provide maternity and child welfare services for the population of these two housing estates, for whom at present there is no clinic within 1½ miles.
1963/64	Health Clinic	West Acklam Birtley Avenue To serve a population of 9,000.	Replacement. The existing small rented church hall is inadequate to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding population of this area.
1962/63	Davison Home Preventorium Improvements	Danby—18 places.	Improvement. The present staff living accommodation is inadequate and unsatisfactory. The new wing includes living-room, bedrooms and bathroom. The Home is in the trusteeship of the Council.
1963/64	Health Department office extensions	26 Southfield Road. Offices, interview and administration rooms.	Improvement. To provide separate accommodation for the Mental Welfare Section, at present inadequately accommodated in the main building.
1967/72	Ambulance Sub-Station	South-East area of the town. To garage 3 ambulances.	New provision. Housing estates now being developed towards the eastern boundary of the town are not easily served from the site of the present station.
1967/72	Ambulance Station extensions	Ayresome Green Lane Garages for 3/4 ambulances.	Improvement. The number of patients carried is increasing rapidly each year and accommodation for more vehicles will be required.
1967/72	Workshops for the Elderly	Not yet decided.	New provision. No facilities are at present provided in the town.
1962/63	Residential Hostel for sub-normal girls. (1) (Site only)	Not yet decided. 10 places.	New provision, for detail see 63/64.

Year	Scheme	Location and size	Need
1963/64	Residential Hostel for sub-normal girls. (1) (Erection)	Not yet decided. 10 places.	New provision. Urgently required. There is at present no accommodation available and it is estimated that there are approximately 20 persons requiring such accommodation, who are at present either in hospitals for the mentally sub-normal, or resident in the community.
1963/64	Adult Training Centre/Sheltered Workshop (Site only)	Not yet decided. 100 places.	New provision/replacement, for details see 64/65.
1963/64	Residential Hostel for sub-normal girls. (2) (Site only)	Not yet decided. 10 places.	New provision, for detail see 64/65.
1964/65	Adult Training Centre/Sheltered Workshop (Erection)	Not yet decided. 110 places.	New provision/replacement. The existing adult training centre has only 30 places and cannot provide a sufficiently wide range of occupations. There is no sheltered workshop in the town.
1964/65	Residential Hostel for sub-normal girls (2) (Erection)	Not yet decided. 10 places.	New provision. Urgently required. There is at present no accommodation available and it is estimated that there are approximately 20 persons requiring such accommodation, who are at present either in hospitals for the mentally sub-normal, or resident in the community.
1964/65	Residential Home for chronic mentally sick (Site only)	Not yet decided. 50 places.	New provision, for detail see 65/66.
1965/66	Residential Home for chronic mentally sick (Erection)	Not yet decided. 50 places.	New provision. Required to provide accommodation for adults who could be charged from St. Luke's and other mental hospitals.

Year	Scheme	Location and size	Need
1966/67	Junior Training Centre	Not yet decided, but preferably on the same site as the Adult Training Centre/Sheltered Workshop. 80-90 places.	Replacement. Present 60 place centre is inadequate for the number of cases to be accommodated. Proposed centre will also provide for cot and chair cases.
1967/72	Sheltered Workshop	Not yet decided, but possibly within St. Luke's Hospital. 100 places.	New provision. There is no sheltered workshop in the town. The proposed scheme could provide occupations to rehabilitate mentally ill patients from the hospital and from the community.

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
Durham Street No. 1.	24, 26, 28, 30/32, 34 Durham Street	5	14.3.62	Compulsory Purchase Order
Rock Street	1-19, 25-37, 41-49, 2-34, Rock Street, 4, 8, 5-13, 17-33 Craggs Street 1-19, 2-12, 18, 22 Marl Street, 1 Wray Street 29, 33-55 Charles Street 9-21, 16-26 Fidler Street	107	9.5.62	Compulsory Purchase Order
Station Street	45-63 Station Street	10	9.5.62	Compulsory Purchase Order
Milbank Street	60-132, 63-127 Duncombe Street 62-136, 49-99 Milbank Street 56-112, 57-119 Calthorpe Street 64-120, 55-99 Spencer Street 46-72 Farrer Street	220	16.8.62	Compulsory Purchase Order
Johnson Street	24-30 Johnson Street	4	23.1.62	Compulsory Purchase Order
Lawson Street	3-9, 13-69, 2-18, 52-60 Kendal Street 3-55, 4, 6, 8 & 46 Lawson Street 4-18, 22-48, 52-56 Gauntlett Street 197 & 199 Cannon Street	106	23.1.62	Compulsory Purchase Order

1 Individually Unfit	2 No. of houses	3 Date of representation	4 Action
2 Roman Road	1	17. 1.62	Undertaking to render property fit for habitation.
75 Cannon Street	1	23. 1.62	Demolition Order.
19 Sussex Street	1	14. 3.62	Undertaking to use as lock-up shops.
56 Cannon Street	1	31. 5.62	Closing Order.
28 King George Street	1	1.10.62	Closing Order
1 & 4 Park Hotel Cottages	2	1.10.62	Demolition Order.
29 Snowdon Road	1	11.10.62	Consideration of representation deferred to 14.2.63

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

As forecast in my Report of 1961, it was recommended to the then Sanitary Committee that they should not re-register two of the five common lodging houses in the town. There remain three—the Church Army Home and two others. Of these three it is probable that one will not much longer be recommended for registration.

There is still in this town a type of single old man who has always had a spirit of independence. These are mostly men who have worked in the lower part of the town or near the docks and wharves and they are interested in that part of the town more than any other and take interest in shipping and in those who go down to the sea in ships. It is not felt that they would rapidly be absorbable into Social Welfare Homes no matter how attractive and well furnished. They do not like dining at 1 p.m., they like to dine when they please.

There is also need in this town for really good lodging house accommodation for people coming into the town to work for a while and for single persons coming into the town until such times as they can find accommodation or "digs." All this leads me to believe that it would be wise to consider having a Local Authority sponsored lodging house with sections for long-stay and for short-stay persons. The sort of accommodation would be a small bed-sitter for each person with means for making say a cup of

tea, but a good hearty main meal provided to ensure that the old folk were adequately nourished at least once a day. Their other meals could be what they chose to make them.

A further problem in this town is accommodation for Pakistanis and other foreign, sometimes coloured, persons coming into the town to work. At the present moment they go where they can, usually to the houses of friends until they have found first a job and then a place to live. They tend get into houses let in separate lodgings which will need, under the provisions of the Housing Act of 1961, to be considerably overhauled. Realising the religious and social differences which separate them from so many of their fellow citizens, one feels that an establishment for them alone, or perhaps a wing or pavilion of a larger establishment, might be thought of and in this connection the Pakistani High Commission might well be interested.

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 Public Hygiene 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 water are examined approximately weekly and the treated waters are examined as they leave the treatment work 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 supplies to be of satisfactory purity throughout the year.

Summaries of 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 of 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 consisted of slow sand filtration followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine but towards the end of the year a rapid gravity plant, in which the water is decolourised by chemical coagulation methods, was brought into operation and this was run in parallel with the slow sand filters. The River Tees derived supply is purified at Broken Scar treatment plant where the water is decolourised by chemical coagulation. This is followed by filtration through rapid gravity filters, 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 the 31st December, 1962 was 48,184.

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD
LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY

Summary of Analysis Results
1st January to 31st December, 1962

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated

Chemical Results				Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.070	0.225	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.103	0.240	0.049
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	Approx. 0.001	Approx. 0.1	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.52	1.9	0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate						
in 4 hrs. at 27°C	...	...	...	6.9	11.0	4.2
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	...	74	140	25
Turbidity as Silica	...	...	...	6	45	†3
pH	...	...	...	7.0	7.5	6.6
Free carbon dioxide	...	...	...	7	28	2.5
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	34.5	52	25
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	34.5	52	25
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	12.5	25	Nil
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	47	60	40
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	41	47	34
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	6	9	3
Chlorides as Cl	...	...	...	8	12	7
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	...	...	...	†0.04	†0.04	†0.04
Silicate as SO ₂	...	...	...	3	4	1
Iron as Fe	...	...	...	0.29	1.3	†0.04
Potassium as K	...	...	...	0.77	0.85	0.65
Sodium as Na	...	...	...	4.0	4.4	3.4
Total solids dried at 105°C	...	...	...	93	150	73
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	120	195	100

† — Less than.

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

Bacteriological Results

Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	...	23	76	—
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	...	30	80	—
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C	...	23	80	—
Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform Reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	...	100%
Percentage of samples showing no reactions 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 to 31st December, 1962

Chemical Results Expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated

Chemical Results	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.028	0.230	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.050	0.110	0.010
Nitrite Nitrogen	†0.002	0.006	†0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.7	1.9	0.2
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs. at 27°C	1.1	2.6	0.5
Colour (Hazen)	7	15	3
Turbidity as silica	†3	7	†3
pH	7.4	7.9	6.6
Free carbon dioxide	4.5	14	1
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	63	128	20.
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	63	128	20.
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	45.5	70	29
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	108.5	170	60
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	86	133	60
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	14.5	28	7
Chlorides as Cl	10	15	5
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	†0.04	†0.04	†0.04
Silicate as SO ₂	3.5	6	2
Iron as Fe	0.09	0.36	Nil
Potassium as K	1.3	2.25	0.75
Sodium as Na	6.8	9.3	3.9
Total solids dried at 105°C	163	237	100
Electric Conductivity	250	340	150

† — Less than.

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

Bacteriological Results

Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	4	21	—
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	5	28	—
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C	4	19	—
Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive Coliform Reaction per 100 ml. ....	...	...	100%
Percentage of samples showing no reaction for B. Coli (type 1) per 100 ml. ... ..	...	...	100%

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD
LONG NEWTON RESERVOIR DISTRIBUTION ZONE

Summary of Analysis Results
1st January to 31st December, 1962

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated

Chemical Results				Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.069	0.100	0.030
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.106	0.130	0.075
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.002	0.004	†0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.3	0.6	†0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate						
in 4 hrs. at 27°C	...	...	...	4.6	7.7	3.3
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	...	45.	80.	15
Turbidity as Silica	...	...	...	4	11	†3
pH	...	...	...	7.2	7.4	6.9
Free carbon dioxide	...	...	...	3.5	8	2
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	44	54	35
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	44	54	35
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	23	35	14
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	67	77	52
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	57	64	44
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	10	13	7
Chlorides as Cl	...	...	...	11.5	13.5	10.5
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	...	...	...	†0.04	†0.04	†0.04
Silicate as SO ₂	...	...	...	2.3	4	†1
Iron as Fe	...	...	...	0.09	0.2	†0.04
Potassium as K	...	...	...	0.85	1.3	0.75
Sodium as Na	...	...	...	4.4	5.4	3.9
Total solids dried at 105°C	...	...	...	119	147	87

† — Less than.

Bacteriological Results.

Percentage of samples giving no Presumptive		
Coliform Reaction per 100 ml.	...	99.7%
Percentage of samples giving no B. coli		
(Type I) per 100 ml.	...	99.7%

PUBLIC BATHS

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

The attendances at Middlesbrough Public Baths Department for the calendar year 1962 were 301,391. This total was a decrease in attendance in comparison with the return of the previous Year, this being an effect of having raised the admission charges, and of the poor summer weather and employment position in the area during the year.

Slipper Baths

Slipper bath attendances during the year have been very good, and in comparison with the attendances of the previous year, have shown an increase of 3,589. From the undernoted data, it may be seen that this service is being well used and that there is tendency toward further increase.

Slipper Bath Attendances

	1959	1960	1961	1962
Central Baths	73,219	65,850	72,559	68,247
Dacre Street	18,544	14,404	13,045	10,460
Cannon Street	21,916	21,097	19,001	19,108
North Ormesby	—	—	17,789	28,168
Total Attenders	113,679	101,351	122,394	125,983

The modern North Ormesby Branch opened by Alderman Walter Flynn on 4th May, 1961 has now become more widely known and is now being fully used. The attendances at Slipper Bath establishments are not spread evenly over the working day, but come in rushes as convenience of users permits, and this 24 bath establishment now has spells of one-bath-per-minute service. It follows that, from the convenience of user and the amenities and plant of the establishment points of view, not very much further increase in attendances at this Establishment may be expected.

Slipper Bath attendances at the Central Baths and at Cannon Street Slipper Baths have been very good during the year.

Attendances at the Dacre Street Slipper Baths have decreased, but the service is appreciated by those who attend and means of increasing use of the Establishment are under consideration.

Turkish, Russian, Foam, etc. Baths

Despite the fact that charges have been increased in this section of the Department, attendances have been

very heavy. Doubling of the Saturday charge from 2s 6d to 5s 0d at the end of the 1961 year and raising of the normal charge from 3s 6d to 5s 0d had the effect of reducing overcrowding for a time, but it can be seen that there is again growing demand for this service.

Attendances at this Section for the year numbered 11,833, which is, approximately, an attendance of 228 per week.

Swimming Pools

The attendances at the Swimming Pools showed a decrease in comparison with attendances of the previous year, but this was due to the items mentioned at the beginning of this Report and to the large drop in Saturday morning attendances due to increase of the children's admission charge from 2d to 6d.

Swimming Clubs

There is a waiting list for Swimming Club facilities, and there were twelve Swimming Clubs during the year.

Pool Water

During the year, temporary water treatment equipment was fitted up to improve the standard of water in the pools and has been effective. One hundred water tests are taken per day in addition to frequent samples taken for bacteriological examination by the Chief Public Health Inspector. Report upon the condition of samples is put before the Public Hygiene Committee, and copy of the bacteriologist's Report displayed at the entrance to the Baths.

Life-Saving

Keen interest continues to be shown in the work of the Royal Life-Saving Society, and acknowledgment is due to Mr. E. D. Mason, M.A., L.R.A.M. and to Chief Constable R. Davison, and to their respective Staffs, for the massive amount of training work done during the year which has been rewarded 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
Northern Echo Cup	Rachael Brown Shield

During the year there were 1,697 Awards of the Society granted in the North and East Yorkshire Branch; 565 of these Awards having been gained in the Central Baths, Middlesbrough.

Personal Survival Tests

Pioneer work in training and examination of candidates for the three Awards for proficiency in personal survival of the Amateur Swimming Association was done during the year, and almost all the work involved in these Awards for the North Riding has been done by Middlesbrough Baths Department.

Department Laundry

During the year, 204,588 towels were washed and sterilised in the laundry section of the Department, and of this total 16,186 towels were so treated for other Departments of this Corporation. In comparison with the towels washed in the previous year, there has been approximately 64% increase in the work done in the laundry in year 1962.

Population Movement

The old Branch Establishments in Cannon Street and Dacre Street have been affected by the demolition work which is going or has gone on around them, and it is pleasing to note that the Branch in Cannon Street continues to be appreciated as much as before and has even shown a slight increase in attendance in comparison with the returns of the previous year. Attendances at the Branch in Dacre Street have declined, and consideration is being given to a probable further service to be added to this Establishment.

Central Baths

The official opening of the first Swimming Bath in the Town was held on 23rd October, 1884, and the ceremony was conducted by Alderman Samuel Sadler, J.P., Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and Alderman Thomas Hugh Bell, the Mayor. This pool measures 75 ft. by 30 ft., varies in depth from 2 ft. 6 in. to just under 6 ft., and slopes at a gentle gradient to facilitate swimming teaching. The dressing accommodation is in two rows along one side, gallery and pool deck, and the temperature of the water is maintained at a good teaching temperature. In 1954 this pool was fitted with an overflow and channel, thus allowing surface deposits to be skimmed off, 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 small 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 reduce the amount of condensation. Boiler plant in the Central Baths comprises two underfeed Lancashire boilers with Green's Economiser, and air and water temperatures are controlled to a comfortable temperature, regardless of weather conditions. At the end of the year under consideration, one hundred water tests per day for chlorine content of the water and for pH, temperature, alkalinity and clarity have been taken, permitting the standards of the Ministry of Health to be well observed. Frequent samples of water have been taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector, and Report made to the Public Hygiene Committee upon the bacteriologist's Report, typical example of which is shown, at the end of this Report.

It is sincerely hoped that the Season 1963 which is now upon us, will be better as regards weather than the last one, and will encourage citizens to make the fullest use of the healthy pastime of swimming and use the amenities of Middlesbrough Baths Department to capacity. For a seaport and industrial town, such as Middlesbrough, the Slipper Bath amenity available from the Central Baths and from the Branch Establishments is a valuable asset contributing towards the general health of the community.

It is generally accepted that Swimming is a first-class recreation and health-giving hobby in which all ages of bathers may take part and from which great benefit is obtained.

Report on Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples

Sender :— M.O.H., Middlesbrough

Date of Arrival 29.10.62.

Date of Report 31.10.62.

Source	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Plate Count at 38°C
	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. coli (type 1)	
Public Swimming Baths, No. 1 Pool, Inlet End	Absent	Absent	0
Public Swimming Baths, No. 1 Pool, Outlet End	Absent	Absent	0
Public Swimming Baths, No. 2 Pool, Inlet End	Absent	Absent	0
Public Swimming Baths, No. 2 Pool, Outlet End	Absent	Absent	0

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 ...	4,800	11,200	16,000
By Private Enterprise ...	2,409	5,110	7,519

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 1962 40,859 tons of house and trade refuse were dealt with. Comparative figures for 1961 and 1960 are — 42,210 tons and 40,617 tons.

Disposal was as follows :—

	Tons	
Separation and Incineration ...	20,702	50.67%
Controlled Tipping	20,157	49.33%
	<hr/> 40,859	<hr/> 100.00%

2,487 tons of salvage were recovered and sold for £16,202 12s 3d.

The prototype composting plant being developed by a local engineering firm was completed during the latter part of the year. Experimental work was commenced and by the end of the year, small quantities of compost were being produced.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Hygiene Committee :

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you that portion of my Annual Report for 1963 which deals with and describes work accomplished by the Chief Public Health Inspector, his Deputy, his colleagues and his staff.

It is a very faithful record of steady and expanding work, in which I believe the Committee will take as much pride as I do.

Under its present regime the Public Health Staff, as the report shows, are making their presence felt in the town and are steadily raising the level of public education and instruction in matters sanitary.

Particular emphasis during the last year has been placed on control of places where food is produced and served or exposed for sale. Clean Air has continued to receive attention, while the inspection of housing—the essential preliminary to slum clearance and to maintaining a standard of good repair of houses in the town — has had unremitting attention.

Milk has been carefully watched and as the Committee read this report they will see that other matters have been by no means neglected.

The Committee will note the modest improvement in the numbers of inspectorial staff and it is to be hoped that by the end of this year we may approach full complement as the work is ever-increasing and there is no substitute for staff that is not there.

Early in the year the Public Health inspectorate played a considerable part in the work rendered necessary by the smallpox threat and they did it to such effect that while the town fortunately escaped having any case of smallpox within its boundaries we had a wonderful rehearsal and can

face future scares with confidence in the efficiency of the department.

A very fine spirit pervades the Public Hygiene section of the Health Department under the leadership of Mr. Sugden and his Deputy Mr. Peterson. From these two senior officers the inspectors, pupils and technical assistants receive constant encouragement and help, supervision and advice and a very fine example. We have today young qualified inspectors steadily moving on to take their extra qualifications such as meat, smoke, etc., of pupils being tutored and encouraged in the most friendly manner to persevere to their qualification and there is a most helpful kindness and a desire to serve manifest in the way the duties are carried out.

I commend this report to the Committee's careful perusal and favourable judgment.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

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 14 additional Public Health Inspectors. At the beginning of the year 7 of these 14 posts were occupied. During the year, 1 Pupil Public Health Inspector qualified, and 2 further Public Health Inspectors were recruited, so that by the end of the year the number of vacant posts in the establishment had been reduced to 4.

There were 4 Pupil Public Health Inspectors in the Department at the beginning of the year. One left during the year, and one qualified and was appointed to the Inspectorial Staff. The other two pupils made good progress and were successful in passing their intermediate examinations. A further pupil was appointed to bring the number up to 3, which is the maximum permitted to an Authority of this size under the Public Health Inspectors Education Board's regulations.

The Department suffered a serious loss in the untimely death of the Chief Clerk, Mr. P. E. Taggart, who had served in the office for nearly 40 years, during which time he gave most loyal and devoted service to the Corporation. His presence has been greatly missed.

One of the Technical Assistants appointed for work under the Clean Air Act was absent for the whole year, and in view of the need for keeping this work moving at a brisk rate, the Committee authorised the appointment of a further officer.

GENERAL

The improvement in the staffing position has enabled the Department to have a very successful year. One of the disadvantages of staff shortage is the way in which it prevents adequate advance planning of the many duties which have to be carried out, and it is pleasing to record that the modest improvement which has occurred this year has enabled us to plan and carry out a number of special tasks over and above the normal routine duties. The nearer we can get to full establishment, the more of this we will be able to do, and the greater will be the efficiency of the Department.

It has been possible during the year to carry out the detailed inspections of a greatly increased number of houses for inclusion in slum clearance areas, and this has made possible the representation of a record number of unfit houses.

The inspection and supervision of food and food premises has continued to receive the strictest attention. During the year, detailed inspections were made of the carcasses of 50,263 animals slaughtered in the town, and more than 46 tons of unsound food was condemned. 2,501 samples of food were submitted for analysis or bacteriological examination, and 11,229 inspections of food premises were carried out. Plans were prepared for a comprehensive review of all food premises in the town, and a modest start was made in the field of the education of food handlers.

Considerable progress has been made in connection with Smoke Control Areas. During the year the Corporation's second Order came into operation. This area which contained some 2,495 premises was brought into operation without any particular difficulties being experienced, but a large amount of work had to be done in advance to ensure this satisfactory outcome. A third Order comprising some 5,867 premises was confirmed by the Minister during the year, bringing the total number of premises in confirmed Smoke Control Areas to 10,423. This is a rate of progress which has put Middlesbrough in the forefront of Authorities in the North East in this work. Mention should be made of the splendid co-operation which the Department has received from all concerned with this work — from the general public, the fuel suppliers and the builders and contractors.

In addition to all the routine work, it has been possible to carry out new surveys of all hairdressing establishments, and of licensed clubs.

The enforcement of house repairs and the abatement of nuisances still forms an important part of the work of the Department, and continues to demand a high priority of attention. The progress being made in slum clearance may have the effect of reducing the extent of this work in the near future, but when we consider the number of housing defects which are found on general inspections for other purposes and about which no complaints have been made to the Department, we cannot help feeling that the number of matters with which we deal, by no means represents the total problem, and that much more could be done by the Department to help tenants if they would only seek our assistance.

I should like to pay tribute to the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and to the whole of the staff, inspectorial, clerical and workmen, who have given me loyal and conscientious support, and who have worked so hard to produce the results which I now have the privilege of setting out.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

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

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
General Inspections	18,298	21,150	21,635	25,736	24,652
Food Inspections	6,451	7,186	9,477	11,204	10,942
Interviews	1,685	2,274	2,352	2,282	2,134

NUISANCES

Choked and defective drains or gullies					Found	Abated
Choked or defective	...	...	...	...	811	905
Yard gullies	...	...	...	...	26	29
Yard gully covers	...	...	...	...	16	18
Yard gully grates	...	...	...	...	16	12
Defective sink waste pipes					67	67
Choked Water Closets					85	94
Broken or defective Water Closets						
Basin/drain joint	...	...	...	...	10	17
Basin/flush joint	...	...	...	...	20	21
Basins	...	...	...	...	71	72
Cisterns	...	...	...	...	190	159
Seats	...	...	...	...	70	67
Flushpipes	...	...	...	...	7	2
Burst water-pipes	...	..	...	...	354	291
Dilapidated Water Closet Compartments						
Roofs	...	...	...	...	117	104
Walls	...	...	...	...	49	45
Wallplaster	...	...	...	...	72	51
Floors	...	...	...	...	13	9
Doors	...	...	...	...	77	80
Door-frames	...	...	...	...	39	47
Dilapidated Coalhouses						
Roofs	...	...	...	...	30	37
Walls	...	...	...	...	14	21
Floors	...	...	...	...	—	—
Doors	...	...	...	...	64	55
Door-frames	...	...	...	...	28	37
Leaking House Roofs					422	397
Defective Spoutings and/or Fallpipes					290	295

Other defects of External Fabric

Chimneys	89	80
Walls	98	96

Dampness	267	230
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Defective Plasterwork

Wallplaster	91	100
Ceilings	68	79

Defective Internal Woodwork

Floors	...	...	...	...	68	66
Skirting-boards	...	...	...	...	20	19
Sashcords	...	...	...	...	137	122
Windows	...	...	...	...	162	158
Doors	...	...	...	...	103	108
Door-frames	...	...	...	...	10	7
Handrails	...	...	...	...	26	19
Stairtreads	...	...	...	...	17	15

Broken and Dilapidated Fireplaces, Ovens, etc.

Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	38	39
Fireranges	...	...	...	...	9	3
Ovens	...	...	...	...	2	1
Flues	...	...	...	...	10	16

Defective Washing Accommodation

Set-pot boilers	...	...	...	...	3	2
Gas wash-boilers	...	...	...	...	4	1
Absence of washing accommodation	1	1

Inadequate or Defective Sinks	26	24
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Defects of Water Supply

Burst water pipes	58	47
Absence of water supply	21	32

Defective Yard Surfaces

Yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	26	32
Back passage surfaces	...	...	...	...	15	9

Other defects of Yards, Walls, Doors, etc.

Yard walls	...	...	...	...	70	76
Yard doors	...	...	...	...	57	71
Yard door-frames	...	...	...	...	29	29

Inadequate Refuse Accommodation	389	406
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	67	50
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	24	11
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	281	232

Summary : Notices served ... 2,250 to cover
5,244 nuisances.
Nuisances abated 5,113

In addition to the above, 1,431 choked drains were cleared by employees of the Department free of cost to the owners.

Summary of Nuisances abated during the last 5 years.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Notices served	3,821	3,561	2,900	2,384	2,250
Nuisances concerned	7,456	7,817	5,849	5,504	5,244
Nuisances abated	5,437	5,965	4,570	6,219	5,113
Drains cleared by Department free of cost	1,405	1,474	1,380	1,370	1,431

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 :—

Apparently dangerous structures 22

NOISE NUISANCES

During the year, 17 complaints of nuisances from noise were received in the Department.

Upon investigation, 12 of these were found to be justified and 5 were not justified.

Informal notices were served in respect of 5 complaints, and in the majority of cases, action taken resulted in the cessation or reduction of the noise.

WATER SUPPLY TO HOUSES

During the year, 10 houses where the water supply was previously a tap in the yard, had the supply brought into the house over a new sink with trapped waste to an external gully.

7 further houses with taps in the yard exist, 3 in the Slum Clearance Areas and 4 are being dealt with to bring the supply inside the house.

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

LICENSED PREMISES

Public Houses

At the beginning of the year work was outstanding in respect of 13 public houses where the sanitary accommodation had been found to be out of date, badly sited, inadequately flushed or otherwise unsatisfactory. At the end of the period modernisation of the sanitary accommodation had been completed in 12 cases. The one outstanding case was a public house which the owners had decided to reconstruct completely and some delay had occurred in the preparation of a site.

Licensed Clubs

During the year a detailed survey was carried out of the whole of the 53 licensed clubs in the Borough. Improvements to sanitary accommodation, and/or food storage and handling facilities were found to be required in 42 cases and notices were served in respect of these premises.

Altogether 259 inspections were made of public houses and licensed clubs.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION TO OTHER PREMISES

Following a survey and report carried out last year of the sanitary accommodation at Ayresome Park Football Ground, the whole of the sanitary accommodation at the popular end was reconstructed with new drainage and automatic flushing cisterns. Schemes have been drawn up for the modernisation where necessary of the remaining sanitary accommodation.

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 9 premises in the area subject to this Act, and 15 inspections were made in the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 789 visits were made for the purpose of investigating cases of notifiable infectious diseases and a further 349 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 178.

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

22 inspections were made during the year, and it was found that the offensive trades were being conducted satisfactorily and the premises were generally well maintained.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (incl. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	(5) Agri- cultural
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	44	507	93	644	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	8	166	40	214	—
Ship rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	1	1	—
House Mouse (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	35	236	44	315	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	13	101	18	132	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat (Major ...	1	—	—	1	—
(Minor ...	9	34	7	50	—
Ship rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	2	24	3	29	—
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse (Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available) ...	184	2435	402	3021	2
Number of infested properties treated by					
Local Authorities ...	55	403	95	547	—
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments ...	55	442	95	562	—

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

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 CONDITIONS OF THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS

There are 6 places of public entertainment within the Borough, 5 Cinemas and 1 Theatre.

The Public Health Act empowers local authorities to inspect the sanitary conditions of cinemas, theatres, etc., and 12 visits were made 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. Byelaws are also in operation for the control of the trade. During the year a detailed inspection was made of the 157 premises on the register and improvements were found to be required in 77 cases. Informal notification to the occupiers of the premises concerned resulted in the necessary remedial action.

An advisory leaflet on the requirements of the byelaws was prepared and circulated during the year.

The general standard of hygiene in hairdressing establishments in the town is quite good.

Number on register	...	...	...	157
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	377
Number of informal notices sent	...	...	...	77

SHOPS ACT, 1950**Shops within the Borough**

Bakers and confectioners	...	...	...	77
Boot and Shoe Dealers	...	...	...	31
Boot and Shoe Repairers	...	...	...	38
Butchers	...	...	...	125
Car Dealers and Garages	...	...	...	48
Coal Dealers	...	...	...	59
Cycle Dealers	...	...	...	23
Chemists	...	...	...	45
Dairies	...	...	...	7
Departmental Stores	...	...	...	21
Drapers	...	...	...	70
Entertainments	...	...	...	6
Fish Friers	...	...	...	92
Fishmongers	...	...	...	21
Fruiterers	...	...	...	87
Furniture Dealers	...	...	...	38
General Dealers	...	...	...	356
Glass and Fancy Goods	...	...	...	12
Grocers	...	...	...	184
Hairdressers (Ladies)	...	...	...	97
Hairdressers (Gents)	...	...	...	60
Ironmongers	...	...	...	45
Jewellers	...	...	...	20
Newsagents and Tobacconists	...	...	...	111
Outfitters (Ladies)	...	...	...	33
Outfitters (Gents)	...	...	...	21
Paints and Paper	...	...	...	35
Radio and Electrical	...	...	...	52
Restaurants (incl. Ice-cream Saloons)	...	...	...	55
Sweets	...	...	...	52
Soft Furnishings	...	...	...	31
Sports Outfitters	...	...	...	3
Tailors	...	...	...	21
Wholesale Dealers	...	...	...	92
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	69
Total				2,137

General Provisions :

Number of Visits paid	...	...	...	2,407
Number of Patrols	...	...	...	11
Number of Interviews	...	...	...	95

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 were satisfactory but 32 written warnings regarding contraventions were issued during the year.

Sanitary Provisions :

Number of Visits paid	57
------------------------------	----

These visits are concerned with the health and comfort of the shop worker. The 57 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	7
Washing Accommodation	7

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

One site is being used as Winter quarters by members of the Showmen's Guild, members of which organisation are exempted 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.

The only caravan problem experienced in the town arises from the attempts of itinerant vendors to establish themselves on cleared sites and open spaces in the more populous parts of the town. These persons are usually without any facilities for sanitary accommodation, refuse disposal or waste water disposal and if allowed to remain on a site can cause serious nuisance within a very short time. The provisions of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act are used for dealing with this type of case and it was with some alarm that it was learned that the Minister proposed to use his powers under the Caravans (Control and Development) Act, 1960 to repeal the Corporation Act provisions. Fortunately the Corporation was able to convince him that the Middlesbrough Corporation Act provisions satisfied an important local need and the Act was allowed to continue in operation.

During the year 74 inspections were made of caravans on sites in the town. Almost invariably it was possible to deal promptly with unsatisfactory conditions.

LAND CHARGES ACT

2,126 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

FACTORIES

There are 469 factories on the Register, as follows :—

	With Mechanical Power	Without Mechanical Power
Bakehouses	38	—
Joiners and Undertakers ...	40	3
Printers	7	—
Motor Engineering	63	5
Boot Repairing	15	—
Tailoring, etc.	13	—
Mantle Alterations, etc. ...	8	8
Upholstery	13	5
Cabinet Makers	3	—
General Engineering	74	4
Electrical Engineering ...	9	3
Sugar Boiling	3	1
Laundries	7	—
Monumental Masons	1	1
Miscellaneous	122	23
Totals	416	53

In addition, 60 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.

Notices Received from Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories:

Removed from Register	21
Change of Business	4
New Premises	14
Sanitary Defects, etc.	6

Factories Acts, 1961.**Part 1 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	53	45	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	416	308	14	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	60	60	—	—
Total ...	529	413	14	—

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 ...	15	13	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	36	27	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	51	40	—	6	—

Part VIII of the Act. Outwork. (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Section 133(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., 	20					
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						
Cosques, Christmas stockings, etc. 						
Textile weaving ..						
Lampshades 						
Total 	22	—	—	—	—	—

DIRTY OR VERMINOUS PREMISES

Number of Inspections	1,030
Warning letters sent to tenants	33
Notices served under Section 83, Public Health Act, 1936	1

Disenfestations by Department

Bed Bugs—On transfer to Council Houses	114
Dwellinghouses	20
Other premises	—
Cockroaches—Dwellinghouses	327
Other premises	76
Other Vermin—Dwellinghouses	15
Other premises	10
Total ...	<u>562</u>

Special steps are taken for dealing with the furniture and effects of families removed from slum clearance Areas. The old houses are inspected prior to the tenants' 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	22
Number Formal	—
Number Informal	22
Number conforming to standard	21
Number not conforming to standard ...	1

The non-genuine sample was of Wool Mixture Felt which did not conform to the standard for this material as specified in the Regulations, being 10% deficient in wool

fibre. This was taken up with the manufacturers concerned who agreed to invoice this and future consignments as Layered Felt which would comply with the Regulations.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Number of Samples taken	27
Number Formal	—
Number Informal	27
Number Conforming to Declaration ...	22
Number not Conforming to Declaration ...	5

1 Sample of Milk Chick Mash manufactured locally was found to vary in composition outside the permitted limits. The manufacturer was warned. Further samples taken later proved to be satisfactory.

1 Sample of General Fertilizer also varied outside the permitted limits. The Manufacturer was advised and immediately withdrew the unsatisfactory stock from sale.

3 Samples of Bone Meal produced at a local factory were found to be deficient in composition so much so that they could only be classed as Bone Meal Grade 2. The manufacturers agreed to re-designate all their present and future stock as Bone Meal Grade 2 until Bone Meal Grade 1 standard could be attained.

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 proved to be of a satisfactory bacteriological purity.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Poisons Rules, 1952

92 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.

40 Inspections were made during the year. In 1 case where there was doubt as to whether the product sold came within the provisions of the Act, a sample was submitted to the Public Analyst for his advice.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

During the year, 12 premises were licensed, as follows :

Birds, Fishes, Dogs and other animals	8
Tropical Fishes	2
Birds, Fishes, Dogs and Other animals (Market stall)	2

26 inspections of these premises were carried out during the year.

RADIOACTIVITY

During the year steps were taken to collect representative samples of rainfall over each quarter of the year and these were submitted to the Public Analyst for the assessment of the level of radioactivity in the area. The following reports were received :—

Radioactivity of rainwater in micro-micro curies per litre expressed as Strontium 90.

January, February, March	1000
April, May, June	396
July, August, September	254
October, November, December	1426

It is understood that these reports compare closely with those found in other parts of the country.

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 :—

DEPOSIT GAUGE RECORDINGS — TOTAL INSOLUBLE SOLIDS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

1962

Month	Stockton Road	Gas Works Cannon Street	Easterside School	Harbour Master's Yard, Docks	South Bank Road	Caldicotes School Brambles Farm	The Gables, Marton Rd.	Acklam Hall School	Burlam Road	Parkside
January	5.12	13.02	10.34	7.30	11.66	3.33	6.47	—	—	9.48
February	5.72	12.10	2.78	4.98	9.82	7.37	7.51	5.20	—	11.12
March	12.06	15.40	7.41	—	19.91	17.74	10.09	3.07	—	13.66
April	9.65	4.98	7.01	—	15.32	13.12	—	—	4.58	11.43
May	—	12.86	6.51	8.65	11.76	8.18	7.28	—	10.75	6.01
June	7.77	4.38	2.47	5.80	7.50	18.25	4.51	4.65	3.07	6.02
July	8.89	17.43	6.18	10.18	21.20	14.35	8.42	7.61	9.15	7.10
August	6.51	12.20	3.47	6.78	7.77	12.26	4.40	4.51	6.55	9.11
September	7.05	—	4.39	6.41	22.38	—	4.91	3.50	6.00	8.54
October	4.01	12.80	2.40	6.76	13.65	7.07	3.03	—	3.60	3.02
November	12.12	10.40	5.58	10.29	52.70	5.61	6.41	—	5.54	7.88
December	4.22	—	4.60	8.53	—	3.95	—	3.51	3.68	8.98
Monthly Av. 1962	7.56	11.56	5.26	7.57	17.61	10.11	6.30	4.58	5.88	8.53
1961	7.49	10.77	6.13	6.77	10.96	7.03	6.49	6.17	8.35	8.83
1960	9.09	13.71	7.43	10.91	16.37	15.80	8.47	6.53	8.93	10.96
1959	9.76	12.80	6.53	12.55	15.28	15.82	7.89	6.11	6.54	9.83
1958	13.42	14.34	8.59	16.77	22.37	19.70	9.23	6.45	9.16	13.34
Monthly av over 5 yrs	9.46	12.63	6.79	10.91	16.52	13.69	7.68	5.97	7.77	10.30

SUMMARY—AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS

(1) Whole Town			(2) Industrial Areas			(3) Non-Industrial Areas		
1962—	8.67	Tons per Square Mile	(5 Gauges)	10.21	Tons per Square Mile	(5 Gauges)	7.15	Tons per Square Mile
1961—	7.93	"	(5 "	8.84	"	(5 "	6.98	"
1960—	10.77	"	(5 "	11.72	"	(5 "	9.82	"
1959—	10.16	"	(5 "	11.41	"	(5 "	8.87	"
1958—	13.43	"	(5 "	15.32	"	(5 "	11.45	"
5 yrs. Average	10.26	—		11.59	—		8.94	—

(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 during the year. The letters in brackets refer to the types of site as enumerated above.

**MICROGRAMMES OF SMOKE PER CUBIC METRE OF AIR
AVERAGE VALUE PER DAY**

1962 Month	Health Dept. 26 Southfield Road (Type B)	Acklam Hall School (Type E)	Health Centre, Lord Street Mission (Type C)	Health Centre, Park End (Type D)	Iron Masters' District (Type A)
Jan.	483	92	701	163	312
Feb.	302	72	415	126	158
Mar.	397	118	520	229	271
April	266	83	322	131	143
May	167	40	249	77	129
June	80	27	140	47	69
July	79	35	161	63	88
Aug.	61	18	138	34	48
Sept.	156	39	241	97	114
Oct.	308	54	416	136	152
Nov.	450	94	567	225	223
Dec.	586	110	749	283	308
Average	278	65	385	134	168

It will be seen from the above results that the amount of smoke pollution appears to vary with the density of houses. This would tend to suggest that the majority of the smoke actually existing at or near ground level comes from domestic sources.

Industrial Pollution

During the year 202 timed observations were taken of smoke emitted from industrial chimneys. On a number of occasions it was found that the amount of dark smoke or black smoke emitted, exceeded the amount allowed by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, and 14 written warnings were issued during the year.

On 3 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.

17 Notices of intention to install new furnaces were received during the year. In each case the Department was satisfied that they were capable of being operated satisfactorily as required by section 3(3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956. One application regarding chimney height was considered.

A survey was carried out during the year in connection with all cupolas operating within the district. In some cases it was found that action was necessary to prevent the emission of grit, and the work was still proceeding at the end of the year.

Domestic Smoke Control

At the beginning of the year the Corporation decided to speed up the rate of making Smoke Control Areas, and the Minister of Housing and Local Government was informed that the target date for covering the whole of the area by such Orders had been brought forward from 1979 to 1975.

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, and this occurred in a temporary building used in connection with building operations in the area. Upon notification being given, the coal burning appliance was immediately replaced by one burning coke.

The Middlesbrough No. 2 Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st September, 1962. The area contained more than 2,000 houses, most of which were owner-occupied. Approval of proposals, checking of work carried out, and payment of grants represented a considerable administrative burden to the Department, but this was successfully overcome. Every effort was made to help and advise householders on the various problems which arose, and the wisdom of this policy was demonstrated by the splendid co-operation which was shown by the residents of

the area. Shortly after the operative date of the Order a few cases of smoke emission were noted, but every case was successfully dealt with on an informal basis.

During the year the Middlesbrough No. 3 Smoke Control Order was submitted to the Minister for confirmation. This is by far the largest area yet dealt with, and includes 5,867 houses and other premises. Originally, only one objection was received but this was subsequently withdrawn and the Order confirmed without modification, with an operative date of the 1st September, 1963. At the end of the year, the work of adapting or replacing appliances was proceeding.

Survey work was completed during the year for the Middlesbrough No. 4 Smoke Control Order, which was submitted to the Council in December. This area which covers 1,536 houses and other premises, is hoped to be operated from the 1st May, 1964.

A total of 3,701 inspections were made during the year in connection with smoke control areas.

At the end of 1962 there were 4,556 premises in areas where Smoke Control Orders were operating, and a further 5,867 in areas for which Smoke Control Orders were already confirmed by the Minister but not yet operative, making a comprehensive total of 10,423 premises in confirmed Smoke Control Areas.

Publicity

Several lectures on Atmospheric Pollution were given by the Chief Public Health Inspector during the year.

The handbook "Clean Air for Middlesbrough" continued to be distributed and proved very useful.

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 of insoluble matter for the previous 5 years as it was at the end of each of the years enumerated.

1962	—	10.26	tons	per	square	mile.
1961	—	10.96	„	„	„	„
1960	—	12.17	„	„	„	„
1959	—	13.92	„	„	„	„
1958	—	13.79	„	„	„	„
1957	—	13.61	„	„	„	„
1956	—	14.33	„	„	„	„
1955	—	14.48	„	„	„	„
1954	—	14.70	„	„	„	„

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 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 obtain 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	...	480
(2) Erected by other persons	...	219
(3) Houses demolished	...	546
(including 85 Prefabs)		

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

Acklam Ward	...	192
Ayresome Ward	...	16
Grove Hill Ward	...	3
Linthorpe Ward	...	5
Park Ward	...	18
St. Hilda's Ward	...	113
Clairville Ward	...	1
Tollesby Ward	...	350
Whinney Banks Ward	...	1
Total		699

Housing Statistics—Repairs to Dwellinghouses

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

	By owner	By local authority
After informal action by local authority	1,777	—
After formal notice under :		
(a) Public Health Acts	964	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	20	—
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	—
--	---

Section 17 : Sub-Section 1.

Number of Houses in respect of which a Closing Order was made	3
Number of Houses in respect of which a Demolition Order was made	2
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	—
---	---

Overcrowding

During the year, 15 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—Application for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for Certificates	6
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
Number of decisions to issue certificates :—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	—
(b) in respect of all defects	—
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	6
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the 1st Schedule	—
Number of certificates issued	—

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	2
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	—
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	2

Common Lodging Houses.

Number of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Keepers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of Lodgers who can be accommodated nightly	...	...	...	...	...	154
Number registered during the year	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number closed or discontinued during the year						2
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2

The common-lodging houses have been maintained in a satisfactory manner during the year.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

126 inspections were made of houses in multiple occupation during the year.

In view of the new provisions in the Housing Act, 1961, dealing with this type of house, steps were taken to prepare a register of all such houses known to the Department. The number is at present 90, but there is little doubt that there must be many more and additions are in fact being made to the list every month.

Detailed inspections were made of some of these houses for the service of notices under the new provisions but the notices had not been served by the end of the year.

Clearance Areas

Detailed inspections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors of all houses dealt with in Clearance Areas or as individually unfit houses. Altogether 1,766 inspections and visits were made in this connection.

SECTION G

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960

There are 397 premises, in the main General Dealers, in addition to 5 dairies where milk is processed and bottled, from which milk is sold. The following licences have been issued :—

		1961	1962
1. Pasteurisers	... ..	5	5
2. Sterilizers	... ..	1	1
3. Pasteurised (Dealers)	... ..	254	270
4. Sterilized (Dealers)	... ..	352	357
Total	...	<u>612</u>	<u>633</u>

The Milk and Dairies General Regulations, 1959

There are 5 dairies and 7 distributors registered under the above Regulations, in addition to the 397 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 :—

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
1. Pasteurised Milk	... 183	207	229	254	270
2. Tuberculin Tested	... 32	27	35	35	38
3. Sterilized	... 328	336	348	352	357
Total	... <u>543</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>641</u>	<u>665</u>

191 visits of inspection were made to dairies during the year, and on the whole a high standard of cleanliness and maintenance was observed.

One of the smaller dairies is being transferred to a newly constructed and much larger dairy on a new site, although this had not taken place by the end of 1962 when the new premises were almost completed.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk**Raw Graded Milk**

Of the 500 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, 97 failed the methylene blue test.

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Channel Island (Farm Bottled) ...	24	21	87.5	3	12.5
T.T. (Farm Bottled)	29	27	93.1	2	6.9
T.T. Bulk	447	355	79.42	92	20.58

(Satisfactory samples not to decolourise methylene blue at 37°C in 30 minutes).

This is a considerable improvement on last year's results, when 28.95% of all samples failed to conform to the standard test. Results of all samples procured are notified to the farmers concerned.

Samples were found to be satisfactory as follows :—

On 1st Test	...	...	...	...	357
On 2nd Test	...	...	...	...	41
On 3rd Test	...	...	...	...	3
On 4th Test	...	...	...	...	2
Total					403

The above samples were procured from 176 farms.

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

Summary of Bacteriological Milk Samples (Raw Milk) taken over last 5 years.

Year	Total	Satisfactory	%	Not Satisfactory	%
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
1962	500	403	80.60	97	19.40

Pasteurised Milk

Of the 346 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, 8 failed to pass the methylene blue test, and 5 the phosphatase test.

Methylene Blue Reduction Test

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Pasteurised					
Dairies ...	109	106	97.25	3	2.75
Schools ...	61	61	100.00	Nil	Nil
T.T. Pasteurised					
Dairies ...	126	121	96.03	5	3.97

(Satisfactory samples not to decolourise methylene blue at 37°C in 30 minutes).

Phosphatase Test

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Pasteurised					
Dairies ...	109	107	98.16	2	1.84
Schools ...	61	59	96.72	2	3.28
T.T. Pasteurised					
Dairies ...	126	125	99.21	1	0.79

(Satisfactory samples must satisfy the Aschaffenburg Mullen Test).

5 Year Summary

Year	Number Taken	Pasteurised		Number Taken	T.T. Pasteurised	
		Number Satisfactory	Number Un- satisfactory		Number Satisfactory	Number Un- satisfactory
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
1962	170	163	7	126	120	6
Total taken ...		...	...	1,425		
Satisfactory ...		...	...	1,389 (97.47%)		
Unsatisfactory ...		...	...	36 (2.53%)		

Sterilized Milk.

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Sterilized ...	50	50	100	Nil	Nil

(Satisfactory samples must pass the Turbidity Test).

5 Year Summary

Year	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
1958 ...	49	49	—
1959 ...	50	50	—
1960 ...	53	53	—
1961 ...	51	50	1
1962 ...	50	50	—

Rinse Samples

Source	No. of Plants	No. of Samples	Result of Test					
			Satisfactory		Fairly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dairies	5	122	91	74.6	16	13.1	15	12.3
Mineral Water								
Factories	1	12	12	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

All the above samples were bottles.

Required that colony count per pint bottle (average) be :—

Not more than 600—Satisfactory.

+ 600 but less than 2,000—Fairly Satisfactory.

+ 2,000—Unsatisfactory.

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

Grade	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Free from Tubercle Bacilli	Number Containing Tubercle Bacilli
Channel Island	14	14	—
T.T. (Farm Bottled) ...	7	7	—
Tuberculin Tested (Bulk)	132	132	—
Pasteurised	2	2	—
T.T. (Pasteurised) ...	1	1	—
Total	156	156	—

(Heat Treated Milk is only examined Biologically if it fails the Phosphatase Test).

(b) Brucella Abortus (Ring Test).

(b) <i>Brucella Abortus</i> (Ring Test).					Number Positive			
Grade			Samples Submitted	Number Negative	+	+	+	+
Channel Island	...	...	24	13	1	2	5	3
T.T. (Farm Bottled)	...	...	29	25	—	1	2	1
Tuberculin Tested (Bulk)			447	374	8	31	27	7
Total	...	...	500	412	9	34	34	11
				(82.4%)		(17.6%)		

(c) Brucella Abortus (Biological Test).

Grade	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Free from Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus
Channel Island	13	11	2
T.T. (Farm Bottled) ...	4	4	—
Tuberculin Tested (Bulk)	56	48	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	73	63	10
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		(86.3%)	(13.7%)

5 Year Summary

Year	Tubercle Bacilli			Brucella Abortus		
	Number Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive	Number Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive
1958	132	132	—	122	116	6
1959	78	78	—	20	20	—
1960	142	142	—	78	74	4
1961	129	129	—	50	44	6
1962	156	156	—	73	63	10

Milk—Bacteriological Examination**Summary :—**

The results during the year have been reasonably satisfactory, and follow very closely the pattern of previous years.

The percentage of unsatisfactory raw T.T. (bulk) milk (cleanliness factor) has dropped from 29.25 to 20.58. Whilst this is pleasing to note, the figure is still far too high.

The pasteurising plants (5) in the Borough have been well maintained during the year and the results of sampling of heat treated milk reasonably satisfactory.

ICE-CREAM

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

Producers	...	...	...	15
Dealers	...	...	...	479

In addition there are also 58 mobile sales units operating in the Borough selling ice cream.

During the year 44 certificates were issued, 22 being new dealers, and 22 changes of proprietors in the Dealers' Register.

201 visits of inspection were made to factories where ice-cream is manufactured and 194 visits to premises where ice-cream is sold.

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.

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

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Producers	15	13	13	13	15
Dealers (Shops and Vans)	482	496	506	557	547

Bacteriological Examination

163 samples of ice-cream were procured from 21 producers; 134 were found to be satisfactory and 29 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	19	19	—	—	—
4—2½	6	—	6	—	—
2—0	5	—	—	2	3

All the above samples were from local producers, 2 of whom only produced by the Cold Mix method during the winter months.

Table 2.

Results of "Hot-Mix" Samples

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	Provisional Grading			
		1	2	3	4
4½	100	100	—	—	—
4—2½	9	—	9	—	—
2—0	24	—	—	13	11

Table 3.

Summary Results of All Samples Taken

No.	Provisional Grading			
	1	2	3	4
163	119	15	15	14

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
Inside Borough	16	121	82	13	13	13
Outside Borough	5	42	37	2	2	1
Total	21	163	119	15	15	14

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 when producers in the Borough were concerned.

5 Year Summary	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total Taken	100	127	128	147	163
Provisional Grade 1	65	86	95	113	119
" " 2	20	19	15	21	15
" " 3	13	12	15	7	15
" " 4	2	10	3	6	14
Percentage Satisfactory	85.00	82.68	85.94	91.16	82.21

General

As an overall principle, General Dealers' Shops have not been accepted for registration for the sale of unwrapped ice-cream, but the advent of continuous soft ice-cream dispensers has stretched this principle to the utmost. During the year 5 of these machines have been installed—3 in cafes or ice-cream saloons, one in a sweet shop and one in a departmental store.

There has also been a considerable growth in the use of continuous ice-cream dispensers in mobile sales vehicles, the product apparently becoming popular with the public. These newer methods have occasioned some difficulties in administrative control. The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959 require that ice-cream mix must be maintained at a temperature of less than 45°F until frozen, unless the mix is in a completely sealed container. The enforcement of this provision has entailed much extra supervision.

One ice-cream manufacturer consistently failed to comply with the requirements of the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959, and the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and towards the end of the year action was instituted to prevent him continuing as a

manufacturer of ice-cream. The necessary legal formalities were still in progress at the end of the year.

Difficulty has again been experienced in enforcing the provision of adequate supplies of hot water in mobile ice-cream sales vehicles. A series of talks were given at the commencement of the season to the personnel employed in such vehicles, but in a number of cases the results proved disappointing. The use of legal proceedings against offenders has not proved any more successful, as the penalties inflicted do not appear to have been sufficient to have a deterrent effect. It does seem that until a more serious view is taken of such contraventions, the Department is likely to be faced with continuing difficulty in enforcing such elementary hygiene requirements.

It is disappointing that 18% of all samples taken (21% of those produced inside the Borough) should fail to satisfy the methylene blue test. There is of course, quite rightly a tendency for more sampling to be concentrated upon those manufacturers least likely to produce satisfactory results, but even if allowance is made for this, we are left with the impression that much more could be done to improve the hygiene of manufacture and sale on the part of a minority in the trade.

DRINKING WATER

Samples of drinking water are examined bacteriologically as follows :—

- (a) probable number of Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.
- (b) probable number of Escherichia Coli per 100 ml.

28 such samples were procured and examined during the year and all proved to be satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODSTUFFS

The following foodstuffs were examined bacteriologically following complaints received :—

Baby Food	...	...	...	...	7
Casserole Steak	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken Liver	...	...	...	...	1
Cooked Meat	...	...	...	...	1
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	1
Duck Eggs	...	...	...	...	2
Eccles Cake	...	...	...	...	1
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	...	1
Ham and Egg Pie	...	...	...	...	1
Meat Pie	...	...	...	...	1
Rice Pudding	...	...	...	...	1
Roast Beef	...	...	...	...	1

The Public Health Laboratory reported that no organisms usually associated with Food Poisoning had been isolated in the above samples.

The following foodstuffs were examined bacteriologically as a routine measure :—

Cream—Imitation	...	...	9
Cream—Double	...	...	14
Cream—Single	...	...	2
Coconut—Desiccated	...	...	10
Egg—Whole Hen	...	...	4
Egg—Liquid White	...	...	1
Periwinkles	...	...	11
Sweetmeat	...	...	1

The imitation cream was examined for the presence of food poisoning organisms. All were satisfactory except 1 containing *S. Aureus*. Appropriate action was taken.

The double and single creams were examined as to cleanliness. When first examined methylene blue decolourised in 0 hours but subsequently it went to 1 hour. This cannot however be considered satisfactory and further samples and enquiries are to be taken and made.

The coconut, egg and sweetmeat samples were bacteriologically satisfactory.

The periwinkle samples came from three sources outside the Borough. Considerable difficulty was experienced at first, the faecal coli contamination being high. After taking up with the responsible officers of the areas where the periwinkles were collected a considerable improvement occurred.

The following miscellaneous samples were examined bacteriologically :—

Tins of Cat or Dog Meat	...	...	12
Budgerigar Seed	...	...	2
Sewer Swabs	...	...	4

The samples of budgerigar seed were taken as part of the investigation of a case of food poisoning where the local laboratory had isolated *Salmonella Havana*. It was suspected that the infection might arise from bird seed, and as the patient had a budgerigar these samples were taken. Both specimens gave negative results.

The other samples were taken as part of an inquiry into the more general aspects of the sources of salmonella

infections. The cat and dog meat samples were taken in two batches of six. The first batch contained only one sterile tin, the others containing streptococcus faecalis, clostridium welchii, staphylococcus albus and staphylococcus aureus. These results were taken up with the manufacturers, and later another batch of samples was procured. A profuse growth of aerobic spore bearing organisms were found, but in view of the absence of definite pathogens the results were accepted as satisfactory.

The sewer swabs were taken from the outfall from the Public Slaughterhouse for the purpose of estimating the risk of salmonella infection from animals going through the slaughterhouse. The results in each case were negative.

ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS

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

During the year, 86 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives, 85 being declared genuine and 1 non-genuine.

Chemical Analysis of Food and Drugs

383 informal and 21 formal samples were procured during the year. 284 of these samples were submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:—

Sample	Informal	Formal
Almond—Flavouring Essence ...	1	—
Almonds—Ground ...	2	—
Almond—Icing (Marzipan) ...	1	—
Aspirin (B.P.) ...	2	—
'Aspro' ...	2	—
Babycham ...	1	—
Bacon ...	4	—
Baking Powder ...	2	—
Beef (Potted) ...	1	—
Beef with Butter (Potted) ...	1	—
Beef Suet (Shredded) ...	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	1	—
Black Currant with Health Drink ...	1	—
Borax ...	1	—
Brawn ...	11	—
Bread Sauce ...	1	—
Butter ...	4	—
Buttered Bread Buns ...	2	—
Buttered Fruit Cake ...	1	—
Buttered Scones ...	2	—
Buttered Tea Cakes ...	5	—
Casings (Beef) ...	1	—

Sample	Informal	Formal
Cheese	3	—
Cherapear	1	—
Chicken & Ham Paste	1	—
Chicken & Meat Paste	1	—
Chicken Spread (Minced)	1	—
Chicken Stuffing	1	—
Chocolate Caramels (Milk)	1	—
Chocolate Drops (Milk)	1	—
Chocolate (Milk)	2	—
Chop Sauce	1	—
Cinnamon	1	—
Cristo Snacks	1	—
Coconut (Desiccated)	2	—
Cochineal	1	—
Condiment (Non Brewed)	6	—
Cooking Fat (Compound)	1	—
Cream (Double)	4	—
Cream (Single)	1	—
Currants	2	—
Epsom Salts (B.P.)	2	—
Essence—Vanilla Flavouring	1	—
Fish Cakes	—	5
Fish Paste	1	—
Fruit Sauce—Lukno	1	—
Ginger—Ground	1	—
Glace Cherries	2	—
Ice-Cream	67	—
Ice-Cream (Dairy)	3	—
Ice-Cream (Double Dairy)	1	—
Iron Brew	1	—
Jam	8	—
Jelly—Table	2	—
Lard	3	—
Lemonade	2	—
Lollipops	1	—
Margarine	4	—
Meat Paste	2	—
Meat—Potted	3	—
Meat & Tomato—Potted	2	—
Milk	—	3
Mincemeat	3	—
Mixture—Chest & Lung	1	—
Mixture—R. Mist. Acid Acetylsalicyl	4	—
Mixture—R. Mist. Mag. Trisil Co. B.P.C.	3	—
Nutmeg—Ground	2	—
Orange Drink	1	—
Orange Squash	3	—
Parrish's Chemical Food	1	—
Pepper—Ground White	1	—

Sample	Informal	Formal
Picalilli	1	—
Pie (Meat)	11	—
Pie (Pork)	1	—
Pink Lady	1	—
Sage & Onion Stuffing	1	—
Salmon Fish Paste	1	—
Salmon Spread	2	—
Sauce	6	—
Sausage—Beef	1	13
Seasoning (Sterilized)	1	—
Sherry—Cream	1	—
Spice (Mixed)	1	—
Steak—Casserole	1	—
Sugar	4	—
Sugar (Slimmers)	1	—
Sultanas	2	—
Tea	4	—
Toffees (Creamy)	1	—
Tomato Juice Cocktail	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	5	—
Tomato Paste	1	—
Tomato Piquant	1	—
Vinegar—Malt	4	—
Wine	1	—
Xmas Pudding	3	—
	<hr/> 263	<hr/> 21

Total :— 284

In addition to the above, 120 informal samples of Milk were tested in the Department.

Total Samples Procured	404
Informal	383
Formal	21

(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).

390 samples were returned Genuine, and 14 Non-Genuine (All by the Public Analyst).

**Action Taken Regarding 14 Non-Genuine Samples
Reported by Public Analyst**

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
1.	Aspro	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.6 Article wrongly described.	1 Informal	Manufacturer warned. Undertaking received to amend description on leaflet.
2.	Buttered Bread Buns	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2, in that buns were spread with margarine.	do.	Vendor warned.
3.	Buttered Fruit Cake	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2, in that fat used in manufacture contained not less than 5% butter fat when it should contain not less than 25% of butter fat.	do.	Vendor warned. Undertaking received to amend description of article.
4.	Cristo Snacks	Contravention of Labelling of Food Order—Article incorrectly described and list of ingredients incorrect.	do.	Vendor warned. Undertaking received from manufacturer to amend description of article.
5.	Fish Cakes	Contravention of Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order 1950, in that fish content was 20% deficient.	1 Formal	Legal Proceedings have been instituted.
6.	Jam	Contravention of Labelling of Food Order, in that article did not bear a suitable description and the name and address of packer on labelling was not given.	1 Informal	Manufacturer warned. Undertaking received to label jars as required.
7.	do.		do.	
8.	do.		do.	
9.	do.		do.	
10.	Milk	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955, s.2.—Selling Milk 6.7% deficient in Fat content.	1 Formal	Legal Proceedings instituted. See page 126 Case No. 12.

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
11.	Meat (Potted)	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955, s.2.—only contained 80% meat.	1 Informal	Manufacturer warned. Agreed to amend designation of article to brawn.
12.	Orange Drink	Contravention of Preservatives Regulations and Soft Drinks Order, in that it contained excess Sulphur Dioxide preservative.	1 Informal	Manufacturer warned. Undertaking received to re-designate article.
13.	Sausage	Contravention of Preservatives Regulations in that size of type used on wrapper to indicate presence of preservative in article was only $\frac{1}{8}$ " in height.	1 Informal	Manufacturer warned. Later produced a new and satisfactory wrapper.
14.	Vinegar (Malt)	Contravention of Labelling of Food Order, in that article did not bear a list of ingredients from which it was made.	1 Informal	Manufacturer warned. Undertaking received to amend wording on label.

Summary of Food and Drugs Samples Taken over Last 5 years

Year	Total Taken	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Non-Genuine
1958	428	9	419	422	6
1959	380	11	369	376	4
1960	404	7	397	392	12
1961	434	30	404	411	23
1962	404	21	383	390	14

In addition to the above routine Food and Drugs sampling, 5 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 :—

Bread—Sliced Loaf	...	...	1
Bread—Cob Loaf	...	...	1
Dandelion and Burdock	...	...	1
Grape Nuts	...	...	1
Meat Pasties	...	...	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 :—

Years	Number of Samples Taken	Average Fat Content
1958	179	3.65%
1959	125	3.57%
1960	132	3.60%
1961	150	3.63%
1962	123	3.67%

The whole of the milk supplied is from 5 pasteurising plants inside the Borough, with a result that the milk is "Mixed," thus showing a high average fat content.

191 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 was imminent at the end of the year.

The management of the dairies have co-operated with the Department to ensure a good standard of hygiene being maintained during the year.

Ice-Cream—Chemical Analysis

There has been quite a revolution in the methods of ice-cream production. There is no longer a clear division between that produced locally in our ice-cream factories and that produced by national ice-cream producers. There is now a third method in which national firms produce an ice-cream mix for sale to local producers, who merely freeze it. Many of these producers now use a continuous soft ice-cream dispenser. The advent of these new methods makes it even more important that there should be an adequate control of the quality of the product.

71 samples of ice-cream have been submitted for chemical analysis during the year, and these may be summarised as follows :—

Taken from	No.	Average Fat Content	Average Non-Fatty Solids Content
Local Producers ...	34	8.80%	10.98%
Local Producers using Mix from National Firms ...	27	9.09%	11.22%
National Producers ...	10	11.71%	11.85%
Total	71	9.18%	11.18%
Standard		5.00%	7.50%

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

932 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 43 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen. Of these, only 13 are regularly employed at the 3 Slaughterhouses.

Slaughterhouses

Public Slaughterhouses	1
Other Slaughterhouses	2
Number of Inspections	2,248

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

During the year the Corporation's Slaughterhouse Report received the formal approval of the Minister, with the amendment that the appointed date was brought forward to June, 1964.

The report provided for the erection of a large new private slaughterhouse by a national wholesale firm, such slaughterhouse to make facilities available for all private retail butchers in the town. Provision was also made for the erection of two more new private slaughterhouses—one by a local wholesale firm, and one for the joint use of a number of private butchers. At the end of the year there was some doubt as to whether these two latter slaughterhouses would be built.

Meat Inspection

Qualified Inspectors are employed wholtime 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 Rd. Abattoir	St. Luke's Abattoir	Total
Bulls	29	32	—	61
Bullocks	3,139	1,355	2	4,496
Cows	1,237	549	47	1,833
Heifers	1,889	796	—	2,685
Calves	372	104	—	476
Pigs	7,158	3,722	3	10,883
Sows & Boars	1,245	635	12	1,892
Sheep	21,625	6,118	193	27,936
Horses	—	—	—	—
Goats	1	—	—	1
	<u>36,695</u>	<u>13,311</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>50,263</u>

Summary of Animals Slaughtered during the last 5 years

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Bulls	81	64	61	55	61
Bullocks	3,618	3,116	4,020	4,690	4,496
Cows	2,212	1,959	2,285	2,048	1,833
Heifers	3,169	2,220	2,213	2,764	2,685
Calves	631	484	569	545	476
Sheep	20,359	26,979	25,073	30,663	27,936
Pigs	14,824	13,101	12,900	13,870	12,775
Horses	—	—	—	—	—
Goats	21	—	26	3	1
	<u>44,915</u>	<u>47,923</u>	<u>47,147</u>	<u>54,638</u>	<u>50,263</u>
Total	244,886				

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding			Sheep and			
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
Number killed	7,242	1,833	476	27,936	12,775	—	1
Number Inspected	7,242	1,833	476	27,936	12,775	—	1
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI							
Whole carcasses condemned	11	28	10	81	45	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3,790	942	2	2,802	3,043	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with con- ditions and diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci	52.48	52.92	2.52	10.32	24.17	—	—

	Cattle excluding Cows		Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY								
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	5	—	—	—	162	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.04	0.27	—	—	—	1.21	—	—
CYSTICERCUS BOVIS								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	96	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Of the 50,263 animals slaughtered, 39,236 or 78.06% were found to be sound and unaffected by diseases or conditions of any nature; 172 or 0.34% were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and 10,855 or 21.60% 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.

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	
			%		%		%
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
1962	50,263	39,236	78.06	172	0.34	10,855	21.60

Meat and Offal Condemned at Slaughterhouses

Total :— 40 Tons, 1 Cwt., 3 Qrs., 7 lbs. (89,803 lbs.)

Classified as follows :— (in lbs.)

Disease or Condition	Beef	Cow Offal	Other Beef	Pork	Mutton	Veal	Other Offal	Total
Abscesses ...	32	594	81	582	131	40	4,113	5,573
Actinobacillosis	575	—	343	—	—	—	—	918
Actinomycosis ...	—	—	234	6	—	—	—	240
Arthritis ...	—	—	—	280	171	—	143	594
Blood Aspiration	—	30	—	—	—	—	135	165
Bruising ...	6	—	—	12	27	—	3	48
Cirrhosis ...	—	126	—	—	—	—	633	759
Congestion ...	—	62	—	—	—	—	1,261	1,323
Contamination ...	—	44	—	—	—	—	225	269
Decomposition ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	112	115
Emaciation ...	3,683	998	1,080	447	1,095	—	564	7,867
Emphysema ...	—	76	—	—	—	—	30	106
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	470	—	—	121	591
Erysipelas (Swine)	—	—	—	120	—	—	14	134
Fever (Acute) ...	1,205	201	—	208	—	—	25	1,639
Food Aspiration	—	342	—	—	—	—	4,575	4,917
Ill-Bled ...	—	—	—	100	77	—	31	208
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	—	20	14	34
Inflammation ...	—	18	—	—	8	—	1,693	1,719
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	92	—	—	14	106
Mohr's Disease ...	325	111	—	—	52	—	58	546
Joint-ill ...	—	—	—	—	—	33	10	43
Mastitis ...	2,115	6,685	—	—	193	—	237	9,230
Melanosis ...	—	30	—	—	—	—	40	70
Metritis ...	—	231	—	—	—	—	—	231
Moribund ...	840	—	—	160	192	36	23	1,251
Natural Death ...	—	—	—	110	120	—	10	240
Necrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Nephritis ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	59	66
Oedema (Dropsy)	838	198	—	116	440	25	147	1,764
Parasites	—	—	—	—	—	—	849	849
Ascaris	—	—	—	—	—	—	849	849
Cysticercus	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	2,532
Bovis	160	—	2,272	—	—	—	100	2,532
Echinococcus ...	—	22	—	—	—	—	277	299
Fluke ...	—	2,122	—	—	—	—	16,101	18,223
Unclassified ...	—	16	—	—	25	—	2,010	2,051
Pericarditis ...	—	4	408	320	—	—	237	969
Peritonitis ...	420	219	54	361	208	217	434	1,913
Pleurisy ...	—	466	30	320	236	—	4,833	5,885
Pneumonia ...	1,258	448	820	491	230	—	2,044	5,291
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	638	71	56	70	835
Septicæmia ...	420	99	898	469	—	—	148	2,034
Melanogectasis (Angioma)	—	789	—	—	—	66	36	891
Septicæmia ...	—	24	—	—	42	—	18	84
Trauma (Injury) ...	209	58	1,529	666	92	4	252	2,810
Tuberculosis ...	163	108	35	3,525	—	—	—	3,831
Tumours ...	—	—	70	—	—	—	105	175
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	77
Miscellaneous ...	—	15	—	190	—	—	61	266
Totals ...	12,249	14,143	7,857	9,683	3,410	497	41,964	89,803

Summary of Condemnations during last 5 years.

Year	Total Condemned Lbs.	Butchers' Meat Lbs.	Butchers' Meat affected by Tuberculosis Lbs.
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
1962	103,611	93,883	3,831

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	%
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
1962	1,833	0.27	7,242	0.04	476	—	12,775	1.28

Cysticercus Bovis

A strict inspection was carried out in accordance with the Ministry's instructions. The table below shows the result of the inspections carried out.

No. of Animals Inspected	No. of Cases of Cysticercus Bovis	No. of Active Cases	No. of Inactive Cases
9,075	101	10	91
Incidence	(1.11%)	(0.11%)	(1.00%)

The 10 cases of active infestation were submitted to cold storage for 3 weeks in accordance with the Ministry's policy. After this period had elapsed the carcasses were released, 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, 21 inspections were carried out of vehicles used in connection with the distribution of meat. In a number of cases it was found that the standard of hygiene fell short of that desired. A circular letter was sent to all persons responsible for the distribution of meat and this resulted in a considerable improvement.

Other Food Inspection

Foodstuffs Condemned—Other than at Slaughterhouses.

Total :— 6 Tons, 3 Cwts., 1 Qr., 4 Lbs. (13,808 Lbs.).

Classified as follows :—

	lbs.
Beef	723
Mutton	853
Pork	1,640
Veal	36
Offal	828
Poultry	87
Fish	555
Tinned Goods	8,048 (5,790 tins)
Vegetables	542
Miscellaneous	496
Total ...	13,808

Summary of Condemnations

	T.	c.	q.	lb.
At Slaughterhouses ...	40	1	3	7 (89,803 lbs.)
Other than at Slaughterhouses	6	3	1	4 (13,808 lbs.)
	46	5	0	11 (103,611 lbs.)

TOTAL CONDEMNATIONS 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 ...	—	—	39	14,751	39	14,751
Pigs ...	2	685	45	6,912	47	7,597
Sheep & Lambs	—	—	81	3,646	81	3,646
Calves ...	—	—	10	468	10	468
Beef ...	—	198	—	5,880	—	6,078
Pork ...	—	2,840	—	886	—	3,726
Mutton ...	—	—	—	617	—	617
Veal ...	—	—	—	65	—	65
Offal ...	—	108	—	56,827	—	56,935
Poultry ...	—	—	—	87	—	87
Fish ...	—	—	—	555	—	555
Tinned Goods	—	—	—	8,048	—	8,048
Vegetables ...	—	—	—	542	—	542
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	496	—	496
Totals ...		3,831		99,780		103,611
		(1·71 tons)		(44·55 tons)		(46·26 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
------------------	-------------------------------	-------------

Subject to Registration

Fried Fish Shops	92	161
Ice-Cream : Producers	16	201
Dealers	497	194
Preserved Food Preparation and Butchers' Shops	415	411

Not Subject to Registration

Bakehouses	28	76
Butter Factories	3	3
Cafes, Snack Bars & Restaurants	68	322
Food Shops	877	2,226
Hotel Kitchens	11	11
Market Stalls	38	756
Mobile Sales Units	114	117
Meat Distributors	7	266
Public Houses and Clubs	164	259
Central Kitchens	7	3
Serving Dining Halls	42	4
Kitchen/Dining Halls	25	16
Works Canteens	23	17
Street Traders	17	253

(Estimated weekly average)

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 became possible during the year to make a start on formal educational work on food hygiene. Arrangements were made for the issue of periodical Food Hygiene Bulletins for the dissemination of advice and information, and the first number was prepared and distributed during the year. Lectures were given by the Chief Public Health Inspector to all persons in the town employed in the sale of ice-cream from retail vehicles. A talk on the causes and prevention of food poisoning was given to the Tees-side Branch of the Industrial Catering Association.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS

Complaint	Results
1. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Selling a bottle of Orange Juice which contained foreign matter."	Fined £10 and in addition ordered to pay £2 10s 0d costs in respect of Public Analyst's fees and £5 5s 0d advocate's fee.
2. Failing to comply with Public Health Act notice to abate nuisances.	Case withdrawn on payment of costs (8s 6d), work having been satisfactorily completed.
3. Failing to comply with Public Health Act notice to abate nuisances.	Case withdrawn on payment of costs (8s 6d), work having been satisfactorily completed.
4. Failing to comply with Public Health Act notice to abate nuisances.	Case withdrawn, work having been satisfactorily completed.
5. Failing to comply with Public Health Act notice to abate nuisances.	Case withdrawn on payment of costs (8s 6d), work having been satisfactorily completed.
6. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960;	
(i) Regulation 23(1): "Failing to keep clean parts of the structure of food rooms."	(i) Fined £5.
(ii) Regulation 8: "Failing to provide adequate protection of food against risk of contamination."	(ii) Fined £10.
(iii) Regulation 6(1): "Failing to keep clean equipment with which food was liable to come into contact."	(iii) Fined £10.
7. Failing to comply with Public Health Act notice to abate nuisances.	In addition, ordered to pay £3 3s 0d Advocate's fee.
8. Failing to comply with Public Health Act notice to abate nuisances.	Case withdrawn on payment of costs (8s 6d), work having been satisfactorily completed.
9. Failing to comply with Public Health Act notice to abate nuisances.	Case withdrawn on payment of costs (8s 6d), work having been satisfactorily completed.
10. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Selling a portion of Cheese & Onion Spread which was affected by mould."	Fined £5. In addition, ordered to pay £1 1s 3d Witness' expenses.

Complaint	Results
11. Failing to comply with Public Health Act notice to abate nuisances.	Case withdrawn on payment of costs (8s 6d), work having been satisfactorily completed.
12. Failing to comply with Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 113(3): "Selling a bottle of milk not of the quality demanded in that it was 6.7% deficient of its fat content."	Fined £2. In addition, ordered to pay £10 costs.
13. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Selling a packet of cereals not of the quality demanded in that it was affected by mould."	Fined £5.
14. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Selling a meat pastie not of the quality demanded in that it was affected by mould."	Fined £2.
15. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960:—	
1. Regulations 28(1) and 32(2): "Failing to provide an adequate supply of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature on a motor sales vehicle."	1. Fined £1.
2. Regulations 28(1)(b) and 33(2): "Failing to provide soap or other suitable detergent on a motor sales vehicle."	2. Fined 10s 0d.
3. Regulations 28(1)(b) and 33(2): "Failing to provide nail brushes on a motor sales vehicle."	3. Fined 10s 0d.
4. Regulations 28(1)(b) and 33(2): "Failing to provide adequate supplies of clean towels or other suitable drying facilities on a motor sales vehicle."	4. Fined 10s 0d.
5. Regulations 26(1) and 33(2): "Failing to keep clean the floor covering, shelves and door runners of a motor sales vehicle."	5. Fined £1.

Complaint	Results
16. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; Regulations 28(1) and 33(2); "Failing to provide an adequate supply of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature on a motor sales vehicle."	Fined £1.
17. Permitting two basements to be used in contravention of a Closing Order made by the Corporation.	Fined £10, with further daily penalty of £5. The £10 to be paid within 10 days, and in default of payment—committed to prison for one month.
18. Permitting two basements to be used in contravention of a Closing Order made by the Corporation.	Case dismissed.
19. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Selling a pork pie which was affected by mould."	Fined £5.
20. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Selling a loaf of bread contaminated with a piece of glass."	Case dismissed.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I.

ABSTRACT OF HEALTH REPORTS

* Deaths classified in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1949.

TABLE II.
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1962, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

Notifiable Disease	At All Ages M. F.	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 ...	16 16	3	2	2	—	1	2	2	17	1	1	2	2	1	5	4	3	2	1
Scarlatina ...	26 23	—	1	1	4	6	7	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	1402 1360	62	70	417	399	454	442	460	433	6	12	2	3	1	1	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	49 48	9	8	18	13	7	10	14	14	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-Pox	846 816	45	24	141	118	181	173	436	448	32	30	5	13	6	9	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	224 205	38 19	63 56	33 39	44 25	11 4	...	...	...	...	8 12	13	20	32	7	18	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	1 3	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Infections	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	21 16	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...
Influenzal Pneumonia	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	61 27	...	...	1 4	2 2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	23	7	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculosis	...	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Virus Encephalitis	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	2654 2541	160 127	644 596	686 677	981 933	55 54	23 53	62 63	43 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

Local Authority : Middlesbrough County Borough, Year : 1962.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
(a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected), as Returned to Registrar General	6	8	11	7	32
(b) Cases Otherwise Ascertained	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Symptomless Excretors	Nil	4	5	Nil	9
(d) Fatal Cases	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Particulars of Outbreaks—Nil.

Single Cases.

Agent	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent identified :			
Salmonella—			
S. Havana	2	—	2
S. Typhi-Murium	12	—	12
Totals ...	14	—	14
Agent not identified	18	—	18

Salmonella Infections, Not Food Borne—Nil.

TABLE IV
Deaths Registered in the Borough during 1962, 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.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
" Other	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Syphilitic Disease	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Stomach	19	14	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	23	13
" Lung, Bronchus.	64	8	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	26	35	20
" Breast	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	6	5	12
" Uterus	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	94	60	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	7	25	39	76	92
{ Leukæmia	7	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	2	—	2	8
{ Aleukæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	6	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	10
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	98	117	215	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	16	36	152	163
{ Coronary Disease	165	98	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	26	70	157	116
{ Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Other Heart Disease	74	115	189	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	19	158	94
Other Circulatory Disease	91	127	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	28	176	70
Influenza	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Pneumonia	55	63	118	23	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	4	16	69	80
Bronchitis	51	11	62	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	14	39	25
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	10	10	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	10	14
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	7	7
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	8	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	9	7
Hyperplasia of Prostate	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	7
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformations	7	28	35	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	34
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	97	108	205	93	3	2	—	—	2	—	2	1	3	6	10	16	67	150
Motor Vehicle Accidents	36	7	43	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	7	4	4	5	1	11	34
All Other Accidents	41	35	76	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	8	8	10	38
Suicide	15	6	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	7	3	5
Homicide and Operations of War	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	959	868	1827	160	5	3	—	3	6	3	12	10	27	74	145	304	1075	1034

TABLE IVa.
Deaths of Middlesbrough Residents Registered outside the Borough during 1962.

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.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	8
Other	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Syphilitic Disease	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stomach	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	7
Lung, Bronchus	32	3	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	11	14	33
Breast	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Uterus	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	21	12	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	11	18	32
Leukæmia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Aleukæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	16	22	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	29	37
Coronary Disease	19	19	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	8	23	32
Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Other Heart Disease	19	14	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	25	32
Other Circulatory Disease	12	11	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	15	22
Influenza	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	24	13	37	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	27	37
Bronchitis	17	12	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	15	26
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	4	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	17	7	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	13	22
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
All Other Accidents	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
Suicide	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	204	141	345	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	3	13	30	75	206	320

TABLE V.
INFANT MORTALITY — 1962

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	2	2	11
Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxiation/Overlying	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Injury at Birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumothorax ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformation ...	5	6	2	2	15	7	2	1	1	26
Immature Birth ...	17	1	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	18
Stunted, Deb., etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ...	12	2	—	—	14	4	3	—	1	22
Un-defined ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
	38	9	2	3	52	13	13	3	5	86

TABLE VI.—PREMATURE BIRTHS

Return for year ended 31st December, 1962

1. No. of premature live-births notified as (adjusted by transferred notifications).

(a) in hospital	172
(b) at home	83
(c) in private nursing homes	2
Total	257

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS											
	Born in Hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there		
	Total 24 hrs. of birth (2)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (3)	Sur- vived 28 days (4)	Total (5)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (6)	Sur- vived 28 days (7)	Total (8)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (9)	Sur- vived 28 days (10)	Total (11)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (12)	Sur- vived 28 days (13)
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	20	10	8	—	—	—	7	1	5	—	—	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.)	29	3	24	4	—	4	8	3	4	—	—	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.)	43	—	43	11	—	11	1	—	—	1	1	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.)	80	1	77	46	—	46	6	—	6	1	1	—
Total	172	14	152	61	—	61	22	4	15	2	2	—

Total

TABLE VII.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952

PART I.—Summary of notifications of Tuberculosis during the period from the 1st January, 1962 to the 31st December, 1962 in the County Borough.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males	—	—	3	3	—	2	4	7	16	11	9	4	2	61
Respiratory, Females	—	3	3	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	1	3	—	27
Non-Respiratory, Males	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	6

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

Source of Information	Number of cases in age Groups													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total
Birth Returns Respiratory from Local Registrars	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (A)
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (B)
	Non-Respiratory M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (C)
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (D)
Birth Returns Respiratory from Registrar-General (transferable Non-Deaths)	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (A)
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (B)
	Non-Respiratory M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (C)
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (D)
Humorous Notifications	Respiratory M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 (A)
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 (B)
	Non-Respiratory M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (C)
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (D)
TOTALS (A)													1	
(B)													1	
(C)													—	
(D)													—	

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
1962	1.84	2.18

TABLE IX.

Deaths from Cancer

Age Distribution

Ages	Male		Female	Total
1 to 5 years	...	1	—	1
5 to 45 years	...	89	54	143
45 to 65 years	...	55	29	84
65 and over	...	43	19	62
Total	...	188	102	290

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1943—1962

TABLE X.

YEAR	EST. Population	LIVE BIRTHS		STILL BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT DEATHS			MATERNAL DEATHS			
		Number per 1,000 Est. pop'n	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Number per 1,000 Total Births	Rate per 1,000 Est. Pop'n	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks 12 Months	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Sepsis	Number Other	Total	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
1943	122,400	2,538	20.73	79	21.38	1,724	14.08	83	83	166	65	—	8	2.67
1944	126,920	2,867	22.58	107	22.43	1,656	13.04	114	75	189	65	4	8	4.03
1945	128,620	2,691	20.92	95	34.10	1,634	12.70	130	85	215	80	1	5	2.22
1946	137,730	3,398	24.67	111	31.34	1,701	12.35	142	50	192	56	—	5	1.40
1947	140,460	3,631	25.85	111	29.40	1,793	12.77	117	115	232	64	—	3	0.55
1948	143,400	3,321	23.16	81	23.81	1,640	11.44	75	84	159	48	—	3	0.88
1949	145,050	3,077	21.21	62	19.75	1,752	12.08	93	64	157	51	—	2	0.64
1950	145,500	3,121	21.45	88	28.20	1,782	12.25	62	111	173	55	—	2	0.64
1951	146,600	3,073	20.95	71	22.58	1,723	11.75	61	48	109	35	—	2	0.64
1952	147,200	3,098	21.05	70	22.10	1,591	10.81	52	50	102	33	1	1	0.63
1953	147,900	3,165	21.40	84	25.85	1,714	11.59	62	53	115	36	—	2	0.62
1954	148,100	3,038	20.51	76	24.40	1,643	11.09	68	36	104	34	—	2	0.65
1955	148,700	3,085	20.74	99	32.09	1,707	11.47	62	41	103	33	—	1	0.32
1956	149,900	3,314	22.1	89	26.51	1,706	11.3	62	40	102	31	—	2	0.60
1957	151,000	3,481	23.05	99	28.44	1,723	11.4	88	38	126	36	—	3	1.14
1958	152,500	3,710	24.33	88	23.18	1,692	11.1	65	25	90	24	1	4	1.07
1959	153,800	3,473	22.58	102	28.53	1,664	10.82	70	29	99	29	—	—	—
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	0.2
1962	157,690	3,488	22.15	79	22.15	1,667	10.58	54	33	87	24	—	3	0.84

TABLE XI
MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959
(Reference L.H.S. 27)
Number of patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1962.

Referred by	Mentally ill				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
(a) General practitioners ...			71	64											71	64	135
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ...	1		6	5								1	1		6	6	13
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ...				4			1								1	4	5
(d) Local education authorities ...													2	3			5
(e) Police and courts ...			25	3			1								26	3	29
(f) Other sources ...			5	5						2		1		2	5	6	13
3. Number of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.62 ...			13	15	5	1	44	44	43	37	56	62	48	38	113	121	320
4. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.62																	
(a) In urgent need of hospital care									5	3		1	5	3		1	9
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care ...								1	3	1		1		2	3	2	7
5. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family) during 1962																	
(a) To N H S hospitals ...									3	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	8