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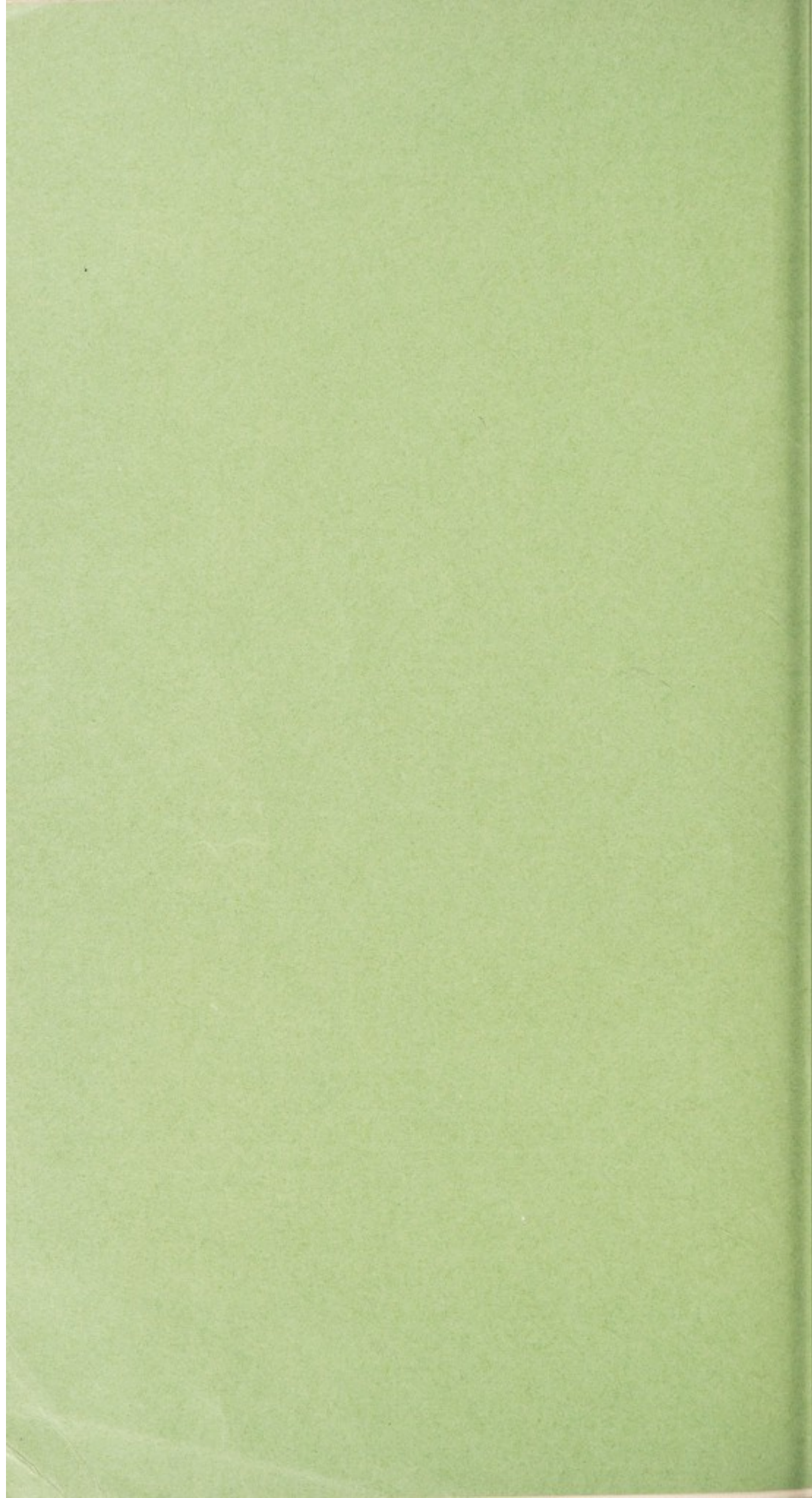
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THE HEALTH OF
MIDDLESBROUGH ^{~10 P 15}
DURING 1965 ^{c. B}

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|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Dr. Didsbury | C407 |
| 2. Mr. Morley Parry | A419 |
| 3. Mr. Perry | A405 |
| 4. Miss Knowles | B202 |
| 5. Professor Heat | B1420 |
| 6. Mr. Smith | A412 |
| 7. Mrs. H. M. Robins | B1414 |
| 8. Miss Pidgeon | A408 |





THE HEALTH OF
MIDDLESBROUGH
DURING 1965



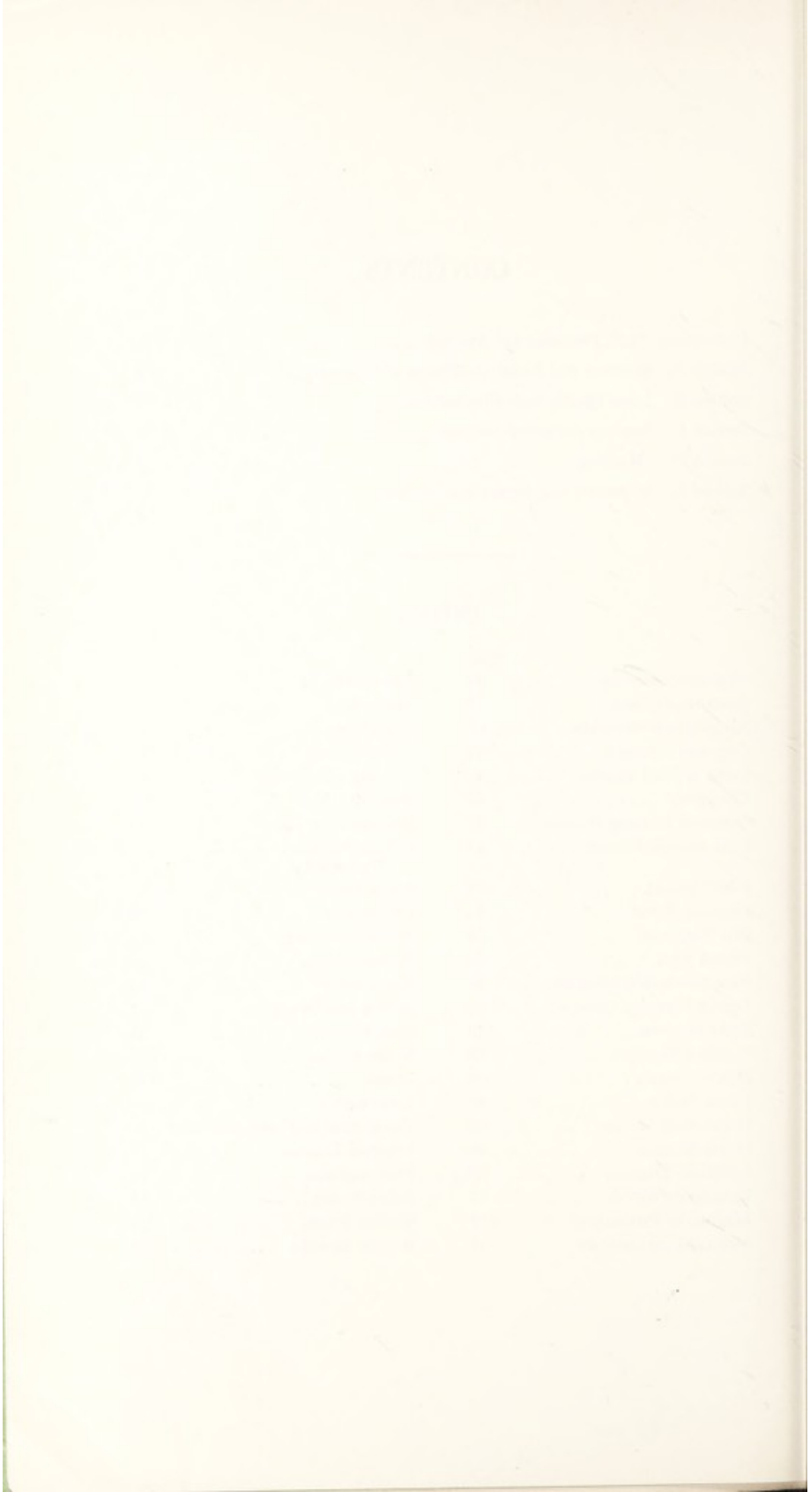
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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Appointed May, 1965

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. L. Burton

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R. H. Huggins

His Worship the Mayor: (Alderman T. Farthing, J.P.)

Alderman E. A. Dickinson

Alderman B. Ramsey, C.B.E.

Alderman W. Randall

Alderman L. Taylor

Alderman Mrs. A. Wain

Councillor W. C. Bastiman, J.P.

Councillor W. Beeforth

Councillor Mrs. E. M. Bolam

Councillor J. A. Brown, C.B.E., J.P.

Councillor G. A. Burns

Councillor P. Conway, J.P.

Councillor H. N. D'Aguiar

Councillor Mrs. M. A. Daniel

Councillor M. Evans

Councillor P. Gallogly

Councillor Mrs. E. A. Gaunt

Councillor C. A. Hayes

Councillor C. M. Hayes

Councillor A. T. Higgins

Councillor J. Mason

Councillor P. J. McGlone

Councillor Mrs. M. McMillan

Councillor Mrs. C. McNally

Councillor F. S. Moore

Councillor F. Morton

Councillor Mrs. E. Narey

Councillor H. Pinder

Councillor J. F. Rowney

Councillor E. B. Scott

Councillor J. Stokes

Councillor W. J. Story

Councillor J. Wilson

Councillor Mrs. D. Withycombe

with the following CO-OPTED MEMBERS:—

Dr. R. C. B. Arthur

Dr. J. W. R. Moffit

Dr. J. Whewell

Mr. R. H. Evans

Miss P. Haggerty

Mr. C. W. L. Heaton

Mr. E. Pierpoint

Mr. T. Rhoden

Mr. Marshall Robinson

Mr. C. Vere

THE PUBLIC HYGIENE COMMITTEE

Appointed May, 1965

Chairman: Alderman L. Taylor

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. N. Bennington

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman T. Farthing, J.P.)

Alderman M. C. Newton

Alderman G. R. Thompson

Councillor D. V. Allen

Councillor J. A. Brown, C.B.E., J.P.

Councillor P. Conway, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. G. R. Cox

Councillor C. L. Elder, M.B.

Councillor M. Evans

Councillor W. Ferrier

Councillor C. W. Fretter

Councillor P. J. McGlone

Councillor The Right Rev.

Monseigneur Canon M. O'Sullivan

Councillor R. I. Smith

Councillor W. J. Story

Councillor J. Wilson

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1965

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Medical Adviser :—

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :—

J. H. E. Baines, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers:	Janet B. Patterson, M.B., Ch.B. (M. & C.W.) John E. H. Tullis, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P.(E), L.R.C.S.(E) L.R.F.P. & S. (G). (General)
*Assistant Medical Officers:	8
*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:	S. M. Rochester, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V.CERT.
Health Visitors:	17 + 2*
Student Health Visitors:	Nil
Tuberculosis Visitors:	4
Public Health Nurses:	8
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:	13 & 3*
Superintendent Home Nurse:	Mrs L. Harrison, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (1.5.65)
Senior Home Nurse:	Mrs O. Surtees, S.R.N., Q.N. (20.9.65)
Chiropodists:	1 + 3*
Dietitian:	1 (resigned 30.6.65)
Social Workers:	2
Handicrafts Instructress:	1
Matrons, Day Nurseries and Convalescent Home:	4
Mental Welfare Officers:	L. W. Sawdon, T. Atkinson, R. Bennison, J. S. Foggia, B. T. Lincoln.
Junior Training Centre:	F. Gray (Supervisor) 6 Assistants
Female Adult Training Centre:	L. M. Downs (Supervisor) 2 Assistants

Male Adult Training Centre:	R. C. Pardoe, (Manager/ Supervisor) 3 Assistant Supervisor/ Instructors
Day Centre:	2 Assistants*
House Mother	1 and 2 Relief.
Ambulance Officer:	Edward Sykes, F.I.C.A.P., F.I.A.O
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., L. Lowe
Clerks:	16
Secretary and Shorthand Typists:	M. Robson and 4
Creche Attendants:	10
Orderlies, attendants, driver, caretaker:	9

* Part-time

Chief Public Health Inspector :—

F. G. Sugden, D.P.A., F.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.	†*E. Ramsden, M.A.P.H.I.
**G. McCann, M.A.P.H.I.	*L. A. Harrison, M.A.P.H.I.
*D. H. Thompson, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.	*G. Elliott, M.A.P.H.I.
*G. Stewart, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.	**D. B. Coull, M.A.P.H.I.
*G. B. Coulthard, M.A.P.H.I.	(to 15.11.65)
*J. L. Croft, M.A.P.H.I.	

Pupil Public Health Inspectors :—

D. M. Thompson
F. A. J. Cross
D. Arnett

Technical Assistants :—

H. Butterfield
J. W. Fox
†C. Hadfield, M.R.S.H.

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 (to 10.4.65)
D. Mitchell (from 12.4.65)
T. M. Duncanson

Shorthand Typists :—

K. M. Milner
E. G. Proudfoot
P. R. Bone (to 31.10.65)
W. Boe (from 1.11.65)

* Meat Certificate of R.S.H.

** Meat Certificate (Scotland)

† Smoke Inspector's Diploma R.S.H.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
26, SOUTHFIELD ROAD,
MIDDLESBROUGH.

Telephone No. 47201-5.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for the calendar year 1965.

Commenting on the statistics last year, I noted that since 1958, our birth rate has shown a slow downward trend. This has continued, the rate being 20.4 as against 20.6 last year. While our birth rate had been falling over these years, that of England and Wales has, as a whole, been rising slowly. However, in 1965 the national figure dropped from 18.4 to 18. We, of course, still continued to keep above the national figure.

The infant mortality rate at 22.75 is the lowest figure which has been recorded in the Town and maintains a downward trend. The national figure also maintained this downward trend from 20.0 to 19.0 which is again the lowest figure recorded for the Country.

Once again it is a pleasure to record that there were no cases of poliomyelitis or of diphtheria during the year. We and the public, however, must not become complacent about the situation. It is still most important that the level of immunisation against these diseases is kept up and, indeed, improved upon if possible. I would urge all parents to have their children immunised.

On the 1st January the Home Nursing Service came to be run directly by the Health Committee. Previous to this the Middlesbrough District Nursing Association provided the Service as our agents. This voluntary Association which was affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, had provided a Home Nursing Service in the town for 75 years. However, with the resignation of their Superintendent and future reorganisation likely to be needed on the creation of a Greater Tees-side Authority, the Association felt that the time had come to ask the Local Health Authority to take over the running of the Service. I would like to pay tribute to the sterling and devoted work carried out by the Association and its nurses over the years. The change-over was effected remarkably smoothly, the nursing staff transferring to the employ of the Health Department. The Service was run from the Health Department, which I feel to be an advantage in that the Superintendent comes into close and easy contact with the other Services of the Department. The affiliation to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing was maintained, as were also training facilities.

Another important occurrence during the year was the inauguration in May of the Service for the taking of cervical smears for the early detection of cancer of the neck of the womb. Fuller details appear in the body of the Report. This Service is particularly aimed at women over the age of 35, but we make no minimum age limit and, indeed, one of our first positive cases was in a lady aged 27. This is

an important Service and I would commend it to all women. Many more should take advantage of the facilities and these could and would be extended to meet any greater demand.

During the early part of the year a Health Visitor was attached to a partnership of three general practitioners. This was a pilot scheme in line with modern trends and, I feel, was an unqualified success, paving the way—as staffing allows—for an increasing number of such attachments.

Two new Centres were opened during the year, one at Easterside and one at West Acklam and an increasing number of activities are taking place there and at the other Centres. These two Centres are built basically to the same plan as Carlow Street and Berwick Hills Centres, which we feel gives a very useful lay-out.

Additions and alterations to the garage in the yard of the Health Department were completed in May. This gave improved garage accommodation and above this, offices for the Mental Welfare Officers. Accommodation was thereby released in the main building and a room was allocated to the Superintendent of District Nurses and a second room for general nursing purposes.

Extensions to the Davison Home for Children at Danby were completed during the year, giving improved accommodation for the Matron and the resident staff. A play hut was erected and this is most useful, the children being able to play in this when the weather is inclement.

In the field of Health Education, talks were given by members of the staff to various Organisations. We continued to purchase posters on Smoking and Health and also other topics, displaying these ourselves and supplying interested Bodies. On several occasions films on sex education were shown.

Council approved the appointment of a Health Education Officer but this post had not been filled by the end of the year.

A very full discussion was held by the Health Committee, on the question of fluoridation of the water supplies, who reaffirmed their previous decision against asking the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board to fluoridate the supply.

Once again, I would like to thank all members of the staff of the Health Department for their excellent work put in during what has been a busy year.

On behalf of the staff and myself I would again like to thank the members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1966.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres) including 173 acres of tidal water	..	7,304
Estimated Population (Mid-1965)	.. ..	157,180
Census Population 1961	.. ..	157,395
Number of Inhabited Houses (31.3.66)	.. ..	45,971
Rateable value (31.3.65)	... ..	£5,071,071
Product of a penny rate (estimated)	... ..	£20,000

Live Births:

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	1,524	1,414	2,938
Illegitimate	151	118	269
	<u>1,675</u>	<u>1,532</u>	<u>3,207</u>

Rate per 1,000 population 20.4

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births 8.39

Stillbirths:

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	26	29	55
Illegitimate	6	4	10
	<u>32</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>65</u>

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 20.81

Total Live and Stillbirths:

M.	F.	Total
1,707	1,565	3,272

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year):

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	39	26	65
Illegitimate	6	2	8
	<u>45</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>73</u>

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ...	22·75
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	27·10
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	29·74
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births	13·42
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	12·7
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 total live and still births	32·40
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):	
Deaths	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—

Deaths Registered:—

	M.	F.	Total	Death Rate per 1,000 populn.
Nett	942	758	...1,700	10·81

Deaths from:—

Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	1	·006
Whooping Cough	—	1	1	·006
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—
Violence	61	17	78	·496
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—
Cancer	187	133	320	2·03
Heart Disease	289	275	564	3·59
Tuberculosis	12	5	17	0·11
Pneumonia	36	37	73	0·46
Pregnancy	—	—	—	—

Comparative Rates:—

	Middlesbrough	England and Wales
Birth rate (live births)	20·4	18·00
Death Rate	10·81	11·50
Infant Mortality Rate	22·75	19·01

0 Provisional

1 Per 1,000 live births.

Area Comparability Factors:—

Births	...	...	...	0·98
Deaths	...	...	...	1·25

Notifications—Rates per 1,000 population:—

Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	·26
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	·16
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·66
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	·08
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	·02
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	·64

Acute Poliomyelitis

(including Polioencephalitis)

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

Food Poisoning... 0·89

Puerperal Pyrexia:—

Rate per 1,000 Total Births	...	...	...	...	4·1
(Live and Still)					

WARD STATISTICS

Ward	No. of Cases of Infectious Disease per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Acklam	13	8	20	10
Ayresome	15	13	22	30
Cannon	14	10	24	44
Clairville	10	11	20	14
Berwick Hills	16	5	15	30
Crescent	16	27	20	7
Exchange	12	12	23	39
Gresham	12	10	24	19
Grove Hill	17	19	16	17
Linthorpe	12	13	17	0
Newport	24	12	34	43
North Ormesby	17	11	25	21
Park	13	12	15	13
Thorntree	18	8	20	24
Tollesby	17	8	18	16
St. Hilda's	16	12	26	23
Whinney Banks	21	11	13	27

Doctors' booked cases:	
Nurse acting as midwife	1,303
Nurse acting as maternity nurse	42
Unbooked cases:	
Neither midwife nor doctor booked	5
No. of patients who were attended by domiciliary midwives during labour, were delivered as emergencies in the Maternity Hospital, but returned home after delivery	
	178
Hospital discharges to domiciliary midwives	22
Patients who were not booked for district but were taken over by the midwife to be nursed at home ...	35
No. of cases in which medical aid was sought:	
Doctors' booked cases	188
unbooked cases	5
No. of Gas and Air administrations:	
Doctor not present (as midwives)... ..	1,028
Doctor present (as maternity nurses)	42
Administration of Pethidine:	
Doctor not present (as midwives)... ..	704
Doctor present (as maternity nurses)	26
No. of nursings (attention to mother and baby) ...	18,437
No. of ante-natal visits to patients' homes	2,999
No. of special visits	1,927
Midwives ante-natal clinic attendances:	
New patients	1,694
Re-attendances	6,602

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

Non-residents: 278

Residents: 241

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

Stillbirths: 160 Residents 62 Domiciliary 3
Non-residents 98 Institutional 157

A broad classification of these stillbirths is as follows:

	Domiciliary	Institutional
A. Maternal Health Factors	—	1
B. Obstetric complications (inc. 1 hydrocephalic)	2	112 (incl. 10 anencephalic)
C. Foetal abnormalities	—	17 (inc. 5 hydrocephalic)
D. Undertermined factors	1	27

Mothercraft and Relaxation

The number of expectant mothers attending these classes continues to grow. The help given is obviously appreciated because we are frequently asked to extend the six weeks course to seven or eight weeks.

For two periods during the year we had the services of a Dietitian, who gave a talk and demonstration during several of the Courses. These were greatly enjoyed, especially by the young expectant mothers who were working, as the meals cooked were simple to prepare, as well as being nourishing.

The film, "To Janet a Son" is still well attended, although the number of those seeing it is rather less than in 1964. At one showing, husbands as well as wives were present. This experiment was very successful, but has not been repeated because of lack of demand.

The Department was asked by the Royal College of Nursing, to arrange a programme of visits and work in the Midwifery Section for a World Health Organisation Fellow, Miss P. Saycocie, a midwife from Laos, who attended booking sessions, deliveries, and nursings with the midwives, as well as seeing the work of other branches of the Health, Education and Children's Departments.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

The majority of general practitioners do their own ante-natal work and as a result the ante-natal clinic attendances dropped to one during the year.

The "At Risk" Register

The number of children now on the "At Risk" register is 1,211. The following list gives the reasons for children being on the register, with the numbers of each type of risk—some children having more than one handicap.

(a) Virus infection in first three months	4
(b) Drugs	13
(c) Toxaemia	225
(d) Difficult labour	340
(e) Prematurity	454
(f) Anoxia	293
(g) Birth Trauma	81
(h) Haemolytic disease	37
(i) Neo-natal jaundice	7
(j) Malformation	136

These children continue to receive extra attention from the Health Visitors.

Certain of the children who were "at risk" in 1963 have developed normally and their names have been removed from the register. Of those remaining on this list there are:—

Temporal tumour	...	...	...	...	...	1
Probably backward	...	...	...	...	...	10
Congenital heart	...	...	...	...	...	8
Mongols	...	...	...	...	...	3
Haemophilic	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orthopaedic defects	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blind	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital defects, N.O.S.	...	...	...	...	...	5

As the children approach school age their ability to attend school will have to be assessed and several will, without doubt, be classified as handicapped.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

During the year, 49 children were found at birth with congenital malformations. Some having only a very minor degree of defect, others with multiple and occasionally severe handicaps. 43 children born alive showed 53 malformations at birth.

Defects of pelvic girdle	1	Anophthalmos	1
Anencephalus	2	Defects, ribs and sternum	1
Hydrocephaly	2	Nose defects	1
Spina Bifida	3	Talipes	8
Cleft lip	4	Defects skull and face	1
Cleft palate	4	Defects skin	5
Other alimentary defects	2	Multiple malformation, other	3
Epispadias	2	Mongolism	2
Defects, upper limb nos	1	Polydactyly	4
Syndactyly	2	Ear defects	1
Defects lower limb nos	1	Meningocele	1
Microcephalus	1		

Among stillbirths, six malformations were notified.

Anencephaly	3	Hydrocephaly	1
Defects of hand	1	Corneal opacity	1

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY SERVICE

Arrangements for the commencement of clinics for the taking of cervical smears—a test for the detection of cancer of the neck of the womb—were completed early in the year, following prolonged discussions between the Health Department, General Practitioners and the South Tees-side Hospital Management Committee.

On 5th May, the first clinic was opened at West Acklam Centre, to be followed on 9th May by one at Berwick Hills Centre. Advertisements and Press reports brought in a flood of applications, not only from Middlesbrough residents but also from those in the surrounding areas (there being at that time no facilities for the taking of smears by neighbouring Authorities). However, it was decided that only Middlesbrough residents could be offered our Service.

The initial surge gradually died out and in September it was decided to readvertise in the local Press. Letters outlining the test were sent to all major multiple stores, bakeries and main grocers; all departments of the Middlesbrough Corporation and the Secretaries of Townswomen's Guilds. Nationalised undertakings, Industry and factories employing female labour were also circularised. Where the accommodation was suitable, arrangements were made for the smears to be taken on the premises and extra sessions were arranged at the Health Department Clinic.

Since the Autumn, the number of applications has remained fairly constant and there has never been more than a three to four weeks waiting list. It is intended to open a third weekly clinic at the Health Department early in January next year. It is reasonable to say that the Cytology Service has placed an added pressure on the Department, creating an increase in administrative work as well as to that of my medical colleagues. We feel, however, that this is a very worthwhile Service.

The total number of applications from			
5th May, 1965-31st December, 1965	...	...	1,497
The total number of attendances	...	...	1,209
The total number of referrals to General			
Practitioners	...	...	206**
The total number of inconclusive results	...	...	14*
The total number of negative results	...	...	1,193
The total number of positive results	...	...	2

* Numbers include those smears showing atypical cells; the women concerned have been referred to a Gynaecologist by the relevant General Practitioner. The ultimate results are not known to us.

** The 206 referrals consist of:

Sugar + +	...	...	...	...	...	3
Urethral Caruncle	...	...	...	...	...	8
Urethral Caruncle and Polyp	...	...	...	...	...	2
Urethral Caruncle and Prolapse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erosion	...	...	...	...	...	86
Erosion and Sugar +	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erosion and Caruncle	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erosion, Sugar and Leucorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erosion, Prolapse and Leucorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	12

Polyp	27
Polyp and Prolapse	2
Leucorrhoea	24
Prolapse	25
Ovarian Cyst	3
Bleeding	2
Ulcerated Cervix	1
Profuse Discharge	5
Considerable Sepsis	1

CHILD DEATHS

Of 89 children who died aged 0-4 weeks (neo-natal), 34 were resident and 55 non-resident, of whom 3 died at home, the remainder in hospital.

Classification

Prematurity	55
The pneumonias	4
Congenital abnormalities	14
Congenital heart disease	3
Rhesus incompatibility	3
Intracranial haemorrhage	3
Atelectasis	2
Cerebral anoxia	1
Meningitis	1
Asphyxia neonatorum	3
	<hr/>
	89

Of 40 children who died aged 1-12 months (infant deaths), 26 were resident and 14 non-resident, of whom 19 died at home and 21 in hospital.

Classification

The pneumonias	18
Mongol	2
Congenital heart disease	1
Measles	1
Intracranial haemorrhage	1
Hydrocephalus	6
Asphyxia (a) by bedclothes	6
(b) through regurgitated	
food	5
	<hr/>
	40

Of 21 children who died aged 1-5 years, 16 were resident and five non-resident, of whom 18 died in hospital and 3 at home.

Classification

Home accident (burns)	1
Road accident	2
Haemophilus influenzae meningitis	1
Encephalitis	2
Acute ulcerative tracheitis	1
Malignant pleural effusion	1
Pneumonia	2
Congenital abnormalities	10
Melanoma of brain	1
	<hr/>
	21

13 resident children died in hospitals outside the area.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

11 cases were notified during the year, 11 occurring in Institutions and none at home.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

I am pleased to report that no maternal deaths occurred during the year.

HEALTH VISITING

The recruitment and training of Health Visitors was very similar to that of previous years, there being no real improvement in the position.

At the end of the year the staff was:—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor.
- 1 Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor.
- 17 full-time Health Visitors.
- 2 part-time Health Visitors.
- 6 full-time Public Health Nurses (geriatric).
- 1 full-time and 1 part-time Public Health Nurses
(paediatric).
- 2 Male Orderlies.

Student Health Visitors

Last year two students were successful in the examination and have now become members of the staff. There are no students in training this year.

Surveys

Phenylketonuria—One new case was diagnosed during 1965. All babies continue to be tested for this disease.

Diabetes—An increasing number of children are being tested for diabetes and referred when necessary.

Dental Caries—The Liverpool University Dental School are investigating the causes of dental caries in young children. The Health Visitors visited over 200 children born between 1963/64 and completed questionnaires. The results of the survey will be made known in about 12 months.

In-Service Training

In May, Professor and Lady Ewing returned to assess the Health Visitors' competence in screening of hearing techniques. Twenty-four staff (including 7 from Darlington) were assessed. For this purpose 28 children were tested, of whom 4 were later re-tested and one referred.

Student Nurses' Training

The Health Department staff continue to give lectures to Student Nurses, who also attend clinics and make visits with Health Visitors. Talks are also given to outside Organisations.

Refresher Courses

The Superintendent Health Visitor attended a Refresher Course in London. Three Health Visitors attended Refresher Courses, one in London and two in Hull, and returned with many new ideas and much enthusiasm.

Courses

The Superintendent Health Visitor was given special permission to attend a three months' Study Course on Community Health Administration at the William Rathbone College, Liverpool, and was granted a certificate indicating the successful completion of the Course.

Two Health Visitors attended a Course that was held in Cambridge. Three Geriatric Nurses attended Courses on "Care of the Elderly", two going to Birmingham and the other to London.

General Practitioner/Health Visitor Attachment

This principle, is a modern concept and is increasingly being tried out by various Local Authorities.

It was decided, early on in the year, to participate in a pilot scheme, one Health Visitor being selected to work more directly with a partnership of three General Practitioners. She continued to attend the Gables Infant Welfare sessions, but from a limited area of visiting. The Health Visitor now visits families, all age groups, on the list of this practice, who are Middlesbrough residents. There is a continuity of oversight of mothers before and after confinement. Certain problems relating to visited families are brought to the notice of the Department and associated Depart-

ments. The Health Visitor reports complete co-operation from both the patients and the general practitioners. It is felt that this type of Health Visiting is comprehensive, efficient and of greater benefit to the community. Efforts are being made to extend the principle of general practitioner/health visitor attachments to other practices.

Ascertainment of Hearing of Young Children

The Health Visitors tested 305 children, of whom 20 were re-tested and 16 referred for a further opinion.

Home Visiting by the Health Visitors

A total of 61,123 visits were made during the year, this including those paid to aged folk.

Details are as follows:—

Birth enquiry or first visits	...	...	...	3,181
Visits to infants (0-1 year) (excluding the initial visit)	...	...	...	9,980
Visits to children (1-5 years)	...	...	...	24,227
Special visits	...	...	...	1,016
Neo-natal and infant death visits	...	...	...	55
Ante-natal first visits	...	...	...	264
Ante-natal re-visits	...	...	...	247
Visits to aged men and others	...	...	...	4,355
Visits to aged women and others	...	...	...	7,959
Infectious disease visits	...	...	...	1,142
Ineffectual visits	...	...	...	8,697
Total	...	...	...	61,123

Child Welfare Centres

Two new clinics were officially opened—West Acklam Clinic in February and one at Easterside in March.

All sessions are being well attended. The Dental Unit at Thorntree Health Centre was completed—however, it has not yet been brought into use because of the failure to recruit staff.

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

Number of children 0-1 year (attending for the first time)	...	...	...	2,650
Number of children 1-5 years (attending for the first time)	...	...	...	184
Total number of attendances of children 0-1 year	...	...	...	26,956
Total number of attendances of children 1-5 years	...	...	...	20,017
Number of children examined by doctor	...	...	...	6,459
Number of children—advice given by Health Visitors	...	...	...	40,514
Total number of Clinic sessions	...	...	...	828

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

			<i>0-1 year</i>	<i>1-5 years</i>
Newlands Centre ...	...	...	1,709	1,961
(2 sessions weekly)				
Carlow Street ...	...	...	4,169	2,673
(2 sessions weekly)				
Grove Hill ...	...	...	3,685	2,744
(2 sessions weekly)				
St. Hilda's ...	...	...	1,474	1,156
Acklam ...	...	...	2,342	1,424
North Ormesby ...	...	...	1,616	1,020
Thorntree ...	...	...	1,442	1,508
(2 sessions weekly)				
Whinney Banks ...	...	...	1,743	1,083
St. Barnabas ...	...	...	1,934	1,234
Park End ...	...	...	1,691	1,232
West Acklam ...	...	...	2,955	1,644
Berwick Hills ...	...	...	1,381	1,096
Easterside ...	...	...	815	1,242

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

Creches

To cope with the demand, two sessions were started at each of the new Health Clinics and two at the Newlands Clinic. This made a total of 17 creches being held each week. These continue to serve a useful purpose in the community and all are very well attended.

Orthopaedic Clinic

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

During the year 14 sessions were held. At these sessions pre-school children paid 189 visits, which included 50 initial visits and 139 re-attendances.

Dental Care for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-Schoolchildren

This essential service is still 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 56 expectant and nursing mothers, together with 38 children of pre-school age were seen in consultation. Examination and treatment were given as required.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

The Ministry of Health Circular 5/65 on Day Care of Children has caused the Department to take a close look at both Local Authority Day Nurseries and those premises registered for child minding.

The three Local Authority Day Nurseries were purpose-built during the war and are still being well used and the demand for admission shows no sign of diminishing. As well as normal children each Nursery has at least one handicapped child, whilst several others come in for short periods each week as a means of relief for the parents. It has been found, over the years, that these children make fair progress in the Nurseries and recently several have been admitted for assessment of their capabilities to attend school. Discussions are to take place to decide whether or not this practice is to continue and to decide the responsibility for and the fees to be charged.

Our Nurseries, which are training establishments, presented eight students for the N.N.E.B. Certificate and all were successful. Nine new students were appointed, but one had to resign for family reasons.

The guidance given in the Circular, with regard to new Nurseries, has been followed in the preparation of plans which are now with the Ministry of Health for consideration.

With regard to the registered child-minding establishments, these are inspected at least four times a year. There is close liaison between the Town Clerk's and Health Departments, so that all new applications for registration are inspected. Close watch is kept on advertisements both in the Press and in shops, so that no unauthorised child-minding can take place. Advertisers are informed of the correct procedures. There are three Nurseries registered, accommodating 138 children. The classes are held at :—

Greytiles Nursery School, Green Lane	...	60 places
Settlement Hall, Newport Road	... ..	48 places
Old Swedish Church, Linthorpe Road	...	30 places

There are four daily child-minders who are registered to provide places for 28 children; two of these have so far not accepted any children and we are awaiting the return of their Certificates of Registration.

269 schoolgirls visited the Nurseries to gain insight into the work and visits are also paid by student midwives, health visitors in training and social workers.

During the year 79 Girl Guides attended the Day Nurseries for training and examination for their Child Nurse Badge.

Statistics

Statistics:

	No. of Places		No. on Register at 31.12.65		Average Daily Attendance	
	0-2	2-5	0-2	0-2	0-2	2-5
	Mosman Terrace	25	35	25	35	17	23
Parkside	25	35	25	35	10	27
West Lane	25	35	25	35	11	26

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

During the year the Family Planning Association were granted additional facilities at the Authority's Clinic buildings. Four sessions each week are held, three Clinic buildings being used for this purpose.

Sanction for free consultation, in accordance with the Council's scheme, was granted by the Medical Officer of Health to only one patient who was recommended at an Infant Welfare Clinic. It could be that the increase in the use of oral contraception, which can be prescribed by general practitioners of course, is one of the reasons for the diminishing use of this scheme.

SALE OF WELFARE FOODS

The Central Food Depot at 3, Albert Terrace, remained busy throughout the year with the storage, sale and distribution to Infant Welfare Clinics of both proprietary and Ministry of Food products.

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

	1965	1964	1963
National Dried Milk ...	9,992	11,534	13,397
Bottles of Orange Juice ...	33,750	27,813	25,071
Bottles of Cod Liver Oil ...	2,106	1,860	2,102
Vitamin Tablets ...	2,698	2,631	2,587
Proprietary Food Sales ...	£17,145	£14,133	£9,818
Packets of Food issued free of charge ...	366	738	876

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious Disease	Cases		Deaths	
	1965	1964	1965	1964
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	41	40	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	2	6	—	—
Erysipelas	5	5	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—

Puerperal Pyrexia	13	21	—	—
Dysentery	158	216	—	—
Measles	1518	1106	—	—
Chickenpox	590	1100	—	—
Whooping Cough	26	130	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	2	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	12	17	—	89
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	3	3	—	—
Gastroenteritis	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	14	14	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	93	85	—	15
Other Tuberculosis	8	8	—	3

NOTES ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles and Chickenpox

All cases coming to our attention were visited by Health Visitors or School Nurses, for the purpose of giving advice and occasionally keeping observation.

Whooping Cough

The notification of only 26 cases marks a welcome decrease from 1964 and from the total notified in most years, though as long ago as 1961 the total reported was only 35. It can be hoped that the low notification rate indicates a true decrease in the prevalence of the disease and it is possible that we are seeing here a consequence of the increased rate of immunisation against this disease, following the introduction of triple vaccine into our Clinics in 1962. However, there have been some recent reports to the effect that whooping cough vaccine is less effective than it once was and optimism could be misplaced.

Dysentery

Of the 158 cases notified, 90 were confirmed by the Public Health Laboratory to be infected by shigella sonne organisms. Follow-up of the notified cases resulted in the finding of 59 other infected persons, usually symptomless excreters.

Food Poisoning

In Table IV at the rear of the Report the statistics are analysed in greater detail. Two outbreaks are worthy of note.

A waiter from a local restaurant became ill and, after admission to hospital, was found to be infected with salmonella typhimurium organisms. Investigation showed that of 27 people working in or with the restaurant at least 8 people had been ill and 9 were found to be infected with the same food poisoning

organism. Waiters and kitchen staff were most heavily affected and the consequent exclusions from work of affected staff interfered seriously with the work of the restaurant. The source of the infection was believed to have been re-heated roast pork, all of which had been completely consumed long before we knew of the outbreak. So far as could be ascertained only staff were affected and we received no report or notification of illness among members of the public. Kitchen procedures were naturally thoroughly overhauled in consequence.

The other outbreak was more dramatic and was the biggest such coming to notice in Middlesbrough for some years. During the evening of Wednesday, 8th December, an officer of the Health Department was informed of suspected cases of food poisoning. Investigation showed that a number of people who had attended a dinner at an hotel on the evening of Monday, 6th December, had indeed been ill, generally with symptoms of a gastro-enteritis and that a number of people from another party attending the same hotel on the following evening had been similarly affected. A few cases of gastro-enteritis, following two other functions, might have been due to the same cause. Investigations into the complaints by the Chief Public Health Inspector and myself failed to elicit any common factor, other than the visit to the hotel. However, it must be stressed that it would not be possible to ascribe illness in any given individual to that individual's visit to the hotel concerned.

The features of the outbreak suggested a bacterial rather than a chemical agent, but the Public Health Laboratory was not able to isolate the causative agent, a feature of about 25% of such outbreaks. Chemical analyses also failed to identify any harmful substances and it was eventually considered likely that the illness had been caused by an organism not normally considered harmful to man, perhaps by a strain with an exceptional ability to survive ordinary cooking processes. Utensils and surfaces were sterilised and no further cases came to light.

The premises and procedures of the hotel were at least as good as those of similar establishments and there was no breach of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Most of the affected people lived outside Middlesbrough, in Yorkshire and County Durham, and there was prompt co-operation from all medical officers concerned in tracing and investigating persons at risk. Persons were apparently affected in places as far separated as Consett, Richmond and York. Taking into account the staff and people attending the three functions probably affected, there was a total of 364 persons at risk and 136 were reported as having had symptoms, the majority living outside Middlesbrough itself.

Influenza

Early in the year an outbreak of 'flu was reported among the residents and staff of Holgate. Most of the residents are elderly and many are infirm and a number were being made very poorly.

Following discussion between the responsible general practitioner, the Health Department, the Public Health Laboratory and the Consultant Geriatrician, vaccination with an oil-adjuvant influenza vaccine was offered to the residents and to the staff and the vast majority accepted. Few new cases occurred after the vaccinations had been carried out though this was not certainly attributable to the vaccination. Altogether 70 residents and 14 staff were ill. There was one death among the residents, but this was not solely attributable to influenza.

"Epidemic Collapse"

A condition known by this name, among others, became prevalent in schools throughout the country following a well publicised outbreak in Blackburn. Forty children at two neighbouring secondary schools in Middlesbrough were afflicted with an illness resembling those reported elsewhere, with complaints of feeling sick, abdominal pain, dizziness and general prostration. Medical officers visited at the inception of the outbreak and satisfied themselves that there was at least a large emotional content in these illnesses and that no children were seriously ill. It was left to the parents of individual children to exercise their responsibility of seeking general practitioner help if they so wished and the whole matter was "played down" as much as possible, in which direction we received the co-operation of the local Press. The outbreak rapidly petered out. Specimens of faeces and school meals were examined without revealing any material that could be associated with illness.

Vaccination and Immunisation

These two terms initially had clearly distinct meanings, but the distinctions have now become blurred, so that they are virtually synonymous.

Routine Childhood Immunisations

The greater part of this work is carried out in the Authority's own Clinics during Infant Welfare Clinic sessions, where primary and booster immunisations are offered against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) and smallpox. General practitioners also do a proportion of this work in their own surgeries. Primary and booster diphtheria immunisations are also offered to infant schoolchildren where advantage has not previously been taken of the Clinic facilities, and children previously immunised against poliomyelitis are at age 4 offered a booster. At one school, an experiment was conducted to determine the practicability of extending the range of immunisations offered at school to include poliomyelitis and tetanus primary and booster immunisations, but with our existing record system a disproportionate amount of administrative work was found to be involved. Subsequently, the importance of getting children primarily immunised and boosted *before* school entry, through the medium of the Infant Welfare Clinics, was re-emphasised to staff, but it is yet too early to say if a significant change has been brought about.

Diphtheria vaccines in combination with alum compounds fell into disfavour of recent years because of an apparently increased risk of "provocation poliomyelitis" following their use. This situation has been re-considered because of evidence that the diphtheria vaccines at present in general use are not good immunising agents and because the risk of provocation poliomyelitis has declined with the decline of poliomyelitis and, accordingly, except where the diphtheria antigen is given as part of the triple vaccine, alum diphtheria vaccines have been recommended for general use in our Local Authority Clinics.

It was determined during the year that oral poliomyelitis vaccine (Sabin) could satisfactorily be given with a variety of other vaccines. It was subsequently determined that with an additional booster at 18 months of age vaccination with this material would give satisfactory results if given as early as 3 months, though it had generally previously been given after the age of 6 months. It was decided to adopt this as a general practice, so that the Local Authority recommended immunisation programme now is:—

Ages	Procedure
3 months	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis and Oral Polio
4 months	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis and Oral Polio
5 months	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis and Oral Polio
12 months	Smallpox vaccination
18 months	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis and Oral Polio
Pre-school	Diphtheria/Tetanus and Oral Polio

Routine B.C.G. vaccination is on offer to contacts and to schoolchildren. For further details of this see Table VII and Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer.

During the year discussions were opened with the Borough Treasurer's Department, with the aim of using the computer to control records and appointments for the routine childhood immunisations.

Smallpox Vaccinations

	Primary			Re-vaccinations		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Under 1 year	47	51	46	—	—	—
1 year	127	330	447	—	1	—
2-4 years	91	189	373	17	18	14
5-14 years	129	76	104	71	52	75
15 years and over ..	253	227	328	848	526	769
	<u>647</u>	<u>873</u>	<u>1,298</u>	<u>936</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>858</u>

Poliomyelitis Vaccinations

During 1965, 26 people received two injections of Salk vaccine; 2,631 people completed a course of immunisation with Oral vaccine (i.e. 3 doses) and 96 children were vaccinated with quadruple vaccine.

In addition 2,043 reinforcing doses were given, of which 2,016 were to children between 4 and 15 years.

Diphtheria Immunisation

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

No. of children under 5 years of age immunised	2,203
No. of schoolchildren immunised... ..	626
No. of reinforcing injections	1,931

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

Percentage of children under five years of age immunised	53%
Percentage of schoolchildren immunised... ..	85%

“Overseas” Clinic

The Health Department is an approved Yellow Fever vaccination centre, this vaccination usually being offered to the general public by appointment on Thursday afternoons from 2 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. From 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. the whole range of vaccinations required for overseas travel is provided without previous appointment—T.A.B. (against enteric fevers), cholera and smallpox vaccinations. Other immunisations not generally required for overseas travel are also given on occasion. Ships’ crews are sometimes accommodated by staff visiting the ships for the purpose of giving Yellow Fever vaccinations.

Inoculations given:—

T.A.B.	165	} Sometimes given in combination.
Cholera	345	
Smallpox (primary)	180	
(re-vaccination)	626	

(Of these respectively 31 and 34 were nurses from local hospitals. The hospitals are up-grading the immunisation state of their staff and the Health Department is giving the vaccinations.)

Yellow Fever 1201

(Of these 571 were ships’ crews, necessitating visits to 21 ships.)

No. of persons attending clinic 1400.

Staff Protection

Although no obligation is imposed on Health Department staff to accept immunisations against their will, it is hoped that many of them will have appropriate protection, particularly in respect of smallpox in the case of those staff who are at risk of contacting unrecognised cases or would be used for investigation and surveillance. Nearly all staff so concerned have been so vaccinated and records are being maintained to facilitate bi-annual smallpox re-vaccination for these groups (health visitors, public health inspectors, ambulance driver/attendants, school nurses and, of course, doctors).

The same routine was recommended and accepted for immigration officers, customs officers and Tees pilots.

Vaccination against Anthrax

An effective vaccine has now been developed and is generally being offered to workers at special risk, e.g. those working with certain imported bone meals and hides. The Health Department is maintaining stocks of the vaccine for use by general practitioners or factory doctors, or, if necessary, our own staff.

TUBERCULOSIS

I am indebted to the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. B. Coust, for the following comments:—

This year I have to report again that no great changes have occurred in the anti-tuberculosis work performed in this area. The various tables seen below do not show much alteration from the figures for the last few years. As was the case last year, and some years before that, a very large proportion of the deaths occurred in men aged 55 and over. This group of the population is one which has been exposed to a great deal of tuberculosis in the past and has had vicissitudes to which younger people in the area have not been exposed. It is likely that this age group will continue to supply a larger proportion of new cases and of deaths than other sections of the population in the coming years. It is important, therefore, that doctors and other persons concerned with the welfare of older people should remember the possibility of tuberculosis.

The place of hospital treatment in tuberculosis has been questioned by many people and there is certainly no doubt that prolonged periods in hospital are not required in the vast majority of cases. It is, however, my opinion that a short period of hospital treatment is sometimes of great value in patients who are acutely ill, markedly infectious or requiring some education for the future in regard to their way of life and habits of hygiene. In addition, patients who are intolerant of or allergic to treatment usually reveal this in the first few weeks and can be managed better in hospital.

A good deal of publicity has been given in the last year to the problem of tuberculosis among immigrants, particularly from Asia. I enclose a table showing the number of immigrants found to have tuberculosis in the last ten years in this town. Between 1956 and 1965 there were 76 notifications in respect of immigrants plus 9 cases of tuberculosis in immigrants transferred from other Clinics. Of the total number 11 were non-respiratory. The immigrants came from India or Pakistan apart from 3 Chinese, 1 Hungarian and 1 Korean. It is, of course, important that immigrants should not come into the country with tuberculosis and an X-ray examination on entry into this country would be of some value. It is, however, my opinion that the majority of Asian immigrants who develop tuberculosis do so only after coming to this country. X-ray examination of these would not have revealed any evidence of disease. It would be very useful if tuberculin tests were performed on entry, and B.C.G. vaccination given to those who proved to be negative. In addition there seems to be a case for more intensive supervision of the Asian immigrants, and yearly X-ray examination as a routine measure would probably be of considerable benefit. Integration of the immigrants and eventual raising of their standard of living should ultimately reduce the tuberculosis problem among them to the same level as that of the general population.

One of the difficulties in dealing with this group is that they tend to attend the Clinic after hospital treatment less assiduously than the local patients do. For example, of the 40 patients diagnosed in the last five years, 18 are still attending, 1 has been transferred out, 1 has died, 2 have been discharged cured, and 12—or 30% of the total—have been classed as "Lost sight of". Part of the reason for this difficulty may be that the Indian and Pakistani patients seem to move about the country more than do the local population.

With all this it should be remembered that the problem in this town has not been severe. The highest number of notifications in any one year was 17 in 1958, and since then it has been less than 10% of the total new notifications.

Deaths

Sixteen deaths occurred, of which 11 were male and 5 female. Only one death occurred in a person under 45 years of age. As I pointed out last year, some of these deaths were due to associated conditions and tuberculosis was not the prime factor of death in all 16.

New Cases

New cases totalled 104 of which 73 were male and 31 female. This does not include any patients transferred from other areas. Some of the new cases were very extensive at the time of diagnosis but on the whole response to treatment was as good as in previous years. So far as the sources of notification are concerned the figures for this year are very similar to previous years; in particular I would point out the continued value of contact work as a result of which 19 new cases were found last year.

Preventive Work

1,246 persons were examined as contacts and of this number 289 were given B.C.G. vaccination and 804 X-rayed. I should again like to thank Dr. Baines, who has been carrying out the B.C.G. vaccinations during 1965.

Year	New Notification	Trans. In	Attending	L.S.O.	Disposal		Dead	Cured
					Trans. Out			
1956	3	1	—	2	1	1	—	
1957	8	—	—	4	2	2	—	
1958	17	1	—	11	4	1	2	
1959	8	1	2	2	4	—	1	
1960	4	2	1	4	1	—	—	
1961	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	
1962	8	1	5	3	1	—	—	
1963	9	1	2	4	2	1	1	
1964	7	1	5	1	2	—	—	
1965	7	1	6	1	—	—	1	
Totals	76	9	21	35	19	5	5	

Over the 10 year period 1956–1965 there were 76 new notification in respect of immigrants, plus 9 known cases of tuberculosis transferred in from other clinics. Of the total number 11 were non-respiratory. Three were Chinese, 1 Hungarian, 1 Korean—the remainder Indian/Pakistan.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

	Age Groups:—										All ages
	0-9	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		
Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	11
Respiratory Females	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	5
Non-Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	7	16	

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS

	Age Groups:—													All ages
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
Respiratory Males	1	1	4	3	3	5	5	6	9	6	12	10	4	69
Respiratory Females	—	—	3	2	—	6	2	3	6	3	1	2	—	28
Non-Respiratory Males	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
Non-Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	1	1	7	6	4	12	8	10	15	10	14	12	4	104

The above does not include 8 transfers in.

SOURCE OF NOTIFICATIONS

	1965	1964
Chest Clinic	38	31
Contacts	19	18
Mass Ridiography ..	16	10
Registrar's Return ..	3	5
Transfers in	8	8
Other Hospitals ..	27	33
Industry	1	1
Routine Hospital Staff..	—	1
	<u>112</u>	<u>107</u>

Patients Admitted to Hospital during 1965

	Males	Females	Children
Tuperculosis ..	53	25	9
Non-Tuberculosis	172	57	4
	<u>225</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>13</u>

	1965	1964
Contacts		
Babies under 6/52 given B.C.G. ..	64	80
Tuberculin negative (over 6/52 old)	330	213
Tuberculin positive (over 6/52 old)	48	46
Total B.C.G. vaccination (inc. babies under 6/52)	289	270
Contacts X-rayed	804	805
Contacts diagnosed as cases	19	19
Contacts placed on observation ..	6	4

Types of Cases Found

	Males & Females	Males	Females	Children
Sputum { WA.1 Minimal)	14	11	3	13
Negative { WA.2 Moderate)	12	6	6	2
{ WA.3 Advanced)	4	3	1	2
	—30	—20	—10	—17
Sputum { WB.1 Minimal)	10	7	3	—
{ WB.2 Moderate)	25	20	5	—
{ WB.3 Advanced)	16	10	6	—
	—51	—37	—14	—
Non-Respiratory	5	3	2	1
	—5	—3	—2	—1
	<u>86</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>18</u>

Clinic Attendances

	1965	1964
Total attendances ..	5,392	5,612
New Patients ..	706	659

INCIDENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN THE TEES-SIDE AREA DURING THE YEAR 1965

I am indebted to the Consultant Venereologist, Middlesbrough General Hospital, for the following.

The number of patients attending the Tees-side Special Treatment Clinics during the year 1965 was almost identical to the previous year (1,368 against 1,375 during 1964). Attendances at the Stockton and Darlington Clinics show a slight fall in numbers but this was balanced by slight increases at the Middlesbrough and West Hartlepool Clinics.

Patients very often prefer to attend a clinic outside the area in which they live so the incidence of disease in a town may not necessarily follow the pattern of any particular clinic. With this in view I have again prepared a consolidated report for the area as a whole showing 'New' patients by disease in a residential grouping. From this table it is now seen that there was a slight decrease in new patients residing in Middlesbrough, Darlington and West Hartlepool and a fairly large decrease in Stockton residents.

'New Cases' by Area and Disease 1965
(1964 totals in brackets)

Area	Total No.	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Others
Middlesbrough	339 (354)	6 (5)	97 (116)	236 (233)
Darlington	98 (117)	1 (4)	22 (30)	75 (83)
W. Hartlepool	79 (81)	1 (5)	28 (18)	50 (58)
Stockton	100 (130)	— (9)	22 (37)	78 (84)
N. Riding Yorks.	216 (204)	4 (7)	52 (58)	160 (139)
County Durham	176 (134)	4 (4)	50 (34)	122 (96)
Hartlepool	11 (7)	— (—)	1 (3)	10 (4)
B. Commonwealth (resident in area)	75 (82)	— (—)	47 (53)	28 (29)
Merchant Seamen (all nationalities)	215 (208)	3 (5)	69 (62)	142 (141)
All others	59 (44)	— (1)	11 (16)	48 (27)
Totals	1,368 (1,375)	20 (40)	399 (431)	949 (904)

Syphilis

The incidence of syphilis in this area remains at a low level, and during the year 1965 the number of 'New' cases diagnosed fell from 40 to 20. The decrease was mainly in cases suffering from later stages of the disease. No new cases of Male late syphilis reported to the Tees-side Clinics, which does not preclude those cases which may have been discovered by other consultants in their medical and surgical departments.

Nine early cases of syphilis attended the clinics during 1965 compared to twelve the previous year, of these four were merchant seamen. The only female case seen was a contact of a known Primary Syphilis.

Four congenital cases of Syphilis were brought under treatment having been referred to the clinic following positive blood serology, all were over the age of 15.

Gonorrhoea

In my report for 1964 I noted a pattern in the incidence of Gonorrhoea in the Tees-side area, i.e. rising figures for two consecutive years and then a fall. This pattern has again repeated itself, a sharp rise during 1964 (100 cases) has been followed by a slight fall in the number of patients attending with Gonorrhoea but the overall picture is a gradual rise over the past ten years.

Although there was a lower incidence of Gonorrhoea in the whole area an increase was noted in patients resident in West Hartlepool (+10) and in County Durham (+16).

A study of the age-groups of patients treated for Gonorrhoea shows little change from the previous year. The majority of male patients (62%) are aged 25 and over. Female patients normally fall into a lower age group but for the past two years female patients aged 20-24 have been less than those aged 25 and over. Together these groups (20 years and over) still account for 80% of the female cases of Gonorrhoea. The number of teenagers attending the clinics with gonococcal infections remains at a low level:

Aged 17 years and under: 17 cases as against 18 during 1964.
16 years to 20 years: 57 cases as against 54 during 1964.

Contacts

The majority of Gonorrhoea cases had acquired their infection within the area served by the Tees-side clinics but in many cases only a vague description of the contact was obtained and no address was available. However 30% were eventually traced and treated. This compares favourably with recent years.

Defaulters

The number of defaulters rose slightly during 1965. These were mainly patients who had been treated for Gonorrhoea and ceased to attend within three months (incubation period for early Syphilis). Efforts to persuade them to re-attend by means of letters and visits very often revealed that they had left their given address. Many of these patients were casual labourers who travel the country as work demands.

Exfoliative Cytology

Since the Special Clinics are admirably suited and equipped for this purpose, specimens for exfoliative cytology for early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix are being taken before discharge from every female patient who is having a genital examination for other reasons.

LABORATORY SERVICES

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 Central Clinical Laboratory and the Public Health Laboratory Service provide a comprehensive laboratory service for hospitals, general practitioners, and health departments. The amount of work continues to increase by about 14 per cent each year and accommodation is a constant problem.

The Department of Exfoliative Cytology, opened in July 1964, is now fully operational and is examining increasing numbers of cervical smears from local authority, gynaecological, and family-planning clinics, and from general-practitioner groups.

In the Department of Virology the virus responsible for the outbreak of influenza on Tees-side was identified as influenza B.

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. M. L. Renwick.
Dr. H. Richardson.	Dr. G. Leighton Davies.
Dr. J. Russell.	Dr. J. Blackburn.
Dr. D. D. Webster.	Dr. D. Stephens.
Dr. W. J. Browarski.	

From the staff of the Middlesbrough Health Department:

Dr. Robert Taylor.	Dr. Janet B. Patterson.
Dr. J. H. E. Baines.	Dr. W. B. Shaw.
Dr. J. E. H. Tullis.	

From the General Practitioners:

Dr. H. Glyn Williams.

Training Centres

The Junior Training Centre for children has 60 places and continues to be well attended. During the year it was necessary to start a waiting list. At regular intervals the children are inspected by a Medical Officer and the Mental Welfare Officers visit should any problems arise. A weekly hygiene inspection takes place by a nurse and if any child is found to be verminous or shows signs of neglect of personal hygiene they are treated at the Centre and the parents advised.

The Female Adult Training Centre operates on five days per week in premises which are rapidly becoming too small to cater for those wishing to attend. This is a happy and very industrious group where they are taught simple sewing, embroidery, knitting, dressmaking, laundering, baking and jam making. During the year the staff was increased by one extra Assistant Supervisor.

The Male Adult Training Centre continues to make good progress now that there are ample power tools to use. We are grateful to the interest shown by local firms in industry who have donated materials and supplied some of these tools. The attendance is very good and during the year no less than 12 young men obtained employment in local industry. Woodwork, metal work, stick bundling and other handicrafts are taught and various pastimes are enjoyed. The staff is to be increased by one extra Supervisor/Instructor as soon as possible. All articles made are of good quality and much in demand.

A social evening is held at the Victoria Street Centre each Wednesday evening and the attendance is excellent from both Adult Centres.

Hostels

Throughout the year, the Hostel at 5 Park Road North, apart from the emergency bed, has been occupied by 10 full-time residents. The emergency bed came in very useful on two occasions during the year when urgent accommodation was needed.

The atmosphere once again has been most happy and social evenings held have been enjoyable and successful.

Psychiatric Services

During the year a concerted attempt has been made to contact cases of mental ill health in their initial stages. Liaison with the other Services has once again brought a number of both early and chronic cases to our notice.

Stress Clinics

Mental Stress, whether it be due to factual or imaginary causes, can initiate mental ill health; the more easily in those persons with a predisposition to such illness.

The provision of "Stress Clinics" Sessions, at the various Health Clinics and Centres, was made with the intention that individuals could seek early and professional advice in their anxiety.

At the same time, those chronic cases, frequently attending the doctor's surgery, could obtain the supportive care and advice, essential to their remaining useful citizens in the community.

Day Centre

In the case of those who have been discharged from hospital after mental illness, a period of rehabilitation may be necessary.

The Day Centre, situated on a busy thoroughfare, can provide, through its staff, the supportive care, advice and encouragement necessary to each particular individual, for his successful return to society.

The accommodation with its unobserved frontage, initially permits the members to view the activity of a busy urban street, from a safe position, until such time as they gain the self confidence and courage to once more launch themselves on society.

Transport is provided for those who require it, whilst others now find their way on foot or by public transport.

Members are encouraged to express their views on topical subjects, and discussion groups are arranged with the aim of increasing self confidence.

An Occupational Therapist attends daily and members have the opportunity to undertake various forms of handicrafts.

There is no age limit and a free lunch is provided Monday to Friday, to ensure a suitable food intake and varied diet.

Continued medication is in many cases necessary for the maintenance of progress, and in order to ensure that the prescribed medication is taken a nurse calls twice daily.

The Centre has a happy atmosphere and the members enjoy meeting there in preference to sitting alone at home, either unable or too apprehensive to go beyond their own front door.

Liaison with the National Health Services

When cases of mental illness occur in the district, the Mental Welfare Officer is invariably the first person contacted by the family doctor, the police or the General Hospital. Patients are removed to and transferred between mental hospitals by M.W.O. and in one instance during the year a foreign national was safely returned under the supervision of a M.W.O. to a mental hospital in his own country.

The Mental Welfare Officers attend the case conference at St. Luke's Hospital on Wednesday mornings, when problems concerning the after-care and pre-care of the patient, already known to the hospital authorities, can be discussed. These discussions have proved most useful and I am indebted to the Physician Superintendent for permission for them to attend, and for the co-operation which has existed with his staff and that of the Health Department over the year.

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

To St. Luke's Hospital:

M.H. Act, 1950 Section 25:	3 Females 2 Males
Section 26:	3 Females 4 Males
Section 29:	22 Females 25 Males
Section 60:	— Females 1 Male
Section 135:	— Females 1 Male
Informal:	29 Females 20 Males

To Aycliffe Hospital:

Section 25:	— Females — Males
Section 26:	— Females — Males
Section 29:	— Females 1 Male
Section 60:	— Females — Males
Informal:	1 Female 5 Males

To Winterton Hospital:

Informal:	— Females 1 Male
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To Lisieux Hall:

Section 29:	1 Female — Males
Informal:	— Females 2 Males

To Hemlington Hospital:

Section 29:	1 Female — Males
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The following table shows the disposal of Middlesbrough mentally subnormal cases in Institutions:

	Formal		Informal	
	M	F	M	F
Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital	4	1	55	29
Aycliffe Hospital	9	4	67	46
Rampton State Institution	3	3	—	—
Lisieux Hall, Chorley	2	—	3	—
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	—	—
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
Claypenny Hospital, Easingwold	—	—	—	1
Moss-side Institution	1	—	—	—
Total	22	13	126	88

CARE AND AFTERCARE

The six Public Health Nurses continued to give valuable service to the elderly residents of the town. Requests for their services came from hospitals, doctors, relatives, neighbours and the Welfare Services Department. They supervise the medication at the Day Unit. They assist the Medical Officer at examinations of prospective Corporation employees and at the weekly 'Over-seas Clinic'.

A summary of their work is as follows:

No. on register	2,504
No. of new persons to register	456
No. of men	717
No. of women	1,787
No. living alone (men)	156
(women)	830
No. referred to Part III Accommodation	78
No. referred Meals on Wheels	213
No. referred chiropody	445
No. referred W.V.S. clothing	87
Total visits paid to elderly persons	12,958
No. baths given	1,775
No. of shaves and haircuts given (men)	2,217
No. of hair washes (women)	153

Chiropody

The calls on this Service grow. In November one full-time Chiropodist was appointed to the staff and so the waiting time for domiciliary chiropody was reduced and two new clinic sessions were commenced; one at West Acklam clinic and one at North Ormesby clinic. Thus, at the end of the year 1,348 domiciliary treatments were given and 2,349 attendances made at the clinics.

Dietitian

In February the dietitian commenced visiting people in their own homes, to give help and practical demonstrations to problem families; members of families on special diet, as referred by health visitors, geriatric and district nurses. Unfortunately, in June we lost her services and this post has not yet been filled.

Meals on Wheels Service

We continue to advise the W.V.S. of people who would benefit from this Service.

The weekly session held at St. Hilda's continues and the number of persons now attending averages 30 per session.

Nursing Equipment on Loan

This continues to be a necessary service. The main items being lent are wheelchairs, commodes, bedpans, backrests, etc.

National Assistance Act, 1948

One person required to be dealt with under Section 47 of this Act during the year.

Relatives Visiting Patients in Hospital

The Council implemented the provisions of Circular 85/49 for financial assistance and during the year one case was helped.

Middlesbrough Home Safety Committee

This Voluntary Association continued to meet every two months, to consider statistics relating to accidents in the home. There were guest speakers and propaganda in various forms was spread. Assistant secretarial duties were carried out by the Secretary to the Medical Officer of Health.

Incontinence Pads: (Ministry of Health Circular 1/65)

These pads are now routinely supplied where the nursing of incontinent persons is complicated by laundering difficulties. There are now seventeen persons being so supplied as compared with six at the time of writing the previous Annual Report and of course others have, for a period, received the service in the interval. They are most frequently used for nursing those with degenerative diseases of old age and the nursing of cancer patients in their terminal illness.

The used pads and the large quantities of soiled dressings associated with the care of some diseases cannot always be disposed of at home and experiments are being conducted into the best manner in which these people can be helped by having the refuse collected and incinerated or otherwise disposed of.

Occupational Therapy

The patients attending the occupational therapy classes during the year have again worked very steadily and attendances have been quite good.

A Sale of Work of accumulated articles was held in St. Michael's Church Hall in December, which was successful and was again well attended.

The Christmas Party was held in January in St. Mary's Restaurant when 40 patients and guests attended.

The number of patients given instruction	60
Attending The Gables Handicrafts Class	11
Attending Park End Handicrafts Class	6
Old Folks attending Albert Terrace	7
Attending Adult Training Centre Classes	16
Attending Day Centre	15
Patients given domiciliary instruction	5
	<hr/>
	60
	<hr/>

No financial grants were made to purchase materials or tools.

Convalescent Homes

Under the provision of the National Health Service Act, 1946, 77 patients were interviewed and their admittance arranged to Convalescent Homes as shown below:

Yorkshire Forester's Convalescent Home, Bridlington	19
Metcalf Smith Convalescent Home, Harrogate ...	8
Cheshire Home, Marske	1
Rose Joicey Convalescent Home, Whitburn... ..	7
Ropner Convalescent Home, Middleton St. George	18
c/o Mr. Linford, Whitby	15
c/o Mrs. Raven, Filey	6
c/o Deepdene, Filey	3

Davison Home for Children, Danby

During the year 228 children (208 of them school child convalescent cases) were admitted to the Home.

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. On 1st June, 1965, she took over some of the duties of the Social Worker at the Chest Clinic, on her retirement.

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

Forty-six new cases have been referred during the year, as follows:

Medical Officer of Health	7
Superintendent Health Visitor	7
Supervisor of Midwives	4
Mental Welfare Officers	4
General Practitioners	2
Social Worker	12
Social Worker, St. Luke's Hospital	1
Social Worker, North Ormesby Hospital	1
Sister, Middlesbrough Maternity Hospital	3
Sister, Poole Hospital	1
Police	1
National Assistance Board	1
Occupational Therapist, General Hospital	1
Medical Superintendent, Whittington Hall Hospital	1

Categories into which these cases have fallen, and the nature of help required:

Geriatric Care and Attention	10
Maternity and Child Welfare	4
Social Investigation	2
General help	14
Accommodation	11
Financial	1
Matrimonial	2
Employment	1
Convalescence	1
Number of visits	750
Number of interviews	56

HOME NURSING SERVICE

On 1st January, 1965, the Local Authority took over from the Middlesbrough District Nursing Association direct responsibility for the operation and administration of the Home Nursing Service.

The Service remained in affiliation to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, and continued to be a training centre for Queen's Nurses. A four month training course of lectures and practical work commenced in September, 1965, with five students attending.

Mrs. L. Harrison was appointed Superintendent from 1st May, 1965, and as the vacancy for a Deputy Superintendent had not been filled by the start of the training course, Mrs. O. A. Surtees was appointed Senior Nurse to assist Mrs. Harrison in the day to day running of the Service.

On 31st December, 1965, the following staff were employed:—

Superintendent

Senior Nurse

Fourteen Whole-time Nurses

Seven Part-time Nurses

Five Student Nurses

Shown overleaf is a summary of the work of the Service:

MIDDLEBROUGH DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

HOME NURSING SERVICE—FOR THE YEAR 1965

	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	379	109	488	110	378	6502	14
February	378	91	469	79	390	5695	20
March	390	113	503	124	379	6544	32
April	379	97	476	107	369	6175	13
May	369	117	486	112	374	6623	30
June	374	104	478	118	360	6006	16
July	360	92	452	95	357	6184	10
August	357	102	459	106	353	6037	19
September	353	99	452	93	359	6144	15
October	359	89	448	91	357	5917	29
November	357	96	453	92	361	6000	32
December	361	110	471	105	366	5995	24

ANALYSIS OF EX-HOSPITAL CASES

Abscess	..	5	Eczema of Leg	..	1	Prostatectomy	..	2
Amputation	..	2	Fractures	..	9	Removal of Bunion	..	1
Anaemia	..	18	Gangrene	..	2	Removal of Gland	..	1
Appendicectomy	..	9	Heart Conditions	..	7	Renal Exploration	..	1
Arteriosclerosis	..	1	Hemiplegia	..	17	Rheumatism	..	1
Arthritis	..	3	Hernia	..	6	Scleriosis	..	5
Caesarian Ops	..	3	Hysterectomy	..	7	Senility	..	8
Carcinoma	..	10	Inflammation	..	1	Sinus	..	1
Cerebral Conds	..	12	Laparotomy	..	2	Sterilisation	..	2
Cervical Biopsy	..	1	Mastectomy	..	6	Supra Pubic Cystotomy	..	1
Cholecystectomy	..	5	Maternity	..	3	Symphactomy	..	1
Colostomy	..	7	Mental Subnormality	..	1	Syphilis	..	1
Cystotomy	..	3	Nephrectomy	..	1	Transplantation Uterus	..	2
Cysts	..	1	Obstructive Jaundice	..	1	Tuberculosis Pulm	..	50
Debility	..	1	Paralysis	..	2	Tuberculosis Other	..	1
Deformity	..	1	Parkinsons Disease	..	3	Ulcerations	..	7

	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Total	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Medical..	42	3001	37	2476	43	2855	39	2476	49	2604	48	2288	39	2422	51	2441	45	2531	37	2596	48	2778	53	2768	531	31236
Surgical..	17	533	14	536	24	596	10	654	18	596	15	662	12	655	5	601	14	602	15	604	16	555	8	502	168	7096
Infections Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	4	14	—	—	1	7	2	14	—	—	2	20	1	20	12	95
*Tuberculosis	4	1157	9	1067	10	1321	10	1150	14	1388	8	1208	3	1281	11	1132	9	1212	12	1142	4	1132	10	1084	104	14274
Maternal Complications	—	—	—	—	1	24	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	40
†Others	46	1811	31	1616	35	1748	38	1895	34	2014	29	1834	38	1826	34	1856	28	1770	25	1575	26	1515	38	1621	402	21081
Totals ..	109	6502	91	5695	113	6544	97	6175	117	6623	104	6006	92	6184	102	6037	99	6144	89	5917	96	6000	110	5995	1219	73822

PATIENTS AGED 70 YEARS AND OVER

	Men	Women	Total
On Books, 1/1/65	46	127	173
New Patients During Year	161	289	450
Remaining on Books, 31/12/65	48	129	177

*Mainly injections

†Includes special injections: Cases 308 Visits 9595

HOME HELP SERVICE

The responsibilities and duties of the Home Help Service continue to increase each year. Help was given to the aged and infirm, chronic sick, general cases, maternity, and problem families. Once again it was the aged and infirm that showed a marked rise, with a slight increase over the year on chronic sick and general cases.

Requests for Home Help tutors continue to come in from the health visitors. It is felt to be of vital importance in the rehabilitation of some of the problem families.

Recruitment of satisfactory staff over the year was extremely difficult but progress was made towards the end of the year, with an increase of 5 staff on the number employed at the beginning of the year. Many letters of appreciation were received during the year about the kindness and efficiency of various members of the staff, whose hard work and sense of responsibility help to maintain the high standard of this Service.

The number of enquiries for Home Help was 280, apart from maternity bookings.

The following table shows the sources from which enquiries were made :

	1965	1964	1963	1962
Patients and Relatives	35%	50%	47%	43%
Doctors	10%	12%	14%	17%
Hospitals	12%	10%	6%	10%
District Nursing Assoc.	—	3%	1%	1%
National Assistance Board	11%	9%	13%	8%
Welfare Services Dept.	9%	—	—	—
Health Department	21%	11%	17%	19%
Others	2%	5%	2%	2%

The number of maternity bookings numbered 186, as compared with 178 in 1964, of which 141 were attended.

- 18 gave no reason for cancellation
- 9 were admitted to hospital
- 16 made private arrangements
- 2 cancelled on account of charge

Period of attendance on cases covered :

- 2 had full-time help for 3 weeks.
- 74 " " " " for 2 weeks.
- 42 " " " " for 1 week.
- 1 " half-time " for 3 weeks.
- 8 " " " " for 2 weeks.
- 14 " " " " for 1 week.

The following table shows the nature and number of cases attended during 1965:

	Aged 65 yrs. or over	Chronic Sick	T.B.	Mentally Dis- ordered	Mater- nity	Others Gen. Blind etc.	Total	1964	1963	1962
On books 1/1/65	491	31	5	—	3	14	544	540	434	372
Cases commenced	208	22	3	—	137	52	422	369	412	398
Cases completed	139	13	2	—	138	51	343	365	306	336
On books 31/12/65	560	40	6	—	2	15	623	544	540	434

The number of Home Helps employed increased from 68 at the beginning of the year to 73 at the end of the year.

Of the 73 employed in December, 6 were full-time, 7 casual available full-time and 60 part-time.

Total number of hours worked by the staff over the year totalled 87,094.

3,322 visits were made by the Organiser during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The demands on the Service continued to increase, as the following statistics show:

	<i>Patients Carried</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1961	60,678	209,670
1962	66,908	222,922
1963	76,901	240,828
1964	79,279	247,281
1965	80,882	254,266

The establishment is:

- Ambulance Officer.
- Deputy Ambulance Officer.
- 6 Telephonists.
- 38 Driver Attendants.
- 1 Male Attendant.
- 1 Female Attendant.
- 1 Cleaner.

The vehicle strength during 1965 was:

- 9 Traditional ambulances.
- 6 Dual-purpose ambulances.
- 1 Sitting-case car.

The service for the conveyance of midwives continued under the control of the Ambulance Officer and consisted of:

4 drivers.

2 vehicles.

CONVEYANCE OF MIDWIVES 1965

Month	Journeys	Calls	Mileage	Petrol Galls.	Oil Pints
January	227	267	1934	71	1
February	254	320	2086	79	6
March	261	365	2358	89	3
April	257	317	2175	81	4
May	291	335	2321	72	5
June	220	253	1886	63	2
July	285	377	2552	91	4
August	292	421	2555	79	9
September	307	480	2132	88	1
October	270	349	1971	79	2
November	283	413	2125	90	2
December	271	364	2105	89	3
Total	3218	4261	26200	971	42

In addition, 222 calls were made by Ambulance Service Vehicles.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

	Journeys	TYPE OF PATIENTS				CATEGORIES														Total	MILEAGE			PETROL			OIL					
		Recumbent	Sitting	Carried in Ambulances	Carried in S/Case Vehicles	Street Accidents	Street Illnesses	Works Accidents	Works Illnesses	Home Accidents	Maternity	Obstetrical	Mental	House Transfers	Hospital Transfers	Out Patients	Admissions	Discharges	West Lane Cases		School Clinics etc.	Conveyance of Midwives	Ambulances	S/Case Vehicles	Total	Ambulances	S/Case Vehicles	Total	Fuel Oil (Diesel)	Ambulances	S/Case Vehicle	Total
January	1760	1842	5089	3554	3377	143	11	26	2	39	130	9	7	2	223	4277	570	669	72	710	41	6931	12356	9352	21708	830	527	1357	46	40	23	63
February	1640	1632	5057	3396	3293	109	21	28	4	23	109	5	2	4	198	4343	458	590	87	699	9	6689	11054	8755	19809	762	469	1231	40	42	14	56
March	1832	1706	5668	3850	3524	144	20	27	7	35	100	5	—	4	237	4647	539	673	94	821	21	7374	12141	9450	21591	914	508	1422	32	24	18	42
April	1674	1637	4728	3490	2875	134	17	30	4	41	92	7	1	3	210	4056	501	537	83	612	37	6365	11651	8318	19969	832	458	1290	37	21	10	31
May	1612	1602	5212	3866	2948	171	28	22	2	27	88	9	4	5	176	4477	558	601	24	614	8	6814	12529	9066	21595	872	465	1337	26	44	22	66
June	1553	1498	5159	3689	2968	153	30	30	5	20	103	9	6	6	173	4230	481	613	35	725	38	6657	12044	8140	20184	798	424	1222	21	23	17	40
July	1662	1604	4942	3625	2921	132	24	24	2	31	103	10	3	1	205	4103	502	623	19	739	25	6546	12645	8665	21310	833	426	1259	23	24	16	40
August	1588	1471	4556	3426	2601	128	26	11	12	42	102	8	1	6	179	3881	500	616	19	471	25	6027	12538	7664	20202	809	394	1203	24	25	21	46
September	1642	1530	5364	3851	3043	96	12	26	4	22	115	12	6	5	194	4639	514	608	17	618	6	6894	12218	9737	21955	802	487	1289	35	18	23	41
October	1652	1629	5189	3876	2942	105	21	23	4	35	97	13	1	—	204	4423	504	623	27	737	1	6818	13009	8670	21679	859	445	1304	33	42	34	76
November	1582	1745	5177	4090	2832	161	21	27	7	27	83	7	3	4	186	4455	551	673	29	680	8	6922	12962	8791	21753	890	473	1363	52	42	23	65
December	1701	1785	5060	3803	3042	159	21	24	6	30	112	5	2	10	191	4355	618	647	26	636	3	6845	14175	8336	22511	990	465	1455	38	54	24	78
Total	19898	19681	61201	44516	36366	1635	252	298	59	372	1234	99	36	50	2376	51886	6296	7473	532	8062	222	80882	149322	104944	254266	10191	5541	15732	407	399	245	644

Patients carried All Types 1603
 Recumbant cases 853
 Sitting cases 2456
 Miles travelled 6985
 Journeys 1245
 Street Accidents 83
 Increase—
 Decrease—

PUBLIC MORTUARY

Facilities are provided at the Mortuary of the General Hospital, Middlesbrough.

REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

	No. of Homes	No. of beds provided for Maternity	Others	Total
Homes first registered during year	—	—	—	—
Homes on Register at end of year	3	—	68	68

Deaths registered during year—

0 - 65		65 - 75		75 - 85		85 and over	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	1	1	4	—	12	3	19
Males		.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
Females		.....	.....	.....	.....	36	
						<u>40</u>	

MUNICIPAL CREMATORIUM

I am indebted to the Director of Cemeteries for the following statistics of cremations carried out in the Municipal Crematorium during the year.

A total of 1,630 cremations were carried out at the Middlesbrough Crematorium during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1965, compared with 1,477 for the same period during the previous year.

The total number of cremations referred to in the former total were received from the following Districts:

Middlesbrough	630	Redcar	181
Thornaby	84	Saltburn	94
Stockton	214	Whitby	5
Stockton U.D.	108	Eston	15
Billingham	99	Various Others	28
Cleveland	172		

MEDICAL (Superannuation/Sickness) EXAMINATIONS

The Department undertakes the medical examination of employees of the Council and the table below shows the number of examinations arranged in 1965 and the previous two years.

Departments	1965	1964	1963
Education	148	149	19
Catering	5	1	—
Cemeteries	1	1	3
Children's	31	15	19
Cleansing	25	16	18
Fire Brigade	2	9	13
Health	100	79	68
Housing	9	7	6
Libraries	9	16	10
Magistrates and Probation	11	6	7
Parks	14	21	23
Police	11	7	12
Sanitary and Baths	3	6	3
Surveyor and Engineer	133	72	214
Tees-side Airport	22	24	—
Town Clerk	9	13	7
Treasurer	11	7	2
Transport	229	234	232
T.V. and C. Water Board	27	6	2
Welfare	35	31	26
Weights and Measures	3	—	—

SECTION C
SANITARY AUTHORITY SERVICES
HOUSING—SLUM CLEARANCE

Area	No. of Houses	Date of representation	Action
Cannon St/ Newport Rd. No. 4	101	3. 6.65.	Compulsory Purchase Order (179 houses)
Short St/Fry St 1-9	132 (128)	14.10.65	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Station St/Bolckow St. 1-6	190	9.12.65.	do.

Individually Unfit	No. of Houses	Date of representation	Action
2 Rudds Place	1	25.6.64.	Demolition Order.
128 & 140 Cannon Street	2	10.12.64.	Closing Orders.
23 & 25 Albert Street	2	3.6.65.	Demolition Orders.
24, 30, 34, 44, 46, 35, 33, 31 St. Paul's Road	8	1.7.65.	Demolition and Closing Orders.
30 & 32 King George Street } 388/390 Cannon Street }	4	9.12.65.	Closing Orders.
34, Mount Street	1	9.12.65.	Closing Order.
12 & 16, Gurney Street	2	9.12.65.	Closing Orders.

WATER SUPPLY

The Middlesbrough Corporation, as a local sanitary authority, has 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 further reference will be found in later sections of the Report.

I am indebted to Mr. W. Atha, 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 during the year 1965. Bacteriological samples of the raw water have been examined approximately weekly and the treated waters are examined as they leave the treatment plants and at various points in the distribution system. Over eighty 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.

Much of Middlesbrough is supplied from Long Newton Reservoir in which water from the Lartington Gravitation Supply is mixed with about $\frac{1}{4}$ of its volume from the River Tees derived supply. Other parts of the town are supplied direct with water from the River Tees derived supply or the Lartington Gravitation Supply.

Summary of Analysis sheets are enclosed for the water leaving the treatment plants for the above supplies and also for the mixed water leaving Long Newton Reservoir. These summaries show the chemical characteristics of the supplies and also the results of the bacteriological examinations carried out during the year.

The Lartington Gravitation Supply consists of a mixture of slow sand filtered water with a water which has been decolourised and purified by chemical coagulation followed by rapid gravity filtration. The pH of the mixed water is raised by the addition of lime and chlorination completes the treatment. The River Tees derived supply is clarified by chemical coagulation followed by rapid gravity filtration, pH adjustment and chlorination. The water leaving Long Newton Reservoir is filtered through rotary micro-strainers which have 160,000 meshes to the square inch and then rechlorinated before passing into supply. The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD
LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY

Summary of Analysis Results
1st January to 31st December, 1965

(Chemical results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated)

Chemical Results—	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.023	0.105	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.060	0.120	0.030
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001*	0.002	†0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	†0.25	0.30	†0.25
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	3.9	5.1	2.5
Colour (Hazen)	40	60	15
Turbidity as Silica	3.0	5.8	1.3
pH	7.9	8.4	7.4
Free Carbon Dioxide	2.7	8.2	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	38	44	28
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	38	44	28
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	31	50	22
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	69	78	64
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	61	69	54
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	8	22	2
chlorides as Cl	13	17	11
Phosphate as P2O5	—	—	—
Silicate as SiO ₂	1.8	2	1
Iron as Fe.	0.25	0.40	0.12
Potassium as K	0.65	1.00	0.30
Sodium as Na.	3.5	4.6	3.0
Total solids dried at 105°C.	130	210	96
Conductivity (micromhos)	154	175	132

† — less than.

* — approximately.

Bacteriological Results—

Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C. ...	8	27	2
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C. ...	9	30	2
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C. ...	6	40	2
Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period ... ..	...	...	271
Percentage of samples showing No Presumptive coliform reactions per 100 mls ... ..	...	...	98.9%
Percentage of samples showing No reaction for B.coli (Type I) per 100 mls ... ..	...	...	99.6%

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD

LONG NEWTON FINAL WATER

Summary of Analysis Results
1st January to 31st December, 1965(Chemical results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated)

Chemical Results—	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.054	0.350	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.074	0.120	0.007
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001*	0.002	†0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.28	0.50	†0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	2.5	3.8	1.6
Colour (Hazen)	11	15	5
Turbidity as Silica	1.9	3.9	0.9
pH	7.3	7.5	7.1
Free Carbon Dioxide	5.6	11.2	2.4
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	45	54	34
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	45	54	34
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	36	45	27
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	81	99	70
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	71	81	63
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	10	18	1
Chlorides as Cl	14	16	10
Phosphate as P2O5	—	—	—
Silicate as SiO ₂	2.2	4	1
Iron as Fe.	0.09	0.22	†0.04
Potassium as K	0.9	1.2	0.5
Sodium as Na.	5.7	6.8	4.2
Total solids dried at 105°C.	162	270	112
Conductivity (micromhos)	199	225	185

† — less than.

* — approximate.

Bacteriological Results—

Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period	244
Percentage of samples showing No Presumptive coliform reactions per 100 mls	99.1%
Percentage of samples showing No reaction for B.coli (type I) per 100 mls	100%

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD

RIVER TEES DERIVED SUPPLY FROM
BROKEN SCAR WORKS, DARLINGTONSummary of Analysis Results
1st January to 31st December, 1965(Chemical results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated)

Chemical Results—	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.027	0.100	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.053	0.090	0.013
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001*	0.003	†0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.42	1.30	†0.25
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	1.8	4.7	0.8
Colour (Hazen)	9	40	5
Turbidity as Silica	1.7	5.8	Nil
pH	7.8	8.2	7.4
Free Carbon Dioxide	4.2	11.8	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	67	93	28
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	67	93	28
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	50	82	24
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	117	175	78
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	97	132	56
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	20	43	4
Chlorides as Cl	13	24	7
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	—	—	—
Silicate as SiO ₂	2.8	4	2
Iron as Fe.	0.09	0.28	†0.04
Potassium as K.	1.4	2.1	0.9
Sodium as Na	8.5	12.2	4.2
Total solids dried at 105°C.	225	392	113
Conductivity (micromhos)	265	350	190

† — less than.

* — approximate.

Bacteriological Results—

Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C. ...	1	6	0
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C. ...	1	7	0
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C. ...	1	7	0
Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period ... ..	...	...	266
Percentage of samples showing No Presumptive coliform reactions per 100 mls ... ..	...	...	99.2%
Percentage of samples showing No reaction for B.coli (type I) per 100 mls ... ..	...	...	100%

PUBLIC BATHS

I am obliged to Mr. J. I. Learmonth, Baths Manager, for the following information:

The attendances at the Middlesbrough Baths Department comprising four separate Establishments for the calendar year 1965 were 427,003; a total attained in a year which gave few spells of real summer weather and colder weather than usual in the winter. The attendances in the three years of 1962, 1963 and 1964 were 301,391, 398,156 and 432,612 respectively.

Slipper Baths

The Slipper Baths have again been well used in all Establishments during the year. The attendances in the Central Baths and in North Ormesby Baths were comparable with those of the previous year. As will be seen from the undernoted returns, attendances in Dacre Street Branch were less, but this Branch is now using a part of the former Slipper Bath Section as a Municipal Laundrette, and there has been reduction in attendance in the Cannon Street Branch in comparison with attendances of recent years due to population movement.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Central Baths ...	72,559	68,247	61,000	66,687	66,253
Dacre Street ...	13,045	10,460	9,169	8,962	6,867
Cannon Street ...	19,001	19,108	17,709	17,186	14,958
North Ormesby ...	17,789	28,168	30,315	32,537	32,906
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	122,394	125,983	118,253	125,372	120,984

The modern North Ormesby Branch which was opened in 1961 and planned for a monthly loading of 1,200 has had very heavy loading during the year. There are 24 very attractive bath-rooms in this Branch, and it is very much appreciated. The Establishment in Cannon Street has 17 bath-rooms. The Department has 94 slipper baths

Laundrette

The Municipal Laundrette of the Department was opened in December 1964, and in the year 1965, washing-machines have been used 10,785 times, hydro-extractors 12,467 times, and tumbler driers 18,758 times. As the unit comprises only five washing-machines, two hydros and two tumblers, this usage involves spells of continuous running of machines and some difficulty in arranging attendance of users to their convenience. It has been unavoidable that queues formed at certain times but the Service has been appreciated. The machines in the Laundrette are coin-operated, fully automated and the washing-machines and tumblers may be pre-set by users to suit the particular types of wash and dry required.

Swimming Pools

As result of some reorganisation in the Large Pool, attendances have been possible by continuous admission, instead of by session, and this arrangement has resulted in increases as follows: in year 1963 there were 269,393 attendances, in 1964 there were 294,307 and in year 1965 there were 296,042.

Swimming Clubs

Swimming Clubs continued to be active during the year and the Galas run by the Clubs well attended.

Pool Water

During the year very careful attention continued to be paid to maintenance of the high standard of water in both Pools. Daily tests were taken in addition to the frequent samples submitted for bacteriological examination by the Chief Public Health Inspector. Report upon the findings of the Bacteriologist were put before the Public Hygiene Committee at monthly meetings, and copy of the Bacteriologist's report displayed at the entrance to the Baths.

Life-Saving and Personal Survival

Keen interest continued to be shown in the above work and acknowledgement is due as in previous years to the D. of E. and to the Chief Constable and their respective Staffs, for the amount of work done during the year in this connection. Pioneer work in Personal Survival and practical work in connection with requirements of the new Life-Saving Examinations was done.

Department Laundry

The Department Laundry was very busy during the year and a break-down of the work fell into the undernoted main categories:—

Articles Laundered—	1962	1963	1964	1965
Baths Department	204,588	241,998	198,274	196,861
Other Corpn. Departments	16,186	36,154	36,523	62,278

High towel usage in 1963 was accounted for by the small size of towel being then issued, with attendant necessity by many users to hire two towels of that size in order to dry themselves properly, and the figures of laundry work for the Department for the years 1964 and 1965 represent in fact, a larger loading of work, by reason of the towels being so much larger, than the figure for 1963.

Children and Old People

In the year 1963, reduced charge for admission of old people and children to the slipper baths was introduced and indication of

the use of this facility may be seen from the attendance for the year 1965 of 17,664. Such attenders are encouraged to come at the less busy times, so that the more particular personal attention which is sometimes necessary, may be given by the Staff.

Central Baths

The first Swimming Bath in Middlesbrough was opened in 1884, and with the population stated for 1881 of 55,934, must have provided for that time some of the best facilities of the area. The pool measurements of 75 ft. by 30 ft. with depth of from 2 ft. 6 in. to approximately 6 ft. provided good teaching facilities and dressing accommodation, as was usual then, was along the pool deck-side and along the gallery. Warm water encouraged attendances, particularly learners, and to some extent, Galas could be held provided the width of the pool surround was kept in mind. The water in this pool is now, of course, given the most modern treatment, and the pool-room recently re-decorated and given acoustical treatment, so that although the pool is old, it is very attractive and very popular. The Large Pool was later added and opened in 1933, and has a much more spacious atmosphere. Several years ago, the dressing accommodation on pool-deck level was removed, and although this has resulted in loss of useful dressing accommodation out of the pool to dressing boxes in another room, the increased area round the pool is very useful particularly at high attendance times for necessary rapid Staff movement and gives opportunity for spectator attendance. The extra area thus provided is also very useful for Swimming Galas, of which there are a good number every year, and these were well attended in the year.

Boiler plant in the Central Baths has been progressively modernised over recent years and most recently, Thermofeed automatic apparatus has, in conjunction with electric boiler feed pumps, ensured that the Baths chimney has attained an extremely high standard as regards lack of smoke emission. Incidentally, this matter is coupled with increase in efficiency as well as allowing the Department to meet the increased requirements of the present.

It is hoped that the year 1966 will see even further use of the facilities being offered in Central Baths, which comprise Slipper Baths, Two Pools, Turkish and Russian Baths and Peat, Foam, Brine and Radiant Heat Baths; but the opening of the envisaged new Berwick Hills Baths will undoubtedly be a stimulus to the wonderful remembrances of swimming activities of the past, and with such proposed facilities, the District will without doubt emerge as a thoroughly swim-conscious community and subsequently break records and provide excellent facilities which are such a necessary asset to a large community so near river and sea. Swimming is a first class sport and health-giving hobby, which, unlike other sports, may be enjoyed by all ages, and serves in assisting the health of the community.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

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

During 1965, 44,822 tons of house and trade refuse was dealt with. Comparative figures for 1963 and 1964 were, 41,465 tons and 42,965 tons.

Disposal was as follows:—

	<i>Tons.</i>	
Separation and Incineration ...	7,318	16.33%
Controlled Tipping ...	37,504	83.67%
	<hr/>	
	44,822	
	<hr/>	

1,727 tons of salvage were recovered and sold for £15,249.

The Refuse Disposal Plant was reopened on 16th September, 1965 after a major reconstruction in which a new reception hopper and dustcatcher were installed. Modifications to the screening machinery were also carried out. Up-to-date lighting was installed.

Despite a shortage of labour a weekly collection was maintained through the year.

4,352 special calls for bulky refuse were made during the year.

SEWERAGE

Discussions continue between the Northumbrian River Authority 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.

SEWERS AND DRAINS

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

	Sewers lin. yds.	Drains lin. yds.	Total lin. yds.
By Corporation ..	5,970	13,930	19,900
By Private Enterprise ..	2,190	15,330	17,520

COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH



ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the
Public Health Inspectors

by the

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.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Hygiene Committee :

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Cox and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you that portion of the Annual Report for 1965 which deals with and describes the work accomplished by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. F. G. Sugden, his Deputy, his colleagues and his staff.

I would like to comment on the very considerable success of the special efforts made during the year in food hygiene education. A most gratifying response to our course came from both employers and employees.

The control of air pollution, both domestic and industrial, continues to receive very active attention. More than one-third of the area of the town and more than one-quarter of the houses in the town are in Smoke Control Areas.

During the year inspection of houses by myself, together with the Chief Public Health Inspector, resulted in some 500 houses being included in the slum clearance programme.

Closer reading of the Report will show a very considerable amount of work which was done under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, this being the first full year in which we have been carrying out duties under this Act.

The number of inspectorial staff remains the same as last year. The increase in the volume of work done shows much foresight and pre-planning in order to make the best available use of staff. I am sure that the Committee will agree that a most useful year's work has been carried out.

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

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Cox and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT TAYLOR,

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 10 of these 14 posts were occupied and 4 were vacant. During the year one officer left the Department but was replaced by an officer recruited from outside the Borough. In consequence the position at the end of the year was numerically the same as at the beginning. Although it is disappointing that we should continue year after year to have these vacancies there is some satisfaction to be gained from the fact that we have been able to retain so many well qualified and well experienced Public Health Inspectors at a time of serious national shortage.

The training of our three Pupil Public Health Inspectors continued throughout the year. Three Technical Assistants are employed for work under the Clean Air Act, 1956, and a Shops Inspector is employed on work under the Shops Act, 1950.

GENERAL

The stability in the staffing position has enabled the Department to have another successful year. During the year it was found possible to carry out detailed inspections of a sufficient number of houses for inclusion in slum clearance areas to maintain the rate of progress previously decided upon by the Corporation.

The work of enforcing the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, got really under way during the year. Some idea of the value and importance of this work can be gained by a study of the statistics and observations which appear later in this report. It is obvious that when the whole of the initial general inspections have been carried out and the premises concerned brought into compliance with the Act, there will continue to be a great deal to do. Apart from the necessity for ensuring that the required standards are maintained there is scope for effort in providing advice, assistance and guidance to prevent accidents occurring. It is also to be hoped that as experience is gained throughout the Country in the enforcement of the Act, standards will continue to be raised.

The control of air pollution continued to receive much attention. During the year, the fourth Smoke Control Order was confirmed by the Minister and is to come into operation in July, 1966. Thus there are now 13,598 premises in Smoke Control Areas in the Borough. Survey work for a fifth area comprising a further 1,607 premises was completed by the end of the year. Continued progress was made in dealing with industrial emissions, and during the year as a result of representations from the Public Hygiene Committee, proposals for improved methods for preventing grit and dust emissions were submitted by five firms operating cold blast cupolas. The proposals will be put into operation during 1966.

The inspection and supervision of food and food premises continued to receive much attention. During the year, detailed inspections were made of the carcasses of more than 39,200 animals slaughtered in the town. In addition to normal routine work a comprehensive survey was commenced of all cafes, restaurants and canteens in the town. This work was still proceeding at the end of the year.

Previously arranged plans for a special effort in food hygiene education were put into operation during the year. These consisted of a short course of lectures on food hygiene followed by a simple oral examination for the Clean Food Handlers' Certificate of St. John Ambulance Association. A booklet for the use of persons attending the course was prepared in the Department. The scheme evoked a splendid response from food handlers and their employers, and during the year more than 800 persons were trained. A further simple booklet 'Hints for Food Handlers' was prepared for the use of persons unable or unwilling to attend courses. In October a Sessional Meeting of the Royal Society of Health was organised by the Public Hygiene Committee, with Food Hygiene as a subject for discussion. The meeting appeared to be very successful, and we have been interested and gratified by the number of enquiries we have received for copies of our locally prepared food hygiene booklets and pamphlets, not only from other English local authorities but also from quite a number of other countries throughout the world.

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 such 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:

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
General Inspections ...	25,736	24,652	27,293	20,896	18,603
Food Inspections ...	11,204	10,942	10,868	11,937	9,908
Interviews ...	2,282	2,134	2,608	2,513	2,895

NUISANCES

Choked and defective drains or gullies	Found	Abated
Choked or defective ...	667	741
Yard gullies ...	93	90
Yard gully covers ...	4	2
Yard gully grates ...	8	12

Defective sink wastepipes	...	...	...	...	57	58
Choked water closets	...	...	...	...	28	36
Broken or defective water closets						
Basin/drain joint	...	...	...	...	21	10
Basin/flush joint	...	...	...	...	12	6
Basins	...	...	...	...	59	41
Cisterns	...	...	...	...	115	124
Seats	...	...	...	...	32	23
Flushpipes	...	...	...	...	12	6
Burst water pipes	...	...	...	...	161	156
Dilapidated water closet compartments						
Roofs	...	...	...	...	33	35
Walls	...	...	...	...	17	17
Wallplaster	...	...	...	...	31	19
Floors	...	...	...	...	5	8
Doors	...	...	...	...	25	23
Doorframes	...	...	...	...	22	13
Dilapidated Coalhouses						
Roofs	...	...	...	...	18	16
Walls	...	...	...	...	15	9
Floors	...	...	...	...	2	2
Doors	...	...	...	...	27	20
Doorframes	...	...	...	...	22	12
Leaking House Roofs	...	...	...	...	214	165
Defective Spouting and/or Fallpipes	...	...	...	...	232	181
Other defects of External Fabric						
Chimneys	...	...	...	...	24	15
Walls	...	...	...	...	43	36
Dampness	...	...	...	...	275	160
Defective Plasterwork						
Wallplaster	...	...	...	...	45	45
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	37	36
Defective Internal Woodwork						
Floors	...	...	...	...	63	27
Skirting Boards	...	...	...	...	22	14
Sashcords	...	...	...	...	87	69
Windows	...	...	...	...	99	84
Doors	...	...	...	...	97	60
Doorframes	...	...	...	...	18	14
Handrails	...	...	...	...	6	6
Stairtreads	...	...	...	...	8	7

Broken and Dilapidated Fireplaces, Ovens, Etc.

Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	39	33
Fireranges	...	...	...	...	1	4
Ovens	...	...	...	...	1	1
Flues	...	...	...	...	20	21

Defective Washing Accommodation

Set-Pot Boilers	...	...	...	...	1	—
Gas Wash-boilers	...	...	...	...	—	—
Absence of washing accommodation	...	...	...	...	—	1

Inadequate or Defective Sinks 18 17

Defects of Water Supply

Burst water pipes	...	...	...	...	59	66
Absence of water supply	...	...	...	...	8	6

Defective Yard Surfaces

Yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	28	28
Back passage surfaces	...	...	...	...	12	14

Other defects of Yards, Walls, Doors, etc.

Yard walls	...	...	...	...	35	31
Yard doors	...	...	...	...	40	24
Yard door frames	...	...	...	...	17	42

Inadequate Refuse Accommodation 462 457

Offensive Accumulations 131 74

Keeping of Animals 9 11

Miscellaneous 181 132

Summary: Notices Served ... 1,773 to cover
3,318 nuisances
Nuisances Abated ... 3,360

In addition to the above, 1,129 choked drains were cleared by employees of the Department, free of cost to the owners.

**Drainage Work done by Borough Engineer's Department
(By Default or Recharge)**

During the year 317 such drains were cleared at a cost of £957, an average of £3 0s. 5d. per drain.

Summary of Nuisances abated during the last 5 years.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Notices served	2,384	2,250	2,868	1,599	1,773
Nuisances concerned	5,504	5,244	6,824	3,732	3 318
Nuisances abated	6,219	5,113	6,663	3,957	3,360
Drains cleared by Department free of cost	1,370	1,431	1,424	1,236	1,129

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 D—Housing).

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

Apparently dangerous structures ... 21

NOISE NUISANCES

During the year 24 complaints of nuisances from noise were received in the Department.

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

It was not necessary to serve notices in respect of any of the justified complaints, as after verbal warnings were given no further nuisance was experienced.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

At the end of the year there were only 15 premises in the town which were not on the water carriage system, but served by chemical or pan closets. These were made up as follows:

Residential property	4
Commercial or Industrial Premises	5
Railway Signal Boxes	6

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 in- spected as a result of notification	81	693	142	916	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat (Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ..	12	134	20	166	—
Ship rat (Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ..	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse (Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
(See Note 4) (Minor ..	70	374	86	530	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act ..	7	109	31	147	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat (Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ..	—	2	1	3	—
Ship rat (Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ..	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse (Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
(Minor ..	1	8	—	9	—
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 ..	267	1,709	248	2,224	—
Number of infested properties treated by the L.A.	83	518	107	708	—

LICENSED PREMISES

Public Houses

As a result of work carried out during the past few years, the general standard of sanitary accommodation in Public Houses is now quite good except for a few premises in clearance areas where demolition is to be carried out. During the year routine inspections were made and a number of minor defects remedied.

Licensed Clubs

There are 64 licensed clubs in the Borough. Three years ago these were subjected to a detailed survey and many improvements enforced. During 1965 198 inspections were made. A few minor contraventions were found and remedied but conditions generally were satisfactory.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION TO OTHER PREMISES

Ayresome Park Football Ground

Work proceeded slowly during the year to bring the facilities at the ground to World Cup football standard for the games to be played in July next year. Periodical inspections were carried out during the season to ensure that a good standard of cleanliness was maintained and a close liaison kept with the Club management.

Acklam Park County Cricket Ground

Excellent permanent sanitary accommodation facilities exist at this ground and a high standard of cleanliness was found on every occasion an inspection was made when the ground was in use.

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 8 premises in the Borough subject to this Act, and these have been maintained satisfactorily. During the year 14 inspections were made.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 458 visits were made for the purpose of investigating cases of notifiable infectious diseases and a further 313 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 45.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number on Register	15
Tripe Boiling	3
Fat Melting	3
Blood Drying	1
Fat Extracting	1
Hide and Skin Dealers	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	5
Gut Scraping	1

Six 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.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF CINEMAS AND THEATRES

There are 4 places of public entertainment within the Borough, 3 Cinemas and 1 Theatre.

The Public Health Act empowers local authorities to inspect the sanitary conditions of cinemas, theatres etc., and 6 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 162 premises on the register, and improvements were found to be required in 18 cases. Informal notification to the occupiers of the premises concerned, resulted in the necessary remedial action.

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

Number on register	162
Number registered during the year	13
Number of inspections made	168
Number of informal notices sent	18

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

Bakers and confectioners	73
Boot and Shoe Dealers	29
Boot and Shoe Repairers	23
Butchers	116
Car Dealers and Garages	47
Coal Dealers	54
Cycle Dealers	20
Chemists	41
Dairies	6
Departmental Stores	20
Drapers	67
Entertainments	4
Fish Friers	87
Fishmongers	16
Fruiterers	77
Furniture Dealers	37
General Dealers	194
Glass and Fancy Goods	14
Grocers	162
Hairdressers (Ladies)	102
Hairdressers (Gents)	60
Ironmongers	47
Jewellers	23
Newsagents and Tobacconists	112
Outfitters (Ladies)	34
Outfitters (Gents)	17
Paints and Paper	39
Radio and Electrical	46
Restaurants (Including Ice-cream Saloons)	54
Sweets	46
Soft Furnishings	29
Sports Outfitters	3
Tailors	24
Wholesale Dealers	86
Miscellaneous	74
Total:	<u>1,883</u>

General Provisions

Number of Visits paid	1,076
Number of Patrols	6
Number of Interviews	101

Much of the work shown above is concerned with controlling the conditions under which persons are employed in shops, and the work which is carried out serves a most useful purpose. It ensures that staff are employed for the correct hours, that they receive

their proper half-days and have proper intervals for the taking of meals. In the majority of cases, conditions found were satisfactory but 18 written warnings regarding contraventions were issued during the year.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

One site is being used as winter quarters by members of the Showmen's Guild. Members of this 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.

A site licence is in force in respect of a caravan compound in which there are two caravans. They were suitably maintained throughout the year.

An application was received during the year for the inception of a caravan site on the Southern boundary of the town. The application was rejected by the Town Planning Committee.

The main 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 sanitary accommodation and without facilities for 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, 1933, continue to prove a most useful means for overcoming this problem. During the year 154 inspections were made of caravans on sites in the town. Legal proceedings were taken in two cases of failure to remove caravans after notice had been given of the provisions of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following report was submitted to the Ministry of Labour on the enforcement of the Act during 1965:—

Introduction

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, came into operation on the 1st August, 1964, although some of the Regulations made under the Act specifying detailed standards for such things as sanitary accommodation and washing facilities had not become operative before the end of 1965. Some of the provisions relating to overcrowding do not become operative until 1967.

The Act requires that the local authority shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each year, publish a report on their enforcement of the Act, and in accordance with this requirement the following report is made.

Staff

Although twelve Public Health Inspectors and a Shops Act Inspector have been appointed as Inspectors under the Act it was decided that for the initial stages of enforcing the Act, one Public Health Inspector should be employed full-time upon the work, assisted by the Shops Act Inspector acting as a Technical Assistant. This was done to ensure uniformity of enforcement throughout the County Borough. It is now proposed to extend this work to all the District Public Health Inspectors who will have the benefit of the general advice and guidance of the officer who has so far done the bulk of the work. It is anticipated that by these means the rate of progress will be speeded up during 1966.

Registrations

The act provided that the occupiers of all premises subject to the Act should register with the enforcing authority by 1st August, 1964. It was obvious to the Department that not all premises which should have been registered, had been registered by that date, and in fact registrations continued to come in throughout 1965. It is believed that there still are a number of unregistered premises.

The method so far adopted for dealing with unregistered premises has been as follows. The work of carrying out general inspections has been done on a street by street basis. In each street the registered premises have been inspected, and a check then made on all other premises in the street which appeared likely to be subject to the Act. Any such premises found have then been given a general inspection and the occupiers asked to register.

It is appreciated that failure to register is a contravention of the Act, and consideration is to be given in the near future to whether firmer action should not be taken against firms who fail to register.

Table 'A' in the appendix gives details of the premises which have been registered. It will be seen that there is a total of 1,716 premises, of which 168 were registered during 1965.

Number of persons employed in registered premises

Table 'C' in the appendix gives details of the numbers of persons employed in the various types of premises registered with the local authority under the Act—the total being 14,577.

In addition to these there are of course many persons employed in local authority offices, in offices forming part of factories and in railway premises, in all of which premises the Act is enforced by H.M. Inspectors of Factories. It is obvious therefore that the Act plays an important part in protecting the health, safety and welfare of a very considerable number of workers on Tees-side.

General Inspections

During 1965, 483 premises received a general inspection, i.e. an inspection in detail to ensure that the provisions of the Act were being complied with. Details of the classes of premises inspected are shown in Table 'A'.

The total number of premises which have received a general inspection since the Act came into operation on the 1st August, 1964, is 754.

Re-inspections and other visits

In addition to the general inspections already referred to, many other visits were paid to registered premises for a variety of reasons. Chief amongst these were visits of re-inspection to ascertain whether defects or contraventions previously noted and notified to occupants, had been remedied. The investigation of accidents also called for many visits, and a number of re-visits were necessary to check standards of lighting during hours of darkness. Altogether, 1,332 visits were made in addition to the 483 made for the purpose of carrying out general inspections.

Informal Notices served

It is the policy of the Department to notify occupiers of registered premises of any contraventions of the Act found on general inspections or other visits. 402 such notices were issued during 1965. It would appear from these figures that some contravention or other was found in most premises inspected, and whilst this is true it is only fair to point out that in many cases the points noted were of a minor character, such as absence of sufficient thermometers, suitable first-aid equipment or the display of abstracts of the Act. As far as thermometers and first-aid equipment are concerned, it seems as though occupiers tend to await the visit of the Inspector to seek his advice on the types to select and the points at which to place them, rather than run the risk of purchasing what might later turn out to be unsuitable equipment.

Re-inspections so far carried out show that there has been a commendable promptness on the part of most occupiers of registered premises to remedy contraventions notified to them. In consequence it has only been found necessary to take legal proceedings in two cases.

Prosecutions

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of two premises where informal notices had failed to achieve the carrying out of the work required.

One case related to failure to keep passages free from obstruction, failure to provide a thermometer and failure to provide hot or warm running water to wash-hand basin.

The other case related to failure to provide towels or other suitable means of drying, and failure to provide a supply of hot or warm running water.

Convictions were recorded in respect of all the charges.

Accidents

56 accidents were reported during the year. Table 'G' in the appendix gives details of the types of accidents and the classes of premises in which they occurred. Table 'H' shows the age and sex groups in which accidents occurred. Fortunately none of the accidents was of a serious nature, and there were no cases of death or permanent injury.

Several accidents occurred as a result of failure to comply with the requirements of the Act. Four common examples being:—

- (a) obstructions on landings and staircases causing people to slip and fall;
- (b) the use of improperly guarded machinery;
- (c) the use of machinery without having the guard in position;
- (d) incorrect handling and lifting of goods.

In cases where contraventions of the Act had occurred, formal warnings were issued and general advice on the prevention of accidents was given in all cases.

Many occupiers of premises are apparently unaware of their duty to notify accidents to the local authority. It is interesting to note that most of the accidents reported have occurred in the larger establishments, and one would assume that there must be a similar incidence of accidents in smaller premises which are not at present being reported. It is hoped to remind all occupiers of their obligations in this connection during 1966.

General observations on the enforcement of the Act

(a) Cleanliness

Standards of cleanliness were found in some cases to be disappointingly low, although it is pleasing to report that most food premises were not included in this category. These premises have of course been subject to the cleanliness requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations for several years.

The walls of many offices were found to be dusty and many requests had to be made for cleansing of such walls. In some cases, although dust removal was all that was asked for our requests seem to be misconstrued as requests for re-decoration, and it appeared that in many premises no cleansing of walls and ceilings is carried out between one decoration and the next. Any housewife would tell one in no uncertain terms what she thought about such a practice in the home.

Attention could be given with advantage to the choice of wall and ceiling finishes which would permit of regular and easy cleaning. There also appears to be a need for a more planned approach to the cleansing of premises—too frequently the same bare routine cleansing takes place each morning or evening, and there is never the time or the opportunity for doing the kinds of jobs which ought to be done at such as monthly or quarterly intervals. We cannot help feeling that more shops and offices could take advantage of the service of firms specialising in industrial cleansing, who are usually better equipped for this work than the part-time cleaner.

Communal entrances and staircases were often found to be very dirty. In some offices filing rooms and the documents in them were found to be thickly coated with dust.

(b) Temperature

A number of complaints were received of insufficient heating. Some of these were justified and some of them were not, in so far as the temperature of the premises concerned reached the minimum standard required by the Act.

So far as one can generalise from the experience gained, it seems as though the office worker likes a temperature somewhere about 65°F. Typists and machine operators seem to like temperatures between 65°F and 70°F, whilst the shop worker seems content with a temperature between 55°F and 65°F.

Some difficulty has been experienced in connection with heating in some food shops. The minimum standard of 60·8°F after the first hour does not apply where such a temperature may cause deterioration of the goods in a shop, but in these cases employees must have access to means of warming themselves, and the employer must give them reasonable opportunities to do so. But what are reasonable opportunities? Some food traders seem to think that if they have provided a means of heating in a rear room they have fully complied with their obligations and insist that their staff must not leave the counter during an accepted working spell. In such cases, for what good it is to the staff, the premises might almost as well be without heating facilities. In more happy cases traders have provided small electric fan heaters close to the point where staff work, and these appear to have the advantage of providing considerable warmth for the individual assistant without greatly increasing the overall temperature of the room.

Ventilation

Our experiences on ventilation confirm the observations made in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour that most of the problems arise in the new modern shop.

Lighting

It had already been decided to carry out tests to ascertain the standards of artificial lighting during the autumn of 1965 and the request from the Ministry of Labour for information on this subject to be collected during this period fitted in well with our plans.

In the event, 32 office premises and 32 shops were surveyed. These premises were of varying types and sizes, some of them having many rooms and many working points to check. Details of the findings are being sent to the Ministry of Labour in the form requested, but the following is a summary of the more important points revealed.

In more than one-third of the offices inspected in the survey the lighting fell below the standard of 20 lumens per square foot—the standard we have temporarily selected for offices pending the issue of official standards. Many filament lamps are in use, often without any shade, and thereby giving rise to excessive glare. The cleansing of light fittings appears to be generally neglected. Fluorescent tubes and filament lamps are only replaced when they fail completely. Occupiers of premises appear to be reluctant to replace lighting units so long as they give off a light, no matter how inferior they have become compared with their original efficiency. Lighting at or near filing cabinets was frequently very poor.

In shops, the lighting in sales areas was generally very good but the same consideration had not been applied to shop offices, stock rooms and other staff workplaces. In some shops the lighting was badly placed in relation to places where persons had to operate such appliances as slicing machines.

In connection with both shops and offices, lighting in passages and staircases used by staff was often inadequate. Where outside toilets are used it has been the exception to find them provided with any artificial lighting.

It seems clear that obtaining improvements in lighting is going to be an important feature in the enforcement of the Act during the next few years.

Sanitary Conveniences, Washing facilities and Drinking Water

In the main these requirements have presented few problems. In some offices there was a lack of a properly ventilated lobby between the sanitary convenience and the working area, but this has usually been put right without any major difficulty.

Seating

Some difficulty has been experienced in connection with the provision of seats of 'a design, construction and dimension' suitable for persons employed at cash check-outs in self-service stores. In some cases employees have been expected to stand all day. In other cases they have been provided with stools which have only been of use to them when they were not dealing with customers. This seems to us to be a type of work which it ought to be possible to be done sitting, and we would suggest that this is a subject on which furniture manufacturers, employers, employees, the Ministry and the local authorities might co-operate to ensure the provision of a suitable type of seat.

There are other tasks which call for special types of seats but much more remains to be done to convince employers that this is so. There is still a belief that anything on which a person can sit is a suitable seat, and in a number of cases empty wooden boxes have been shown to us as the seating facility provided.

Floors, Passages and Stairs

In a number of cases objection has had to be made to the practice of using passages and staircases in shops as additional storerooms.

Dangerous Machinery

A number of small hand-operated guillotines were found in offices and at first some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable guard for them, but eventually a local manufacturer was prevailed upon to make some out of perspex. Several have been installed and appear to be satisfactory.

Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable interlocking guards on horizontal and gravity feed slicing machines, and so far we have not been able to find any machine which comes up to the Ministry standard.

The Central Advisory Inspectorate

We would pay tribute to the regional officers appointed under the Act for a great deal of helpful advice and assistance, both in respect of general principles and specific cases.

We would also express appreciation of the close co-operation received from the local Inspectors of Factories. Many problems of demarcation of responsibility which on paper might appear almost insoluble have been resolved speedily and sensibly as a result of the good relations existing between the Departments.

APPENDIX

TABLE 'A'—Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	65	546	203
Retail Shops	91	898	257
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	4	112	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	5	146	13
Fuel storage depots	3	14	4
Totals	168	1,716	483

TABLE 'B'—Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

1,815

TABLE 'C'—Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	6,010
Retail Shops	5,796
Wholesale departments, warehouses	1,114
Catering establishments open to the public	1,554
Canteens	53
Fuel storage depots	50
Total	14,577
Total Males	5,577
Total Females	9,000

TABLE 'D'—Exemptions

No applications for exemptions were received during the year. No applications were received during 1964, and there are therefore no exemptions operating in the area.

TABLE 'E'—Prosecutions

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of Persons of companies prosecuted	No. of Informations laid	No. of Informations leading to a conviction
Section 10(1)	2	2	2
Section 16(1)	1	1	1
Section 6(4)	1	1	1
No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under section 22		—	
No. of interim orders granted:—		—	

TABLE 'F'—Inspectors

No. of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act ...	13
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act ...	Nil.

TABLE 'G'—Accidents (1965)

Types of Premises	Falls Sprains	Cuts, wounds, Fractures and crush injuries				Total
		From use of Machinery	Not from use of Machinery	Burns and Abrasions	Others	
Offices.. ..	6	—	2	—	1	9
Retails Shops	14	3	7	—	3	27
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	2	—	3	—	—	5
Catering Establishments and Canteens	6	3	5	—	—	14
Fuel Storage Depots ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total ..	28	7	17	—	4	56

TABLE 'H'—Age and sex groups of persons injured

Men	8
Women	37
Boys (Under 18)	5
Girls (Under 18)	6
	<hr/>
	56
	<hr/>

LAND CHARGES ACT

1,906 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

FACTORIES

There are 410 factories on the Register, as follows:

	With Mechanical Power	Without Mechanical Power
Bakehouses	14	—
Joiners and Undertakers	41	—
Printers	10	—
Motor Engineering	74	1
Boot Repairing	9	—
Tailoring etc.	15	—
Mantle Alterations etc.	16	—
Upholstery	11	—
Cabinet Makers	4	—
General Engineering	70	1
Electrical Engineering... ..	21	—
Sugar Boiling	4	—
Laundries	6	—
Monumental Masons	2	—
Miscellaneous	108	3
	<hr/> 405	<hr/> 5

No notifications of building and engineering construction had been received this year from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Twenty notices were received from Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories, intimating:

Removed from Register	35
Change of Business	3
New Premises	16
Sanitary Defects, etc.	4

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	16	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	405	444	74	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total ..	410	460	74	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases').

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	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	6	6	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	34	78	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total	40	84	—	4	—

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. instances of work in unwhole some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	12	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	1	—	—	—	—	—
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.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Artificiaial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	14	—	—	—	—	—

DIRTY OR VERMINOUS PREMISES

Number of Inspections	750
Warning letters sent to tenants	16
Notices served under Section 83, Public Health Act, 1936	5

Disinfestations by Department

Bed Bugs—On transfer to Council Houses ...	...	...	...	76
Dwellinghouses ...	...	...	...	7
Other premises ...	...	...	...	—
Cockroaches—Dwellinghouses ...	...	...	...	239
Other premises ...	...	...	...	12
Other Vermin—Dwellinghouses ...	...	...	...	28
Other premises ...	...	...	...	4
				<hr/> 366 <hr/>

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 tenant's 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	6
Number of samples taken	17
Number Formal	—
Number Informal	17
Number conforming to standard	17
Number not conforming to standard	—

In the last Annual Report it was stated that a sample of rag flock had been procured which was found not to conform to standard. The existing stock was destroyed and a replacement stock had not been received by the end of the year. When the replacement stock was eventually received a follow-up sample was procured, and this was found to be satisfactory.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Number of samples taken	24
Number Formal	—
Number Informal	24
Number Conforming to Declaration	23
Number not Conforming to Declaration	1

The unsatisfactory sample was of liquid fertiliser which did not in fact bear a declaration of analysis. Enquiries revealed that it was old stock which should not have been offered for sale. On attention being drawn to this contravention the stock was immediately removed from sale by the retailer.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS—WATER SAMPLES

Ninety-eight samples were taken on 25 occasions. On each occasion a sample was taken at the inlet (shallow) and outlet (deep) ends of the bath. 96 samples were satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

Appropriate action was taken in respect of the unsatisfactory samples and follow-up samples procured immediately afterwards were found to be satisfactory.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933**Poisons Rules, 1952**

Seventy-seven, 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.

Twenty-five inspections were made during the year. The normal procedure for ascertaining if a product comes within the provisions of the Act is for a sample to be submitted to the Public Analyst.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

During the year, 7 premises were licensed as follows:

Birds, Fishes, Dogs and other animals	5
Tropical Fishes	1
Birds, Fishes, Dogs and other animals (Market Stall)	1

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

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963

A review of the area resulted in 2 premises being registered during the year. Both premises are now satisfactory, although in one instance prior to the issue of a licence, considerable improvements had to be carried out. 8 visits of inspection were made during the year.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

Two applications for licences under the Act were received in respect of premises within the area. Arrangements were made for inspections by Veterinary Surgeons, and following their reports licences were issued. In one case the premises were licensed unconditionally, and in the other case the licence was subject to the carrying out of certain improvements.

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	100
April, May, June	60
July, August, September	36
October, November, December	30

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:

COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL OF MIDDLESBROUGH
DEPOSIT GAUGE RECORDINGS—TOTAL INSOLUBLE SOLIDS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE
1965

Month	Stockton Road	Gas Works Cannon Street	Easterside School	Harbour Master's Yard, Docks	South Bank Road	Caldicotes School Brambles Farm	The Gables Marton Road	Acklam Hall School	Burlam Road	Parkside
January	3.84	11.26	4.52	7.04	39.40	5.51	5.82	6.02	4.34	4.65
February	8.76	20.44	3.31	—	32.80	13.63	9.72	6.31	4.65	7.20
March	5.75	14.23	4.88	12.70	40.70	13.35	6.55	—	2.47	10.25
April	9.62	19.10	6.65	8.55	66.10	11.56	11.36	7.21	0.97	12.06
May	8.50	12.83	8.65	9.05	55.80	12.26	5.11	11.22	8.39	9.15
June	11.30	15.40	9.22	8.92	68.50	11.36	11.12	6.56	1.04	6.24
July	28.18	14.80	9.42	15.23	33.26	—	11.00	23.84	5.01	7a85
August	3.98	7.69	6.55	6.45	34.60	9.55	5.29	5.26	10.20	10.97
September	8.82	11.49	5.60	7.16	31.12	13.33	6.95	—	5.04	7.25
October	5.58	8.65	4.11	5.11	28.06	7.25	4.84	—	3.04	6.92
November	5.54	16.29	5.85	18.10	—	11.16	9.25	7.42	6.16	12.30
December	4.41	6.08	2.45	6.86	—	9.12	4.51	2.65	1.67	5.52
Monthly average 1965	8.69	14.02	6.00	4.11	43.03	9.83	7.63	8.50	4.42	8.36 W
1965	8.69	14.02	6a00	4.11	43.03	9.83	7.63	8.50	4.42	8.36
1964	5.50	6.92	5.89	6.89	19.30	12.23	5.54	6.39	5.00	6.62
1963	8.14	10.90	6.91	8.68	17.16	13.00	7.43	5.80	6.86	7.46
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
Monthly average over 5 years	7.47	10.81	6.04	6.81	21.61	10.44	6.68	6.29	6.10	7.96

SUMMARY—AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS

	(1) Whole Town		(2) Industrial Areas		(3) Non-Industrial Areas	
	10.95 Tons per Square Mile	5 Gauges	13.81 Tons per Square Mile	5 Gauges	.799 Tons per Square Mile	5 Gauges
1965—	10.95	(5 Gauges)	13.81	(5 Gauges)	.799	(5 Gauges)
1964—	7.61	(5 ")	7.94	(5 ")	7.26	(5 ")
1963—	9.09	(5 ")	10.10	(5 ")	8.08	(5 ")
1962—	8.67	(5 ")	10.21	(5 ")	7.15	(5 ")
1961—	7.93	(5 ")	8.84	(5 ")	6.98	(5 ")
5 yrs. Average	8.85		10.18		7.49	

(b) Air Filters

These are used to measure the actual amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide 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:

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

The following table shows the results obtained during the year. The letters in brackets refer to the types of site as enumerated above.

COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL OF MIDDLESBROUGH
SMOKE FILTERS AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE READINGS
 Microgrammes Per Cubic Metre of Air Per Day—Average Values

1965	SMOKE										SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Month	Health Dept. 26 Southfield Road (Type D)	Acklam Hall School (Type E)	St. Alban's Hall Princes Road (Type A)	Health Centre Park End (Type E)	Iron Master's District (Type C)	Health Dept. 26 Southfield Road (Type D)	Acklam Hall School (Type E)	St. Alban's Hall Princes Road (Type A)	Health Centre Park End (Type E)	Iron Master's District (Type C)		
January	366	84	308	69	106	233	20	204	117	134			
February	221	135	320	75	115	274	62	246	150	167			
March	293	78	299	40	126	217	42	191	93	139			
April	217	67	212	41	100	158	50	134	77	97			
May	167	48	159	35	83	129	58	102	65	60			
June	71	31	56	23	37	96	50	65	66	24			
July	82	27	88	23	32	102	43	80	59	37			
August	54	20	66	18	37	74	42	63	44	64			
September	146	29	149	35	55	114	49	87	64	38			
October	331	65	276	57	121	173	60	143	78	78			
November	355	96	443	82	131	237	71	235	104	142			
December	431	81	560	97	153	241	80	254	114	58			
Monthly Average	228	63	245	50	91	171	52	150	87	86			
"	249	40	243	49	116	187	—	132	86	—			
"	244	47	330	98	124	191	—	164	95	—			
"	278	65	385	134	168	—	—	—	—	—			

Type A—Area of heavy density housing.
 Type B—Area of light density housing.
 Type C—Heavy Industrial Area.
 Type D—Commercial Area.
 Type E—Smoke Control Area.

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 199 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 30 written warnings were issued during the year.

On 8 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.

Twenty-two 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. 19 applications regarding chimney heights were considered.

Investigations into emissions from cold blast cupolas continued throughout the year. In one case existing grit arresters were replaced by newer ones, and a 150ft. high chimney was erected to ensure the adequate dispersal of the fumes. The work was only completed during the last few days of the year, but it does seem to have had the effect of reducing the amount of pollution from fume in the North Ormesby area.

There are four more firms in the area operating cold blast cupolas where in the opinion of the Corporation the methods of grit arresting fall short of the requirements of the Clean Air Act. Following formal approaches from the Corporation, proposals were submitted by each firm for improvement but none of these had been completed by the end of the year.

During the year the detailed survey of boiler plant used for steam raising or water heating was completed. Arrangements were made for a survey to be carried out of all other types of fuel burning plant within the area.

Domestic Smoke Control

The Middlesbrough Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Smoke Control Orders operated throughout the year without any serious difficulties being experienced. There was a slight temporary shortage of Gloco at the beginning of October as a result of difficulties at the place of manufacture, but this was rapidly overcome. New houses continued to be erected in these areas during the year, so that apart from the formation of new smoke control areas, the number of houses sub-

ject to smoke control increases each year. The Middlesbrough No. 4 Smoke Control Order was confirmed during the year and comes into operation on the 1st July, 1966. Excellent progress in the conversion of appliances in this area took place during 1965.

The number of premises now covered by Smoke Control Orders is as follows:

	Acreage	No. of dwelling houses	Other Premises	Total
Middlesbrough No. 1 (Saltersgill, Beechwood and Easterside)	480	2,351	10	2,361
Middlesbrough No. 2 (Acklam & Brookfield)	840	3,139	23	3,162
Middlesbrough No. 3 (Berwick Hills, Park End and Pallister Park)	1,200	6,079	113	6,192
Middlesbrough No. 4 (Tollesby, Holmwood, Reeth Road and Harrow Road)	270	1,852	31	1,883
	<u>2,790</u>	<u>13,421</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>13,598</u>

Survey work was carried out during the year for the Middlesbrough No. 5 Smoke Control Area and the survey was almost completed by the end of the year. The area will cover a further 280 acres, comprising 1,629 premises.

A total of 2,101 inspections were made during the year in connection with smoke control areas.

Publicity

Several lectures on atmospheric pollution were given to local audiences during the year. For a period of a month two demonstration houses were opened on a Corporation Estate—one showing solid smokeless fuel burning appliances, and one showing gas appliances.

General

An examination of the results shown by the air filters shows that real benefits accrue from the making of smoke control areas. The amounts of both smoke and sulphur dioxide are greatly reduced. The air filter at Park End which has been in operation since 1962, shows that making the area smoke controlled has reduced the amount of smoke by more than 60%. The smoke and sulphur dioxide readings in our smoke control areas will compare favourably with readings in many health and holiday resorts.

The material measured by the standard deposit gauge is mainly material which emanates from industrial sources. The following table shows the average monthly deposit of insoluble matter for the previous five years as it was at the end of each of the years

enumerated. It is a matter of some concern that for the first time since the introduction of the Clean Air Act in 1956 the downward trend in pollution has been halted.

1965—	8.85	tons	per	square	mile
1964—	8.81	..	..	..
1963—	9.37	..	..	..
1962—	10.26	..	..	..
1961—	10.96	..	..	..
1960—	12.17	..	..	..
1959—	13.92	..	..	..
1958—	13.79	..	..	..
1957—	13.61	..	..	..
1956—	14.33	..	..	..
1955—	14.48	..	..	..
1954—	14.70	..	..	..

A careful examination of the various gauge results shows that this is almost entirely due to the very great increase in deposits recorded by the instrument at South Bank Road where the monthly average for 1965 is more than two and a half times greater than the monthly average for the previous five years. Measures were instituted during the year to endeavour to trace the source of the additional pollution but these efforts were hindered by the fact that results were not available from the gauge for the last two months of the year. Investigations were still proceeding at the end of the year. Without in any way attempting to prejudge the issue it can at least be said that this is an interesting example of the value of recording instruments which have remained in the same area over a period of years. They can and do give early warning of changes in the pollution levels, and enable new problems to be tackled without delay.

The progress which has so far been made in both domestic and industrial fields should not be allowed to divert our attention from the fact that a great deal more still remains to be done. That this is realised in Middlesbrough is shown by the way in which smoke control orders continue to be made, and by the way in which we continue to press industries subject to our control to improve their methods for preventing atmospheric pollution.

SECTION F HOUSING

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

1. Erected by the Local Authority	597
2. Erected by other persons	219
3. Houses demolished	621

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

Acklam Ward	157
Berwick Hills	12
Grove Hill	58
Thorn tree	298
Linthorpe	1
Park Ward	57
Tollesby Ward	24
Whinney Banks	1
Outside Borough	208
Total:	816

Housing Statistics—Repairs to Dwellinghouses

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

	<i>By Owners</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
After informal action by local authority	1,429	—
After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts	649	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16—Housing Act, 1957	3	2
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—Individual Houses

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 7

Number of houses in respect of which a Demolition Order was made 8

Number of houses demolished as a result of a Demolition Order 6

Section 18: Sub-Section 1.

Number of houses affected by closing of basement rooms —

Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders

During the year the following orders were made :

	Unfit houses (Pink property)	Fit houses (Grey property)	Total
Middlesbrough (Cannon Street/ Newport Road No. 4) Com- pulsory Purchase Order ..	101	81	182
Middlesbrough (Short Street/Fry Street) Compulsory Purchase Order	66	61	127
Middlesbrough (Station Street/ Bolckow Street) Compulsory	137	45	182
	<u>304</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>491</u>

Detailed inspections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors of all houses dealt with in clearance areas or as individually unfit houses. Altogether, 1,003 inspections and visits were made in this connection.

Overcrowding

During the year 12 visits were made to houses known to be overcrowded.

Rent Act, 1957

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

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for Certificates	11
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	—
Number of decisions to issue certificates :	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	1
(b) in respect of all defects	10
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	8
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
Number of certificates issued	2

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

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

Common Lodging Houses

Number of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of Keepers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of Lodgers who can be accommodated nightly						171
Number registered during the year	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number closed or discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Notices and letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—

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

Houses in Multiple Occupation

A more concentrated effort to improve conditions in these houses was made during the year. A total of 148 inspections was made resulting in the service of 31 informal notices. 3 houses were so unsatisfactory as to require the making of management orders, and procedure to do so was started. Only 2 orders were made, as the remaining house was vacated before the procedure could be completed. In the case of a further 3 houses, legal notices requiring the provision of facilities and improvements in management and means of escape in case of fire were served.

In the course of the inspections it was found that a total of 23 houses had come to a satisfactory conclusion. These had been either demolished in the course of the slum clearance programme, or had been vacated, or had reverted to single occupation.

A draft registration scheme was prepared during the course of the year and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for his consideration. If the scheme is approved, it is hoped that it will come into effect next year.

SECTION E
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
MILK

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960

There are 334 premises, in the main General Dealers, in addition to 4 dairies where milk is processed and bottled, from which milk is sold. The following licences have been issued:

	1964	1965
1. Pasteurisers	5	4
2. Sterilisers	1	1
3. Pasteurised (Dealers)	327	260
4. Sterilised (Dealers)	381	261
Total:	714	526

Milk Licences were renewable from the end of the year for another five year period. When this re-licensing had been completed it was found that 113 premises formerly selling milk had discontinued doing so.

The Milk and Dairies General Regulations, 1959

There are 4 dairies and 14 distributors registered under the above Regulations, in addition to the 334 premises licensed 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:

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1. Pasteurised Milk	254	270	304	327	260
2. Sterilised	352	357	364	381	261
Total	606	627	668	708	521

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

Bacteriological Examination of Milk**Raw Graded Milk**

Of the 368 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, 21 were declared void owing to overnight atmospheric temperatures exceeding 70°F. Of the remaining 347 samples, 119 failed the methylene blue test.

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Channel Island (Farm Bottled) ..	25	18	72.00	7	28.00
T.T. Farm Bottled ..	12	11	91.67	1	8.33
T.T. Bulk	310	199	64.19	111	35.81

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

The percentage of samples which failed to conform to the standard test has risen during the last three years as follows:

1963	—	30.9%
1964	—	32.7%
1965	—	34.3%

Samples were found to be satisfactory as follows:

On 1st Test	209
On 2nd Test	17
On 3rd Test	1
On 4th Test	1
Total:	<u>228</u>

The above samples were procured from 239 farms.

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

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

Year	Total	Satisfactory	%	Not Satisfactory	%
1961	411	292	71.05	119	28.95
1962	500	403	80.60	97	19.40
1963	485	335	69.07	150	30.93
1964	465	313	67.31	152	32.69
1965	347	228	65.71	119	34.29

Pasteurised Milk

Of the 301 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, 25 failed to pass the methylene blue test, and 3 failed the phosphatase test.

Methylene Blue Reduction Test

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Pasteurised					
Dairies ..	254	231	90.94	23	9.06
Schools ..	47	45	95.74	2	4.26

(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	254	251	98.82	3	1.18
Schools ..	47	47	100	—	—

(Satisfactory samples must satisfy the Aschaffenburg Mullen Test).

5 Year Summary

Pasteurised Milk

Year	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
1961 ..	287	283	4
1962 ..	296	283	13
1963 ..	329	321	8
1964 ..	354	325	29
1965 ..	301	273	28
Total taken ..	1,567		
Satisfactory ..		1,485 (94.77%)	
Unsatisfactory ..		82 (5.23%)	

Sterilised Milk

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	%	No.	%
Sterilized ..	55	55	100	—	—

(Satisfactory samples must pass the Turbidity Test).

5 Year Summary

Year	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
1961 ..	51	50	1
1962 ..	50	50	—
1963 ..	54	54	—
1964 ..	57	57	—
1965 ..	55	55	—

Rinse Samples

Source	No. of Plants	No. of Samples	Result of Test					
			Satisfactory		Fairly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Milk Bottles	4	89	83	93.26	6	6.74	—	—

Required that Colony Count (Average) be:—

Milk Bottles

- 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 (Farm Bottled)	4	4	—
Untreated (Farm Bottled) ..	1	1	—
Untreated (Bulk)	11	11	—
Pasteurised	3	3	—
Total	19	19	—

(b) Brucella Abortus (Ring Test)

Grade	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive	Number Positive			
				—	+	++	+++
Channel Island (Farm Bottled)	28	21	7	2	3	1	1
Untreated (Farm Bottled) ..	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
Untreated (Bulk)	327	309	18	5	1	10	2
Total ..	367	342	25	7	4	11	3

(c) Brucella Abortus (Biological Test)

Grade	Number of Samples Submitted	Number free from Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus
Channel Island (Farm Bottled)	4	2	2
Untreated (Farm Bottled) ..	1	1	—
Untreated (Bulk)	11	8	3
Pasteurised	3	3	—
Total	19	14	5

5 Year Summary

Year	Tubercle Bacilli			Brucella Abortus		
	Number Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive	Number Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive
1961	129	129	—	50	44	6
1962	156	156	—	73	63	10
1963	45	45	—	20	14	6
1964	76	76	—	58	46	12
1965	19	19	—	19	14	5

The number of milk samples submitted for biological examination was again restricted to those which failed the Ring Test, although in 9 cases this was not possible. The trend regarding Methylene Blue Test failures when applied to Untreated milk observed over the past few years continues, and the percentage of failures is again greater than last year. It is disappointing to report that farmers continue to send in unsatisfactory milk in this respect.

Very little farm bottled untreated milk is sold in the Borough, but difficulty has again been experienced regarding Methylene Blue Test failures. In one case of Channel Island (Farm Bottled) milk, repeated positive biological sample results (*B. abortus*) resulted in an order being made to prohibit its sale in the Borough. Subsequently the Order was withdrawn, but the dairy to which it is sent have arranged for all milk from this farm to be pasteurised before sale as Channel Island (Pasteurised) Milk, and it is now being received in bulk from the farm.

The four pasteurising plants have operated efficiently during the year, although 25 failures of the Methylene Blue Test and 3 failures of the Phosphatase Test in 301 samples procured is disappointing. Careful supervision was given whenever adverse reports were received. It was never possible to ascertain the cause of the Methylene Blue Test failures, though these inevitably occurred during hot weather, but the Phosphatase Test failures were due to minor breakdowns at 2 dairies.

ICE CREAM

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

Producers	7
Dealers (Shops and Vans)	609

In addition there are also 55 mobile sales units operating from premises in the Borough selling ice-cream.

During the year 32 certificates were issued, 15 being new dealers and 17 changes of proprietors in the Dealers' Register.

111 visits of inspection were made to factories where ice-cream is manufactured, and 463 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:

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Producers	13	15	14	12	7
Dealers (Shops and Vans)	557	547	580	595	609

Bacteriological Examination

191 samples of ice-cream were procured from 13 producers; 162 were found to be satisfactory and 29 unsatisfactory, as indicated in the following tables:

Table 1.

		Results of "Cold-Mix" Samples				
No. Taken	...	...	...	...	...	12
No. Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	12
Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hrs.)		No.	Provisional Grading			
			1	2	3	4
4½		12	12	—	—	—
4—2½		—	—	—	—	—
2—0		—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	12	12	—	—	—

Table 2.

Results of "Hot-Mix" Samples					
No. Taken ... ..	...	...	...	...	154
No. Satisfactory ... ..	...	...	...	...	131
No. Unsatisfactory ... ..	...	...	...	...	23
Time taken to reduce		Provisional Grading			
Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	1	2	3	4
4½	117	117	—	—	—
4—2½	14	—	14	—	—
2—0	23	—	—	6	17
Totals	154	117	14	6	17

Table 3.

Results of "Soft Ice-Cream" Samples					
No Taken ... ..	...	...	...	...	25
No. Satisfactory ... ..	...	...	...	...	19
No. Unsatisfactory ... ..	...	...	...	...	6
Time taken to reduce		Provisional Grading			
Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	1	2	3	4
4½	18	18	—	—	—
4—2½	1	—	1	—	—
2—0	6	—	—	3	3
Totals	25	18	1	3	3

Table 4.

Results of Samples from Ice-Cream Sales Vehicles					
No. Taken ... ..	...	...	...	...	30
No. Satisfactory ... ..	...	...	...	...	21
No. Unsatisfactory ... ..	...	...	...	...	9
Time taken to reduce		Provisional Grading			
Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	1	2	3	4
4½	18	18	—	—	—
4—2½	3	—	3	—	—
2—0	9	—	—	4	5
Totals	30	18	3	4	5

Table 5.

Showing Results of Samples Taken which were produced Inside and Outside the Borough

Where Produced	Producers	Provisional Grading				
		No.	1	2	3	4
Inside Borough	17	106	79	8	6	13
Outside Borough	6	85	68	7	3	7
	13	191	147	15	9	20

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	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total Taken	147	163	194	164	191
Provisional Grade 1	113	119	154	131	147
" " 2	21	15	13	8	15
" " 3	7	15	9	10	9
" " 4	6	14	18	15	20
Percentage Satisfactory	91·16	82·21	86·08	84·76	84·82

The position regarding the sale of soft ice-cream remains unchanged in the Borough, being concentrated on sales vehicles which are fitted with these machines. Very few machines are to be found in shops, and these are confined to Snack-Bars and larger stores.

There was some concern regarding Methylene Blue Test failures of Ice-cream samples procured from sales vehicles. Inspections revealed that the majority were being maintained satisfactorily, but a number were found to be below standard and the methods of handling ice-cream unsatisfactory, particularly regarding overnight storage. Most of these were self-employed men, taking vehicles on loan at nominal rental. A meeting of representatives of all Tees-side local authorities took place in the early summer to discuss the problem and obtain uniformity in sampling. Later reports were received from each authority and a comprehensive summary report of all sampling prepared. Four such reports were prepared and circulated during the year. It was felt that a considerable improvement took place, and it is proposed to continue with this practice during the coming year.

The Ice-cream Factories in the Borough, now reduced to 7, were regularly inspected and found to be maintained satisfactorily.

The percentage of failures of Ice-cream Samples produced in the Borough remained as last year at 18%. This figure is too high, but it should be borne in mind that sampling tends to be concentrated on those producers more likely to produce unsatisfactory results, than repeat sampling at factories where a failure is rarely recorded.

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.

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

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODSTUFFS

The following 28 foodstuffs were examined bacteriologically, following complaints received:

Aspic Powder	1
Beef—Broth	1
—Corned	2
Chicken—Cooked	1
Cornflour	1
Duck—Carcase	1
Flour	1
Ham & Pork Sandwiches	1
Ice-cream	1
Milk	1
—National Dried	3
—Full Cream	2
Pie—Shepherds	1
Pork—Sliced	1
Prawns	3
Pudding—Black	1
Sausages	1
—Canned	1
Soup	1
Toad in the Hole	1
Tongue—Canned	2

The Public Health Laboratory reported that in 21 cases no organisms usually associated with food poisoning had been isolated. They also reported as follows regarding the other 7 cases.

Beef Broth: cultures yield a heavy growth of *E. Coli*, an organism of the paracolon group, and streptococcus faecalis.

Chicken—Cooked: cultures yield *Staph. aureus*, *E. Coli* and *Proteus Mirabitis*.

Cornflour: *B. Sutilis* isolated.

Duck Carcase: total count of organisms 60,000,000 per gram isolated.

Flour: *B. Sutilis* isolated.

Ham & Pork Sandwiches: cultures yield a heavy growth of mixed organisms including a moderate number of streptococcus viridans.

Soup: *B. Sutilis* isolated.

Appropriate action was taken regarding these samples.

The following 28 foodstuffs were examined bacteriologically as a routine measure:

Coconut—desiccated	8
Cream—dairy	1
imitation	8
Egg—dried mixture	2
liquid	6
whole	1
Mussels	1
Periwinkles	1

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

The periwinkles collected from the sea locally were given Grade 1—satisfactory.

ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS

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

During the year 48 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives, all being declared genuine. In 5 cases however, preservatives were present without a notice being exhibited advising customers of their presence. Warning letters were sent in each case.

Chemical Analysis of Food and Drugs

437 informal and 8 formal samples were procured during the year. 289 of these samples were submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:

Routine Sampling

Sample	Informal	Formal
Almonds—Ground	2	—
Aspro	1	—
Babycham	1	—
Bacon	4	—
Beefburger	1	—
Beef Sizzle	1	—
Suet—Shredded	1	—
Blackcurrant	1	—
Butter	4	—
Buttered—Bread Buns	1	—
Scones	3	2
Teacakes	6	1
Cake—Fruit	1	—
Caramel—Butter cream	2	—
Cheese	4	—
Chicken—Breast	1	—
Dinner	1	—
Sizzle	1	—

Sample	Informal	Formal
Cochineal	1	—
Cocoa	1	—
Coffee—Instant	2	—
Condiment—Non Brewed	5	—
Currants	2	—
Ginger—Ground	1	—
Ham and Tongue—Chopped	1	—
Hubbly Bubbly	1	—
Ice Cream	64	—
Jam—Apple & Raspberry	2	—
Fruit Mixed	1	—
Raspberry	1	—
Jelly—Crystals	1	—
Table	1	—
Lard	4	—
Lemonade	8	—
Lemon—Bitter	1	—
—Flavour Drink	1	—
—Juice P.L.J.	1	—
Limeade	1	—
Lollipops	2	—
Margarine	3	—
Marzipan—Almond	1	—
Milk	37	8
—Best of	1	—
Chocolate Drops	1	—
Chocolate Snowball	1	—
Chocolate Teacakes	1	—
Chocolate Toffees	1	—
Mincemeat	3	—
—with Brandy Flavour	1	—
Mixture—Blood Pressure	1	—
Migraine	1	—
Special Nerve	1	—
Nutmeg—Ground	1	—
Orangeade	1	—
Orange Crush	3	—
Paprika in Vinegar	1	—
Peanuts	1	—
Pickles—Clear Mixed	1	—
Pork Roll	1	—
Pudding—Christmas	3	—
Sage & Onion Stuffing	1	—
Sandwich—Salmon & Tomato	1	—
Sauce	1	—
—Fruit	2	—
Sausages—Beef	22	—
Beef Ingredients	1	—
Pork	8	—
Shrimps	1	—
Soda Water	2	—
Spice—Ground Mixed	1	—

Sample	Informal	Formal
Sugar	4	—
Sultanas	2	—
Tea	4	—
Thyme & Parsley Stuffing	1	—
Tomato Drink	1	—
Vegetables & Lamb Liver	1	—
Vinegar	3	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	259	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Samples Submitted Following Food Complaints

Bread... ..	1	—
—Bun	1	—
—Slices	2	—
Beef—Corned	3	—
Beer—Cloudy Ginger	1	—
Butter	1	—
Fat—Frying	1	—
Milk	1	—
—National Dried	1	—
Oats—Creme	1	—
Potato	1	—
—Crisps	1	—
Sandwich—Salmon & Tomato	1	—
Sausages—Skinless	1	—
Sponge—Chocolate Cream	1	—
Tart—Blackcurrant	1	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total:— 289

In addition to the above, 156 informal samples of Milk were tested in the Department.

Total Samples Procured	445
Informal	434
Formal	11

(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.)

34 samples of milk were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst to be examined for the presence of anti-biotics and all were found to be free.

417 samples were returned Genuine, and 28 Non-Genuine (all by the Public Analyst).

**Action Taken Regarding 28 Non-Genuine Samples
Reported by Public Analyst**

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
Routine Sampling				
1.	Cake—Fruit.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: "Selling fruit cake completely devoid of fruit".	Informal	Ascertained a mistake had been made at the shop. Cake wrongly described. Vendor warned.
2.	Cochineal.	Contravention of Labelling of Food Order by selling article not bearing a statement of ingredients.	Informal	Stock withdrawn. Returned to manufacturer for correct labelling. Manufacturer and Vendor warned.
3.	Milk (School Drinking).	Contravention of Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. "Selling Milk containing added water to extent of 41%.	Informal	These samples were brought in from a school. The milk had been partly consumed. Follow-up samples proved to be satisfactory. Assumed these bottles had been interfered with at the school and no further action was taken.
4.	do.	do. to extent of 39%	Informal	
5.	Milk.	Contravention of Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. "Selling Milk deficient in fat content".	Formal	"Appeal to Cow" samples procured.
6.	do.	do.	Formal	The "Appeal to Cow" samples being also deficient in fat content, it proved sample No. 5 above was naturally deficient in fat. Facts reported to Milk Marketing Board whose officer advised the farmer how to improve the fat content of his milk.
7.	do.	do.	Formal	
8.	do.	do.	Formal	
9.	do.	do.	Formal	
10.	Milk.	do.	Formal	This later followed up above sampling. Facts reported to Milk Marketing Board. Later samples satisfactory.
11.	Nerve Mixture	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: "Article deficient in alcohol content".	Informal	Stock withdrawn. Manufacturer and vendor warned.

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
12.	Sausages— Beef.	Contravention of Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962: "Selling sausages containing preservatives without exhibiting a notice to this effect.	Informal	Vendor/Manufacturer warned.
13.	Scones— Buttered.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: "Article smeared with Margarine".	Informal	Follow-up Formal sample obtained.
14.	do.	do.	Formal	Legal proceedings instituted. (See case No. 21 page 63).
15.	do.	do.	Informal	Follow-up Formal sample obtained.
16.	do.	do.	Formal	Legal proceedings instituted. (See case No. 20 page 63).
17.	Teacakes Buttered.	do.	Informal	Follow-up Formal sample obtained.
18.	do.	do.	Formal	Legal proceedings instituted. (See case No. 19 page 63).

Sampling Following Food Complaints.

The undermentioned are all contraventions of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2.

19.	Bread.	Affected by mould.	Informal	Vendor warned.
20.	Bread Bun.	Contained a smear of lubricating oil.	Informal	Vendor warned.
21.	Butter	Affected by mould.	Informal	Vendor warned.
22.	Ginger Beer— Cloudy.	Tainted by plastic liner of stopper.	Informal	Vendor warned.
23.	Lemon Juice.	Contained black specks from foil cover of stopper.	Informal	Manufacturer warned.
24.	Milk—Dried. (National).	Contained particles of dried milk smeared with lubricating oil.	Informal	Facts reported to Medical Officer of Health for transmission to appropriate Ministry.
25.	Potato Crisps.	Contained particles of iron from frying pan.	Informal	Manufacturer warned.
26.	Sponge— Chocolate Cream.	Cream had decomposed	Informal	Vendor warned.
27.	Tart— Blackcurrant.	Contained glass.	Informal	Legal proceedings instituted
The undermentioned is a contravention of Colouring Matter in Food Regulations.				
28.	Beef-Corned.	Contained prohibited colouring matter.	Informal	Wholesalers warned. Facts reported to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. (Imported Food).

Summary of Food and Drugs Samples Taken over last 5 years

Year	Total Taken	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Non-Genuine
1961	434	30	404	411	23
1962	404	21	383	390	14
1963	452	15	437	437	15
1964	400	4	396	386	14
1965	445	8	437	417	28

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955**Imitation Cream**

A constant supervision is given to ensure that Section 47 is complied with and suitable warning notices are exhibited when imitation cream cakes are sold. Only one contravention was found and a suitable warning given, thus indicating that the numerous warnings given last year have been effective.

Milk—Chemical Analysis

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

Year	Number of Samples Taken	Average Fat Content	
1961	150	3.63%	} Legal Standard 3.00%
1962	123	3.67%	
1963	192	3.71%	
1964	147	3.79%	
1965	164	3.76%	

The majority of milk sold within the Borough is heat treated—either Pasteurised or Sterilised. Most comes from our five pasteurising plants, though a small amount of pasteurised milk is received from three outside plants. All sterilised milk sold is now produced outside the Borough. In addition a very small quantity of untreated milk (farm bottled) is sold in the Borough. As most milk is bulk supplies subsequently heat treated, the milk is 'mixed' and consequently an overall higher average fat content results than would otherwise be the case.

Ice-cream—Chemical Analysis

64 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	31	9.23%	11.17%
Local Producers using Mix from National Firms	7	9.81%	11.47%
National Producers	26	9.66%	11.9%
Total	64	9.47%	11.5%

Cold Mix Samples	5	9.6%	11.56%
Hot Mix Samples	50	9.64%	11.35%
Soft Ice-Cream Samples	9	8.45%	12.32%
Standard Required		5.0%	7.5%

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

675 visits were paid to premises in connection with the above Act, in order to ensure the correct marking and labelling of foodstuffs. Contraventions of the Act were noted in 94 cases and 15 warning letters with explanatory leaflets were sent in addition to verbal advice being given in every case.

Extensive supervision was given in 1964 to the proper marking and labelling of foodstuffs and it would seem that in the main attention has been given. Experience has shown that there is little intentional incorrect marking, but supervision is required and attention drawn to incorrect marking and this is usually done at the same time as an inspection is being carried out under Food Hygiene Regulations.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

There are now 34 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen. Of these, only 14 are regularly employed at the 3 slaughterhouses.

Slaughterhouses

Public Slaughterhouses	1
Other Slaughterhouses	2
Number of Inspections	1,715

Slaughterhouses Act

The appointed date for the Corporation's Slaughterhouse Plan was April 1966, but during the year the Corporation were notified by the firm who are to erect the new slaughterhouse that they would be unable to have it completed until the end of 1966. In consequence, application was made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the amendment of the appointed date, and in due course the 1st January 1967 was substituted.

The plan also provides for the erection of two new private slaughterhouses, but it now seems unlikely that these will 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 Road Abattoir	St. Luke's Abattoir	Total
Bulls	8	1	—	9
Bullocks	2,453	796	—	3,249
Cows	776	32	37	845
Heifers	1,134	570	2	1,706
Calves	125	30	—	155
Pigs	8,922	1,764	38	10,724
Sows & Boars	1,569	546	—	2,115
Sheep	16,987	3,244	167	20,398
Horses	—	—	—	—
Goats	—	—	—	—
	<u>31,974</u>	<u>6,983</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>39,201</u>

Summary of Animals Slaughtered during the last 5 years

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Bulls	55	61	37	17	9
Bullocks	4,690	4,496	4,199	3,822	3,249
Cows	2,048	1,833	1,709	1,153	845
Heifers	2,764	2,685	2,533	2,507	1,706
Calves	545	476	377	211	155
Sheep	30,633	27,936	24,242	24,442	20,398
Pigs	13,870	12,775	12,428	12,711	12,839
Horses	—	—	—	—	—
Goats	3	1	—	—	—
	<u>54,638</u>	<u>50,263</u>	<u>45,525</u>	<u>44,863</u>	<u>39,201</u>
Total:— ..			234,490		

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding			Sheep and	Pigs	Horses	Goats
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs			
Number killed	4,964	845	155	20,398	12,839	—	—
Number Inspected	4,964	845	155	20,398	12,839	—	—

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI

Whole carcasses condemned	2	21	11	71	41	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3,031	552	1	3,969	3,926	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with conditions and diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	61.10	67.82	7.74	19.80	30.90	—	—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	111	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with							
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.86	—	—
CYSTICERCUS BOVIS							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	30	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	30	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Of the 39,201 animals slaughtered, 27,432 or 69.98% were found to be sound and unaffected by diseases or conditions of any nature, 111 or 0.28% were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and 11,658 or 29.74% were found to be affected with other diseases or conditions.

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	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
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
1963	45,525	34,395	75.55	165	0.36	10,965	24.09
1964	44,863	33,772	75.28	126	0.28	10,965	24.44
1965	39,201	27,432	69.98	111	0.28	11,658	29.74

Meat and Offal Condemned at Slaughterhouses.

Total:—33 Tons, 16 Cwts., 1 Qr., 10 lbs. (75,750 lbs.)

Classified as follows:— (in lbs.)

Disease or Condition	Cow		Other Beef	Pork	Mutton	Veal	Other Offal	Total
	Beef	Offal						
Abscesses	—	658	86	785	78	—	3,707	5,314
Actinobacillosis ..	—	—	32	—	—	—	120	152
Actinomycosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	164
Arthritis	—	—	—	197	75	—	48	320
Blood Aspiration ..	—	30	—	—	—	—	94	124
Bruising	—	—	—	17	—	—	15	32
Cirrhosis	—	120	—	—	—	—	236	356
Congestion	—	—	—	7	—	—	2,072	2,079
Contamination ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	78
Decomposition ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	180
Emaciation	2,742	811	—	1,323	821	70	434	6,201
Emphysema	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	20
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	40	81	121
Erysipelas	—	—	—	224	—	—	22	246
Fever (Acute)	—	—	492	807	126	70	221	1,716
Food Aspiration ..	—	150	—	—	—	—	2,724	2,874
Ill-Bled	—	—	—	634	160	—	110	904
Inflammation	—	72	—	—	—	—	1,622	1,694
Johnes Disease ..	—	96	—	—	—	—	88	184
Joint	—	—	—	—	—	50	15	65
Mastitis	1,352	3,764	—	314	161	—	381	5,972
Melanosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Metritis	952	279	—	350	119	—	55	1,755
Moribund	—	—	—	42	—	—	11	53
Natural Death ..	—	—	—	209	203	—	—	412
Navel-III	—	—	—	—	—	90	112	202
Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	67
Oedema (Dropsy) ..	2,174	484	—	488	690	36	451	4,323
Parasites								
Ascaris	—	35	—	—	—	—	1,351	1,386
Cysticercus Bovis ..	—	96	32	—	—	—	1,395	1,523
Echinococcus	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	59
Fluke	260	1,296	—	—	—	—	14,085	15,641
Unclassified	—	8	—	—	—	—	2,497	2,505
Pericarditis	—	12	—	—	—	—	90	102
Peritonitis	1,318	319	407	477	112	—	509	3,142
Pleurisy	—	210	30	—	81	—	3,419	3,740
Pneumonia	—	160	5	—	148	98	2,472	2,883
Pyæmia	—	—	—	1,365	127	—	150	1,642
Septicæmia	1,004	194	—	434	—	76	59	1,767
Telangiectasis (Angioma) ..	—	555	—	—	—	—	60	615
Toxaemia	—	—	—	—	36	—	28	64
Trauma (Injury) ..	63	—	241	1,487	38	3	103	1,935
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1,838	—	—	22	1,860
Tumours	—	—	50	38	43	—	21	152
Uraemia	428	104	—	350	—	—	—	882
Miscellaneous	—	12	40	52	—	65	54	223
Totals	10,293	9,475	1,415	11,438	3,018	598	39,513	75,750

Summary of Condemnations during last 5 years.

Year	Total Condemned lbs.	Butcher's Meat lbs.	Butcher's Meat affected by Tuberculosis lbs.
1961	152,659	103,341	9,531
1962	103,611	93,883	3,831
1963	106,368	88,770	3,946
1964	107,622	89,044	2,645
1965	114,103	77,882	1,860

During the past 5 years the incidence of Tuberculosis in animals slaughtered for human consumption was as follows:—

Year	Cows		Other Cattle		Calves		Pigs	
	Slaughtered	%	Slaughtered	%	Slaughtered	%	Slaughtered	%
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
1963	1,709	1.05	6,769	0.07	377	—	12,428	1.14
1964	1,153	0.35	6,346	—	211	—	12,711	0.96
1965	845	—	4,964	—	155	—	12,839	1.21

Cysticercus Bovis

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

No. of Animals Inspected	No. of cases of Cysticercus Bovis
5,809	33

Incidence (0.57%)

In accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, all carcasses found to be infested with *Cysticercus Bovis* are subjected to cold storage for the stipulated period. This is irrespective of whether the lesions are viable or non-viable. During the year no carcasses were found infested in a generalised form, all being local infestations.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

These Regulations continued to be operated throughout the year. A complete 100% inspection was carried out of all animals slaughtered in the area and all carcasses passed were suitably marked.

Suitable arrangements have been made with the adjoining local authorities for dealing with carcasses infested with localised *Cysticercus Bovis* which are sent into cold stores in Middlesbrough. Under these arrangements the forwarding Public Health Inspector provides a certificate of inspection and at the end of the detention period Middlesbrough officers stamp and release the carcasses.

Charges at the rates provided for in the Regulations are made in respect of all carcasses inspected.

Disposal of Meat Unfit for Human Consumption

The arrangements made when the Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations came into operation have continued to function satisfactorily. This has ensured the proper disposal of all condemned meat.

Meat Distributors' Vehicles

During the year 13 inspections were carried out of vehicles used in connection with the distribution of meat, and 2 warning letters sent concerning contraventions.

A slight improvement has taken place regarding the general standard of hygiene of the vehicles and methods of handling meat, but there is still room for improvement.

A bulletin was issued during the year to all persons concerned regarding Hygiene in the Meat Products, Manufacturing and Retail Meat Trades.

Other Food Inspection

Foodstuffs condemned—other than at Slaughterhouses:

Total: 17 tons 2 cwts. 1 qtr. 21 lbs. (38,353 lbs.) Classified as follows:

	lbs.	
Beef	60	
Pork	497	
Mutton	212	
Offal	1,363	
Rabbits	352	
Poultry	136	
Canned Goods	13,500	(6,542 cans)
Vegetables	3,722	
Miscellaneous	18,511	
Total:	<u>38,353</u>	

Summary of Condemnations.

	T.	c.	q.	lb.	
At Slaughterhouses	33	16	1	10	(75,750 lbs.)
Other than at Slaughterhouses ...	17	2	1	21	(38,353 lbs.)
Total ...	<u>50</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	(114,103 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 ..	—	—	23	9,205	23	9,205
Pigs & Sows ..	—	—	41	8,408	41	8,408
Sheep & Lambs ..	—	—	71	2,766	71	2,766
Calves ..	—	—	11	595	11	595
Beef	—	—	—	2,563	—	2,563
Pork ..	—	1,838	—	1,689	—	3,527
Mutton ..	—	—	—	464	—	464
Veal ..	—	—	—	3	—	3
Offal ..	—	22	—	50,329	—	50,351
Rabbits ..	—	—	—	352	—	352
Poultry ..	—	—	—	136	—	136
Canned Goods ..	—	—	6,542	13,500	—	13,500
Vegetables ..	—	—	—	3,722	—	3,722
Miscellaneous ..	—	—	—	18,511	—	18,511
		1,860		112,243		114,103
		(0.83 tons)		(50.11 tons)		(50.94 ton)

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.

Subject to Registration

Type of Business	Recorded in the Department	Inspections
Fried Fish Shops ...	84	115
Ice-Cream—Producers ...	7	111
Dealers ...	557	463
Preserved Food Preparation and Butcher's Shops ...	410	250

Not Subject to Registration

Bakehouses ...	40	104
Butter Factors ...	3	3
Cafes, Snack Bars and Restaurants	97	454
Food Shops ...	727	1,911
Hotel Kitchens ...	12	20
Market Stalls ...	35	664
Mobile Sales Units ...	107	80
Meat Distributors ...	7	214
Public Houses & Clubs ...	158	178
School Kitchens ...	7	15
Serving Dining Halls ...	39	5
Kitchen/Dining Halls ...	31	2
Works Canteens ...	21	10
Street Traders ...	22	104

(Estimated weekly average)

Provision of Wash-hand Basins and Sinks in Food Premises

Type of Premises	No. subject to Reg. 16	No. complying with Reg. 16	No. subject to Reg. 19	No. complying with Reg. 19
Fried Fish Shops	84	80	84	80
Ice-Cream Producers	7	7	7	7
Bakehouses	40	39	40	39
Preserved Food Preparation and Butchers Shops ..	410	407	410	397
Butter Factors	3	3	3	3
Cafes, Snack Bars, Restaurants	97	92	97	95
Food Shops	727	700	707	681
Hotel Kitchen	12	12	12	12
Mobile Sales Units	107	104	—	—
Meat Distributors	7	6	7	7
Market Stalls—Street Traders	5	5	—	—
Public Houses, Clubs	158	154	158	157
School Kitchens	38	38	38	38
School Dining Halls.. ..	39	39	39	39
Works Canteens	21	19	21	21

All our premises have been required to comply with Regulations 16 and 19 as appropriate. The cases shown above as not complying are ones found during the year on routine inspection—where appliances had been removed or were defective. In all cases steps were taken to enforce replacement, and in fact replacement had been completed by the end of the year.

Contraventions found**Informal Action**

Unsatisfactory conditions were found on 512 visits paid to the above food premises.

The following contraventions were remedied during the year:

Absence of adequate personal washing facilities	50
Absence of adequate equipment washing facilities	47
Absence of storage facilities for outdoor clothing...	30
Disrepair of walls, floors or ceilings	118
Defective equipment and/or fittings	171
Inadequate refuse storage facilities	56
Inadequate lighting or ventilation	76
Inadequate protection of food against contamination	162
Lack of cleanliness of walls, floors or ceilings ...	188
Lack of cleanliness of equipment	71
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	89
Unsatisfactory food handling methods	13
Other contraventions	183

Formal Action

Concerning	Number of Contraventions Reported to Legal Dept.	Prosecutions	Warning Letters Sent
Food Premises ...	1	—	1
Food Sales Vehicles ...	4	1	3
Foreign Objects in Food Contaminated or unsound food	20 45	4 11	16 34
	—	—	—
	70	16	54
	—	—	—

Food Hygiene

A considerable amount of routine 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 food traders wherever possible, and recourse to legal proceedings is only taken after all other approaches have failed to achieve the desired results. Informal action of this type was taken on 512 occasions during the year, and almost invariably produced the required improvement.

A comprehensive and planned system of inspection ensures that all premises are inspected at regular intervals, and that special attention is given to premises where experience has shown a greater likelihood of contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. The number and type of contraventions found show the value and importance of the work which is being done.

Formal educational work on Food Hygiene continued during the year. Food Hygiene Bulletins prepared by members of the staff for the dissemination of advice and information were distributed during the year on the following subjects:

‘Hygiene in the Production and Sale of Soft Ice-Cream.’

‘Hygiene in the Production of Ice-Cream.’

In addition, a booklet ‘Hints for Food Handlers’ was prepared for distribution to food handlers who were unable or unwilling to attend lecture courses arranged by the Department. A Programme of food hygiene lectures commenced in January, 1965. The course consists of two lectures followed by a simple oral examination, and those successful are awarded the Clean Food Handling Certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association. A booklet on ‘Clean Food Handling’ was prepared in the Department for the use of persons attending the courses. There was a most gratifying response from the trade, and before the end of the year more than 800 food handlers had passed through the courses. The scheme continues in operation.

In October a Sessional Meeting of the Royal Society of Health was held at which the subject discussed was 'Food Hygiene—The Next Steps', and in addition to papers by the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Manager of one of the largest food retailing organisations in the town, we were privileged to have a paper from Mr. Morley Parry, the Food Hygiene Advisory Officer of the Ministry of Health.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS

Complaint	Result
1. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 8: "Sale of chopped chicken not of quality demanded in that it was in a state of decomposition.	Fined £25.
2. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of orange squash not of quality demanded in that it contained pieces of glass".	Fined £10.
3. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of sugared almonds not of quality demanded in that they were contaminated with dirt".	Fined £5.
4. Contravening Public Health Act, 1936; Section 83; and Public Health Act, 1961; Section 35 "Failing to comply with the requirements of notice requiring the remedy of verminous, filthy and unwholesome conditions of premises".	Fined £2.
5. Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale from Motor Vehicle of custard pie not of the quality demanded in that it was contaminated with mould.	Fined £7 10s.
6. Contravention of Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of Fruit Jelly not of quality demanded in that it was affected by mould".	Fined £5.
7. Contravention of Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963; Sections 10(1) and 64: "Failing to provide clean towels or other suitable means of drying and failing to provide hot water at a place conveniently accessible to persons".	Fined £10.

Complaint	Result
8. Contravention of Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963; Sections 6(4), 10(1), 16(1), 63 and 64: "Failing to keep clear passages in shop, failing to provide thermometer in conspicuous place, and failing to provide suitable hot or warm running water to wash-hand basin."	Fined £9.
9. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of jar of pickled beetroot not of quality demanded in that it contained a piece of metal".	Fined £5.
10. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of rasher of bacon not of quality demanded in that it was affected by insect eggs."	Fined £5.
11. Contravening Public Health Act, 1936; Section 93: "Failing to abate nuisance arising from penetrating dampness".	Order made requiring repairs to be carried out within 28 days.
12. Contravening Public Health Act, 1936; Section 93: "Failing to abate nuisance arising from leaking house gutters".	Case withdrawn—repairs having been satisfactorily completed.
13. Contravening Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, Regulation 27 "Supplying a milk bottle containing dirt."	Fined £5.
14. Contravening Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933; Section 247: "Keeping of caravan for human habitation on land contrary to above section.	Fined £2.
15. do.	Fined £3.
16. Contravening Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959; Section 27: "Supply of bottle of milk containing dirt."	Fined £10 on each of two charges.
17. Contravening Public Health Act, 1936; Section 93: "Failing to abate Public Health Nuisance."	Case withdrawn, work having been satisfactory completed.
18. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; Regulations 28(1) (a), 33(1) and 34: "Failing to provide an adequate supply of clean hot water at a suitably controlled temperature in a motor sales vehicle.	Fined £5.

Complaint	Result
19. Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of buttered teacakes not of the quality demanded in that they contained margarine.	Fined £5.
20. do.	Fined £5.
21. do.	Fined £5.
22. Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of chocolate cake not of the quality demanded in that the cake was affected by mould."	Fined £5.
23. Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of chocolate rolls not of the quality demanded in that the rolls were affected by mould."	Fined £5.

Year	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Population	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750
Area	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750

The following table shows the population and area of the county from 1870 to 2000. The population has increased from 100 in 1870 to 750 in 2000. The area has also increased from 100 in 1870 to 750 in 2000.

The population and area of the county have both increased over the period from 1870 to 2000. The population has increased by 650% and the area has increased by 650%.

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**STATISTICAL
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TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1965
OF MIDDLESBROUGH RESIDENTS

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 & over	
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	3	1
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
2. Tuberculosis, Other	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
5. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	6	3
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	6
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	90	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	16	37	24	5
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	4	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	6	4	4	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	77	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	14	5	5	4	—
	F	72	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	14	13	24	24	20
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	4
	F	138	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	24	45	48	83
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	39	83	52
	F	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	27	63	61	70	1
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	3
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	11	44
20. Other Heart Disease	M	71	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	8	9	18	86	13
	F	116	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	9	11	18	86	13
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	10	13	15
	F	28	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	5	10	13	15
22. Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	M	36	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	37	—	6	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	5	7	18
24. Bronchitis	M	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	15	28	10
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	6
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	62	—	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	8	3	16	23
	F	56	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	6	7	7	23
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All Other Accidents	M	26	—	7	—	1	2	3	2	4	4	1	2	3
	F	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
35. Suicide	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	3	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total All Causes	M	942	28	17	11	7	12	46	96	210	242	260	—	—
	F	758	16	12	6	1	3	18	39	93	198	362	—	—
TOTAL		1700	44	29	17	8	15	64	135	303	440	622	—	—

TABLE III

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIONS DISEASES IN 1965. CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

Notifiable Disease	At All Ages		Number of Cases Notified															
	M.	F.	0—		1—		2—		3—		5—		10—		15-24		25+	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Food Poisoning	6	8	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	4
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	18	23	—	—	—	1	—	—	236	9	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles (excluding Rubella)	769	749	44	40	140	105	163	141	4	218	183	240	2	2	1	1	—	
Whooping Cough	10	16	2	1	1	3	1	4	4	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Chicken-Pox	320	270	11	10	27	31	33	27	60	64	160	121	—	—	6	2	6	
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	81	77	8	9	18	19	8	7	14	11	11	8	—	—	5	7	12	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	
Influenza Pneumonia	10	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	66	27	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	10	8	44	
Other Tuberculosis	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Encephalitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1291	1192	69	62	191	160	211	181	323	307	373	386	29	23	25	31	70	
																	42	

TABLE IV.
ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

Name of Local Authority Middlesbrough C.B.

General outbreak = two or more unrelated cases due to a common cause

Family outbreak = two or more cases related or in a household due to the same cause.

Sporadic case = single cases not connected with any other cases.

TABLE I. FOOD POISONING INCIDENTS AND CASES

Causative agent	GENERAL OUTBREAKS		FAMILY OUTBREAKS No. of separate outbreaks (3)	SPORADIC CASES Notified or ascertained (5)	TOTAL No. of outbreaks and sporadic cases columns (1+3+5) (6)	TOTAL No. of cases columns (2+4+5) (7)
	No. of separate outbreaks (1)	No. of cases notified or ascertained (2)				
1. <i>S. typhimurium</i>	1	8	2	3	6	18
2. Other <i>Salmonellae</i> (a)	—	—	—	6	6	6
3. <i>Cl. welchii</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. <i>Staph. aureus</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Other causes (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Cause Unknown	1	47(94)*	1	1	3	51 (94)
7. Total	2	55(94)*	3	10	15	75 (94)

DETAILS OF FOOD POISONING DUE TO SALMONELLAE OTHER THAN *S. TYPHIMURIUM* SHOULD BE GIVEN IN THIS TABLE

— (The totals of this table should equal the total of line 2 in Table I above)

Type of <i>Salmonellae</i>	GENERAL OUTBREAKS		FAMILY OUTBREAKS No. of separate outbreaks (3)	SPORADIC CASES Notified or ascertained (5)	TOTAL No. of outbreaks and sporadic cases columns (1+3+5) (6)	TOTAL No. of cases columns (2+4+5) (7)
	No. of separate outbreaks (1)	No. of cases notified or ascertained (2)				
DUBLIN	—	—	—	1	1	1
KIambu	—	—	—	1	1	1
UNIDENTIFIED	—	—	—	4	4	4

In addition 1 case was otherwise ascertained (transferred from Middlesex)

*In Table I, column 2, the figures in brackets represent the additional number of cases ascertained amongst persons not resident in Middlesbrough. These additional cases were scattered among seven local health authorities and a total of 21 "sanitary" authorities.

TABLE V.
PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Weight at Birth	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a Nursing Home				Premature stillbirths					
	Total births	Died			Total births	Died			In hospital	At home or in a Nursing Home				
		within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days						
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	(1) 10	(2) 6	(3) 1	40	(5) —	(6) —	(7) —	(8) —	(9) —	(10) —	(11) —	(12) —	(13) 9	(14) —
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	1
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	40	3	6	1	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	10	1
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	29	1	2	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	—
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	88	—	—	—	31	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—
6. Total	188	15	9	1	41	3	—	—	12	1	2	—	32	2

TABLE VI.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1952

Summary of notifications of Tuberculosis during the period from the 1st January, 1965, to the 31st December, 1965 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 ..	1	1	4	3	3	5	5	6	9	6	11	8	4	66
Respiratory Females ..	-	-	3	2	-	6	2	3	6	3	1	2	-	28
Non-Respiratory Males ..	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
Non-Respiratory Females ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	1	1	7	6	4	12	8	10	15	10	13	10	4	101

In addition the following Posthumous Notifications were received.

Age Periods	Posthumous Notifications													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total
Respiratory Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Respiratory Females ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Respiratory Males ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Non-Respiratory Females ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3

TABLE VII

TUBERCULIN TEST AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

FORM B.C.G. 8A

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY
MIDDLESBROUGH C.B.

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1965.

No. of persons vaccinated through the Authority's approved arrangements under Section 28 of the N.H.S. Act.

A. CONTACTS (Circular 19/64)

			Schools	Clinic	Total
(i) No. skin tested	...	...	140	268	408
(ii) No. found positive	...	...	10	48	58
(iii) No. found negative	...	...	129	330	459
(iv) No. vaccinated	...	...	127	289	416

B. SCHOOL CHILDREN AND STUDENTS (Circular 19/64)

(i) No. Skin tested	}	NIL
(ii) No. found positive		
(iii) No. found negative		
(iv) No. vaccinated		

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
1963	...	...	...	1.89	2.17
1964	...	...	...	1.98	2.21
1965	...	...	...	2.03	2.23

TABLE IX

Deaths from Cancer

Age Distribution

	Ages				Male	Female	Total
1 to 5 years	2	—	2
5 to 45 years	12	8	20
45 to 65 years	91	49	140
65 and over	82	76	158
	Total				187	133	320

TABLE X

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

(Reference L.H.S. 27)

Number of patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1965.

Referred by	Mentally ill				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Totals (9-16)				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	
(a) General practitioners	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from inpatient treatment	—	—	5	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	13
(c) Hospitals, after or during outpatient or day treatment	—	—	24	23	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	5	4	—	—	56
(d) Local education authorities	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	4	7	—	—	4	7	—	1	15
(e) Police and courts	—	—	30	23	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	58
(f) Other sources	1	—	36	41	1	—	3	2	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	87
3. Number of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.65	2	1	12	10	—	1	34	14	35	37	81	65	35	38	115	79	292
4. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	4
Not in urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	5	3	1	3	5	12
5. Number of admissions for temporary residential care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	22
To N.H.S. hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
To L.A. residential accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



