

[Report 1966] / Medical Officer of Health, Middlesbrough County Borough.

Contributors

Middlesbrough (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1966

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/aqmjvxd4>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.




Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

8
I
AC.4469



THE HEALTH OF
MIDDLESBROUGH
DURING 1966


- 
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Dr. Didsbury | C.407 |
| 2. Mr. Morley Parry | A.419 |
| 3. Mr. Perry | A.405 |
| 4. Miss Knowles | B.202 |
| 5. Professor Hear | B.1420 |
| 6. Mr. Smith | A.414 |
| 7. Mrs. H.M. Robins | B.1414 |
| 8. Miss Pidgeon | A.408 |

A 104





THE HEALTH OF
MIDDLESBROUGH
DURING 1966



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29797986>

CONTENTS

	Page
Committees, Staff, Preamble	5-12
Section A. Statistics and Social Conditions of the area	13-15
Section B. Local Health Authority Services	16-56
Section C. Sanitary Authority Services	58-100
Section D. Housing	101-103
Section E. Inspection and Supervision of Food	104-131

INDEX

	Page		Page
Ambulance Service	54	Mental Health	42
Ante-natal Clinics	17	Midwifery	16
Atmospheric Pollution	94	Nuisances	70
Care and After-care	47	Nurseries and Child Minders	23
Child Welfare Centres	27	Nursing Equipment	48
Chiropody	47	Nursing Homes	56
Common Lodging Houses	103	Occupational Therapy	48
Convalescent Homes	49	Offices, Shops and Railway	
Crematorium	57	Premises Act	77
Davison Home	49	Post-natal Clinics	17
Day Nurseries	23	Public Baths	63
Dental Care	28	Public Cleansing	66
Factories and Workshops ...	90	Public Mortuary	56
Family Planning Clinic ...	22	Radioactivity	94
Food Hygiene	129	Sewers and Drains	67
Health Visiting	25	Slum Clearance	58
Home Safety	48	Social Worker	53
Home Help Service	52	Tables	133
Home Nursing	49	Tuberculosis	34
Infectious Diseases	29	Vaccination & Immunisation	31
Laboratory Service	34	Venereal Diseases	37
Magisterial Proceedings ...	130	Vital Statistics	13
Medical Examinations	57	Water Supply	58
		Welfare Foods	23

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Chapter I	15
Chapter II	35
Chapter III	55
Chapter IV	75
Chapter V	95
Chapter VI	115
Chapter VII	135
Chapter VIII	155
Chapter IX	175
Chapter X	195
Chapter XI	215
Chapter XII	235
Chapter XIII	255
Chapter XIV	275
Chapter XV	295
Chapter XVI	315
Chapter XVII	335
Chapter XVIII	355
Chapter XIX	375
Chapter XX	395
Chapter XXI	415
Chapter XXII	435
Chapter XXIII	455
Chapter XXIV	475
Chapter XXV	495
Chapter XXVI	515
Chapter XXVII	535
Chapter XXVIII	555
Chapter XXIX	575
Chapter XXX	595

INDEX

Introduction	1
Chapter I	15
Chapter II	35
Chapter III	55
Chapter IV	75
Chapter V	95
Chapter VI	115
Chapter VII	135
Chapter VIII	155
Chapter IX	175
Chapter X	195
Chapter XI	215
Chapter XII	235
Chapter XIII	255
Chapter XIV	275
Chapter XV	295
Chapter XVI	315
Chapter XVII	335
Chapter XVIII	355
Chapter XIX	375
Chapter XX	395
Chapter XXI	415
Chapter XXII	435
Chapter XXIII	455
Chapter XXIV	475
Chapter XXV	495
Chapter XXVI	515
Chapter XXVII	535
Chapter XXVIII	555
Chapter XXIX	575
Chapter XXX	595

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Appointed May, 1966

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. L. Burton

Vice-Chairman : Councillor R. H. Huggins

His Worship the Mayor : Alderman J. G. Boothby, J.P.

Alderman E. A. Dickinson	Councillor C. A. Hayes
Alderman P. J. McGlone	Councillor C. M. Hayes
Alderman W. Randall	Councillor A. T. Higgins
Alderman W. J. Story	Councillor W. Hodgson
Alderman L. Taylor	Councillor J. Mason
Alderman Mrs. A. Wain	Councillor Mrs. M. McMillan
Councillor W. Beeforth	Councillor Mrs. C. McNally
Councillor Mrs. E. M. Bolam	Councillor F. S. Moore
Councillor J. A. Brown, C.B.E., J.P.	Councillor F. Morton
Councillor G. A. Burns	Councillor Mrs. E. Narey
Councillor P. Conway, J.P.	Councillor H. Pinder
Councillor H. N. D'Aguiar	Councillor S. B. Roberts
Councillor Mrs. M. A. Daniel	Councillor J. F. Rowney
Councillor M. Evans	Councillor E. B. Scott
Councillor P. Gallogly	Councillor J. Wilson
Councillor Mrs. E. A. Gaunt	Councillor Mrs. D. Withycombe

with the following CO-OPTED MEMBERS :—

Dr. R. C. B. Arthur	Mr. C. W. L. Heaton
Dr. J. R. Crews	Mr. E. Pierpoint
Dr. J. Whewell	Mr. T. Rhoden
Mr. R. H. Evans	Mr. Marshall Robinson
Miss P. Haggerty	Mr. C. Vere

THE PUBLIC HYGIENE COMMITTEE

Appointed May, 1966

Chairman : Alderman L. Taylor

Vice-Chairman : Alderman J. N. Bennington

His Worship the Mayor : Alderman J. G. Boothby, J.P.

Alderman P. J. McGlone	Councillor M. Evans
Alderman M. C. Newton	Councillor W. Ferrier
Alderman G. R. Thompson	Councillor C. W. Fretter
Alderman W. J. Story	Councillor C. A. Hayes
Councillor D. V. Allen	Councillor S. B. Roberts
Councillor J. A. Brown, C.B.E., J.P.	Councillor R. I. Smith
Councillor Mrs. G. R. Cox	Councillor J. Wilson
Councillor C. L. Elder, M.B., D.P.H.	

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1966

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 :	A. M. le Count, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (from 1.12.66)
Health Visitors :	16 + 3*
Student Health Visitors :	3
Tuberculosis Visitors :	4
Public Health Nurses :	8 + 1*
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 :	11 + 3*
Superintendent Home Nurse :	Mrs. L. Harrison, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Senior Home Nurse :	Mrs. O. Surtees S.R.N., Q.N.
Home Nurses :	17 + 7* + 5 Students.
Chiropodist :	1 + 3*
Social Workers :	1
Handicrafts Instructress :	1
Matrons, Day Nurseries and Convalescent Home :	4
Mental Welfare Officers :	L. W. Sawdon, T. Atkinson, R. Bennison, J. S. Foggin, B. T. Lincoln.

Junior Training Centre :	F. Gray (Supervisor), 6 Assistants
Female Adult Training Centre :	L. M. Downs (Supervisor) 3 Assistants
Male Adult Training Centre :	R. C. Pardoe (Manager/ Supervisor) 4 Assistant Supervisor/ Instructors
Day Centre :	2 Assistants.*
House Mothers :	2 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 3
Creche Attendants :	10
Orderlies, attendants, driver, caretakers :	9

* Part-time

SANITARY STAFF

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, D.M.A., M.A.P.H.I.	†*G. B. Coulthard, M.A.P.H.I.
*G. Elliott, M.A.P.H.I.	†*E. W. Kelley, M.A.P.H.I.
*L. A. Harrison, M.A.P.H.I.	(from 1.2.66)
†*E. Ramsden, M.A.P.H.I.	**G. McCann, M.A.P.H.I.
(to 11.9.66)	*G. Stewart, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
†*J. L. Croft, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.	*D. H. Thompson, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors :—

D. M. Thompson
D. Arnett
E. Walker (from 22.8.66)

Technical Assistants :—

H. Butterfield
J. W. Fox
†C. Hadfield, M.R.S.H.
F. A. J. Cross (from 25.10.66)

Authorised Meat Inspector

**J. McCrossan (from 1.5.66)

Shops Inspector :—

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

Rodent Officer :—

G. W. Tyreman (to 31.1.66)
W. C. Carruthers (from 1.5.66)

Public Slaughterhouse Supervisor :—

R. B. Crooks (to 25.10.66)

Chief Clerk :—

W. Wright, D.M.A., D.S.A.A.

Clerks :—

D. Mitchell
K. M. Milner
T. M. Duncanson (to 14.8.66)
B. N. Corfield (from 26.9.66)

Shorthand Typists :—

E. G. Proudfoot
W. Boe (to 21.7.66)
I. Fairlamb (from 25.7.66)

** Meat Certificate (Scotland)

* Meat Certificate of R.S.H.

† Smoke Inspector's Diploma R.S.H.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Tel. No. 47201-5

26 SOUTHFIELD ROAD,

MIDDLESBROUGH.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for the calendar year 1966.

Commenting on the statistics, the slow downward trend in our birth rate continued, the rate being 19·72 as against 20·4 the previous year. The birth rate for England and Wales as a whole had been rising slowly, to fall for the first time in 1965, and a further slow fall occurred in 1966 from 18·0 to 17·7. We, of course, continued to keep above the national figure. The infant mortality rate of 23·46 is a little up on last year's figure of 22·75, but is the second lowest figure to be recorded in the Town.

Registered deaths at 1782 showed an increase of 82, making the death rate 11·45 as against the national figure of 11·7.

Cancer accounted for 327 of these deaths (a very slight increase—7—on the previous year). The figure for males dropped, but this was more than made up by an increase of female deaths. Cancer of the lung (106 deaths—92 male and 14 female), accounted for nearly one-third of the cancer deaths. Cancer of the stomach and cancer of the breast were the next commonest cancer deaths, each cause being responsible for 35 deaths.

There was a sharp increase in the deaths ascribed to pneumonia. From 73 in 1965 the figure rose to 122 in 1966. There was also a somewhat similar increase in deaths from bronchitis which rose from 75 to 115. These increases largely occurred in the age groups 55 and over.

The biggest "killer" is coronary disease, which, in 1966 accounted for 399 deaths—233 males and 166 females. The figure for 1965 was 364. Vascular lesions of the nervous system is the next commonest cause and accounted for 253 deaths.

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents decreased from 42 in 1965 to 31 in 1966. On the other hand, deaths from all other accidents increased from 36 to 56. Deaths from suicide decreased from 20 to 11.

Again, it is a pleasure to record that there were no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria during the year. There

have been no cases of diphtheria for 10 years and the last case of poliomyelitis notified was in 1962. I must again stress the importance of immunisation against these diseases and advise all parents to have their children immunised.

It will be seen from the Report that a third session for the taking of smears for cervical cytology was started early in the year. This is an important Service which could be taken advantage of to a much greater extent and I would, once again, commend it to all women. Further sessions can be provided to cope with any greater demand. From the inception of the scheme in May, 1965, until the end of 1966, 4,733 women had applied for the test and 4,353 had attended for a smear. We have made no age limit on the Service and, indeed, of the 10 positive smears obtained four have been in women under the age of 35.

One is asked to comment on the co-ordination and co-operation of the Health Department Services with the hospital and family doctor services, and naturally I cast my mind back to the inception of the National Health Service Act, in 1948. It is most pleasing to see how, over the years, the relationships between the three parts of the Service have improved; at the beginning very slowly, but much more rapidly over the past few years. These improved relationships make it so much easier when any discussions have to take place. This healthier atmosphere benefits both we who work in the Service and also the public for whom the Service was designed.

During 1966 a further three Health Visitors were successfully attached to firms of family doctors and I feel that there will be an increasing number of such attachments. Eventually, I feel that the other two branches of our Nursing Services—domiciliary midwives and home nurses—will also be attached to family doctors; perhaps not to individual firms, but to groups of firms.

There has been an increasing interest in Health Centres and towards the end of the year a small Sub-Committee of the Local Medical Committee—of which I am a member—was meeting regularly to discuss the question of Health Centres. Provision has previously been made in the Capital Building Programme for such a project.

No difficulty was found in implementing the scheme for notification to the Medical Officer of Health of congenital defects apparent at birth. Our birth notification form which asks for the information from which our "at risk" register is compiled, already covered this and both hospital and domiciliary midwives co-operate fully in supplying the information.

The Ministry asks for information on the action taken on the fluoridation of the public water supplies and, as stated in last year's Report, this was thoroughly discussed by the Health Committee in the Autumn of 1965. The decision, subsequently confirmed by Council, re-affirmed the previous decision against fluoridation.

The Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board during the year agreed to adopt and implement the recommendations regarding the health of workmen employed by water undertakings, contained in Ministry of Health Memorandum 221 of 1939, revised in 1948. Discussions were taking place with the officers of the Board and the Medical Officers of Health of the various areas served by the undertaking as to the best way to carry out this policy, your Medical Officer of Health acting as co-ordinator. Any man who is employed, or is to be employed, where there is a risk of his contaminating the water, is to be examined by testing his blood to determine whether or not he is likely to be a typhoid carrier. Any man attacked by illness associated with looseness of the bowels is to be suspended from work until his recovery is complete and medical examination shows that he is safe to return to work.

During the year the Hostel at "Hill View," Delamere Road, Park End, was opened. This is our first purpose-built Hostel for the mentally subnormal and houses 12 female residents. The building is so designed that it can be extended to accommodate a further 12. This now gives us both a Male and Female Hostel.

We were very pleased to see a start being made in the Autumn on the Training Centre Development on the 7½ acre site at Thorntree. This Development will include Junior and Adult Training Centres, a nursery wing and a special care unit. By moving the present Adult Female Training Centre from the hatted building in the grounds of the Junior Centre to Albert Terrace we were able, in December, to start a pilot scheme for a special care unit in the vacated building. Two groups were being given care on alternate days and the Service is already much appreciated.

After 48 years the Middlesbrough Tuberculosis Care Committee ceased to exist. This was consequent upon the progress in treatment and cure of tuberculosis and the result of reduction in the incidence of the disease, combined with a falling off of applications for help, which in any case can now generally be met from statutory sources. I would like to pay tribute to the work of, and the help given by, the Committee over these years and, in particular, to the Hon. Secretary, Miss Freda McCarthy who, as Tuberculosis Social Worker, was on the staff of the Health Department from 1943 to 1965.

I would like to acknowledge the good work done by our Public Health Inspectors under my colleague, the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. F. G. Sugden. He heads a team of keen Inspectors who are a credit to his section of the Department.

Once again, I would like to thank all the members of the staff of the Health Department for their excellent work put in during the year, and to express on their behalf and my own our grateful thanks to 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.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres) including 173 acres of tidal water	7,304
Estimated Population (Mid-1966)	155,670
Census Population 1961	157,395
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated) ...	46,071
Rateable value (31.3.66)	£5,124,730
Product of a penny rate (estimated)	£20,250

Live Births :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	1,421	1,324	2,745
Illegitimate ...	172	152	324
	<u>1,593</u>	<u>1,476</u>	<u>3,069</u>
Rate per 1,000 population			19.72
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births			10.55

Stillbirths :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	29	19	48
Illegitimate ...	5	3	8
	<u>34</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>56</u>
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...			17.92
Total Live and Stillbirths :			

	M.	F.	Total
	1,627	1,498	3,125

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	40	26	66
Illegitimate ...	4	2	6
	<u>44</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>72</u>

Infant Mortality Rates :

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ..	23·46
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	24·04
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	18·52
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births	12·06
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	9·45
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 total live and still births	27·19
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :	
Deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...	0·32

Deaths Registered :—

	M.	F.	Total	Death Rate per 1,000 populn.
Nett	957	825	1,782	11·45

Deaths from :—

Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Influenza	1	3	4	·026
Violence	69	29	98	·629
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	1	1	·006
Cancer	177	150	327	2·10
Heart Disease	291	255	546	3·51
Tuberculosis	20	5	25	·16
Pneumonia	62	60	122	·78
Pregnancy	—	1	1	·006

Comparative Rates :—

	Middlesbrough	England and Wales
Birth rate (live births) ...	19·72	17·7*
Death Rate	11·45	11·7*
Infant Mortality Rate	23·46	19·0†

* Provisional

† Per 1,000 live births.

Area Comparability Factors :—

Births	...	...	...	0.98
Deaths	...	...	...	1.26

Notifications—Rates per 1,000 population :—

Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	.03
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	.29
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1.66
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	.04
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	11.38
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	.04
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	.02
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	.45

Acute Poliomyelitis

(including Polioencephalitis)

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

Food Poisoning08**Puerperal Pyrexia :—**

Rate per 1,000 Total Births 3.84
(Live and Still)

WARD STATISTICS

Ward	No. of Cases of Infectious Disease per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Acklam	16	7	17	7
Ayresome	16	8	19	26
Cannon	22	10	27	46
Clairville	22	6	19	7
Berwick Hills	27	4	16	41
Crescent	21	19	18	15
Exchange	20	10	24	25
Gresham	26	10	23	19
Grove Hill	26	16	15	—
Linthorpe	10	15	16	—
Newport	32	9	36	39
North Ormesby	21	8	23	18
Park	17	8	15	52
Thorntree	25	5	20	24
Tollesby	20	7	16	18
St. Hilda's	28	9	23	25
Whinney Banks ..	19	6	13	18

SECTION B

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The year started with the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, a Senior Midwife and 12 full-time midwives. During 1966 4 midwives resigned and 1 transferred to commence her Health Visitor Training. 4 new midwives were recruited into the Service, 1 part-time midwife retired on grounds of ill-health, the vacancy being filled leaving eleven full-time and three part-time midwives. To encourage recruitment it was decided that if the need arose furnished accommodation would be provided. Two of the successful pupils who had been trained on the district accepted this offer and in October commenced working for the Authority, having been allocated a Corporation flat with basic furnishing. This experiment has worked very satisfactorily, and it would be repeated if and when the need arises.

Midwifery Training.

The Training of pupil midwives for their Part II Examination continues. During the year 22 students sat the examination and were successful. One student did not complete the course because of domestic reasons and another failed the examination. Several of the midwives who were Approved Teachers resigned, and it has been impossible to replace them. This has resulted in the remaining 4 Teachers having on occasion more than one pupil, and the Hospital Management Committee were asked to bear this in mind when appointing new pupils to the Part II School. A Meeting of the Local Authority and the Hospital Management Committee was arranged, and it was agreed to approach the North Riding County Council asking them to have approved as Teachers some of their midwives. This has been done, but so far no Part II pupils have done their district training there.

Carter Bequest Hospital

The number of applications for admission to this hospital continues to grow. In spite of repeated requests for these to be sent by the general practitioners not earlier than the 20th week of pregnancy, some applications are made too soon. No investigations are carried out, however, before this time. The task of assessing the needs for admission is no easy one. Not only must social conditions be taken into account, but domestic and environmental reasons also. The industrial growth of the area has brought many young wives to this part of the world and their isolation from relatives and friends in many cases means that hospital confinement is necessary.

The number of hospital discharges before the 7th day has not increased significantly so far, and as yet there has been no call for earlier or a planned 48 hour discharge scheme from the Regional Hospital Board. The position is being reviewed constantly by both sides, and any major change of circumstances would necessitate a closer look at the Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1322
Patients recommended admission						871
Patients delivered	...	...	...			595

Cord Blood

During the year 149 samples of cord blood were taken, all were negative. This is a very valuable test, since it is the only means of detecting blood incompatibilities when no diagnosis has been made during pregnancy.

Mothercraft and Relaxation

The classes in Mothercraft and Relaxation continue to be well attended. That their value is much appreciated is shown by the number of letters received in the department. The midwives and health visitors who jointly run the classes put a great deal of effort into making the 7 weeks' Course attractive to expectant mothers. The staff arrange excellent demonstrations on their own and exhibitions and films by firms interested in baby care also take place. Once again we gathered a sufficient number of married couples to warrant a special showing of "To Janet a Son." The ordinary screening of the film continues to be very well attended, in spite of the fact that it has been shown on 8 evenings a year for over 4 years. On one occasion the film "Birthday" showing the psycho-prophylactic method of relaxation was shown, but the consensus of opinion was that this was not really a suitable film for lay audiences.

Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinics

Two expectant mothers attended the clinic, each on one occasion only during the year, being referred to their general practitioner for possible hospital confinement.

The 'At Risk' Register

The number of children on the 'At Risk' Register at the end of the year was 1,286. 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. The list covers the years 1963-66.

(a) Virus infection in the first three months	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Drugs	...	...	...	...	17
(c) Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	238
(d) Difficult labour	...	...	...	...	368
(e) Prematurity	...	...	...	...	472
(f) Anoxia	...	...	...	...	261
(g) Birth trauma	...	...	...	...	63
(h) Haemolytic disease	...	...	...	...	32
(i) Neonatal jaundice	...	...	...	...	6
(j) Congenital malformation	...	...	...	...	141

The 'At Risk' Register was begun in 1963 and children born in that year are now approaching school age. It now provides useful information to the School Health Service on the possible abilities of those children who are handicapped, thus proving the value of maintaining this Register.

Congenital Malformations

During the year 44 children were found at birth with congenital malformations. Some had only a very minor degree of defect whilst others had multiple and occasionally severe handicaps.

Thirty-six children born alive showed forty-three malformations at birth:—

Defects of pelvic girdle ..	1	Talipes	11
Hydrocephaly	2	Defects of skull and face	1
Spina bifida	6	Defects of skin	4
Cleft lip	1	Mongolism	2
Other alimentary defects .	1	Polydactyly	2
Epispadias	1	Tumor right side of neck	1
Other defects of male		Dwarf	1
genitalia	1	Rectal and anal atresia ...	1
Defects lower limb n.o.s.	3	Exomphalos	1
Congenital heart disease	1	Defects of muscles	1
Persistent ductus arteriosus	1		

Among still births ten malformations were notified:—

Anencephaly	3
Renal agenesis	1
Hydrocephaly	3
Other specific syndromes	1
Spina bifida	1
Defects of alimentary	
system n.o.s.	1

Birth Statistics

Total number of women confined in the	
County Borough	5261
including residents	3035
non-residents	2226
In Institutions—National Health Service	4082
Domiciliary	1179

Residents confined outside the County Borough	30
No. of deliveries attended by domiciliary midwives	1179
No. of doctors' booked cases	1193
Doctor present at the deliveries	1173
Unbooked cases:—	
Neither midwife nor doctor booked	6
No. of patients who were attended by domiciliary midwives during labour, were delivered as emergencies in the Maternity Hospital, but returned home after delivery	103
Patients who were not booked for district but were taken over by the midwife to be nursed at home	64
No. of cases in which medical aid was sought:—	
Doctors' booked cases	197
unbooked cases	6
No. of Gas and Air administrations:—	
Doctor not present (as midwives)	940
Doctor present (as maternity nurses)	20
Administration of Pethidine:—	
Doctor not present (at the delivery)	663
Doctor present (at the delivery)	20
No. of nursings (attention to mother and baby)	16441
No. of ante-natal visits to patients' homes ...	2821
No. of special visits	1026
Midwives ante-natal clinic attendances:—	
New patients	1419
Re-attendances	5343

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

Non-residents : 289 Residents : 249

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

Stillbirths : 142 Residents 56 Domiciliary 8
 Non-residents 86 Institutional 134

A broad classification of these stillbirths is as follows:—

	Domiciliary	Institutional
A. Maternal Health Factors	—	4
B. Obstetric Complications	2	95 (inc. 1 mother diabetic 1 hydrops fatalis)
C. Foetal abnormalities	2	14 (inc. 1 with toxæmia)
D. Undetermined factors	4	21

CHILD DEATHS

Of 88 children who died aged 0-4 weeks (neo-natal), 30 were resident and 58 non-resident, of whom 73 died in hospital and 15 at home.

Classification :

Prematurity (with associated causes)	48
Asphyxia (1 through regurgitated food at home)	5
Atelectasis	5
Cerebral haemorrhage	4
Congenital abnormalities	12
Respiratory failure	4
Cardiac failure	2
Rh. incomparability	1
The Pneumonias	3
Neo-natal hyperglycaemia	1
Meconium peritonitis	1
Renal failure	1
Meningitis	1
	<hr/>
	88

Of 44 children who died aged 1-12 months (infant deaths), 32 were resident and 12 non-resident, of whom 24 died at home and 20 in hospital.

Classification :

The Pneumonias	15
Congenital abnormalities	10
Asphyxia (10 by bedclothes 5 through regurgitated food)	15
Meningococcal septicaemia	1
Cardiac failure	1
Gastro-enteritis	2
	<hr/>
	44

Of 26 children who died 1-5 years, 13 were resident and 13 non-resident, of whom 10 died at home, 7 in hospital and 9 by accidents.

Classification :

The Pneumonias	7
Congenital abnormalities	4
Malignancy	2
Virus encephalitis	1
Pyogenic meningitis	1
Road accidents	7
Accidents whilst at play	4
	<hr/>
	26

7 Middlesbrough children died in hospital outside the area.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS

There is no Mother and Baby Home in Middlesbrough and expectant girls who so need have to be sent to Homes in other areas. Several requests for assistance with the fees have been made to the Department. The girls and their parents are visited and the position fairly discussed. Occasionally the parents then decide to keep their daughters at home with the possibility of a hospital confinement. During the year ten girls were given assistance with the fees so that they could go to Mother and Baby Homes. Some of the girls attend the Day Nurseries to gain experience in looking after their babies especially if they are to keep them.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Home Office Circular 102/65 recommends that there should be improved co-ordination of Local Authority Departments with regard to problem families. During the year ten cases were discussed by representatives of the Health Department, the Children's Department, Housing Department, Probation Officer, School Health Service, the N.S.P.C.C., the Ministry of Social Security and advice and support given to the families concerned.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

11 cases were notified during the year, 8 occurring in Institutions and 3 at home.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Five maternal deaths were recorded in Middlesbrough. Four were in hospitals, two of which were non-resident.

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY SERVICE

On the 5th January because of increased demand a clinic was commenced at the Health Department. All three clinics have been well attended throughout the year, and there has been a continuing waiting list. Clinics have also been held in large Stores, Nationalised undertakings, factories, civil service establishments, and Local Authority Departments, together with sessions covering the staffs of the Hospitals in the South Tees-side Hospital Group. The campaign continues to be well advertised in the local Press and various articles promoting the scheme have been published. Many talks have been given to Women's Guilds, Mothers' Unions and other Women's organisations by one of my medical colleagues. The nursing staff have played a very great part in 'Spreading the Gospel.' It is interesting to note that of the 8 positive cases 4 were under 35, thus proving the value of offering the Service to women of any age group.

	as at 31.12.1965	as at 31.12.1966	Total
Total No. of applications ...	1497	3236	4733
Total No. of attendances ...	1209	3144	4353
Total No. of referrals to General Practitioners	206**	932	1138**
Total No. of inconclusive results	14*	4	18*

* 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 1,138 referrals include :—

Sugar + +	3	1	4
Urethral Caruncle	8	17	25
Urethral Caruncle and Polyp	2	—	2
Urethral Caruncle and Prolapse	1	3	4
Erosion	86	551	637
Erosion and Sugar +	2	—	2
Erosion and Caruncle	1	2	3
Erosion, Sugar and Leucorrhoea	1	—	1
Erosion, Prolapse and Leucorrhoea	12	29	41
Severe vaginitis	—	30	30
Vaginal cyste	—	6	6
Albumin +	—	2	2
Cystocele	—	29	29
Rectal carcinoma	—	1	1
Polyp	27	47	74
Polyp and Prolapse	2	1	3
Leucorrhoea	24	90	114
Prolapse	25	59	84
Ovarian Cyst	3	10	13
Bleeding	2	11	13
Ulcerated Cervix	1	1	2
Profuse Discharge	5	6	11
Considerable Sepsis	1	19	20
Enlarged ovary	—	1	1
Fibroids	—	8	8
Menorrhagia (severe)	—	8	8

FAMILY PLANNING

Impetus was given to this service when the Minister urged Local Health Authorities to review arrangements for Family Planning. It is reasonable to say that all suggestions, directions, proposals and ideas outlined by the

Minister are already existent in the area of this Authority. The Council allow the F.P.A. free use of the Health Clinic premises and facilities at North Ormesby, Park End and Carlow Street. Two of these are being used as training centres for doctors and nurses. In addition an adequate grant is made to the Association.

Relations with the local branch of the F.P.A. are most cordial and the scheme works smoothly.

Sanction for free consultation, in accordance with the Council's scheme was granted to 13 patients; 10 being recommended by the G.P.s the other 3 by Health Clinic medical officers.

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:—

	1964	1965	1966
National Dried Milk ...	11,534	9,992	8,135
Bottles of Orange Juice	27,813	33,750	35,268
Bottles of Cod Liver Oil	1,860	2,106	1,996
Vitamin Tablets ...	2,631	2,698	2,636
Proprietary Food Sales	£14,133	£17,145	£17,179
Packets of Food issued free of charge ...	738	366	503

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

The new Day Nursery which was to have been built during the year has had to be delayed owing to the credit squeeze however it is anticipated that a start will be made in 1967.

The three Day Nurseries which are within the province of the Local Authority were purpose built during the last war. Over the years various improvements have been carried out on them. The Ministry of Health Circular 5/65—Day Care of Children—caused the Department to take a fresh look at the buildings and amenities. To bring them as far as possible into line with present day standards plans for the modernisation of the bathrooms and lavatory accommodation were put forward and agreed upon. The work in West Lane Nursery was finished by the end of the year

and arrangements made for similar work to be carried out in the other two Nurseries in 1967.

The eight students who completed their training were successful in obtaining the N.N.E.B. Certificate. Nine new students were appointed but one had to resign for family reasons.

In February the children and staff of Mosman Terrace Day Nursery appeared in the programme 'Home and Around' on Tyne Tees Television. The showing of the Day Nursery was one of a series on the care of children in residential and Day Nurseries and Nursery Schools. The children were quite unselfconscious and it was seen to be an excellent piece of reporting.

The Nursery Matrons have attended various courses during the year and one Staff Nursery Nurse attended a Wardens Course obtaining a certificate at the end.

Under the auspices of the Education Department, Careers Conventions are being held in Secondary Schools for girls. The Nursery Matrons have attended these taking with them examples of the practical work done by students. As a result of this, work in the Nurseries becomes better known and more applications for training are being received. The Matrons have also given lectures to various Women's Organisations.

It has always been the policy to admit one or two handicapped children to the Day Nurseries. Some of these admissions have been on the recommendation of the Mental Welfare Sub-Committee who have paid the necessary fees and at least one has been admitted on behalf of the Education Committee. However, the fees of others admitted because of their handicaps have had to be paid by the parents, occasionally causing hardship. Some have had to be withdrawn because of the amount charged. A number of children between 4 and 6 years have been found whose ability to attend ordinary schools has been in doubt. This may be due to physical and/or mental handicap. A period in a Day Nursery gives time for a proper assessment of a child's abilities by the Nursery Staff and by the Medical Officers. Other children because of their handicaps are over-protected by their parents. These can be given, in a Day Nursery, an opportunity to develop such skills as they possess so helping them to make the most of the type of education for which they are best fitted. The number of recommendations for such children from Paediatricians, Child Psychiatrists, and doctors in Infant Welfare Clinics and the School Clinic has grown and to ensure that these children have not to be removed from the Nursery for financial reasons, discussions with the Education Committee have taken place. In November the Council decided

to allow the admittance of these children for a nominal fee of 2/- per day, with a maximum of five handicapped children in each Nursery.

82 school girls visited the Day Nurseries to gain some idea of the work carried out there. Visits were also arranged for Student District Nurses, Pupil Midwives, Nursing Cadets, Health Visitors in training and Social Workers.

During the year 87 Girl Guides attended the Day Nurseries for training and examination for their Child Nurse Badge.

Statistics :

	No. of Places		No. on Register at 31.12.64		Average Daily Attendance	
	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
	Mosman Terrace	25	35	25	35	14	21
Parkside	25	35	25	35	9	22
West Lane	25	35	25	35	11	22

No further registration of nurseries has taken place during the year. There are three nurseries registered, accommodating 138 children as follows :—

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

Applications have been received from five people, requesting registration as Child Minders under the above Act. Three were turned down at the initial inspections. One was granted and the other refused on grounds of unsuitable premises.

Two certificates of registration have been withdrawn. At the end of the year, three daily Child Minders were registered.

HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visiting Staff remains fairly stable and recruitment continues.

At the end of the year the staff was:—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor
- 1 Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor
- 16 Full time Health Visitors
- 3 Part time Health Visitors
- 6 Full time Public Health Nurses (geriatric)
- 2 Full time Public Health Nurses (paediatric)
- 1 Part time Public Health Nurse (paediatric)
- 2 Male Orderlies

Student Health Visitors

Three students commenced training at the Municipal College of Commerce, Newcastle under the new training scheme laid down by the Council for the Training of Health Visitors.

Surveys—

Phenylketonuria.—One case was diagnosed during 1966. All babies continue to be tested twice, first at four weeks and again at six weeks. At the same time they are tested for diabetes and referred when necessary.

Whooping Cough.—The Health Department and several local General Practitioners agreed to participate in a scheme proposed by the Public Health Laboratory Service. This was in the nature of a survey to ascertain the true incidence of this disease and commenced on November the 1st and will last for six months. This has caused a good deal of extra work to the Health Visitors. The relevant General Practitioners notify the cases to the Department and Health Visitors initially obtain information relating to the infection and take nose and throat swabs. There is a follow-up visit two weeks later. See also under this heading on page 30.

Student Nurses Training

Health Department staff continue to give talks to hospital student nurses who are invited to visit Clinics and accompany the Health Visitors on routine work.

Conferences and Courses

The Superintendent Health Visitor and one Health Visitor attended the Health Visitors' Association Conference in Folkestone. One Health Visitor attended a Refresher Course in London and two other Health Visitors attended a Course for Field Work Instructors.

Sixteen members of the staff attended a One-Day Refresher Course at Stockton and Thornaby Hospital, by kind invitation of the Matron.

One Geriatric nurse also attended a Course in Birmingham on "Care of the Elderly".

General Practitioners/Health Visitors Attachment

Following the success of the pilot scheme, other General Practice groups showed interest in this form of work and as a result three Practices applied for a Health

Visitor. These were agreed and in October three were seconded to these practices. The arrangement appears to be working satisfactorily but it is as yet too early to ascertain the true value of this latest extension to the scheme.

Ascertainment of Hearing in Young Children

The Health Visitors tested 558 children, of whom 48 were re-tested and 16 referred for a further opinion.

Home Visiting by the Health Visitors

A total of 66,468 visits were made during the year, this including those paid to aged folk.

Details are as follows :—

Birth enquiry or first visits	3,099
Visits to infants (0-1 year) excluding the initial visit)	10,457
Visits to children (1-5 years)	23,737
Special visits	1,178
Neo-natal and infant death visits ...	53
Ante-natal first visits	296
Ante-natal re-visits	174
Visits to aged men and others ...	4,223
Visits to aged women and others ...	8,563
Infectious disease visits	1,896
Cleansing visits	3,530
Ineffectual visits	9,262
Total	66,468

Child Welfare Centres

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

Number of children 0-1 year (attending for first time)	2,533
Number of children 1-5 years (attending for first time)	296
Total number of attendances of children 0-1 year	25,176
Total number of attendances of children 1-5 years	22,947
Number of children examined by doctor	7,609
Number of children—advice given by Health Visitors	40,514
Total number of Clinic sessions ...	869

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

	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 5 yrs.
Newlands Centre (2 sessions weekly)	1,739	1,931
Carlow Street (2 sessions weekly)	3,852	3,064
Grove Hill (2 sessions weekly)	2,772	2,795
St. Hilda's	1,157	1,037
Acklam	1,679	1,190
North Ormesby	2,015	1,461
Thorntree (2 sessions weekly)	1,412	1,697
Whinney Banks	1,342	1,133
St. Barnabas	1,554	1,239
Park End	1,630	1,641
West Acklam	3,574	2,684
Berwick Hills	1,590	1,313
Easterside	860	1,762

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

Creches

To cope with the demand one extra session was started at Berwick Hills Health Centre in December. This made a total of eighteen creches being held each week. These continue to serve a useful purpose in the community and they are all very well attended. A total of 215 creches was held during the year involving 13,319 attendances.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

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

During the year thirteen sessions were held, at these sessions pre-schoolchildren paid 179 visits which included 24 initial visits and 155 re-attendances.

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

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 29 expectant and nursing mothers together with 35 children of pre-school age were seen in consultation making 116 visits in all. Examination and treatment were given as required.

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

Notes on Infectious Diseases

Infectious Disease	Cases		Deaths	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	45	41	—	—
Meningococcal infections	5	2	—	2
Erysipelas	6	5	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	13	—	—
Dysentery	264	158	—	—
Measles	1770	1518	—	1
Chickenpox	919	590	—	—
Whooping Cough	258	26	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	4	3
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	7	12	122	73
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	3	3	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	12	—
Food poisoning	12	14	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	64	93	25	16
Other Tuberculosis	6	8	—	1

There was an increase overall in the incidence of notifiable infectious disease, but a large and welcome decrease in the notifications of tuberculosis, which disease will be reported on further by the Consultant Chest Physician on pages 34-37.

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

There was a large increase in notifications of this disease over 1965, but the total of 258 notifications was still less than 1964. I have said in a previous Annual Report that optimism over the low notification rate could be misplaced and perhaps it was, as there was a distinct impression gained by nurses and doctors that whooping cough was more prevalent last year.

However, as suggested in my last Report, some doubts have been raised about the efficacy of whooping cough vaccines and it has also been suggested that some apparent

cases of whooping cough have, in fact, been caused by viruses or other bacteria. To help to resolve these and other questions a survey in which the Public Health Laboratory Service, General Practitioners and a number of Local Authorities — including Middlesbrough — are co-operating, was instituted late in the year. Acting on information received from General Practitioners, Health Visitors are making enquiries in the homes and are recording details of the notified illnesses, and others in the household and are recording data on immunisations and illness among contacts and taking swabs from noses and throats. The specimens are examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service and the records will be kept and analysed by members of that Service, but it will be some time before the final report will be available. It is of interest that specimens from only a few cases notified as whooping cough for the purpose of this Survey have yielded *Bordetella Pertussis* (the bacterium which causes whooping cough).

Dysentery

Of the 264 cases notified, 149 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 80 other infected persons, usually symptomless excreters.

Food Poisoning

In Table IV at the rear of the Report, the statistics are analysed in greater detail. There were no outbreaks worthy of particular note, though a small number of people were infected by reason of having been involved in the large outbreak centred on Scarborough.

Typhoid Fever

A girl recently returned from Pakistan and probably infected in that country, was found in Birmingham to be suffering from Typhoid Fever, having previously stayed briefly in Middlesbrough during the early part of her illness. Investigation of the family showed that her sister, also recently returned from Pakistan having travelled with her, was excreting the typhoid organism in her faeces, though quite well herself. The sister had recently married and returned to Middlesbrough where she is normally resident. The Middlesbrough girl was admitted to hospital and started on antibiotic treatment (Ampicillin), which was continued at home after she left the hospital.

Faecal specimens became negative whilst she was on treatment and remained so for a period of some months afterwards, during which time a number of specimens were examined. It was eventually concluded that the girl was now to be considered free from infection.

There were several related families living close by in Middlesbrough and two families were responsible for a small food shop. However, neither of the infected girls had had more than slight contact with any of the other families, from all members of whom several specimens were examined and all found to be free from infection.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

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

Routine Childhood Immunisation

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.

The increased emphasis on having the immunisation state of children reviewed before school entry, has resulted in an increase in the number of children being so considered.

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.

In close collaboration with the Borough Treasurer's Department considerable progress was made in designing the scheme for the computer control of immunisation records and appointments, which, with the agreement of the Council, was scheduled to come into operation early in 1967. It was envisaged that the scheme would be fully operative only in respect of children born from and including January 1st, 1967, but that older children would gradually be brought into the scheme. The agreement

reached during the year between the Ministry of Health and General Practitioners' representatives on revised methods of payment, including fees for immunisations, inhibited discussions with the Executive Council and General Practitioners with an aim to providing the appointment-making facility in respect of those children attending General Practitioners for immunisation.

However, in late December, details of the proposed scheme were given to me by the Ministry, together with an indication of willingness to agree, on certain conditions, to local variation compatible with the computer scheme and this gave cause to hope that the computer scheme might yet be applicable to all local children regardless of which branch of the health services they were presented to for immunisation.

Smallpox Vaccinations

	Primary			Re-vaccinations		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Under 1 year	51	46	52	—	—	—
1 year ...	330	447	488	1	—	—
2-4 years ...	189	373	539	18	14	26
5-14 years ...	76	104	367	52	75	352
15 years and over ...	227	328	913	526	769	2,085
	<u>873</u>	<u>1,298</u>	<u>2,359</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>858</u>	<u>2,463</u>

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During 1966, 8 people received two injections of Salk vaccine: 2,882 people completed a course of immunisation with Oral vaccine (i.e. 3 doses) and 97 children were vaccinated with quadruple vaccine.

In addition, 2,252 reinforcing doses were given, of which 2,164 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	2201
No. of schoolchildren immunised	532
No. of reinforcing injections	2149

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

Percentage of children under 5 years of age immunised	53%
Percentage of children 5-14 years of age immunised	60%

"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.

Total No. of Attendances at Overseas Clinic 4,831

Inoculations given :—

T.A.B.	207	) Sometimes given) in combination.
Cholera	380	
Smallpox (primary) ...	1066	
(re-vaccination) ...	2228	

(Of these respectively 19 and 79 were nurses from local hospitals. The hospitals are up-grading the immunisation state of their staff and the Health Department is giving some of the vaccinations).

Yellow Fever 1137

During 1966 requests from Agents for Yellow Fever vaccination for members of ships' crews generally involved small numbers which could be coped with at the Health Department Clinic, either during the Overseas sessions, or at specially arranged sessions. There were 422 seamen from 33 ships. Visits were paid to 11 of these ships—the remaining seamen attending the Health Department for vaccination.

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 has been 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.

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 Public Health and Group Laboratories have continued to provide a comprehensive service throughout the year and have increased the overall turnover of specimen examined by 14.5%. The lack of available room in the laboratory has now become such a serious matter that we envisage that some cut-down of work will now be necessary. In spite of the lack of room we have increased the scope of work available and to continue, and indeed slightly extend, the investigations which are undertaken on a reference basis.

The Exfoliative Cytology Department, which opened only in 1964, has continued in full operation and during 1966 undertook examinations on 16,305 specimens which is 150% increase over the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS

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

During the last year the work of the Chest Clinic has continued along the usual lines. The search for cases has continued with the use of the facilities at the Clinic and the Mass X-ray Unit, and intensive investigation of the home by the Health Visitors where new cases have been diagnosed. No dramatic developments have occurred in the last twelve months.

The treatment of tuberculosis by drugs has continued in the usual way, but in some cases it has become necessary to use the salvage drugs in patients who are resistant to or intolerant of the standard treatment. These salvage drugs, of which there are now several, form a very useful weapon in our hands. As a result the need for surgical treatment in tuberculous patients is limited. Pulmonary tuberculosis is now almost entirely a medical disease, and the thoracic

surgeon plays only a small part. There are, however, certain difficulties which sometimes arise as a result of which the availability of surgery is still valuable.

Deaths

The incidence of deaths from the primary cause of tuberculosis has not altered particularly during the year, 15 persons dying compared with 16 the previous year. Twelve of these were men, of whom 4 were over 65 years of age. It seems necessary to repeat that tuberculosis in its serious forms, has become largely a disease of middle, and particularly of old age, among men.

Notifications

The number of notifications has fallen very considerably this year, to 72 which is 32 less than in the previous year. This is a remarkable drop and it will be of great interest to see if it is maintained in the future. The reduction has been mainly among men, the fall being from 69 the previous year, to 44. The figures otherwise have not particularly altered.

The source of notifications is always of interest, and it is striking in 1966 that patients diagnosed in other hospitals were 23 compared with 27 diagnosed at the Chest Clinic. The necessity, therefore, of keeping in mind the possibility of tuberculosis in patients admitted to hospitals other than chest hospitals is obviously important. Apart from diagnosing the patients, strict medical examination of hospital personnel, including nurses and cleaners, with tuberculin testing, X-ray examination and B.C.G. vaccination where necessary, requires to be maintained in full force.

Contact Examinations

The amount of work done in regard to contact examinations has not altered appreciably. It is still noticeable that even though there has been a fall in the number of contacts diagnosed as cases, the percentage of contacts X-rayed who have proved to be active cases, is still 1%, so that this is still a worthwhile line of investigation.

Future Work of the Clinic

I have mentioned in previous years, and take this opportunity of repeating, that an increasing part of the work of the Chest Clinic is concerned not so much with tuberculosis as with other chest diseases, particularly chronic bronchitis and bronchial neoplasm, both of which are unfortunately extremely prevalent in this community. The incidence and severity of these conditions is bound up very closely with atmospheric pollution, reduction of which can be greatly helped by the ordinary citizen and the Local Authority, and smoking which is a matter very largely for

the individual. The individual person can make his own decision whether or not he smokes, but he should not in my opinion be allowed to smoke in public places or while using public transport, where he may seriously inconvenience other persons. It is my opinion that the abolition of smoking in these situations would be a small but very definite step towards progress.

Distribution of Deaths

Age Groups	0-9	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	All ages
Respiratory										
Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	4	12
Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Non-Respiratory										
Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	4	15

Age and Sex Distribution of Notifications

Age Groups	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	All ages
Respiratory														
Males ...	—	—	1	2	—	4	3	4	4	11	10	3	2	44
Females ...	—	1	1	—	2	2	2	4	4	5	1	—	—	22
Non-Respiratory														
Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	4
Females ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Totals ...	—	1	2	3	2	6	6	8	9	16	11	5	3	72

The above does not include 6 Transfers In.

Types of Cases Found

		Males and Females	Males	Females	Children
Sputum	A.1 (Minimal)	7	3	4	7
	A.2 (Moderate)	10	5	5	—
	A.3 (Advanced)	—	—	—	—
Negative		—17	—8	—9	—7
Sputum	B.1 (Minimal)	16	12	4	—
	B.2 (Moderate)	13	10	3	—
	B.3 (Advanced)	13	11	2	—
Positive		—42	—33	—9	—
Non-Respiratory		5	4	1	1
		—5	—4	—1	—1
		—	—	—	—
		64	45	19	8
		—	—	—	—

Source of Notifications :—	1966	1965
Chest Clinic	27	38
Contacts	7	19
Mass Radiography	10	16
Registrar's Returns	3	3
Transfers In	6	8
Other Hospitals	23	27
Industry	1	1
H.M. Forces	1	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	78	112
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Contacts :—	1966	1965
Babies under 6/52 given B.C.G.	72	64
Tuberculin Negative (over 6/52 old)	359	330
Tuberculin Positive (over 6/52 old)	27	48
Total B.C.G. vaccination (inc. babies under 6/52)	281	289
Contacts X-rayed	708	804
Contacts diagnosed as cases	7	19
Contacts placed on observation	6	6

Patients admitted to Hospital during 1966 :—

	Males	Females	Children
Tuberculous	36	19	7
Non-Tuberculous	170	60	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	206	79	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Clinic Attendances	1966	1965
Total attendances	5,097	5,392
New Patients	767	706

**THE INCIDENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASE IN THE
TEES-SIDE AREA DURING THE YEAR 1966**

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

The four clinics at Middlesbrough, Darlington, West Hartlepool and Stockton give a service to the immediate towns on Tees-side, fairly large areas of County Durham, North Riding, and also to the crews of ships in port. Included in the local population are a fair number of migrant workers engaged on contract work. These persons

and seamen often attend a Tees-side clinic for observation following treatment received elsewhere and account for 87 of the total number of patients seen during 1966. They are regarded as 'Transfers In' and not shown under the heading of 'New' patients.

Although the attendances at the Tees-side clinics during 1966 fell from 7,345 to 7,079 the total number of patients rose from 1,447 during 1965 to 1,498 during 1966. The number of patients attending for initial investigation and treatment, i.e. 'New Patients' increased from 1,368 in 1965 to 1,411 in 1966.

In order to give a clear picture of the incidence of disease in the area I have prepared a consolidated report from the registers of the four clinics showing 'New' cases in the areas in which they resided at the time of their first attendance.

'New Cases' by area and disease 1966
(1965 figures in brackets)

Area	Number of New Cases in the Year			
	Totals	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Others
Middlesbrough	365 (339)	2 (6)	140 (97)	223 (236)
Darlington	68 (98)	2 (1)	13 (22)	53 (75)
West Hartlepool	104 (79)	2 (1)	36 (28)	66 (50)
Stockton	115 (100)	— (—)	29 (22)	86 (78)
North Riding Yorks.	297 (216)	19 (4)	86 (52)	192 (160)
Co. Durham	155 (187)	1 (4)	29 (51)	125 (132)
Commonwealth citizens (resident in the area)	67 (75)	3 (—)	31 (47)	33 (28)
Merchant Seamen (all nationalities)	186 (215)	4 (4)	51 (69)	131 (142)
All Others	54 (59)	— (—)	22 (11)	32 (48)
Totals	1411 (1368)	33 (20)	437 (399)	941 (949)

From the above table significant increases are noted in the patients normally resident in the North Riding of Yorkshire and in West Hartlepool, and a fall in number of those patients living in Darlington and County Durham (southern area served by the Tees-side Clinics).

Syphilis

There was an increase in the number of syphilis cases seen during the year 1966 (from 20 cases in 1965 to 33 in 1966) and whereas in recent years the patients resided in all parts of the area it was noticed that during 1966 more than half of the cases lived in the North Riding of Yorkshire (mainly in the Cleveland area). These nineteen cases of syphilis (North Riding) are sub-divided as follows:—

Primary Syphilis	6	(Males 4	Females 2)
Secondary Syphilis	5	(Males 2	Females 3)
Latent in 1st year	1	(Male 1)
Late Stages	3	(Male 1	Females 2)
Congenital cases	4	(	Females 4)
Totals	19	(Males 8	Females 11)

The rise in the number of cases of early syphilis recorded in the year was influenced to a great extent by successful contact tracing during the year. Three of the four congenital cases were discovered in family 'follow up' of an ante-natal positive blood finding.

Early in March a seventeen year old girl was found to be suffering from sero-positive primary syphilis, subsequent contact tracing brought to my notice ten other teenagers involved aged from fourteen to seventeen years of age. Of the seven who had been exposed to definite infection three were found to have contracted the disease. Three after completing an observation period of six months plus, were found to be free from infection. No worthwhile description of the remaining contact could be obtained, it would appear that this was the original source of the local outbreak when a youth had been away on holiday during September 1965.

During November a second outbreak of syphilis occurred in an older age group (17 to 23 years of age) and contact tracing carried forward into 1967 has to date involved six patients; four of these patients have been found to be early cases of syphilis, the other two (clinically negative) are being kept under observation.

Gonorrhoea

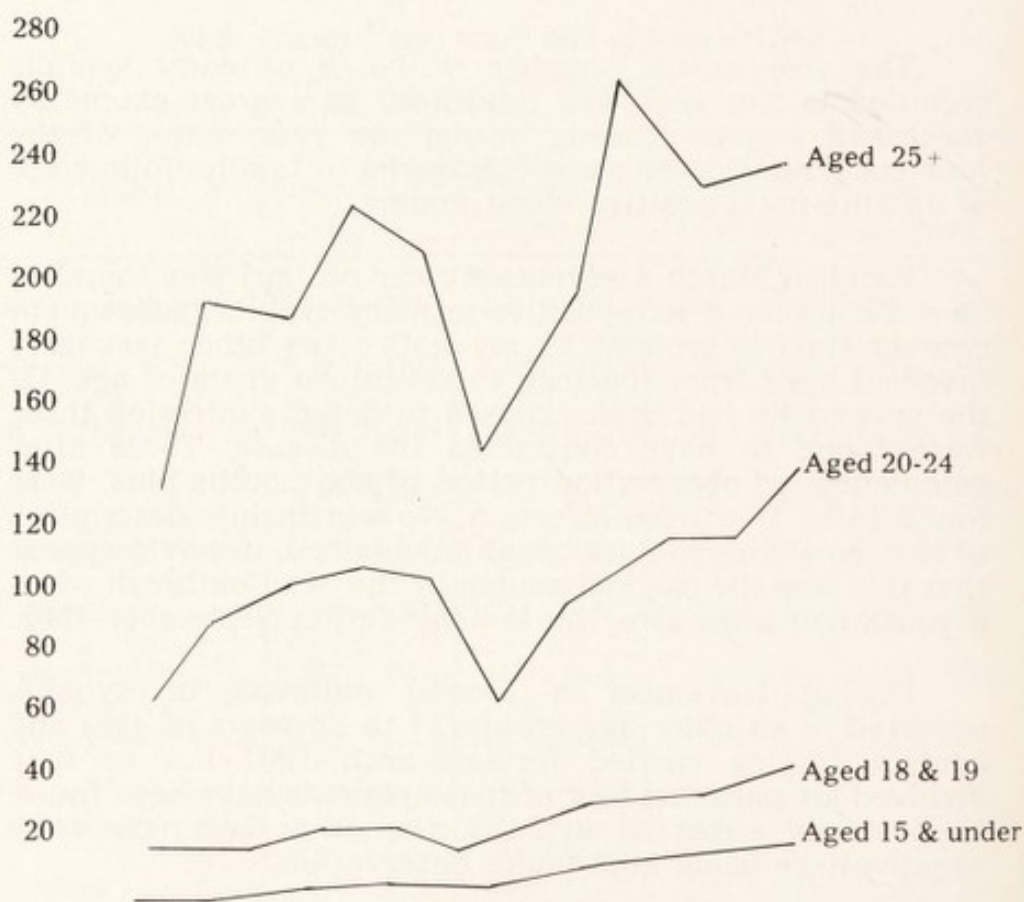
Over the past ten years the number of gonococcal infections treated in the Tees-side clinics has doubled. This increase is in respect of local residents; the numbers of seamen treated for the disease have remained fairly constant.

During 1966 a rise in gonococcal infections was noted (10% over the previous year) and was most noticeable in patients residing in Middlesbrough (increase of 43 patients) and in the North Riding (increase of 34 patients).

As I have reported in the past, the number of teenagers attending the clinics with Gonorrhoea has always been at a low level, but a study of age groups does show a gradual rise in the number of cases seen over the past ten years (see table three). In 1957 patients under the age of nineteen accounted for 10.3% of the total number of cases of gonorrhoea, the same age group accounted for 14.8% of total cases during 1966.

Table 3.

Incidence of Gonorrhoea during the years 1957-1966



Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total No. of cases	222	310	315	370	347	236	331	431	399	437

Table 4.
Teenagers suffering from Gonorrhoea
by Age-groups and Sex

Age Group	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
17 & Under										
Males	5	4	3	5	5	3	7	4	9	8
Females	—	1	4	4	4	4	9	14	9	12
18 & 19										
Males	14	8	15	15	15	12	11	24	25	30
Females	4	10	3	10	11	8	12	12	14	15
Totals	23	23	25	34	35	27	39	54	57	65

Contacts

The attendance of 'Contacts' in this area has been improving since a 'Contact Note' system has been in operation. In cases where the patient is unlikely to see the contact, or is unwilling to approach the contact, visits are made by my social worker. As is reported earlier, the promptness in locating contacts has a decided effect on limiting the incidence of disease (see paragraph on Syphilis).

The majority of infections treated at the Tees-side clinics had been acquired within the area but in many cases no address was available and a description of a casual contact is not always detailed enough to establish identity. During the year 177 contacts were persuaded to attend for examination compared to 162 in 1965. The results of this part of the clinics' work are shown in the following table.

Contacts attending for examination during 1966

Contact found to be suffering from:—	Male Contacts	Female Contacts	Total
Syphilis, Primary & Secondary	3	1	4
Gonorrhoea	7	104	111
Others	11	51	62
Totals	21	156	177

The fact that the numbers of younger patients has increased in ten years from 23 to 65 may cause some concern. If society continues to exploit the cult of the 'teenager' as evidenced in the world of fashion, popular music, and the press, and if their activities continue to dominate the human scene, it is only to be expected that our venereal diseases clinics will have an increasing proportion of the under twenties among their patients. One cannot divorce this from the whole picture and in my view it seems unreasonable to condemn them on the one hand and promote them on the other.

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. W. J. Browarski	Dr. D. Stephens

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.

A Special Care Unit, staffed by two State Registered Nurses with two Assistants, all employed on a part-time basis, was opened on the 12th December, 1966. The duty hours of all four staff overlap in the middle of the day, so that there can be maximum assistance during the mid-day meal.

The safe transport of some presented a problem, but a special belt designed for the purpose, with adaptation to the vehicle, has overcome this difficulty.

The purpose of this Unit is to provide a much needed form of special Day Care, in order to give parents a respite from the stress caused by continually caring for these members of the family at home.

In the case of most of those attending, behaviour problems arising from mental subnormality, neurosis or psychosis, frequently accompanied by physical deformity,

necessitated special nursing care rather than Day Nursery attendance. In the case of some, age was the deciding factor.

Due to the number of most urgent cases this pilot scheme provides care for each individual on five days every fortnight.

Improvement has been noted in all those attending. In some cases those who have been on liquid diet for years are now eating solids, and those with behaviour problems are already learning to fit into the "community". The appreciation of those who, had to provide continued supervision without relief, is most encouraging. There were 14 on the Register at the end of the year and 45 attendances were made.

The Female Adult Training Centre was moved to larger premises at No. 3 Albert Terrace. This transfer enabled the waiting list to be absorbed and the register shows 25 girls in regular attendance. This, and the employment of an additional Assistant Supervisor, enabled us to put the girls into various classes with the result that a better supervision is obtained.

The articles made, such as fireside rugs, handbags, nylon slippers and soft toys, are in steady demand. There are also free time activities, such as walks in the park, shopping and swimming.

The Male Adult Training Centre continues to make good progress and with the addition of one extra Supervisor/Instructor we were able to second a member of the staff to a one year's full-time Course for "Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped." One member of the staff will attend this Course in turn, if accepted as a suitable candidate.

Obtaining employment for these boys in Industry is still proving successful and in the past two years, 15 have been placed in jobs and 12 are still at work.

The articles made are in ready demand and quality is maintained.

The Social Evening held every Wednesday night at this Centre is very popular and the attendance is excellent from both Centres.

Hostels

The Hostel for Adult Males has been occupied by 10 full-time residents. The emergency bed came in useful during the year, when urgent accommodation was needed. The atmosphere once again has been most happy and social evenings held have been both enjoyable and successful.

A new purpose-built Hostel for Adult Females was completed during the year and opened on 13th December, 1966. A resident Housemother was appointed and 4 urgent cases were admitted. The Hostel accommodates 12 residents in the initial stage, but it will be extended in a second phase to take up to 30.

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.

A Handicraft Instructress 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 three times daily.

The Centre has a happy atmosphere and the members enjoy meeting there in preference to sitting alone at home, either unable or to 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.

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 :	— Females 1 Male
Section 26 :	1 Female 3 Males
Section 29 :	22 Females 16 Males
Section 60 :	— Females — Males
Section 135 :	1 Female 3 Males
Informal :	16 Females 22 Males

To Aycliffe Hospital :

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

To Winterton Hospital :

Informal :	— Females
	— Males

To Lisieux Hall :

Section 29 :	— Females
	— Males
Informal :	— Females
	— Males

To Hemlington Hospital :

Section 29 :	— Females
	— Males

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

	Formal		Informal	
	M	F	M	F
Prudhoe & Monkton Hospital ...	4	1	54	29
Aycliffe Hospital ...	8	4	69	50
Rampton State Institution ...	3	3	—	—
Lisieux Hall, Chorley ...	2	—	2	—
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	—	—	—
Royad Albert Hospital, Lancaster	—	—	—	1
Claypenney Hospital, Easingwold	—	—	—	1
Moss-side Institution ...	1	—	—	—
Total ...	21	13	126	92

CARE AND AFTERCARE

The work of the 6 public health nurses continues to increase and their work among the elderly residents of the town is invaluable. It enables them to remain in their own homes with their home comforts. Requests for the nurses' services come from hospitals, doctors, friends, neighbours and members of the staff.

The nurses also continue supervision of medication at the Day Unit, Albert Terrace. Other duties are those of assisting the medical officer at medical examinations and at the "Overseas Clinic."

A public health nurse continues to give weekly hygiene supervision and treatment, where necessary, at the Junior Training Centre and continues with "home" follow-up visits.

There are also 2 male orderlies who attend and serve aged and infirm men with simple pedicures, manicures, hair trimming, shaving and bathing. Male orderlies for this type of work are difficult to recruit.

A summary of the work is as follows :—

No. on register	2547
No. of new persons to register, 1966	476
No. of men	678
No. of women	1869
No. living alone (men)	143
No. living alone (women)	855
No. referred for Part III Accommodation	67
No. referred for Meals on Wheels	106
No. referred for W.V.S. Clothing	35
No. referred for Chiropody	377
No. of baths given	1648
No. of shaves and haircuts	1594
No. of hair washes	228
Total visits to the elderly	12195

Chiropody

There is an increasing flow of requests for this service. Additional staff have not been recruited, despite advertising and approaches to private practitioners to undertake sessional work.

Statistics for the year show :—

No. of domiciliary treatments	2568
No. of clinic sessions held	458
No. of patients attending clinic	3286
sessions	

Attendances at Clinics

	Sessions	Patients
The Gables	110	784
St. Hilda's	74	491
Thorntree	102	672
Carlow Street	50	456
North Ormesby	73	520
West Acklam	49	363

Meals on Wheels

The weekly session at St. Hilda's Clinic continues. Recipients enjoy the meal and company.

Nursing Equipment on Loan

Requests for equipment remain steady. Wheelchairs, bedpans, urinals, backrests, commodes and bath seats being the main items on loan.

National Assistance Act 1948

Section 47 of this Act was not invoked during 1966.

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 and dirty dressings

These pads are supplied routinely where the nursing of incontinent persons is complicated by laundering difficulties. There are now some 20 people being so supplied and others have for a shorter period received the service. They are most frequently used for nursing those with degenerative diseases of old age and the nursing of cancer patients in their terminal illness.

Where the disposal of soiled dressings is a problem the Department issues plastic bags of a quality and thickness, which it is considered makes them not a hazard to children. By arrangement with the Cleansing Superintendent these bags of soiled dressings are collected and disposed of regularly.

Occupational Therapy

During the year these classes were discontinued and the few patients put under the care of the Welfare Services Department. The Handicrafts instructress now gives her full time to the Mental Health Service attending both the Male Adult and Albert Terrace Centres.

Convalescent Homes

Under the provision of the National Health Service Act 1946, 62 patients were interviewed and their admittance arranged to convalescent homes as shown below :—

Yorkshire Foresters' Convalescent Home, Bridlington	20
Metcalfe Smith Convalescent Home, Harrogate	14
Ropner Convalescent Home, Middleton-St.-George	16
c/o Mr. Linford, Whitby	10
c/o Mrs. Raven, Filey	2

Eleven other cases were cancelled.

The Davison Home for children, Danby

During the year 265 children were admitted to the Home, 237 of these were schoolchildren.

There was an overall average of 14 children resident per week.

In September we were fortunate in appointing a Deputy Matron in the person of Miss C. K. Moorhouse.

Relatives visiting patients in Hospital

There were no applications for assistance under the provisions of Circular 85/49.

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. The five students taking the examination in January, 1966 were all successful, and a four month training course of lectures and practical work commenced in September, 1966, again with five students attending.

On December 31st, 1966, the following staff were employed :—

- Superintendent
- Senior Nurse
- Seventeen Whole-time Nurses
- Seven Part-time Nurses
- Five Student Nurses

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

HOME NURSING SERVICE

	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	366	111	477	120	357	6151	10
February	357	118	475	91	384	5573	20
March	384	130	514	120	394	6662	22
April	394	107	501	115	386	6401	15
May	386	93	479	83	396	6585	20
June	396	104	506	100	400	6424	23
July	400	98	498	114	384	6053	20
August	384	100	484	95	389	6005	19
September	389	86	475	94	381	5917	18
October	381	113	494	108	386	6435	17
November	386	133	519	123	396	6597	22
December	396	129	525	120	405	6919	22

ANALYSIS OF EX-HOSPITAL CASES

Abscess	6	Fistula	1	Papilloma	1
Adrenalectomy	1	Fractures	9	Polymyelitis	1
Amputation	11	Gastrectomy	2	Prostatectomy	4
Anaemia	11	Heart Conditions	3	Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Appendicectomy	9	Hemiplegia	5	Scalds	1
Arthritis	2	Hernia	4	Skin graft	2
Asthma	1	Hysterectomy	11	Sensility	3
Biopsy	2	Iridectomy	1	Sinus	4
Bedsores	1	Kidney infection	1	Spina Bifida	1
Caesarian Ops	2	Laparotomy	5	Sterilisation	1
Carcinoma	19	Mental Subnormality	1	Sutures	1
Cataract	1	Multiple Sclerosis	1	Sympathectomy	1
Cerebral Conds	4	Nephroctomy	1	Tuberculosis Pulm	38
Cholecystectomy	7	Oedema	1	Tuberculosis Other	3
Colostomy	2	Osteomyelitis	1	Tumour	1
Cystotomy	1	Oophorectomy	1	Ulcerations	4
Debility	9	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	Varicose Veins	2
Diabetes	13	Paralysis	1	Valvectomy	1
Excision	2	Parkinsons Disease	1	Wounds	1

ANALYSIS OF CASES AND VISITS PAID

	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 ...	52	2893	60	2477	59	2850	63	2947	44	3121	52	3057	35	2961	49	2751	42	2688	54	3080	50	3155	64	3349	624	35284
Surgical ...	12	474	15	481	17	556	9	610	8	491	21	616	14	585	13	622	18	710	14	711	21	737	11	672	173	7265
Infectious Diseases ...	1	19	2	15	4	30	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	16	9	91
*Tuberculosis	2	1085	8	1062	12	1285	7	1121	10	1080	7	1094	10	926	9	897	6	940	5	883	11	774	7	900	94	12047
Maternal Complications	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	1	4	2	13	—	—	—	—	7	52
†Others ...	42	1665	33	1538	38	1941	28	1723	31	1893	23	1653	39	1626	27	1715	19	1575	38	1748	50	1924	47	1982	415	20983
Totals ...	111	6151	118	5573	130	6662	107	6401	93	6585	104	6424	98	6053	100	6005	86	5917	113	6435	133	6597	129	6919	1322	75722

PATIENTS AGED 70 YEARS AND OVER

	Men	Women	Total
On Books 1.1.66 ...	48	129	177
New patients during year ...	160	357	517
Remaining on books 31.12.66	58	163	221

*Mainly injections

†Includes special injections: Cases 336; Visits 9,729.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Throughout the year this service has continued to give assistance to cases of general illness, maternity, problem families and to the chronic sick, aged and infirm. 75% of all cases attended were aged people.

It is with the aid of the Home Help Service that many senior citizens can continue to live in their own homes and many still do prefer the freedom of their own home, whatever the circumstances, to being admitted into care.

The keen interest of all Home Helps combined with their hard work and sense of responsibility, enables this service to maintain its high standard. Recruitment of satisfactory staff is still very difficult, especially staff required for full-time duty. An increase of 6 part-time staff was made over the year.

One full-time Home Help reached retirement age after 20 years of excellent service.

Enquiries for Home Help, apart from maternity bookings, numbered 327.

The following Table shows the sources from which enquiries were made :—

	1966	1965	1964
Patients and Relatives ...	45%	35%	50%
Doctors	11%	10%	12%
Hospitals	10%	12%	10%
Ministry of Social Security	11%	11%	9%
Welfare Services	6%	9%	—
Health Department ...	15%	21%	14%
Others	2%	2%	5%

The number of maternity bookings were 159 compared with 186 in 1965, of which 113 were attended.

24 gave no reason for cancellation.
 11 were admitted into hospital.
 11 made private arrangements.
 1 had full-time help for 3 weeks.
 78 " " " " " 2 weeks.
 19 " " " " " 1 week.
 2 had half-time help for 3 weeks.
 8 " " " " " 2 weeks.
 5 " " " " " 1 week.

Geriatric Care and Attention	11
Maternity and Child Welfare	6
General Help	13
Accommodation	15
Financial	3
Matrimonial	1
Convalescence	1
Number of Visits	639
Number of interviews	47

The following figures relate to the work of the Social Worker in her Chest Clinic duties.

	No. of visits	No. of patients seen
Hospital	86	350
Homes	148	148
No. of problems at clinic—		
Social		272
Financial		73

AMBULANCE SERVICE

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

	Patients Carried	Mileage
1962	66,908	222,922
1963	76,901	240,828
1964	79,279	247,281
1965	80,882	254,266
1966	81,786	259,342

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 1966 was :—

6 Traditional ambulances
10 Dual-purpose ambulances

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

4 drivers
2 vehicles.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

1966	TYPE OF PATIENTS				CATEGORIES															MILEAGE			PETROL (Gals.)			OIL (Pints)						
	Recumbent	Sitting	Carried in Ambulances	Carried in S/case Vehicles	Street Accidents	Street Illnesses	Works Accidents	Works Illnesses	Home Accidents	Maternity	Obstetrical	Mental	House Transfers	Hospital Transfers	Out Patients	Admissions	Discharges	West Lane Hospital Cases	School Clinics, Occupation Centres, etc.	Conveyance of Midwives	Total	Ambulances	S/case Vehicles	Total	Ambulances	S/case Vehicles	Total	Fuel Oil (Diesel)	Ambulances	S/case Vehicles	Total	
January	1659	1786	4890	3757	2919	132	20	24	3	35	106	6	1	5	216	4306	634	601	40	543	4	6676	13176	8205	21381	960	486	1446	35	60	26	86
February	1514	1561	4803	3643	2721	129	14	22	6	29	113	4	—	2	193	4052	508	578	25	689	—	6364	12520	7264	19784	909	416	1325	42	27	35	62
March	1727	1967	5219	3947	3239	122	21	24	5	35	111	4	1	4	237	4578	606	628	39	771	—	7186	13564	9165	22729	970	530	1500	28	20	27	47
April	1606	1731	4535	3265	3001	134	20	23	—	31	135	7	2	1	165	4008	540	530	30	639	1	6266	12279	8573	20852	865	507	1372	25	17	27	44
May	1708	1962	5302	3664	3600	169	30	20	—	41	106	3	3	3	219	4857	502	591	22	698	—	7264	12499	10435	22934	841	597	1438	35	26	46	72
June	1749	2040	5477	3554	3963	162	29	19	—	35	105	5	2	2	216	5051	532	573	41	744	1	7517	13642	9345	22987	897	547	1444	32	26	37	63
July	1708	1968	5197	3727	3438	146	35	27	4	39	94	—	4	—	204	4859	515	558	27	653	—	7165	14602	8037	22639	870	450	1320	21	50	37	87
August	1671	1724	4851	3161	3414	143	21	13	2	42	99	9	5	3	232	4558	488	474	30	456	—	6575	11960	9366	21326	679	504	1183	30	41	29	70
September	1717	1787	4391	2843	3335	173	30	31	3	39	101	4	3	3	174	3927	480	533	47	630	—	6178	12598	9716	22314	758	530	1288	23	42	31	73
October	1738	1808	4774	3015	3567	116	36	21	4	39	108	3	1	—	235	4218	548	557	66	619	11	6582	11336	9027	20363	753	540	1293	32	46	34	80
November	1724	1727	5482	3331	3878	139	29	20	5	33	97	3	1	2	224	4744	504	583	46	777	2	7209	12200	9325	21525	790	558	1348	30	43	28	71
December	1721	1749	5055	3408	3396	171	26	29	4	32	102	5	2	6	232	4319	523	589	28	725	11	6804	12436	8072	20508	831	460	1291	43	61	15	76
Total	20242	21810	59976	41315	40471	1736	311	273	36	430	1277	53	25	31	2547	53477	6380	6795	441	7944	30	81786	152812	106530	259342	10123	6125	16248	376	459	372	831

PATIENTS CARRIED

	All Types	Recumbent Cases	Sitting Cases	Miles Travelled	Journeys	Street Accidents
Increase.....	904	2129		5076	344	101
Decrease.....			1225			

3 patients were conveyed by Road/Air/Road transport, to Stornoway, London and Bristol

CONVEYANCE OF MIDWIVES 1966

Month	Journeys	Calls	Mileage	Petrol Galls.	Oil Pints
January ...	258	334	2249	90	6
February ...	264	292	1913	75	1
March ...	311	292	2169	81	3
April ...	305	367	2362	93	4
May ...	267	322	2249	87	1
June ...	258	303	3228	125	4
July ...	263	359	3486	136	3
August ...	295	344	3258	128	4
September ..	269	345	2941	111	1
October ...	283	343	3207	115	1
November ...	289	374	3520	133	6
December ...	287	419	3692	143	3
Total ...	3349	4094	34274	1317	37

In addition 303 Ambulance Calls made by Midwifery vehicles.

30 Midwifery calls made by Ambulance Service vehicles.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

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

REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

	No. of Homes	No. of beds provided for		Total
		Maternity	Others	
Homes first registered during year	—	—	—	—
Homes on Register at end of year ...	2	—	50	50

Deaths registered during year

0 - 65		65 - 75		75 - 85		85 & over	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	—	5	1	12	2	9

Males 3

Females 26

29

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 1943 cremations were carried out at the Middlesbrough Crematorium during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1966, compared with 1630 for the same period during the previous year.

They were from the following Districts :—

Middlesbrough	715	Cleveland	232
Thornaby	86	Redcar	213
Stockton	270	Saltburn	115
Stockton U.D.	135	Eston	27
Billingham	110	Various Others	40

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 1966 and the previous two years.

Departments	1966	1965	1964
Education	248	148	149
Catering	1	5	1
Cemeteries	9	1	1
Children's	31	31	15
Cleansing	38	25	16
Fire Brigade	14	2	9
Health	100	100	79
Housing	7	9	7
Libraries	19	9	16
Magistrates and Probation	7	11	6
Parks	31	14	21
Police	13	11	7
Sanitary and Baths	5	3	6
Surveyor and Engineer	146	133	72
Tees-side Airport	15	22	24
Tees (Newport) Bridge	3	—	—
Town Clerk	18	9	13
Treasurer	13	11	7
Transport	220	229	234
T.V. & C. Water Board	23	27	6
Welfare	36	35	31
Weights & Measures	—	3	—

SECTION C

SANITARY AUTHORITY SERVICES

HOUSING — SLUM CLEARANCE

Area	No. of Houses	Date of representation	Action
Simpson St./Mary Ann St.	14	10. 2.66	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Marton Rd./Blake St.	259	13.10.66	do.
Cannon St./Harrison St.	49	13.10.66	do.
North Ormesby Rd./ Horsefield St.	25	15.12.66	do
Whin St./Smith St.	25	15.12.66	do

Individually Unfit	No. of houses	Date of representation	Action
2 Marsh Road	1	13.1.66	Demolition Order.
33, 35 Station Street	2	13.1.66	do.
82 Wilson Street	1	13.1.66	do.
9 Mary Ann Street	1	10.2.66	Closing Order.
24 Park Street	1	14.3.66	do.
18 and 20 Marsh Road	2	10.3.66	do. demolishe
13 Fallows Street	1	2.6.66	Closing Order.
25 Milton Street	1	4.7.66	do.
6/8, 10 and 12 Richmond St	3	10.11.66	do.
55 Disraeli Street	1	10.11.66	Demolition Order.
68 Church Street	1	15.12.66	Closing Order.

WATER SUPPLY

The Middlesbrough Corporation, as a local 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 dwelling houses and drinking fountains and reports on this sampling. Further reference will be found in later sections of this Report.

I am indebted to Mr. W. Atha, the 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 1966. 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 ninety 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 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 discoloured 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 microstrainers 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, 1966

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

Chemical Results	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.019	0.050	†0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.042	0.090	0.007
Nitrite Nitrogen	†0.001	0.001	†0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.65	2.4	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	3.0	5.0	1.5
Colour (Hazen)	28	60	13
Turbidity as Silica	2.9	6.8	Nil
pH	7.5	8.4	6.8
Free Carbon Dioxide	2.3	6	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	30	37	24
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	30	37	24
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	31	44	26
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	61	69	53
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	52	64	43
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	9	21	4
Chlorides as Cl	13	17	10
Silicate as SiO ₂	2	4	1
Iron as Fe	0.16	0.50	†0.04
Potassium as K	0.9	1.2	0.5
Sodium as Na	4.1	5.0	3.6
Total solids dried at 105°C	97	144	77
Conductivity at 20°C (micromhos)	140	160	120

† — less than

Bacteriological Results

Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	14	38	2
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	17	66	3
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C	14	130	1
Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period ... ..	...	...	521
Percentage of samples showing no Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 mls. ... ..	...	...	99.6%
Percentage of samples showing no reaction for B. coli (Type 1) per 100 mls. ... ..	...	...	99.8%

**THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD
LONG NEWTON FINAL WATER**

**Summary of Analysis Results
1st January to 31st December, 1966**

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

Chemical Results	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.032	0.090	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.073	0.120	0.020
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001*	0.002	†0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.42	1.25	†0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	2.3	3.6	1.1
Colour (Hazen)	10	20	5
Turbidity as Silica	2.9	4.7	1.5
pH	7.3	7.5	7.1
Free Carbon Dioxide	4	14	2
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	45	51	33
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	45	51	33
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	42	67	34
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	87	100	75
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	75	83	71
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	12	17	3
Chlorides as Cl	13	20	11
Silicate as SiO ₂	2	4	1
Iron as Fe	0.11	0.28	†0.04
Potassium as K	1.1	1.6	0.8
Sodium as Na	6.1	8.3	4.9
Total solids dried at 105°C	148	200	109
Conductivity at 20°C (micromhos)	200	235	170

* — approximate † — less than.

Bacteriological Results

Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period	247
Percentage of samples showing no Presumptive coliform reaction per 100 mls.	98.8%
Percentage of samples showing no reaction for B. coli (Type 1) per 100 mls.	98.8%

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD

River Tees derived Supply from Broken Scar Works Darlington

Summary of Analysis Results

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

Chemical Results	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.039	0.200	†0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.044	0.130	0.007
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001	0.002	†0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.4	3.3	†0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	1.0	2.3	0.2
Colour (Hazen)	5	8	Nil
Turbidity as Silica	2.3	4.7	Nil
pH	7.7	8.3	6.9
Free Carbon Dioxide	3.2	8	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	76	132	41
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	76	132	41
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	50	72	33
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	126	170	88
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	101	127	75
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	25	67	9
Chlorides as Cl	13	26	6
Silicate as SiO ₂	4	6	1
Iron as Fe	0.06	0.25	†0.04
Potassium as K	1.6	2.3	1.0
Sodium as Na	8.6	14	5.7
Total solids dried at 105°C ...	196	339	115
Conductivity at 20°C (micromhos)	276	430	170

† — Less than.

Bacteriological Results

Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C ...	2	12	Nil
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C ...	2	16	Nil
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C ...	2	18	Nil
Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period ... ..	...	...	271
Percentage of samples showing no Presumptive coliform reaction per 100 mls. ... ..	...	...	99.3%
Percentage of samples showing no reaction for B. coli (Type 1) per 100 mls. ... ..	...	...	100%

PUBLIC BATHS

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

The total attendances at Middlesbrough Baths Department for the calendar year 1966 for the four Establishments with their varied services were 443,356, and bears comparison with attendance figures of previous years 1962-65 as undernoted:—

1962	1963	1964	1965
301,391	398,156	432,612	439,457

Slipper Baths

The Slipper Bath service was quite well used in the past year and found particular value to those users not yet possessing such facilities in their houses. It is noteworthy, however, that the attendances at Central Baths (Slipper Bath Section) increased in 1966, as did the attendances also in the North Ormesby Branch which showed a record attendance of 35,766. The Cannon Street Branch showed continued decrease in attendance, and the progressive clearance of the area and increasing difficulty of access from Newport Road, contributed to reduction of attendances. Attendances at the Dacre Street Branch continue to come for large part from the docks and works in the area, and this Establishment served well in the dual capacity of Slipper Bath/Laundrette Establishment.

The annual total of slipper baths per annum works out at approximately 120,000, and the total for the Department for 1966 bears close comparison with that for the year 1965, as will be seen from the undernoted data:—

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Central Baths ...	68,247	61,000	66,687	66,253	68,006
Dacre Street ...	10,460	9,169	8,962	6,867	5,685
Cannon Street	19,108	17,709	17,186	14,958	11,412
North Ormesby	28,168	30,315	32,537	32,906	35,766
	<u>125,983</u>	<u>118,253</u>	<u>125,372</u>	<u>120,984</u>	<u>120,869</u>

Laundrette

The Municipal Laundrette has been well used in the past year, and was opened in December, 1964. Undernoted are the number of uses for the part of December, 1964, and for the calendar years of 1965 and 1966:—

		Wash-machines	Hydros.	Tumblers
1964 (Dec.)	...	552	603	835
1965	...	10,785	12,467	18,758
1966	...	9,918	11,181	18,528
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		21,255	24,251	38,121
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

With five washing machines in this Unit, it follows that the average number of times each washing machine has been used since this service was started is 4,251, or the equivalent of one-wash-per-day for over eleven years. Users appreciate this service, and some come from quite long distances to avail themselves of it.

Swimming Pools

By dint of some re-organisation in the Large Pool, attendance by continuous admission was put into effect in recent years, and the effect upon attendances may be seen from the undernoted data :—

1963	1964	1965	1966
269,393	294,307	296,042	300,225

Attendances at Swimming Pools are largely dependant upon encouraging weather conditions, and this has been sadly lacking in the past two years.

Swimming Galas

Swimming Galas were restricted by preference to the winter months, due to the heavy summer attendances at the pools, and the following Galas were held :—

Boy Scouts	Stainsby School	N.E. Water Polo League
Middlesbrough ASC (Men)	Middlesbrough ASC (Ladies)	Handicapped Children Gala
Bertram Ramsay School	Middlesbrough Schoolgirls	Middlesbrough Schoolboys
Saint Michael's Sec. M. School		

Pool Water

During the year very careful attention continued to be paid to maintenance of the high standard of water in both pools. Many daily tests continued to be taken and record kept, 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 its Meetings, and copy of the Bacteriologist's findings posted for inspection of users at the Baths entrance.

Life Saving

Very energetic work in this connection continued to be done as in previous years by Staffs of the Director of Education, the Chief Constable and of the Baths. Awards of the Society for this area increased despite difficulties in 1966, and a large proportion of these Awards were gained in Middlesbrough Baths.

Department Laundry

Since 1962 the Laundry in the Central Establishment has been progressively modernised, but not increased, and in addition to the increasing demand of the Department itself, the undernoted data will show how this Section is being appreciated by other Corporation Departments :—

Articles Laundered	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Baths Department	204,588	241,998	198,274	196,861	199,497
Other Corp. Depts.	16,186	36,154	36,523	62,278	66,254

The apparently high number of towels laundered for this Department in 1962 and 1963 was due to the very small type of towel being issued at that time. Two such towels had to be used to effect a good "dry", and they were little more than half the size and weight of the towels now being issued.

Children and Old People

As far back as 1963, the Committee introduced reduced charge for admission of children and old people to the slipper baths at times which were normally not busy and which allowed some extra attention on the part of the Baths Staff. Attendances of these users in 1965 amounted to 17,664, and in 1966, to 16,989.

Special Baths

The Central Establishment contains a Turkish and Russian Suite, which apart from the usual steam and graded temperature rooms, has brine, peat, foam and radiant heat baths. Attendance at this Section in 1966 was 10,811. Old age pensioners attending this Section in 1966 totalled 482, were appreciative, and have a reduced charge of admission. The Suite has twenty rest-cubicles.

Central Baths

The first Pool in Middlesbrough was opened in 1884, and although it would by modern standards be regarded

with disapproval on some counts, must have in these days have been looked upon as one of the most modern and progressive pools of the area, if not of the North of England. In such days "scientific swimming" and short races rated high, efficient water filtration and treatment was in its early days, and there was no rival attraction from cinema, radio or television. Vast development has since taken place, and this original pool has also been developed to rise to modern standards as far as is possible. Some ten thousand school-children per month attend in class time, and learn to swim in it, and to gain swimming Awards of their Schools, the Royal Life-Saving Society, and the A.S.A. Deaf and handicapped children learn to swim in it, and every week-evening, Swimming Clubs have their members in it. Training is done in it, and it was in this pool that the record-breaking Channel Team trained.

The Large Pool, which was added in 1933, takes also heavy use throughout the year. This Pool has wide surround, and although like the Small Pool, it has no accommodation for spectators, can be set out with moveable chairs for Gala occasions. From data given earlier in this Report will be seen that attendance at both pools in 1966 was 300,225, which is a high figure.

It is sincerely hoped that the building of the proposed new Establishment in Berwick Hills will commence this year, and enable the mounting demand for swimming facilities to be satisfied. Swimming is a first-class sport, hobby and means of relaxation, which may be enjoyed by people of all ages. It is also a healthy activity, bound to benefit those of the community taking part.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

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

During 1966, 55,958 tons of house and trade refuse were dealt with. Comparative figures for 1964 and 1965 were, 42,965 tons and 44,822 tons.

Disposal was as follows :

	Tons	
Separation and Incineration ..	22,880	40.89%
Controlled Tipping	33,078	59.11%
	<hr/>	
	55,958	
	<hr/>	

2,250 tons of salvage was recovered and sold for—
£18,662.

The tonnage dealt with during the year shows an increase of 11,136 tons over the previous year. This is made up as follows:—

In February, 1966 the department undertook the disposal of refuse collected in Thornaby-on-Tees. The quantity delivered was 4,212 tons.

There was an increase of 5,270 tons of refuse collected within the Borough.

An additional 1,654 tons were delivered by traders and contractors for disposal.

A regular weekly collection was maintained despite difficulties in obtaining labour.

The number of special calls for bulky refuse was 4,102.

Refuse continued to become lighter and more bulky, and it is expected that this tendency will continue for some years yet. One trip bottles are becoming more common and the use of plastics is increasing. The average output of refuse is about 2 lbs. per person per day, and this is rising. This upward trend is world-wide and must be expected to continue. In America it is reported to have reached 4·5 lbs per person per day.

During the year an investigation into Refuse Disposal on a Group Basis by 13 Local Authorities on Teesside was commenced. The total annual output from these authorities is approximately 100,000 tons per year.

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	2,840	6,627	9,467
By Private Enterprise ...	3,290	7,676	10,966

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 1 officer left the Department and 1 pupil qualified. As the pupil was under the age of 21 it was not possible to appoint him as a Public Health Inspector but a special temporary post as a Technical Assistant was made to cover the period until the officer reached the age of 21. For all practical purposes therefore, the position at the end of the year was numerically the same as at the beginning. The policy of training our own Inspectors has achieved considerable success even though it has not as yet enabled us to reach full establishment, but had it not been pursued the present position would be far less satisfactory. No less than 6 of the present 10 District Public Health Inspectors have been trained in the Department and there is some satisfaction to be gained from the fact that we have been able to retain so many of the men we have trained at a time of serious national shortage. The educational activities of the Department are not confined to the training of pupils and during the year Mr. A. Chisholm, District Public Health Inspector, and Mr. W. Wright, Chief Clerk, were successful in obtaining the Diploma in Municipal Administration.

The full establishment of three Pupil Public Health Inspectors was maintained 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. Although there is so much more which could be done if only full establishment could be achieved, steps are taken to ensure that each different aspect of the work of the Department receives its fair share of attention and no duties are allowed to go by default. As far as possible work programmes are planned in advance, thus ensuring that the best use is made of the staff available.

Detailed house inspections for slum clearance have continued throughout the year. Since the present programme, based upon a progress rate of approximately 400 houses per year, was prepared some four years ago, the end of each year has seen the target achieved. By the end of 1966 the total number of houses included in areas since 1955 when slum clearance recommenced after the war, was

4,028. A further 150 houses had been dealt with by individual demolition or closing orders. We are now reaching the stage when the worst of our unfit houses have been dealt with, although some of the clearance areas made during 1966 contained a number of extremely bad houses. Nevertheless, there are still many houses which are unfit by the standards of the Housing Act, 1957 and slum clearance inspections are likely to form an important part of the work of the Department for several years to come.

Vigorous enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 continued throughout the year and by the end of the period under review the work of initial inspection was almost completed. We are very conscious of the importance of this work upon which the health, safety and comfort of so many people depends and every effort has been made to ensure the fullest compliance with the requirements of the Act. We have been impressed with the number of accidents which have been reported to us, which have arisen as a result of careless or foolish practices and we have come to the conclusion that accident prevention requires a combination of both enforcement and advisory procedures. We have therefore prepared and issued advisory bulletins on accident prevention.

During the year our fifth Smoke Control Order was confirmed by the Minister and is to come into operation in July, 1967. Thus there are now 15,548 premises in Smoke Control Areas in the Borough.

Work in connection with food hygiene education continued throughout the year. Courses of lectures on food hygiene followed by a simple oral examination for the Clean Food Handler's Certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association were organised and these have been very well attended. Altogether since the scheme started in 1966 more than 1,300 food handlers have been trained. The Department's booklet—'Hints for Food Handlers' has proved very useful for persons unable or unwilling to attend courses and we have had a number of requests from firms outside the district who have wished to purchase copies of it for distribution to their staffs.

A comprehensive scheme for the sampling of food and drink for the prevention of adulteration and the enforcement of standards of purity and cleanliness is in operation and this is backed up by a large number of inspections of premises in which food is prepared, stored or sold. A detailed examination of the statistics which follow will show how wide this coverage is. A great deal more work is done than is generally realised and one cannot help feeling that this is one aspect of a local authority's work which rarely gets the recognition which it deserves.

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.

Finally, I would thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Hygiene Committee for their encouragement and support.

F. G. SUGDEN,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

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

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
General Inspections	24,652	27,293	20,896	18,603	20,146
Food Inspections	10,942	10,868	11,937	9,908	9,401
Interviews ...	2,134	2,608	2,513	2,895	3,035

NUISANCES

	Found	Abated
Choked and defective drains or gullies		
Choked or defective	767	709
Yard gullies	65	80
Yard gully covers	7	5
Yard gully grates	6	9
Defective sink waste pipes	68	64
Choked water closets	83	82
Broken or defective water closets		
Basin/drain joint	19	12
Basin/flush joint	15	14
Basins	48	36
Cisterns	120	118
Seats	44	33
Flushpipes	15	6
Burst water pipes	177	183
Dilapidated water closet compartments		
Roofs	50	38
Walls	36	14
Wallplaster	34	32
Floors	6	3
Doors	57	44
Doorframes	26	25

	Found	Abated
Dilapidated Coalhouses		
Roofs	27	14
Walls	13	5
Floors	—	—
Doors	54	29
Doorframes	26	11
Leaking House Roofs	271	208
Defective Spouting and/or Fallpipes ...	363	269
Other defects of External Fabric		
Chimneys	18	21
Walls	34	42
Dampness	623	360
Defective Plasterwork		
Wallplaster	79	48
Ceilings	49	51
Defective Internal Woodwork		
Floors	110	77
Skirting Boards	15	14
Sashcords	89	52
Windows	137	111
Doors	102	87
Doorframes	31	16
Handrails	11	8
Stairtreads	7	1
Broken and Dilapidated Fireplaces, Ovens, etc.		
Fireplaces	37	48
Fireranges	5	3
Ovens	—	—
Flues	14	12
Defective Washing Accommodation		
Set-Pot Boilers	—	1
Gas Wash-Boilers	—	—
Absence of washing accommodation	—	—
Inadequate or Defective Sinks	16	13
Defects of Water Supply		
Burst water pipes	46	38
Absence of water supply	15	9
Defective Yard Surfaces		
Yard surfaces	19	21
Back passage surfaces	11	4

Other Defects of Yards, Walls, Doors, Etc.	Found	Abated
Yard walls	33	32
Yard doors	58	45
Yard door frames	23	17
Inadequate Refuse Accommodation ...	223	324
Offensive Accumulations	130	86
Keeping of Animals	12	3
Miscellaneous	296	229
Summary : Notices Served ...	1,706	to cover
		4,672 nuisances
Nuisances Abated	4,238	

In addition to the above, 1,255 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 300 such drains were cleared at a cost of £1,003, an average of £3 6s 10d per drain.

Summary of Nuisances abated during the last 5 years

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Notices served ...	2,250	2,868	1,599	1,773	1,706
Nuisances concerned	5,244	6,824	3,732	3,318	4,762
Nuisances abated ...	5,113	6,663	3,957	3,360	4,238
Drains cleared by Department, free of cost	1,431	1,424	1,236	1,129	1,255

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 ...	23
-------------------------------------	----

NOISE NUISANCES

During the year 21 complaints of nuisances from noise were received in the Department.

Upon investigation 6 of these were found to be justified and 15 were not justified.

One abatement notice was served during the year and although some remedial work was carried out it was not felt that the nuisance had been abated. Further action was in progress at the end of the year.

In the other 5 cases no nuisance was experienced after verbal warnings were given.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

During the year a survey was carried out of all premises in the Borough not on the water carriage system. Fourteen such premises were found, made up as follows :—

Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	3
Commercial or Industrial Premises	...				8
Railway Signal Boxes	...	...	...		3

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than sewers :—		
1. Number of properties in district ...	52,342	11
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	2,657	—
(b) Number infected by		
(i) Rats	484	—
(ii) Mice	1,440	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	14	—
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	—	—
(ii) Mice	1	—

Difficulty has been experienced in the eradication of warfarin resistant mice. Alphakil has been found successful in many instances, although its suitability for warm situations has proved to be a drawback in some cases.

LICENSED PREMISES

Public Houses

There are 86 public houses and 65 licensed clubs in the Borough. During the past few years these have been the subject of a detailed survey as a result of which many improvements were effected.

During the year 144 inspections were made. Conditions were generally satisfactory, only a few minor contraventions being found. These were remedied.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION TO SPORTS GROUNDS

1. Acklam Park County Cricket Ground

Excellent permanent facilities are provided for spectators at this ground. They have been well maintained during the year.

2. Ayresome Park Football Ground

Improvements carried out to bring the ground up to World Cup Standards so far as sanitary accommodation for spectators is concerned has left Ayresome Park with adequate facilities except in one small section, and arrangements have been made with the Directors to bring this section up to the standard of the rest of the ground. This work will be carried out during the next close season. All the sanitary accommodation provided has been well maintained during the year.

3. Clairville Road Stadium

This Council owned sports arena is provided with sanitary accommodation both for spectators and competitors adequate for the attendances at the various games and sports events which take place. These have been satisfactorily maintained by the ground staff.

4. Cleveland Park Greyhound Stadium

Excellent facilities exist for patrons at this ground and these have been well maintained during the year.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE) ACT, 1956

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

There are 6 premises in the Borough subject to this Act, and these have been maintained satisfactorily.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 565 visits were made for the purpose of investigating cases of notifiable infectious diseases and

a further 521 visits were made for control purposes aimed at preventing spread of infection.

The number of rooms disinfected during the year following notifications of infectious diseases was 2.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number on Register	10
Tripe Boiling	3
Fat Melting	2
Blood Drying	—
Fat Extracting	1
Hide and Skin Dealers	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	2
Gut Scraping	1

38 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 156 premises on the register, and improvements were found to be required in 4 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	156
Number registered during the year	6
Number of inspections made ...	55
Number of informal notices sent ...	4

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Shops within the Borough				
Bakers and confectioners	...	...	...	65
Boot and shoe dealers	...	...	...	25
Boot and shoe repairers	...	...	...	17
Butchers	...	...	...	117
Car dealers and garages	...	...	...	49
Coal dealers	...	...	...	54
Cycle dealers	...	...	...	18
Chemists	...	...	...	40
Dairies	...	...	...	4
Departmental stores	...	...	...	20
Drapers	...	...	...	65
Entertainments	...	...	...	4
Fish friers	...	...	...	87
Fishmongers	...	...	...	16
Fruiterers	...	...	...	79
Furniture dealers	...	...	...	39
General dealers	...	...	...	175
Glass and fancy goods	...	...	...	12
Grocers	...	...	...	140
Hairdressers (ladies)	...	...	...	101
Hairdressers (gents)	...	...	...	55
Ironmongers	...	...	...	43
Jewellers	...	...	...	22
Newsagents and tobacconists	...	...	...	111
Outfitters (ladies)	...	...	...	33
Outfitters (gents)	...	...	...	18
Paints and paper	...	...	...	37
Radio and electrical	...	...	...	48
Restaurants (including ice-cream saloons)	...	...	...	52
Sweets	...	...	...	44
Soft furnishings	...	...	...	27
Sports outfitters	...	...	...	3
Tailors	...	...	...	23
Wholesale dealers	...	...	...	75
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	73
				1,791

General Provisions :

Number of Visits paid	...	...	...	972
Number of Patrols	...	...	...	8
Number of Interviews	...	...	...	154

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 6 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.

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 of overcoming this problem. During the year 91 inspections were made of caravans on sites in the town.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following report was submitted to the Ministry of Labour on the enforcement of the Act during 1966 :—

Introduction

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, came into force on the 1st August, 1964, and since that date many Regulations made under the Act specifying detailed standards for such things as sanitary accommodation and washing facilities have come into operation. Some of the provisions relating to overcrowding do not come into operation until 1967.

The Act requires that the local authority shall, as soon as possible 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

Twelve Public Health Inspectors and a Shops Act Inspector were appointed as Inspectors under the Act, but in the initial stages of enforcement it was decided that 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 that whilst our experience and standards were being built up we should be able to ensure uniformity on enforcement throughout the County Borough. During the year 1966 this work has been extended to all the District Public Health Inspectors, but they have been able to have the benefit of the general advice and guidance of the officer who had hitherto done the bulk of the work. This has enabled the rate of progress to be speeded up during 1966.

We feel that this method has shown real advantages, particularly in so far as we now have a member of the staff who has a first class practical knowledge of the enforcement of the Act to whom all can turn for assistance when problem cases arise. Much credit is due to this officer and his assistant for bearing the main brunt of all the early work under the Act—and this is due to them not merely for the amount of work which they did, but also for the extremely thorough and tactful way in which they did it. This has enabled us to build up a happy relationship at many of the premises at which we have to enforce the provisions of the Act.

Registrations

In our last report we drew attention to our belief that there were still a number of unregistered premises, and this is borne out by the fact that there were 213 new registrations during the year. Only a small proportion of these were new businesses.

The method 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 made upon 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.

There seems to be a wide-spread ignorance on the part of occupiers, of their responsibility to register with the local authority. We find that even in the case of large national firms who registered their premises when original registration took place, do not appear to register when they take over new premises.

There is a need for some form of publicity to keep the need for registration before occupiers of shops and offices and this could best be done at national level.

During the year 213 premises were registered, bringing the total number of premises on the register to 1,802, an increase of 86 over the number at the end of 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 15,002.

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. Inspector of Factories. It will be seen 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 1966, 840 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 figure of 840 general inspections compares with 483 done in 1965, and altogether since the Act came into operation on the 1st August, 1964, 1,594 premises have received general inspections.

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 occupiers had been remedied. The investigation of accidents also called for many visits, and some re-visits were necessary to check standards of lighting during hours of darkness. Altogether 1,740 visits were made in addition to the 840 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 and other visits. 515 such notices were issued during 1966. The number of notices served expressed as a percentage of the number of premises subjected to a general inspection is much lower than the

figure for the previous year. This is probably due to the fact that the requirements of the Act are becoming more generally known amongst employers, and also because during the year many of our inspections were of branches of firms where other premises of their firms had been inspected during 1965. Additionally, it is only fair to point out that in some 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. Few cases of desperately bad conditions have been found, but compliance with the terms of our notices have resulted in many really worthwhile improvements in the working conditions of shop and office staffs.

Re-inspections have shown 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 not been necessary to take legal proceedings for failure to carry out work asked for by us.

Prosecutions

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of failure to notify an accident which occurred in a hairdresser's premises. A conviction was recorded.

Accidents

96 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 only two of the accidents were of a serious nature, and there were no cases of death or permanent injury.

Falls and sprains accounted for more than one-third of all the accidents notified, and most of these were of a relatively minor character. Some accidents occurred as a result of failure to comply with the requirements of the Act. Some 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 guards 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.

Amongst accidents notified which are worthy of special mention are the following :—

1. An employee at a local coal depot used his hand instead of the iron bar provided for the purpose of liberating fuel which had collected between the conveyor belt and the snub pulley, and this injured his hand and wrist.
2. A young girl shop assistant fell down a flight of stone stairs whilst carrying goods for a customer. The girl was saved from serious injury by gripping a firm hand-rail. The staircase was well lighted, properly constructed of non-slip steps and possessed an adequate handrail. The girl was wearing high heeled shoes.
3. A cafe assistant engaged in cleaning an electrically operated potato chipping machine, switched on the machine before the guards were replaced, and severed the end of her finger. The management were asked to give instructions and to post warnings prohibiting the use of the machine without the guards, and they were asked to take up with the manufacturers the possibility of fixing an interlock device to prevent the machine being operated until the guards are in position.
4. A young man of 18 employed as a window cleaner was cleaning some office windows 38' 6" above ground level. He had cleaned one window by getting out of the building and standing upon the sill and was attempting to reach the next window by moving along the sill which protrudes from one window to the next and holding by his hands a stone oversailing course. Part of the oversailing course broke away in his hand and he fell to the ground seriously injuring both feet. No safety harness or equipment was provided because it is said that there are no windows in Middlesbrough to which safety equipment can be fixed.

Police proceedings were taken against the proprietor of the business under the provisions of the Towns Police Clauses Act, 1847.

5. An assistant in a Pork Butcher's Shop put her hand inside a gravity food slicer whilst cutting polony, and cut her hand. The accident was not notified at the time of occurrence, and only came to light when a general inspection of the premises was being made. At the time of the accident the machine was not guarded, but guards had been provided by the time the accident came to our notice.

6. A girl aged 17 employed in a hairdresser's establishment tripped and fell whilst carrying a receptacle containing hair lacquer. The room in which this occurred contained an open coal fire. The lacquer which is volatile and inflammable caught fire and the girl was burnt about the neck, arm, shoulder and face. The accident was not notified to the Department, but we became aware of it as a result of a press report. Legal proceedings were taken as a result of the failure to notify the accident and a penalty was imposed. In co-operation with the Chief Fire Officer a leaflet was prepared and distributed amongst all local hairdressers drawing attention to the dangers associated with the use of hair lacquers, and setting out the precautions which should be observed in their use.

General observations on the enforcement of the Act

(a) Cleanliness

Standards of cleanliness tended generally to be rather better than in previous years. Once again standards in food premises were found to be good. Amongst the other premises there are still too many occupiers who seem to believe that there is no need for any cleansing of walls or ceilings between one decoration and the next.

Many occupiers of registered premises could do worse than follow the example of the average housewife with her spring cleaning, and institute a system of thoroughly cleansing floors, ceilings and windows at specified intervals. We can see no reason why persons should be expected to leave spotlessly clean homes to spend the greater part of their day in dirty or dusty rooms. Occupiers of premises have to realise that they are now under a legal obligation to see that their premises are kept clean. In many cases, meeting this obligation is going to mean that more cleansing will have to be done than heretofore, and to do this they will require either more cleaners or they will have to give their existing cleaners more hours of employment.

(b) Temperature

Little difficulty has been experienced in ensuring adequate temperatures in offices, but conditions in some shops still present difficulties. The results of legal proceedings taken in other parts of the country in respect of heating of food shops has entrenched the attitude of a minority of employers who are not prepared to maintain a suitable temperature in their shops to secure the comfort of their employees. Where heating is not provided in a food shop on the grounds that it may cause deterioration of food, the

employees must have access to means of warming themselves elsewhere in the premises, but some employers although meeting the letter of the law by providing a heating facility in the premises, 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. It is interesting to note that although some occupiers of food shops do not provide heating facilities in their shops on the grounds that the temperature of 60·8°F will cause deterioration of the food, few if any of these shops provide any means of cooling their shops during those parts of the year when the normal temperature is 60° or above! but the picture is not wholly dark. Many of the larger firms have shown that with the use of proper equipment food and merchandise need suffer no extraordinary deterioration at temperatures which will afford their staffs a reasonable degree of comfort. There are also many other happy cases where traders have provided small electric fan heaters near 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.

Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining adequate temperatures in some local branches of multiple non-food trading organisations. Suitable facilities are found to be available for bringing the shop temperature to the required level, but we found that as a result of the outer door being kept open much of the value of the heating provided is lost. We are regularly told that this practice has to be followed on instructions from the Head Offices of the firms concerned. If these firms feel that it is essential to have their doors open, then we feel that they will have to find means of enabling them to do so without causing a reduction of the temperature of the shop. This may need either additional heating, special heating over the doors or the use of double doors to form a type of air lock. For our part we are determined that adequate temperatures will be maintained in these shops.

(c) **Ventilation**

Our experience continues to confirm our observations last year that most of the problems arise in the new modern shop.

(d) **Lighting**

The majority of offices inspected showed that standards of lighting were still very poor. Some cases were found of clerical work being done at appallingly low levels of illumination.

Occupiers appear to be slow to realise the adverse effects on visual comfort arising from the use of filament lamps placed low over working areas. All too readily when complaint is made about lighting, all that takes place is the substitution of higher wattage lamps, which often means that the discomfort arising from the previous inadequacy of the light is replaced by discomfort arising from glare. The replanning of the lighting to meet the needs of the staff and of the work to be carried out seems to be considered in only a few cases. We are however doing our best to persuade occupiers to carry out comprehensive replanning of lighting where it is found to be inadequate, and no doubt our efforts will bear fruit in time.

We find that in many premises light fittings are rarely cleansed, and much available light can be lost as a result. Dark and dirty decorations can also restrict the amount in a room, and some occupiers have been surprised at the improvements which have resulted from redecoration in lighter colours.

One office was found where the amount of light over the working surface was only $2\frac{1}{2}$ lumens (expected minimum 20 lumens). This was caused by the fact that the office supervisor preferred this level of lighting and all the other occupants of the room presumably had to suffer in silence until our inspection was carried out.

Difficulty was also experienced in persuading a ladies' hairdresser that there were better methods of lighting the ladies' toilet than the use of a hand torch.

(e) Seating

In our last report we drew attention to the difficulty being experienced in deciding what type of seat was of "design, construction and dimension" suitable for persons employed at cash check outs in self service stores, and this difficulty has not yet been fully resolved. We have managed to ensure that there are now seats available for all people doing this type of work, but we are not satisfied in many cases that the seat provided is the best for the job. We would repeat our recommendation of last year 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.

It is pleasing to be able to report that we had a great deal more success in 1966 in persuading employers that there were tasks which called for special types of seating. When these have been provided there has been a general

agreement that greater comfort and efficiency has ensued. In a few odd cases older employees have resented proposed changes, and where this has occurred the matter has been left in abeyance, in the hopes that when they saw the greater comfort achieved by their colleagues they would change their minds. We feel that true comfort is not likely to be achieved by compelling people to use seats that they do not like.

Seating provision in shops continues to raise problems. Seats have been provided in all cases where we have had to ask for them, but they do not appear to be very widely used. According to the Act they are to be available for use, and used whenever the circumstances in the shop allow of the staff doing so. One cannot help feeling that some managements object to the provision, and frown upon their use, and in some cases even actively discourage their staffs from using the seats. This seems to us to be an entirely outmoded approach to problems of staff management and welfare. Shop assistants might well remember that they have a statutory right to use these seats when working conditions permit.

(f) Taking of Meals

Section 15 which requires the provision of facilities for the taking of meals, applies only to shops but many cases have been seen where it could with benefit have also applied to offices. Many forward looking employers provide the facility of a staff room, but no such provision is available in many cases. Where facilities are available they vary from the luxurious to the meagre.

(g) Sanitary Conveniences, Washing Facilities and Drinking Water

These requirements have presented few problems, and although in many cases we have had to ask for improvements to meet the requirements of the Regulations, these have generally been achieved without difficulty.

(h) Machinery

The early difficulty of guarding hand operated paper guillotines has been largely overcome in so far as the smaller machines are concerned; a local manufacturer having invented and marketed on a national scale a suitable guard.

The position concerning the guarding of the dangerous parts of food slicing machines has not yet been fully resolved. Some advance has been made and it is hoped that machine manufacturers will be able to make further improvements during the coming months. It is a matter of

concern to us to find retailers still purchasing new machines whose standard of guarding we do not regard as satisfactory.

(i) **Accidents**

As a matter of policy we endeavour to investigate as many reported accidents as possible, and we frequently carry out investigations of accidents where it would seem from the formal report that there is no possibility of any infringement of the Act having occurred. We have found this worthwhile for two reasons. Firstly because sometimes on investigation the actual circumstances turn out to be quite different from those reported. This is sometimes due to the practice of local shops having to phone through details of accidents to head offices, where the accident notification is prepared. In a small number of cases we have noted a tendency to "play down" the importance of the accident. Secondly we believe that if we are to prevent accidents we must first of all have a detailed knowledge of the kind of conditions which cause them. When an accident is notified and investigated, apart from any formal or written action which may be taken, we endeavour to use the case as an opportunity for advising staff on accident prevention.

We have come to the conclusion that the prevention of accidents is as much a question of education as it is of enforcement, and we are therefore preparing and distributing "Health, Welfare and Safety Bulletins" from time to time, to the registered premises in the area. So far, two such bulletins have been distributed and further ones will be prepared as circumstances warrant it. It should be emphasised that these are not intended as a substitute for enforcement but as an addition to it. We hope that this may be a means of dealing with the many accidents which seem to arise from carelessness or lack of knowledge on the part of employees.

The number of accidents notified in 1966 rose in comparison with the previous year, but we are certain that many accidents are still unreported. So far we have hardly any accidents notified from the medium sized and smaller establishments. Our second "Health, Welfare and Safety Bulletin" is an attempt to remedy this.

General Observations

Our general impression has been that it has proved easier to attain the improvements required by the Act in the case of offices than it has in shops. The attitude of a

small minority of shopkeepers to the provision of heating and the use of seats to which reference has been made earlier, seems more appropriate to the turn of the century era of "Kipps" than to the 1960's, and shows a reluctance to accept change which is most disappointing. This attitude is all the more marked when compared with that of the many very successful firms which have made staff welfare an important part of their organisation and administration.

A surprising feature of the administration of the Act has been the almost complete absence of complaints to the Department by individual employees or their Trades Unions. In view of the pressure which was exerted for so many years to get the Act brought into being, one might have expected a spate of complaints, but this has not transpired. We would like to feel that this is not due to apathy or inertia, but that those concerned are satisfied that the Corporation will, through its officers, ensure that the Act is adequately enforced.

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.

Special reference must be made to the course of lectures on accidents and accident prevention arranged by the Tees-side Branch of the Association of Public Health Inspectors, and given by Mr. J. M. Beattie, H. M. Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories. Most of our Inspectors attended the course and we cannot speak too highly of it. Mr. Beattie's lectures were apt, lucid and helpful, and were thoroughly appreciated by us.

We would also express our appreciation of the close co-operation received from local Inspectors of Factories, and say how welcome and valuable are the good relations existing between the Departments.

The inception of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, has brought us into close collaboration for the first time with the Ministry of Labour, and this has proved to be a most rewarding connection. We are particularly impressed with the way in which the Ministry seeks information from the officers in the field, and genuinely tries to help in the enforcement of the Act. We are also grateful for the wide variety of advisory material which the Ministry publish.

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 the year
Offices	61	579	186
Retail Shops	124	935	588
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	7	115	20
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	21	160	44
Fuel storage depots	—	13	2
Totals	213	1302	840

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

2,580

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

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	6,106
Retail Shops	5,918
Wholesale departments, warehouses	1,176
Catering establishments open to the public	1,699
Canteens	55
Fuel storage depots	48
Total	15,002
Total Males	5,708
Total Females	9,294

TABLE 'D'—Exemptions

No applications for exemptions were received during the year. No applications were received during 1964 or 1965, and there are therefore no exemptions operating in the area.

TABLE 'E'—Prosecutions

Section of Act or title of Regulation	No. of Persons or companies prosecuted	No. of Informations laid	No. of Informations leading to a conviction
Section 48(1)	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 (1966)

Types of Premises	Falls Sprains	Cuts, wounds, Fractures and crush injuries		Burns and Abrasions	Others	Total
		From use of Machinery	Not from use of Machinery			
Offices ...	8	—	7	—	—	15
Retail shops ...	24	2	24	1	2	53
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	4	—	3	—	1	8
Catering Establishments and Canteens	8	1	6	2	1	18
Fuel Storage Depots ...	—	1	1	—	—	2
Total ...	44	4	41	3	4	96

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

Men	19
Women	60
Boys (under 18)	6
Girls (Under 18)	11
	<u>96</u>

LAND CHARGES ACT

2,257 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

FACTORIES

There are 414 factories on the Register, as follows :—

	With Mechanical Power	Without Mechanical Power
Bakehouses	15	—
Joiners and Undertakers ...	37	—
Printers	12	—
Motor Engineering	74	1
Boot Repairing	11	—
Tailoring, etc.	14	—
Mantle Alterations, etc. ...	12	—
Upholstery	13	—
Cabinet Makers	4	—
General Engineering	67	1
Electrical Engineering ...	22	—
Sugar Boiling	4	—
Laundries	5	—
Monumental Masons	2	—
Miscellaneous	117	3
	<hr/> 409	<hr/> 5

No notification of building and engineering construction were received during this year from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

23 notices were received from Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories intimating :—

Removed from Register	40
Change of Business	3
New Premises	42
Sanitary Defects, etc.	9

Factories Acts, 1961.**Part 1 of the Act.****1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).**

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	17	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	409	210	32	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	414	227	32	—

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)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	4	—	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	28	—	—	6	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	32	—	—	9	—

DIRTY OR VERMINOUS PREMISES

Number of Inspections	764
Warning letters sent to tenants	6
Notices served under Section 83, Public Health Act, 1936	2

Disinfestations by Department

Bed Bugs—On transfer to Council Houses	43
Dwellinghouses	12
Other premises	—
Cockroaches—Dwellinghouses	213
Other premises	22
Other Vermin—Dwellinghouses	38
Other premises	3
	<hr/>
	331
	<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	18
Number Formal	—
Number Informal	18
Number not conforming to standard	—

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Number of samples taken	25
Number Formal	—
Number Informal	25
Number Conforming to Declaration	22
Number not Conforming to Declaration	3

The unsatisfactory samples consisted of 2 feeding stuffs and 1 fertiliser; all were informal samples. The feeding stuffs (Rabbit Finishers and Pony Nuts) were found to

contain oil and protein in greater amounts than was guaranteed. The fertiliser contained less potash than was guaranteed. All were outside the permitted limits of variation. Informal action was taken by drawing the manufacturers' attention to the adverse reports received and upon receipt of their explanations warning letters were sent. Informal follow-up samples procured in each case proved to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS—WATER SAMPLES

104 samples were taken on 26 occasions. On each occasion a sample was taken at the inlet (shallow) and outlet (deep) ends of the bath. All 104 samples were satisfactory.

Reports were submitted to the Public Swimming Baths Manager in every case.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Poisons Rules, 1952

73 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.

43 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 8 premises were licensed as follows:—

Birds, Fishes, Dogs and other animals ...	6
Tropical Fishes	1
Birds, Fishes, Dogs and other animals (Market Stall)	1

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

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963

2 premises are registered under the above Act. Both were satisfactorily conducted during the year. 10 visits of inspection were made.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

2 premises are registered under the above Act. Last year it was reported that one was licensed conditional upon certain improvements being carried out. This has now been done and Veterinary Surgeons who have carried out inspections of both premises have reported that they are satisfactory.

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	...	...	...	32
April, May, June	...	...	...	26
July, August, September	...	...	...	21
October, November, December	...	...	...	23

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 Gauge

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
1966

Month	Stockton Road	Gas Works Cannon Street	Easterside School	Harbour Master's Yard, Docks	South Bank Road	Caldicotes School Brambles Farm	The Gables, Marton Rd.	Acklam Hall School	Burlam Road	Parkside
January	7.93	11.14	6.43	10.73	—	11.36	9.90	9.43	6.33	12.76
February	8.02	13.60	10.06	15.13	—	14.90	6.86	2.25	12.39	9.73
March	4.64	7.78	6.75	4.87	25.98	15.46	9.08	6.11	6.78	7.65
April	8.25	17.73	8.46	21.10	71.10	12.80	9.52	1.30	10.59	14.13
May	6.54	12.98	8.04	6.76	51.80	12.30	9.58	10.36	7.06	7.37
June	1.17	21.50	7.79	8.86	87.80	14.66	11.69	8.28	3.34	7.52
July	7.78	9.72	4.68	4.94	42.20	13.53	3.34	12.43	2.87	8.82
August	9.08	12.02	5.85	9.99	36.10	36.73	7.38	—	6.05	7.98
September	3.97	5.31	4.31	4.12	34.70	6.51	4.59	5.50	5.11	4.98
October	6.75	—	6.68	7.08	33.20	24.92	6.52	4.34	7.78	2.40
November	3.51	9.18	4.94	8.95	40.40	10.82	6.21	4.31	9.02	9.83
December	3.01	6.69	3.14	9.35	20.50	4.38	4.85	2.42	3.27	4.62
Monthly Av. 1966	5.89	11.62	6.43	9.32	44.38	14.86	7.45	6.07	6.72	8.15
" 1965	8.69	14.02	6.00	9.11	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	5.50	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
Monthly av. over 5 yrs	7.16	11.00	6.10	8.11	28.29	12.01	6.87	6.27	5.78	7.82

SUMMARY—AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS

	(1) Whole Town		(2) Industrial Areas		(3) Non-Industrial Areas	
	Tons per Square Mile	(5 Gauges)	Tons per Square Mile	(5 Gauges)	Tons per Square Mile	(5 Gauges)
1966	11.58	13.81	14.64	13.81	8.63	7.99
1965	10.95	7.95	"	7.95	"	7.26
1964	7.61	10.10	"	10.10	"	8.08
1963	9.09	10.21	"	10.21	"	7.15
1962	8.67	11.34	"	11.34	"	7.80
5 yrs. Average	9.58	—	—	—	—	—

(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.

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 144 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 21 written warnings were issued during the year.

On 4 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.

11 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. 17 applications regarding chimney heights were considered.

Investigations into emissions from cold blast cupolas continued throughout the year. At the beginning of the year there were four firms operating cold blast cupolas where in the opinion of the Corporation the methods of grit arresting fell short of the requirements of the Clean Air Act. During the year one such firm went out of business and one large firm provided new wet type arrestors for their plant. At the premises of a third firm work was in progress at the end of the year. The fourth firm submitted detailed proposals of the work they intended to carry out.

Work continued during the year on a survey of all 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. The No. 4 Smoke Control Order came into operation as planned on the 1st July, 1966. The No. 5 Smoke Control Order was confirmed in December, 1966 and will operate from the 1st July, 1967.

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	2,356	10	2,366
Middlesbrough No. 2 (Acklam & Brookfield)	840	3,436	23	3,459
Middlesbrough No. 3 (Berwick Hills, Park End & Pallister Park)	1,200	6,094	113	6,207
Middlesbrough No. 4 (Tollesby, Holmwood, Reeth Road & Harrow Road)	270	1,878	31	1,909
Middlesbrough No. 5 (Lodore, Mandale and Levick)	280	1,607	—	1,607
	<u>3,070</u>	<u>15,371</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>15,548</u>

A total of 1,619 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. The work of the local authority in controlling air pollution was made the highlight of a Christian Citizenship Exhibition which ran for several days in October.

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 the downward trend in pollution has been halted.

1966	—	9.58	tons per square mile
1965	—	8.85	” ” ” ”
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 since the beginning of 1965 the monthly average is more than two and a half times greater than the monthly average for the previous five years.

Investigations continued throughout the year to ascertain the reasons for the increases but no solution had been found by the end of the year.

SECTION D

HOUSING

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

1. Erected by the Local Authority ...	284
2. Erected by other persons	329
3. Houses demolished	534

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

Acklam Ward	325
Grove Hill	2
Thorntree	12
Tollesby	5
Outside Borough	269
Total	<u>613</u>

Housing Statistics—Repairs to Dwellinghouses

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

	By owner	By local authority
After informal action by local authority	1,032	—
After formal notice under :—		
(a) Public Health Acts ...	550	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16—		
Housing Act, 1957 ...	3	2
Under Section 24—Housing Act, 1957	1	—

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	6
Number of houses in respect of which a Demolition Order was made	8
Number of houses demolished as a result of a Demolition Order	5

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 (Simpson Street/ Mary Ann Street) Compulsory Purchase Order	14	—	14
Middlesbrough (Marton Road/ Blake Street) Compulsory Purchase Order	172	98	270
Middlesbrough (Cannon St./ Harrison Street) Compulsory Purchase Order	55	20	75
Middlesbrough (North Ormesby Road/Horsfield Street) Compulsory Purchase Order	18	7	25
Middlesbrough (Whin Street/ Smith Street) Compulsory Purchase Order	11	14	25
	<u>270</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>409</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, 832 inspections and visits were made in this connection.

Overcrowding

During the year 10 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	7
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	6
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	5
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 cancellation of certificates	—
Objection by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	—
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	—

Common Lodging Houses

Number of Houses	4
Number of Keepers	4
Number of Inspections	25
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 total of 109 inspections were made during the year.

A registration scheme covering 11 wards of the Borough was approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and came into operation during the year. 49 houses were registered.

SECTION E

THE INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

There are 347 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 :—

				1965	1966
1. Pasteurisers	...	...	...	4	4
2. Sterilisers	...	...	...	1	1
3. Pasteurised (Dealers)	...	...	...	260	277
4. Sterilised (Dealers)	...	...	...	261	269
			Total ...	<u>526</u>	<u>551</u>

The Milk and Dairies General Regulations, 1959

There are 4 dairies and 14 distributors registered under the above Regulations, in addition to the 347 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 :—

				1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1. Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	270	304	327	260	277
2. Sterilized	...	...	...	357	364	381	261	269
			Total ...	<u>627</u>	<u>668</u>	<u>708</u>	<u>521</u>	<u>546</u>

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

Bacteriological Examination of Untreated Milk

267 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. 106 failed the methylene blue test and 161 passed.

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Untreated Channel Island (Farm Bottled) ...	11	6	54.54	5	45.46
Untreated Farm Bottled ...	14	12	85.71	2	14.29
Untreated Bulk (Churned) ...	242	143	59.09	99	40.91

(Satisfactory samples not to decolourise the 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 few years, as follows :—

1963	—	30.9%
1964	—	32.7%
1965	—	34.0%
1966	—	39.7%

The 161 samples which passed the standard test were found to be satisfactory as follows :—

On 1st Test	...	...	...	138
On 2nd Test	...	...	...	11
On 3rd Test	...	...	...	11
On 5th Test	...	...	...	1
Total				161

These samples were procured from 185 farms.

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

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

Year	Total	Satisfactory	%	Not	
				Satisfactory	%
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
1966	267	161	60.30	106	39.70

Pasteurised Milk

Of the 276 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, 21 failed to pass the methylene blue test and 1 failed the phosphatase test.

Methylene Blue Reduction Test

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	Satisfactory %	Unsatisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory %
Pasteurised					
Dairies ...	234	218	93.12	16	6.88
Schools ...	42	37	88.09	5	11.91

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

Phosphatase Test

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	Satisfactory %	Unsatisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory %
Pasteurised					
Dairies ...	234	233	99.57	1	0.43
Schools ...	42	42	100.00	—	—

(Satisfactory samples must satisfy the Aschaffenburg Mullen Test).

5 Year Summary**Pasteurised Milk**

Year	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
1962 ...	296	283	13
1963 ...	329	321	8
1964 ...	354	325	29
1965 ...	301	273	28
1966 ...	276	254	22
Total taken ...	...	1,556	
Satisfactory ...	...	1,456 (93.57%)	
Unsatisfactory ...	...	100 (6.43%)	

Sterilized Milk

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	Satisfactory %	Unsatisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory %
Sterilized ...	51	51	100	—	—

(Satisfactory samples must pass the Turbidity Test).

5 Year Summary

Year	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
1962 ...	50	50	—
1963 ...	54	54	—
1964 ...	57	57	—
1965 ...	55	55	—
1966 ...	51	51	—

Rinse Samples

Source	No. of Plants	No. of Samples	Result of Test					
			Satisfactory		Fairly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Milk Bottles	4	99	99	100.00	—	—	—	—

57 samples had a colony count of less than 100. The highest count was 201. Frequent inspections are carried out of these machines.

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) ...	1	1	—
Untreated (Farm Bottled)	3	3	—
Untreated (Bulk) ...	16	16	—
Total	20	20	—

(b) Brucella Abortus (Ring Test)

Grade	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive	Number Positive				
				—	+	+	+	+
Channel Island (Farm Bottled) Untreated	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Farm Bottled)	14	12	2	—	1	1	—	—
Untreated (Bulk)	242	222	20	2	5	10	3	—
Total	267	245	22	2	6	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) ...	1	1	—
Untreated (Farm Bottled)	3	3	—
Untreated (Bulk) ...	16	9	7
Total ...	20	13	7

5 Year Summary

Year	Tubercle Bacilli			Brucella Abortus		
	Number Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive	Number Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive
1962	156	156	—	73	63	10
1963	45	45	—	20	14	6
1964	76	76	—	58	46	12
1965	19	19	—	19	14	5
1966	20	20	—	20	13	7

The number of samples submitted for biological examination was in the main restricted to those which failed to pass the ring test satisfactorily. In 2 cases, however, this was not possible. The increase of almost 10% in the number of methylene blue test failures over the last 4 years when applied to bulk milk on receipt from farms at the dairies is extremely disappointing.

Some difficulty has been experienced during the year regarding the keeping quality of untreated (farm bottled) milk when more than 3 days can elapse between production and consumption. Steps have been taken with the co-operation of the dairy to reduce this time. The amount of untreated milk sold in the Borough, however, is extremely small.

The four pasteurising plants within the Borough have on the whole operated efficiently during the year, although 21 methylene blue test failures in 276 samples procured is disappointing. Careful supervision is given when adverse results are received, but it is extremely difficult to trace the cause of such failures which usually occur during the warmer weather.

ICE-CREAM

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

Producers	...	...	...	...	7
Dealers (Shops and Vans)	...	...	...	...	608

In addition there are also 39 mobile sales units operating from the premises in the Borough selling ice-cream.

During the year 24 certificates were issued, 15 being new dealers and 8 changes of proprietors in the Dealers' Register.

69 visits of inspection were made to factories where ice-cream is manufactured, and 254 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 manufacturer 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 :—

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Producers	15	14	12	7	7
Dealers (Shops and Vans)	547	580	595	609	608

Bacteriological Examination

172 samples of ice-cream were procured from 13 producers; 155 were found to be satisfactory and 17 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.	1	2	3	4
4½	12	12	—	—	—
4—2½	—	—	—	—	—
2—0	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	12	—	—	—

Table 2.

Results of "Hot-Mix" Samples

No. Taken					146
No. Satisfactory					131
No. Unsatisfactory					15

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	Provisional Grading			
		1	2	3	4
4½	106	106	—	—	—
4—2½	25	—	25	—	—
2—0	15	—	—	11	4
Totals	146	106	25	11	4

Table 3.

Results of "Soft Ice-Cream" Samples

No. Taken	...	...	...	14
No. Satisfactory	...	...	...	12
No. Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	2

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	Provisional Grading			
		1	2	3	4
4½	8	8	—	—	—
4—2½	4	—	4	—	—
2—0	2	—	—	—	2
Totals	14	8	4	—	2

Table 4.

Results of Samples from Ice-Cream Sales Vehicles

No. Taken	...	...	...	16
No. Satisfactory	...	...	...	11
No. Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	5

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	Provisional Grading			
		1	2	3	4
4½	8	8	—	—	—
4—2½	3	—	3	—	—
2—0	5	—	—	2	3
Totals	16	8	3	2	3

Table 5.

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

Where Produced	Producers	No.	Provisional Grading			
			1	2	3	4
Inside Borough	7	100	75	15	7	3
Outside Borough	6	72	51	14	4	3
Totals	13	172	126	29	11	6

The results of the analysis of all samples procured 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	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total Taken	163	194	164	191	172
Provisional Grade 1	119	154	131	147	126
" " 2	15	13	8	15	29
" " 3	15	9	10	9	11
" " 4	14	18	15	20	6
Percentage Satisfactory	<u>82.21</u>	<u>86.08</u>	<u>84.76</u>	<u>84.82</u>	<u>90.12</u>

The sale of soft ice-cream is not popular in shops in the Borough. Such sales are confined to one or two snack bars and stores. Most soft ice-cream is sold from mobile sales vehicles. The high percentage of failures of sampling procured from sales vehicles indicates the importance of concentrating sampling in this form of supply to the public. As these vehicles know no boundaries in their daily runs it was thought advisable to have further meetings with other officers on Tees-side so that some form of co-operation and pattern of sampling could be arranged. Although this presented some difficulty an effort was made in this direction during the year. Experience gained in a similar arrangement made last year also proved to be useful. Comprehensive reports of all sampling done on Tees-side were prepared and discussed.

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

There has been a considerable improvement in the percentage of satisfactory samples procured. When it is considered that sampling is concentrated on those producers who in the past have had unsatisfactory results the percentage of unsatisfactory samples cannot be considered too high.

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.

29 such samples were procured and examined during the year. 28 were satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory. After flushing the mains in the case of the unsatisfactory sample, a follow-up sample proved to be satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODSTUFFS

The following 16 foodstuffs were examined bacteriologically following complaints received:—

Beef—Corned	... ..	1
Roast	... ..	2
Chicken—Leg	... ..	1
Crab	... ..	1
Ice Cream	... ..	1
Milk—Baby Food	... ..	2
Paper—Wrapping (with food smears)		1
Rhubarb—Canned	... ..	1
Steak and Vegetable—Canned	... ..	2
Turkey—Roast	... ..	1
Vegetables	... ..	3

The Public Health Laboratory reported that in 9 cases no organisms usually associated with food poisoning had been isolated. They also reported as follows regarding the other 7 cases:—

Beef—Roast (Sliced)—total count of 100,000,000 organisms per gram: coliform organisms 25,000,000 per gram: cultures yield staph. aureus.

Beef—Roast (Joint)—total count of 2,000,000 organisms per gram: coliform organisms 200,000 per gram: cultures yield staph. aureus.

Chicken—Leg—total count 20,000 organisms per gram. *E. Coli.* 3,000 organisms per gram. Enrichment cultures yield staph. aureus.

Ice-Cream—cultures yield staph. albus; streptococcus faecalis and *E. Coli.*

Paper—Wrapping (with food smears). Cultures yield a heavy growth of *E. coli.*, proteus minabilis, staph. albus.

Steak and Vegetable—Can—total count 6,000 organisms per gram: enrichment cultures yield *Cl. Welchi* and *E. Coli.*

Turkey—Roast—total count 14,000 organisms per gram, *E. Coli* and staph. aureus not isolated.

Appropriate action was taken regarding these samples.

The following 51 foodstuffs were examined bacteriologically as a routine measure:—

Cream—Dairy	...	...	...	2
—Dairy—Cakes	...	...	...	2
—Imitation	...	...	...	11
—Imitation—Cakes	...	...	...	6
Coconut—Dessicated	...	...	...	13
Egg—Liquid	...	...	...	10
Smears—Food Implements, etc.				7

The Public Health Laboratory reported that with the exception of 2 smear samples no organisms usually associated with food poisoning had been isolated. In the case of the smear samples from a butchers table and a dishcloth, appropriate action was taken.

ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS

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

During the year 57 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives, all being declared genuine. No cases of preservatives in excess of the permitted amounts were reported.

Chemical Analysis of Food and Drugs

462 informal and 19 formal samples were procured during the year. 288 of these samples were submitted to the Public Analyst as follows:—

Routine Sampling

Sample	Informal	Formal
Almonds—Ground	2	—
Aspirin	1	—
Aspro	1	—
Bacon	4	—
Baking Powder	1	—
Beef—Burgers	1	—
Mince and Onion	1	1
Pies	1	—
Pies (Minced)	3	—
Potted with Butter	1	—
Sizzles	2	—
Suet	1	—
Brawn	1	—
Bread—Milk	1	—
Butter	4	—
Cake—Fruit	2	—
Capsules—Pennyroyal	1	—
Cheese	4	—
Chicken—In Jelly	1	—
Sizzles	1	—

Sample	Informal	Formal
Cochineal	1	—
—Substitute	1	—
Cocoa	2	—
Coconut (Dessicated)	1	—
Coffee	2	—
Condiment—Non-Brewed	5	—
Cornflour	1	—
Crab Paste	1	—
Currants	3	—
Egg—Pasteurised Liquid	5	—
Fish Cakes	—	12
Fry—Purity	1	—
Ginger—Ground	1	—
Haddock—Grilled	1	—
Hubbly Bubbly	1	—
Ice Cream	59	—
Jam—Raspberry	3	—
Jelly—Table	2	—
Lard	4	—
Lemonade	2	—
Lollipops—Iced	9	—
Orange on Stick	1	—
Margarine	4	—
Marzipan	1	—
Meat—Pasty	1	1
and Potato Pie	2	1
Potted	1	—
Milk	—	2
—Chocolate Drops	2	—
Mincemeat	2	—
Nutmeg—Ground	1	—
Parsley and Thyme Stuffing	1	—
Peanuts	1	—
Pork—Patties	1	—
Pies	2	—
Rissole	1	—
Puddings—Christmas	2	—
Raisins	1	—
Rice	3	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	—
Salmon—Spread with Butter	1	—
Sauce	5	—
—Fruit	2	—
Sausage—Liver	1	—
Sherry	1	—
Skin Ointment	1	—
Soda Water	1	—
Spice—Mixed	1	—
Steak Pies	2	—
Sugar	4	—

Sample	Informal	Formal
Sultanas	2	—
Tablets—Pick-me-up	1	—
Tapioca	1	—
Tea	4	—
Tomato Ketchup	2	—
Tomato Sauce	1	—
Trifolium—Elixir of	1	—
Vinegar—Malt	6	2
Wine	1	—
—Ruby	1	—
	<hr/> 206	<hr/> 19

Antibiotic Sampling

Milk	36	—
------	----	---

Pesticidal Residues—Sampling

Apples	1	—
Cabbage	1	—
Carrots	2	—
Lettuce	3	—
Milk	1	—
Sugar	1	—
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> —

Samples submitted following Food Complaints

Ale	1	—
Bacon	4	—
Beef—Corned	4	—
Condiment—Non Brewed	1	—
Fish—Foreign object in	1	—
Ice Cream	1	—
Milk—Full Cream (Baby Food)	1	—
Pork	2	—
Potato Crisps	1	—
Prawns	1	—
Stout	1	—
	<hr/> 18	<hr/> —

Summary of Sampling

	Informal	Formal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Routine Food and Drugs	206	19	212	13
Antibiotics	29	7	35	1
Pesticidal Residues	9	—	8	1
Food Complaints	18	—	7	11
Milk Tested in Dept.	193	—	193	—
	<hr/> 455	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 455	<hr/> 26

(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).

455 samples were returned Genuine and 26 Non-Genuine (all by the Public Analyst).

**Action Taken regarding 26 Non-Genuine Samples
Reported by Public Analyst**

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
Routine Sampling.				
1.	Elixir of Trifolium.	Contravention of Pharmacy and Medicines Act— "article not properly marked when sold."	Informal	Bulk supplies correctly marked when supplied by manufacturer. Dealer warned and later supplied his own labels.
2.	Skin Ointment	do.	Informal	do.
3.	Malt Vinegar.	Contravention of Food and Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: "Article deficient in acetic acid content."	Informal	Followed up by formal samples 4 and 5 below.
4.	do.	Contravention of Food and Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: "Article deficient in acetic acid content and also grossly contaminated by vinegar eel."	Formal	Follows up sample 3 above. Legal proceedings instituted. See page 131 Case No. 7.
5.	do.	Contravention of Food and Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: "Article deficient in acetic acid content."	Formal	Follows up sample 3 above (of replaced stock). Legal proceedings instituted. See page 131 Case No. 7.

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
6.	Malt Vinegar.	Contravention of Food and Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: "Article contaminated by deposit of atmospheric grit and organic debris."	Informal	Warning given to manufacturer re proper sterilisation of bottles before filling.
7.	Non-Brewed Condiment.	do.	Informal	do.
8.	Meat Pasty.	Contravention of Food and Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: "Article deficient in meat content."	Informal	Follow up formal sample Genuine. Procured after manufacturer had been warned.
9.	Meat and Potato Pies.	do.	Informal	do.
10.	Minced Beef Pies.	do.	Informal	do.
11.	Potted Meat.	Contravention of Food and Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: "Article deficient in meat content."	Informal	Manufacturer warned. Changed description to Brawn.
12.	Iced Orange on Stick.	Contravention of Food and Drugs Act, 1955; s.2 and Labelling of Food Order—"Article deficient in orange juice content and improperly marked."	Informal	Manufacturer warned. This is being followed up.
13.	Seeded Raisins.	Contravention of Food and Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: "Contaminated by excessive sand content."	Informal	Imported article. Arranged with dealer to advise customers to thoroughly wash before use.

Sampling following Food Complaints.

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

14.	Corned Beef.	Corrosion of can, producing an unusual odour.	Informal	Facts reported to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
-----	--------------	---	----------	--

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
15.	Corned Beef.	Contained a foreign object, a thorn.	Informal	Facts reported to Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
16.	do.	Affected by atmospheric dirt.	Informal	Manufacturer warned.
17.	Choc-Ice.	Affected by viable mould.	Informal	do.
18.	Prawns.	Affected by dye used in their manufacture, probably Gentian Violet.	Informal	Purchased outside the Borough. Facts reported to Local Authority concerned.
19.	Bacon.	Contained varying amounts of copper which had penetrated the rind and fat but had not affected the lean meat.	Informal	Carcase skinned and passed as fit for human consumption.
20.	do.	do.	Informal	do.
21.	do.	do.	Informal	do.
22.	Non-Brewed Condiment.	Contained atmospheric grit and organic debris.	Informal	Manufacturer warned to properly sterilise bottles before filling.
23.	Uncooked Pork.	Contaminated by an unusual smell believed to be due to feeding.	Informal	Carcase and all pork therefrom condemned.
24.	Roast Pork.	do.	Informal	do.
Antibiotics Sampling.				
25.	Milk.	Contravention of Food and Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: "Contained 0.05 international units of penicillin per millilitre.	Informal	Formal follow-up sample negative. This matter was therefore dealt with informally.
Pesticidal Residues Sampling.				
26.	Carrots.	Contravention of Food and Drugs Act, 1955; s.2: "Contained Parathion 0.02.	Informal	Informal investigation made without success.

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

Year	Total Taken	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Non-Genuine
1962	404	21	383	390	14
1963	452	15	437	437	15
1964	400	4	396	386	14
1965	445	8	437	417	28
1966	481	19	462	455	26

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. No contraventions were found. Previous action in ensuring that the requirements of Section 47 were being carried out appears to 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:—

Years	Number of Samples Taken	Average Fat Content
1962	123	3.67%
1963	192	3.71%
1964	147	3.79%
1965	164	3.76%
1966	193	3.76%

Legal Standard—3.00%

The majority of milk sold within the Borough is heat treated—either Pasteurised or Sterilized. Most comes from our four pasteurising plants, though a small amount of pasteurised milk is received from three outside plants. All sterilized 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 ...	28	9·32%	11·64%
Local Producers using Mix from National Firms	10	8·56%	11·44%
National Producers ...	21	9·21%	12·16%
Total ...	59	9·15%	11·79%
Cold Mix Samples ...	5	9·68%	11·28%
Hot Mix Samples ...	48	9·33%	11·87%
Soft Ice-Cream Samples	6	7·27%	11·63%
Standard Required ...		5·00%	7·50%

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

540 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 86 cases and 13 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 inspection is being carried out under Food Hygiene Regulations.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

There are now 33 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen. Of these, only 17 are regularly employed at the 3 slaughterhouses.

Slaughterhouses

Public Slaughterhouses ...	1
Other Slaughterhouses ...	2
Number of Inspections ...	1,383

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

The existing slaughterhouses were expected to go out of use at the end of 1966 as the 1st January, 1967 was the appointed date for the area under the Corporation's Slaughterhouse Plan. Towards the end of the year it became obvious that the new slaughterhouse in course of erection would not be completed by the appointed date and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were asked to agree to a postponement. This was agreed in principle although no specific alternative date had been fixed at the end of the year.

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. Slaughtering at the Public Abattoir decreased from December, when one of the groups using the facilities withdrew, having taken over a private abattoir outside the Borough. 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. Regular slaughtering, however, at St. Luke's Hospital Abattoir was discontinued from the end of February after which only a few casualty pigs and sheep were slaughtered until existing stock was disposed of. Meat is now purchased for the hospital from local meat depots off the hook. The following have been slaughtered and inspected before removal from the slaughterhouses :—

Species	Public Abattoir	Saltwells Rd. Abattoir	St. Luke's Abattoir	Total
Bulls	12	—	—	12
Bullocks	3,189	758	—	3,947
Cows	880	24	6	910
Heifers	1,077	276	—	1,353
Calves	107	33	—	140
Pigs	5,569	1,414	17	7,000
Sows and Boars	849	461	—	1,310
Sheep	13,386	2,280	35	15,701
Horses	—	—	—	—
Goats	—	—	—	—
	<u>25,069</u>	<u>5,246</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>30,373</u>

Summary of Animals Slaughtered during the last 5 years.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Bulls	61	37	17	9	12
Bullocks	4,496	4,199	3,822	3,249	3,947
Cows	1,833	1,709	1,153	845	910
Heifers	2,685	2,533	2,507	1,706	1,353
Calves	476	377	211	155	140
Sheep	27,936	24,242	24,442	20,398	15,701
Pigs, Sows & Boars	12,775	12,428	12,711	12,839	8,310
Horses	—	—	—	—	—
Goats	1	—	—	—	—
	<u>50,263</u>	<u>45,525</u>	<u>44,863</u>	<u>39,201</u>	<u>30,373</u>

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows			Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
	Cows	Calves					
Number Killed	5,312	910	140	15,701	8,310	—	—
Number Inspected	5,312	910	140	15,701	8,310	—	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI							
Whole carcasses condemned	7	21	11	42	39	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,792	448	—	3,766	3,041	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with con- ditions and diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerici	52.69	51.54	7.86	24.25	37.06	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	96	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	0.22	—	—	1.15	—	—

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS	Cattle excluding Cows		Calves	Sheep and Lambs		Pigs	Horses	Goats
	Cows	Cows						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	41	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	41	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Of the 30,373 animals slaughtered, 20,060 or 66.05% were found to be sound and unaffected by diseases or conditions of any nature. 98 or 0.32% were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and 10,215 or 33.63% were found to be affected with other diseases or conditions.

Summary of Condemnation during the last 5 years.

Year	Total No. of Animals Slaughtered	No. sound & unaffected by Diseases or Conditions		No. Affected by Tuberculosis		No. Affected by other Diseases or Conditions	
			%		%		%
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
1966	30,373	20,060	63.05	98	0.32	10,215	36.63

Meat and Offal Condemned at Slaughterhouses

Total:— 31 Tons, 14 Cwts. 3 Qrs., 5 Lbs. (71,097 Lbs.)

Classified as follows :— (in lbs.)

Disease or Condition	Cow		Other Beef	Pork	Mutton	Veal	Other Offal	Total
	Beef	Offal						
Abscesses	—	188	—	1,249	45	—	3,834	5,316
Actinobacillosis	—	—	36	—	—	—	137	173
Actinomycosis	—	—	64	—	—	—	252	316
Arthritis	—	—	—	594	32	—	80	706
Blood Aspiration	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
Bruising	133	—	44	173	33	—	67	450
Cirrhosis	—	36	—	—	—	—	391	427
Congestion	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,165	2,165
Contamination	—	15	—	—	—	—	279	294
Decomposition	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	90
Emaciation	3,253	501	230	2,394	405	40	447	7,270
Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24
Fever (Acute)	—	—	352	195	—	—	73	620
Food Aspiration	—	90	—	—	—	—	3,208	3,298
Ill-Bled	—	—	—	—	76	—	14	90
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	—	55	12	67
Inflammation	—	42	—	1	—	—	956	999
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	72	—	12	84
Johnes Disease	—	107	—	—	—	—	45	152
Joint Ill	—	—	46	—	—	44	23	113
Mastitis	3,582	2,518	—	280	70	—	937	7,387
Melanosis	—	15	—	—	—	—	130	145
Metritis	305	123	—	—	50	—	35	513
Moribund	—	—	—	83	—	—	34	117
Natural Death	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	137
Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Nephritis	253	98	—	—	—	—	27	378
Oedema (Dropsy)	830	99	170	204	373	40	315	2,031
Parasites								
Ascaris	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,122	1,122
Cysticercus								
Bovis	196	100	1,075	—	—	—	2,462	3,833
Echinococcus	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	26
Fluke	—	553	—	—	—	—	12,236	12,789
Unclassified	—	12	—	—	7	—	2,875	2,894
Pericarditis	—	8	—	—	45	—	82	135
Peritonitis	—	12	1,888	1,127	—	45	582	3,654
Pleurisy	—	70	—	—	17	—	1,890	1,977
Pneumonia	—	40	250	—	60	193	2,274	2,817
Pyaemia	—	—	—	668	93	71	84	916
Septicaemia	1,678	236	—	628	28	—	122	2,692
Telangiectasis								
(Angioma)	—	1,206	—	—	—	—	600	1,806
Toxaemia	—	—	—	—	292	—	86	378
Trauma (Injury)	34	—	118	67	99	—	21	339
Tuberculosis	700	124	—	1,498	—	—	—	2,322
Totals	10,964	6,193	4,273	9,161	1,934	488	38,084	71,097

Summary of Condemnations during last 5 years.

Year	Total Condemned Lbs.	Butchers' Meat Lbs.	Butchers' Meat affected by Tuberculosis Lbs.
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
1966	103,314	72,302	2,322

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	%
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	0.86
1966	910	0.22	5,312	—	140	—	8,310	1.15

Cysticercus Bovis

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

No. of Animals Inspected	Number of cases of Cysticercus Bovis
6,222	48

(Incidence (0.77%))

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. During the year one carcass was found to be infested in a generalised form, and was condemned with all offal. In every other case the infestation was local.

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 14 inspections were carried out of vehicles used in connection with the distribution of meat and any contraventions noted were dealt with informally.

The advisory bulletin issued last year to all meat distributors would appear to have had an effect in ensuring more hygienic handling of meat when distributing to shops, though the overall standard still leaves something to be desired.

Other Food Inspection

Foodstuffs condemned—other than at Slaughterhouses:

Total:— 14 Tons, 7 Cwts, 2 Qrs., 17 Lbs. (32,217 Lbs.)

Classified as follows:—

	lbs.
Beef	200
Pork	486
Lamb	368
Offal	151
Poultry	302
Fish	210
Canned Goods	13,076 (7,902 cans)
Vegetables	11,114
Fruit	3,465
Miscellaneous	2,845
Total	<u>32,217</u>

Summary of Condemnations

	T.	c.	q.	lb.
At Slaughterhouses ...	31	14	3	5 (71,097 lbs.)
Other than at Slaughterhouses	14	7	2	17 (32,217 lbs.)
Total ...	46	2	1	22(103,314 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 ...	2	640	29	11,312	31	11,952
Pigs & Sows ...	—	—	39	7,358	39	7,353
Sheep & Lambs	—	—	42	1,779	42	1,779
Calves ...	—	—	11	488	11	488
Beef ...	—	60	—	3,425	—	3,485
Pork ...	—	1,498	—	796	—	2,294
Mutton ...	—	—	—	523	—	523
Offal ...	—	124	—	44,304	—	44,428
Canned Goods	—	—	—	13,076	—	13,076
Fish ...	—	—	—	210	—	210
Fruit ...	—	—	—	3,465	—	3,465
Poultry ...	—	—	—	302	—	302
Vegetables ...	—	—	—	11,114	—	11,114
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	2,845	—	2,845
		<u>2,322</u>		<u>100,992</u>		<u>103,314</u>
		(1.04 tons)		(45.08 tons)		(46.12 tons)

HYGIENE OF FOOD PREMISES

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

Subject to Registration

Type of Business	Recorded in the Department	Inspections
Fried Fish Shops ...	84	79
Ice Cream Producers ...	7	69
Ice Cream Dealers ...	569	254
Preserved Food Preparation and Butchers' Shops ...	421	283

Not Subject to Registration

Type of Business	Recorded in the Department	Inspections
Bakehouses	43	103
Butter Factors	3	3
Cafes, Snack Bars and Restaurants	93	510
Food Shops	713	1,402
Hotel Kitchens	14	20
Market Stalls	36	1,323
Meat Distributors	7	273
Mobile Sales Units	93	191
Public Houses & Clubs	163	124
School Kitchens	7	4
Serving Dining Halls	39	—
Kitchen Dining Halls	33	—
Street Traders	13	22
(estimated weekly average)		
Works Canteens	22	12

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	84	84	83
Ice Cream Pdoucers	7	7	7	7
Bakehouses	43	42	43	40
Preserved Food Preparation and Butchers' Shops	421	418	421	420
Butter Factors	3	3	3	3
Cafes, Snack Bars, Restaurants	93	92	93	92
Food Shops	713	705	713	707
Hotel Kitchens	14	14	14	14
Mobile Sales Units	93	93	—	—
Meat Distributors	7	7	7	7
Market Stalls— Street Traders	49	49	—	—
Public Houses, Clubs	163	163	163	162
School Kitchens	40	40	40	40
School Dining Halls	39	39	39	39
Works Canteens	22	22	22	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 where 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 709 visits paid to the above food premises.

The following contraventions were remedied during the year :—

Absence of adequate personal washing facilities	...	...	...	...	28
Absence of adequate equipment washing facilities	...	...	...	...	43
Absence of storage facilities for outdoor clothing	...	...	...	...	6
Disrepair of walls, floors or ceilings	...	...	...	...	80
Defective equipment and/or fittings	...	...	...	...	108
Inadequate refuse storage facilities	...	...	...	...	30
Inadequate lighting or ventilation	...	...	...	...	30
Inadequate protection of food against contamination	...	...	...	...	66
Lack of cleanliness of walls, floors or ceilings	...	...	...	...	164
Lack of cleanliness of equipment	...	...	...	...	24
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	16
Unsatisfactory food handling methods	...	...	...	...	1
Other contraventions	...	...	...	...	113

Formal Action

Concerning	Number of Contraventions Reported to Legal Dept. Prosecutions		Warning Letters Sent	
Foreign Objects in Food	...	30	5	25
Contaminated or unsound food	...	27	3	24
		<u>57</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>49</u>

Food Hygiene

Inspection of food premises and supervision and control of methods adopted in the preparation and handling of food have continued to receive the attention of the Department throughout the year. The policy generally adopted is to give advice and guidance to food traders wherever possible and legal proceedings are only taken when all other approaches have failed. Informal action of this kind was taken on 709 occasions during the year and almost invariably this produced the required improvement. Legal proceedings were taken in one case only.

A 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 show the value and importance of the work being done.

Formal educational work on food hygiene continued during the year. A Food Hygiene Bulletin giving advice and recommendations on hygiene in public houses and clubs was prepared and distributed during the year. The programme of food hygiene lectures continued throughout the year. 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. Since the lectures commenced in January, 1965 more than 1,300 food handlers have passed through them. The scheme continues in operation.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS

Complaints	Results
1. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of black currant tart not of quality demanded in that it contained a piece of glass."	} Fined £15.
2. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of cheese not of quality demanded in that it was affected by mould."	
3. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of meat, beanshoots and rice not of quality demanded in that the food contained a piece of stone."	} Fined £5.
4. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of pickled herring not of quality demanded in that it contained a piece of glass."	} Fined £20.
5. Appeal against Housing Act, 1961; Section 12(4) for revocation of Management Order on No. 42 West Terrace, North Ormesby.	} Appeal Dismissed.

Complaint	Results
6. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; Regulations 30(1) and 33(1):—	
(a) "Failing to wear clean overall whilst delivering meat."	Fined £3.
(b) "Failing to wear clean washable head gear whilst delivering meat."	Fined £2.
7. Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of vinegar not of quality demanded in that it contained less than 4% of Acetic Acid, and that it contained vinegar eels."	Fined £5 on each of two charges.
8. Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of loaf of brown bread not of the quality demanded in that it was affected by mould."	Fined £5.
9. Contravening Housing Act, 1957; Section 160: "Refusal to allow survey and examination of the property at 16 Hanson Street."	Fined £2.
10. Contravening Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963; Section 48(1): "Failing to report an accident in which an employee was disabled."	Fined £2.

**STATISTICAL
TABLES**



TABLE II.

**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1966
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	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	5	2
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	9	1	—
	M	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	4	—
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	M	92	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	10	32	32	12	—
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	2	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	34	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	7	7	9	3	—
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	6	—	—	1	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	65	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	7	16	20	17	—
	F	71	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	9	13	16	29	—
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	M	119	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	16	22	71	—
	F	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	12	40	79	—
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	31	67	68	51	—
	F	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	33	52	73	—
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—
20. Other Heart Disease	M	57	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	6	12	32	—
	F	81	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	9	18	47	—
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	7	14	—
	F	54	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	10	37	—
22. Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
23. Pneumonia	M	62	1	10	3	2	1	1	1	3	12	12	16	—
	F	60	1	3	3	2	1	—	2	1	2	13	32	—
24. Bronchitis	M	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	26	30	30	—
	F	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	8	12	—
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	3	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
	F	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	M	6	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ...	M	53	18	1	—	—	2	1	3	4	2	8	14	—
	F	66	9	1	—	—	2	3	2	3	4	16	26	—
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	24	—	—	3	1	—	3	3	4	2	4	4	—
	F	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—
34. All Other Accidents	M	37	1	8	1	1	1	5	9	5	3	2	1	—
	F	19	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	7	—
35. Suicide	M	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	1	1	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
All Causes ...	M	957	22	22	9	6	5	20	52	82	217	243	279	—
	F	825	15	13	5	5	4	7	22	51	115	219	369	—
TOTAL ...		1782	37	35	14	11	9	27	74	133	332	462	648	—

TABLE III.
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1966, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

Notifiable Disease	At All Ages		Number of Cases Notified																
			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.	M.	F.	
Food Poisoning	9	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	18	27	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	901	869	50	49	141	148	164	145	275	267	263	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	134	124	14	9	22	15	27	20	33	45	35	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-Pox	489	430	18	17	30	34	58	40	74	97	278	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	138	126	16	11	29	17	25	12	22	21	22	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	5	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	41	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virus Encephalitis	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1747	1625	102	87	223	216	277	219	413	436	609	531	39	41	22	38	62	57	—

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	Total births	Died		in hospital	at home or in a nursing home						
		within 24 hrs. of birth	in 1 and under 7 days			within 24 hrs. of birth	in 1 and under 7 days			within 24 hrs. of birth	in 7 and under 28 days				
												in 7 and under 28 days	Total births		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			(13)	(14)
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	8	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4oz.	11	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	3
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	32	5	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	53	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	96	1	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	1
6. Total	200	16	2	1	45	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	28	7

TABLE VI.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952

Summary of notifications of Tuberculosis during the period from the 1st January, 1966 to the 31st December, 1966 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	2	—	4	3	4	5	8	9	4	1	41
Respiratory, Females	—	1	1	—	2	3	2	4	4	4	2	—	—	23
Non-Respiratory, Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	4
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Total	—	1	2	3	2	7	6	8	10	12	11	6	2	70

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	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, 1966

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	506	225	731
(ii) No. found positive	66	27	93
(iii) No. found negative	440	198	638
(iv) No. vaccinated	437	281	718

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
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
1966	...	...	...	2.10	2.25

TABLE IX.

Deaths from Cancer

Age Distribution

Ages			Male	Female	Total
1 to 5 years	...	...	1	—	1
5 to 45 years	...	...	11	12	23
45 to 65 years	...	...	74	62	136
65 and over	...	...	91	76	167
Total	...	...	<u>177</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>327</u>

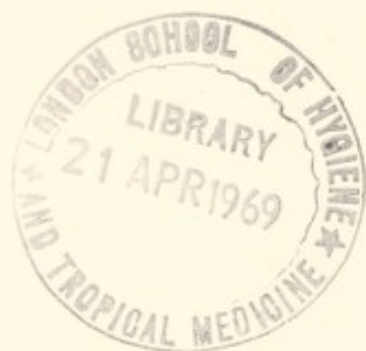
TABLE X.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

(Reference SBL625/31)

Number of patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1966.

Referred by	Mentally ill						Subnormal						Severely subnormal						Totals					
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Grand Total			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)		
(a) General practitioners ...	1	1	27	43	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ...	—	—	3	6	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ...	—	—	18	19	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(d) Local education authorities ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(e) Police and courts ...	—	—	22	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(f) Other sources ...	—	—	42	33	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3. Number of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.66 ...	2	1	8	9	—	3	16	18	2	2	21	37	4	6	45	64	119							
4. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.66 :																								
In urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not in urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	2	—	3	10	15							
5. Number of admissions for temporary residential care																								
To N.H.S. hospitals	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	4	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
To L.A. residential accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	4							



R2/69

