

[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Middlesbrough County Borough.

Contributors

Middlesbrough (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1967

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/yxmsu7dx>

License and attribution

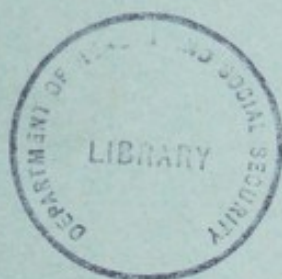
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

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>




THE HEALTH OF
MIDDLESBROUGH
DURING 1967





THE HEALTH OF
MIDDLESBROUGH
DURING 1967



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

<https://archive.org/details/b29797998>

CONTENTS

	Page
Committees, Staff Preamble	5-10
Section A. Statistics and Social Conditions of the area	11-13
Section B. Local Health Authority Services	14-55
Section C. Sanitary Authority Services	56-103
Section D. Housing	104-106
Section E. Inspection and Supervision of Food	107-135

INDEX

	Page		Page
Ambulance Service	52	Mental Health	39
Ante-natal Clinics	15	Midwifery	14
Atmospheric Pollution	98	Nuisances	71
Care and After-care	44	Nurseries and Child Minders	21
Child Welfare Centres	25	Nursing Equipment	46
Chiropody	45	Nursing Homes	54
Common Lodging Houses	106	Occupational Therapy	46
Convalescent Homes	46	Offices, Shops and Railway	
Crematorium	55	Premises Act	78
Davison Home	47	Post-natal Clinics	15
Day Nurseries	21	Public Baths	61
Dental Care	27	Public Cleansing	63
Factories and Workshops	93	Public Mortuary	54
Family Planning Clinic ...	20	Radioactivity	96
Food Hygiene	132	Sewers and Drains	63
Health Visiting	22	Slum Clearance	56
Home Safety	46	Social Worker	51
Home Help Service	50	Tables	137
Home Nursing	47	Tuberculosis	34
Infectious Diseases	27	Vaccination & Immunisation	30
Laboratory Service	33	Venereal Diseases	37
Magisterial Proceedings ...	133	Vital Statistics	11
Medical Examinations	55	Water Supply	56
		Welfare Foods	21

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Appointed May, 1967

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. L. Burton

Vice-Chairman : Councillor R. H. Huggins

His Worship the Mayor : Councillor Mrs. E. A. GAUNT, J.P.

Alderman E. A. Dickinson	Councillor C. A. Hayes
Alderman P. J. McGlone	Councillor C. M. Hayes
Alderman W. J. Story	Councillor A. T. Higgins
Alderman L. Taylor	Councillor W. Hodgson
Alderman Mrs. A. Wain	Councillor J. Mason
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 L. K. Close (deceased)	Councillor H. Pinder
Councillor P. Conway, J.P.	Councillor S. B. Roberts
Councillor H. N. D'Aguiar	Councillor J. F. Rowney
Councillor Mrs. M. A. Daniel	Councillor E. B. Scott
Councillor M. Evans	Councillor J. Wilson
Councillor P. Gallogly	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, 1967

Chairman : Alderman L. Taylor

Vice-Chairman : Alderman J. N. Bennington

His Worship the Mayor : Councillor Mrs. E. A. Gaunt, J.P.

Alderman P. J. McGlone	Councillor M. Evans
Alderman M. C. Newton	Councillor W. Ferrier
Alderman W. J. Story	Councillor C. W. Fretter
Alderman G. R. Thompson	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 1967

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).
*Assistant Medical Officers :	9
*Tuberculosis A/C Medical Officer :	B. Coutts, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Superintendent Health Visitor :	R. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.
Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor :	A. M. le Count, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.
Health Visitors :	17 + 3*
Student Health Visitors :	3
Tuberculosis Visitors :	4
Public Health Nurses :	8
Non Medical Supervisor of Midwives :	E. Dempsey, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.CERT.
Senior Midwife :	E. McIntosh, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
Municipal Midwives :	16 + 2*
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 :	18 + 5* + 6 Students.
Chiropodists :	1 + 4*
Social Workers :	1
Handicrafts Instructress :	1
Matrons, Day Nurseries and Convalescent Home :	4
Mental Welfare Officers :	V. M. Price, R. Bennison, B. T. Lincoln, W. J. Newman, P. C. Thompson.

Junior Training Centre :	F. Gray (Supervisor), 7 Assistants
Female Adult Training Centre :	L. M. Downs (Supervisor) 2 Assistants
Male Adult Training Centre :	R. C. Pardoe (Manager/ Supervisor) 4 Assistant Supervisor/ Instructors
Day Centre :	2 + 1* Assistants
Special Care Unit :	4* 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.
Clerks :	16 + 3*
Secretary and Shorthand Typists :	M. Robson and 3

* 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.	†*E. W. Kelly, M.A.P.H.I. (to 24.9.67)
†*G. B. Coulthard, M.A.P.H.I.	**G. McCann, M.A.P.H.I.
†*J. L. Croft, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.	*G. Stewart, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
G. M. Darcy (from 1.12.67)	*Mrs. C. Teesdale, M.A.P.H.I.
*G. Elliott, M.A.P.H.I.	(from 1.7.67)
*L. A. Harrison, D.M.A., M.A.P.H.I.	*D. H. Thompson, M.A.P.H.I.,
†*R. E. Hinds, M.A.P.H.I.	M.R.S.H.
(from 1.5.67)	‡*D. M. Thompson, M.A.P.H.I.,
	M.R.S.H. (from 10.7.67)

Pupil Public Health Inspectors :—

D. Arnett
E. Walker
M. R. Vaines (from 25.9.67)

Technical Assistants :—

H. Butterfield
J. W. Fox
†C. Hadfield, M.R.S.H. (to 31.12.67)
F. A. J. Cross (to 10.5.67)

Authorised Meat Inspector

**J. McCrossan, M.R.San.A., M.A.M.I.

Shops Inspector :—

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

Rodent Officer :—

W. C. Carruthers

Chief Clerk :—

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

Clerks :—

D. Mitchell
K. M. Milner (Mrs.)
A. Connolly (Miss)
B. N. Corfield (to 17.9.67)

Shorthand Typists :—

E. G. Proudfoot (Miss)
I. Fairlamb (Miss)

** Meat Certificate (Scotland)

* Meat Certificate of R.S.H.

† Smoke Inspector's Diploma R.S.H.

‡ Diploma in Health Engineering 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 1967.

Commenting on the statistics, the slow downward trend in our birth rate continued, the rate being 19·2 as against 19·72 in 1966. The birth rate for England and Wales also now continues to fall slowly, falling from 17·7 in 1966 to 17·2 in 1967. As is usual, our birth rate is above the national average. It is very satisfactory to note that the infant mortality rate of 22·0 is the lowest figure recorded in the town. Registered deaths at 1500 showed a decrease of 282 over the previous year. This figure is the lowest recorded since the 1st Annual Report of the first full-time Medical Officer of Health in 1898. At this time the population of the borough was 89,246 and the number of deaths 1,967.

I thought it might be of interest to compare some of the figures in this first Annual Report of Dr. Dingle, to this, the last Report for the Borough.

The birth rate in 1898 was 32·52 per thousand of the population, as against today's figure of 19·2. The infant mortality rate was 190 as against the current figure of 22. In those days, around the end of the last century, it could be expected that one in five children born would have died by his first birthday. The death rate for 1898 was 21·77 as against today's figure of 9·7.

It is worth recalling that a large number of deaths in those days were due to infectious diseases, e.g. in 1898 there were 1,397 cases of smallpox with 198 deaths; there were 234 cases of typhoid fever notified, with 32 deaths; there were 198 deaths from tuberculosis—the comparative figure for 1967 being 11; there were 14 deaths due to diphtheria and 63 due to measles; there were 225 deaths from pneumonia, diarrhoeal diseases accounted for 158 deaths, 133 of these being in children under 5 years of age.

Again, it is a pleasure to say that there were no cases of poliomyelitis or of diphtheria during the year. The last case of diphtheria was in 1956 and the last case of poliomyelitis was in 1962. As always, I would stress the importance of immunisation against these diseases, and would urge all parents to have their children protected.

Reference is made in the body of the Report to the computer programming of immunisation which started during this year, and which we are confident will help in the drive to increase the numbers immunised.

In the section of the Report dealing with the work of the Health Visiting Staff, reference is made on page 24 to the action taken when it appeared likely that a case of polio had occurred. Ultimately this case proved not to be poliomyelitis. However, had we waited until a definite diagnosis was established, we would have lost valuable time in attempting to control the spread of infection.

Work proceeded apace on the building of the Training Centres, Nursery and Special Care Unit at Thorntree, and it appeared likely that the buildings would be brought into use before Middlesbrough as an Authority ceased to exist, and, indeed, the Erimus Training Centre was formally opened in March, 1968.

In this last Report I would like to thank all members of the staff of the Department for their loyalty and their conscientious work. I would also like to extend my thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee who have given me support and encouragement over the years.

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-1967)	154,580
Census Population 1961	157,395
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated) ...	45,855
Rateable value (31.3.67)	£5,193,992
Product of a penny rate (estimated)	£20,010

Live Births :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	1,366	1,266	2,632
Illegitimate ...	179	160	339
	<hr/> 1,545	<hr/> 1,426	<hr/> 2,971
Rate per 1,000 population			19.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births			11.4

Stillbirths :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	23	33	56
Illegitimate ...	1	4	5
	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 61
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...			20.00
Total Live and Stillbirths :			
	M.	F.	Total
	1,569	1,463	3,032

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) :

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	31	25	56
Illegitimate ...	5	3	8
	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 64

Infant Mortality Rates :

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ..	22.00
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.28
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	23.6
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births	14.47
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	12.12
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 total live and still births	32.00
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :	
Deaths	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—

Deaths Registered :—

	M.	F.	Total	Death Rate per 1,000 populn.
Nett	830	670	1,500	9.7

Deaths from :—

Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	2	2	.013
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—
Violence	60	22	82	.530
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	1	1	.006
Cancer	168	118	286	1.85
Heart Disease	275	236	511	3.30
Tuberculosis	10	1	11	.07
Pneumonia	53	45	98	.63
Pregnancy	—	—	—	—

Comparative Rates :—

	Middlesbrough	England and Wales
Birth rate (live births) ...	19.2	17.2*
Death Rate	9.7	11.2*
Infant Mortality Rate	22.00	18.3†

* Provisional

† Per 1,000 live births.

Area Comparability Factors :—

Births	...	...	...	0.98
Deaths	...	...	...	1.29

Notifications—Rates per 1,000 population :—

Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	.03
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	.24
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	.76
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	.01
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	6.3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	.06
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	.02
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	.36

Acute Poliomyelitis

(including Polioencephalitis)

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

Food Poisoning68**Puerperal Pyrexia :—**

Rate per 1,000 Total Births98
(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	6	16	17
Ayresome	14	9	18	18
Cannon	8	13	30	31
Clairville	14	11	22	25
Berwick Hills	17	4	17	9
Crescent	15	12	15	18
Exchange	9	10	26	11
Gresham	12	12	21	7
Grove Hill	11	16	13	11
Linthorpe	21	19	16	19
Newport	23	11	31	47
North Ormesby	21	10	24	30
Park	15	9	14	21
Thorntree	19	8	15	25
Tollesby	16	8	17	12
St. Hilda's	14	12	23	69
Whinney Banks ..	10	10	13	17

SECTION B

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

In January there were on the Staff, the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, the Senior Midwife, 14 full-time midwives and 3 part-time midwives. During the year, 1 midwife retired, a part-time midwife resigned on grounds of ill-health and 5 midwives were appointed. The allocation of a flat and basic furnishings to two midwives proved very successful and two more midwives were each given accommodation, one being joined by a colleague later in the year.

Training

The training of Pupil Midwives in the district for the part 2 examination continues. During the year 8 pupils sat the examination and were successful. Because of a shortage of approved teachers, some pupils have done their district training in the North Riding. They have however, attended the lectures given by this department.

Carter Bequest Hospital

Discussions took place during the year on planned 48 hour discharges. The need for this has arisen because of the increase in demand for hospital beds. A meeting was held in May at which representatives of the Hospital Management Committee, General Practitioners, Gynaecologists and the Local Authority were present. It was hoped to be able to provide more beds in Carter Bequest Hospital by September, but this did not materialise and so the planned early discharge scheme was held over until 1968. There have however been more discharges on the 6th, 7th and 8th days but this has not unduly increased the work of the midwifery staff.

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1119
Patients recommended admission	...						662
Patients delivered	...	...	...				593

Cord Blood

Of 148 samples of cord blood taken by the midwives on the district one proved to be positive. Although an exchange transfusion was not thought to be necessary, a watch was kept on the child in case this should prove to be required later.

Mothercraft and Relaxation

Over the year 1,010 expectant mothers have attended these classes. With the attachment of health visitors to general practitioners, this service is increasing because

classes are now held in conjunction with ante-natal clinics in doctors' surgeries. "To Janet a Son" has again been shown on 8 occasions to large audiences.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

A medical officer is on call one morning weekly to attend any patient who presents himself at Newlands Clinic.

The "At Risk" Register

The number of children on the "At Risk" Register at the end of the year was 1,327. The following list covering the years 1963 to 1967 gives the reason for the children being included on the register with the number of each type of risk, some having more than one handicap.

(a) Virus infection in the first 3 months	7
(b) Drugs	15
(c) Toxaemia	191
(d) Difficult labour	404
(e) Prematurity	464
(f) Anoxia	262
(g) Birth trauma	36
(h) Haemolytic disease	29
(i) Neonatal jaundice	6
(j) Congenital malformation	141

The majority of children born in 1963 have now been removed from the Register. The remainder, as shown under, may require special attention. Assessments are being carried out as the child approaches school age to determine the type of education suitable.

Spasticity	3
Temporal tumour	1
Mental retardation	6
Congenital heart	8
Diabetes	1
Mongol	3
Haemophilia	1
Epilepsy	1
Werdnig Hoffman Disease	1
Autism	1
Spina Bifida	3
Ectopia Vesicae	1
Blind and Deaf	1

Congenital Malformations

During the year 40 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.

27 born alive showed 35 malformations at birth.

Exomphalos	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephalus	...	...	...	...	1
Defects of ear	...	...	...	...	1
Cleft palate	...	...	...	...	3
Cephalhaematoma	...	...	...	...	1
Other defects of spine	...	...	...	...	1
Defects of pelvic girdle	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephaly	...	...	...	...	4
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	5
Cleft lip	...	...	...	...	5
Other alimentary defects	...	...	...	...	1
Epispadias	...	...	...	...	2
Other defects of male genitalia	...	...	...	...	1
Talipes	...	...	...	...	4
Defects of skin	...	...	...	...	1
Mongolism	...	...	...	...	3

Among 13 stillbirths, 20 malformations were notified—Anencephaly 9, Hydrocephaly 4; other defects of spinal cord 1; defects of alimentary system 1; Exomphalos 1; defects of skin 1.

Birth Statistics

Total No. of women confined in the County Borough	5169
including residents	2956
non-residents	2213
in Institutions—National Health Service	4089
Domiciliary	1080
Residents confined outside the County Borough	18
No. of deliveries attended by domiciliary midwives	1083
No. of doctors' booked cases where doctor present at delivery	158
Unbooked cases—neither midwife nor doctor booked	10
No. of patients who were attended by domiciliary midwives during labour, were delivered as emergencies in the Maternity Hospital, but returned home after delivery	108
No. of cases in which medical aid was sought :—	
Doctors' booked cases	237
unbooked cases	10
No. of Gas and Air administrations	
Doctors not present (as midwives)	325
Doctors present (as maternity nurses)	39

No. of Gas and Oxygen administrations	
Doctors not present (as midwives)	460
Doctors present (as maternity nurses)	15
Administration of Pethidine :—	
Doctors not present (at the delivery)	470
Doctors present (at the delivery)	51
No. of nursings (attention to mother and baby) ...	16194
No. of ante-natal visits to patients' homes	3765
No. of special visits	1524
Midwives ante-natal clinic attendances	
New patients	1461
Re-attendances	5519

Premature Live Births : (Weight at birth 5½lbs. or less)

Non-residents : 229 Residents : 215

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

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

CHILD DEATHS

Children 0-5 years who died in Middlesbrough — 147.

Of 95 children 0-4 weeks (neo-natal) 36 were resident and 59 non-resident.

Classification :

Prematurity	54
Septicaemia (& prematurity)	1
Respiratory failure (& prematurity)	6
Bronchopneumonia	4
Atelectasis	2
Anoxia	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	3
Exomphalos	1
Peritonitis	3
Rhesus incompatibility	4
Strangulation asphyxia (newborn)	1
Gastro-enteritis	4
Congenital heart disease	3
Cardiomegaly and diabetes	1
Congenital deformities	6

95

Of 32 children 1-12 months (infant) 18 were resident and 14 non-resident.

Classification :

The pneumonias	...	...	...	9
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	7
Entero-colitis	...	...	...	1
(Hirschsprungs disease—Mongol)				
Congenital Heart disease	...	...	...	4
Primary pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia—by mattress	...	...	...	1
—by food	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	2
Metabolic disorder	...	...	...	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	...	1
Haemorrhage into adrenal glands	...	...	...	1
Congenital neuroblastoma	...	...	...	1
Post-encephalitic syndrome	...	...	...	1

 32

Of 20 children 1-5 years (child) 8 were resident and 12 non-resident.

Classification :

Pneumonia	...	...	...	4
Acute miliary tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis meningitis	...	...	...	1
Cardiac arrest under anaesthesia	...	...	...	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	...	1
Acute intestinal obstruction	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	2
Acute bilateral endocarditis	...	...	...	1
Malignant disease	...	...	...	2
Road accidents	...	...	...	5
Home accident (fire)	...	...	...	1

 20

Seven (7) Middlesbrough children died in hospital outside the area.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS

During the year 12 girls were given assistance with fees so that they could be admitted to Mother and Baby Homes. Some of these attended the Day Nurseries to gain experience in looking after their babies.

Problem Families

Co-ordinating Meetings at which representatives of the Health Department Children's Department, Housing, Probation, School Health Service, N.S.P.C.C. the Ministry of Social Security were present, were held on 9 occasions to give supportive help to problem families.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Three cases were notified during the year, all occurring in institutions.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Two maternal deaths were reported during the year in Middlesbrough. One was in hospital and was a non-resident.

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY SERVICE

The demand for this service is as great as it was in previous years in spite of the increasing service given by the General Practitioners. It has been found possible to do this volume of work using only the Berwick Hills and Health Department Clinics. It was decided to close the West Acklam session in May the demand in that area having fallen off. The waiting lists are such that no-one has had to wait for more than two weeks for an appointment.

During the year four visits were made to factories and 100 smears were taken there.

Twelve positive cases have been discovered since the inception of the service; of these 4 are under 35, 5 are aged between 35 and 40 and 3 are aged between 41 and 60. It has been suggested that this service should be provided for those women over 30, but as there are so many women on the Pill, it is felt that there should be no lower age limit, it being advisable to have any gynaecological condition treated before starting on the oral contraceptive. For those on the Pill the smear should be repeated at least every eighteen months.

	as at 31.12.65	as at 31.12.66	as at 31.12.67	Total
Total No. of applications	1497	3236	1470	6203
Total No. of attendances	1209	3144	1323	5676
Total No. of referrals to General Practitioners	**206	932	489	1627
Total No. of inconclusive results	*14	4	6	24

* 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 1,627 referrals include :—

	as at 31.12.65	as at 31.12.66	as at 31.12.67	Total
Monilia	—	—	—	3
Sugar + +	3	1	—	4
Urethral Caruncle	8	17	5	30
Urethral Caruncle & Polyp	2	—	—	2
Urethral Caruncle & Prolapse	1	3	—	4
Erosion	86	551	318	955
Erosion and Sugar +	2	—	—	2
Erosion and Caruncle	1	2	—	3
Erosion Prolapse				
and Leucorrhoea	12	29	1	42
Erosion Sugar				
and Leucorrhoea	1	—	1	1
Severe vaginitis	—	30	12	42
Vaginal cyst	—	6	—	6
Albumin +	—	2	2	4
Cystocele	—	29	27	56
Rectal carcinoma	—	1	—	1
Polyp	27	47	19	93
Polyp and Prolapse	2	1	1	4
Leucorrhoea	24	90	20	134
Prolapse	25	59	14	98
Ovarian Cyst	3	10	—	13
Bleeding	2	11	7	20
Ulcerated Cervix	1	1	—	2
Profuse Discharge	5	6	2	13
Considerable Sepsis	1	19	8	32
Enlarged ovary	—	1	—	1
Fibroids	—	8	3	11
Menorrhagia (severe)	—	8	6	14
Atypical Hyperplasia	—	—	1	1
Positive	—	—	—	12

FAMILY PLANNING

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 12 patients: 6 being recommended by the G.P's, the other 6 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 :—

	1965	1966	1967
National Dried Milk ...	9,992	8,135	6,888
Bottles of Orange Juice	33,750	35,268	34,029
Bottles of Cod Liver Oil	2,106	1,996	2,070
Vitamin Tablets	2,698	2,636	2,538
Proprietary Food Sales	£17,145	£17,179	£15,262
Packets of Food issued free of charge	366	503	1,282

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

The new Day Nursery reached a further stage in its progress; loan sanction having been obtained from the Ministry, tenders were called for later in the year. It is anticipated that building will commence early in 1968.

The three Day Nurseries which are in the process of modernisation have been well attended during the year; there is still a demand for places, but the maximum charges tend to prevent places being taken up on occasions.

Eight students completed their training and were successful in obtaining the N.N.E.B. Certificate at the end of their Course. Nine new students were appointed.

Among the Courses which the staff attended were those sponsored by the Ministry for Matrons and Course Tutors, relative to the training of Student Nursery Nurses. A Deputy Matron and Senior Staff Nurses have attended Refresher Courses as part of an In-Service Training programme. One Staff Nurse attended a Child Care Reserve Course and was successful in gaining the relevant certificate.

The five places in each Nursery allocated to handicapped children have been kept filled. Progress made by these children has been very encouraging to the staff, and parents, and in a number of cases admission to ordinary school has been possible as a result of Nursery training.

96 schoolgirls 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 90 Girl Guides attended the Day Nurseries for training and examination for their Child Nurse Badge.

Statistics :

	No. of Places		No. on Register at 31.12.67		Average Daily Attendance	
	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
Mosman Terrace	25	35	25	35	15	22
Parkside	25	35	25	35	10	26
West Lane	25	35	25	35	10	25

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

Several applications were received during the year and the relevant premises were inspected. Discussion with the visiting medical officer resulted in a number of applications being withdrawn.

Two Certificates of Registration were withdrawn.

At the end of the year four Child Minders were registered for 35 children.

HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visiting staff, although under strength, remains quite stable and again, at the year end the staff was:—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor
- 1 Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor
- 17 Health Visitors (full-time)
- 4 Health Visitors (part-time)
- 6 Public Health Nurses (full-time) geriatric
- 2 Public Health Nurses (full-time) paediatric
- 1 Public Health Nurse (part-time) paediatric
- 1 Male Orderly

Student Health Visitors

Of the three students trained at the Municipal College of Commerce in Newcastle, one was successful at the first

assessment and the other two successful at the second assessment. One student commenced training at the College of Technology, Durham.

Under the new Training Scheme, Health Visitor Students spend 9 months of the Course learning the theory and social aspects (including the various Acts of Parliament necessary) of Health Visiting and 3 months learning the practical side of the work, under the guidance of a Field Work Instructor, responsible in turn to the Superintendent Health Visitor. This new training, now one year old, is designed to give the student a greater depth of knowledge, to help her understand and diagnose early, many of the social and "stress" problems which beset today's society.

Surveys

Phenylketonuria. One new case was diagnosed in 1967—second case in a family already afflicted. All babies continue to be tested, and also tested for diabetes.

Whooping Cough. This survey originally planned to last for 6 months was extended for a further period of 6 months because the number of cases tested proved insufficient for a proper study to be made. A full report of the findings is not yet to hand.

Student Training

Health Department staff continue to give talks to hospital student nurses who are also invited to visit Clinics and accompany Health Visitors on home visits, etc.

Hospital Doctors

Taking the Course of Diploma in Child Health, also attend the Clinics, Day Nurseries, etc. and visit with the Health Visitors.

Girl Guides

From time to time arrangements are made for Guides to be tested for the Health Badge by Health Visitors.

Sociology Student

Again, the Health Visiting staff helped in providing information and visits for this trainee.

Trainee Child Care Workers

Programmes were arranged by the Department to help in the training of these workers.

Conference and Courses

Two Health Visitors attended Courses for Field Work Instructors and three Health Visitors attended Refresher Courses.

General Practitioner/Health Visitor Attachment

Four Health Visitors are now attached to Group Practices, and in the main this scheme is working extremely well and certainly provides a better service to the patients of the practices involved. The work and value of the Health Visitor is much better understood.

In October, a GP/HV liason was commenced, and in this instance the Health Visitor contacts the doctors twice weekly in order to give and receive information; to request, where necessary, that doctor visits a family and in turn, doctor requests the Health Visitor to pay a special visit to a family. This passing to and fro of information and visits is done on behalf of the remaining Health Visitors not attached to practices.

Infectious Disease

In June, it was reported from West Lane Hospital that a child from the Pallister Park area, had been admitted with a provisional diagnosis of poliomyelitis. In order to allay the anxiety of the residents in the area, and to contain a possible outbreak of the infection, immediate action was taken. All the Health Visitors, with the help of the Geriatric and Paediatric Nurses, were briefed about a house-to-house visit to offer polio vaccination to the residents. One full day was devoted to this work, plus a couple of hours the following morning, contacting those who were not at home the previous day, resulting in approximately 3,000 residents treated. Special late night sessions were also provided at the I.W.C. (Berwick Hills Centre) for those normally at work, and second and third doses given to those accepting the offer, three and six weeks later. Subsequently, the diagnosis was proved not to be poliomyelitis, but it was agreed that the exercise to control infection was well worthwhile.

Ascertainment of Hearing in Young Children

The Health Visitors tested 454 children, of whom 44 were re-tested and 15 referred for further opinion.

Immigrants

On receipt of notification from the Ministry of Health (Airport or Dock) that new immigrants have arrived in the area, they are, as soon as possible, visited by the Health Visitors and advised (a) to register with a doctor as soon as possible, (b) if children involved—details given of the nearest Infant Welfare Clinic, (c) details of social services, if required.

Home Visiting by the Health Visitors

A total of 66,054 visits were made during the year, this including those paid to aged folk.

Details are as follows :—

Birth enquiry or first visits	3,046
Visits to infants (0-1 year)	10,577
(excluding the initial visit)	
Visits to children (1-5 years)	22,593
Special visits	1,214
Neo-natal and infant death visits	41
Ante-natal first visits	268
Ante-natal re-visits	196
Visits to aged men and others	4,135
Visits to aged women and others	8,542
Infectious disease visits	1,346
Cleansing visits	3,897
Hospital discharge	72
Hospital discharge (request of doctor)	132
Ineffectual visits	9,995
Total	66,054

Child Welfare Centres

In March a fire at Thorntree Health Centre severely damaged the roof; fortunately, the dental suite was undamaged and much of the unaffected equipment was stored there. Arrangements had to be made immediately for the transfer of activities to other premises. The Department was very grateful to the Education Department for the use of Thorntree Youth Club where Chiropody, Booking Sessions and Infant Welfare Clinics were held until repairs to the Health Centre were carried out. By the end of the year structural repairs were completed and most of the fittings had been replaced or renewed.

It has always been the policy of the Department to assist in any way possible, efforts which are connected with Community Care. In January the International Friendship Council asked for, and were granted, permission to use the Newlands Clinic for meetings of immigrant women, particularly those from India and Pakistan. This was to enable them to be taught basic English, to help them take their place in society. Amongst other things they were given instructions in child care, to enable them to communicate with the Health Visitors. These meetings continued until October, when the Friendship Council obtained their own premises.

A local Spina Bifida/Hydrocephalus Group was formed and their request in October to use the Berwick Hills Health Centre for their first meeting was acceded to.

Other Clinics were used by the Hard of Hearing Club and the various Women's Organisations connected with a recently-built church.

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)	2,674
Number of children 1-5 years (attending for first time)	455
Total number of attendances of children 0-1 year	23,720
Total number of attendances of children 1-5 years	21,473
Number of children examined by doctor	7,357
Number of children—advice given by Health Visitors	40,965
Total number of Clinic sessions ...	872

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

	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 5 yrs.
Newlands Centre (2 sessions weekly)	1,676	1,960
Carlow Street (2 sessions weekly)	4,366	2,544
Grove Hill (2 sessions weekly)	2,635	2,554
St. Hilda's	944	981
Acklam	1,691	850
North Ormesby	2,181	1,690
Thorntree (2 sessions weekly)	1,801	1,768
Whinney Banks	1,458	1,231
St. Barnabas	1,425	1,118
Park End	1,660	1,513
West Acklam	3,600	2,522
Berwick Hills	1,945	1,515
Easterside	962	1,682

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 normally being held each week. These continue to serve a useful purpose in the community and they are all very well attended. A total of 876 creches was held during the year, involving 14,950 attendances.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

This Clinic is run in association with the School Health Service for schoolchildren. Gives advice on orthopaedic

problems in the pre-school child when referred from a Child Welfare Clinic.

From the 10th January until the 25th April, Dr. Adamson, the Orthopaedic Specialist was absent ill, and so the sessions were suspended for that period.

During the year, 11 sessions were held. At these sessions pre-school children paid 145 visits, which included 24 initial visits and 121 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 47 expectant and nursing mothers, together with 60 children of pre-school age, were seen in consultation, making 276 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	
	1967	1966	1967	1966
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	37	45	—	—
Meningococcal infections	4	5	—	—
Erysipelas	2	6	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	12	—	—
Dysentery	175	264	—	—
Measles	976	1770	2	—
Chickenpox	928	919	—	—
Whooping Cough	118	258	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	1	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	4
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	9	7	98	122
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	3	3	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	5	12
Food poisoning	105	12	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	56	64	10	25
Other Tuberculosis ...	2	6	1	—

There was a decrease in the incidence of most of the notifiable infectious diseases and particularly welcome is a further fall in the notifications of tuberculosis, which disease will be reported on further by a consultant Chest Physician on page 34.

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

Whooping cough notifications swung downwards again. I would refer to the 1966 Annual Report for more detailed comment on this and note that the Public Health Laboratory Service survey referred to has continued in a modified form through into 1968.

Dysentery

Of the 175 cases notified, 19 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 30 other infected persons, usually symptomless excretors.

Food Poisoning

In Table IV at the rear of the Report, the statistics are analysed in greater detail. Two outbreaks during the year are worthy of special comment.

The first outbreak was a large one caused by salmonella typhimurium organisms and an approximate total of 224 persons were ill or found to be infected, 94 of them probably having acquired their infection in Middlesbrough and of whom 15 were temporary residents or non-residents. In this outbreak there was quite a large portion of people found to be infected without illness. 18 food handlers were excluded from work in Middlesbrough because of proved infection and a further 3 because of suspected infection. In Middlesbrough two firms were significantly involved—firm A, a large firm with Headquarters outside Middlesbrough and with many outlets on Teesside and a “family” butcher business B. Although the cases arising from firm B arose very shortly after the earliest known cases connected with firm A, it is certain that firm B’s employees had been eating the products of firm A and it was accepted by the Department that the infection in firm B was secondary to that from firm A. A small number of cases arose with no evident direct or indirect connection with these firms or other cases, as is usual in such outbreaks, and there have been cases obviously arising from secondary forces. This outbreak had potentialities for being even

greater. Firm A's products are not only retailed through its own numerous outlets but through other retailers on Teesside. At one point, when infection had been demonstrated in the employees of six other food firms including one with considerable potential of its own for spreading infection, fears of much wider spread led to special visiting of approximately 220 food handling firms by Public Health Inspectors urging once more the highest possible standards of hygiene and enquiring about suspicious illnesses. Faecal samples were taken from the entire staff of all the firms where infection was found or suspected and from the staff of the 83 independent retail outlets handling firm A's products. Fortunately there had been little further spread and none became evident later. Altogether faecal specimens had been examined from a total of approximately 650 persons in Middlesbrough and of course many persons in surrounding areas were also being investigated and examined. I understand from the responsible Medical Officer of Health that the mode of introduction of the infection into firm A remained unknown.

The second outbreak was due to a mixed infection by salmonella takoradi and salmonella anatum, a few persons being infected with both organisms. Altogether 45 persons are believed to have been infected in this outbreak though no positive isolation was made from 7 of these persons. The infection in this case was clearly disseminated through a particular tripe shop and cows udder was the vehicle of infection in the majority of cases. Only two people who were ill reported having eaten tripe only which is presumed to have been the vehicle of infection in these two cases. Since in the process of preparation the tripe would inevitably have become contaminated this appears to indicate that the boiling which is part of the tripe preparation process normally renders this food safe. Indeed, although the uninitiated might think that tripe and the other cooked offals sold by this and similar shops are foods prone to carry food poisoning organisms this is quite the reverse of the truth. This is the only example known to me of these foods being the vehicle of a food poisoning infection which must lead to the conclusion that these foods are in fact safer than other cooked meats. This particular outbreak did not present any particular problems from the point of view of control but it was felt that the conditions under which these foods were then being produced were unsatisfactory and there was a considerable upgrading of facilities under the supervision of the Department.

Para-typhoid Fever

A man recently returned from India was found to be infected with the organisms of para-typhoid and had apparently received inadequate treatment for the initial

infection whilst in India. He was temporarily excluded from his work since he was still not completely symptom free and became free of infection with Ampicillin treatment.

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 the computer controlled immunisation records and appointments scheme mentioned in my previous report duly came into operation early in the year, initially including only those children born from and including January the 1st, 1967. There were difficulties arising from the introduction of such a large scheme involving such radically changed methods of working for both administrative and professional staff for whose willingness to co-operate and to cope with greatly changed methods of working and an increased burden of immunisation work I am very grateful.

To anticipate a little, statistics compiled in February, 1968 showed that the prime aim of the scheme, namely a raising of immunisation rates, is being achieved so that eventual primary immunisation rates against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, poliomyelitis and smallpox of (very approximately) 90% can be expected. This compares with the previously achieved levels of about 55%.

There is no doubt that more complete and more accurate records can be expected to result from the operation of the scheme and mothers and general practitioners are being supplied with their own records indicating the child's immunisation history and stage reached, and further, general practitioners' claims for fees for all immunisations to be paid by the Executive Council are being processed through the computer so that the subsidiary aims of the scheme are also being met.

When a child has been admitted to the scheme the computer not only makes records of and makes appointments for all diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, poliomyelitis and smallpox immunisations but also incorporates into that record B.C.G., A.T.S., yellow fever, cholera and T.A.B. and measles immunisations as reported to the Department. The computer has been programmed to consider the child's needs in respect of the different immunisations separately from each other, though arranging for combinations to be given at the same time where appropriate, so that it can continue to act automatically no matter how far a child's immunisation pattern diverts from the usual, and when producing appointments the recent giving of other immunisations such as B.C.G. is taken into account even though the appointments are not being produced in respect of these other immunisations. It is believed that in these respects the machine programming differs from that employed in all other Authorities using computers in connection with this work. It is enabled, in our opinion, to respond more flexibly and the incorporation of other vaccines into the immunisation programme if required, e.g. measles, can be accomplished without major programming changes.

During the year work proceeded apace on translating the records of older children into a form suitable for digestion by the computer and if Local Government reorganisation had not been in prospect the full operation of the scheme with all under fives immunisation records computerised would have been expected by the end of 1968.

The statistics of immunisations appearing below are compiled in the usual manner from children of all ages and do not accurately reflect the impact of the computer scheme on the immunisation progress of the youngest children.

Smallpox Vaccinations

	Primary			Re-vaccinations		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Under 1 year	46	52	29	—	—	—
1 year ...	447	488	411	—	—	1
2-4 years ...	373	539	332	14	26	16
5-14 years ...	104	367	94	75	352	83
15 years & over	328	913	237	769	2,085	572
	<u>1,298</u>	<u>2,359</u>	<u>1,103</u>	<u>858</u>	<u>2,463</u>	<u>672</u>

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During 1967 people received two injections of Salk vaccine: 3,189 people completed a course of immunisation with Oral vaccine (i.e. 3 doses).

In addition 2,964 reinforcing doses were given to children between 4 and 15 years.

Diphtheria Immunisation

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

No. of children under 5 years of age immunised	2,230
No. of schoolchildren immunised	711
No. of reinforcing injections	2,880

"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 number of Attendances at Overseas Clinic 1,986
Inoculations given:—

T.A.B.	144) Sometimes given in combination
Cholera	321	
Smallpox (primary)	211	
(re-vaccination)	512	

There were 2 people inoculated against Typhus.

Yellow Fever 1,071

During 1967 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 321 seamen from 28 ships. Visits were paid to 14 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 immunisation against there 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 in 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.

Towards the end of the year these stocks were being drawn upon for the vaccination of workers in a local factory.

LABORATORY SERVICES

I am indebted to Dr. Stanley Wray and Dr. J. Emslie for the following information on the laboratory facilities available to the Teesside area :—

During the past year the overall intake of work at both the Central Clinical Laboratory and the Public Health Laboratory has continued to increase. This applies not only to specimens submitted by the Health Departments, but also those received from General Practitioners and the hospital service. The occurrence of a variety of enteric infections on Tees-side during the past year has contributed to this increase.

During the year, a day-release scheme for the training of laboratory technicians was established. The course for the Ordinary National Certificate has been begun and that

for the Higher National Certificate is being arranged. This has meant not only additional work for the senior staff but difficulty due to shortage of junior technical staff on the days when tuition takes place.

During the third full year of operation of the Exfoliative Cytology service there has been a reduction in the overall number of specimens examined. This reduction has resulted mainly from fewer specimens being received from local authority clinics. The hospital Gynaecological clinics and the Family Planning clinics have very slightly reduced their numbers but the General Practitioners have increased the number of specimens they submitted. Considerably more effort needs to be made in order to try and increase the numbers of specimens taken and submitted for examination from the local authority clinics.

The Middlesbrough Health Department has contributed much in time and effort to the Public Health Laboratory Service's national investigation into the efficiency of current vaccines to prevent whooping cough—a study which is still in progress. The Middlesbrough area also is participating in the assessment of the use of human gamma-globulin as a means of protecting the unborn baby from damage which may occasionally result from rubella virus infection acquired early in pregnancy.

TUBERCULOSIS

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

This is presumably the last report to be presented in connection with tuberculous disease in Middlesbrough. It is interesting at this stage to look back on previous findings, and compare them with the present. The numbers of notifications in the past have been very high each year, reaching what seems to have been the record total of 510 in 1930. Deaths from the disease numbered 218 in that year and the death rate per 1,000 population was 1.63. Conditions and treatment improved after the War but in 1951 when I made my first report, the number of new cases was still high at 305, with 71 deaths in that year, the death rate being 0.48. In the next few years modern drug treatment of tuberculosis became possible and large numbers of patients had prolonged courses of treatment. The immediate result was a fall in notifications, and an even steeper fall in the numbers of deaths, so that 10 years later, in 1961, notifications were down to 107 with 20 deaths, the death rate being 0.12. The numbers of new cases remained approximately the same level for a few years, but in 1966 an abrupt fall occurred to the record low level of 70 new cases in the year. Deaths had also gone down. The numbers

fluctuate from year to year, the figure in 1966 being 25 and the rate 0.16. Some of these deaths were probably not directly attributable to tuberculosis which may not have been the chief factor in the patient's last illness.

I had thought that the abrupt fall in notifications of new cases from 101 in 1965 to 70 in 1966 was so large that it might not be maintained and the following year might show a figure nearer the 1965 one. However, this has not been the case and I am glad to say that it seems likely there has been a marked and sustained fall in the incidence of the disease from the levels which have obtained with little alteration from 1960. In this situation, provided no unexpected factors come into effect, it is not over-optimistic to look forward to an accelerated decline in the numbers of new cases diagnosed each year, and to hope in the not too distant future for the virtual eradication of tuberculosis as a disease of major importance.

It is at this stage when the numbers are falling that care must be taken, in my opinion, to maintain the anti-tuberculosis service in all its aspects as efficiently as it has been carried out in the past. The Local Authority will continue to be actively involved; most of the treatment of individual patients will be carried out in their homes, and the need for investigation of families with tuberculin testing, vaccination, and X-ray examination of contacts will be as important as formerly.

It is unfortunate that in considering the other major diseases treated by Chest Physicians, bronchitis and lung cancer, little or no fundamental improvement can be reported. These are diseases in which atmospheric pollution plays a very considerable part and, therefore, the Local Authority can hope to make some positive contribution towards reducing their incidence, in addition to its task of educating the public in the dangers of smoking.

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	—	1	2	1	4	5	7	9	3	5	38
Females ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	6	3	2	2	—	1	21
Non-Respiratory														
Males ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	1	1	3	2	6	10	8	10	11	4	6	62

The above does not include 4 Transfers In.

Source of Notifications	1967	1966
Chest Clinics	31	27
Contacts	7	7
Mass Radiography	4	10
Registrar's Returns	4	3
Other Hospitals	15	23
Industry	1	1
H.M. Forces	—	1
Transfer's In	4	6
	<hr/> 66 <hr/>	<hr/> 78 <hr/>

Types of Cases Found

		Males and Females	Males	Females	Children
Sputum { Negative	A.1 (Minimal)	15	6	9	3
	A.2 (Moderate)	3	1	2	1
	A.3 (Advanced)	2	2	—	—
		—20	— 9	—11	— 4
Sputum { Positive	B.1 (Minimal)	9	6	3	—
	B.2 (Moderate)	16	13	3	—
	B.3 (Advanced)	10	8	2	—
		—35	—27	— 8	—
Non-Respiratory		2	2	—	1
		<hr/> 57 <hr/>	<hr/> 38 <hr/>	<hr/> 19 <hr/>	<hr/> 5 <hr/>

Distribution of Deaths

Age Groups	0-9	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	All ages
<hr/>										
Respiratory										
Males	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	8
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Non-Respiratory										
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> 9 <hr/>

Contacts	1967	1966
Babies under 8/52 given B.C.G. ...	107	72
Tuberculin negative (over 8/52 old)	249	359
Tuberculin positive (over 8/52 old)	28	27
Total B.C.G. vaccination (inc. babies under 8/52)	321	281
Contacts X-rayed	781	708
Contacts diagnosed as cases ...	7	7
Contacts placed on observation ...	7	6

Patients admitted to Hospital during 1967

	Males	Females	Children
Tuberculous	41	14	4
Non-tuberculous	186	52	8
	<hr/> 227	<hr/> 66	<hr/> 12

Clinic Attendances

	1967	1966
Total Attendances	4,427	5,097
New Patients	626	767

THE INCIDENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASE IN THE TEES-SIDE AREA DURING THE YEAR 1967

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

During 1967, there was for the second year in succession, a slight rise in the number of patients attending the Tees-side Special Treatment Clinics. (1,490 as against 1,411 during 1966 and 1,368 in 1965).

The increase was in the number of "New" patients attending (those attending a clinic for initial investigation) the male clinics. The number of female patients showed a slight decrease from 333 cases in 1966 to 309 in 1967.

Cases already diagnosed at other centres in the United Kingdom and Overseas are given further treatment or tests as required and approximate to eighty cases each year.

Patients attending are classified on a residential basis after diagnosis and a consolidated report from the Statistical Registers of the four clinics on Tees-side gives a better indication of the incidence of disease in the area than reports from the individual clinics.

New Cases seen at the Tees-side Clinics during the year 1967

(1966 figures shown in brackets)

Area of Residence	Total No. Patients	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea	Others
		Primary Secondary	Others		
Middlesbrough	319 (365)	— (—)	4 (2)	107 (140)	208 (223)
Darlington	129 (68)	— (—)	1 (2)	44 (13)	84 (53)
Hartlepool	108 (108)	— (—)	1 (3)	34 (37)	73 (68)
Stockton-on-Tees	127 (115)	— (—)	1 (—)	28 (29)	98 (86)
N. Riding Yorks.	279 (297)	3 (11)	2 (8)	95 (86)	179 (192)
Co. Durham	155 (155)	— (—)	1 (1)	32 (29)	122 (125)
Merchant Seamen (all nationalities)	237 (186)	1 (3)	— (1)	88 (51)	148 (131)
Commonwealth Citizens (resident in the area)	71 (67)	1 (—)	— (3)	30 (31)	40 (33)
Aliens in the Area	18 (7)	— (—)	— (—)	9 (3)	9 (4)
Servicemen	6 (25)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (8)	3 (17)
All other areas	41 (22)	— (—)	— (—)	15 (11)	26 (11)
Totals by Area	1490 (1411)	5 (14)	10 (19)	485 (437)	990 (941)

The above table shows an increase in patients who live in Darlington 129 cases as against 68 in 1966 and a sharp rise in the incidence of Gonorrhoea in that part of the region. The increase noted in the number of seamen attending was found to be mainly patients with acute gonorrhoea. Further examination of the clinic figures showed the increase to be foreign seamen attending the clinics at Middlesbrough, Stockton and Hartlepool whilst there ships were in port.

Syphilis

Over the past ten years as will be seen from Table 2, the incidence of early infectious syphilis in the Tees-side Clinics has given no cause for alarm and indeed has reached double figures in only two years.

The attendances of patients under treatment for Syphilis in 1967 was 11% of the total attendances compared with 53% in 1956.

The decrease from 1966 is noted with satisfaction and is an index of the success of contact tracing. The contacts of the syphilis cases under treatment towards the end of

that year continued under observation during 1967, all proved to be free from infection.

Table 2

Cases of Syphilis Treated in the Tees-side Clinics 1957-1967

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
All stages of disease	80	48	37	35	27	32	32	40	20	33	15
Primary & Secondary	7	2	7	5	5	8	7	12	9	14	5
Total Attendances	4691	3142	2572	2061	1876	1756	1634	1432	1185	911	590

Gonorrhoea

There was a further increase in the number of cases of Gonorrhoea during the year (485 compared to 437 in 1966). This increase was entirely at the male clinics the number of female cases being eight fewer than in the previous year, 115 compared to 123 in 1966.

A more detailed study of these cases showed that though the number of females suffering from gonorrhoea was slightly less than in 1966 the number of teenage girls continued to rise from 26 cases during 1966 to 34 cases during 1967. The increase in the number of male patients suffering from the disease was in the older age groups, i.e. 20 years and over.

The majority of male patients treated for gonorrhoea at the Tees-side clinics admit to having contacted their infection within the area (242 out of a total of 370) and every effort is made to trace and persuade these contacts to attend for examination. Of the 126 contacts who did come for examination 82 were found to be suffering from gonorrhoea.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Approval of Medical Practitioners' Regulations, 1960

The following Medical Officers are approved for the purpose of giving certificates under the above Regulations.

From the staff of St. Luke's Hospital :

Dr. T. M. Cuthbert
Dr. H. Richardson
Dr. J. Russell
Dr. W. J. Browarski
Dr. N. Rivers

Dr. M. L. Renwick
Dr. G. Leighton Davies
Dr. J. Blackburn
Dr. D. Stephens

From the staff of the Middlesbrough Health Department:

Dr. Robert Taylor

Dr. Janet Patterson

Dr. J. H. E. Baines

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 problem 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 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 18 on the Register at the end of the year and 1,123 attendances were made. There is now a short waiting list and it

is hoped to accommodate these when the new Centre comes into use.

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 28 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 Centre continues to make good progress. The Supervisor/Instructor who attended the One Year full-time Course for "Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped" has now qualified and resumed instruction at the Centre, where his training is proving most beneficial. 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.

The new Purpose-built Hostel for Adult Females has fulfilled its purpose and provided the necessary supportive care to maintain within the community, women who would otherwise have had to enter Institutions.

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 Clinic" 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.

The Mental Welfare Officers have, throughout the year, extended their field by working in close co-operation with General Practitioners and in some cases a Mental Welfare Officer has been assigned to work with an individual group practice thus, both pre and after-care cases in the Mental Health field have been able to obtain more supervision and help in an earlier phase of their condition than would otherwise have been possible.

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 too apprehensive to go beyond their own front door.

Liaison with the National Health Service

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 :	3 Females 1 Male
Section 26 :	4 Females 2 Males
Section 29 :	20 Females 20 Males
Section 135 :	4 Females 2 Males
Informal :	33 Females 30 Males

To Aycliffe Hospital :

Section 60 :	— Females 1 Male
Informal :	1 Female 3 Males

To Winterton Hospital :

Section 29 : 1 Female
— Males

To Guisborough Hospital :

Section 29 : 1 Female
— Males

Section 25 : 1 Female
— Males

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

	Formal		Informal	
	M	F	M	F
Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital	4	1	47	31
Aycliffe Hospital	7	5	67	48
Rampton State Institution ...	2	—	—	—
Lisieux Hall, Chorley	—	—	3	—
Etloe House, Leyton	—	1	—	—
Whittington Hall	—	—	—	1
Bishop Auckland Institution ...	—	—	—	4
Calderstone Hospital, Whalley ...	1	—	—	—
Lemington Hall, Alnwick	—	—	—	1
Fire Vale, Sheffield	—	1	—	—
Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds	—	1	—	—
General Hospital, Hartlepoons ...	—	—	—	5
Westwood Hospital, Barnsley ...	1	—	—	—
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster	—	—	—	1
Claypenny Hospital, Easingwold	—	—	—	1
Moss-side Institution, Liverpool	3	1	—	—
Northgate and District Hospital Northumberland	1	—	—	—
Middlefield Hospital	—	—	1	—
Osborne House, Hastings	—	—	1	—
Earls House, Durham	—	—	2	—
Total	19	10	121	92

CARE AND AFTERCARE

The six Public Health Nurses continue to give a most necessary service to the elderly residents, caring for them in their own homes by way of help with baths, hairwashing, general advice as to the social services available for them;

and in this way enabling them to remain in their own homes, more comfortably and in many instances, avoiding the need for referral to the Home Nursing Service.

Requests for their services continue to come from doctors, hospitals, friends, relatives, neighbours and other social agencies.

From January to June, inclusive, an "Inquiry into Health and Welfare Facilities for the Elderly" (65 and over) was conducted by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne which involved the co-operation of the Health Visiting and Geriatric staff; Home Nursing and Home Help staffs. The result of this survey is not yet published.

The Public Health Nurses also continue to supervise medication at the Day Unit, Albert Terrace. Other duties are assisting the Medical Officer at medical examination sessions, 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 'follow-up' visits at home.

A male orderly gives service to elderly men in their own homes by way of baths, shaves, pedicures, etc. A summary of their work is as follows:—

No. on register	2,664
No. of new persons admitted to register, 1967	266
No. of men	606
No. of women	2,058
No. living alone (men)	143
No. living alone (women)	886
No. referred Part III Accommodation	86
No. referred Meals on Wheels	142
No. referred W.R.V.S. Clothing	58
No. referred Chiropody	174
No. of baths given	2,156
No. of shaves and haircuts (men)	1,459
No. of hairwashes (women)	246
Total visits to the elderly	12,739

Chiropody

There is an increasing flow of requests for this service. One additional part-time chiropodist was employed from June 1967 and from October, in addition to the domiciliary work and treatments being given in local authority clinics, patients were referred to chiropodist surgeries for treatment.

Statistics for the year show :—

No. of domiciliary treatments	...	...	...	1,636
No. of clinic sessions held	...	...	...	500
No. of treatments given at clinics	...	...	...	3,554
No of treatments given in Chirpodists' sessions				72

Attendances at Clinics

	Sessions	Patients
The Gables	116	847
St. Hilda's	93	660
Thorntree	102	714
Carlow Street	50	353
North Ormesby	90	694
West Acklam	49	320

Meals on Wheels

Recipients continue to enjoy the meal and company at the weekly sessions at St. Hilda's Clinic.

Nursing Equipment on Loan

Main requests for equipment continue to be bedpans, urinals, backrests, commodes, bath seats and wheelchairs.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Section 47 of this Act was not invoked during 1967.

Incontinence pads

These pads, supplied for the use of incontinent persons, alleviate the problems of laundering where this is an obvious difficulty. An increasing number of persons are now helped in this way.

Occupational Therapy

The Handicrafts instructress now gives her full time to the Mental Health Service attending both the Male Adult and Albert Terrace Centres.

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.

Convalescent Homes

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, 78 patients were interviewed and their admittance arranged to convalescent homes as shown below :—

Yorkshire Foresters' Convalescent Home, Bridlington	34
Metcalf Smith Convalescent Home, Harrogate	11
Ropner Convalescent Home, Middleton-St.-George	13
Cheshire Home, Marske	1
c/o Mr. Linford, Whitby	19

Seven other cases were cancelled.

The Davison Home for Children, Danby

During the year 235 children were admitted to the Home, 219 of these were schoolchildren.

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

Mrs. A. E. Robson, Matron, indicated her intention to resign from her post at the end of the year.

Relatives visiting patients in Hospital

There was one application 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 four students taking the examination in January 1967 were all successful. A four month training course of lectures and practical work commenced in September 1967, again with six students attending sponsored by Middlesbrough County Borough, together with three from Darlington County Borough and two from the North Riding County Council.

On December 31st, 1967 the following staff were employed :—

Superintendent
Senior Nurse
Eighteen Whole-time Nurses
Four Part-time Nurses
Six 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 ...	405	111	516	122	394	6694	24
February ...	394	89	483	81	402	6161	24
March ...	402	126	528	108	420	6761	20
April ...	420	106	526	109	417	6570	17
May ...	417	131	548	118	430	6822	28
June ...	430	88	518	104	414	6297	19
July ...	414	94	508	114	394	6292	17
August ...	394	92	486	86	400	6104	18
September ...	400	86	486	91	395	5628	24
October ...	395	78	473	73	400	5708	15
November ...	400	113	513	123	390	6023	22
December ...	390	113	503	102	401	6125	25

ANALYSIS OF EX-HOSPITAL CASES

Abscess ...	7	Cystotomy ...	2	Laparotomy ...	4
Anal displacement ...	1	Debility ...	3	Leukaemia ...	1
Anaemia ...	17	Diabetes ...	9	Mastectomy ...	5
Appendicectomy ...	12	Dysphagia ...	1	Maternity ...	4
Arthritis ...	3	Eczema ...	1	Nephroctomy ...	1
Asthma ...	1	Emphysema ...	1	Obstruction ...	2
Bedsore ...	3	Excision ...	2	Papilloma ...	1
Biopsy ...	3	Fistula ...	2	Prostatectomy ...	5
Bronchitis ...	3	Fractures ...	5	Senility ...	1
Caesarian Ops ...	1	Gastrectomy ...	8	Sinus ...	3
Carcinoma ...	28	Heart Conditions ...	9	Sterilisation ...	3
Cataract ...	2	Hemiplegia ...	20	Sympathectomy ...	1
Cerebral Conds ...	3	Hernia ...	4	Tuberculosis Pulm. ...	33
Cholecystectomy ...	7	Hodgkin's Disease ...	1	Tuberculosis Other ...	2
Colon, resection ...	1	Hypertension ...	1	Tumour ...	1
Cholelithiasis ...	1	Hysterectomy ...	4	Ulcerations ...	6
Colostomy ...	8	Ileostomy ...	1	Valvectomy ...	1
Constipation ...	2	Infections ...	2	Vertebrae, collapsed ...	1
				Wounds ...	2

ANALYSIS OF CASES AND VISITS PAID

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Medical ...	52 3251	39 3015	49 3367	49 3321	58 3387	40 3094	35 2766	45 2649	43 2480	35 2620	63 2873	50 2757	558 35580
Surgical ...	18 754	15 656	25 761	17 767	17 813	16 854	17 939	14 832	14 723	16 752	21 783	24 841	214 9475
Infectious Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Tuberculosis	3 733	7 807	5 741	6 747	6 698	4 609	3 741	9 869	6 730	1 710	6 691	7 643	63 8719
Maternal Complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 14	—	—	1 9	—	—	2 23
†Others ...	38 1956	28 1683	46 1886	34 1735	50 1924	28 1740	38 1832	24 1754	23 1695	25 1617	23 1676	32 1882	389 21380
Totals ...	111 6694	89 6161	125 6755	106 6570	131 6822	88 6297	94 6292	92 6104	86 5628	78 5708	113 6023	113 6123	226 75177

49

PATIENTS AGED 70 YEARS AND OVER

	Men	Women	Total
On books 1.1.67 ...	58	163	221
New patients during year ...	156	300	456
Remaining on books 31.12.67	53	152	205

* Mainly injections.

† Includes special injections : Cases 287, Visits 9,976.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Each year the assistance given to the Community by the Home Help Service continues to increase, and again it was the aged and infirm cases that showed a marked rise. 78% of all cases attended during the year were over the age of 65 years.

The keen interest of all Home Helps combined with their hard work and sense of responsibility enables this service to maintain a high standard. Recruitment of suitable staff with the personality required for this Service was difficult over the year.

Enquiries for Home Help apart from Maternity Bookings numbered 300.

The following table shows the source from which enquiries were made :—

	1967	1966	1965
Patients and Relatives ...	36%	45%	35%
Doctors	13%	11%	10%
Hospitals	10%	10%	12%
Ministry of Social Security	12%	11%	11%
Welfare Services	9%	6%	9%
Health Department ...	18%	15%	21%
Others	2%	2%	2%

The number of maternity Bookings were 118, as compared with 159 in 1966—of which 95 were attended.

- 3 Cases had full-time Home Help for 3 weeks
- 52 Cases had full-time Home Help for 2 weeks
- 28 Cases had full-time Home Help for 1 week
- 6 Cases had half-time Home Help for 2 weeks
- 6 Cases had half-time Home Help for 1 week
- 6 Bookings gave no reason for cancellation.
- 9 were admitted to hospital.
- 8 bookings made private arrangements.

The following table shows the nature and number of cases attended during 1967 :—

	Aged 65 yrs. or over	Chronic Sick	T.B.	Mentally Dis- ordered	Mater- nity	General Blind etc.	Total	1966	1965	1964
On books 1.1.67	619	44	7	—	2	24	696	623	544	540
Cases commenced	234	23	—	—	93	42	392	433	422*	369
Cases completed	190	24	—	—	95	39	348	360	343	365
On books 31.12.67	663	43	7	—		27	740	696	623	544

The number of Home Helps employed during the year varied from 77 to 72 at the end of the year. Of the 72 employed in December 13 were full-time staff and 59 part-time staff.

Total number of hours worked by the staff over the year—92,255 hours.

3,361 visits were made by the Organiser during the year.

THE SOCIAL WORKER

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

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

Fifty-two new cases have been referred during the year as follows :—

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	10
Superintendent Health Visitor	...	...	5
Mental Welfare Officers	...	...	1
General Practitioners	...	...	3
Social Worker	...	...	9
Sister, Poole Hospital	...	...	2
Children's Officer	...	...	14
Domestic Help Organiser	...	...	1
Middlesbrough Diocesan Rescue Society	...	...	2
Probation Officer	...	...	1
Cleveland Family Welfare Council	...	...	3
Social Worker, General Hospital	...	...	1

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

Social Investigation	...	...	...	13
Geriatric Care and Attention	...	...	...	6
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	11
General Help	...	...	...	11
Accommodation	...	...	...	6
Financial	...	...	...	3
Convalescence	...	...	...	2
Number of visits	...	...	...	312
Number of interviews	...	...	...	29

* The following figures relate to the work of the Social Worker in her Chest Clinic duties :—

	No. of visits	No. of patients seen
Hospital	29	149
Homes	79	79
No. of problems at Clinic :—		
Social		108
Financial		63

AMBULANCE SERVICE

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

	Patients Carried	Mileage
1963	76,901	240,828
1964	79,279	247,281
1965	80,882	254,266
1966	81,786	259,342
1967	85,649	270,489

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 1967 was :—

9 Traditional ambulances
8 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

	JOURNEYS	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
1967																																
January	1877	1856	5129	3017	3968	119	19	15	9	43	133	1	3	3	236	4311	519	535	38	989	12	6985	12093	9280	21373	780	571	1351	34	52	32	84
February	1709	1707	4914	2971	3650	135	27	13	7	48	110	1	—	3	196	4037	435	517	20	1052	20	6621	11213	8660	19873	749	549	1298	33	35	31	66
March	1772	1877	5058	3290	3645	180	23	23	4	37	105	4	2	3	209	4171	495	608	19	1045	7	6935	12046	10029	22075	771	557	1328	41	38	25	63
April	1736	1993	4699	2996	3696	130	25	18	1	46	105	5	1	5	210	4000	491	526	23	1105	1	6692	11547	10474	22021	712	519	1231	36	43	26	69
May	1855	2030	5341	3264	4107	150	24	20	2	38	94	—	—	1	214	4596	491	586	29	1118	8	7371	12234	12125	24359	770	549	1319	36	27	17	44
June	1815	1858	5002	3085	3775	150	26	24	5	38	94	3	1	2	168	4133	491	519	25	1180	1	6860	13497	10736	24233	829	546	1375	31	43	29	72
July	1730	2065	4976	2967	4074	191	36	34	3	50	98	2	—	5	236	4284	474	523	31	1072	2	7041	12408	11004	23412	800	586	1386	31	29	42	71
August	1756	1818	5212	2957	4073	163	31	23	3	36	107	—	1	3	240	4568	445	485	28	893	4	7030	11373	11015	22388	837	627	1464	—	24	21	45
September	1673	2094	5267	3091	4270	147	24	15	6	43	126	—	4	4	195	4620	458	472	17	1226	4	7361	11575	10065	21640	863	611	1474	—	33	36	69
October	1755	2118	5538	3386	4270	137	31	18	2	51	107	6	—	1	241	4853	469	511	29	1197	3	7656	12993	10368	23361	945	662	1607	—	38	34	72
November	1810	2188	5991	3502	4677	140	25	20	6	57	101	6	—	3	214	5417	492	539	44	1114	1	8179	12494	11272	23766	947	678	1625	—	25	37	62
December	1716	1804	5114	3079	3839	125	22	23	3	36	101	10	3	7	140	4553	528	468	21	858	20	6918	11794	10194	21988	928	690	1618	—	27	44	71
Total	21204	23408	62241	37605	48044	1767	313	246	51	523	1281	38	15	40	2499	53543	5788	6289	324	12849	83	85649	145267	125222	270489	9931	7145	17076	242	414	374	788

CONVEYANCE OF MIDWIVES 1967

Month	Journeys	Calls	Mileage	Petrol Galls.	Oil Pints
January	259	361	3370	140	2
February	249	379	4215	157	3
March	294	364	1780	77	—
April	288	328	3944	135	2
May	284	332	4941	185	3
June	272	343	1972	126	4
July	248	372	3748	133	6
August	245	272	3106	117	2
September	283	401	2532	99	1
October	236	268	1693	75	—
November	259	297	1794	84	1
December	326	266	1473	70	3
Total	3243	3883	34568	1398	27

In addition 83 calls for Midwives made by Ambulance Service vehicles. 904 calls made for Ambulance Service.

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	1	—	14	14
Homes on Register at end of year	2	—	47	47

Deaths registered during year

0 - 65		65 - 75		75 - 85		85 & over	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	—	1	—	7	—	2

Males	...	...	—
Females	...	...	10
			<u>10</u>

MUNICIPAL CREMATORIUM

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

A total of 2,048 cremations were carried out at the Middlesbrough Crematorium during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1967, compared with 1,943 for the same period during the previous year.

They were from the following Districts :—

Middlesbrough ...	711	Cleveland	233
Thornaby	96	Redcar	232
Stockton	294	Saltburn	133
Stockton R.D. ...	115	Eston	43
Billingham	130	Various Others	61

MEDICAL (Superannuation/Sickness) EXAMINATIONS

Departments	1967	1966	1965
Education	223	248	148
Catering	—	1	5
Cemeteries	4	9	1
Children's	29	31	31
Cleansing	48	38	25
Fire Brigade	15	14	2
Health	73	100	100
Housing	11	7	9
Libraries	19	19	9
Magistrates and Probation	11	7	11
Parks	30	31	14
Police	27	13	11
Sanitary and Baths ...	5	5	3
Surveyor and Engineer ...	142	146	133
Tees-side Airport	16	15	22
Tees (Newport) Bridge ...	6	3	—
Town Clerk	5	18	9
Treasurer	28	13	11
Transport	184	220	229
T.V.& C. Water Board ...	41	23	27
Welfare	22	36	35
Weights and Measures ...	—	—	3
Museum	1	—	—
Teesside C.B.C.	5	—	—

SECTION C

SANITARY AUTHORITY SERVICES

HOUSING — SLUM CLEARANCE

Area	No. of Houses	Date of representation	Action
Dock Street/Gray Street	25	16. 2.67	Compulsory Purchase Order.
Telford Street	211	29. 6.67	do.
Bolckow Street/Johnson Street	185	14.12.67	do.
Cannon Street	3	14.12.67	do.

Individually Unfit	No. of houses	Date of representation	Action
73 Vaughan Street	1	16. 2.67	Closing Order.
3 and 5 Simpson Street	2	7. 6.67	Demolition Order.
2 Pennyman Street	1	14. 9.67	Demolition Order.
2 Thorrold Terrace	1	16.11.67	Closing Order.

WATER SUPPLY

The Middlesbrough Corporation, as a local sanitary authority has still the duty of ensuring and reporting that the drinking water supply of the town is adequate in quality and quantity. The Authority, therefore, takes a certain number of independent samples of drinking water from dwellinghouses and drinking fountains and reports on this sampling and further reference will be found in later sections of the Report.

No further discussions on fluoridation have taken place. The Council's decision in the Autumn of 1965 was against fluoridation.

I feel that this subject is likely to come up again for discussion after the formation of the new County Borough of Teesside.

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 1967. 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 quarter of its volume from the River Tees supply. Other parts of the town are supplied direct with water from the River Tees derived supply or the Lartington Gravitation supply.

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

The Lartington Gravitation supply consists of a mixture of slow sand filtered water with a water which has been decolourised and purified by chemical coagulation followed by rapid gravity filtration. The pH of the mixed water is raised by the addition of lime and chlorination completes the treatment. The River Tees derived supply is clarified by chemical coagulation followed by rapid gravity filtration, pH adjustment and chlorination. The water leaving Long Newton Reservoir is filtered through rotary micro-strainers which have 160,000 meshes to the square inch and then re-chlorinated 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, 1967**

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

Chemical Results	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.022	0.063	*0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.057	0.140	*0.007
Nitrite Nitrogen	*0.001	*0.001	*0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.75	4.6	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	2.9	4.5	1.5
Colour (Hazen)	29	60	15
Turbidity as Silica	3.3	6.8	Nil
pH	7.4	8.3	6.9
Free Carbon Dioxide	2.5	6	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	27	35	20
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	27	35	20
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	28	40	19
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	55	67	48
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	47	53	42
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	8	16	5
Chlorides as Cl	13	16	10
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	—	—	—
Silicate as SiO ₂	2.4	3	2
Iron as Fe	0.17	0.50	0.04
Potassium as K	0.7	0.9	0.3
Sodium as Na	4.2	4.8	3.4
Total solids dried at 105°C	95	140	69
Conductivity at 20°C (micromhos)	130	140	110

* less than † more than

Bacteriological Results

Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	23	396	Nil
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	36	988	1
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C	170	1900	1
Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period			414
Percentage of samples showing No Presumptive coliform reaction per 100 mls			97.1%
Percentage of samples showing No reaction for B.coli (Type 1) per 100 mls			99.3%

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

**Summary of Analysis Results
1st January to 31st December, 1967**

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

Chemical Results	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.038	0.100	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.088	0.160	0.056
Nitrite Nitrogen	*0.001	*0.001	*0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.31	0.40	*0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	2.2	3.5	0.5
Colour (Hazen)	14	20	5
Turbidity as Silica	5.4	6.8	3.4
pH	7.3	7.8	7.0
Free Carbon Dioxide	2.7	7	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	45	52	38
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	45	52	38
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	33	39	25
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	78	87	65
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	63	73	43
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃ ...	15	22	12
Chlorides as Cl	12	14	10
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	—	—	—
Silicate as SiO ₂	2.4	4	1.5
Iron as Fe	0.14	0.30	0.06
Potassium as K	1.0	1.3	0.9
Sodium as Na	5.5	6.4	5.0
Total solids dried at 105°C	127	164	100
Conductivity at 20°C (micromhos)	182	205	170

* less than † more than

Bacteriological Results

Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period	249
Percentage of samples showing No presumptive coliform reaction per 100 mls	99.2%
Percentage of samples showing No reaction for B.coli (Type 1) per 100 mls	100%

THE TEES VALLEY AND CLEVELAND WATER BOARD
River Tees derived Supply from Broken Scar Works
Darlington

Summary of Analysis Results
1st January to 31st December, 1967

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

Chemical Results				Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.040	0.430	*0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.051	0.140	*0.007
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	*0.001	*0.001	*0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	1.0	3.1	*0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C				0.9	1.8	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	...	5	14	Nil
Turbidity as Silica	...	...	...	4.4	30	Nil
pH	...	...	...	7.8	8.6	7.0
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	2.4	9	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	69	108	40
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	69	108	40
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	52	75	32
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	121	175	82
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	100	132	75
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	21	35	7
Chlorides as Cl	...	...	...	11	16	5
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	...	...	...	—	—	—
Silicate as SiO ₂	...	...	...	3.5	6	1.5
Iron as Fe	...	...	...	0.06	0.40	Nil
Potassium as K	...	...	...	1.4	1.8	0.9
Sodium as Na	...	...	...	7.6	10	4.6
Total solids dried at 105°C	...	...	...	174	259	108
Conductivity at 20°C (micromhos)				255	350	175

* less than † more than

Bacteriological Results

Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	10	78	Nil
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	15	140	Nil
Colony count per ml on yeast extract agar after 3 days at 20°C	9	160	Nil
Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period			388
Percentage of samples showing No Presumptive coliform reaction per 100 mls			98.5%
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 establishment of the Department for the year 1st January to 31st December, 1967 numbered at the start four, and due to demolition of the Cannon Street establishment, ended as three. The establishment in Cannon Street had for some time shown marked tendency toward decrease in attendances, but when houses all round it were demolished, users preferred to attend at Dacre Street Baths or Central Baths, and since Cannon Street establishment use became low, it was closed. Construction work started on the new Berwick Hills establishment, and when completed, this fine Baths will render very excellent service.

Matters affecting attendances in the Central Baths during the year were difficulties due to the new parking restrictions, and also closure of the large pool for decoration from 10th April to 9th May inclusive. As in previous years, users were appreciative of the difficulties caused during this work, and some work normally done in the large pool, was transferred to the small pool. In this connection, much help was given by the Director of Education and his staff in rearrangement of attendance of school children, and planned programmes were not heavily disturbed. The teaching of children to swim, and to life-save and to pass Awards of the Life Saving Society and Amateur Swimming Association was very satisfactory. Very satisfactory work was done also by the Middlesbrough Police Cadets and their Officers, and it is noteworthy that in competition the Middlesbrough Police Force is among the best in the Area; a matter which must give pleasure to the Chief Constable, Mr. Davison, and his staff.

The Chairman and Members of Committee and Council of Middlesbrough have always given support to the holding of Swimming Galas, as the undernoted list of Galas will show. Some Galas were so fully attended that spectators had to be turned away.

Northumberland and Durham Counties A.S.A.	30. 9.67
Evening Gazette Annual Gala	20. 9.67
Salvation Army Swimming Gala	6.10.67
Middlesbrough A.S.C. (Ladies)	10.10.67
British Rail Swimming Gala	18.10.67
Middlesbrough Boy Scouts	3.11.67
Middlesbrough A.S.C. (Men)	6.11.67
Bertram Ramsay School Swimming Gala	15.11.67
Stainsby School Swimming Gala	1.12.67

During the year, an initial sum of forty-one pounds was raised by two energetic Middlesbrough young swimmers who completed a marathon swim in aid of the Tees-side Kidney Unit Fund. Late donations raised the sum further, and the youngsters, a brother and sister whose mother works in North Ormesby Hospital, were congratulated by His Worship the Mayor and by the Chairman of the Public Hygiene Committee.

During the Year, the Middlesbrough Water Polo Team reached the Finals of the All England Water Polo Knock-Out Championship, but were beaten by the holders, Birkenhead, in a match played in Middlesbrough. An extract was televised.

Swimmer attendances during the year, bearing in mind closure of the large pool in Middlesbrough Central Baths for a month for re-decoration, were comparable with those of the previous year, as may be seen from the undernoted totals :—

	1966	1967
General admissions (Swims)	162,023	157,630
School Classes	102,136	93,031
Clubs	36,336	28,902

Slipper Bath attendances reduced to an uneconomic number in Cannon Street establishment during the year, and resulted in closure of that Baths and transfer of users to nearby establishments. The attendances of establishments open for the full year, for slipper baths, were as under :—

	1966	1967
Central Baths (Middlesbro')	67,205	67,098
Dacre Street	5,527	5,981
North Ormesby	35,766	34,897

The Special Bath Section of Middlesbrough Baths suffered temporarily due to difficulty of access as many users came by car, but attendances for Turkish Russian Baths, and Pine, Peat and Foam Baths totalled for the year 1967, the figure 11,656 in comparison with 10,811 for the previous year.

The Laundrette in Dacre Street Baths has only five washing machines, but takings for the year came to £2,240 10s 6d in comparison with the total of £2,008 1s 2d for the previous year. The complete unit in this establishment comprises five washing machines, two tumbler driers and two hydro-extractors.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

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

During 1967, 55,209 tons of house and trade refuse were dealt with. Comparative figures for 1965 and 1966 were — 44,822 tons and 55,958 tons respectively.

Disposal was as follows :—

	Tons	
Seperation and Incineration	21,661	39·23%
Controlled Tipping	33,548	60·77%
	<hr/> 55,209 <hr/>	

2,168 tons of salvage were recovered and sold for—£16,445.

4,357 special calls for bulky refuse were made during the year.

The tonnage dealt with during the year showed a decrease of 749 tons over the previous year.

4,789 tons of refuse were disposed of on behalf of Thornaby-on-Tees. The total figure includes 741 tons delivered by private traders.

Throughout the period a regular weekly collection was maintained.

Bulk storage containers continue to be popular. During the year 85 additional containers were issued bringing the total in use to just over 500.

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 ...	4,020	9,380	13,400
By Private Enterprise	3,080	7,187	10,267

COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH

**ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORK OF
THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS
FOR THE YEAR 1967**

by the

Chief Public Health Inspector

F. G. SUGDEN

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

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 9 of these 14 posts were filled and 5 were vacant. During the year 1 pupil qualified and 2 more Inspectors were recruited from outside, so that by the end of the year 12 of the 14 posts were filled. It is many years since so many of the established posts were filled and it is an indication of the success which has attended our policy of training our own Inspectors and there is 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 national shortage.

During the year Mr. L. A. Harrison, District Public Health Inspector, was successful in obtaining the Diploma in Municipal Administration.

The full establishment of 3 Pupil Public Health Inspectors was maintained throughout the year. 3 Technical Assistants were employed for work under the Clean Air Act, 1956 and a Shops Inspector employed on work under the Shops Act, 1950.

GENERAL

As this is the Annual Report on the work of the Department for the last full year of its existence before its inclusion in the new County Borough of Teesside, it is perhaps appropriate to look back at what has been aimed at, at what has been achieved and at some of the tasks which remain to be done.

For the whole of the past two decades the Department has been troubled by a chronic shortage of Public Health Inspectors. The same period saw a very considerable widening of the Department's field of activities. The Clean Air Act 1956, The Rent Act, 1957, The Food Hygiene Regulations of 1956 and 1960, The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 and the recommencement of slum clearance in 1955, brought many large tasks for the Department. To meet these demands it was essential to retain as many qualified staff as possible and to train or recruit others wherever possible. The Council's policy towards this end proved generally successful and although we never quite succeeded in reaching full establishment, we have not for the past seven or eight years suffered the extremely frequent comings and goings of staff which has been the

bane of so many large authorities. The shortage of staff and the magnitude of the duties to be performed made it imperative that the work programme of the Department were planned in advance and it is believed that this has been largely responsible for such successes as have been achieved.

HOUSING

Ever since the end of the war maintenance of decent standards of housing in the town has presented this Department with a major task. At the beginning of the period there was a very severe housing shortage and the essential thing was to keep as many houses as possible occupied. Because of failure to carry out repairs during the war years many houses were in a deplorable condition and an immense amount of inspection and enforcement work had to be carried out to bring about these essential repairs. A few years later the introduction of the Rent Act brought another rush of inspections and repair work. It soon became obvious that there were many houses in such a bad condition that repairs could only render them suitable for occupation for a short period and that the only long-term solution was the demolition of the houses and the clearance of the sites. The Department therefore welcomed in 1955 the re-commencement of slum clearance. For the first few years the pace was only moderate, but eventually an increased tempo was reached, a result of which since 1955 no less than 4,607 houses have been demolished and the families re-housed in new, modern houses. The housing shortage brought with it another problem in the shape of multiple occupation of houses, a problem which has been accentuated to some extent by the influx of new residents to the area. At the present moment some of the most squalid and unsatisfactory housing conditions in the town are to be found in these houses in multiple occupation and during the past few years a greater emphasis has been placed upon the control of these premises, but it would not be true to say that we have yet totally solved the problem. In spite of all the work that has been done there are still many unfit and many sub-standard houses in the town. In addition, there are many houses which, although structurally sound, lack modern amenities such as bathrooms, hot water supplies and suitable food stores. A great deal of work has been done on this matter by the voluntary improvement grants scheme, but unfortunately the vast majority of these grants have gone to owner occupiers and few owners have taken advantage of this opportunity of

modernising their rented houses. It is perhaps a little disappointing that so far no attempt has been made to use the compulsory improvement provisions, included in the Housing Act of 1964.

CLEAN AIR ACT

The introduction of the Clean Air Act, 1956 revolutionised the approach to the problem of air pollution and gave much wider powers to local authorities for dealing with pollution from industrial sources and introduced for the first time powers to deal with pollution from domestic sources. The new powers provided a considerable amount of work for the Department and this was tackled in a vigorous manner from its inception. On the industrial side, fuel consuming plant of all types throughout the town was inspected and where it was found to be incapable of meeting the requirements of the Act as far as smoke or grit or dust was concerned, the owners of the plant were required to either replace it or improve it.

The control of pollution from some of the major industries of the town, such as the iron and steel industry, came within the purview of the Alkali Inspectorate and they, too, have carried out a vigorous policy of enforcement.

It is pleasing to note that grit and dust, which is one of the types of pollution which mainly emanates from industrial sources, has shown a very marked decline since 1956.

On the domestic side, the Corporation was one of the first authorities in the North East to make a smoke control area and since then six areas in all have been made, including in them no less than 17,630 properties. By the time the Middlesbrough Corporation ceases to exist it will have the proud record of being the town in the North East with the largest number of houses in smoke control areas.

FOOD HYGIENE

The Middlesbrough Health Department has always been proud of its record in food inspection. In the dim and distant past it was one of the earliest authorities to carry out a 100% meat inspection. The Department therefore welcomed in 1955 the introduction of detailed regulations for controlling standards of hygiene in premises where food was sold, prepared or stored. A regular system of

inspection of all food premises has been carried out and over the years conditions in such premises have been very greatly improved. Indeed, one cannot help feeling that if the public could go back and see the general condition of pre-war shops and compare them with what exists today, they would notice this very marked improvement. Alongside a regular routine system of inspection, the Department had introduced a system of education of food handlers. Two types of courses are carried out, one a short course for people actually employed in food establishments, and a second course of more detailed character for people in managerial capacities in the food industry. The short course has been organised in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association and successful candidates are entitled to the St. John Ambulance Certificate as Clean Food Handlers. The St. John Association has been so impressed with the amount of work which has been done in Middlesbrough, that they presented the Corporation with a framed certificate in parchment to mark their recognition.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

In 1964 the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act came into operation and it thus became the duty of the Department to supervise and control the health, welfare and safety of persons employed in offices and shops. The Department found that it was responsible for protecting practically 15,000 offices and shop workers in the town. A vigorous programme of inspection was planned, as a result of which by the middle of 1967 all the premises in the town had received a full and detailed general inspection and notices have been served requiring the carrying out of improvements to bring the premises into compliance with the requirements of the Act. A new aspect of the Department's work was the implementation of safety provisions in these premises and special steps were taken to ensure that the staff received training on these important matters. Experience soon showed that many accidents resulted from carelessness, from lack of appreciation of possible hazards, rather than from actual physical failures in the premises themselves. We came to the conclusion that an important part of the work of ensuring the safety of office and shop workers was the provision of educational material to draw attention to the possible risks and for this reason a number of Health, Welfare and Safety Bulletins have been published by the Department and distributed amongst the people concerned. We were very gratified to find that

this educational work which was being done in Middlesbrough received special mention in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour.

NOISE

Complaints of unreasonable or unnecessary noise have been received in the Department for many years, but until the introduction of the Noise Abatement Act of 1960 there was not a great deal which could be done about them. Since the introduction of that Act we have been able to deal much more effectively with the complaints which have been made to us, but one cannot help feeling that we are still only on the fringe of this work. Just as in other fields of our duties, the public complain today about conditions which twenty years ago they would have accepted without comment and one can anticipate that in the coming years the public standards on the amount of noise that they are prepared to put up with is likely to change materially. There is also a need for us to go out into the field with a view to preventing noise nuisances rather than simply waiting to deal with noise nuisances about which people complain. This is one of the matters on which a great deal more work remains to be done.

CONCLUSION

I have had the privilege of being your Chief Public Health Inspector for almost nine years. I should like to express my great appreciation for all the kindness, encouragement and support which I have received from the Public Hygiene Committee during this period. I should also like to express my appreciation for the conscientious work which has been carried out by my Deputy and by a conscientious and enthusiastic staff, both inspectorial and clerical. Without this, none of the achievements of which we are justifiably proud could possibly have been carried out. The Corporation can, I think, conscientiously hand over its health inspection duties to the new Teesside County Borough with a justified belief that the work which they have done already will provide a firm foundation for further improvements in environmental conditions not only of Middlesbrough but of Teesside as a whole.

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 :—

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
General Inspections	27,293	20,896	18,603	20,146	25,297
Food Inspections	10,868	11,937	9,908	9,401	9,273
Interviews	2,608	2,513	2,895	3,035	3,580

NUISANCES

Choked and defective drains or gullies	Found	Abated
Choked or defective	720	684
Yard gullies	42	60
Yard gully covers	4	12
Yard gully grates	4	6
Defective sink waste pipes	64	50
Choked water closets	100	115
Broken or defective water closets		
Basin/drain joint	14	13
Basin/flush joint	16	14
Basins	36	34
Cisterns	83	99
Seats	28	36
Flushpipes	5	5
Burst water pipes	51	88
Dilapidated water closet compartments		
Roofs	53	41
Walls	18	15
Wallplaster	36	37
Floors	6	10
Doors	48	55
Doorframes	27	22
Dilapidated coalhouses		
Roofs	12	16
Walls	12	8
Floors	—	—
Doors	46	42
Doorframes	17	22
Leaking House Roofs	345	293
Defective Spouting and/or Fallpipes ...	294	257

Other defects of external fabric						Found	Abated
Chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	32	28
Walls	...	...	...	...	...	57	51
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	486	360
Defective plasterwork							
Wallplaster	...	...	...	...	...	67	67
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	66	60
Defective Internal Woodwork							
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	68	69
Skirting Boards	...	...	...	...	...	16	17
Sashcords	...	...	...	...	...	100	78
Windows	...	...	...	...	...	215	162
Doors	...	...	...	...	...	123	88
Doorframes	...	...	...	...	...	29	18
Handrails	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
Stairtreads	...	...	...	...	...	7	11
Broken and dilapidated fireplaces, ovens, etc.							
Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	30	35
Fireranges	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Ovens	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Flues	...	...	...	...	...	12	6
Defective washing accommodation							
Set-pot boilers	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Gas wash boilers	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Absence of washing accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Inadequate or defective sinks	...	...	...	...	...	26	24
Defects of water supply							
Burst water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	20	14
Absence of water supply	...	...	...	...	...	12	21
Defective yard surfaces							
Yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	22	18
Back passage surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	4	9
Other defects of yards, walls, doors, etc.							
Yard walls	...	...	...	...	...	37	41
Yard doors	...	...	...	...	...	52	55
Yard door frames	...	...	...	...	...	17	16
Inadequate refuse accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	177	187
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	87	73

Keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	9	7
					Found	Abated
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	453	150
Summary : Notices served					1,576	to cover
					4,210	nuisances
Nuisances Abated					3,710	

In addition to the above, 1,179 choked drains were cleared by employees of the Department, free of cost to the owners.

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

During the year 237 such drains were cleared at a cost of £710, an average of £2 19s 11d per drain.

Summary of Nuisances abated during the last 5 years

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Notices served	...	2,868	1,599	1,773	1,706
Nuisances concerned	6,824	3,732	3,318	4,762	4,210
Nuisances abated	...	6,663	3,957	3,360	4,238
Drains cleared by Department, free of cost	1,424	1,236	1,129	1,255	1,179

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	...	22
---------------------------------	-----	----

NOISE NUISANCES

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

Upon investigation 8 of these were found to be justified and 7 were not justified.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than sewers :—		
1. Number of properties in district ...	52,299	11
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	2,692	3
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ...	640	3
(ii) Mice ...	1,417	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	52	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ...	4	—
(ii) Mice ...	—	—

LICENSED PREMISES

Public Houses

There are 83 public houses and 66 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 220 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 in the form of two modern sanitary blocks. These have been maintained in good order during the year.

2. Ayresome Park Football Ground

The improvements carried out to this ground for the World Cup Series have been maintained and improved by the Directors, who are conscious of their responsibility to maintain a high standard of sanitary accommodation at their ground. The ground staff keep all accommodation in excellent condition and frequent inspections are made during the season.

3. Clairville Road Stadium

This stadium, which is now used more frequently than in previous years and is owned by the Council, has sanitary accommodation provided for both spectators and competitors. These have been maintained in a satisfactory condition by the ground staff during the year.

4. Cleveland Park Greyhound Stadium

Excellent facilities exist for patrons at this stadium and frequent visits have been paid during the year to ensure that a high-standard is maintained.

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 626 visits were made for the purpose of investigating cases of notifiable infectious diseases, and a further 337 visits were made for control purposes aimed at preventing spread of infection.

The number of rooms disinfected during the year following notification of infectious diseases was 9.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number on Register	...	...	...	9
Tripe Boiling	...	...	...	3
Fat Melting	...	...	...	3
Blood Drying	...	...	...	—
Fat Extracting	...	...	...	1
Hide and Skin Dealers	...	...	...	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	...	—
Gut Scraping	...	...	...	1

113 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 4 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 153 premises on the register, and improvements were found to be required in 6 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	153
Number registered during the year	11
Number of inspections made ...	107
Number of informal notices sent ...	—

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Shops within the Borough

Bakers and confectioners	...	...	...	63
Boot and shoe dealers	...	...	...	27
Boot and shoe repairers	...	...	...	15
Butchers	...	...	...	115
Car dealers and garages	...	...	...	50
Coal dealers	...	...	...	54
Cycle dealers	...	...	...	17
Chemists and Druggists	...	...	...	42
Dairies	...	...	...	4
Departmental Stores	...	...	...	22
Drapers	...	...	...	66
Entertainments	...	...	...	4
Fish-friers	...	...	...	85
Fishmongers	...	...	...	16
Fruiterers	...	...	...	81
Furniture dealers	...	...	...	43
General dealers	...	...	...	164
Glass and fancy goods	...	...	...	12
Grocers	...	...	...	135
Hairdressers (Ladies)	...	...	...	100
Hairdressers (Gents.)	...	...	...	53
Hardware	...	...	...	47
Jewellers	...	...	...	22
Newsagents and tobacconists	...	...	...	113
Outfitters (Ladies)	...	...	...	34
Outfitters (Gents)	...	...	...	17
Paints and Paper	...	...	...	38
Radio and electrical	...	...	...	49
Restaurants (including ice-cream saloons)	...	...	...	57
Sweets	...	...	...	42
Soft Furnishings	...	...	...	27
Sports Outfitters	...	...	...	3
Tailors	...	...	...	25
Wholesale Dealers	...	...	...	73
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	71
				<hr/> 1,783 <hr/>

General Provisions

Number of visits paid	...	...	...	892
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 4 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, 109 inspections were made of caravans on sites in the town.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Introduction

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, came into force on the 1st August, 1964, and since that date many Regulations have been made under the Act specifying detailed standards for such things as sanitary accommodation and washing facilities.

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 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 of enforcement throughout the County Borough. Subsequently the work was extended to all the District Public Health Inspectors, who have been able to have the benefit of the general advice and guidance of the officer who has specialised on the work. During 1967 improvements in the overall staffing position enabled us to allocate two more Public Health Inspectors for full-time work under the Act for several months. This has enabled good progress to be made during the year.

We feel that the allocation of one officer for the general control and supervision of the work has shown real advantages. We now have a member of the staff who has a first class practical knowledge of the enforcement of the Act, and to whom all can turn for assistance when problems arise. It has been particularly pleasing to note the way in which the officer concerned has studied problems connected with such things as lighting, seating, dangerous machinery and accident prevention in order to be able to give useful advice to occupiers of premises. This practice of doing more than merely discovering contraventions has played a big part in enabling us to achieve happy relationships at many of the premises at which we have to enforce the provisions of the Act.

Registrations

At the beginning of the year there were 1,802 premises registered under the Act. During the course of the year 216 further premises were registered, but these were more than balanced by the 271 premises which during the year ceased to be subject to the Act either as a result of the closing down of a business, or in the case of small shops ceasing to employ staff. In consequence, at the end of the year there were 1,747 premises on the register.

Very few of the new registrations arose from applications made by businesses on their own initiative. In practically every case, persons found occupying premises subject to the Act had to be advised of their obligations under Section 49. There is a widespread ignorance on the part of occupiers, of their responsibility to register with the local authority. Even firms who registered their premises when original registration took place do not appear to register when they take over new premises. Indeed, several occupiers intimated to us that they believed the onus was on the local authority to seek them out and register them.

It seems obvious that in practice this is what is having to be done, and in Middlesbrough unregistered premises have been discovered in a number of ways—by general inspection of the district, by examination of plans of new buildings deposited with the local authority, by noting

advertisements in local newspapers and by liaison with the Factory Inspectorate and the Fire Service.

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.

Number of persons employed in registered premises

Table "C" in the appendix gives details of the number of persons employed in the various types of premises registered under the Act — the total being 14,551 — a reduction of 51 on the figures for the previous year.

In addition to these there are many persons employed in local authority offices, in offices forming part of factories and in railway premises, in all of which premises the Act is enforced by H.M. Inspectors of Factories. It will be seen therefore that the Act protects the health, welfare and comfort of a considerable number of workers on Tees-side.

General Inspections

During 1967, 1,061 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."

This is the highest number of general inspections yet done in a single year. Figures for previous years are as follows :—

1966	—	840
1965	—	483
1964	—	271 (from 1st August)

Since the coming into force of the Act 2,655 general inspections have been carried out, and it was with great pleasure that we were able to report in September that all the premises in the area registered under the Act had received a general inspection. It was decided to press on immediately with a second round of general inspections, starting with those premises which had the earliest inspections in the first round, and as will be seen from the figures shown above, good progress was made.

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 notified to occupiers had been remedied. The investigation of accidents also called for many visits, and a further special investigation of lighting standards was

carried out in November and December. Altogether 2,119 visits were made in addition to the 1,061 made for the purpose of carrying out general inspections.

Re-inspections are proving to be a very useful part of the work under the Act. In some cases occupiers notified of contraventions, request a re-visit from the Inspector and in other cases they will await a re-visit in order to discuss their problems and seek advice as to how the contraventions can best be remedied. This gives the Inspector the opportunity of putting before them the merits and demerits of the various solutions available to them, although of course the final choice must rest with the occupier. In a number of cases this practice has prevented occupiers from wasting money on unsatisfactory proposals, and in all cases it has proved a useful means of building up a good relationship between the Department and occupiers of registered premises.

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. 661 such notices were issued during 1967. Although this represents an increase in number as compared with the previous year, when expressed as a percentage of the premises subjected to a general inspection it actually represents a decrease. This is probably due to the fact that the requirements of the Act are becoming more generally known amongst employers.

Nevertheless it is interesting to note that some contravention of the Act is found in approximately two-thirds of all premises subjected to general inspection. 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 has resulted in many really worthwhile improvements in working conditions in shops and offices.

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.

Prosecutions

No legal proceedings were taken during the year. A few cases were referred to the Town Clerk for legal action but compliance was achieved in each case before proceedings occurred, and the cases were withdrawn.

Accidents

63 accidents were notified to the Department during 1967, compared with 96 in the previous year. This represented a reduction of 34%. Half of the accidents reported resulted from falls and sprains, and most of these were of a relatively minor character.

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

- (a) the use of improperly guarded machinery;
- (b) incorrect handling and lifting of goods;
- (c) the slippery nature of floors and stairs, especially during cleansing;
- (d) obstructions on landings and passageways causing people to slip and fall.

In cases where contraventions of the Act had occurred formal warnings were issued and general advice on the prevention of accidents was given. Some examples of the types of accidents being notified are set out below :—

1. A shop assistant aged 16 years cut his hand on the blade whilst cleaning a bacon slicing machine. Several interesting features come to notice. A person of his age should not have been permitted to clean the machine. The machine was not adequately guarded, and its use was made more difficult and dangerous by the approach to it being obstructed by goods of various kinds. The kind of training given to the boy on the cleaning of such machines was unsuitable, as it necessitated him carrying out an inherently dangerous practice. Serious consideration was given to the question of legal proceedings, but on an undertaking being given by the firm concerned (which has many local branches) that suitable warning notices would be placed alongside all slicing machines, that new training methods for juniors would be adopted and that disciplinary action would be taken against Branch Managers who failed to observe the requirements, it was decided to send a formal warning. The firm concerned asked for additional copies of our "Health, Welfare and Safety Bulletin" on accident prevention and a copy was sent to each Branch by the General Manager with his instructions that the advice given was to be followed.

2. A female shop assistant was standing on a box to get some books when she slipped off the box and fractured a bone in her neck.
3. A girl of 19 was cleaning a food slicing machine when her hand slipped and she cut the index finger of her right hand. Three stitches were inserted at the hospital. Investigation suggested that the training she had received was inadequate, and a warning was issued.
4. A female shop assistant was carrying a bottle when she slipped and fell, breaking the bottle which lacerated her arm necessitating the insertion of four stitches in her right arm.
5. A shop assistant whilst attending to a customer, walked past a display stand on which there was a broken glass shelf, and on which she cut her leg.
6. A boy of 18 was cleaning office windows by climbing out on to the sill. He lost his footing and fell 20 feet on to the flat roof of a building in a light well. He fractured his left leg. 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. This is the second successive year in which an accident of this type has occurred. It seems that there may be a case for a specific prohibition of this practice. We were very pleased to note that the Ministry asked for a survey of accidents to window cleaners, which shows that they are aware of the problem.
7. A woman cleaner aged 78 knelt on a drawing pin and was given first-aid. Some days later it was noted that her knee was septic and inflamed, and the old lady had to be persuaded to seek medical attention.

General observations on the enforcement of the Act

(a) Cleanliness

Standards of cleanliness have continued to show the improvement commented upon last year. Once again standards in food premises were found to be good. Cleansing costs are tending to rise, and this has the effect in some premises of limiting the amount done. In many cases the cleansing staff appear to be either inadequately supervised or inadequately briefed as to what is expected of them.

Storerooms in shops and offices and filing rooms in offices continue to show signs of neglect when compared with those parts of the building frequented by the public.

(b) Temperature

Few difficulties have been experienced as far as offices are concerned. In the majority of cases temperatures are maintained above the 16° C minimum. In practice, temperatures between 18°C and 19°C seem to be the accepted minimum for sedentary work in this area.

Opposition to the provision of heaters for the maintenance of reasonable temperatures in food shops continues to be met but on a lesser scale than before. Occupiers of shops selling perishable foods are encouraged to provide suitable heaters at or near where staff work. Fan heaters and radiant heaters have been found to be acceptable in these locations.

(c) Ventilation

This continues to raise no major problems. From time to time occupiers are met who are reluctant to improve ventilation facilities in case these should interfere with security arrangements.

The use of mechanical means of ventilation continue to be encouraged especially in catering premises and places such as betting offices where members of the public congregate.

Two cases were encountered where offensive fumes were being emitted into workrooms. One case resulted from the use of an old gas appliance which was found to be defective and which was replaced by an electric radiant heater. The second case arose from a defective slow combustion stove which was suitably repaired. Legal proceedings had to be threatened in the first case before an improvement was effected.

(d) Lighting

Definite progress was made during the year in securing higher levels of illumination in the working areas of office premises. The standards of lighting in passages and corridors still leave much room for improvement.

Towards the end of the year a special survey of lighting standards in offices and shops was carried out, and a summary of the information is set out in the two following tables :—

TABLE 1—Illumination Values in Office Premises produced by artificial lighting in selected parts.

Lumens per square foot	Stair-cases	Corridors	Wash-places	Desks	Filing Cabinets	Stock Rooms
Less than 5	18	11	6	3	1	2
5 but less than 10	16	20	20	6	4	3
10 but less than 15	7	11	19	20	7	3
15 but less than 25	2	2	10	60	12	4
25 and above	—	2	—	66	10	2

(a) In the 3 premises showing less than 5 lumens per square foot over desks, filament lamps were in use.

(b) Most of the other 26 premises where the illumination level over the desks was less than 15 lumens per square foot were using fluorescent tubes which needed renewal.

(c) With the co-operation of several occupiers, light meter readings were taken of the level of illumination before and after the cleaning of light fittings. Results were quite startling — improvements of up to 100% in the illumination of the working areas being noted.

TABLE 2—Standard of lighting in lumens per square foot in the working areas of shops, compared with the standard in selling areas.

Sales Areas	Working Areas		
	Stockrooms	Packing Departments	Preparation Rooms
20 - 30	10 - 14	14	14
16 - 20	16	16	—
35	10	33	—
80	7	—	—
50 - 60	10, 12, 14	12	20
80	10, 10	—	—
10, 20, 30	2	—	—
60	25	60	60
28	10	—	—
50	20	—	—
20	7	—	—
16, 25, 38	23	—	23

The results of our survey would appear to indicate :—

- (i) Many occupiers are endeavouring to improve their installations so as to secure standards of lighting above the 20 lumens per square foot which we have recommended as a minimum for clerical work.

- (ii) Occupiers tend to neglect the regular cleaning of light fittings and generally fail to renew them before ultimate failure occurs.
- (iii) Improvements are required in the lighting of staircases.
- (iv) Standards of illumination in shops sales areas are satisfactory but improvements are required in some cases in stockrooms.

Much time and effort has been spent on advising occupiers on the lighting of offices and shops. In addition, a "Health, Welfare and Safety Bulletin" on lighting in offices and shops was prepared towards the end of the year and distributed amongst occupiers of offices and shops.

(e) Seating

Difficulty continues to be 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. We have ensured that there are now seats available for all persons doing this type of work, but we feel that in many cases the seat provided is not the best for the job. We would repeat our previous recommendation 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.

The occupier of a local betting office is experimenting with different types of seats in order to find the one most suitable for his assistants, i.e. the type which will combine maximum comfort with efficient performance of work.

(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 progressive 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.

The mid-morning and mid-afternoon tea break seems to be an accepted routine in practically every office. This tea making could possibly be a health hazard in many offices where the office tea is prepared alongside the sanitary convenience. Tea cloths are frequently seen hanging in washrooms where they can be used as towels by the less hygiene-conscious. The attention of managements is generally drawn to these cases when they are found, but there is apparently no action which can be taken under the

Act to deal with such cases. It may in some cases be a contravention of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and capable of being dealt with as such.

(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 position concerning the guarding of the dangerous parts of food slicing machines has not yet been fully resolved, and shopkeepers continue to experience difficulty in obtaining interlock devices for certain reciprocating potato chipping machines, gravity-feed food slicers and horizontal-feed food slicers.

There are still some occupiers of premises who in spite of having machines with proper guards, will operate them without the guards. This gives rise to considerable risks, especially where apprentices and junior assistants are employed. Such cases often arise because difficulty is experienced in operating the machine when properly guarded. We encourage these occupiers to experiment by way of changing the height of their bench or changing the location of the machine, and we give advice on the correct use of these machines.

More care is being taken about the correct wiring of electrical equipment, but cases still occur where more attention is required. Amongst cases found, the following may be quoted :—

- (i) A heat-sealing unit in a meat packing establishment had the earth wire neatly cut off at the plug and was connected to the room light socket.
- (ii) A pie warming unit connected to a light socket with no means of earthing the unit.
- (iii) A furniture shop which had two-pin outlets only, and therefore no means for earthing equipment on display, thereby causing risk to customers and staff.

(i) First-Aid

No major difficulties have been experienced in connection with first aid although in many cases first-aid boxes are found to have their contents below the prescribed minimum, presumably as a result of the use of their contents. If occupiers provide boxes containing only the statutory

minimum requirements, it must inevitably follow that after the first time they are used they will fail to meet the requirements.

In one case where it was found that the contents of the first-aid box were below the minimum requirements, the management were at a loss to explain the deficiencies, but it was eventually found that these missing articles had been used to carry out running repairs to a dummy in the window display. A case of an extension of first-aid to circumstances not envisaged by the Act.

(j) Staircases and Passages

More attention is required to the need for keeping floors, passages and stairs free from obstruction.

We find that there are many premises where business expansion has resulted in a need for carrying larger stocks, and this combined with an inability to expand storage space, results in the use of passages, landings and staircases for the storage of goods. This can be a dangerous practice.

There is a growing tendency in Supermarkets for passageways to be littered with cartons and packages during the stocking of racks and shelves, and this can cause risk of injury to both staff and public.

To focus attention on the need for keeping floors, passages and stairs properly maintained and free from obstruction a "Health, Welfare and Safety Bulletin" dealing with this subject was prepared and distributed during the year.

(k) 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. 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 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. Two such bulletins were distributed during the year, reference to which is made elsewhere in this report. 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 the carelessness or lack of knowledge of employers and employees.

The number of accidents reported during the year fell by 34%.

General Observations

Our general impression has been that the Act is working quite well and that it is resulting in improvement of the working conditions of many people. We notice a greater readiness on the part of occupiers to meet the requirements of the Act, and there have been many more requests for information and advice from intending occupiers, builders, architects and other interested parties about the provisions of the Act and the way in which it affected their particular case. Many occupiers report difficulty in obtaining the services of builders and other tradesmen for carrying out small works of alteration, reconstruction and decoration.

The exemption from the provisions of the Act, of premises occupied for less than six weeks can give rise to concern in some cases. An unscrupulous employer can employ staff under most unsatisfactory conditions, causing discomfort and possibly risk of danger to those employed. One such case came to notice during the year.

It is interesting to report that 6 complaints about working conditions in shops and offices were received during the year. Although this is an increase on anything previously recorded we cannot help thinking that there must be more shop and office workers who are dissatisfied with their working conditions. We would have expected that more complaints would have been received about matters such as heating and lighting. We would like to think that this absence of complaints 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. We would also express our appreciation of the close co-operation received from the 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 for the first time into close collaboration 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 generally tries to help in the enforcement of the Act. We are also grateful for the wide variety of advisory material which the Ministry publishes.

Conclusion

This will be the last published report by the Middlesbrough Corporation on work done under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, in view of the inclusion of the area within the new Teesside County Borough.

After the passing of the Act, the Corporation's Public Hygiene Committee which was given the responsibility of enforcing its provisions expressed its intention of seeing that the Act was fully and vigorously enforced. Subsequent events have, we believe, shown that these intentions have been put into practice and we feel that the Middlesbrough Corporation can look back with satisfaction to the work which it has done.

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	62	553	287
Retail Shops	127	916	618
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	17	112	77
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens ...	10	149	75
Fuel storage depots	—	12	4
Totals	216	1,742	1,061

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

3,180

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

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	5,729
Retail Shops	5,971
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ...	1,110
Catering establishments open to the public	1,656
Canteens	40
Fuel storage depots	45
Total	14,551
Total Males	5,440
Total Females	9,111

TABLE 'D'—Exemptions

No applications for exemptions were received during the year. No applications were received in previous years, 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)	—	—	—
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	14
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	Nil

TABLE 'G'—Accidents (1967)

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 ...	6	—	3	—	—	9
Retail Shops	16	3	10	—	9	38
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	3	1	2	—	—	6
Catering Establishments and Canteens	7	1	—	—	1	9
Fuel Storage Depots ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	33	5	15	—	10	63

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

Men	11
Women	39
Boys (Under 18)	6
Girls (Under 18)	7
	<hr/> 63 <hr/>

LAND CHARGES ACT

1,978 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

FACTORIES

There are 437 factories on the Register, as follows :—

	With Mechanical Power	Without Mechanical Power
Bakehouses	17	—
Joiners & Undertakers ...	35	—
Printers	12	—
Motor Engineering	96	—
Boot Repairing	6	—
Tailoring, etc.	13	—
Mantle Alterations, etc. ...	12	—
Upholstery	10	—
Cabinet Makers	4	—
General Engineering	66	—
Electrical Engineering ...	36	—
Sugar Boiling	3	—
Laundries	14	—
Monumental Masons ...	2	—
Building Construction Sites	9	—
Miscellaneous	102	—
	<hr/> 437 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

37 notifications of building and engineering construction were received during this year from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

30 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, intimating :—

Removed from Register ...	46
Change of Business ...	3
New Premises	56
Sanitary Defects, etc. ...	4

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	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	428	115	22	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	9	11	4	—
Total ...	437	126	26	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

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

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	3	3	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	30	20	—	18	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	33	23	—	21	—

DIRTY OR VERMINOUS PREMISES

Number of Inspections	786
Warning letters sent to tenants	11
Notices served under Section 83, Public Health Act, 1936	—

Disinfestations by Department

Bed Bugs—On transfer to Council houses ...	35
Dwellinghouses	3
Other premises	—
Cockroaches—Dwellinghouses	263
Other premises	6
Other Vermin—Dwellinghouses	42
Other premises	2
	<hr/>
	351
	<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	7
Number of samples taken	24
Number formal	—
Number informal	24
Number conforming to standard	23
Number not conforming to standard ...	1

These samples included three rag dolls, and when examined the fillings were found to be not entirely material covered by the Act. So far as was applicable, the Analyst reported the samples to be genuine.

Action taken regarding the Non-Genuine Sample

The non-genuine sample was of layered felt. The suppliers were contacted and the dealers stock returned to their factory for further treatment. The stock was replaced and a follow-up sample procured. This was satisfactory.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Number of samples taken	26
Number Formal	—
Number Informal	26
Number conforming to Declaration ...	23
Number not conforming to Declaration	3

Action taken regarding Non-Genuine Samples

Two samples were of Bone Meal manufactured within the Borough, and their Phosphoric Acid content was found to be lower than the amount stated on the official declaration. This was taken up with the manufacturers, and follow-up samples were found to be satisfactory. No further action was taken.

One sample was of Pony Nuts which the Analyst reported was outside the scope of the Act and was in fact procured as a check against the declared analysis. The manufacturers were advised accordingly.

WATER SAMPLES

Public Swimming Baths—(2 Pools)

Number of samples taken	90
Number conforming to standard	87
Number not conforming to standard ...	3

These samples were procured on 24 visits to the swimming baths. Reports were sent to the Baths Manager on each occasion and he gave immediate attention to the water treatment process on the occasions of the unsatisfactory samples. Follow-up samples procured immediately afterwards proved to be 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	28
April, May, June	22
July, August, September	8.2
October, November, December ...	6.9

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

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Poisons Rules, 1952

72 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.

75 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 6 premises were licensed as follows —

Birds, Fishes, Dogs and other animals ...	4
Birds, Fishes, Dogs and other animals (Market Stall)	2

19 inspections of these premises were carried out during the year, and the premises and stalls were, on the whole, maintained in a satisfactory manner.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

2 premises are registered under the above Act. Both were satisfactorily conducted during the year. 8 Visits of inspection were made.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

2 premises are registered under the above Act. Reports were received from a Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that the premises were being maintained satisfactorily, and in consequence annual licences were renewed.

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 table on page 99 gives the findings.

(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 table on page 100 shows the results obtained during the year. The letters in brackets refer to the types of site as enumerated above.

COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL OF MIDDLESBROUGH
DEPOSIT GAUGE RECORDINGS — TOTAL INSOLUBLE SOLIDS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE
1967

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	3.41	5.14	2.75	4.72	22.00	5.61	5.69	4.95	4.48	2.84
February	2.44	6.88	8.45	8.95	47.10	6.31	5.95	3.41	3.24	—
March	4.68	9.02	9.65	—	23.84	5.08	6.35	5.85	4.71	—
April	5.95	15.93	6.85	10.42	48.10	12.27	10.32	3.87	5.98	—
May	10.78	14.50	7.28	8.38	35.20	17.70	7.83	6.05	10.02	8.18
June	15.20	14.46	9.93	5.35	35.40	8.68	9.09	8.08	4.31	7.85
July	8.02	13.95	6.65	7.41	35.00	9.38	8.48	10.06	4.74	8.45
August	15.82	44.90	3.32	7.78	18.50	—	5.86	—	4.51	—
September	8.92	11.59	5.51	7.11	13.86	8.22	7.55	8.05	4.62	8.89
October	3.64	5.91	5.75	5.21	30.40	5.81	3.47	6.41	2.47	7.11
November	5.61	7.51	4.24	5.04	18.17	8.42	5.68	6.75	3.37	4.21
December	5.95	14.13	5.75	7.62	44.90	11.56	14.19	9.02	1.05	11.19
Monthly Av. 1967	5.87	13.66	6.34	7.09	31.04	9.00	7.54	6.59	4.46	7.34
" 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	5.00	6.62
" 1963	8.14	10.90	6.91	8.68	17.16	13.00	7.43	5.80	6.86	7.46
Monthly av over 5 yrs	6.82	11.42	6.31	8.22	30.98	11.78	7.12	6.67	5.49	7.59

SUMMARY—AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS

(1) Whole Town			(2) Industrial Areas		(3) Non-Industrial Areas	
1967—10.05	Tons per Square Mile	(5 Gauges)	12.51 Tons per Square Mile	(5 Gauges)	7.35 Tons per Square Mile	
1966—11.58	"	"	14.64	"	8.63	"
1965—10.95	"	"	13.81	"	7.99	"
1964—7.61	"	"	7.94	"	7.26	"
1963—9.09	"	"	10.10	"	8.08	"
5 yrs. Average	9.86		11.80		7.86	

COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL OF MIDDLESBROUGH

SMOKE FILTERS AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE READINGS

Microgrammes Per Cubic Metre of Air Per Day—Average Values

1967

S M O K E

SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Month	Health Dept. 26 Southfield Road (Type D)	Acklam Hall School (Type E)	St. Alban's Hall, Princes Rd. (Type A)	Health Centre Park End (Type E)	Iron Master's District (Type C)	Health Dept. 26 Southfield Road (Type D)	Acklam Hall School (Type E)	St. Alban's Hall, Princes Rd. (Type A)	Health Centre Park End (Type E)	Iron Master's District (Type C)
January	326	67	127	72	147	270	88	229	109	98
February	193	40	268	39	95	183	43	163	87	95
March	147	26	248	28	63	125	48	130	57	44
April	154	56	246	39	58	161	83	149	61	65
May	102	31	174	27	46	127	53	140	70	71
June	52	21	88	24	35	77	27	83	44	44
July	42	15	42	13	30	55	27	49	36	30
August	45	12	60	14	26	65	25	56	40	65
September	82	24	169	27	60	78	40	87	58	27
October	112	22	170	20	55	142	34	151	67	61
November	303	64	499	65	135	248	81	276	100	158
December	273	55	433	59	155	270	62	254	109	109
Monthly Av. 1967	153	36	210	36	75	150	53	147	70	72
" 1966	210	51	207	45	87	158	65	163	78	81
" 1965	228	63	245	50	91	171	52	150	87	86
" 1964	249	40	243	49	116	187	—	132	86	—
" 1963	244	47	330	98	124	191	—	164	95	—

Type A—Area of heavy density housing.
Type B—Area of light density housing.
Type C—Heavy industrial area.
Type D—Commercial Area.
Type E—Smoke control area.

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

Industrial Pollution

During the year 160 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 24 written warnings were issued during the year.

On 5 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.

12 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. 20 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 two 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 both firms had work in progress towards the provision of new grit arrestors, but the work was not fully completed in either case by the end of 1967.

Work continued during the year on a survey of all fuel burning plant within the area.

Domestic Smoke Control

The Middlesbrough Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Smoke Control Orders operated throughout the year without any serious difficulties being experienced. The No. 5 Smoke Control Order came into operation from the 1st July, 1967. During the year a sixth Smoke Control Order was made by the Corporation, covering a further 1,743 houses and 22 other premises.

	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	3,741	23	3,764
Middlesbrough No. 3 (Berwick Hills, Park End and 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	12	1,619
	<u>3,070</u>	<u>15,676</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>15,865</u>

A total of 3,235 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 mobile exhibition van of Solid Smokeless Fuel Federation operated for a period of four weeks in the area towards the end of the year. The Chief Public Health Inspector was invited to read a paper on Local Authority smoke problems in industrial areas to the Annual Health Congress of the Royal Society of Health, which was held at Eastbourne in April, 1967.

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.

1967 —	9.86	tons per square mile		
1966 —	9.58	" "	" "	" "
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	" "	" "	" "

It is disappointing to see that the downward trend of standard deposit gauge readings appears to have been arrested. A careful examination of the results of the individual gauges shows that this is due to the very great increase in deposits recorded by the instrument at South Bank Road, where since the beginning of 1966 the monthly average has been much higher than for previous years. Thorough investigations to ascertain the reasons for the increase have been carried out, but so far without success.

SECTION D

HOUSING

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

1. Erected by the Local Authority ...	402
2. Erected by other persons	308
3. Houses demolished	414

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

Acklam Ward	305
Grove Hill	2
Park	1
Tollesby	—
Outside Borough	402
Total	710

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	1,118	—
After formal notice under :—		
(a) Public Health Acts ...	502	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16—		
Housing Act, 1957 ...	4	—
Under Section 24—		
Housing Act, 1957	—	—

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

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

Housing Act, 1957—Individual Houses

Section 16 : Sub-Section 4

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

Section 17 : Sub-Section 1

Number of houses in respect of which a Closing Order was made	5
Number of houses in respect of which a Demolition Order was made ...	5
Number of houses demolished as a result of a Demolition Order	3

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 (Dock St./Gray St.) Compulsory Purchase Order	23	2	25
Middlesbrough (Telford Street Area) Compulsory Purchase Order	142	69	211
Middlesbrough (Cannon Street) Compulsory Purchase Order	3	—	3
Middlesbrough (Bolckow St./ Johnson Street) Compulsory Purchase Order	170	15	185
	<u>338</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>424</u>

Detailed inspections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, of all houses dealt with in clearance areas or as individually unfit houses. Altogether, 1,064 inspections and visits were made in this connection.

Overcrowding

During the year 21 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	3
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	—
Number of decisions to issue Certificates :—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	—
(b) in respect of all defects	3
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	2
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
Number of certificates issued	1

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

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

Common Lodging Houses

Number of Houses	4
Number of Keepers	4
Number of Inspections	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.	5

Three of the Common Lodging Houses have been maintained in a reasonable manner during the year so far as cleanliness and management is concerned. Trouble has however been experienced with regard to the fourth and the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade has reported adversely regarding fire precautions and the absence of a fire escape. Consequently the keeper was informed that his licence would not be renewed at the end of the year unless the premises were brought up to the required standard.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

A total of 219 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. 24 houses were registered.

SECTION E

THE INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

There are 359 premises, in the main General Dealers, in addition to 4 dairies where milk is processed and bottled, from which milk is sold. Sterilisation of Milk has now ceased within the Borough. The following licences have been issued :—

	1966	1967
1. Pasteurisers	4	4
2. Sterilisers	1	—
3. Pasteurised (Dealers)	277	301
4. Sterilised (Dealers)	269	282
	<hr/> 551	<hr/> 587

The Milk and Dairies General Regulations, 1959

There are 4 dairies and 13 distributors registered under the above Regulations, in addition to the 359 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 :—

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1. Pasteurised Milk ...	304	327	260	277	301
2. Sterilised	364	381	261	269	282
Total	<hr/> 668	<hr/> 708	<hr/> 521	<hr/> 546	<hr/> 583

169 visits of inspection were made to dairies during the year, and on the whole, a high standard of cleanliness and maintenance was observed. One of the dairies had a complete new H.T.S.T. pasteurisation plant and bottle filling machine installed during the year. Another dairy is to be closed and a new dairy built on a site nearby. Plans have been submitted and approved during the year.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965

There are 6 premises licensed to sell ultra heat treated milk under the provisions of the above regulations.

Bacteriological Examination of Untreated Milk

143 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory—103 passed the methylene blue test and 40 failed.

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Untreated Channel Island (Farm Bottled) ...	8	7	87.5	1	12.5
Untreated Farm Bottled ...	13	12	92.3	1	7.7
Untreated Bulk (Churned) ...	122	84	68.85	38	31.15

(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 fallen this year as indicated by the following table :—

1964 —	32.7%
1965 —	34.0%
1966 —	39.7%
1967 —	28.0%

The 143 samples which passed the standard test were found to be satisfactory as follows :—

On 1st Test ...	99
On 2nd Test ...	4
Total	103

These samples were procured from 110 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	%
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
1967	143	103	72.03	40	27.97

Pasteurised Milk

Of the 284 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, 10 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.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Pasteurised					
Dairies ...	230	225	97.83	5	2.17
Schools ...	42	37	88.00	5	12.00

(12 samples were declared void because of high overnight atmospheric temperature).

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

Phosphatase Test

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Pasteurised					
Dairies ...	240	239	99.58	1	0.42
Schools ...	44	44	100.00	—	—

(Satisfactory samples must satisfy the Aschaffenburg Mullen Test).

5 Year Summary**Pasteurised Milk**

Year	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
1963 ...	329	321	8
1964 ...	354	325	29
1965 ...	301	273	28
1966 ...	276	254	22
1967 ...	284	273	11
No. Taken ...	...	1,544	
No. Satisfactory ...	...	1,446 (93.65%)	
No. Unsatisfactory ...	...	98 (6.35%)	

Sterilised Milk

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Sterilized ...	53	53	100.0	—	—

(Satisfactory samples must pass the Turbidity Test).

5 Year Summary

Year	Number Taken	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
1963 ...	54	54	—
1964 ...	57	57	—
1965 ...	55	55	—
1966 ...	51	51	—
1967 ...	53	53	—

Ultra-high Temperature Milk

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	%	No.	%
U.H.T. ...	5	4	80.00	1	20.00

(Satisfactory Samples must pass the Colony Count Test).

Rinse Samples

Source	No. of Plants	No. of Samples	Result of Test					
			Satisfactory		Fairly Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Milk Bottles 4	138	87	63.04	30	21.74	21	15.22	

45 samples had a Colony Count of less than 100.
Frequent inspections are carried out of these machines.

Required that Colony Count (Average) be :—

Milk Bottles

Not more than 600—Satisfactory
Over 600 but less than 2,000—Fairly satisfactory
Over 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)		1	1	—
Untreated (Bulk)	...	6	6	—
		<hr/> 8	<hr/> 8	<hr/> —

(b) Brucella Abortus (Ring Test)

Grade		Number of Samples Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive	Number Positive				
					+	+	+	+	+
Channel Island (Farm Bottled)		8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untreated (Farm Bottled)		14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untreated (Bulk)		122	116	6	—	1	3	1	1
		<hr/> Total	<hr/> 144	<hr/> 138	<hr/> 6	<hr/> —	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 1

(c) Brucella Abortus (Biological Test)

Grade	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Free from Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus
Chanel Island (Farm Bottled)	1	1	—
Untreated (Farm Bottled)	1	1	—
Untreated (Bulk)	6	3	3
Total	8	5	3

5 Year Summary

Year	Tubercle Bacilli			Brucella Abortus		
	Number Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive	Number Submitted	Number Negative	Number Positive
1963	45	45	—	20	14	6
1964	76	76	—	58	46	12
1965	19	19	—	19	14	5
1966	20	20	—	20	13	7
1967	8	8	—	8	5	3

The number of samples submitted for biological examination was in the main restricted to those which failed to pass the ring test satisfactorily. All positive reports are forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Veterinary Officer).

For the first time for some years the percentage of methylene blue test failures applied to untreated bulk farm milk on receipt at the dairies dropped (11·7%).

There has been little difficulty this year in relation to the keeping quality of untreated milk (farm bottled). The co-operation of the dairy concerned to reduce the time from production to consumption appears to have had the desired effect although very little untreated milk is sold in the Borough.

There has been a considerable decrease (50%) in the number of samples of heat treated milk which failed to conform to the standard tests although a slightly increased number of samples were procured during the year. No doubt the careful supervision given at the pasteurisation plants has helped to produce this satisfactory result.

ICE CREAM

The following producers and dealers are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Producers	...	...	...	...	6
Dealers	...	...	...	...	625

In addition there are also 27 mobile sales units operating from the premises in the Borough selling ice-cream.

During the year 44 certificates were issued, 33 being new dealers and 11 changes of proprietors in the Dealer's Register.

75 visits of inspection were made to factories where ice-cream is manufactured and 246 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 :—

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Producers	14	12	7	7	7
Dealers (Shops and Vans)	580	595	609	608	652

Bacteriological Examination

176 samples of ice-cream were procured from 13 producers, 160 were found to be satisfactory and 16 unsatisfactory as indicated in the following tables :—

Table 1.

Results of "Cold-Mix" Samples

No. Taken ... ..	...	...	...	...	11
No. Satisfactory ... ..	...	...	...	...	11
Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue(hrs)	No.	Provisional Grading			
		1	2	3	4
4½	11	11	—	—	—
4—2½	—	—	—	—	—
2—0	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	11	11	—	—	—

Table 2.

Results of "Hot-Mix" Samples

No. Taken ... ..	...	...	...	157
No. Satisfactory ... ..	...	...	...	146
No. Unsatisfactory ... ..	...	...	...	11

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	Provisional Grading			
		1	2	3	4
4½	131	131	—	—	—
4—2½	15	—	15	—	—
2—0	11	—	—	6	5
Totals	157	131	15	6	5

Table 3.

Results of "Soft Ice-Cream" Samples

No. Taken ...	...	...	...	8
No. Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	3
No. Unsatisfactory ...	...	...	...	5

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

Table 4.

Results of Samples from Ice-Cream Sales Vehicles
(included in above tables)

No. Taken ...	...	...	...	17
No. Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	10
No. Unsatisfactory ...	...	...	...	7

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hrs.)	No.	Provisional Grading			
		1	2	3	4
4½	9	9	—	—	—
4—2½	1	—	1	—	—
2—0	7	—	—	1	6
Totals	17	9	1	1	6

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	96	84	3	5	4
Outside Borough	6	80	61	12	1	6
Totals	13	176	145	15	6	10

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		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total Taken		194	164	191	172	176
Provisional Grade 1		154	131	147	126	145
"	2	13	8	15	29	15
"	3	9	10	9	11	6
"	4	18	15	20	6	10
Percentage Satisfactory		86.08	84.76	84.82	90.12	90.91

The position during the year has changed very little so far as the manufacture and sale of ice cream in the Borough is concerned. The percentage of satisfactory samples is also much the same as last year and when some concentration of manufacturers who are less likely to always produce ice cream graded 1 and 2 is taken into consideration, the overall picture is quite good. Again a high percentage of unsatisfactory samples came from mobile sales vehicles and it would seem that even more concentration of sampling from this source should be given.

Only 5 of the 7 ice cream plants in the Borough were in regular use and these were frequently inspected and found to be maintained satisfactorily.

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.

25 such samples were procured and examined during the year. All were satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODSTUFFS

The following 233 foodstuffs were examined bacteriologically for the following reasons :—

Enquiries into Food	Food Samples	71
Poisoning cases.	Swab Samples	91
Routine Food Sampling		29
Investigation into the sale of Cream		30
Food Complaints		12
	Total	233

The Public Health Laboratory reported that 210 samples were satisfactory and 23 unsatisfactory as follows :—

Enquiries into Food Poisoning Cases :

- Canned Tongue — Plate Count 4,000 organisms/gm.
Cultures—negative.
- Meat Scraps from
Slicing Machine — Plate Count 777,000 organisms/gm.
Cultures—negative.
- Swab Fat Sieve — Salmonella Anatum isolated.
- Swab of Preparation Table — Salmonella Takoradi isolated.

Complaint :

- Turkey — Cultures yield a heavy growth of
an organism of the Aerobic Spore
bearing group.

Appropriate action was taken regarding these samples.

Enquiries into Sale of Cream :

The 30 samples of cream procured over a period of six months were submitted for bacteriological examination. All had been produced outside the Borough. The Methylene Blue test was applied and they were also examined for the presence of coliform organisms. Only 12 samples were found to be satisfactory and 18 unsatisfactory. In 4 cases *E. Type Coli I* were present. Enquiries had not been completed at the end of the year.

The following 29 samples of foodstuffs were examined as a routine measure.

Coconut—desicated	...	...	4
Cream—cake	...	...	3
—imitation	...	...	4
—imitation cake	...	...	7
—pure	...	...	1
Egg—liquid	...	...	2
—powder dried	...	...	1
Pie—meat	...	...	5
Sausage—rolls	...	...	2

The Public Health Laboratory reported that no organisms usually associated with food poisoning were isolated.

ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS

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

During the year 36 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives. 4 samples of chopped peeled potatoes contained an excess amount of preservative (sulphur dioxide). 3 samples were from one local producer, the last sample having been taken formally. The amount of preservative had decreased from 180 p.p.m. to 80 p.p.m. It was decided to send a final warning letter after the formal sample was found to be unsatisfactory.

The other case was an informal sample of chopped peeled potatoes produced outside the Borough. The attention of the Public Health Inspector of this District was drawn to the contravention and appropriate action was taken.

It was not possible to follow up either of these cases by procuring further samples before the end of the year.

Although 24 samples of sausages examined for the presence of preservatives were all within the permitted amount of sulphur dioxide allowed—where preservatives were found to be used—in 6 cases appropriate notices were not displayed or wrappers marked advising that preservatives were being used. Warning letters were sent in each case and it was later ascertained that appropriate notices were being displayed.

Chemical Analysis of Food and Drugs

444 informal and 8 formal samples were procured during the year. 253 of these samples were submitted to the Public Analyst as follows :—

Routine Sampling

Sample	Informal	Formal
Almonds—Ground	2	—
Bacon	3	—
Beef—Sausage	14	—
—Sausage meat	1	—
Butter	3	—
Cake—Fruit	4	—
Cheese	3	—
—Lemon	1	—
Chocolate—milk	1	—
Cochineal	2	—
Coconut	1	—
Coffee	2	—
—instant	1	—
Condiment—Non-brewed	4	—
Cornflour	1	—

Sample	Informal	Formal
Currants	2	—
Drinks—Soft		
—Babycham	1	—
—Cola	1	—
—Hubbly Bubbly	1	—
—Lemonade	2	—
—Limeade	1	—
—Soda Water	1	—
Fish Cakes	—	7
Ginger	1	—
Gum—chewing	1	—
Ice cream	47	—
Jam—Damson	1	—
—Raspberry	1	—
—Strawberry	1	—
Jelly—table	2	—
Lard	4	—
Lollipops—iced	7	—
Margarine	3	—
Marzipan	1	—
Mincemeat	2	—
Nutmegs—ground	2	—
Pasty—Cornish	7	—
Peanuts	1	—
Pies—Bacon	2	—
—Ham	3	—
—Pork	2	—
—Meat	18	—
Pork Sausages	10	—
Potatoes—chipped peeled	3	1
Pudding—Christmas	2	—
Raisins	1	—
Rum	1	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	2	—
Sandwich Bar Creamy	1	—
Sauce	3	—
Sausage—Casings	1	—
—Rolls	5	—
Sugar	3	—
Sultanas	1	—
Tapioca	1	—
Tea	3	—
Tomato Piquant	1	—
Thyme and Vegetable Stuffing Mix	1	—
Vinegar—Malt	2	—
Wine—Cherry	1	—
—Moussac	1	—
	<hr/> 201	<hr/> 8

Antibiotic Sampling

Sample	Informal	Formal
Milk	19	—

Pesticidal Residues—Sampling

Beef	1	—
Food—infant	1	—
Fruit—dried	1	—
Milk	1	—
Onions	1	—
Pears	1	—
Raspberries—frozen	1	—
	<hr/> 7	<hr/> —

Samples submitted following Food Complaints

Bacon Grill	1	—
Bread	2	—
Beef—Corned	1	—
Lemonade	1	—
Lollipop—iced	3	—
Milk	1	—
Oats—Quick Quaker	1	—
Orange Squash	1	—
Peas—Frozen Garden	1	—
Pie—Bacon and Egg	1	—
Potato—chipped	1	—
Snack	1	—
Steak—braised	2	—
Sugar	1	—
	<hr/> 18	<hr/> —

Summary of Sampling

	Informal	Formal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Routine Food and Drugs	201	8	192	17
Antibiotics	19	—	19	—
Pesticidal Residues	7	—	7	—
Food Complaints	18	—	10	8
Milk Tested in Department	199	—	199	—
	<hr/> 444	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 427	<hr/> 25

(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).

427 samples were returned Genuine and 25 Non-Genuine (all by the Public Analyst).

**Action Taken regarding 25 Non-Genuine Samples
Reported by Public Analyst**

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
Routine Sampling.				
1.	Fish Cakes	Contravening the Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order 1950. 14% deficient in fish.	Formal	See Legal Proceedings Page Case No.
2.	do.	do. 74% deficient in fish.	Formal	See Legal Proceedings Page Case No.
3.	Iced Lollipop	Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955, S.2. Public Analysts presumed standard (40% deficient in orange juice). Also contravenes labelling of Food Order.	Informal	Warning given to manufacturer. Follow up sample was satisfactory.
4.	Chipped peeled potatoes	Contravening Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962, contained 180 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide (50 p.p.m. permitted).	Informal	Warning given to manufacturer.
	Chipped peeled potatoes	Contravening Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962. Contained 110 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide.	Informal	Warning given to manufacturer.
	do.	do. (contained 80 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide).	Formal	Town Council decided to send a warning letter.
5.	Cochineal	Contravening Labelling of Food Order.	Informal	Vendor warned—stock withdrawn.

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
6.	Milk Chocolate	Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955, S.2—selling article which was not milk chocolate under this description.	Informal	Unable to follow up with a formal sample Vendor warned.
7.	Chipped peeled potatoes	Contravening Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962—contained 250 p.p.m. Sulphur Dioxide.	Informal	Manufactured outside the Borough. Attention of appropriate officer drawn to this contravention.
8.	Rum	Contravening Food & Drugs Act 1955, S.2—selling rum deficient in proof spirit.	Informal	Formal follow up sample being procured in 1968.
9.	Tapioca	Contravening Labelling of Food Order. Sold in a bag marked "Lentils."	Informal	Vendor warned.

Sampling following Food Complaints :

The undermentioned are all contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 2 :—

1.	Sugar	Sold containing amorphous carbon (soot).	Informal	Taken up with the British Sugar Corporation but unable to trace the source of the contamination.
2.	Lemonade	Sold tainted by paraffin.	Informal	Manufacturers warned.
3.	Bacon Grill	Sold containing carbon.	Informal	Vendor warned (Imported Product).
4.	Bread	Sold affected by Salmon Pink and Green Mould.	Informal	Manufacturers warned.
5.	Bread Finger	Sold containing edible lubricating oil from baking machinery.	Informal	See Legal Proceedings Page Case No.

Case No.	Concerning	Offence	Samples	Action Taken
6.	Iced Lollipop	Sold containing Calcium Chloride (used in brine).	Informal	Manufacturer and vendor warned.
7.	Corned Beef	Sold meat affected by unlacquered can and rust.	Informal	Vendor warned. (Imported Product).
8.	Quick Quaker Oats	Sold contaminated slightly by naphthalene.	Informal	Vendor warned and all stock withdrawn from sale.

The Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations 1967

Although the above regulations do not come into force until the 31st May, 1968, it was thought advisable to issue a Food Advisory Bulletin to all manufacturers in the Borough setting out their responsibilities under the new Regulations. Subsequently 37 informal samples were procured and of these only six would have failed to pass the new requirements. The attention of the manufacturers has been drawn to these results and further advice given and they will be followed up when the new regulations are in force.

Summary of Food and Drugs Samples Taken over the Last 5 years

Year	Total Taken	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Non-Genuine
1963	452	15	437	437	15
1964	400	4	396	386	14
1965	445	8	437	417	28
1966	481	19	462	455	26
1967	452	8	444	427	25

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Imitation Cream

Constant supervision is given to ensure that section 47 is complied with and suitable warning notices 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
1963	192	3.71 %
1964	147	3.79 %
1965	164	3.76 %
1966	193	3.76 %
1967	199	3.79 %

Legal Standard — 3.00%

The majority of milk sold within the Borough is heat treated—either Pasteurised or Sterilized. Most comes from 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.

Some difficulty was experienced during the summer months in relation to the keeping quality of farm bottled (untreated) milk due to length of time elapsing between production and consumption. With the good will of the dairy concerned, this time was reduced and where this was not possible, the milk was pasteurised. No further complaints were received after this action was taken.

Ice Cream—Chemical Analysis

47 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 ...	22	9.56 %	10.89 %
Local Producers using Mix from National Firms	5	8.54 %	11.50 %
National Producers ...	20	8.66 %	11.58 %
Total	47	9.07 %	11.25 %
Cold Mix Samples ...	4	8.92 %	10.75 %
Hot Mix Samples ...	39	9.26 %	11.20 %
Soft Ice-Cream Samples	4	7.37 %	12.22 %
Standard Required ...		5.00 %	7.50 %

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

542 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 82 cases and 12 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 maintained. 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 31 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen. Of these, only 4 were regularly employed at the 2 slaughterhouses during the year.

Slaughterhouses

Public Slaughterhouses	...	...	1
Other Slaughterhouses	...	...	1
Number of Inspections	...	...	946

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

The existing slaughterhouses had been expected to go out of use at the end of 1967 under the Corporation's Slaughterhouse Plan. Towards the end of the year it became obvious that the new Slaughterhouse would not be completed in time and a further postponement had to be arranged. It was expected that the new Slaughterhouse would commence operating early in 1968.

Meat Inspection

Qualified inspectors are employed whole-time upon inspections at the Public Abattoir in Stockton Street and the Co-operative Society's Abattoir in Saltwells Road.

Slaughtering at the Public Abattoir has greatly decreased consequent upon slaughterers taking their business away in anticipation of the impending closure of the Abattoir.

Species	Public Abattoir	Saltwells Road Abattoir	Total
Bulls	—	—	—
Bullocks	763	585	1,348
Cows	36	23	59
Heifers	384	397	781
Calves	35	39	74
Pigs	1,014	1,199	2,213
Sows and Boars	20	404	424
Sheep	6,215	2,232	8,447
Horses	—	—	—
Goats	—	—	—
	<u>8,467</u>	<u>4,879</u>	<u>13,346</u>

Summary of Animals Slaughtered during the last 5 years

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Bulls	37	17	9	12	—
Bullocks	4,199	3,822	3,249	3,947	1,348
Cows	1,709	1,153	845	910	59
Heifers	2,533	2,507	1,706	1,353	781
Calves	377	211	155	140	74
Sheep	24,242	24,442	20,398	15,701	8,447
Pigs, Sows & Boars	12,428	12,711	12,839	8,310	2,637
Horses	—	—	—	—	—
Goats	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>45,525</u>	<u>44,863</u>	<u>39,201</u>	<u>30,373</u>	<u>13,346</u>

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclüding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
Number Killed	2,129	59	74	8,447	2,637	—	—
Number Inspected	2,129	59	74	8,447	2,637	—	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	3	8	5	—	—

	Cattle excluding Cows		Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	928		29	4	1,770	924	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with con- ditions and diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci	43.63		49.15	9.45	21.05	35.23	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY								
Whole carcasses condemned	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1		—	—	—	28	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.05		—	—	—	1.06	—	—
CYSTICERCUS BOVIS								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4		—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4		—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—		—	—	—	—	—	—

Of the 13,346 animals slaughtered, 9,641 or 72.24% were found to be sound and unaffected by diseases or conditions of any nature. 29 or 0.22% were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and 3,676 or 27.54% 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	
			%		%		%
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
1967	13,346	9,641	72.24	29	0.22	3,676	27.54

Meat and Offal Condemned at Slaughterhouses

Total — 8 tons, 14 cwts., 1 qtr., 16 lbs. (19,532 lbs.)

Classified as follows :—(in lbs.)

Disease or Condition	Beef	Cow Offal	Other Beef	Pork	Mutton	Veal	Other Offal	Total
Abscesses	—	—	32	112	25	—	889	1,058
Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	296
Arthritis	—	—	—	15	8	—	38	61
Blood Aspiration	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
Bruising	—	—	4	11	—	—	—	15
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	239
Congestion	—	—	—	—	—	—	543	543
Contamination	—	—	2	—	—	—	56	58
Decomposition	—	—	—	—	—	—	384	384
Emaciation	—	—	300	—	111	150	51	612
Erysipelas	—	—	—	43	—	—	16	59
Fever (Acute)	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
Food Aspiration	—	—	—	—	—	—	944	944
Ill-Bled	—	—	—	212	60	—	29	301
Immaturity	—	20	—	—	—	18	3	41
Inflammation	—	—	—	—	—	—	288	288
Johnes Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	86	—	18	104
Mastitis	—	44	—	130	—	—	393	567
Metritis	—	—	—	292	110	—	39	441
Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	44
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Oedema (Dropsy)	—	—	—	47	19	—	—	66
Parasites								
Ascaris	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	400
Cysticercus								
Bovis	—	—	—	—	—	—	248	248
Echinococcus	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	41
Fluke	—	29	—	—	—	—	8,352	8,381
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,420	1,420
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	26
Peritonitis	—	—	226	—	—	—	25	251
Pleurisy	—	10	—	—	6	—	336	352
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	651	651
Presternal								
Calcification	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Septicaemia	—	—	700	—	—	—	108	808
Telangiectasis								
(Angioma)	—	123	—	—	—	—	60	183
Trauma (Injury)	—	—	—	—	15	—	4	19
Tuberculosis	—	—	36	406	—	—	—	442
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	106
Totals	—	226	1,302	1,268	440	168	16,128	19,532

Summary of Condemnations during last 5 years.

Year	Total Condemned Lbs.	Butchers' Meat Lbs.	Butchers' Meat affected by Tuberculosis Lbs.
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
1967	43,102	20,435	442

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	%
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
1967	59	—	2,129	0.05	74	—	2,637	1.06

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
2,188	4
(incidence 0.18%)	

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.

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963

These Regulations continue to be operated throughout the year. A complete 100% inspection was carried out 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 infected 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 the 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 Sterilization) Regulations came into operation have continued to function satisfactorily. This has ensured proper disposal of all condemned meat.

Meat Distributors' Vehicles

During the year, 116 inspections were carried out of vehicles used in connection with the distribution of meat and any contraventions noted were dealt with informally

Other Food Inspection

Foodstuffs condemned—other than at Slaughterhouses:

Total :— 10 tons 10 cwt. 1 qt. 22 lbs. (23,570 lbs.)

Classified as follows :—

	lbs.
Beef	748
Mutton	106
Offal	119
Butter	100
Canned goods	11,458
Dried Fruit	56
Fish	112
Frozen Foods	795
Fruit	4,880
Gammon	46
Poultry	94
Vegetables	4,944
Miscellaneous	112
Total	23,570

Summary of Condemnations

	T.	c.	q.	lb.	
At Slaughterhouses ...	8	14	1	16	(19,532 lbs.)
Other than at Slaughterhouses	10	10	1	22	(23,570 lbs.)
Total	19	4	3	10	(43,102 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 ...	—	—	1	500	1	500
Pigs & Sows	—	—	5	747	5	747
Sheep & Lambs	—	—	8	394	8	394
Calves ...	—	—	3	168	3	168
Beef ...	—	36	—	1,514	—	1,550
Pork ...	—	406	—	115	—	521
Mutton ...	—	—	—	152	—	152
Offal ...	—	—	—	16,403	—	16,403
Canned Goods	—	—	—	11,458	—	11,458
Fish ...	—	—	—	112	—	112
Fruit ...	—	—	—	4,880	—	4,880
Poultry ...	—	—	—	94	—	94
Vegetables ...	—	—	—	4,944	—	4,944
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	1,179	—	1,179
		<u>442</u>		<u>42,660</u>		<u>43,102</u>
		(0.20 tons)		(19.04 tons)		(19.24 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	83	90
Ice Cream Producers	6	75
Ice Cream Dealers	625	246
Preserved Food Preparation and Butchers' Shops	445	363

Not Subject to Registration

Type of Business	Recorded in the Department	Inspections
Bakehouses	29	194
Cafes, Snack Bars and Restaurants	90	459
Delivery Vehicles—		
Meat	89	116
Other food	293	241
Food—		
Imported	4	46
Shops	695	1,497
Wholesalers	56	86
Hotel Kitchens	14	20
Market Stalls	34	1,194
Meat Distributors	7	175
Mobile Sales Units	61	221
Public Houses and Clubs	168	220
School Kitchens—		
Serving Dining Halls	43	—
Kitchen/Dining Halls	34	—
Street Traders (Estimated Weekly Average)	12	99
Vending Machines	—	29
Works Canteens	27	25
Miscellaneous	—	86

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	83	83	83	83
Ice Cream Producers	6	6	6	6
Bakehouses	29	28	29	29
Preserved Food				
Preparation and				
Butcher's Shops	445	443	445	444
Butter Factors	3	3	3	3
Cafes, Snack Bars,				
Restaurants	90	89	90	89
Food Shops	695	685	695	693
Hotel Kitchens	14	14	14	14
Mobile Sales Units	61	61	—	—
Meat Distributors	7	7	7	7
Public Houses, Clubs	168	168	168	167
School Kitchens	41	41	41	41
School Dining Halls	36	36	36	36
Works Canteens	27	27	27	27

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.

Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

The above regulations came into force on the 1st January, 1967, and to assist tradesmen Food Hygiene Bulletins were prepared for the advice of owners of :—

- (a) Food delivery vehicles
- (b) Meat delivery vehicles
- (c) Mobile shops and for
- (d) Street and open-air traders.

This was a preliminary to general inspection of every stall and vehicle in the Borough indicated in the preceding table.

Co-operation has been received and a considerable amount of work done to bring the stalls and vehicles to the required standard.

Contraventions found

Informal action

Unsatisfactory conditions were found on 230 visits paid to the food premises previously enumerated.

The following contraventions were remedied during the year :—

Absence of adequate personal washing facilities	14
Absence of adequate equipment washing facilities	5
Absence of storage facilities for outdoor clothing	11
Disrepair of walls, floors or ceilings	35
Defective equipment and/or fittings	78
Inadequate refuse storage facilities	17
Inadequate lighting or ventilation	14
Inadequate protection of food against contamination	29
Lack of cleanliness of walls, floors or ceilings	121
Lack of cleanliness of equipment	116
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	34
Unsatisfactory food handling methods	14
Other contraventions	56

Formal Action

Concerning	Number of Contraventions Reported to Legal Dept. Prosecutions		Warning Letters Sent
Foreign Objects in Food ...	22	4	18
Contaminated or unsound food ...	20	5	15
	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 33

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 230 occasions during the year and almost invariably this produced the required improvement. Legal proceedings were taken in three cases during the year.

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 education work on food hygiene continued during the year. A Food Hygiene Bulletin giving advice and recommendations on Hygiene in Slaughterhouses 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 1,500 food handlers have passed through them. The scheme continues in operation.

In the autumn a new course for managers and senior staff was started at the West Middlesbrough College of Further Education. This was a course of 12 evening lectures in conjunction with the Royal Society of Health for their certificate in the Hygiene of Food Retailing and Catering. The whole of the members of this class, 18 in all, successfully passed the final examination. The courses are continuing on the basis of two per winter.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS

Complaint	Results
1. (a) Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; Regs. 6, 33(2)(a) and 34 : "Failing to keep clean equipment with which food came into contact or was liable to come into contact."	Fined £30.
(b) Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Sec. 2: "Sale of minced meat not of quality demanded in that it was affected by insect eggs."	Fined £20.
2. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Sec. 2: "Sale of pork pie not of quality demanded in that it was affected by mould."	Fined £2.
3. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Sec. 2: "Sale of coconut macaroon not of quality demanded in that it contained a bolt."	Fined £25.
4. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Sec. 2: "Sale of ham & egg pie not of quality demanded in that it contained a piece of metal."	Fined £5.
5. Contravening Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959: "Sale of bottle of milk which was not immediately before use in state of thorough cleanliness in that it contained 4 slugs."	Fined £40.
6. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Sec. 2: "Sale of fish cakes not of quality demanded in that they were deficient of fish content."	Fined £7 10s 0d.
7. do.	Fined £20.
8. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Sec. 2: "Sale of can of processed peas not of quality demanded in that the tin contained a bolt head."	Fined £10.

Complaint	Results
9. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Sec. 2: "Sale of swiss roll not of quality demanded in that it contained a piece of metal."	Fined £10.
10. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Sec. 2: "Sale of fish and chips not of quality demanded in that they contained a wood louse."	Fined £5.
11. Failing to comply with Public Health Act Notice to abate nuisances at:— 16 Market Place, North Ormesby.	Ordered to abate nuisance within 28 days, and to pay 8s 6d costs.
12. Contravening Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966; Regulation 23(1)(b): "Three sheep carcasses were transported on floor of motor vehicle which was not fitted with moveable duckboards."	Conditional discharge granted.
13. Failing to comply with Public Health Act Notice to abate nuisances at:— Flat over 5 Market Place, North Ormesby.	Fined £2 with £2 costs and ordered to abate nuisances within a fortnight.
14. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Sec. 113(1): "Sale of meringue containing 2 spiders."	Fined £20.
15. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Sec. 2: "Sale of Steak and Kidney Pie not of quality demanded in that it was affected by mould."	Fined £10.
16. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Sec. 2: "Sale of loaf of bread not of quality demanded in that it was affected by mould."	Fined £1.
17. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Sec. 2: "Sale of chocolate slab cake not of quality demanded in that it was affected by mould."	Fined £7.

Complaint	Results
18. Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; Regulation 16(3): "Failing to provide adequate supplies of soap, nailbrush and clean towels or other suitable drying materials."	Two Partners, each fined £45 (Total £90).
Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; Regulation 24: "Allowing accumulation of avoidable refuse (lamb chops, steak, sausages) to decompose in refrigerator."	
Contravening Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960; Regulation 6(1): "Failing to keep clean an onion slicer with which food came into contact."	
19. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Sec. 2: "Sale of bread roll not of quality demanded in that it contained a piece of dough with a surface film of oil and iron scale."	Fined £20.
20. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Sec. 2: "Sale of two pork pies not of quality demanded in that they were affected by mould."	Fined £5.
21. Contravening Food & Drugs Act, 1955; Section 2: "Sale of carton of cream not of quality demanded in that it was unfit for human consumption."	Fined £10 plus £5 8s 0d costs.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I.

137

ABSTRACT OF HEALTH REPORTS

YEAR	POPULATION	DEATH RATE	BIRTH RATE	INFANT DEATHS	Smallpox	Enteric & Covid. Fever	Measles	Diphtheria	Diarrhoea & Enteritis	Whooping Cough	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	All Forms Tuberculosis	Influenza	Heart Disease	Nephritis	Maternal Deaths	Deaths	Violent Deaths	Syphilis
		No. of Deaths Per 1,000 pop.	No. of Births Per 1,000 pop.	No. of Deaths Per 1,000 pop. Under 1 year 4 weeks 12 months Total deaths per 1,000 pop. Under 1 year 4 weeks 12 months Total deaths per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths Rate per 1,000 pop.
1900	97,007	2,407	25.07	18.2	3,343	34.45	28.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910	107,014	1,822	17.02	13.5	3,440	32.14	25.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1920	121,204	2,004	19.32	12.4	4,431	33.31	25.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	123,100	1,700	14.13	11.4	3,304	26.52	16.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	123,800	1,721	12.31	11.6	2,765	19.77	15.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	127,500	1,828	13.30	12.1	2,572	19.50	15.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	137,700	1,701	12.35	11.5	3,398	24.67	19.1	31.34	142	50	192	56	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	140,400	1,793	12.77	12.0	3,631	25.85	20.5	29.40	117	115	232	64	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	143,400	1,640	11.44	10.8	3,321	23.16	19.9	22.81	75	84	159	48	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	145,050	1,702	12.06	11.7	3,077	21.21	18.7	19.75	92	64	137	51	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	145,200	1,782	12.25	11.6	3,121	21.45	18.4	20.20	42	111	173	55	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	146,000	1,723	11.75	12.5	3,073	20.95	15.5	22.58	61	48	109	35	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	147,200	1,591	10.81	11.3	3,098	21.05	15.3	22.10	52	90	102	33	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	147,900	1,714	11.39	11.4	3,145	21.40	15.5	25.85	62	153	115	36	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	148,100	1,643	11.09	11.3	3,028	20.51	15.2	24.40	68	36	104	34	25.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	148,700	1,545	11.47	11.7	3,085	20.74	15.0	32.09	42	41	103	33	24.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	149,000	1,708	11.4	11.3	3,314	22.1	14.6	26.01	62	40	102	31	24.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	151,000	1,722	11.4	11.5	3,481	23.05	16.1	28.44	88	38	106	36	23.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	152,200	1,692	11.1	11.7	3,739	24.33	16.4	25.18	45	25	90	24	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959	156,000	1,679	10.82	11.6	3,470	22.08	16.5	28.03	37	29	99	29	22.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	154,560	1,828	11.83	11.6	3,470	22.08	16.5	28.03	37	29	99	29	22.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	156,400	1,807	11.55	12.0	3,364	22.41	17.4	26.09	37	99	87	24	21.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	157,690	1,687	10.58	11.9	3,567	22.15	18.0	22.15	54	33	87	24	21.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	158,110	1,654	10.46	12.2	3,441	21.4	18.2	22.46	70	29	99	29	20.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	157,740	1,647	10.44	11.3	3,319	20.8	18.4	21.05	62	30	93	29	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965	157,180	1,700	10.81	11.5	3,272	20.4	18.0	20.81	44	29	73	23	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966	155,470	1,742	11.45	11.7	3,123	19.72	17.7	17.90	37	35	72	24	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967	154,580	1,506	9.7	11.2	3,032	19.2	17.2	20	43	31	64	22	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

TABLE II.

138

**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1967
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 F	9 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	3 —	3 —	2 1	
2. Tuberculosis other	M F	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	
3. Syphilitic Disease	M F	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	— 1	
8. Measles	M F	— 2	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	M F	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	19 12	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	3 1	6 2	5 4	4 4	
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	M F	77 10	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 1	15 1	28 1	24 5	8 2	
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	1	6	
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	1	1	
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	72 70	— —	— —	1 1	3 1	— 1	1 2	4 2	8 11	20 13	18 15	17 24	
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M F	5 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	2 —	
16. Diabetes	M F	3 8	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 5	1 2	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	M F	87 111	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	7 5	8 14	30 29	42 61	
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M F	213 138	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	7 —	26 7	65 23	67 48	48 60	
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M F	4 5	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1 —	1 —	1 4	
20. Other Heart Disease	M F	58 93	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 3	— 10	5 2	19 16	33 61	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M F	30 24	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	7 3	2 3	9 4	12 14	
23. Pneumonia	M F	53 45	5 —	3 5	— —	— —	— 1	— —	3 —	1 3	7 2	10 8	24 26	
24. Bronchitis	M F	52 15	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 2	17 1	17 5	15 7	
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	M F	4 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 1	— —	2 3	
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M F	5 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	1 1	1 —	1 2	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M F	2 3	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 1	— 1	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M F	2 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	
31. Congenital Malformations	M F	7 8	1 3	3 1	— 2	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 —	2 —	— —	
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ...	M F	60 64	17 16	5 1	1 2	1 1	— —	1 1	1 1	3 5	9 3	7 12	15 22	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M F	17 6	— —	— —	— 2	1 1	5 —	2 —	4 1	2 2	— 1	— 1	1 —	
34. All Other Accidents	M F	28 13	— —	2 —	— —	1 2	3 —	4 2	5 —	7 1	2 1	4 1	— 6	
35. Suicide	M F	15 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 —	5 —	3 —	3 —	1 1	— 1	
36. Homicide and Operations of War	M F	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
All Causes ...	M F	830 670	23 20	13 8	4 7	6 7	9 3	11 7	35 12	90 62	184 76	225 158	230 310	
	TOTAL ...	1500	43	21	11	13	12	18	47	152	260	383	540	

CHANGES IN BEATING-HEART RATE

IN THE HUMAN SUBJECT

Subject		Heart rate (beats/min)		Change in heart rate (beats/min)	
		Before	After	Before	After
1	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
2	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
3	Rest	68	68	0	0
	Exercise	115	115	0	0
4	Rest	75	75	0	0
	Exercise	125	125	0	0
5	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
6	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	122	122	0	0
7	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
8	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
9	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
10	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
11	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
12	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
13	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
14	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
15	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
16	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
17	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
18	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
19	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
20	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
21	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
22	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
23	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
24	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
25	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
26	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
27	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
28	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
29	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
30	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
31	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
32	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
33	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
34	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
35	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
36	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
37	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
38	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
39	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
40	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
41	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
42	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
43	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
44	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
45	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
46	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
47	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
48	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0
49	Rest	70	70	0	0
	Exercise	118	118	0	0
50	Rest	72	72	0	0
	Exercise	120	120	0	0

TABLE IV.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

Name of Local Authority Middlesbrough C.B.

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

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

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

TABLE I FOOD POISONING INCIDENTS AND CASES

Causative agent	GENERAL OUTBREAKS		FAMILY OUTBREAKS		SPORADIC		TOTAL No. of outbreaks and sporadic cases (1+3+5) (6)	TOTAL No. of cases (2+4+5) (7)
	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained	Notified or ascertained			
1. <i>S. typhimurium</i>	(1) 2	(2) 74	(3) 4	(4) 9	(5) 13		17	96
2. Other salmonellae (a)	1	37	4	10	8		13	55
3. <i>Cl. welchii</i>	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
4. <i>Staph. aureus</i>	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
5. Other causes (b)	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
6. Cause Unknown	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
7. Total	3	111	8	19	21		30	151

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

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

Type of salmonellae— unspecified—4 sporadic cases	Indiana						
Takoradi + Anatum + Indiana	—	—	1	3	2	3	5
Takoradi	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Anatum	1	9	3	7	2	—	—
Takoradi + Anatum	—	19	—	—	1	7	46
	—	7	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952

Summary of notifications of Tuberculosis during the period from the 1st January, 1967 to 31st December, 1967 in the County Borough

Age Periods	Formal Notifications													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	4	5	7	8	3	4	36
Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	6	3	2	2	—	—	20
Non-Respiratory, Males	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	1	1	3	2	6	10	8	9	10	4	4	58

In addition the following Posthumous Notifications were received

Age Periods	Posthumous Notifications													
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total
Respiratory, Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Non-Respiratory, Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Non-Respiratory, Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4

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, 1967

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	... ..	249	277	526
(ii) No. found positive	... ..	16	28	44
(iii) No. found negative	... ..	222	249	471
(iv) No. vaccinated	... ..	222	321	543

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

(i) No. skin tested	... ..	133
(ii) No. found positive	... ..	13
(iii) No. found negative	... ..	114
(iv) No. vaccinated	... ..	114

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
1967	1.85	2.21

TABLE IX.

Deaths from Cancer

Age Distribution

Ages		Male	Female	Total
1 to 5 years	...	1	1	2
5 to 45 years	...	11	10	21
45 to 65 years	...	80	44	124
65 and over	...	76	63	139
Total		168	118	286

TABLE X.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

Number of patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1967

Referred by	Mentally ill				Elderly		Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Grand Total	
	Under age 16		16 and over		Mentally Infirm		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		(19)
(a) General practitioners ...	1	2	47	85	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	142
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ...	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	21
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ...	—	—	28	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
(d) Local education authorities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	6
(e) Police and courts ...	2	—	32	28	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
(f) Other sources ...	3	2	23	39	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	8	5	4	5	2	3	—	97
3. Number of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.67 ...	2	3	45	78	1	4	—	—	1	3	3	1	36	38	11	9	33	14	—	282
4. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.67 : In urgent need of hospital care Not in urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	8
	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	4	1	2	7	—	22
5. Number of admissions for temporary residential care To N.H.S. hospitals ... To L.A. residential accommodation ... Elsewhere ...	1	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	6	2	3	5	—	32
	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	7
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1



HEAVISIDES, STOCKTON, TEESSIDE
