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BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

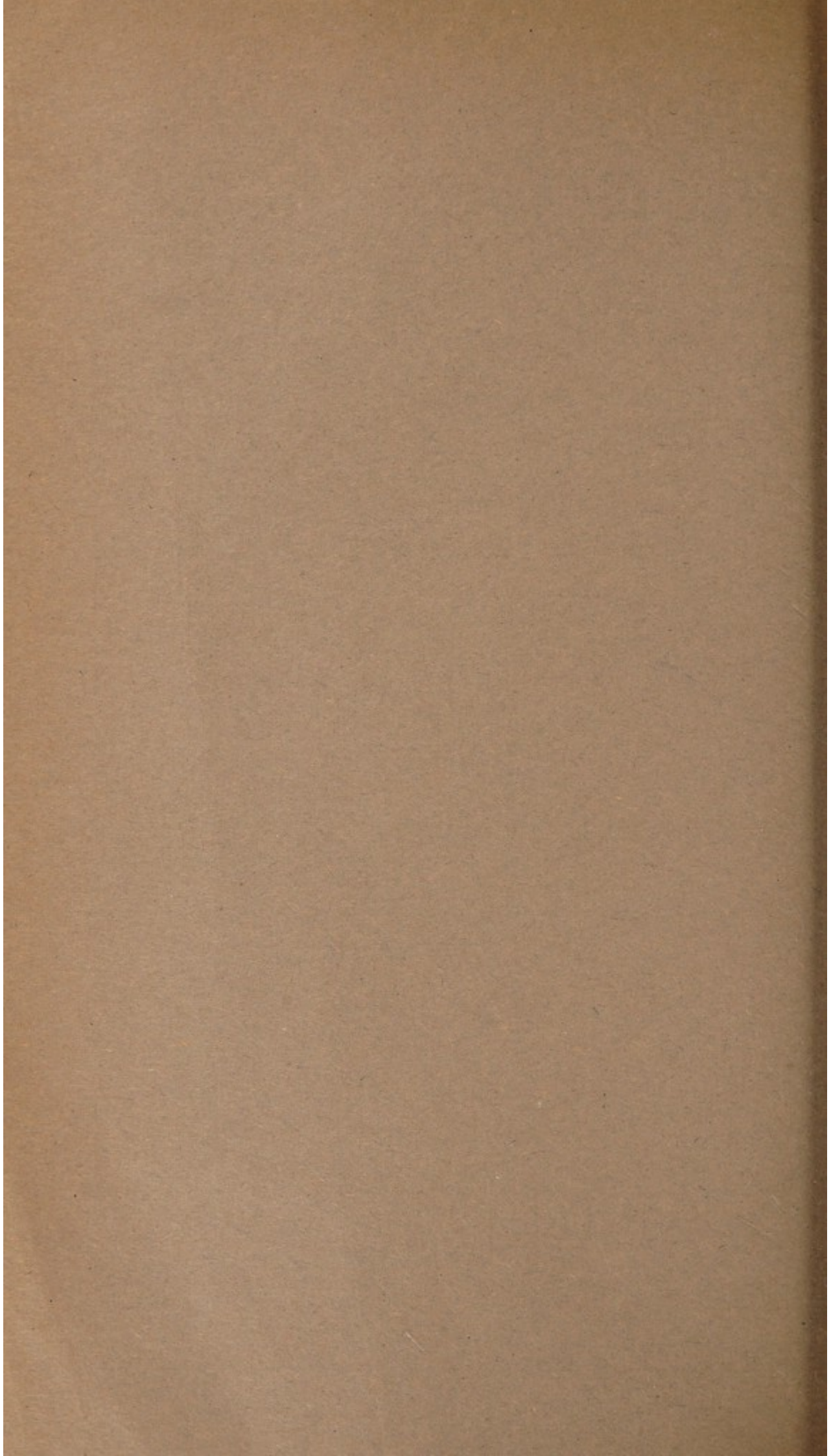
AND REPORT ON THE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

1963



HENRY J. PETERS, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES



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BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES
MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1964

His Worship the Mayor Councillor L. R. Lewis

*Alderman C. W. Allison,		Councillor J. H. Cooke
	C.B.E., J.P. *	" D. Cooke
" C. R. Booth	†	" R. E. Creasey
† " N. E. Brown, M.M.	*	" F. Dobson
* " J. S. Darby	*	" Mrs. M. Dunstone
† " F. Glass, J.P.		" D. Evans
(Chairman Building		" H. Hicks
and Medical Service	*	" G. E. Inman
Sub-Committee)	†	" G. E. Lucas
" W. Lillystone	†	" Miss J. Martin, M.B.E.
*† " P. J. Milne	†	" A. J. McIntosh, J.P.
(Chairman Health	†	" F. G. J. Morris
Committee)		" Mrs. K. D. Newell C.C.
† " A. Ross, J.P.	*†	" D. K. Partington
" A. Smith	*	" Mrs. P. Partington
* " E. Wiseman		" Mrs. M. Scott
" F. E. Wiseman	†*	" J. Smith
		" T. Smith
*Councillor Mrs. M. Agar		" R. T. Stainsby
" R. C. Allan		" M. Sutherland
* " C. V. Armitage, J.P.	†	" E. W. Temple, J.P.
* " A. Beck		" F. T. Webster,
* " D. J. Borgars	†	M.B.E., C.C.
" J. P. Burke		" J. Whitfield
*† " R. W. Clough	†	" L. Wild
" V. Clough		

Co-opted Members :—

†Rev. Father C. O'Callaghan	†County Councillor Mrs. Bennison
†Canon C. N. Wardle-Harpur	†County Councillor W. Reed.
†Mr. R. Stewart	

* Member of Health Committee.

† Member of Building and Medical Service Sub-Committee.

The Health Committee deals with all general public health matters including slum clearance and work under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957.

The Borough of Stockton-on-Tees is an Excepted District under the Education Act, 1944, and the Building and Medical Service Sub-Committee deals with all matters affecting the School Health Service.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Borough School Medical Officer—

Henry J. Peters, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer—

William R. McKenzie, L.R.C.P.S.E., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector—

†*Ernest Varley

District Public Health Inspectors—

†*C. B. Martin

†*D. Anderson

†*J. Hill, M.B.E.

†*R. Sidwick

‡†*F. R. Allan

‡†*W. Simpson

*Cert. San. Ins. Jt. Board.

†Meat and Food Cert. R.S.H.

‡Smoke Inspector's Cert. R.S.H.

Technical Assistant—

‡L. Whitehouse

Chief Clerk—

R. M. Jamieson

Clerks—

Miss F. M. Bertram

Mrs. P. Robinson

Miss S. E. Lewis

Mrs. M. M. Sargeant

Mrs. A. Wood

(resigned 31.7.63)

Miss A. Hall

Mrs. J. M. Taylor

Miss P. E. Dinsdale

(appointed 11.2.63)

Mrs. M. Munro

Miss M. Dempsey

Miss A. V. O'Brien

(appointed 28.10.63)

Rodent Operative—

W. C. Carruthers

(School Health Service)

School Medical Officer—

Maureen O'Gorman, L.R.C.P., S.I.

School Dental Officer—

Frank R. Cadigan, L.R.C.P., S.E.L.D.S.

Derek J. McNee, L.D.S. (Part-time).

W. Bennett, B.D.S. (Part-time).

Mrs. E. N. Rideal, L.D.S. (Part-time).

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time)—

R. Cowley, F.R.C.S., D.O.

W. N. Higginbottom, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.S.Ed., L.R.F.P.S.

(Comenced 21.11.63)

Consultant Nose, Throat and Ear Surgeon (Part-time)—

J. H. Appleton, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O. (Died March, 1963).

Speech Therapist—

Mrs. J. M. Marshall (resigned 21.9.63).

Orthoptist—

Post Vacant.

Psychiatrist (Part-time)—

J. R. Hawkings, M.B., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist—

Miss M. F. Wylie, M.A., Ed.B.

Social Worker—

Mrs. R. C. Lyth, A.M.A.S.W.

School Nurses—

Mrs. K. Cahill, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. D. B. Morris, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. Whitehead, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Minto, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. D. Wain, S.R.N.

Mrs. L. M. Stawski, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Dental Attendants—

Miss D. Winfield

Miss J. Kightley (appointed 14.1.63)

Mrs. Chapman (appointed 3.7.63)

Clerks—

D. Dixon

Mrs. I. Stewart

Mrs. S. Appleby

Mrs. P. Hill

(Delegated Health Services)

Superintendent Nursing Officer—

Miss A. Hansbury, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Health Visitors—

Miss E. Chalmers

Miss F. Flintoff

Mrs. N. Clarkson

Miss F. M. Kirby

Mrs. B. M. Nesbitt

Mrs. S. M. Pilling

(resigned 31.8.63)

Domiciliary Midwives—

Miss C. E. Blackburn

Miss M. Hodgson

Mrs. E. Peart

Mrs. F. Southall

Mrs. A. K. French

Miss D. Lloyd

Miss L. S. Rayner

Miss S. D. Rickerby

(Died November, 1963)

Mrs. J. Ferguson

(from November, 1963)

Mrs. S. E. Robertson

Miss Y. Thwaites

Miss M. Dolan

Day Nurseries—

Norton Road—Mrs. M. Tamme, Matron.

Durham Road—Mrs. O. Ashdown, Matron.

Home Nurses—

Mrs. D. Culling
Mrs. M. Harrison
Mrs. M. W. Hartwell
Mrs. A. Greathead
Miss D. Walker
Mrs. N. Clark

Mrs. S. E. Cuthbert
Mrs. E. M. Stephens
Miss E. Whittaker
Mrs. F. Palmer
Mrs. H. Bangs
Mrs. H. Sawdon

Mental Welfare Officer—

Mr. A. Barbour

Domestic Help Service Organiser—

Mrs. R. Dobbing (resigned 31.7.63)
Mrs. M. M. Sargeant (appointed 1.8.63)

Junior Training Centre Supervisor—

Mrs. R. M. Usher

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1963

Area (Land and Inland Water)	6,084 acres	
Population (Registrar General's estimate at 30.6.63)	83,690	
Increase on 1962	800	
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths)	917	
		1962
Live Births	1,759	1,831
Birth-rate	21.02	22.09
Still births	30	31
Still birth-rate (per 1,000 total births)	16.77	16.65
Deaths (all ages)	842	846
Death-rate	10.06	10.21
Infantile mortality (deaths under 1 year)	36	49
Neo-natal deaths (under 1 month)	24	31
Neo-natal death-rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.64	16.93
Maternal deaths	1	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	1	Nil
Deaths from Tuberculosis (Resp. 10; Others 1)	11	6
Tuberculosis death-rate	0.13	0.07
Tuberculosis notification-rate (per 1,000 population)	0.47	0.50
Cancer death-rate	1.91	2.00
Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	316	274
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases	106	117
Deaths from Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	83	107
Deaths from Violence	46	59

Health Department,
106 Yarm Lane,
Stockton-on-Tees.

To the Town Council of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1963, which sets out in some detail the vital statistics of the Borough and indicates health trends during the year.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough at the end of June, 1963, was 83,690, an increase of 800 on his estimate of the population at the end of June, 1962. His estimate of the population at the end of June, 1962, showed an increase of 1,390 on the figure for 1961. The natural increase in the population, that is, the excess of births over deaths, was 917 for 1963 which is slightly less than the figure of 985 for the year 1962. The number of live births was 1,759, a slight decrease on the previous year's figure of 1,831. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 21.02 somewhat less than the rate of 22.09 in 1962 which was the highest rate recorded in the Borough since 1948.

The number of still-births was 30 as compared with 31 the previous year, giving a still-birth rate of 16.77 per 1,000 total births which is fractionally higher than the rate of 16.65 for 1962. The still-birth rate in 1963 for England and Wales was 17.2.

The total number of deaths in 1963 was 842, four less than in the previous year. The death rate at 10.06 was slightly less than the rate of 10.21 for 1962. Of the 426 deaths among males, 231 occurred in those aged 65 or over and 114 in those aged 75 or over. In respect of the 416 deaths among females, 288 had reached the age of 65 or over and 185 had attained the age of 75 or more years. In those aged 45-64 years the number of deaths among males was 138 as compared with 82 deaths among females. The considerably higher mortality among males in this age group is chiefly due to the greater number of deaths in males attributable to cancer of the lung, coronary disease of the heart and bronchitis which caused 14, 43 and 11

deaths respectively in males as compared with 2, 19 and 4 respectively in females.

The crude death rate of 10.06 per one thousand of the population is fractionally less than the rate of 10.21 for 1962. The adjusted death-rate for the Borough for 1963 is 13.38 which is comparable with the rate of 12.2 for England and Wales in the same year. A table classifying all deaths according to age, sex and cause is included in this report.

Deaths attributed to diseases of the heart and circulatory system again head the list of the principal causes of mortality. The total number of these deaths was 316 as compared with 274 in 1962 and 319 in 1961.

The total number of deaths from coronary heart disease was 180 as compared with 162 in 1962 and 176 in 1961. Among males this condition accounted for 43 deaths in the age group 45-64 years and among females for 19 deaths in the same age group.

The total mortality from cancer remained at about the same level, there being 162 deaths from this cause as compared with 168 in 1962 and 158 in 1961. In males there was a decrease in the mortality from cancer of the lung, the number of deaths being 34 as compared with 40 in the previous year. In females lung cancer caused 8 deaths in 1963 and 7 in 1962. Cancer of the stomach and cancer of the womb accounted for fewer deaths, the number of deaths from these causes being 18 and 4 respectively in 1963 and 27 and 10 respectively in 1962. The number of deaths from leukaemia was two, the same as in the previous year.

It has been known for many years that cigarette smokers incur a much increased risk of contracting cancer of the lung. For cigarette smokers the lung cancer mortality is nine to ten times greater than for non-smokers, and in the case of heavy cigarette smokers it is at least twenty times greater.

About twenty-five years ago two distinguished American surgeons expressed the opinion that the increase in cigarette smoking was largely responsible for the increase in the incidence of cancer of the lung, and drew attention to the fact that as early as 1923 a German physician had expressed a similar view. The papers by Doll and Hill in 1950 and 1952 focused general attention on the relationship between smoking and cancer of the lung. In 1957 the

Medical Research Council drew attention to the very great increase in the death rate from lung cancer in Great Britain and other countries and unequivocally indicted cigarette smoking as the main cause of lung cancer. This view was confirmed by the report of the Royal College of Physicians in 1962 and by the more recent report of the American Public Health Service.

The pronouncements of these bodies were given considerable publicity by the press, nationally and locally. The connection between smoking and cancer of the lung has also been repeatedly referred to in radio and television broadcasts. In addition much information on the matter has been given to the public through the medium of health education. Despite all this, cigarette smoking continues unabated, though temporary reductions in the habit have occurred following press, radio and television publicity. Thus after the publication of the report of the Royal College of Physicians cigarette consumption fell temporarily by about twelve per cent.

Since the publication of Doll and Hill's paper in 1952 the mortality from lung cancer has increased by twenty-two per cent in the general population. It is well worthy of note, however, that in the case of doctors the mortality from cancer of the lung has fallen by seven per cent during the same period. This is accounted for by the fact that there has been a considerable reduction in cigarette smoking on the part of doctors.

In contradistinction to the cigarette the pipe and cigar are comparatively harmless. This point could with advantage receive much stronger emphasis in health education activities than is often accorded to it. There is no doubt that the incidence of lung cancer would be very considerably reduced if cigarette smokers changed to pipes or cigars.

The cigarette smoker should remember that he is indulging in a habit which greatly increases the risk of his becoming a victim of cancer of the lung and, if he must smoke, he should make a serious effort to adopt a safer method of smoking.

There is no threshold below which cigarette smoking can be considered safe and the risk of contracting lung cancer rises as the daily consumption of cigarettes increases. It is also the case that ceasing the habit or reducing the

number of cigarettes smoked lessens the cigarette smoker's chance of subsequently developing lung cancer.

The American report confirms the comparative safety of pipes and cigars. It was found, for example, that men who had smoked ten pipefuls a day for thirty years or more had substantially the same death-rate as non-smokers.

The case against cigarettes has been amply proved. We all, therefore, have a responsibility to protect the coming generation from their harmful effects. It is particularly important to ensure that school children are given adequate information concerning these harmful effects, and every endeavour should be made to dissuade children and adolescents from starting the cigarette smoking habit. This is one matter on which children should be taught not to emulate their elders.

In 1962 the number of deaths associated with motor vehicle accidents was nearly double the number of deaths from this cause in the previous year. In 1963 the number of deaths showed a considerable reduction, motor vehicle accidents being responsible for 11 deaths in 1963 as compared with 24 in 1962. The total number of deaths from violence was 46, a decrease of 13 on the previous year's figure. Accidents at work caused three deaths and accidents in the home were responsible for 13 deaths as compared with 15 in 1962. The Home Safety Committee continued its work during 1963 and since 1956, with the co-operation of the Housing Manager, information relating to safety in the home has been included in the Borough Council's handbook for tenants.

The infant mortality rate was 20.46 per 1,000 live births as compared with 26.82 in 1962 and 24.85 in 1961. The number of deaths of infants under one year was 36 as compared with 49 in the previous year and the main factor responsible for the reduction in the infant mortality rate was a decrease in the mortality from prematurity and pneumonia. Thirteen of the 36 infants who died survived for less than twenty-four hours. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1963 was 21.1.

The number of neo-natal deaths, that is, the number of deaths of infants aged less than four weeks was 24 as compared with 31 in the previous year. Prematurity accounted for 13 of these 24 deaths and more than half of

the deaths occurred within 24 hours of birth. The neo-natal mortality rate in 1963 per one thousand live births was 13.64 as compared with 16.93 in 1962. The perinatal mortality rate also fell during the year. This rate is calculated on the number of still births and deaths during the first week of life per one thousand total births. It fell from 30.61 in 1962 to 27.96 in 1963.

The total number of notifications received during the year in respect of the notifiable acute infectious diseases was 1,331 as compared with 394 in the previous year. This increase was due to the usual biennial variation in the incidence of measles, the number of notifications being 1,134 in 1963 as compared with 205 in 1962. No cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified in 1963 and, apart from one death due to meningococcal meningitis, there were no deaths from the acute infectious diseases. For the eleventh successive year there were no cases of diphtheria in the Borough.

Continued freedom from diphtheria is dependent upon children being protected against it through vaccination. The occurrence during recent years of outbreaks of diphtheria and smallpox is a salutary reminder of the need for parents to avail themselves of the facilities available for the protection of their children against these diseases. In so doing they protect not only their own children but also the community. Parents should also ensure that their children are protected against poliomyelitis. It would appear that the protection against this disease afforded by vaccination is now exerting a beneficial effect in keeping it at bay.

There were 10 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1963 with 6, 9 and 13 respectively in the years 1962, 1961 and 1960. No person under the age of 25 years died from respiratory tuberculosis and 4 of the ten deaths occurred in those aged 65 or more years. The tuberculosis death-rate was 0.13 per one thousand of the population as compared with 0.07, 0.11 and 0.16 respectively in the years 1962, 1961 and 1960. The rate for the year 1962 was the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. In 1963 there was one death from non-respiratory tuberculosis. The tuberculosis incidence rate per one thousand of the population was 0.47 in 1963 as compared with 0.45 in 1962.

The Borough is an excepted district under the Education Act of 1944 and information is included in this report on

the work of the School Health Service during 1963. Information is also included in respect of the health and welfare functions which were delegated to the Borough Council on the first of April, 1961 under Section forty-six of the Local Government Act, 1958.

During the year the Royal Society of Health held a meeting in Stockton. Your Medical Officer of Health presented a paper on "Purposeful Retirement" which dealt with the various factors involved in the maintenance of good health in elderly persons. Dr. E. T. J. Fuge, H.M. District Inspector of Alkali, addressed the meeting on the subject of atmospheric pollution from industrial premises, paying special attention to local problems.

In concluding, I sincerely thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help, interest and encouragement. My thanks are also due to the Chief Officers of the Corporation for their willing co-operation, to those who have helped in the preparation of this report and to members of the Staff of the Health Department for the useful work they have done during the year.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. PETERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

POPULATION

Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough at 30th June, 1963	83,690
Increase on last year's estimate	800
Natural increase during 1963 (excess of births over deaths) ...	917

Live births:—		1963	1962
Males	848	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population ...	21.02
Females	911		22.09
	Total 1,759		

Still Births :—			
Males and females ...	30	Rate per 1,000 total births	16.77
			16.65

Total Births :	
Live and still	1,789

Deaths :—			
Males	426	Death-rate per 1,000 of population ...	10.06
Females	416		10.21
	Total 842		

Infantile Mortality :—			
Number of deaths at ages under 1 year	36	Rate per 1,000 live births	20.46
			26.82
Number of deaths of legitimate infants .	33	Rate per 1,000 legitimate births .	20.02
			27.86
Number of deaths of illegitimate infants	3	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate births	27.03
			9.28

Neo-Natal Mortality :—			
Number of deaths at ages under 4 weeks	24	Rate per 1,000 live births	13.64
			16.93

Percentage of illegitimate Live Births	6.3	5.89
--	-----	------

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—			
Number of deaths (excluding abortion)	1	Rate (including abortion) per total births ...	0.56
			—

Perinatal Mortality :—			
Still births	30)	Rate (per 1,000 total births)	27.96
Deaths of infants	) 50		30.61
under 1 week	20)		

BIRTHS

There were 72 fewer births registered in 1963 than in 1962, giving a birth-rate of 21.02. When corrected with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General the rate is 19.96 compared with 18.2 the rate for England and Wales.

There were 111 illegitimate births registered during the year 3 more than during 1962, giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 63.1 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 58.9 for 1962.

STILL BIRTHS

The number of still births registered during 1963 was one fewer than the 1962 figure, giving a still birth rate of 16.77 per 1,000 total births (live and still), compared with 17.2 the rate for England and Wales.

DEATHS

After adjustment for inward and outward transfers, 842 deaths of Stockton residents were registered in 1963, 4 less than during 1962.

The death-rate of 10.06 per 1,000 of the population is slightly lower than last year. When corrected with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General the local rate is 13.38 compared with 12.2 the rate for England and Wales.

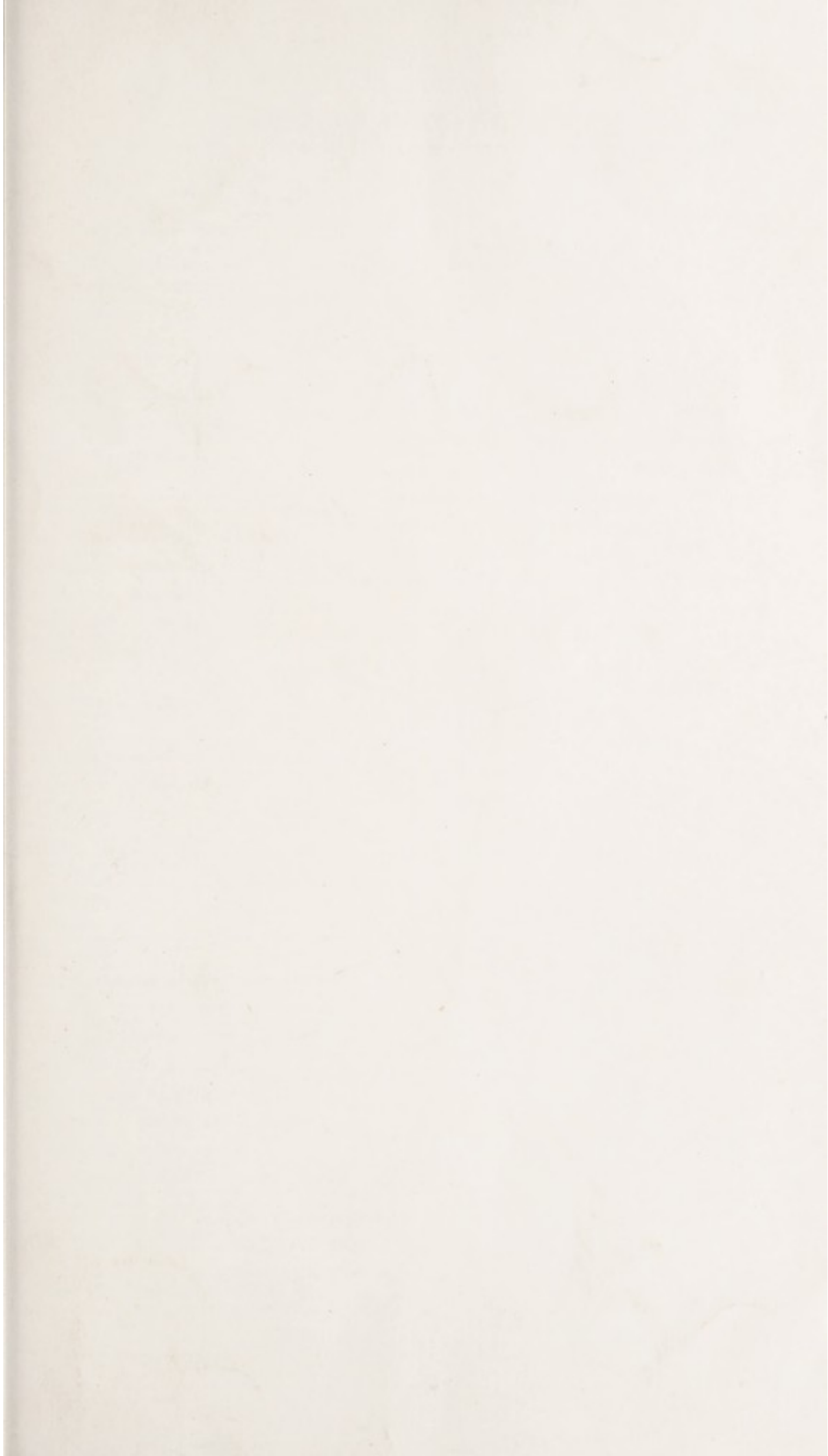
There were 426 deaths of males and 416 deaths of females during the year.

The deaths are classified according to cause, sex and age in the table opposite.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

In 1963 the number of deaths of infants under one year was 36 giving an infantile mortality rate of 20.46 per 1,000 live births. The lowest rate recorded in the Borough was in 1960 when the rate was 16.4. The rate for England and Wales for 1963 was 21.1 per 1,000 live births.

Prematurity 11 and pneumonia 9 were the chief causes of infantile mortality. Twelve of the 36 infants lived for less than one day.



CAUSES OF DEATH IN STOCKTON-ON-TEES AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL

Causes of Death	Males										Females										Total										Total
	Age Periods										Age Periods										Age Periods										
	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+	Total Males	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+	Total Females	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+	All Ages				
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory					1	3	3		7						1	1	1		3						2	4	4	10			
2. Tuberculosis, other							1		1																	1		1			
3. Syphilitic disease					1			1	2					1				1						1	1		1	3			
4. Diphtheria																															
5. Whooping Cough																															
6. Meningococcal infections	1								1									1										1			
7. Acute Poliomyelitis																															
8. Measles																															
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases					1	1			2														1	1				2			
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach						5	3	2	10						3	2	3	8						8	5	5	18				
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus						14	15	5	34						2	2	4	8						16	17	9	42				
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast															3	1	4	8						3	1	4	8				
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus															2	1	1	4						2	1	1	4				
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		1		1	4	16	6	11	39						5	13	17	14	49		1		1	9	29	23	25	88			
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia															1		1	2						1		1	2				
16. Diabetes						1		1	2						1	1	2	4						2	1	3	6				
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system						7	8	16	31						2	8	19	23	52					2	15	27	39	83			
18. Coronary disease, angina					5	43	34	27	109						3	19	20	29	71					8	62	54	56	180			
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...						4	8	1	13						2	3	6	11							6	11	7	24			
20. Other heart disease					1	3	2	2	16	24					1	6	5	35	47				1	4	8	7	51	71			
21. Other circulatory disease						5	4	5	14						1	6	20	27						6	10	25	41				
22. Influenza																	1	1									1	1			
23. Pneumonia	5		1			8	3	6	23	4					2	11	7	24	9		1			10	14	13	47				
24. Bronchitis	1					11	14	7	33						4	3	8	15	1					15	17	15	48				
25. Other diseases of respiratory system						1	4	1	6						2	1	1	4						3	5	2	10				
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...					1	4	1	1	7						1		1	2					1	5	1	2	9				
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1								1								1	1	1	1							1	2			
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis					1	1	1		3						1	2	3						1	2	3			6			
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate							2	1	3																2	1	3				
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...															1			1					1					1			
31. Congenital malformations	1		1		2	1			5	3	1				1			5	4	1	1		2	2			10				
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8				1	1	5	7	9	31	11				3	6	5	19	44	19			1	4	11	12	28	75			
33. Motor vehicle accidents			1		2	4	1		8						1	1		3				2		2	5	2		11			
34. All other accidents				1	1	4	3		4	13	1		2				2	5	10	1		3	1	4	3	2	9	23			
35. Suicide					1	2	1		4						4	2	1	1	8					5	4	2	1	12			
36. Homicide and operations of war ...																															
Totals ...	17	2	3	6	29	138	117	114	426	19	2	2	—	23	82	103	185	416	36	4	5	6	52	220	220	299	842				

In the following table the deaths are classified according to cause, sex and age :—

Cause of Death	Under 1 day		1/7 days		1/4 wks.		4 wks 3 mths		3/6 mths		6/9 mths		9/12 mths		Total	Gross	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Prematurity	3	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	11
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	4	9
Atelectasis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Immaturity	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Others	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Totals	5	8	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	17	19	36

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

There were 24 deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age during 1963 compared with 31 in 1962. The neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births is 13.64. The corresponding rate for England and Wales 14.2.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one death from causes associated with child-birth during the year.

AVERAGE ANNUAL BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR FIVE YEAR PERIODS FROM 1901-1960 AND FOR THE INDIVIDUAL YEARS 1951-1963 FOR STOCKTON-ON-TEES AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	STOCKTON-ON-TEES			ENGLAND AND WALES		
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate
1901-05	31.64	17.62	153	28.16	16.0	137.8
1906-10	29.50	15.98	128	26.2	14.6	117.0
1911-15	30.02	17.18	122	23.6	14.3	109.6
1916-20	25.04	17.80	111	20.0	14.5	90.6
1921-25	25.50	13.80	94	19.9	12.1	75.8
1926-30	21.64	13.49	85	16.7	12.1	67
1931-35	19.21	12.47	74	15.0	12.0	62
1936-40	18.89	12.50	63	14.9	12.5	55
1941-45	20.23	13.08	65	16.0	11.9	50
1946-50	21.70	11.00	51	18.0	11.5	36
1951-55	19.39	11.46	34.52	15.3	11.6	26.88
1956-60	20.78	10.92	26.82	16.3	11.6	22.6

	STOCKTON-ON-TEES			ENGLAND AND WALES		
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate
1951	19.03	13.06	55 ...	15.5	12.5	29.6
1952	19.26	10.71	25.31 ...	15.3	11.3	27.6
1953	19.28	10.84	30.74 ...	15.5	11.4	26.8
1954	19.73	10.99	29.19 ...	15.2	11.3	25.5
1955	19.65	11.70	32.47 ...	15.0	11.7	24.9
1956	20.36	11.75	37.63 ...	15.7	11.7	23.8
1957	20.21	10.81	29.79 ...	16.1	11.5	23.0
1958	20.83	11.05	21.75 ...	16.4	11.7	22.5
1959	21.01	10.49	28.51 ...	16.5	11.6	22.0
1960	21.47	10.49	16.4 ...	17.1	11.5	21.7
1961	21.22	10.94	24.85 ...	17.4	12.0	21.4
1962	22.09	10.21	26.82 ...	18.0	11.9	21.6
1963	21.02	10.06	20.46 ...	18.2	12.2	21.1

NOTES ON PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The six principal causes of death, with associated causes grouped together, compared with corresponding figures for the preceding five years were as follows:—

	Number of Deaths					
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
1. Heart and Circulatory Diseases ..	316	274	329	288	295	290
2. Cancer	160	168	158	157	145	168
3. Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	106	112	117	104	96	99
4. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	83	107	116	105	95	103
5. Violence	46	59	35	46	38	44
6. Tuberculosis	11	6	9	13	9	15
Totals ...	722	726	764	713	678	719
Percentage of total deaths ...	86	90	86	85	82	84

The number of deaths from these causes fluctuates from year to year and for the past ten years there have been no spectacular increases or decreases. The average annual number of deaths from tuberculosis for the past three quinquennial periods have been 1949-53, 154; 1954-58, 65; 1959-63, 48.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of deaths from violence during 1963 :—

Cause of Death	Under 5		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and over		Total M.	Total F.	Gross
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	1	1	—	—	2	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	8	3	11
Accidents in Home :																	
Falls ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	3	7	
Burns & Scalds ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	4	
Other Home Accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Accidents at Work ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Other Accidents ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	5
Open Verdict ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	1	1	—	1	4	8	12
Murder ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	3	1	1	3	—	9	5	6	3	1	2	5	6	26	20	46

The figures for Motor Vehicle Accidents show a return to the average number of deaths, 11, from the exceptionally high figure of 24 in 1962. Once again pedestrians were in the majority, being hit by lorries, a bus and motor cars. A pedal cyclist died in collision with a motor cycle and a motor cyclist died in a collision with a car. One car hit a tree killing the driver and both the driver and his passenger were killed when their car hit a lamp post.

The accidents at work were all outside the borough though the persons concerned all lived in Stockton. Two died from falls (one from a work cradle and one from a lorry) the other received fatal injuries by being trapped in the machinery of a concrete spreader of which he was the driver.

Of the twelve suicides, 5 were from coal gas poisoning, three from barbiturate poisoning, one nembutal poisoning, one from strangulation and two from drowning.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The Borough is supplied with water by the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board.

I am indebted to the Engineer, Supply and Distribution, etc. of the Board for the following information in regard to the water supply of the Borough.

The supply has been of satisfactory purity throughout the year. Part of the area is supplied by River Tees derived water. The remainder is fed from Long Newton Reservoir in which the treated water from the Lartington Plants is mixed with a lesser amount from the River Tees derived supply.

Part of the water leaving Lartington is purified by slow sand filtration and part is purified and decolourised by chemical coagulation followed by rapid gravity filtration. The filtered waters leaving these two plants are mixed prior to the final pH adjustment and chlorination. The River Tees derived supply is also treated by chemical coagulation and rapid gravity filtration, pH adjustment and chlorination complete the treatment. Water which has been standing in the open distribution reservoir at Long Newton is passed through rotary microstrainers and chlorinated before passing into supply.

The water is not liable to have any plumbo-solvent action.

All dwellinghouses in the Borough are supplied with water from public water mains direct to the house.

Investigations made in respect of notifiable diseases	146
Visits for—disinfection 15; disinfestation 188	203
Miscellaneous inspections	461
Interviews	508

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Slum Clearance.

During 1963 confirmation of five outstanding Areas containing 356 houses was received, namely :—

- The Exeter and Dobing Streets Area.
- The Lambert and Nicholson Streets Area.
- The Leonard and Lumley Streets Area.
- The Joseph Street Area.
- The Portrack Lane (North) Area.

Four further Areas containing 291 houses were declared by the Council to be Clearance Areas. They were :—

- The Hanlon Street Area.
- The Farrer Street Area.
- The Airton and Allison Streets Area.
- The Langley Street Area.

The number of houses in declared and confirmed Areas and those in streets dealt with completely by action under Section 17 of the Act (by individual demolition) now total 2,612 and progress with our clearance programme is proceeding according to the schedule set out in our clearance proposals, which anticipate the clearance of 4,411 houses by 1968-69.

Individual Unfit Houses—Closing and Demolition.

Thirteen houses were dealt with as being individually unfit under the provisions of Section 17 of the principal Act, all being closed.

Eleven of the properties were in Areas included in the Council's slum clearance proposals.

Repair of Individually Unfit Houses.

Inspection of individually unfit properties necessitated the serving of eleven formal notices under Section 9 of the principal Act. Repairs to eight houses were satisfactorily completed as a result of notices served during the year 1962-63. These included three done by the Local Authority in default of the owners.

Overcrowding.

The Housing Act, 1935 included a statutory standard for assessing overcrowding which, broadly speaking, allowed for the inclusion of all living rooms in determining the "permitted number" for a dwelling, and therefore produced a relatively low standard as it is obvious that for a house to be overcrowded by such a standard, the conditions are particularly acute. A survey carried out by the Department at that time revealed that 556 houses were overcrowded (411 by one family and 145 by two or more families). A further survey was carried out in 1945 and it was found that 549 houses were overcrowded (311 by one family and 238 by two or more families). All of these cases were submitted to the Housing Department for consideration and each year since 1945 a number of cases of overcrowding have been investigated by the Public Health Inspectors and details sent to the Housing Department for the consideration of the Housing Committee with a view to rehousing in more suitable accommodation.

As was anticipated, particularly with our satisfactory progress in slum clearance which has eliminated many of the slum dwellings overcrowded by single families, the number of new cases of overcrowding reported each year has steadily diminished. This is illustrated by the fact that in 1953 there were 49 new cases of statutory overcrowding reported and there was only one in 1963. For several years the Council have also used a "local standard" to select the next category of overcrowded families. This standard excludes from calculations the room normally used as a communal living room and any room entered directly from the street. The number of cases based on this assessment has also diminished, as in 1953 it was necessary to report 32 such cases and in 1963 only one.

Only a further detailed survey as was made in 1935 and 1945 would accurately reveal the number of existing cases, but it is reasonable to state that all cases of statutory overcrowding in houses occupied by single families in the Borough have been reported and overcrowding in houses occupied by two or more families is now mainly confined to a small number of premises let off in rooms and in which there appears to be a constant change of occupants.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

During the year the Council approved eighty-two applications for Discretionary Grants and sixty-three

applications for Standard Grants. This means that since the inception of the various schemes in 1949 there have been 543 applications approved for Improvement and Discretionary Grants and 152 for Standard Grants. Again this is an increase in the applications over the previous year.

As a result of a survey carried out in Alliance Street (the original Stockton Test Area) it was found that of the 77 houses in the Street (42 tenanted and 35 owner/occupied) only twelve had all of the standard amenities but there were many which were lacking in only one, particularly the wash hand basin (which was not a specific requirement at the time of the original Improvement Grant Scheme introduced in 1949). Letters were sent by the Town Clerk to the owners of the fifty-one houses who had not, at any time, made application for improvement, discretionary or standard grants, offering to arrange for a visit by a public health inspector to prepare a schedule of all necessary work to comply with the Act. Replies were received from forty-four owners, twenty-nine of whom asked for inspections and although the only immediate application for grant came from four owner/occupiers it is hoped that the action taken will create sufficient interest to ensure that the whole street is eventually dealt with and all amenities provided.

It is estimated that, after completion of our slum clearance programme there will remain about 2,000 houses many of which, although outside our present clearance proposals, are both in need of repair and lacking in one or more of the standard amenities. There is no doubt that if we are to avoid the perpetuation of our slum problem such sub-standard properties should receive attention both in the way of repair and improvement not only to arrest deterioration but to provide the amenities which are so essential.

RENT ACT, 1957

The only action which was necessary under the provisions of the Rent Act during the year was the cancellation of one Certificate of Disrepair.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 & 1961

Nuisances and Repairs dealt with under the Acts.

As a result of inspections following complaints and other routine inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors notices were served as follows:—

Preliminary Notices served	195
Statutory Notices served	103
Number of premises in respect of which notices served during 1962-63 were complied with	169

Dangerous Buildings and Other Structures.

It was necessary during the year to report ten properties to the Borough Engineer as being in such a condition as to be dangerous or require immediate attention.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Four complaints were investigated during the year regarding noise nuisance from a gymnasium, an air purifying plant attached to a factory, the handling of materials in a scrap yard, and a barking dog. All were dealt with by informal action.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Premises.

The following is a classified list of various premises in operation throughout the Borough in which food is handled :

Bakehouses	27	Off Licences	22
Bacon Warehouse	1	Offensive Trades	6
Boarding Houses	5	Pickle Factories	2
Butchers	57	Poultry and Dairy Produce	1
Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars, Etc.	39	Private Hotels	4
Cake Shops	26	Preserve Manufacturers	1
Cold Store and Wholesale Meat Depot	1	Public Houses and Hotels ...	80
Departmental Stores	5	Small Meats Factories	3
Fried Fish Shops	42	Slaughterhouses	2
Fruiterers	28	School Meals :	
Fruit Warehouses	12	Central Kitchen	2
Ice-Cream and Frozen Food Warehouses	6	School Kitchen	23
General Dealers	168	Dining Halls	23
Grocers	80	Social Clubs	47
Grocery Warehouses	12	Sweet Shops	58
Hawkers Storage Accom. ...	7	Travelling Shop Depots	3
Ice-Cream Factories	1	Wholesale Cheese Factor ...	1
Manufacturing Confectioners	5	Wet Fish Shops	7
Mineral Water Factories ...	2	Works Canteens	24
		Wholesale Tea Merchant ...	1
		Wholesale Confectionery ...	2

Routine inspections continued and 566 visits were made to food premises. It was necessary to serve forty-two notices, and on re-inspection it was found that nineteen premises had been brought to a satisfactory standard following notices served during 1962-63.

Licensed Premises.

Several inspections were made of the licensed premises in connection with the schedule of work required to achieve the standard agreed by the Council in 1960. The original survey in 1960 covered eighty-two public houses and hotels in the ownership of twelve firms. Since that time five premises have closed but three new ones have opened, and the position at the end of the year was that forty-five premises now fully comply with the standard required and in the case of the remaining thirty-five, work was proceeding or an assurance given that the work is to be carried out.

Registered Premises.

The following premises are registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act :—

Manufacturer, storage and sale of ice-cream	1
Storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream	246
Manufacture of sausage and preserved meat	31
Cooking of hams	5
Preserve Works	1

Food—Bacteriological Samples.

During the course of the year three samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. One was a sample of mussels taken during routine sampling and was subsequently found to be satisfactory. The remaining two samples, one of raw minced meat the other the remains of cooked minced meat were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory following a routine investigation into a case of suspected food poisoning, in each instance the laboratory were unable to isolate pathogenic organisms.

Food—Sampling.

The following forty-two samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year:—

Angelica 1; Baking Powder 1; Beef Suet 1; Buttered Cheese Spread 1; Butter Mintoes 1; Chocolate Fudge 1; Coffee and

Chicory Essence 3; Cornflower 1; Cream 4; Curry Powder 1; Gelatine 1; Ice-Cream Powder 1; Jam 1; Jelly 3; Macaroni Cheese 1; Margarine 2; Marmalade 1; Meat Paste 1; Mince-meat 1; Minced Chicken 1; Mustard 1; Rice Pudding 1; Rum Butter 1; Salad Cream 1; Salmon Paste 2; Sauce 4; Self Raising Powder 2; Sugar 1; Vinegar 1.

All samples were of genuine quality.

Food Complaints.

During the year forty-three complaints were made to the Department regarding the unsatisfactory condition of foodstuffs purchased in the Borough. All were thoroughly investigated and it was found in three instances that the complaints were unjustified. Twenty-three of the complaints were dealt with informally but it was found necessary to refer details of the other seventeen to the Health Committee for their consideration. This resulted in warnings being issued to the offenders and in four cases representatives of the firms concerned were interviewed by the Committee. In one instance legal action was taken with the following result :—

A Retail Baker/Shop Keeper for selling a fruit tart containing a piece of coal and splinter of glass was Fined £5 with £2 2s 0d Advocate's Fee.

Food Condemnation.

The following is a summary of various foodstuffs inspected during the year and condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Bacon	...	...	...	...	230 lb.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	17 lb.
Butter	...	...	...	...	4 lb.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	119 lb.
Coconut	...	...	...	...	17 lb.
Egg Custard	...	...	...	...	3 lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	1 dozen.
Fish	...	...	...	...	147 lb.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	1,772 lb.
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	234 lb.
Ham	...	...	...	...	1,595 lb.
Jam	...	...	...	...	12 lb.
Margarine	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Meat	...	...	...	...	4,629 lb.
Milk	...	...	...	...	204 lb.
Mustard	...	...	...	...	1 lb.

Peanut Butter	2 lb.
Potatoes	¼ st.
Pudding	179 lb.
Rice	88 lb.
Sauce	16 lb.
Soup	422 lb.
Sugar	16 lb.
Syrup	8 lb.
Vegetables	1,432 lb. + 120 lettuce.
Miscellaneous	81 lb.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Stockton-on-Tees Corporation Act, 1938—Mobile Shops.

Inspections continued of mobile food shops trading on the various estates in the Borough and as a result of informal action more vehicles were brought to a standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations, and vehicles from which meat, meat products, fruit, fish and vegetables were sold were registered under the provisions of the Stockton-on-Tees Corporation Act as and when they complied with the Regulations. The position now is that there are forty-one vehicles which it is known comply with the Regulations and thirty-one of these have been registered under the provisions of the Corporation Act. It is hoped that efforts still being made will ensure that all vehicles so used will comply with legal requirements.

It does seem that, apart from observing the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations inside the mobile shops, there are a number of vehicles being used which could present a more attractive appearance externally. Only too often is a bus or van converted for use as a mobile shop with satisfactory internal arrangements but with little or no regard to the external appearance of the vehicle which creates a most unsatisfactory impression on members of the public.

**THE MILK & DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959.
THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION)
REGULATIONS, 1960**

Registration.

No. of Distributors on Register	162
No. of Pasteurisers Licences issued	2
No. of licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	145
No. of licences to sell Sterilised Milk	125
No. of licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk	17

Milk—Sampling.

Sixty-four samples of milk which had been pasteurised at the two licensed plants within the Borough were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests. Thirteen of these failed to satisfy these statutory tests as follows:— seven failed the Methylene Blue Test, four the Phosphatase test and two failed both tests.

All but two of these failures occurred in milk from the same pasteurising plant. On each occasion the matter was thoroughly investigated, the owner interviewed and schedules listing necessary improvements in relation to the operation and layout of the plant were served. The facts relating to this case were reported to the Health Committee and as a result a warning was issued. Subsequent inspections revealed that the recommendations had been implemented and further samples of milk have proved satisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

It has been necessary, year in and year out, to draw attention to the unsatisfactory slaughtering arrangements in the Borough. Until 1940, slaughtering took place at twenty-two slaughterhouses which were not only in unsuitable situations in various parts of the town, but which in the main were badly constructed and sadly lacking in accommodation and amenities. During the war, all of these premises were closed with the exception of one in Laing Street and one in California Street. These two, which were the largest premises available, were kept open and operated by the Ministry of Food, and although for several years after the war it was not possible to take much positive action, I stressed the inadequacy of the premises each year in my report.

In 1954, before a definite policy regarding slaughtering was formulated, the Ministry terminated their control of slaughtering arrangements and it was left to Local Authorities to ensure that sufficient slaughtering accommodation was made available in existing premises to meet the needs of the consumer. This of course meant the continued use of the existing buildings and where necessary the relicensing of others which had been closed since 1940. The Council considered reports which I made on all the slaughterhouses and decided that the needs would be met by licensing four premises, namely the Laing Street Slaughterhouse (to be operated by the Stockton Butchers Association); California

Street (to be operated by the Stockton Co-operative Society Limited); Taylor's premises in East Street, and Curry's premises at the rear of 115 High Street. Licences were granted for these premises subject to certain alterations being carried out, particularly the provision of "cool rooms" at the Laing Street and East Street premises. Five other applications for relicensing were considered and refused as it was found that the premises in question fell far short of the standard which it was felt must be demanded. The East Street premises ceased to be used in May, 1955.

It was realised that these arrangements, whilst dealing with the position for an interim period, should only be regarded as a temporary measure and it was hoped that the Ministry's plans for a review of slaughtering facilities with a view to achieving moderate concentration throughout the country, would result in the provision of a modern abattoir in the Borough.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 and the Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations, 1959 necessitated a further review of conditions and the submission of a report on the Council's proposals to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, after consultation between the Local Authority and all interested parties. This resulted in a positive policy being drawn up in 1960 for future slaughtering arrangements in the Borough.

This policy included the modernising of the California Street and Back High Street premises to bring them to a standard conforming with the Regulations, and the closing of the Laing Street Slaughterhouse which it was found could not be brought to the required standard. The replacing of facilities lost by the closing of Laing Street was actively discussed between the Council and all parties concerned, and following lengthy negotiations, the Council agreed to provide a site adjoining the Cattle Market on which the Stockton Butchers' Slaughtering Company could erect a new slaughterhouse. The slaughterhouse at Back High Street ceased to be used in 1960 and was converted for other purposes.

The year 1963 saw the completion of the modernisation of the slaughterhouse in California Street and the opening of the new premises at the Cattle Market, and I am pleased to report that at long last arrangements for accommodating animals before slaughter, slaughtering conditions, hanging and cooling facilities, office accommodation, staff and Inspectors rooms, etc., are now of a standard which ensures satisfactory handling and inspection of all animals and carcasses.

The following table sets out complete details of animals slaughtered and condemnations for the year. 100% inspection was again maintained.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part for the year 1963.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	6411	1106	167	21641	8729
Number inspected	6411	1106	167	21641	8729

All diseases except

Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.

Whole carcases condemned	1	1	10	57	16
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2707	457	—	239	397

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	93

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	73	3	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	1	—	—	—

Food and Drugs Act, 1955—The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

These Regulations came into force in October, 1963. The principal contents of the Regulations were (1) meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected and must not be removed from slaughterhouses until it has been inspected, (2) meat inspected and passed fit for human consumption must be marked, and (3) Local Authorities may charge for the inspection.

For many years there has been 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered for human consumption in the Borough although there has never been any marking of carcases or charging for the inspection service.

After full consideration the Council resolved to implement the full scale of charges when arrangements for marking were introduced, and this commenced in November.

The application made by the Stockton, Thornaby and District Butchers' Association for a reduction in charges was considered by the Council and it was decided to reconsider the matter after six months operation of the proposed scale of charges.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Twenty-four persons were granted Slaughtermen's Licences during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Swine Fever.

The Swine Fever Order of 1963 came into operation on the 11th March, 1963 providing for the slaughter of all pigs on premises where swine fever occurs.

In July, 1963, the Borough was included in a Swine Fever Infected Area Order which was not revoked until October, 1963. During this period, the movement of swine out of and within the Borough took place only under licences issued by the Department.

Swine Fever was confirmed at one piggery within the Borough whilst restrictions were placed on premises in five other instances where swine fever was suspected or where swine fever had occurred at adjoining premises; movement of animals on and off the latter premises was regulated and the carrying out of appropriate disinfecting measures enforced.

On one occasion it was necessary to draw the attention of a pig dealer to his responsibilities in connection with the keeping of records.

Imported Animals Orders.

On two occasions, ships visiting the Quay at Stockton were inspected in connection with animals kept on board.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

Twelve inspections of pig keepers premises were carried out under the provisions of the above Order.

Cattle Market—General.

Routine inspections of the Cattle Market were carried out on all sale days and 792 licences were issued for the movement of 7,948 pigs. Due to swine fever restrictions only pigs for immediate slaughter were sold at the Market between 24th July and 19th October, 1963.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

No major infestations were located throughout the year, the routine treatment of the sewers twice yearly and immediate attention to all infestations reported or discovered having kept the rat population to a minimum. Building development on the outskirts of the Borough has resulted in minor infestations arising in these areas but these are dealt with as they occur.

The following is a summary of the work of the Rodent Operator and his part-time assistant during the year :—

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	274
Number of premises surveyed					
Business	84				
Dwelling Houses	212				
Agricultural Premises	5	...	...	...	301
Number of premises treated					
Business	77				
Dwelling Houses	196				
Agricultural Premises	1	...	...	...	274
Number of bodies collected					
Rats	303				
Mice	194	...	...	...	497
Sewer Treatment					
Manholes test-baited	...	...	...	...	183
Manholes poison-baited	...	...	...	...	337

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are in operation in the Borough :—

Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	5
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	2
Hide and Skin Merchant	...	...	...	...	1

Detailed plans have now been drawn up for the erection of new premises on land adjoining the new slaughterhouse at the Cattle Market to replace those trades which are at present unsatisfactory both in siting and construction and about which reference has been made for several years. It is hoped that 1964 will see the erection of the premises and the end of the present unsatisfactory arrangements.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES CORPORATION ACT, 1938.

Hairdressers.

The number of persons on the register of hairdressers and barbers at the end of the year was eighty-two. All of the premises which were inspected were found to be maintained and operated in a satisfactory manner.

Drainage.

Inspections of inefficient and/or defective drainage systems resulted in fifty-two notices being served enabling the nuisances to be dealt with after twenty-four hours default of the person or persons responsible.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The registered common lodging house was operated in a satisfactory manner throughout the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One shop and two market stalls were licensed for the sale of pets. Routine inspections revealed that these were being operated in a satisfactory manner.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The total number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 334 as compared with 312 in the year 1962.

The following table gives prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act :—

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :—

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	10	—
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	313	137	3
	<hr/> 334	<hr/> 147	<hr/> 3

2. Cases in which defects were found :—

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Unsuitable or defective	27	14	—	3
(b) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	2	—	—	—
	<hr/> 32	<hr/> 14	<hr/> —	<hr/> 4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas.

A survey was completed of the first Smoke Control Area covering approximately 172 acres and including 781 dwelling houses. The Area, known as the Hartburn No. 1 Area, is predominantly residential and consists of a small pre-war council estate and private development which is continuing. About half of the private houses had been erected before the passing of the Act in 1956 and, therefore, ranked for grant. The estimated expenditure for conversions was £9,400 of which £3,090 was to be borne by the Local Authority. The Council approved this Area and it was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for his consideration and confirmation.

Details were then prepared for a second area covering approximately 244 acres and containing 1,770 dwelling houses. Again the area was residential and consisted mainly of the Council's Hardwick Housing Estate together with twenty-two private houses. All of the Council houses were post 1956 and work of adaptation, therefore, did not rank for grant but as all of the houses are equipped with approved appliances the only alteration necessary is the replacement of the existing bottom grates and the provision of gas pokers. The overall cost for conversions in the Area was £2,735 of which £2,434 was to be borne by the Local Authority. Whilst this Area was under consideration by the Council, the Minister of Housing and Local Government indicated a shortage of supplies of smokeless solid open fire

fuels for areas other than those covered by Smoke Control Orders already confirmed. Although there was no overall shortage of other smokeless fuels, Local Authorities were asked to review their estimates and prepare future Smoke Control Orders on the assumption that they would be based on the use of fuels other than the solid open fire smokeless fuel. The Council expressed concern at this decision and decided that in view of the uncertainty of supplies no further action should be taken with the preparation or implementation of Smoke Control Areas until the whole position was clarified. By this time the survey of the third area known as the Hartburn No. 2 Area was well under way, and after completion of the survey further action was suspended.

The Council did, however, decide that in future, closed stoves capable of burning hard coke should be installed in Council houses.

Industrial Pollution.

Some twenty-seven visits of inspection were made to industrial and commercial premises throughout the year in connection with atmospheric pollution. In addition, observations on specific emissions were carried out on five occasions.

In one instance, experiments in the use of coke to replace coal on a hand fired Lancashire boiler to minimise smoke emission were carried out.

Notice of proposal to install a new oil fired boiler to replace an existing coke fired appliance was received and one gas fired boiler was installed after prior approval had been given by the Council.

Wind Records for 1961-1963.

	Percentages		
	1961	1962	1963
N	9.0	12.0	14.0
NE	5.0	7.0	8.0
E	4.0	4.0	7.0
SE	5.0	3.0	5.0
S	16.0	18.0	18.0
SW	37.0	29.0	24.0
W	15.0	16.0	13.0
NW	7.0	7.0	6.0
Calm	2.0	3.0	4.0
No Record	—	1.0	1.0

AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS OF INSOLUBLE MATTER
EXPRESSED IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

	Gauges in Stockton-on-Tees			All Tees-side Gauges			
	1961	1962	1963		1961	1962	1963
North End Rec. Ground (Semi- Industrial)	13.21	13.79	16.94	Industrial Areas	20.99	21.82	20.03
Quayside Mission (Semi- Industrial)	9.29	9.46	11.26	Semi- Industrial Areas	11.72	10.90	10.86
Drill Hall Norton (Residential)	6.07	5.47	6.61	Residential Areas	5.82	6.08	6.34
Oxbridge Cottage (Residential)	5.44	5.19	4.58				

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.

The recording of atmospheric pollution was continued by means of the four deposit gauges and one volumetric smoke filter. The deposit gauge readings for the year showed no significant trends, average monthly deposits on three of the gauges being slightly higher and one slightly lower than the previous year.

The volumetric smoke filter was moved from its temporary location in the Borough and installed at Hartburn School which is sited within the residential area which forms the proposed Hartburn No. 1 Smoke Control Area. Observations began on the 5th February and continued throughout the year. The average of 100 microgrammes per cubic metre recorded is comparable with results obtained from similar types of residential areas on Tees-side.

Tees-side Clean Air Committee.

The work of this Committee continued throughout the year, several meetings of the full Committee being held in addition to the regular meetings of the Technical Officers forming the Technical Sub-Committee. The co-ordination of work on atmospheric pollution throughout the constituent authorities on Tees-side was thus continued and a good deal of useful information on problems which had arisen in the various districts was made available, to their mutual benefit, to all member authorities.

Mobile Exhibition.

In February, the mobile exhibition of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation visited the Borough and was sited for two days in the High Street and for a further four days at Hartburn within the area of the proposed Hartburn No. 1 Smoke Control Area.

A good deal of interest was shown by the public and some 400/500 people visited the exhibition during its stay.

ERNEST VARLEY,

Public Health Inspector.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The number of notifications received (after correction) during each quarter of the year 1963 was as follows:—

DISEASE	Quarter Ended				Total
	31st Mar.	30th June	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	
Scarlet Fever	12	1	2	2	17
Whooping Cough	49	22	8	13	92
Acute Poliomyelitis—					
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	647	322	143	22	1134
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	15	21	14	14	64
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	—	—	—	1
Acute Pneumonia	5	3	2	2	12
Encephalitis—					
Infective	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infective	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	4	4
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal pyrexia	4	1	—	—	5
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—
	734	371	169	57	1331

The biennial bout of Measles continues with a number similar to previous years, whilst the incidence of the other notifiable diseases continues to fluctuate with a general slight downward trend both in numbers and severity.

No cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis were notified, diphtheria for the eleventh year running. The value of adequate vaccination against these diseases is revealed when it is seen that the numbers of sufferers from poliomyelitis particularly has fallen dramatically since safe vaccine was produced and given to large numbers of people.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

Cases of infectious diseases occurring in the Borough are, where necessary, removed to West Lane Isolation Hospital, Middlesbrough. During 1963, 230 cases were

admitted to this hospital compared with 255 cases during 1962.

The following table shows the number of cases of each of the diseases specified admitted during 1963. Where the original diagnosis was amended after admission to hospital cases have been classified in accordance with the amended diagnosis.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	44
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	13
Measles	...	...	...	25
Pneumonia	...	...	...	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	4
Meningitis	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis—				
Paralytic	...	...	...	—
Non-paralytic	...	...	...	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	—
Encephalitis	...	...	...	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	130
				<hr/>
				230
				<hr/>

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Excellent laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratories at Middlesbrough and Newcastle. Almost any type of specimen may be sent for examination free of cost. There is close co-operation between the Medical Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Middlesbrough and the Medical Officer of Health and full advantage is taken of the facilities offered.

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and samples of water are sent to the Public Analyst at Newcastle, Samples of heat treated milk for examination by the phosphatase and methylene blue tests, specimens for the Rh Factor, blood grouping and the Wassermann and Kahn reactions, are sent to the laboratory at Middlesbrough.

Specimens taken by medical practitioners and by the Chest Physician are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Newcastle.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1963.

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Gross Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
No. of cases on Reg. 1.1.63 ...	285	187	472	37	36	73	545
Added during the year	24	13	37	1	1	2	39
Removed during the year	18	2	20	—	2	2	22
Remaining on Reg. 31.12.63 ...	291	198	489	38	35	73	562

The net result of the additions to and removals from the register during the year was an addition of 17 in the number of respiratory cases and no change in the number of non-respiratory cases.

The incidence rates per 1,000 of the population for all forms of tuberculosis for the five-year periods 1926-60 and rates for the individual years 1955-1963 were as follows :—

1926-30	1.86
1931-35	1.51
1936-40	1.51
1941-45	1.60
1946-50	1.35
1951-55	1.00
1956-60	0.59
1955	0.86
1956	0.77
1957	0.64
1958	0.59
1959	0.48
1960	0.50
1961	0.50
1962	0.45
1963	0.47

Eleven deaths were certified during the year as being due to tuberculosis, an increase of five on last year's figure. 10 of these deaths were all from respiratory tuberculosis (7 males and 3 females) and one male from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The tuberculosis death-rate for both types of the disease per 1,000 of the population for each five-year period from 1911-60 and for the individual years 1955-63 were as follows :—

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1911-15	1.28	0.75	2.03
1916-20	1.30	0.57	1.87
1921-25	0.91	0.37	1.28
1926-30	0.90	0.35	1.25
1931-35	0.74	0.20	0.94
1936-40	0.63	0.14	0.77
1941-45	0.71	0.11	0.88
1946-50	0.40	0.12	0.61
1951-55	0.23	0.04	0.27
1956-60	0.13	0.02	0.15
1955	0.16	0.02	0.18
1956	0.14	0.01	0.15
1957	0.11	0.03	0.14
1958	0.14	0.05	0.19
1959	0.11	—	0.11
1960	0.16	—	0.16
1961	0.11	—	0.11
1962	0.07	—	0.07
1963	0.12	0.01	0.13

HOME SAFETY

Meetings of the Home Safety Advisory Committee are held at intervals and a talk is given at each meeting on some aspect of home safety. A report is submitted at each meeting giving details of the home accidents in the Borough which have been dealt with at the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital.

A summary of these accidents showing the cause, sex and age of the patients involved is given below. The deaths resulting from home accidents are dealt with in the paragraph of the report dealing with violent deaths on page 21.

Cause	Sex		Age Periods										Total						
	Under 1		1/4		5/14		15/24		25/44		45/64			65/74		75 & over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		
Falls	8	14	—	—	5	4	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	2	22
Burns	13	3	—	1	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
Scalds	3	15	—	—	1	6	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	—	18
Cuts	3	9	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	12
Others	14	6	—	—	5	3	2	1	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	20
	41	47	—	1	17	15	9	6	4	1	2	11	4	11	—	4	1	2	88

CANCER

This disease (including 2 deaths from Leukaemia) caused 162 deaths during the year, 83 being males and 79 females, compared with 168 in 1962.

Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 34 males and 8 female deaths, 6 fewer males and 1 more female than in 1962. Cancer of the breast and stomach caused fewer deaths, as did that of the uterus.

The death rate from the disease is 1.91 per 1,000 of the population slightly lower than that for 1962 and lower than the rate for England and Wales (2.17).

The death rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus decreased to 0.50 compared with 0.57 for 1962 and with 0.52 the rate for England and Wales.

The age and sex distribution of the deaths from cancer are shown in the table on Pages 17 and 18.

FOOD POISONING

There was one case of Food Poisoning notified during the year.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

With the inception of the Luncheon Club for the Elderly at Eastbourne Hall in November a new dimension was added to the care of the elderly in Stockton. This club is the forerunner of several more, both in the town centre and in the peripheral areas of the town. The W.V.S. prepare and serve the meals and 50 old people enjoy a mid-day lunch there on two days a week. The meals-on-wheels service also staffed by the W.V.S. were handed over a new van and equipment in August increasing the number of meals served each week to 240.

The Durham County Council are building, in the Fairfield district, a second home for the elderly in the Borough which will help to reduce the growing waiting list for residential accommodation.

The general welfare of the elderly continues to exercise the energies of the health department and calls are made on those known to be lonely or in ill-health and advice and assistance offered. The Church authorities throughout the

town took part in a survey of elderly people with the object of trying to determine their needs. The survey indicated the need for expansion of the meals service by the provision of luncheon clubs and for friendly visiting. The W.V.S. have undertaken to provide a friendly visiting service for the lonely and several other matters, such as provision of home helps are being dealt with.

Thanks are due to the Church authorities for organising and conducting the survey and to the Women's Voluntary Service for their co-operation in all aspects of the welfare services which we operate and for the way their members respond to every call made upon them.

DELEGATION OF HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNCTIONS

Details of the services provided are given below :—

HEALTH CENTRE

The Health Centre on Hardwick Estate has now been open for eighteen months and both the medical practitioner section and the maternity and child welfare department are functioning satisfactorily.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

No changes took place during the year in the child welfare clinic arrangements, and the medical staffing at the centres continued to be carried out by medical practitioners employed on a sessional basis.

The following table shows the numbers of attendances made at each of the centres, the number of medical consultations and the average attendance per session during 1963:—

CENTRE	ATTENDANCES			Average attendance per session	Number of Medical Consultations
	Under 1 year	1/5 years	Total		
131 Norton Road	1457	562	2019	39	580
Woodlands	4549	1472	6021	58	1135
St. Ann's Terrace	1056	433	1489	29	210
Norton Green	4645	769	5414	54	753
Browns Bridge	1834	594	2428	48	514
Eastbourne Hall ...	733	341	1074	22	222
Hardwick	1877	465	2342	46	617
Elmwood	2850	964	3814	78	702
Totals	19001	5600	24601	47	4733

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

The attendances at the ante-natal clinic continued to fall during 1963, only 75 attendances being made at an average of 2 per session. Towards the end of the year as all expectant mothers were receiving ante-natal care from their own medical practitioner under the National Health Service the clinic ceased to function in November.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC

There is now less need for the facilities of the artificial sunlight clinic although there is still the occasional case where use can be made of its facilities. 75 attendances were made during the year at an average attendance of one. Regular clinics ceased to be held in September but appropriate arrangements are made in respect of individual cases requiring treatment.

HEALTH VISITORS

At the end of the year there were only five full-time Health Visitors employed in the Borough after the resignation of one in August. Difficulty has been experienced in recruiting Health Visitors and it appears that it will be some time before the full establishment of eight is reached.

During the year domiciliary visits were paid by these health visitors as follows:—

Maternity and Child Welfare	10,934
Tuberculosis	33
Mental Deficiency	109
Aged People	609
	<hr/>
	11,685
	<hr/>

MIDWIVES

Eleven district midwives were employed in the Borough at the end of the year. They attended 588 confinements and miscarriages during the period. They also attended 104 mothers after early discharge from hospital. A doctor was present on 54 occasions, the remaining 534 confinements being conducted by the midwife. Gas/Air analgesia was given to 470 patients, medical aid was called by the midwife in 207 cases.

The number of visits paid by midwives was 16,231.

DAY NURSERIES

The two day nurseries in the Borough each provide places for 60 children.

The number of places provided and the average daily attendance at each nursery during the year is given in the following table :—

NURSERY	No. of places	No. on register 31/12/63	Average daily attendances		Total
			Under 2 yrs.	2/5 yrs.	
Norton Road ...	60	35	7	15	22
Durham Road ...	60	44	6	26	32
Total	120	79	13	41	54

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS

Arrangements are in operation by which expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age can receive dental treatment. 18 pre-school children received dental treatment during the year under these arrangements. Five expectant mothers were referred to the dentist.

HOME NURSING

The twelve district nurses employed in the Borough paid 32,884 visits to 943 patients, during the year. 10,411 visits were paid for the purpose of giving injections.

CARE AND AFTER CARE OF SICK PERSONS

A stock of appliances and nursing equipment for loan in appropriate cases is held at the Health Department, 106 Yarm Lane, Stockton.

Any such article required for a patient by a medical practitioner or district nurse can be obtained there. Large items, such as special beds, are held by Durham County Council and can be delivered within a day or two of the request.

During the year 1963 the following articles were issued on loan to Stockton patients.

Elbow crutches	3	Stairway chair	1
Bed pans	60	Commodes	7
Bed cage	1	Air Rings	22
Rim Driven Chairs	5	Dunlopillo rings	25
Crutches	2	Push chairs	19
Rubber Sheets	18	Dunlopillo Mattresses ...	10
Pr. Tripod sticks	10	Back rests	37
Easicarri Hoists	2	Urinals	11
Plastic Sheets	4	Water bed	1
Bath Rail	1	Junior Push Chair	1

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service is carried out in the Borough by part-time domestic helps supervised by an Organiser. At the end of the year 91 domestic helps were employed and 487 persons were receiving help. The majority of the cases assisted by the domestic helps are elderly people. Maternity cases and cases where the housewife is incapable through illness of managing the housework are also undertaken.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox and immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough was as follows :—

	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 & Over	Total
Smallpox					
Vaccinated	69	90	15	17	191
Re-vaccinated	—	7	6	32	45
Diphtheria					
Primary	455	719	162	—	1336
Re-inforcing	—	40	599	—	639
Whooping Cough					
Primary	455	719	20	—	1194
Re-inforcing	—	34	144	—	178

POLIOMYELITIS

The number of persons vaccinated against poliomyelitis is shown in the following statement :—

	Received two vaccinations			Received	
	during 1963	prior to 1963	Total	3 vacs. 1963	4 vacs. 1963
Children under 15 yrs. ...	1295	18663	19958		
Young persons	204	2903	3107		
Persons under 40 yrs. ...	113	1897	2010		
Others	26	402	428		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1638	23865	25503	2368	259
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition to the above vaccinations which were carried out at special sessions arranged by the local authority, 158 cc's Salk and 3,680 cc's Oral Sabin type vaccine were issued to medical practitioners for vaccinations at their surgeries.

WELFARE SERVICES

The Corporation is responsible under delegation for certain aspects of welfare of the blind, deaf, physically handicapped, mentally ill and mentally subnormal.

Welfare of Blind.

At the end of the year there were 112 registered blind and 24 partially sighted persons in the Borough. The Blind Home Visitor/Teacher visits all cases regularly, arranges the provision of radios and other comforts, gives instruction in braille and handicrafts, organises social events and accompanies them on specially arranged holidays and outings.

Deaf.

The South Durham and North Yorkshire Association for the Deaf provide agency services for the welfare of the deaf and hard of hearing in Stockton. At the end of the year there were 108 registered deaf and 14 registered as hard of hearing.

Physically Handicapped.

Authority has been received for the appointment of a social welfare officer, and it is hoped to appoint one shortly. The register is at present showing the unrealistic figure of 57, but it is known that there are many more persons in the town eligible for registration. Help for handicapped persons is continuing mainly on the aspect of adaptations to their houses and provision of handrails, etc. to enable them to move more easily about the house and have some measure of independence.

Mentally Ill and Mentally Sub-Normal.

The register of the Mental Welfare Officer shows that during 1963:—

- 94 mentally ill patients had been admitted to Winterton Hospital
- 5 mentally sub-normal patients had been admitted to Aycliffe Hospital

2 mentally ill patients had been admitted to Prudhoe and Monckton Hospital

88 mentally sub-normal patients were in hospital at the end of the year

190 mentally sub-normal patients were on the register as being at home under his supervision.

The Junior Training Centre continued to function at St. Michael and All Angels' Church Hall with 40 sub-normal pupils aged between 5-16 years. The new centre in Wrensfeld Road is being constructed and should be in occupation by the middle of 1964. It will cater for 60 children.

The Adult Training Centre is also being built and should be operating by May, 1964.

Chiropody.

The chiropodist commenced in February with one session per week held at Woodlands. In October this was increased to two sessions per week held on the same day. Treatment is carried out free to the elderly, expectant mothers and physically handicapped on the recommendation of a medical practitioner or health visitor. 51 sessions were held and 322 treatments carried out.

Health Education.

The health visitors continued to be the department's principal voices in the dissemination of health education propaganda and the public health inspectors carry out routine work amongst food handlers and housewives in the course of their visits. Lectures, illustrated by film strips have been given during the year by health visitors at Woodlands and Hardwick Health Centre. The Central Council for Health Education's mobile unit visited 6 schools in the area and the personnel gave lectures on "smoking and lung cancer."

LIST OF CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES AVAILABLE IN THE BOROUGH

Child Welfare Centres

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----------|-----|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. | 78 Norton Road | ... | ... | Wednesdays | ... | 2— 4 p.m. |
| 2. | Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane | Tuesdays | ... | ... | 10—12 a.m. | 2— 4 p.m. |
| 3. | Baptist Sunday School,
St. Ann's Terrace | ... | ... | Tuesdays | ... | 2— 4 p.m. |

4. Schoolroom, The Green, Norton	Thursdays	10—12 a.m. 2— 4 p.m.
5. Methodist Sunday School, Brown's Bridge, Bishopton Road	Fridays	2— 4 p.m.
6. Eastbourne Hall, Appleton Road	Mondays	2— 4 p.m.
7. Hardwick Health Centre	Fridays	2— 4 p.m.
8. Elmwood, Greens Lane, Hartburn	Mondays	2— 4 p.m.
Day Nurseries		
Norton Road	Accommodation for 60 children	
Durham Road	Accommodation for 60 children	
Sunlight Clinic		
Health Centre	Treatment by appointment	
Chiropody		
Woodlands	By appointment	
Hardwick Health Centre	By appointment	
School Clinics		
General Clinic, Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane	Wednesdays and Fridays	2— 4 p.m.
Specialist, Eye Clinic, 78 Norton Road	By appointment	
School Dental Clinics		
Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane	By appointment	
School Clinic, 78 Norton Road	By appointment	
Health Centre, Hardwick	By appointment	
Speech Therapy Classes		
Nelson Terrace	By appointment	
Child Guidance Clinic		
Nelson Terrace	By appointment	
Open Air School, Norton	Accommodation for 140 children	
Venereal Diseases Clinic		
Stockton & Thornaby Hospital	Males—Tuesdays	5 p.m.
	Fridays	9-30 a.m.
	Saturdays	9 a.m.
	Females—Tuesdays	2 p.m.
	Fridays	2 p.m.
Chest Clinic, Bowesfield Lane	By appointment	

STOCKTON-ON-TEES COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

Report on the Work of the School Health Service 1963

Details associated with Education in the Borough—

Number of schools 39

These include 26 primary schools, 8 secondary modern schools, one secondary technical school, two secondary grammar schools, one special open air school for delicate and physically handicapped pupils, one special school (day) for educationally subnormal children. There are also two nursery classes for pre-school children.

Number of children on roll 15,626

MEDICAL INSPECTION

The number of children inspected was 4,622, this total being made up of 1,837 entrants, 1,505 leavers and 1,280 other inspections.

1,296 children referred by parents, teachers, school nurses or educational welfare officers were examined as "Specials."

1,167 re-inspections of children suffering from one or more defects were carried out during the year.

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

The number of individual pupils found at periodic medical inspection to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin) is given below.

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For Defective		Total individual pupils
	Vision (excluding squint)	For any other conditions	
1959 and later	2	—	2
1958	14	12	26
1957	32	8	40
1956	18	—	18
1955	3	—	3
1954	1	—	1
1953	—	—	—
1952	6	1	7
1951	61	—	61
1950	27	2	29
1949	21	—	21
1948 and earlier	42	1	43
Totals	227	24	251

The following table shows the number of defects noted at periodic and special medical inspections as requiring treatment or needing to be kept under observation.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections NUMBER OF DEFECTS		Special Inspections NUMBER OF DEFECTS	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation
Skin	2	41	13	4
Eyes—				
a. Vision ...	224	307	261	16
b. Squint ...	14	32	4	1
c. Other ...	1	27	1	—
Ears—				
a. Hearing ...	—	—	7	1
b. Otitis Media	1	19	1	—
c. Other ...	1	116	3	—
Nose and Throat ...	25	32	41	7
Speech	8	27	10	2
Lymphatic Glands ...	—	—	—	—
Heart	—	10	8	3
Lungs	1	48	13	2
Developmental—				
a. Hernia ...	—	13	3	1
b. Other ...	1	36	21	3
Orthopaedic—				
a. Posture ...	—	5	—	—
b. Feet	—	40	4	2
c. Other ...	—	30	5	1
Nervous System—				
a. Epilepsy ...	—	3	—	1
b. Other ...	—	43	4	—
Psychological—				
a. Developmental	—	7	—	—
b. Stability ...	—	10	—	—
Abdomen	1	1	—	—
Other	—	—	17	2

PHYSICAL CONDITION

The whole of the 4,622 children inspected during the year were considered to be in satisfactory physical condition.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Minor Ailments.

Arrangements for treatment of minor ailments by the school nurses are as follows. Places and times of clinics are as set out below, the children attending the clinics in or nearest to their own school:—

Address of Clinic	School Nurses in Attendance on
106 Yarm Lane.	Mon., Wed., Fri. & Sat. mornings.
Hardwick Infant School	Tuesday & Thursday afternoons.
78 Norton Road.	Monday & Friday afternoons.
Frederick Natrass School.	Monday and Wednesday mornings.
Newham Grange School.	Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Tilery Road School.	Tues. mornings & Thurs. afternoons.
Ragworth Primary School.	Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Primrose Hill Day School	Tuesday & Thursday mornings.
Fairfield Secondary Modern	Monday and Friday mornings.
Ragworth Open Air School.	Daily.

The total number of attendances at the minor ailment clinics during the year was 12,355 a slight decrease compared with 1962.

The following table shows the number of defects treated during the year at the school clinics and elsewhere:

Defect	Number of cases known to have been treated during the year at School Clinics and elsewhere
Skin—	
Ringworm (i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	6
Scabies	19
Impetigo	74
Other skin diseases	9
Eye Diseases—	
External and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint	109
Ear Defects	69
Miscellaneous—	
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	4,250

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES

A total of 74 sessions were conducted during the year ended 31st December, 1963 at the Ophthalmic Clinic, 78 Norton Road, by the Ophthalmic Surgeons, Mr. R. Cowley and Mr. W. M. Higginbottom (commenced duties in November, 1963).

756 children attended for refraction, glasses being prescribed for 420 of those examined. The head teachers were notified regarding those who were prescribed glasses.

Operative treatment for correction of squint was recommended in fourteen cases.

Three blind children are at residential special schools, and two partially sighted children are also in a special residential school.

The school nurses continued to visit schools to give vision tests to children not medically inspected during the previous twelve months and not due for examination in the near future. Children who appeared to have defective vision or squint were offered the facilities of the ophthalmic clinic.

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

There was still no Orthoptist available, but temporary occlusion of one eye was arranged for some of the squint cases, this being done under the supervision of the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon.

NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

EAR DISEASE AND DEFECTIVE HEARING

The Consultant Aural Surgeon attended Norton Road Clinic in January and February. 23 children referred because of ear disease, defective hearing, enlarged tonsils and adenoids and other naso-pharyngeal defects, were examined, 9 of these being recommended for operative treatment.

In March 1963, Mr. J. H. Appleton the Consultant Aural Surgeon died.

Hearing Aids.

22 children attending maintained schools have hearing aids. Those in attendance at schools in the town are kept under observations by the school nurse.

Deaf Children—Special Schools.

12 deaf and 2 partially deaf children attend Middlesbrough School for the Deaf, and 2 children are at residential schools for the deaf.

Gramophone Audiometer.

Group audiometer tests were carried out in all junior departments, 1,182 children were tested, almost all in the nine year old group. 39 were referred for re-test and 11

whose results were still unsatisfactory were given appointments for examination by the school medical officer.

Of 11 children examined by the school medical officer 7 were found to have good hearing and 4 were recommended for treatment of discharging ears or of wax.

Head teachers are notified of any children who are partially deaf, and who ought to be sitting near the front of the class.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Children needing treatment are in most cases referred, through their own doctor, to the orthopaedic department at one of the local hospitals.

7 children were treated at Thornaby School Clinic, where there is an out-patient clinic for children discharged from the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital.

6 physically handicapped children are at Residential Special Schools.

HOME TUITION

There were no children receiving home tuition.

EPILEPSY

There are no children attending or awaiting admission to a special school for epileptic children.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

REMEDIAL TEACHING STAFF

Fifteen part-time certificated teachers are engaged on remedial teaching. Many difficult cases, mainly comprising "learning refusal" and anti-social behaviour have been referred to the clinic from all types of schools in Stockton and Billingham. The number of juvenile delinquents was smaller than last year and the cases dealt with involved lying, truancy, aggression, stubbornness and malicious mischief not sufficiently serious to come within the pale of the law. The clinic maintains good relations with head teachers, medical practitioners, probation officers, child care officer, the youth employment officer, the mental health officer and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL PUPILS

TABLE I

Re-Tests—												
I.Q.	(—30)		(30-39)		(40-49)		(50-59)		(60-69)		TOTAL	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	5	4
	Total										9	
Age Range—												
Years	(3-7)		(8-11)		(12-14)		(15+)				Boys Girls	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	1	—	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	4
	Total										9	
New Cases Tested—												
I.Q.	(—30)		(30-39)		(40-49)		(50-59)		(60-69)		Boys Girls	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	2	—	4	1	2	—	2	3	11	11	21	15
	Total										36	
Age Range—												
Years	(3-7)		(8-11)		(12-14)		(15+)				Boys Girls	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	17	10	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	21	15
	Total										36	
	Complete Total										45	

DULL AND BACKWARD (I.Q. 70-85)

Some schools have established classes to meet the needs of these children and many of them attend the adjustment classes for remedial reading. Very often, however, they read well.

PLAY THERAPY

Our group has again consisted largely of boys. Some have been aggressive, others very withdrawn, while some have been shy, and we have as usual our quota of over-protected children. This year they have settled down very well, and have benefited from the therapy. Parents tend to bring children back after they have left the play group if they are again maladjusted owing to some upset, or illness in the home, and is gladly given more help. The talks given to mothers are important, and beneficial to the mental health of their children. It is not easy to study one's own child objectively. Parents are emotionally tied up with their children, tend to have distorted views, and a faulty relationship with the member of the family who is "different."

ADJUSTMENT CLASSES

Twenty schools have adjustment classes at present.

TABLE 2

No. of Pupils in Adjustment Classes		
Boys	Girls	Total
186	97	283

TABLE 3

No. of Adjustment Classes	No. of Weekly Sessions	Length of Session	No. of Children in each class	Total No. of Children	No. of Schools Represented
38	3	1 hour	6 - 8	283	20

TABLE 4

Amount of Retardation on Entry		
Lowest	Highest	Average
1 yr. 6 mths.	5 yrs. 6 mths.	2 yrs. 3 mths.

TABLE 5

Results for Year 1963

Average Improvement after Attendance	No. of Children	Least Improvement	Greatest Improvement	Average Improvement	No Improvement	Returned to Class	Left School or District
4 terms	141	4 mths.	4 y.	1 y. 3 m.	—	98	5
3 terms	53	3 mths.	2 y. 3 m.	8 m.	2	7	3
2 terms	60	2 mths.	1 y. 9 m.	6 m.	—	1	—
1 term	21	3 mths.	1 y. 3 m.	9 m.	9	—	—

A group intelligence test "Raven's Coloured Matrices" was given to 194 children. It was found that 54.6% of these children were of average or above average intelligence. Similar results to this are found by all people who test the intelligence of retarded readers. 45.4% were below average. It is hoped to give individual intelligence tests to the 42 children of high intelligence, and make a study of the reasons for their failure.

The clinic has worked hard with "non-readers" in secondary modern schools and has been able by individual therapy to help some unsettled adolescents.

The Psychologist has regularly visited schools to discuss cases with head teachers and to see the adjustment class teachers who attend the clinic for meetings from time to time.

The clinic staff have lectured to various groups of people during the winter, medical practitioners, nurses, students and social workers have visited the clinic.

Manchester University sent a Graduate student who remained for a week and will finish his child guidance training this year.

SOCIAL WORKER

The home situation plays a most important part in a child's life. One child was especially disturbed through a broken home. He wanted to be with his mother because his sister was with her, but she was unable to have him because of her second husband's family, and the boy was not happy with his father because he showed preference for the elder son. Two other children referred for non-attendance at school were equally disturbed because of the death of their father, and over-protection from their mother. One other home had numerous visits because of the effect a father, suffering from neurosis, had on his son.

Interviews in Clinic	...	...	...	213
Home visits	...	...	...	137
Visits to Schools and other Agencies				26
Weekly Therapy Cases	...	...	...	10

CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST

A further satisfactory year's work has been completed. Cases have been referred to the clinic by local medical practitioners, schools, the courts and the probation service. The facilities for treating enuretics have been extended and continue to work satisfactorily.

Number of cases seen by psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	111
Number of new cases referred during the year	...	...	...	...	62
Number of Follow-up cases	...	...	...	...	49
Number of cases returned for treatment	...	...	...	...	57
Total number of consultations	...	...	...	...	327

Sources of Referral.	New Cases	Brought Forward	Total
Borough School Medical Officer	11	9	20
Durham County Deputy Principal School Medical Officer	10	7	17
Medical Practitioners	16	14	30
Paediatricians	2	4	6
Probation Officers	4	2	6
Schools	9	7	16
Parents	10	6	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	62	49	111
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

PSYCHOLOGIST

Sources of Referral.

Borough School Medical Officer	19
Durham County Deputy Principal	
School Medical Officer	4
Consultants	6
Medical Practitioners	45
Schools	197
Parents	27
Probation Officers	5
Childrens Officer	4
	307

Psychological Record.

(1) Educational Retardation	
General Backwardness	100
Backwardness in Reading	8
Backwardness in Spelling	4
Mentally Defective	33
(2) Personality Maladjustment	
General Instability	21
Anxiety or Obsessional States	2
Emotional Retardation and Regression	5
(3) Habit Disorders	
Enuresis and Soiling	19
Speech Defect	7
(4) Anti-Social Tendencies	
Probation	3
Unmanageable behaviour	8
Truancy and Wandering	1
Theft	7
Lying	4
Exhibitionism	1
(5) Social Difficulties	
Strong Physical Factors	7
Strong home factors	21
Non-Co-operation	5
(6) Special Interviews	
I.Q. and advice	130

Range of Intelligence

Intelligence Quotient		Boys	Girls	Total
130+	Very Superior Intelligence ...	6	4	10
116—129	Superior Intelligence ...	15	9	24
86—115	Average Intelligence ...	95	37	132
70— 85	Dull and Backward ...	56	36	92
69 and under	Mentally backward ...	25	20	45
	Unable to be tested ...	3	1	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		200	107	307
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Age Range

Years	(3-7)		(8-11)		(12-14)		(15+)		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	88	40	81	36	25	28	6	3	200	107
	128		117		53		9		307	

Reports

Durham County Deputy Principal School Medical Officer	21
Schools ...	370
Borough School Medical Officer ...	27
School Health Service ...	24
Consultants ...	10
Medical Practitioners ...	163
Probation Officers ...	24
Other Agencies ...	24

Interviews

Parents ...	478
Visitors to Clinic ...	197

Visits to

Schools ...	244
Homes ...	139

Examinations

Intelligence tests (Individual) ...	307
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Treatment

Psychological Treatment ...	39
Psychotherapeutic Treatment ...	57

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SPEECH THERAPIST

		Stammer	Defective Articulation	Hard of Hearing
Total number on register 1.1.63	...	47	112	1
Admissions	...	7	44	—
		—	—	—
		54	156	1
Discharged	...	9	48	1
		—	—	—
No. on register 31.12.63	...	45	108	—
		—	—	—
% attendance during the year	...	78.40%	78.99%	

DISCHARGES

Stammerers.

An analysis of the numbers shows that of the 9 discharged, 1 was transferred to a clinic nearer home, 5 left school and 3 had normal speech.

Defective Articulation.

Of the 48 defective articulation cases, 35, including 2 cleft palates, had attained normal speech, 1 was not suitable for treatment and transferred to the Junior Training Centre, 1 made maximum possible improvement within mental ability, 1 was transferred to clinic nearer home, 4 did not attend, 5 left the area, and 1 under observation died.

Hard of Hearing.

1 discharged as maximum possible improvement.

ADMISSIONS

Of the 51 children admitted, 7 were classified as stammerers, 2 cleft palates, 3 non-talkers, 38 with defective articulation and 1 undeveloped speech.

SOURCES OF REFERRAL

Sources of referral of children admitted are as follows :
 Schools 26, School Medical Officer 10, Paediatrician 2,
 General Practitioners 4, Parents 6, Child Guidance 1,
 Transfer from another clinic 1, Durham L.E.A. 1.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

The table below gives details of dental inspection and treatment during 1963 :—

Number of pupils inspected—(a) At Periodic Inspection	...	13,657
(b) As Specials	... ..	432
	Total	14,089
Number found to require treatment	... ..	7,375
Number offered treatment	... ..	7,360
Number actually treated	... ..	3,493
Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment		3,660
Half Days devoted to—(a) Periodic School Inspection	... ..	157
(b) Treatment	... ..	528
	Total	685
Fillings : Permanent Teeth	... ..	1,145
Temporary Teeth	... ..	184
	Total	1,329
Number of Teeth Filled : Permanent Teeth	... ..	1,063
Temporary Teeth	... ..	179
	Total	1,242
Extractions : Permanent Teeth	... ..	854
Temporary Teeth	... ..	2,604
	Total	3,458
Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	... ..	965
Number of half days devoted to the administration of general anaesthetics by:—		
(a) Dentists	... ..	59
(b) Medical Practitioners	... ..	70
	Total	129
Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	... ..	12
Other Operations : Crowns	... ..	1
Inlays	... ..	—
Other treatment	... ..	1,157
	Total	1,158

Booster doses were given to 249 children attending infant departments and to 191 children attending junior departments.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Vaccinations against tuberculosis continued during 1963 for school children in the 13 and 14 years old age group.

601 children were given mantoux tests, 95 of them having a positive reaction and 482 a negative reaction.

482 of the children with negative reactions were then given a B.C.G. vaccination.

HENRY J. PETERS,

Borough School Medical Officer.