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**STOCKTON-ON-TEES CORPORATION**

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# **REPORT**

OF THE

## **Medical Officer of Health**

TO THE

**TOWN COUNCIL FOR THE  
YEAR 1936**

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**G. C. M. M'GONIGLE**

**M.D., D.Hy., B.S., D.P.H.**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :**

**MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL :**

**SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER**




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# BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES

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## TOWN COUNCIL

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HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN R. SPARK, J.P.)\*

*Chairman Health Committee*

Alderman C. W. ALLISON \*

„ G. H. DOUTHWAITE\*

„ J. W. GARGETT, J.P.†

*Chairman Maternity and  
Child Welfare Committee*

Alderman J. GOLDSTON\*

„ W. NEWTON

Alderman E. PICKWORTH. J.P.

„ J. RILEY

„ W. J. SCAIFE\*†

Alderman W. THOMPSON

„ W. WAKE\*

Councillor O. C. ATKIN

„ J. W. BANSALL\*

„ H. BRIDGES, J.P.

„ W. BROWN

„ A. COLLYER \*†

„ MRS. N. M. FORSYTH\*†

„ MRS. M. J. FRANKLAND,  
J.P.\*†

„ J. GIBBONS\*

„ R. GIBSON\*†

„ W. HESLOP\*†

„ H. HODGSON

„ G. C. HORNER †

„ J. T. JOHNSON\*

„ M. M. KELLY\*

„ W. LILLYSTONE

„ J. S. LUNN

Councillor R. L. MITCHINSON

„ H. PEARSON†

„ W. M. PEART

„ W. J. E. RINGQUIST

„ B. S. ROBSON †

„ A. ROSS

„ J. SHARKEY

„ A. SMITH †

„ R. SMITH †

„ J. STODDART \*†

„ A. J. THATCHER

„ G. THORNTON

„ G. T. WALLIS

„ T. A. WESTWATER

„ J. E. WILEYMAN

„ W. M. WORTH

„ W. E. WRIGHT

\* Members of the Health Committee

† Members of the Maternity and  
Child Welfare Committee



## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

### Medical.

- G. C. M. M'GONIGLE, M.D., D.Hy., B.S., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health, School Medical  
Officer, Medical Superintendent of the Isolation  
Hospitals, Medical Superintendent of Robson  
Maternity Home and Inspector of Midwives ... Whole time
- W. M. RITCHIE, M.B., CH.B., (Medical Practitioner),  
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and Assistant  
Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, Part time
- A. GOMPERTZ, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (Medical  
Practitioner), Assistant Maternity and Child  
Welfare Medical Officer. ... Part Time
- T. J. KIRK, M.B., (Medical Practitioner), Assistant  
Maternity & Child Welfare Medical Officer ... Part time
- E. B. G. EWEN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,  
Assistant School Medical Officer. ... Whole time

### Sanitary Staff.

- E. G. POWER, A.R.S.I., Senior Sanitary Inspector Whole time
- J. KIRBY, M.R.S.I., M.I.S.E., Cert. San. Ins. Jt. Bd.,  
Meat and Food Cert. R.S.I., San. Sc. R.S.I.,  
Sanitary Inspector ... Whole time
- E. VARLEY, Cert. San. Ins. Jt. Bd., Meat and  
Food Cert. R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector ... Whole time
- MISS M. JONES, Cert. R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector... Whole time

### Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

- MISS J. CLACHERTY, General Trained, Cert. C.M.B.,  
H.V. & School Nurse Cert. R.S.I. ... Whole time

### Health Visitors.

MRS. C. CAMERON, General Trained, Cert. C.M.B., (also Assistant Inspector of Midwives) ...	Whole time
MISS L. CATCHPOLE, Cert. C.M.B., H.V. and Sch. Nurse, Cert. R.S.I. ... ..	do.
MISS B. FIDLER, General Trained, Cert. C.M.B.,	do.
MISS L. JONES, General Trained, Cert. C.M.B.,	do.
MISS M. VEITCH, H.V. and Sch. Nurse, Cert. R.S.I. Cert. C.M.B., Board of Education Diploma.	do.

### School Nurses.

MISS M. LAMB, General Trained ... ..	do.
MISS W. WARD, General Trained (Dental Nurse)...	do
MISS M. A. ALTON, General Trained (School Attendance Nurse)	do.
MISS O. BRYAN, General Trained ... ..	do.

### School Dental Officer.

A. E. PATTIE, L.D.S. ... ..	do.
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### Veterinary Inspector.

S. E. MORTON, M.R.C.V.S. ... ..	Part time
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### Clerks.

H. KIPLING, Cert. R.S.I., Chief Clerk ... ..	Whole time
W. BAKER ... ..	do.
F. ALLAN ... ..	do.
E. DIXON ... ..	do. (Temporary)
MISS M. SHIELDS ... ..	Whole time
MISS J. HALL, School Medical Service ... ..	do.
MISS I. PARISH, School Medical Service ... ..	do.

### Matron of Isolation Hospitals.

MISS E. HODGSON ... ..	do.
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### Matron of Robson Maternity Home.

MISS E. JEFFRIES ... ..	do.
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Health Department,  
11, Finkle Street,  
Stockton-on-Tees,

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen :

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health of a district purports to give an account of the health of the people during the year under review but, actually, it is a record of ill-health, for it deals with the incidence of disease and of death. It is only partially true that the incidence of notifiable disease and the number of deaths from all causes constitute a measure of the health of a community for these rates give but small indication of the degree of fitness and health attained by the mass of the population. As yet there exists no means of measuring what may be termed the 'positive health' of the mass of the people.

There are, however, indications that the positive health of the people of Stockton-on-Tees is improving from year to year. One of the indications is the almost total disappearance during the past few years of severe and crippling rickets among the children and the phenomenal decrease of minor degrees of this dietary disease.

**Deaths.** In 1936 the general death-rate of the population of Stockton-on-Tees was 11·26 per 1000 people resident in the town. In 1924 when I took up duty as Medical Officer of Health, the rate was 14·52. The general death-rate last year shows a reduction of 22·5% on that of 1924. This is a satisfactory decline, particularly when it is remembered that the number of elderly people among the population is increasing.

The death-rate for England and Wales in 1936 was 12·1 per 1000 of population. From this it would appear that the Stockton rate is lower than that for the country as a whole. It is necessary however, to adjust the Stockton rate by the comparability factor issued by the Registrar General. On adjustment the Stockton rate

is 12·5 per 1000, which is 0·4 higher than the rate for the country.

753 Stockton people died during 1936. 42% of the deaths occurred among people whose age was 65 years and over and 69% among people of 45 years of age and over.

**Births.** The birth - rate of 19·58 per 1000 Stockton people is considerably higher than that for England and Wales which, last year, was 14·8 per 1000. During 1936 the Stockton birth-rate was somewhat higher than in 1935—19·58 against 19·16.

**Infantile Mortality Rate.** It is very satisfactory to be able to report that a further substantial decrease in the infantile mortality rate has taken place. In 1924 when a start was made to increase and improve the Child Welfare Services in the town, out of every 1000 babies born alive, 111 died. The number dying in 1936 was 47 per 1000 live births. This is again a low record for the town. The previous year (1935) when an infantile mortality rate of 56 per 1000 live births was recorded, constituted a low record up to that date and the rate gave much satisfaction but the 1936 rate shows a reduction even on the low record of 1935, of 18%. This is the second year in succession in which the local rate has been below that for England and Wales as a whole. The Stockton rate of 47 is considerably better than that for the country which is 59. The Registrar General in his return shows that in the 122 great towns of England and Wales, in which Stockton is included, the infantile mortality rate was 63 per 1000 births and this is the rate with which the Stockton rate should really be compared

These results are very gratifying and constitute a tribute to the value of the intensive work that has been carried on under the authority of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. For many years I have concentrated on this branch of the health services and have continually stressed the the paramount importance of nutrition in the welfare of infants. This teaching is now bearing fruit.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the death-rate from diarrhoea, etc., in children under two years of age, was only 3·7 per 1000 live births in the Borough for the year 1936, as against 8·2 in the 122 great towns of England and Wales.

**Still Birth-rate.** The still birth-rate of 32.52 per 1000 total births shows a reduction of 34% over the previous year's figure.

**Maternal Mortality.** The number of deaths of mothers associated with childbirth in the Borough was two, there being one from puerperal sepsis and one from other causes. This gives a rate of 1.48 per 1000 total births, as against the average for the country of 3.65.

**Municipal Midwives.** Preliminary work was carried out during the year in connection with the formation of a scheme for the employment of full-time municipal midwives under the Midwives Act, 1936.

**Housing.** Work in connection with housing continued to occupy a good deal of the time of the staff during the year. At the time of writing, the slum clearance programme is practically completed and work is proceeding with the erection of 80 large type houses as a first instalment towards the relief of overcrowding. Even when the official cases of overcrowding are relieved there will be a considerable number of families in the town which, although not overcrowded according to the standard laid down in the Housing Act, are actually living under overcrowded conditions so far as sleeping accommodation is concerned.

**Unemployment.** I am pleased to be able to report that the position with regard to unemployment in the town has definitely improved during the year under review and is continuing to improve. If this improvement can be maintained it should be reflected in improved health and general well-being of the community and should enable the Corporation to proceed with many schemes necessary for the social welfare of the population which, on the score of expense, have been held up for many years.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. M. M'GONIGLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A.—STATISTICS and SOCIAL CONDITIONS of the AREA.

Area (in acres)—Land and Inland Water ... ..	5,465
	statute acres
Population—At Census, 1931 ... ..	67,724
Population—Estimated by Registrar General, June 1936	66,860
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936) according to the Rate Books ... ..	17,207
Rateable value of the Borough ... ..	£321,900
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£1,217

**Social Conditions.** There was a steady decline, particularly towards the end of the year, in the number of men unemployed in the area. At the end of March 1937, approximately 3,300 men were unemployed, compared with approximately 6,000 during 1935. The approximate number of cases in receipt of out-relief during the year was 2,030 as against 2,118 for the year 1935.

Stockton is an industrial Borough and in the past large numbers of men were employed in heavy iron and steel industries and in shipbuilding. Since the end of the war the shipbuilding yards have been dismantled and many of the iron and steel works have ceased to exist. As a result large numbers of skilled engineers and craftsmen were thrown out of work and many have been unemployed for a number of years. These men are now being gradually absorbed into industry but unfortunately many of the young men of the best type are having to leave the district to find suitable work. Lighter industries have not been established in the area to compensate for the loss of the larger works although good sites are available and there are excellent facilities for road, rail and river transport.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

### Live Births :—

	No.	Males	Females	Rate per 1000 of population	
				1936	1935
Legitimate	1258	659	599	18·82	18·36
Illegitimate	51	21	30	0·76	0·80
Total	1309	680	629	19·58	19·16

### Still-births :—

No.	Males	Females	Rate per 1000 Total Births.	
			1936	1935
43	29	14	35·52	46·02

### Deaths :—

No.	Males	Females	Rate per 1000 of population	
			1936	1935
753	411	342	11·26	12·23

The death-rate for the year 1936, adjusted by means of the application of the Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General is 12·50 per 1,000 of population, compared with 12·1, the rate for England and Wales.

### Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	No.	Rate per 1000 total Births	
		1936	1935
Puerperal Sepsis	1	0·74	1·48
Other Puerperal Causes	1	0·74	5·20
Total	2	1·48	6·68

### Infantile Mortality :—

	No. of Deaths	
	1936	1935
Legitimate ... ..	59	68
Illegitimate ... ..	2	4
Totals	61	72

### Death-rates of Infants under one year of age :—

	1936	1935
All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	47	56
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	47	55
Illegitimate do illegitimate do	39	74
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	85	101
„ „ Measles (all ages) ... ..	5	7
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	8	4
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	5	5

In the following table the Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality rate in Stockton-on-Tees and in England & Wales, for the years 1900 to 1935 inclusive, are shown.

YEAR	STOCKTON-ON-TEES			ENGLAND & WALES		
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1900	34·7	20·0	172	28·7	18·3	154
1901	33·1	19·7	190	28·5	16·9	151
1902	32·7	17·2	142	28·5	16·3	133
1903	31·6	16·1	137	28·5	15·4	132
1904	31·3	17·5	149	28·0	16·2	145
1905	29·5	17·6	149	27·3	15·2	128
1906	32·9	15·9	128	27·2	15·4	132
1907	30·2	17·3	115	26·5	15·0	118
1908	31·1	17·5	150	26·7	14·7	120
1909	26·5	14·0	121	25·8	14·5	109
1910	26·8	15·2	126	25·1	13·5	105
1911	29·4	16·6	132	24·3	14·6	130
1912	30·6	15·6	91	23·9	13·4	95
1913	31·4	18·1	141	24·1	13·8	108
1914	30·5	17·7	121	23·8	14·0	105
1915	28·2	17·9	127	21·9	15·7	110
1916	23·7	16·5	107	20·9	14·3	91
1917	21·0	19·0	130	17·8	14·2	96
1918	23·0	21·3	104	17·7	17·3	97
1919	24·2	16·6	104	18·5	14·0	89
1920	33·3	15·6	108	25·5	12·4	80
1921	29·2	12·9	92	22·4	12·1	83
1922	25·8	15·4	103	20·4	12·8	77
1923	24·9	11·9	75	19·7	11·6	69
1924	23·3	14·5	111	18·8	12·2	75
1925	23·35	14·38	92	18·3	12·2	75
1926	22·39	13·34	90	17·8	11·6	70
1927	20·93	13·55	91	16·7	12·3	70
1928	21·13	12·85	69	16·7	11·7	65
1929	20·50	15·26	109	16·3	13·4	74
1930	23·25	12·49	65	16·3	11·4	60
1931	19·92	12·51	79	15·8	12·3	66
1932	19·83	12·76	77	15·3	12·0	65
1933	17·91	12·72	96	14·4	12·3	64
1934	19·23	12·15	62	14·8	11·8	59
1935	19·16	12·23	56	14·7	11·7	57
1936	19·58	11·26	47	14·8	12·1	59

**Birth Rate.** The live birth rate for the year is 19·58 per 1000 of population. This figure is slightly higher than the rate for the previous year, which was 19·16 and is considerably higher than the rate for England and Wales which is 14·8 per 1000.

**Death Rate.** The death rate for the year was 11·26, a reduction of practically 1 per 1000 on last year's figure. This is the lowest rate that has ever been recorded in the Borough, the only other time that the rate was below 12 per 1000 was in 1923 when the figure was 11·9.

In the following table the death rate in each of the wards is shown :—

WARD DEATH RATES, 1936.

WARD	ESTIMATED POPULATION	NUMBER OF DEATHS	DEATH RATE
Central ... ..	4003	58	14·49
Hartburn ... ..	8130	85	10·45
Norton ... ..	11928	121	10·15
North-West ... ..	8425	76	9·02
Parkfield ... ..	5680	58	10·21
Portrack and Tilery ...	6017	74	12·24
South-East ... ..	1870	25	13·37
South-West ... ..	4698	54	11·50
Station ... ..	5844	61	10·45
Victoria ... ..	4846	68	14·20
West-End ... ..	5419	73	13·47
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>66860</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>11·26</b>

**Notes on Death Returns for the year 1936.** The total deaths registered during the year, after correction for inward and outward transfers, was 753, a decrease of 67 on last year's figure. 249, or 33 per cent. of the total deaths, occurred in public institutions.

The principal causes of death during the year, with associated causes grouped together, were as follows. Comparative figures for the previous year and with the last two five-year periods, are also given.

Disease	1936	1935	Five-year periods	
			1931-35	1926-30
Heart and Circulatory diseases	211	231	207	159
Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other Respiratory diseases ...	76	111	112	174
Cancer ... ..	85	101	94	79
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	50	51	64	85
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	42	44	42	46
Congenital debility, Premature birth, etc. ... ..	33	36	49	50
Totals ... ..	497	574	568	593
Percentage of total deaths ...	66	70	67	65

## SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

A complete survey of the health services of the Borough was given in my annual report for the year 1930. Only changes or additions to the arrangements for the services enumerated in that report have been given in subsequent reports.

There has been no change in the arrangements made in respect to the following services during the year 1936.

### General.

- (a) Laboratory facilities
- (b) Ambulance facilities
- (c) Nursing in the Home
- (d) Clinics and Treatment Centres
- (e) Hospitals

### Maternity and Child Welfare.

- (1) Midwifery and Maternity Services
- (2) Institutional provision for Mothers or Children
- (3) Health Visitors
- (4) Infant Life Protection (under Part 1 of the  
Children Act, 1908, as amended by the  
Children and Young Persons Act, 1932)
- (5) Orthopaedic Treatment

## SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

**Water.** The Borough is supplied with water by the Tees Valley Water Board. This supply has its source in upland gathering grounds near which it is impounded in extensive reservoirs constructed about 30 miles from Stockton in the valleys of the Lune and the Balder, tributaries of the river Tees. The supply is constant and abundant and the quality is good. The Board has its own laboratory for routine water examination and control but in addition 105 samples were sent by the Board for independent bacteriological and chemical examination to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, and the supply has invariably been pronounced pure and wholesome.

One sample of water was taken during the year from a well which supplies a farm in the Borough. The Analyst certified that there was some indication of contamination by impurities from the surface but that no valid objection could be taken to the use of the water for human consumption.

**Rivers and Streams.** The crude sewage of the Borough is discharged into the river Tees without treatment.

**Drainage and Sewerage.** The old sewer in Norton Road was replaced during the year by one of larger and better construction and the efficiency of part of this area has consequently been greatly improved.

**Closet Accommodation.** 18 midden privies were converted to the water carriage system during the year. Only 6 closets of this type and 27 pan closets now remain in the Borough. These closets are on the outskirts of the town where a sewer is not available at present but as the sewerage system is extended they will be converted. 5 waste water closets were converted during the year to modern wash-down types. 30 of this type of closet still remain.

**Public Cleansing.** There has been no extension during the year of the arrangements for public cleansing other than that necessitated by new houses. A weekly collection is made and the refuse is mainly disposed of by tipping, about 90 per cent. of the refuse being disposed of in this way.

218 ashpans were substituted for fixed ashpits during the year.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

Number and Nature of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors  
during the year 1936.

Investigations made in respect to notifiable disease ...	340
Premises disinfected re infectious disease ... ..	340
do do re vermin ... ..	108
Number of re-visits where cases are isolated at home	5
Inspections following complaints ... ..	481
do under the Housing, &c., Acts ... ..	654
do under the Public Health Acts ... ..	483
Inspections of Offensive Trades ... ..	187
do of Workshops and Workplaces ... ..	191
do of Factories ... ..	28
do of Bakehouses ... ..	223
do of Cowsheds ... ..	147
do of Dairies and Milkshops ... ..	216
do of Stables ... ..	121
do of Slaughter-houses ... ..	3197
do of Markets and Shops ... ..	1060
do of Common Lodging Houses ... ..	70
do of Ice Cream Shops ... ..	54
do of Fried Fish Shops ... ..	92
do in regard to outstanding Notices ... ..	2062
Miscellaneous Inspections ... ..	513
Visits to Small-pox Contacts ... ..	—
Samples taken for Analysis ... ..	48
Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination ... ..	71
Visits to Houses-Let-in Lodgings .. ..	170
„ Caravans ... ..	36
„ re Slum Clearances ... ..	93

### NOTICES.

	Housing			Public Health		
	Prel.	Stat.	Total	Prel.	Stat.	Total
Number of Notices served during 1936 ... ..	87	433	520	401	26	427
Number of Notices complied with during 1936 ... ..	34	418	452	361	26	387

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND DURING THE YEAR  
ON INSPECTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

	Number discovered
Defective floors ... ..	42
do walls ... ..	77
do roofs ... ..	142
do eaves gutters ... ..	79
do fallpipes ... ..	21
do yard pavements ... ..	27
do plasterwork ... ..	32
Miscellaneous minor defects ... ..	130
Insufficient water supply ... ..	8
Offensive accumulations ... ..	11
Nuisances from animals ... ..	5
Insufficient water supply to water closets ... ..	34
Defective soil pipes ... ..	3
do flush pipes ... ..	13
do cisterns ... ..	21
do water closet pedestals ... ..	15
do ashpits ... ..	20
do pans ... ..	20
Defective or blocked drains ... ..	97
do sinks ... ..	5
do sink waste pipes ... ..	14

**(1) Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Inspections	Number of	
(1)	(2)	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	120	...	4
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	76	...	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	36	...	—
Totals ...	<b>*232</b>	...	4

\* Most of the Slaughter-houses and Offensive Trade Premises are either Factories or Workshops. Frequent visits are paid to these premises but the inspections are not included in this figure.

(2) Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Offences in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	11	11	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	1	1	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	11	11	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient ..	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	4	4	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total ...	29	29	—	—

## SPECIAL CLASSES OF PREMISES and OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO CONTROL BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

**Slaughter Houses.** Licences were issued for the year 1937, in respect to 23 private slaughter houses. One new slaughter house built on modern lines has been added since my last report. These premises are under constant supervision, and are kept in a satisfactory condition.

**Offensive Trades.** There was no change during the year in the nature of the trades carried on at the offensive trade premises in the Borough. 10 such premises are used for the conduct of offensive trades with the permission of the Council.

**Common Lodging Houses.** One common lodging house, with accommodation for 42 single men, was closed at the end of 1936. This house was in a very bad state of repair and has only been partially occupied for some years. There are now only 2 common lodging houses in the Borough. One of these is run by the Quayside Mission and is well patronised. The other is an old house which is not suitable for the purpose. There is room in the town for model accommodation of this type.

**Houses let in Lodgings.** After the appointed day for overcrowding under the Housing Act, 1936, it is anticipated that considerable improvement will be made in the conditions obtaining in these houses by reducing the number of persons allowed to occupy the various rooms. Considerable difficulty has always been experienced in controlling this type of house.

**Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.** No difficulty has been experienced during the year in the administration of the bye - laws under this head.

**Shops.** No complaints were received during the year from the Shops Act Inspector in respect to unsuitable or insufficient sanitary conveniences provided for use in connection with shops.

**Smoke Abatement.** As I mentioned in my last annual report, efforts were being made during 1935 to mitigate a nuisance caused by smoke from the chimney of a factory in the Borough. These efforts were continued during 1936 and the firm spent a considerable

amount of money in installing new plant. This has reduced the nuisance to reasonable proportions and no complaints have been received for some months

**Swimming Baths and Pools.** A swimming bath is provided in the Borough by the Corporation. The bath is old but the accommodation has been improved recently and a chlorine filtration plant installed with satisfactory results.

**Eradication of Bed bugs.** 108 houses were sprayed during the year with a special fluid for the eradication of bed bugs. In severe infestations the houses were sprayed several times and the wood-work such as skirtings and mouldings were removed. A fair amount of success has been experienced in this way.

The furniture and effects of all families re-housed under the slum clearance programme are disinfested before being placed in the new houses. The contents of the houses are packed in special containers in the morning and removed to the disinfestation plant, where they are treated with Hydrocyanic gas, and returned to the new house in the evening. The bedding is removed at the same time to the steam disinfecting plant at the Isolation Hospital and is disinfected with superheated steam, in order to avoid the danger of the incomplete elimination of Hydrocyanic gas from bedding which is to be used the same night.

The families are accommodated during the day in houses set aside for the purpose on the new housing estate. These houses are equipped with necessary articles of furniture, cooking utensils, etc. No complaint of bugs has as yet been received from the new houses.

This work is carried out by and at the expense of the Local Authority.

**Schools.** A considerable amount of work has been done in the past few years to bring older schools in the Borough up to a reasonable hygienic standard. All the schools in the Borough are now provided with modern sanitary conveniences and considerable improvements have been made in the arrangements for ventilation, lighting and warming.

Children suspected to be suffering from infectious disease are excluded immediately by Head Teachers. Children notified to be suffering from infectious disease and contacts are excluded by this Department. During the year 1936, 163 children suffering from infectious disease and 267 contacts were excluded. No school or department was closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

#### SECTION D.—HOUSING.

**Slum Clearance.** During the year 1936 rapid progress was made with the work of re-housing the families from Clearance Areas and with the demolition of houses. The slum clearance programme consisted of 25 Clearance Areas containing 722 houses and 840 families, and 147 individual unfit houses.

Clearance Orders were made by the Minister of Health in respect to these areas with the following exclusions:—

Houses excluded on the owners undertaking to recondition	...	...	...	...	83
Houses excluded on the owners undertaking not to use for human habitation	...	...	...	...	3
Houses excluded unconditionally	...	...	...	...	1
Houses excluded as part of new road scheme	...	...	...	...	55
					—
				Total	142
					—

The confirmed Orders therefore comprised 580 houses and 667 families.

Representations have been submitted to the Council in respect to 140 individual unfit houses. This number was made up as follows:—

Houses excluded from clearance areas where owners have failed to carry out the undertakings to recondition	...	...	...	37
Other individual unfit houses	...	...	...	103

These houses were ultimately dealt with as follows:—

Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	86
Closing Orders made	...	...	...	2
Undertakings to recondition accepted	...	...	...	12
Undertakings not to use for human habitation accepted	...	...	...	25
Undertakings accepted to convert back-to-back houses into houses with through ventilation (two houses to be converted into one)	...	...	...	14
Action not yet completed	...	...	...	1

At the end of the year the position was as follows:—

			Clearance Areas	Individual Unfit Houses
Houses demolished	...	...	299	10
Parts of buildings closed for human habitation	...	...	—	2
Houses put out of use for human habitation	...	...	6	15
Back-to-back houses to be converted into houses with through ventilation	...	...	—	14
Houses reconditioned	...	...	38	3
Houses not yet reconditioned	...	...	9	9
Houses still to be demolished	...	...	281	81
Action not yet completed	...	...	—	1

**Re-Housing.** For the purpose of re-housing the displaced occupants the Corporation have entered into contracts for the building of 789 houses. It was realised that there would be a surplus over requirements for this purpose and 66 houses forming a separate contract on an isolated site were appropriated for other purposes, leaving 723 houses.

At the end of the year 483 families from Clearance Areas and 39 families from Individual Unfit Houses, had been re-housed. It is anticipated that the whole of the slum clearance programme will be completed during the current year.

**Action under Section 17.** Steady progress was made during the year with inspection under the Housing Acts and 433 notices to recondition houses were served under Section 17 of the Act of 1930. A considerable amount of good work was carried out during the year. A table showing the notices served and the number complied with is given on page 22 of this report.

**Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding.** The 'appointed day' for the Borough, after which overcrowding becomes an offence, was fixed by the Minister as July 1st, 1937. Supplying certificates giving the 'permitted numbers' for houses to owners, and the measurement of rooms to ascertain 'permitted numbers' has proceeded during the year, and efforts have been made, as far as possible, to keep the list of overcrowded families up-to-date.

The number of overcrowded families at the end of the year was 676—58 of which were living in Corporation houses.

80 houses of the larger types are in course of erection as an instalment towards the relief of overcrowding. The total number of houses estimated to be required is 242. 66 houses on the Gilpin Brown Estate which were originally intended for the re-housing of slum clearance families became available early in 1937. 35 of the smaller overcrowded families were removed to houses on this estate and four have been removed to other Corporation houses.

**New Houses Erected.** 806 houses were built in the Borough during the year 1936. 406 of these were built by the Corporation — 346 for the re-housing of families from clearance areas and individual unfit houses and 60 for other purposes.

**Housing Act, 1936.** This Act came into operation on January 1st, 1937. It is an Act to consolidate the law on Housing and re-enacted the principal provisions of the 1930 and 1935 Housing Acts.

#### HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

##### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... 1156
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. 1156
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... 755
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	... 755

HOUSING STATISTICS—continued.

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	146
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	608
<b>2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.</b>			
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	... ..	395
<b>3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</b>			
(A)	Proceedings under Section 17, 18 & 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	433
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a)	by owners	... ..	418
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	—
(B)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied		26
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a)	by owners	... ..	26
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	—
(C)	Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930. *		
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	75
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	24

## HOUSING STATISTICS—continued.

(D) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.			
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...		2
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...		—
 <b>4. Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding.</b>			
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	...		625
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	679
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	3951
 (b) (1) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year			
	...	...	11
 (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year			
	...	...	—
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...		—
 (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding...			
	...		—
 (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider desirable to report...			
	...	...	—

\* Undertakings were accepted in respect to 24 houses, not to use for human habitation.

Undertakings to recondition were accepted in respect to 26 houses.

## SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

**Milk Supply.** At the end of the year 1936 there were 103 names on the register of retail purveyors of milk, made up as follows :-

- 79 Milkshops and Dairies
- 11 Dairies in connection with cowsheds
- 13 Persons who retail milk in the Borough  
from outside Dairies

These milkshops have been inspected regularly and are kept in a satisfactory condition.

There are 25 cowkeepers in the Borough, the number of cows on these farms being approximately 500.

The following is an extract from the report of the County Veterinary Officer upon inspections carried out in the Borough during the year.

Number of visits to cowkeepers	...	...	59
Number of examinations of cows	...	...	1062
General cleanliness of Cows	...	...	Good
General conditions of sanitation	...	...	Good

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

“ One additional accredited producer has been licensed since my last report, making a total of 7 within the Borough now. The general condition of the cows and standard of cleanliness were on the whole satisfactory ; and an effective supervision is being maintained by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Power, who accompanied me on my inspections. ”

“ Three cows were reported to the Local Authority as coming within the scope of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Of these, two were affected with tuberculosis of the udder, and one was a pulmonary case. They were all slaughtered by the Local Authority. ”

71 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination during the year 1936, including 15 which were sent for examination for tubercle bacilli only. Of the remainder 6 were

samples of pasteurised milk and 6 were taken from producers outside the Borough. The results of the bacteriological examination of the 44 samples taken from producers in the Borough were as follows:—

In 12 samples				the total bacterial count was less than 10,000
In 19 samples	„	„	„	was between 10,000 and 50,000
In 9 samples	„	„	„	was between 50,000 and 200,000
In 1 sample	„	„	„	was between 200,000 and 500,000
In 3 samples	„	„	„	was over 500,000 per c.c.

in 20 instances bacillus coli was entirely absent; in 6 instances the organism was present in 1·0 c.c.; in 7 instances in 0·1 c.c.; in 4 instances in ·01 c.c.; in 2 instances in ·001 c.c.; in 1 instance in ·0001 c.c.; and in 4 samples it was present in ·00001 c.c.

**Tuberculosis in Milk.** 71 samples of milk were examined during the year for tubercle bacilli.

Four samples were taken early in the year from groups of cows as the result of the organism being found in a bulk sample in November, 1935. In one case the result was positive. A cow was isolated by the Veterinary Inspector and was slaughtered under the T.B. Order. Post mortem examination showed advanced T.B.

Tubercle bacilli was found to be present in a sample of the mixed milk of 20 cows in July. Before this result was received, however, a further sample of mixed milk was taken from this farm and in this case the result was negative. On enquiry being made it was found that in the meantime a cow had been disposed of. A further sample was taken at the farm in September and again tubercle bacilli was found to be present. As a result of this, two cows were slaughtered and found to be affected with tuberculosis. Another sample was taken from this herd about a month later and the bacilli was again found to be present. As the Veterinary Officer could not trace the affected animals 7 samples were taken,

each sample consisting of the milk of 2 cows. A positive result was received in respect of two samples. In one case, a suspected animal had been disposed of in the meantime. As it was still impossible to isolate the affected animal in the other group, samples were taken from individual cows but the result in each case was negative. The above provides an illustration of the difficulty often experienced in tracing animals giving milk affected with tuberculosis.

**The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.** Seven licences, three dealers' licences to sell milk as "Certified," two to sell milk as "Grade A," one pasteuriser's licence to sell milk as "Pasteurised," and one licence to bottle "Accredited" milk were granted during the year 1936.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, came into operation on 1st June, 1936. This Order introduced a new system of milk grading and revoked the Milk (Special Designations) Orders of 1923 and 1934.

Milk may now be sold under three designations, "Tuberculin Tested," "Accredited," and "Pasteurised," the existing designations, "Certified," "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," and "Grade A" being abolished. The bacteriological standards for "Tuberculin Tested" milk are substantially the same as those "Certified" and those for "Accredited" are the same as those for "Grade A."

In the six samples of pasteurised milk taken during the year the bacterial count was well below the standard laid down in the order, with one exception, taken at the beginning of the year. In this sample the standard was considerably exceeded.

**Tuberculosis Order, 1925-1931.** During the year 1936, six cows on six premises were reported as suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis. Four of these were giving tuberculous milk and two were suffering from chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis. After veterinary examination all were ordered to be slaughtered. The post mortem results showed three to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder and three to be affected with other forms of tuberculosis. Four of the cases were advanced and two not advanced.

The figures compared with the two preceding years are as follows:—

	1936	1935	1934
Cases reported ...	6	12	9
No. of animals slaughtered ...	6	10	8
Post mortem results:—			
Tuberculosis of the udder	3	3	2
,, advanced	1	2	3
,, not advanced	2	3	2
Not tuberculous ...	—	2	1

**Meat Inspection.** During the year 1936, 3,197 visits were paid to slaughter-houses in connection with the inspection of meat under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and 25,241 carcasses were examined.

In the following tables the work done under the Regulations during the year is shown, also particulars of the meat condemned as unfit for food.

Table showing the number of animals killed and inspected and the percentage inspected during the year 1936.

Animals	Number Killed	Number Inspected	Percentage Inspected
Cattle ...	4698	3993	85
Sheep ...	14245	11799	83
Pigs ...	10204	9040	88
Calves ...	485	409	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>29632</b>	<b>25241</b>	<b>85</b>

Table showing the Meat condemned by Inspectors during the year, the total number of animals involved and the percentage to the total number of animals killed.

Animals	Carcase and Organs	Part Carcase	Organs	Number of Animals Involved	Percentage to Total Number Killed
Cows ...	4	10	104	56	11.20
Other Cattle ...	6	10	37	38	0.90
Sheep ...	1	—	1	2	0.014
Pigs ...	4	161	55	194	1.90
Calves ...	1	—	1	2	0.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>0.98</b>

Table showing the Meat condemned for Tuberculosis, the number of animals involved and the percentage to the total number of animals killed.

Animals	Carcase and Organs	Part Carcase	Organs	Number of Animals Involved	Percentage to Total Number Killed
Cows ...	3	6	100	49	9.80
Other Cattle ...	6	10	26	27	0.64
Sheep ...	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs ...	2	162	28	171	1.67
Calves ...	1	—	—	1	0.20
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>0.83</b>

**Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933.** The provisions of this Act were observed during the year. Ten licences were granted to slaughtermen for the year 1936 and 55 licences were renewed.

**Inspection of Shops, Stalls and Places where Food is prepared.** During the year regular inspections were made of the foods exposed for sale on the stalls in the markets and periodical visits were paid to all premises where foodstuffs are manufactured, prepared, stored or deposited for the purpose of sale. All the premises were kept in a satisfactory condition. One Inspector is on duty in the market on each market day.

The number of visits paid to these premises during the year is shown below :—

Markets and Shops ...	1060
Slaughter-houses ...	3197
Offensive Trades ...	187
Fried Fish Shops ...	92
Bakehouses ...	223
Dairies and Milkshops ...	216
Ice Cream Shops ...	54
	5029

**Other Foods.** During the year the undermentioned foodstuffs were submitted for examination, condemned as unfit for food and destroyed:—

17 stones Beef  
 228 lbs. Chilled Beef  
 1 Tin Chicken, Ham and Tongue  
 3 Tins Tongue  
 1 Ham  
 224 lbs. Rabbits  
 16 $\frac{3}{4}$  cwt. Potatoes  
 42 stones Fish

**Action taken under the Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.**

During the year 1936, 48 samples were taken under the provisions of the above Act and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. This number was made up as follows:—

Milk ... ..	29
Beef Sausage ... ..	4
Ice Cream ... ..	3
Brawn ... ..	3
Butter ... ..	2
Polony ... ..	2
Bacon... ..	1
Olive Oil ... ..	1
Jam ... ..	1
Pressed Beef ... ..	1
Chicken Roll ... ..	1
	—
	48
	—

Four samples of milk were found to be slightly below standard in fat. One of the samples of Beef Sausage contained sulphur dioxide to the extent of 288 parts per million and the presence of this preservative was not disclosed at the time of sale. A warning letter was sent to the vendor. All the other samples were certified to be of genuine quality.

**Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.** The Public Analyst for the County of Durham carried out the chemical analysis of samples, while the bacteriological examination is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Durham College of Medicine at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

**Scarlet Fever.** During the year 1936, 160 cases of scarlet fever were notified, a decrease of 147 on the figure for the previous year. The case-rate per 1000 of the population was 2·3, as against 4·5 for the year 1935. The case-rate for England and Wales was 2·53 and for the 122 great towns of England and Wales 2·18. There were two deaths from the disease during the year. Further notes on the disease will be found in the section of the report dealing with the Isolation Hospital.

**Diphtheria.** 111 cases of diphtheria were notified during the year. This is the highest figure since 1928. The number of notifications received during the past 10 years have been :—

1936	...	111	1931	...	13
1935	...	72	1930	...	37
1934	...	36	1929	...	69
1933	...	24	1928	...	138
1932	...	21	1927	...	98

The case-rate per 1000 of the population was 1·66, compared with 1·39 and 1·31, the rates for England and Wales and 122 great towns of England and Wales, respectively. Unfortunately the disease was, last year, of a more serious type and there were 10 deaths, giving a death-rate of 0·15 per 1000 of population. This is practically double the rates for England and Wales and the 122 great towns.

This disease constitutes a serious menace to the child population of the town and one of the saddest duties of a Medical Officer of Health is to watch children, previously healthy, dying from the disease in spite of the administration of anti-diphtheretic serum. This serum undoubtedly does save the lives of many children but in some cases it is ineffective in saving life.

The tragedy of the situation is that serious diphtheria can be prevented by immunisation carried out when the child is young. It is urged that reconsideration be given to a scheme for the protection of our child life by this means.

**Pneumonia.** 76 cases of pneumonia were notified during the year, a decrease of 31 on the figure for the previous year, while the number of deaths from the disease fell from 73 to 44. The

case-rate for the disease in the Borough was 1.13 per 1000 of population, slightly higher than that for the country as a whole and for the 122 great towns.

Home nursing is provided in all cases of pneumonia where required by nurses from the District Nursing Association under agreement with the Corporation. Unfortunately it was not possible to admit any cases of this disease to the Isolation Hospital during the year.

**Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.** Cases of measles, whooping-cough, chicken-pox, mumps, etc., occurring among school children are notified to the Department by Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers and the cases are investigated by the School Nurses. Many cases are notified to the Health Department by parents.

Cases of measles, whooping-cough, epidemic diarrhoea, ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever and pneumonia are visited by a nurse from the District Nursing Association under agreement with the Corporation, and if necessary, nursing assistance is provided.

**Disinfection.** All bedding, clothing, etc., from infected houses is removed to the Isolation Hospital and disinfected by superheated steam. Infected premises are disinfected with a formalin spray. During the year 327 premises were disinfected. Disinfectants are provided free for home use.

**Bacteriological Examinations.** 163 specimens of sputum from persons suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis were sent by medical practitioners in the Borough for bacteriological examination during the year. Of these 17 were positive.

The following specimens were submitted from patients in the Isolation Hospital during the year:—

Diphtheria	Total	Positive
Throat ... ..	471	154
Nasal ... ..	1	—
Virulence Test ...	1	—
Enteric Fever		
Blood Test ... ..	2	1
Faeces „ ... ..	34	15
Urine „ ... ..	20	2



## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The following table shows the number of admissions to the Isolation Hospital from the different districts catered for during the year 1936.

Disease	Total	Borough of Stockton	Urban District of Billingham	Rural District of Stockton
Scarlet Fever ... ..	323	150	150	23
Diphtheria ... ..	181	105	67	9
Enteric Fever ... ..	10	8	2	—
Erysipelas ... ..	14	11	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2	1	1	—
Other Diseases ... ..	24	23	1	—
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>32</b>

Further information with regard to the Fever Hospital is given below :—

Disease	No of Cases remaining Dec. 31st, 1935	No. of Cases admitted 1936	No. of Cases under Treatment 1936	No. of Cases Dis- charged 1936	No. of Deaths 1936	Per- centage Mortality	No. of Cases remaining Dec. 31st, 1936
Scarlet Fever	20	323	343 (339)	291(287)	3	1·03	49
Diphtheria	19	181	200 (130)	160(90)	10 (9)	9·09	30
Erysipelas	1	14	15 (14)	13	2 (1)	7·14	—
Malnutrition, etc.	3	18	21	21	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	10	10	9	1	10·0	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
Eczema	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>79</b>

The figures in brackets denote the number of actual cases only, and the mortality rates are worked on these figures.

The number of admissions was 32 less than in 1935. The largest number of patients in hospital in one day was 84 (October 26th) and the smallest was 30 (June 26th), whilst the average throughout the year was 52·3.

**Scarlet Fever.** The maximum daily number of patients was 58 (Oct. 26th), the minimum 17 (July 20th) and the average 31·17. Excluding cases where the diagnosis was revised the maximum period of stay was 148 days, the minimum 19 days and the average 38·8 days.

Complications occurred as follows:—

Complication	On Admission		After Admission	
	Number		Number	
Adenitis ...	64	20%	45	15·6%
Rhinitis ...	4	1·2%	32	11·1%
Otorrhoea ...	2	0·6%	22	7·6%
Nephritis ...	1	0·3%	5	1·7%
Rheumatism ...	1	0·3%	26	9·0%
Tonsillitis ...	—	—	5	1·7%
Suppurating Adenitis (incised)	—	—	6	2·0%
Heart Complications;				
Mitral Systolic Murmurs	12	4·0%	10	5·5%
Irregular Action ...	—	—	6	2·0%
Jaundice ...	...	—	1	0·3%

Two cases had Mastoidectomy (double).

There were 8 "return cases" (2·4%).

**Deaths.** One fatal case was admitted on the 5th day of illness and was in hospital three days. The other two were admitted from the Stockton & Thornaby Hospital, both with Axillary Abscess. One was in hospital 14 days and the other 108 days.

**Diphtheria.** The maximum daily number of patients was 30 (Dec. 19th), the minimum 7 (March 6th) and the average 17·52.

Excluding fatal cases where diagnosis was revised the maximum period of stay was 103 days, the minimum 26 days and the average 49·1 days. In 70 cases the diagnosis was revised and the figures which follow refer to confirmed cases only.

Complications occurred as follows:—

	On Admission		After Admission	
Adenitis ...	27	24·0%	2	2·2%
Rhinitis ...	1	0·9%	6	6·6%
Otorrhoea ...	1	0·9%	4	4·4%
Albuminuria ...	—	—	3	3·3%
Heart Complications	1	0·9%	31	34·4%
Toxic Vomiting	—	—	3	3·3%
Serum Rash ...	—	—	20	22·2%
Paralysis ...	—	—	10	11·1%

One patient had tracheotomy performed and made an uninterrupted recovery.

The fatal cases were admitted on the

7th, 6th, 4th, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 4th, 3rd, 5th day of disease and were in hospital

37 44 3 12hrs. 8hrs 2 7 4 8 days.

188 patients had Antitoxin given. The total amount given was 1,306,000 units, the maximum 28,000, the minimum 4,000 and the average 6,946 units.

**Erysipelas.** One fatal case was admitted on the 5th day of the disease with failing heart action. The other was admitted from the Stockton & Thornaby Hospital and the diagnosis was revised.

**Enteric Fever.** There were ten cases admitted to hospital, nine of which were during the months of August and September. The bacteriological report of all cases was B. Paratyphosus B. The fatal case was admitted in December and was in hospital 11 days. He had copious intestinal haemorrhage one hour after admission and several subsequent ones.

## CANCER.

The number of deaths registered as being due to this disease during 1936 was 85, a decrease of 16 on the figure for 1935. The death-rate from the disease was 1·27, compared with 1·50 the rate for 1935 and 1·39 and 1·16, the average rates for the five-year periods 1931-35 and 1926-30. The death-rate for England and Wales for the year 1935 was 1·58.

In the following table the deaths from the disease are shown according to the sex and age period and according to the site affected.

Site	MALES						FEMALES						Total Deaths
	25	35	45	55	65	Total	25	35	45	55	65	Total	
	— 35	— 45	— 55	— 65	and over		— 35	— 45	— 55	— 65	and over		
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Digest. Organs & Peritoneum	1	1	4	11	10	27	—	1	3	9	8	21	48
Respiratory Organs	—	1	1	2	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	5
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	5	5
Other Female Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	10	10
Male genito-urinary organs	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Sites	—	2	1	2	3	8	—	1	—	—	1	2	10
Totals	1	4	6	16	15	42	1	3	7	18	11	40	82

(This table is made up from local returns and the total is three less than the figure given by the Registrar General).

## PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken during the year under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury of the eyes.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the number of new cases notified or coming to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health and the number of deaths from the disease during the year 1936.

Age Periods	New Cases.							Deaths.								
	Pulmonary			Non- Pulmonary			Total New Cases	Pulmonary			Non- Pulmonary			Total D'ths		
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.		M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.			
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	1	—	1	2	3	5	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	3	2	5	5	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—
10-15	1	—	1	4	5	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	1	3	4	1	7	8	12	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
20-25	1	6	7	1	4	5	12	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
25-35	8	8	16	1	1	2	18	10	2	12	1	1	2	14	—	—
35-45	12	9	21	2	1	3	24	8	4	12	1	1	2	14	—	—
45-55	10	2	12	—	1	1	13	9	2	11	—	1	1	12	—	—
55-65	2	—	2	1	—	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
65 & over	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>51*</b>		

\* The number of deaths shown on the Registrar General's Return is 50—  
Pulmonary 43; Non-pulmonary 7.

There was a slight decrease in the number of pulmonary cases notified during the year but an increase in the number of non-pulmonary cases.

The case rates per 1000 of population for both forms of the disease for the quinquennial periods 1926-30 and 1931 to 1935, also the years 1935 and 1936 are shown below :—

Year	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
1926-30	1'17	0'69	1'86
1931-35	1'00	0'51	1'51
1935	1'01	0'39	1'40
1936	0'97	0'58	1'55

The number of deaths registered from pulmonary tuberculosis was two more than last year while those from the non-pulmonary form were the same.

In the following table the death-rates from each form of the disease are shown for the years 1935 and 1936, also for the quinquennial periods 1926-30 and 1931-35.

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1926-30	0'88	0'36	1'24
1931-35	0'74	0'20	0'94
1935	0'62	0'11	0'73
1936	0'64	0'11	0'75

The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis during 1936 was 0'75 per 1000 of the population, which is only slightly higher than that for the country as a whole (1935), namely 0'71. The death-rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 0'11, is the same as that for the country and in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis, Stockton, with a rate of 0'64 is very slightly higher than that for the country as a whole, namely 0'60. In the five year period 1926-30 the Stockton death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0'88 and this has been reduced to 0'64, a decrease of 27%. Non-pulmonary tuberculosis declined at a very rapid rate. In the period 1926-30, the death-rate from this cause was 0'36 per 1000 of population and is now 0'11, a decrease of 70%.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total deaths from the disease was 1 to 7'2, made up as follows:—Pulmonary 1 to 21'5; Non-pulmonary 1 to 1'6.

It was not necessary during the year to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Eleven cases of this disease were notified during the year. In each case the child recovered without impairment of vision. All the cases were treated at home but were kept under supervision by nurses from the District Nursing Association until the condition had cleared up.

## SECTION G. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

In the following tables, Nos. 1 and 2, attendances at the Child Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Centres are shown, compared with the totals for 1935.

13,867 attendances were made at the Child Welfare Centres during the year by children under one year of age and 11,911 attendances by children between the ages of one and five years.

799 children under one year of age, or 61% of the total live births notified and 105 children between the ages of one and five years attended the centres for the first time during the year.

ATTENDANCES AT CENTRES, 1936. TABLE 1.

Months	Centres					Ante-natal		Total
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 1	No. 2	
January ...	369	651	422	295	311	132	40	2220
February ...	340	790	401	331	213	157	43	2275
March ...	359	1039	568	359	288	135	51	2799
April ...	448	663	348	372	228	121	27	2207
May ...	337	823	449	328	313	140	53	2443
June ...	307	854	417	272	262	125	38	2275
July ...	409	827	418	312	380	149	56	2551
August ...	258	628	401	189	264	110	39	1889
September ...	447	888	426	311	252	94	38	2456
October ...	324	785	371	486	339	86	40	2431
November ...	346	830	474	382	281	86	48	2447
December ...	280	601	221	293	198	71	53	1717
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4224</b>	<b>9379</b>	<b>4916</b>	<b>3930</b>	<b>3329</b>	<b>1406</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>27710</b>
<b>Total 1935 ...</b>	<b>4508</b>	<b>9458</b>	<b>4879</b>	<b>3225</b>	<b>3205</b>	<b>1357</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>27017</b>
<b>Average Attendance per Session, 1936</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>76.76</b>
<b>Average Attendance per Session, 1935</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>74.6</b>

Excluding the Ante-Natal Centres, the average attendance per session was 89.5, compared with 87.79 the corresponding figure for the preceding year.

ATTENDANCES AT CENTRES, 1936. TABLE 2.

Month	No. of Births Notified	PRIMARY		INFANTS			Total	ANTE-NATAL ATTENDANCES			TOTAL ATTENDANCES	
		Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.	Total	Under 1 yr.	REPEAT Over 1 yr.		Pri- mary	Re- peat	Total	1936	1935
Jan.	121	69	7	76	986	986	1972	33	139	172	2220	2361
Feb.	88	58	13	71	981	1023	2004	32	168	200	2275	2298
March	125	89	9	98	1262	1253	2515	17	169	186	2799	2316
April	111	61	11	72	1047	940	1987	32	116	148	2207	2080
May	128	74	6	80	1142	1028	2170	36	157	193	2443	2213
June	117	80	5	85	1119	908	2027	14	149	163	2275	1908
July	107	72	4	76	1276	994	2270	30	175	205	2551	2754
Aug.	116	63	10	73	927	740	1167	23	126	149	1889	1707
Sept.	110	70	10	80	1216	1028	2244	20	112	132	2456	2484
Oct.	105	60	11	71	1185	1049	2234	23	103	126	2431	2615
Nov.	104	67	13	80	1130	1103	2233	24	110	134	2447	2397
Dec.	98	35	4	39	798	756	1554	18	106	124	1717	1884
<hr/>												
Total												
<b>1936</b>	1330	798	103	901	13069	11808	24877	302	1630	1932	27710	—
<hr/>												
<b>1935</b>	1402	809	121	930	12408	11946	24354	290	1443	1733	—	27017
<hr/>												

## HOME VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS, 1936.

Months	To Infants under 1.		To Children.		To expectant Mothers		Total Visits Paid	
	First Visits	Total	1-5 Total	First Visits	Total	1936	1935	
January	116	417	768	18	51	1236	1085	
February	92	447	740	26	41	1228	1070	
March	75	429	832	20	53	1314	1351	
April	108	406	664	15	48	1118	1052	
May	101	469	820	14	48	1337	1428	
June	96	353	596	10	30	979	1026	
July	98	422	803	16	37	1262	1174	
August	97	419	704	16	48	1171	1191	
September	99	388	691	14	38	1117	928	
October	112	468	880	19	42	1390	1355	
November	75	411	719	12	36	1166	1244	
December	81	368	689	14	31	1088	984	
<hr/>								
Total 1936	1150	4997	8906	194	503	14,406	—	
<hr/>								
Total 1935	1176	4659	8764	208	465	—	13,888	
<hr/>								

**Distribution of Milk and Foods at Centres.** During the year, 3,900 lbs. of dried milk were sold at cost price ; 7,876 lbs. at half cost price, and 728 lbs. were supplied free, a total of 12,504 lbs.

In addition, a large quantity of cod liver oil and other vitamin preparations were supplied either free or at cost price at the ante-natal and child welfare centres.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age fell from 72 in 1935 to 61 in 1936, giving an infantile mortality rate of 47 per 1000 live births, thus creating a new low record for the Borough.

The infantile mortality rate for the Borough, compared with the rate for England and Wales and for the 122 Great Towns, for the past five years, has been as follows:—

	Borough	England and Wales	122 Great Towns
1932	77	65	69
1933	96	64	67
1934	62	59	63
1935	56	57	62
1936	47	59	63

In 1924 the number of babies under one year of age who died from bronchitis or pneumonia was 59. This gave a death-rate from bronchial troubles among infants of 37 per 1000 births. In 1936 the number dying from these causes was only nine, giving a rate of 6·8 per 1000 births. This remarkable reduction is of great interest. Resistance of the child to infection by the germs which cause bronchitis and pneumonia is very largely dependent upon nutrition. The lining membrane of the bronchial tubes is a delicate structure which depends for its resisting power upon Vitamin A, and the routine administration of cod liver oil emulsion to all infants is a valuable measure in the prevention of bronchial trouble.

There is a group of conditions which causes the deaths of very young infants and which we label as "prematurity," "congenital debility," etc. Much attention has been directed towards the reduction of deaths from these causes and some success has been won. The line of attack is through the mother during the period before the baby is born.

In 1924, 56 infants died from this group of conditions. This number represented a rate of 35·4 per 1000 children born. In 1936 the figure was 33, and the rate 25 per 1000.

A table showing the infantile mortality classified according to age period and cause of death is given on the next page.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1936.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 9 months	9 months to 12 months	Total under 12 months	12 months to 15 months	15 months to 18 months	18 months to 21 months	21 months to 24 months	Total under 2 years
	1 Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	5
3 Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	4
4 Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Convulsions ...	.. 3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	5
8 Bronchitis ...	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
9 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	..	7	2	2	..	..	11
10 Diarrhoea ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Enteritis ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Gastritis ...	...	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	5
13 Syphilis ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
14 Rickets ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Atelectasis ...	.. 2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
16 Congenital Malformations ...	2	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
17 Premature Birth ...	.. 9	4	1	2	16	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	16
18 Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	3	2	1	..	6	2	2	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	11
19 Inanition ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Overlaying ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Want of Attention at Birth ...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
22 Other Causes ...	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	6
23 Violence ...	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
TOTALS ...	20	6	3	7	36	8	7	8	2	61	4	6	5	1	77

## ANTE-NATAL CENTRES.

The number of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal centres provided by the Corporation during the year 1936, constituted 54% of the total births registered, the same as the figure for 1935.

Two ante-natal centres are provided and maintained by the Corporation in addition to the ante-natal centre at the Robson Maternity Home which deals only with booked cases.

1932 attendances were made at the centres during the year, compared with 1833 for the year 1935.

The following table gives a summary of the cases attending the centres during the year :—

Preg- nancy	Delivery										Total
	Normal	Instru- mental	Stillborn	Caesarian Section	Induced Labour	Abort- ion	Miscarr- iage	Not Pregn't	Not Deliv'd	Left District	
1st	39	18	(1)	2	—	—	—	3	21	—	83
2nd	42	9	(1)	1	—	—	2	2	29	—	85
3rd	38	3	(1)	—	1	—	2	2	19	—	65
4th	27	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	46
5th	12	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	20
6th	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	21
7th	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	14
8th	10	1	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	14
9th	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
10th	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
11th	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
12th	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
18th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	199	46	(4)	3	2	—	6	8	95	1	360

The defects found at the Ante-Natal Centres during the year were as follows:—

Anaemia	...	...	144
Dental sepsis	...	...	45
Albuminuria	...	...	25
Varicose veins	...	...	25
Vomiting (slight)	...	...	37
"    (severe)	...	...	7
Raised blood pressure	...	...	3
Cardiac...	...	...	2

**Vitamin E.** Work has continued into the problem of the prevention of abortion by the use of Wheat germ extract (Vitamin E). The observations on this vitamin commenced in Stockton in 1932 and about 65 cases have, up to date, been treated and observed.

It can now be stated that certain types of abortion can be prevented by the administration of this vitamin.

### SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

At the end of 1936 there were 26 midwives practising in the Borough. This figure included four at the Robson Maternity Home and one at the Public Assistance Committee's Hospital.

These midwives attended 1,015 cases as midwives and 233 as maternity nurses during the year. Included in these figures are 304 births attended by midwives in the Robson Maternity Home and 37 births attended by midwives in the Home acting as maternity nurses.

During the year medical help was sent for by midwives on 505 occasions. The percentage of births attended by midwives in which it was found necessary to call in medical aid was therefore 49'75, or, if the cases occurring in the Robson Maternity Home are excluded, 61'04. The percentage of cases in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife in the Municipal Maternity Home was 23'35.

The number of cases in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife during the year was 75.

411 accounts were received from doctors in respect of fees for attendance on cases in which they had been summoned by midwives. These accounts totalled £638, a decrease of £31 on last year's figure. In 84 cases, or 16% of the cases in which they were called in, notices were received from doctors stating that they considered it necessary to continue attendance on the patient for a longer period than ten days.

In addition to the 505 notices summoning medical help referred to above, the following notices were received from midwives during the year:—

Laying out dead body ... ..	18
Liability to be a source of infection	18
Artificial feeding ... ..	17
Death of child... ..	16
Still-births ... ..	15
Death of mother ... ..	1
	—
	85
	—

22 inspections of midwives were carried out during the year.

### ROBSON MATERNITY HOME.

The number of beds provided for patients at the Home is 15.

The cost per patient per week for the year ended March, 1936, showed a decrease from 60/7d. to 59/11d.. This figure does not include any income from patients.

During the year the percentage of beds occupied was 87·3, compared with 100% for the previous year. This is more satisfactory from an administrative point of view as to keep the beds in a Maternity Home so fully occupied necessitated an undesirable degree of overcrowding.

The fee charged to patients is 35/- for a period of 12·4 days, which is the normal duration of stay. This fee is reduced or remitted where it is considered that the income of the family is insufficient. Emergency cases are admitted to the Home from the Billingham Urban District under agreement with the Durham County Council at a fee of £3 3s. 0d. per week per patient.

The Home is a large house which has been converted to maternity home purposes but owing to pressure on the accommodation it was found necessary to extend the Home by taking over the two adjoining houses, one for use as an isolation block and the other as accommodation for the staff. The administration of such a Home is difficult and for some considerable time the question of building an entirely new Maternity Hospital has been under

consideration by the Council. It has now been decided to proceed with the erection of a Maternity Hospital of 30 beds on a site of nearly three acres and plans are at present in course of preparation.

Information with regard to the working of the Home is summarised below:—

Number of maternity cases admitted during the year	363		
Average duration of stay	13'27 days		
Number of cases delivered by:—			
(a) Midwives	304		
(b) Doctors	37		
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency...			
	71		
Number of cases notified as:—			
(a) puerperal fever	Nil		
(b) puerperal pyrexia	3		
Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	Nil		
Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution			
	9		
(a) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum	Nil		
(b) Result of Treatment in each case	—		
(a) Number of maternal deaths	1		
	(emergency)		
(b) Cause of death in each case	Post-operative shock following difficult delivery		
(a) Number of Infant deaths:—			
(i) stillborn	10		
(ii) within 10 days of birth	9		
(b) Cause of death in each case and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable)			
(i) Macerated	5	(ii) Prematurity	5
Prolapse of cord	1	Congenital Heart	1
Difficult delivery	2	Atelectasis	2
A.P.H.	2	Convulsions following breech delivery	1

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

**Swine Movement Order, 1922.** During the year 1936 the following licences were issued under the above Order, compared with the figures for the two previous years.

	Number of Licences issued.			Number of Swine moved.		
	1936	1935	1934	1936	1935	1934
Fat Swine	1,977	1,843	1,833	20,763	15,429	15,248
Store „	1,468	1,467	1,572	12,302	10,657	10,313
Totals ...	3,445	3,310	3,405	33,065	26,086	25,561

Licences issued for the movement of swine out of the Borough were as follows :—

	Number of Licences issued.			Number of Swine moved.		
	1936	1935	1934	1936	1935	1934
Fat Swine	1,550	1,205	1,217	15,937	10,066	10,018
Store „	1,197	1,211	1,517	9,903	9,159	8,874
Totals ...	2,747	2,416	2,734	25,840	19,225	18,892

Licences received for swine brought into the Borough were as follows :—

	Number of Licences issued.			Number of Swine moved.		
	1936	1935	1934	1936	1935	1934
Fat Swine	341	346	243	3,019	2,519	1,463
Store „	79	44	42	1,018	377	391
Totals ...	420	390	285	4,037	2,896	1,854

**Swine Fever.** Seven reports of suspected swine fever were received during the year. In three cases the premises were placed under Form A and in four under Form B. The premises were under restrictions for periods varying from two to four weeks.

**Sheep Scab.** Contacts from 14 outbreaks of sheep scab, numbering 237 sheep, were brought into the Borough. Sheep from 10 outbreaks were exposed in the Cattle Market, 15 weekly markets being affected. The sheep were all traced and either double dipped or slaughtered.

**Sheep (Movement into Scotland and Northumberland) Order of 1933.** 31 licences covering 862 sheep and lambs were issued during the year.

**Importation of Animals Act, 1922.** Two consignments of 24 head of cattle were brought into the Borough. The quarantine regulations were properly carried out by the owners.

**Importation of Dogs and Cats Order, 1928, and other Quarantine Orders.** One notification was received from the Customs Officers of a ship arriving with a dog on board and three troupes of performing dogs under licence from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were here for one week each. These were all effectively kept under control during their stay.

**Conveyance of Live Poultry Order, 1911.**

**Packing Materials Order, 1925.**

**Movement of Animals (Records) Order.**

**Movement of Animals by Road Vehicles (Records) Order.**

**Importation of Meat (Wrapping Materials) Order, 1922.**

**Destructive Insect and Pest Order, 1936.**

**Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order, 1936.**

These Orders have been satisfactorily carried out during the year.

No cases of Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease, Parasitic Mange, Glanders, Farcy or Sheep Pox occurred during the year.

**Transit and General Order, 1917.** The cleansing of cattle trucks, boxes, storage pens, road vehicles and yard has been satisfactorily carried out by the L. & N. E. Railway Co., and other persons during the year.

**Cattle Market.** The following table shows the number of animals which passed through the Cattle Market during the year 1936, compared with the figures for the two preceding years.

	1936	1935	1934
Milch Cows ...	713	534	628
Fat Cattle ...	8838	7698	5790
Grazing Cattle ...	487	202	214
Calves ...	3452	3358	2391
Sheep and Lambs	28541	28564	31718
Swine ...	32267	26086	25561
Totals	<u>74298</u>	<u>66442</u>	<u>66302</u>

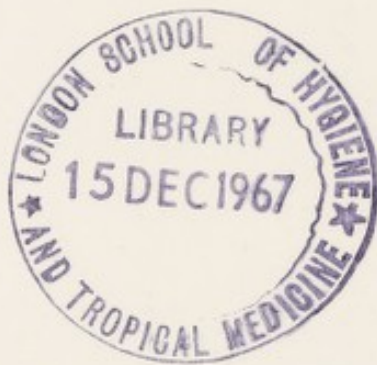


**CAUSES OF DEATH IN STOCKTON-ON-TEES,  
1936.**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Males	Females
ALL CAUSES ...	753	411	342
1—Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	1	—
2—Measles ...	5	2	3
3—Scarlet Fever ...	2	2	—
4—Whooping cough ...	8	3	5
5—Diphtheria ...	10	5	5
6—Influenza ...	11	4	7
7—Encephalitis lethargica ...	—	—	—
8—Cerebro-spinal fever...	—	—	—
9—Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	43	30	13
10—Other tuberculosis ...	7	2	5
11—Syphilis ...	1	1	—
12—General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	2	2	—
13—Cancer, malignant disease ...	85	44	41
14—Diabetes ...	8	4	4
15—Cerebral hæmorrhage ...	42	23	19
16—Heart Disease ...	167	83	84
17—Aneurysm ...	2	1	1
18—Other circulatory diseases ...	42	22	20
19—Bronchitis ...	27	17	10
20—Pneumonia (all forms) ..	44	32	12
21—Other respiratory diseases ...	5	4	1
22—Peptic ulcer ...	8	5	3
23—Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	5	3	2
24—Appendicitis ...	6	2	4
25—Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3	1	2
26—Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	2	1	1
27—Other digestive diseases ...	13	5	8
28—Acute and chronic nephritis ...	25	12	13
29—Puerperal sepsis ...	1	—	1
30—Other puerperal causes ...	1	—	1
31—Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c. ...	33	19	14
32—Senility ...	33	12	21
33—Suicide ...	9	9	—
34—Other violence ...	32	17	15
35—Other defined causes ...	70	43	27
36—Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above) —			
Small-pox ...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis ..	—	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—			
Total ...	61	32	29
Legitimate ...	59	32	27
Illegitimate... ..	2	—	2
LIVE BIRTHS—Total ...	1309	680	629
Legitimate ...	1258	659	599
Illegitimate... ..	51	21	30
STILL BIRTHS—Total ...	43	29	14
Legitimate ...	40	26	14
Illegitimate... ..	3	3	—
Population ...	...	66,860.	







JR2/67

