

**[Report 1932] / Medical Officer of Health, Stockton-on-Tees Borough.**

**Contributors**

Stockton-on-Tees (Durham, England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1932

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/f98b6qwm>

**License and attribution**

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

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

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



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



STOCKTON-ON-TEES CORPORATION,

---

---

# REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

TOWN COUNCIL

for the year 1932.

---

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.*

---

Stockton-on-Tees

PRINTED BY EDWARD APPELBY, LTD., PRINCE REGENT STREET,

---

19390-53




# CONTENTS.

	Page
<b>Social Conditions</b> ... ..	12
Area ... ..	12
Population ... ..	12
Unemployment and Poor Law Relief ... ..	Introduction
<b>Vital Statistics</b> ... ..	12
Births ... ..	12
Still-births ... ..	12
Deaths ... ..	13
Infantile mortality ... ..	13
Deaths from Puerperal Causes ... ..	13
Principal causes of death ... ..	14
<b>General Provision of Health Services</b> ... ..	14
Home Nursing ... ..	14
Midwives ... ..	15
Laboratory Facilities ... ..	14
Legislation in force ... ..	14
Hospitals ... ..	14
Maternity and Nursing Homes ... ..	15
Ambulance facilities ... ..	14
Clinics and Treatment Centres ... ..	14
Maternal Mortality ... ..	15
Health Visiting ... ..	15
Children Act, 1908 ... ..	15
Orthopædic Treatment ... ..	15
<b>Sanitary Circumstances of the Area</b> ... ..	15
Water ... ..	15
Rivers and Streams ... ..	16
Drainage and Sewerage ... ..	16
Closet Accommodation ... ..	16
Public Cleansing ... ..	16

	Page
Sanitary Inspection of area ... ..	18
Number and Nature of Inspections ...	18
No. of Notices served ... ..	19
Work done under Public Health Acts ...	19
Inspection of Factories, Workshops, etc. ...	20
Smoke abatement ... ..	21
Special classes of Premises and Occupations subject to control by the Local Authority ... ..	21
Slaughter-houses ... ..	21
Offensive Trades ... ..	21
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	22
Houses-let-in-Lodgings ... ..	22
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.,... ..	22
Schools ... ..	22
<b>Housing</b> ... ..	23
Number of Houses built ... ..	23
Housing Statistics ... ..	23
<b>Inspection and Supervision of Food</b> ... ..	25
Milk supply ... ..	25
Bacteriological Examination of milk ...	27
Cowbyres ... ..	25
Tuberculosis and Milk Supply ... ..	28
Pasteurised Milk ... ..	29
Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923 ...	29
Tuberculosis Order, 1925 ... ..	30
Meat and other Foods ... ..	31
Public Health (Meat) Regulations ... ..	31
Inspection of Meat—tables ... ..	31-32
Inspections of shops, stalls, etc. ... ..	32
Foodstuffs condemned ... ..	33
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 ...	33
Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food	34

	Page
<b>Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases</b> ... ..	35
General ... ..	35
Scarlet Fever ... ..	35
Diphtheria ... ..	35
Pneumonia and Bronchitis ... ..	35
Influenza ... ..	35
Disinfection ... ..	35
Bacteriological Examinations ... ..	36
Notifiable diseases—table ... ..	37
Cancer ... ..	38
Prevention of Blindness ... ..	38
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	40
Tuberculosis, new cases and Mortality ... ..	38
Isolation Hospitals ... ..	40
Notes on cases ... ..	43-45
<b>Maternity and Child Welfare</b> ... ..	45
Attendances at Centres ... ..	46-47
Home Visits paid by Health Visitors ... ..	48
Infantile mortality—table ... ..	49
Ante-natal Centre ... ..	50
Supervision of Midwives ... ..	55
Robson Maternity Home ... ..	56
<b>Diseases of Animals Acts</b> ... ..	57
Cattle Market Returns ... ..	60
<b>Appendix</b> ... ..	61
Table of Statistics ... ..	61
Causes of Death—table ... ..	62



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

<https://archive.org/details/b30175008>

# BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

---

---

## TOWN COUNCIL.

---

---

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman C. W. Allison). \*

Alderman G. H. DOUTHWAITE\*

„ R. DYSERT\*

„ J. W. GARRETT†

*Chairman Maternity and  
Child Welfare Committee*

Alderman J. GOLDSTON\*

„ W. NEWTON

Alderman E. PICKWORTH

„ J. RILEY

„ W. J. SCAIFE\*†

„ R. SPARK\*

*Chairman Health Committee*

Alderman W. THOMPSON

Councillor C. ATKIN

„ T. W. BOWMAN

„ H. BRIDGES

„ W. BROWN

„ T. BULMER\*†

„ E. COATES

„ A. COLLYER†

„ A. CURRY

„ D. H. DAVIS†

„ H. DIXON\*†

„ J. GARDNER

„ J. GIBBONS\*

„ MRS. S. A. HEPTON\*†

„ H. HODGSON

„ W. F. TYSON HODGSON

„ J. T. JOHNSON\*

„ M. M. KELLY\*

Councillor H. E. KITCHING

„ G. T. LANE\*†

„ A. LEWIS\*

„ W. LILLYSTONE

„ G. R. MCLEAN

„ B. C. ROBSON

„ A. ROSS

„ G. SAWYER†

„ R. B. SIMPSON

„ J. STODDART\*†

„ A. J. THATCHER

„ G. THORNTON

„ W. WAKE\*

„ T. A. WESTWATER†

„ J. E. WILYMAN

„ W. M. WORTH

\*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
- 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 ... do.
- E. VARLEY, Cert. San. Ins. Jt. Bd., Meat and  
 Food Cert. R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector ... do.
- MISS M. JONES, Cert. R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector do.

**Tuberculosis Health Visitor.**

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

**Health Visitors.**

MRS. C. CAMERON, General Trained, Cert. C.M.B., (also acts as 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 M. A. FIELDS, General Trained ... ..	do.

**School Dental Officer.**

A. E. PATTIE, L.D.S. ... ..	do.
-----------------------------	-----

**Veterinary Inspector.**

S. E. MORTON, M.R.C.V.S. ... ..	Part time
---------------------------------	-----------

**Clerks.**

H. KIPLING, Cert. R.S.I., Chief Clerk ... ..	Whole time
W. BAKER ... ..	do.
MISS J. HALL, School Medical Service ... ..	do.
MISS I. PARISH, School Medical Service ... ..	do.

**Matron of Isolation Hospitals.**

MISS E. HODGSON ... ..	do.
------------------------	-----

**Matron of Robson Maternity Home.**

MISS E. JEFFRIES ... ..	do.
-------------------------	-----

Health Department,  
11, Finkle Street,  
Stockton-on-Tees,  
June 15th, 1933.

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

Mr. Mayor, Madam, and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the health of the population of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees for the year 1932.

The birth-rate, crude death-rate and infantile mortality rate for 1932 show only minor variations from those of the previous year. Detailed statistics and comments upon the various activities of the health department will be found in the body of the report.

The day by day administration of a public health department by its officials, and the periodical meetings of Committees and Sub-Committees, tends to engender in the minds of officials and of members of the Town Council an attitude of mind which is apt to visualize public health work as a routine of minor problems tackled and solved as they, from time to time, arise. Trends of thought and visions of future developments are prone to be submerged in the ever present mass of detail. It seems to me appropriate, therefore, to use this introduction for the exposition of certain generalisations which can not conveniently find place in the body of this report, which follows, as usual, the format suggested for such documents by the Ministry of Health.

#### § 1.

A municipal borough, not being a self-contained administrative unit, presents difficulties in public health administration which are avoided by county boroughs. These difficulties introduce complications which, by their very nature, militate against complete co-ordination and efficiency. A few examples will suffice to indicate the type of complications which are inherent to the administration

of the health services of a non-county borough. In Stockton-on-Tees the Town Council is responsible for the prevention of Tuberculosis, but the treatment of actual cases of the disease rests with the Durham County Council. Your health department works in amity and accord with the county officials who are responsible for the treatment of this disease, but as the two functions of the prevention and treatment of a disease of the nature of Tuberculosis are intimately bound up the one with the other, it must be obvious that any attempt to separate them can not but introduce unnecessary complications and some degree of overlapping. Bovine Tuberculosis presents a further example of intricate administrative procedure. Stockton-on-Tees Town Council, as the local authority, shoulders the responsibility of the inspection of premises where dairy cattle are kept and of the slaughter of Tuberculous cattle; yet has no authority to enforce a routine clinical examination of all dairy cattle by a veterinary officer. This latter function devolves upon, and is efficiently carried out by, the County Council. This dichotomy of executive function is cumbersome and needlessly expensive.

The medical supervision of elementary school children is a responsibility of the Town Council, that of secondary school children falls upon the County Council. The medical treatment of the necessitous sick is undertaken by the County Council, the prevention of sickness at the various centres and clinics by the Town Council. Other examples of anomalies could be quoted but the foregoing are sufficient to show that the local administration of health matters can not, with the existing status of the town, be complete.

When application is made for a change of status from that of a non-county borough to that of a county borough many factors, in addition to the health services, are relevant to the success, or otherwise, of the application. Speaking purely from the point of view of public health I am of opinion that the unification of control of the health services of a town of the size of Stockton-on-Tees would be advantageous to the inhabitants. In many minds there exists considerable disappointment at the paucity of effective changes in local administration achieved or proposed, under the aegis of the Local Government Act, 1929.

## § 2.

Local public health work falls into two main divisions, each of which has many sub-divisions.

The first division contains all matters relevant to purely environmental factors, whilst the second deals with the personal or humanistic aspects of preventive medicine.

Environmental hygiene deals with such matters as sewerage, drainage, fitness and sufficiency of houses, the detection and abatement of nuisances, etc.. etc. The older concept of public health envisaged the millenium when environmental hygiene attained perfection and it is only during recent years that the human side of public health has attained prominence in the minds of sanitarians. The health of a community is intimately bound up with these two aspects of public health work. The truth of this statement may be made clear by a reference to slums. It was, at one time, taught that the high death-rates commonly prevailing in slum areas were due entirely to the purely material and environmental conditions under which slum dwellers exist. That slum conditions do, per se, adversely affect the health of individuals is undoubted, but added to these factors there is the further one of poverty. Poverty is a potent cause of ill health. When dealing with slum areas both factors must be taken into consideration and it is a matter of importance that amelioration of of the material ills of slumdom should not be undertaken in such a manner as to increase the degree of potential poverty of the inhabitants. The term potential poverty is used to express a decrease of spending power on some essentials by an increase of unavoidable overhead standing charges, such as rent. The importance of this aspect of public health was clearly shown in the special report on Poverty, Nutrition and the Public Health which was recently submitted to the Town Council.

Personal hygiene, as seen through the medium of our existing social services, such as maternity and child welfare and the school medical service was, originally, envisaged as entirely a matter of the correction of minor deviations from a healthy normal. Some years of work devoted to the elucidation of the origins of disease and defect show that the beginnings of those diseases and illnesses which are commonly met with at centres and clinics are, in numerous instances intimately connected with nutrition. On several previous occasions

I have referred to this matter in my special and annual reports. It is not necessary to recapitulate the various statements which have been made on this subject but I would point out that increasing knowledge and experience confirm and extend the information previously collected. Investigations into such matters as those referred to above lead to curious and interesting sidelines. During the past year one such curious sideline, which has been followed up, is that, by nutritional means the presence of threadworms in the intestines of children can be controlled. A further important point is that the duration and ease of labour in childbirth is capable of a measure of control.

There exists a lamentable lack of knowledge among many people of the principles of dietetics but it must be recognised that, even were adequate knowledge available, many families are, at present, unable, through poverty, to translate such knowledge into practical effect.

### § 3.

The continued high incidence of unemployment in the Borough has been an outstanding feature of the year 1932. The demolition of works and factories which, formerly, gave employment to large numbers of men has rendered unlikely the re-employment of local workmen in the immediate future. The conclusion that unemployment will continue, locally, at a high level for some years is, therefore, reluctantly forced upon us. It is hoped that this conclusion will prove to be erroneous but, in the absence of any indication to the contrary, the town must be prepared to face a continuation of the present state of affairs.

During 1932 the average number of men and boys unemployed amounted to 8,783. This constitutes approximately 45% of the insured male population of the town. The approximate number of cases assisted by the Public Assistance Committee amounted to 2,000.

When attempts are made to assess the social condition of a community the percentage of individuals unemployed is generally used as an index of prosperity or its lack. It should be remembered that the index gives but a partial picture of the true state of affairs. A high incidence of total unemployment is usually accompanied by a considerable degree of partial unemployment and, further, is associated with reduced earnings by tradesmen and others who are

dependent upon the purchasing power of the community for their livelihood. The conditions associated with a high unemployment rate must, inevitably, reduce the amount of money in circulation in the area.

Lowered purchasing capacity of a community does not come within the ambit of review of a Medical Officer of Health unless there is reason to suspect that the reduction has reached a point at which the primary necessities of life—food, clothing, fuel and light, and lodging—are unprocurable in reasonable quantity and quality. It is common knowledge that the purchasing power of many families in the town is, at the present time, at a low level.

It is no easy matter to determine scientifically what, if any, are the ill effects of poverty. One would not expect any marked increase in the general death-rate unless and until conditions became extremely bad, for during a period of months or years families whose incomes have been reduced make adjustments in their expenditure, but the time must come when such adjustments are no longer possible. The report upon Poverty, Nutrition and the Public Health which was recently submitted to the Town Council deserves very careful consideration in this connection.

Many conflicting reports have appeared as to the nutritional state of the unemployed and their children. The divergence of opinion is due to the absence of any satisfactory standard for the assessment of nutrition or malnutrition. Height, weight and age tables are of little value in the assessment of nutrition owing to the wide variations which exist in these measurements among normal individuals. At present the decision as to whether an individual is well or ill nourished depends largely upon the personal opinion of the examiner. Some standard index which can be generally applied is urgently needed, for without it, satisfactory comparisons between conditions observed by different workers can not be made. I have been in communication with various authorities on this matter and I understand that the Medical Section of the League of Nations is collating information which may prove of value in this respect. When a standard index becomes available a survey of the nutritional condition of various sections of the community should be made. This is one of the most pressing needs of public health at the present time.

When the total family income is limited it is important that the standing charges (rent, etc.) should not be so high as to reduce beyond the safety line the amount of money available for the purchase of food. A social survey on the lines of that carried out in York 1899 by Seebohm Rowntree would be of value to-day.

#### § 4.

Closely bound up with the health and welfare of the community is the provision of satisfactory housing conditions. At the present time a vigorous onslaught is being made against the slums. This is a distinct step forward. All proposals for the rehousing of poorly paid and unemployed families should, nevertheless, be carefully reviewed in the light of the proportion of income which these families can safely pay. The difficulties connected with this subject are great and deserve careful and sympathetic consideration. Certain aspects of the problem might be considered at once. There is, for instance, the question of whether it is desirable to evolve some scheme for a levelling of rents charged for the various groups of houses erected by the Council. Another matter which is worthy of exploration is the subject of differential rents varying according to income and size of family. Some local authorities are experimenting with schemes of this nature.

Many men in the town have been continuously unemployed for prolonged periods and, as a result, savings and other reserves have become exhausted. The problem which faces families so placed is how to live on the unemployment insurance benefit. The scale at present in operation allows twenty-three shillings and threepence for a man and his wife and two shillings for each child. The childrens' allowance is a flat rate and is the same for a boy of 12 years of age as for a baby on the breast. The cost of living index, as published periodically by the Board of Trade has shown a distinct decline during recent years. The figure at present (March 1933) stands at 139, and for food only at 119, as compared with a figure of 100 for July, 1914.

The cost of living index for 1914 was based upon a calculation that the average weekly wage of a manual labourer was available for expenditure in the proportion of 17% for rent, 60% for food and 23% for other purposes. These proportions may have been correct for

1914 but to-day, in Stockton-on-Tees, there exists considerable deviation from them. Not many unemployed families can find suitable accommodation at a cost of 17% of the weekly income.

Further one often hears it assumed that the amounts and quantities of food purchasable by the average manual worker in 1914 were adequate for the maintenance of health and vigor. The assumption may be correct but is not supported by scientific evidence.

### § 5.

Public health work to-day is passing through a phase of transition and expansion. Upon the broadmindedness and vision of our local authorities depends the future health of our people. Mere attention to the minutiae of existing enactments can not get us very far. We are passing from mere environmental details to an appreciation of the science of living, which is an advance beyond the mere correction of faults in bricks and mortar.

Finance, unfortunately, remains the dominant factor in our work. It dictates and moulds policy, limits staffs and prevents the application of modern knowledge.

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
Estimate of resident population by Registrar	
General, June 1932 ... ..	67,460
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1932) according to the	
Rate Books ... ..	15,388
Rateable value of the Borough ... ..	£296,265
Sum represented by penny rate ... ..	£1,144 11s. 8d.

**Social Conditions.** The social conditions of the Town are referred to at some length in the introduction to this report.

There is one matter to which I should like to refer here as it is a direct contribution to the health of a section of the population. I refer to the Mayor's Committee for the help of the unemployed and in particular to the efforts of that Committee to provide allotments for the unemployed. Nearly 250 have been established upon full-sized allotments and the produce which they will reap as a result of their labour constitutes a valuable addition to the food supply of their families. The movement deserves encouragement and help.

**EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.****Live Births :—**

	No.	Males	Females	Rate per 1000 of population	
				1932	1931
Legitimate	1276	652	624	18·91	18·99
Illegitimate	62	31	31	0·92	0·93
Totals	1338	683	655	19·83	19·92

**Still-births :—**

No.	Males	Females	Rate per 1000 Total Births.	
			1932	1931
53	31	22	38·10	30·58

**Deaths :—**

Total	Males	Females	Rate per 1000 of population	
			1932	1931
861	463	398	12.76	12.51

---

Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions 29.8

**Deaths from Puerperal Causes.**

	No.	Rate per 1000 total Births	
		1932	1931
Puerperal Sepsis	2	1.43	2.13
Other Puerperal Causes	4	2.87	3.55
Totals	6	4.31	5.68

---

**Infantile Mortality :—**

	No. of Deaths	
	1932	1931
Legitimate ... ..	98	102
Illegitimate ... ..	6	6
Totals	104	108

---

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

	1932	1931
All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	77	79
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	77	78
Illegitimate do illegitimate do	97	93
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	5	10
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	10	10
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years) ...	8	7

The following Table shows the six principal causes of death during the year, compared with the figures for the previous year, and with the average for the five year period 1926-30.

	1932.	1931.	Average 1926-30.
Heart Disease ...	171	158	129
Pneumonia ...	62	99	115
Cancer ...	103	89	79
Tuberculosis (all forms)	55	68	85
Congenital Debility ...	52	45	50
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	46	44	46
Totals	489	503	504

These six causes of death were responsible for 56·8% of the deaths registered in the Borough during the year.

### 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, and in order to minimise duplication, only changes in the arrangements described in that report are mentioned here.

Nursing in the Home	}	No change.
Laboratory Facilities		
Legislation in Force		
Hospitals		
Ambulance Facilities		

**Clinics and Treatment Centres.** An additional Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, provided by the Local Authority, was opened on January 5th, 1932, at the Primitive Methodist Sunday School, Brown's Bridge, Bishopton Road. One session is held weekly on Friday afternoon, at this Centre, the Medical Officer of Health being in attendance. The accommodation provided is one waiting room and one consulting room.

**Midwives.** There are twenty-four midwives practising in the area including four employed at the Robson Maternity Home and one at the Durham County Public Assistance Hospital. With the exception of those employed at the Robson Maternity Home, no midwife is employed or subsidised by the Local Authority.

**Maternal Mortality.** Inquiry is made by the Health Visitors into all maternal deaths and into cases of puerperal fever and and puerperal pyrexia.

**Health Visiting.** Five Health Visitors are employed by the Corporation on Maternity and Child Welfare work, which includes the home visiting of children between the ages of one and five years. A table showing the number of home visits paid by the Health Visitors will be found in the section on Maternity and Child Welfare. The arrangements made for this work are adequate.

**Children Act, 1908.** Each of the Health Visitors is appointed an infant protection visitor in accordance with the Children Act, 1908, and visits the children registered under the Act, in her district.

**Orthopaedic Treatment.** The Stockton and Thornaby Cripples Guild, which is supported by voluntary contributions, continues to do useful work. Close touch is maintained with the Orthopaedic Department of the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital.

**Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.** There is no institutional provision of this nature in the Borough.

**Maternity and Nursing Homes.** The Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, is administered by the Durham County Council.

### SECTION C.—SANITARY INSPECTION 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 compounded 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.

Samples of water were taken during the year from three wells which were the sole source of supply for three cottages. Each of the samples was found to be contaminated with drainage from the surface. The analyst's remarks in respect to one sample are quoted below. His remarks in respect to the other samples were similar.

“ In my opinion this sample is not of good and wholesome quality for human consumption. ”

“ The results of the chemical analysis indicate pollution by nitrogenous matter of animal origin, confirmation of which is found in the results of the bacteriological tests, while the microscopical examination affords evidence of contamination by impure surface water.”

The tenants were warned against using the water for drinking purposes unless it was boiled and efforts are being made to have the Tees Valley Water Board's supply laid on.

**Rivers and Streams.** The crude sewage of the Borough is discharged into the river Tees without treatment. No complaint was received during the year of nuisance from this source.

**Drainage and Sewerage.** Storm water overflows have been installed at Blue Hall and the sewerage system altered in the vicinity of Raleigh Road to minimise flooding. Alterations and connections have been made throughout the Lustrum Beck Area preparatory to diverting the sewage into the new High Level Sewer which should be completed during 1933.

**Closet Accommodation.** The whole of the houses in the Borough within easy reach of the sewers are now provided with closets on the water carriage system. One privy was converted to the water carriage system during the year. One waste water closet was also converted to the more modern type.

**Public Cleansing.** The following is a copy of the Annual Report of Mr. T. P. Hardman, the Cleansing Superintendent on the work of his Department during the year ended March 31st, 1932.

**COLLECTION.** A weekly collection of refuse from 15,477 premises in the Borough was maintained and very few complaints of non-removal were received. 18,144 tons of refuse were collected during the year at a cost of £7,012, giving an average cost per ton of 7/8'8d. ; during the previous year the costs were £6,976 and 7/8'2d. respectively.

The income received for the removal of trade refuse was £88 17s. 8d., as compared with £51 7s. 5d., during the previous year.

**DISPOSAL.** Controlled tipping is in force at all the tips and seven places of disposal were in use during the year. 89% of the refuse was disposed of by means of tipping and 11% by incineration.

19,491 tons of refuse were disposed of during the year at a cost of £3,532, giving an average cost per ton of 3/8'1d. as compared with £3,696 and 3/9'3d. respectively during the previous year.

In addition to the removal of refuse the Department conveyed 542 loads of clinker and 50 loads of covering material to the tips, and removed 501 loads of tins from tips to baling press.

400 loads of soil were received at the tips from various sources.

**SALVAGE.** The amount received from the sale of baled scrap, light scrap and glass, during the year, was £28 6s. 3d., as compared with the sum of £131 18s. 3d., received during the previous year. The market for scrap was very poor and at the end of the year we had 100 tons of baled scrap on hand.

The following table shows the tonnage of refuse removed and the costs during the past six years:—

Year Ended Mar. 31st	Refuse Col'ted Tons	Cost of Collection	Cost per Ton	Cost of Disposal	Cost per Ton
1927	16,589	£8,249	9/11'3d.	£3,406	4/1'4 d.
1928	16,836	£7,447	8/10'1d.	£3,288	3/10 d.
1929	16,864	£7,013	8/3'8 d.	£3,566	3/11'5d.
1930	17,940	£6,957	7/9'06d.	£3,433	3/6'7 d.
1931	18,174	£6,976	7/8'2 d.	£3,696	3/9'3 d.
1932	18,144	£7,012	7/8'8 d.	£3,532	3/8'1 d.

The number of premises from which refuse has to be collected was increased by the addition of 224 new houses and this extra work was undertaken at an extra cost to the Department of £36 as compared with the cost of the previous year.

The types and numbers of receptacles in the Borough at the end of the year were as follows :—

Ashpans	...	...	...	13,326
Ashpits	...	...	...	2,763
Pails	...	...	...	38

92 ashpans were substituted for ashpits during the year.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

(a) Number and Nature of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1932.

---

Investigations made in respect to notifiable disease	...	...	311
Investigations made in respect to Chicken pox	...	...	34
Premises disinfected after Infectious disease	...	...	274
Premises disinfected for Vermin	...	...	53
Inspections following complaints	...	...	406
"    under Housing Acts	...	...	106
"    under Public Health Acts	...	...	698
"    in regard to outstanding notices	...	...	2738
"    of Offensive Trades	...	...	220
"    of Factories	...	...	58
"    of Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	69
"    of Bakehouses	...	...	94
"    of Cowsheds	...	...	280
"    of Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	226
"    of Stables	...	...	81
"    of Slaughter-houses	...	...	2929
"    of Markets and Shops	...	...	1220
"    of Common Lodging Houses	...	...	152
"    of Ice Cream Shops	...	...	64
"    of Fried Fish Shops	...	...	111
"    of Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	240
"    of Caravans	...	...	77
Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	419
Samples taken for Analysis	...	...	57
"    taken for Bacteriological Examination	...	...	67

---

## NOTICES.

	Housing	Public H.
Number of Houses inspected during 1932 ...	106	698
Number of Informal Notices served, 1932 (including those served in respect to houses inspected during 1931) ...	106	698
Number of Statutory Notices served, 1932 (including those served in respect to houses inspected during 1931) ...	29	83
Number of Informal Notices complied with, 1932 (including those complied with in 1932, the notices for which were served in 1931) ...	88	609
Number of Statutory Notices complied with, 1932 (including those complied with in 1932, the notices for which were served in 1931) ...	24	73
Number of Notices completed by the Borough Engineer during the year ...	8	1

## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Nature of Defects or Nuisances	Number Dis. covered	Informal Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Defects or Nuisances Remedied	Notices in Arrear at end of 1931 done in 1932.
Defective floors ..	46	46	10	42	9
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Dirty houses ...	1	1	0	1	—
Defective walls ...	125	125	24	121	8
Defective roofs ...	161	161	29	151	25
Defective eaves gutters ...	101	101	37	91	13
Defective fall pipes ...	64	64	12	59	6
Defective yard pavements ...	48	48	8	45	8
Defective plasterwork... ..	71	71	10	61	7
Insufficient water supply ...	8	8	—	4	1
Offensive accumulations ...	8	8	—	8	1
Nuisances from animals ...	—	—	—	—	—
Improper food stores ...	1	1	—	—	1
Miscellaneous minor defects ...	255	255	48	244	29
Dirty water closets ...	1	—	—	—	—
Insufficient water supply to W.C.'s ...	8	8	—	8	1
Defective soil pipes ...	5	5	—	5	—
Defective flush pipes ...	5	5	2	5	3
Defective cisterns ...	18	18	3	18	7
Defective W.C. pedestals ...	20	20	5	20	1
Defective privies ...	—	—	—	—	—
Defective ashpits ...	22	22	4	21	3
Defective pans ...	264	264	32	253	18
Defective or blocked drains ...	112	111	—	106	5
Defective sinks ...	5	5	—	5	—
Defective sink wastes... ..	17	17	2	16	1
Defective cellar drainage ...	2	2	—	2	—

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

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Inspections	Number of	
		Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	64	2	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	40	0	0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	15	1	0
Totals	119*	3	0

\* 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 to 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 ...	2	2	0	0
Want of ventilation ..	1	1	0	0
Overcrowding ...	0	0	0	0
Want of drainage of floors ...	0	0	0	0
Other Nuisances ...	10	10	0	0
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient ..	1	1	0	0
Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	0	0
Not separate for sexes ..	3	3	0	0

*Offences under the Factory  
and Workshop Acts:—*

Illegal occupation of under-ground bakehouse (s. 101)	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
Other offences	...	...	0	...	0	...	0

(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	...	19	...	19	...	0	...	0
-------	-----	----	-----	----	-----	---	-----	---

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

**Smoke Abatement.** Two complaints of nuisances from smoke from factory chimneys were investigated during the year. In each case the nuisance was considerably mitigated by improvements in methods of stoking.

**SPECIAL CLASSES OF PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS  
SUBJECT TO CONTROL BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.**

**Slaughter-houses.** There are twenty-six slaughter-houses in the Borough, five of which are modern structures. These premises are visited regularly by the Inspectors and are kept in a satisfactory condition.

**Offensive Trades.** Permission was given during the year for the establishment of the trade of Fat Boiler on premises in the Borough. There are now ten premises in the Borough where offensive trades have been established with the permission of the Local Authority. 220 visits were paid to these premises during the year. The trades carried on are as follows:—

Tripe Boiling only	...	...	4
Tripe Boiling and Gut Scraping	...	...	1
Gut Scraping only	...	...	1
Fat Boiling	...	...	2
Hide and Skin Factors	...	...	2

**Common Lodging Houses.** There are four common lodging houses in the Borough providing accommodation for 139 single men. Regular visits are paid to these premises to see that the requirements of the byelaws are observed.

**House-let-in-Lodgings.** There are now 57 houses let in lodgings on the Register. Most of these are large houses which, owing to the shortage of housing accommodation, are being adapted for use by several families. In most of these houses, although the rooms are large and well lighted, the provision of facilities for cooking, washing, food storage, etc., leaves much to be desired. Although facilities are provided sufficient to comply with the byelaws, they are, as a rule, far from conducive to the comfort and privacy of the families occupying the rooms. The position is complicated by the fact that in many cases the owner of the house is unwilling to go to the expense of properly converting the house as usually he only receives the ordinary rent from a tenant who has sub-let the bulk of the rooms to other families.

**Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.** Byelaws in respect to tents, vans, sheds, etc., have been in operation in the Borough since January, 1930. Close observation is kept on all caravans entering the Borough and strict observance of the byelaws insisted upon. No complaint of nuisance from this source has been received during the year.

**Underground Sleeping Rooms.** There are no Regulations in force in the Borough in respect to underground sleeping rooms nor is there any need for such Regulations.

**Schools.** No structural alterations were made to the Schools during the year. All schools are served by conveniences on the water carriage system which in most cases are of an up-to-date type. The Tees Valley Water Board's supply is laid on to all schools.

During the year 354 children were excluded from school on the ground that this was desirable to prevent the spread of infectious disease. Of this number 147 were actual sufferers from infectious disease of one or another kind, while 207 were contacts. No school or department was closed on account of infectious disease during the year.

### SECTION D.—HOUSING.

322 houses were erected in the Borough during the year 1932, 178 of which were built by the Local Authority.

Since 1920, 2,933 houses have been built in the Borough. 1,634 of these have been built by the Local Authority to meet the demand for houses caused by the increase in population and the complete cessation of building during the years of the war. In spite of the efforts of the Council in this direction there is still a considerable demand for houses from people living in overcrowded houses or in tenement houses which are not suitable for occupation by more than one family and from people living in congested areas. Not a few of the applications are on medical grounds from people who are recommended by their doctors to move to the more salubrious environment of the Council Estates.

Several areas in the Borough have been scheduled as "Clearance" and "Improvement" areas and it is hoped that a start will be made to deal with these areas during the present year (1933). Although it cannot be said that there is a large slum population in the Borough, a considerable number of houses fall far below a reasonable standard of fitness. It will be necessary to demolish a number of houses which are definitely unfit for habitation and others will be required to open out congested sites. If the schemes at present contemplated by the Council fructify, at least 600 houses will be required to re-house families who will be displaced during the next few years.

#### HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

##### I. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :--

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	904
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	904
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... ..	106
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	106
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	—
(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	... ..	106

## HOUSING STATISTICS—continued.

## 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... .. 697

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

## A. Proceedings under Section 17, 18 &amp; 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	29
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners ... ..	16
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	8

## B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	83
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners ... ..	73
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	1

## 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 .. ...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	—

## 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) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	—

## HOUSING STATISTICS—continued.

## E. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—			
(a) By owners	...	...	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...		—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...		—

## F. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	—

**SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

**Milk Supply.** The number of retail purveyors of milk on the Register at the end of the year 1932, was 98, eight names being added and six removed on ceasing to sell milk, during the year.

There are now 26 farms within the Borough producing milk, the number of cows being approximately 400. Three farms discontinued the production of milk during the year while three new cowkeepers were added. One farm in the Borough is registered by the Durham County Council for the production of Grade A milk.

**Cowbyres.** The following improvements were carried out at the farms in the Borough during the year.

**BURTON HOUSE FARM.**—New modern byre erected.  
New floor and windows and other alterations to old byre.

NORTON GREEN FARM.—New floor and windows to byre.

GRAVEL HALL FARM.—New floor and windows to byre.

BILLINGHAM LANE.—New modern byre and milk store erected.

During the year much time and attention has been given to the supervision of the cowsheds in the Borough, with the result that the standard of cleanliness maintained is a high one.

The following is a copy of the report of the Veterinary Inspector for the County of Durham after his inspection of the cowsheds and cattle.

No. of visits to cowkeepers 51.

No. of cows examined 931.

General condition and type of cows. Fairly good. Mostly Cross Shorthorns with a few Fresian and Guernsey.

General cleanliness of cows. Good.

General conditions of sanitation. Good.

Chief methods of milk disposal. Wholesale and Retail.

Number of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

(a) Tuberculosis of the udder or giving T.B. milk 5.

(b) Other forms of Tuberculosis ... .. 5

Total 10

Number of cases of disease other than Tuberculosis 14  
(Chiefly Mastitis.)

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The standard of cleanliness and general hygienic conditions in this district are good, and the majority of milk samples submitted by the Local Authority for bacteriological examination show a very low bacterial count and an almost complete absence of B. Coli.

Ten animals were reported suffering from the various scheduled forms of Tuberculosis, and these were slaughtered by the Local Authority. The five udder cases were all confirmed by microscopic examination of milk samples, and in three of the clinical cases tubercle bacilli were demonstrated microscopically in sputum from the suspected animals.

**Bacteriological Examination of Milk.** 67 samples of milk were sent for bacteriological examination during the year. 23 of these were samples of pasteurised milk which are dealt with in another paragraph of the report. The remaining 44 samples were taken from cowkeepers 40 of which were in the Borough and four from farms outside the Borough in course of delivery of the milk in the Borough.

The following Table shows the results of the bacteriological examination of these samples.

No. of Sample	Presence of Bacillus Coli	Presence of Tubercle Bacilli	Total Bacterial Count.	Remarks
{ 3	Negative	Positive	31,050 per c.c.	
{ 14	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	8,600 per c.c.	
{ 28	Pos. in 1 c.c.	Negative	1,000 do.	
{ 59	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	Uncountable	
{ 4	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	11,000 per c.c.	
{ 60	Negative	do.	30,850 do.	
{ 5	Negative	do.	29,950 do.	
{ 30	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	100,000 do.	
{ 6	Negative	do.	41,600 do.	
{ 29	Negative	do.	36,000 do.	
{ 61	Pos. in 0.01 c.c.	do.	69,500 do.	
{ 9	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	30,000 do.	
{ 32	Negative	do.	1,600 do.	
{ 58	Negative	do.	23,150 do.	
{ 10	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	5,100 do.	
{ 66	Pos. in 0.01 c.c.	do.	48,400 do.	
{ 11	Negative	do.	4,300 do.	
{ 34	Negative	do.	3,000 do.	
{ 12	Pos. in 1 c.c.	Positive	16,200 do.	
{ 21	Pos. in 1 c.c.	Negative	2,200 do.	
15	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	18,250 do.	
{ 16	Pos. in 0.1 c.c.	do.	6,000 do.	
{ 27	Negative	do.	19,500 do.	
{ 17	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	116,000 do.	
{ 48	Pos. in 0.01 c.c.	do.	9,700 do.	
{ 22	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	12,500 do.	
{ 54	Pos. in 0.1 c.c.	do.	98,200 do.	
{ 23	Negative	do.	1,700 do.	
{ 40	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	17,600 do.	
{ 63	Pos. 0.1 c.c.	do.	22,250 do.	

{ 24	Negative	do.	11,000	do.	
{ 41	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	46,000	do.	
33	Negative	do.	2,900	do.	Out of Borough.
35	Negative	Positive	2,700	do.	
39	Pos. in 1 c.c.	Negative	3,000	do.	
{ 42	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	7,600	do.	
{ 65	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	12,100	do.	
46	Negative	do.	23,900	do.	
47	Negative	do.	4,400	do.	Out of Borough.
49	Negative	do.	1,000	do.	do.
52	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	12,500	do.	
53	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	69,600	do.	Out of Borough.
{ 55	Pos. in 1 c.c.	do.	22,500	do.	
{ 64	Pos. in 0.1 c.c.	do.	9,500	do.	

The samples in each of the groups bracketed together were from the same cowkeeper.

The maximum bacterial count laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, for Grade A milk, is 200,000 per cubic centimetre, and the milk must not contain bacillus coli in 0.01 cubic centimetre. Comparing the results shown above with these figures, it will be seen that the bacterial count of the milk produced in the Borough is very much below the maximum count allowed for Grade A milk, and that in 16 instances bacillus coli were entirely absent from the samples.

The cowkeepers now seem to welcome the attentions and help of the Inspectors. The Senior Inspector makes it his special business often to be present at the time of milking to give advice on milk production to the milkers themselves and to show them the results of clean and dirty milking. The results obtained are certainly most encouraging.

**Tuberculosis and the Milk Supply.** Tuberculosis is a common disease among dairy cows and the milk frequently becomes infected. In addition to the bi-annual inspection of the cattle on dairy farms by the County Veterinary Inspector, when many suspected animals are removed from milk producing herds, each sample of milk taken for bacteriological examination is examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli, the organism causing the disease.

It will be seen from the above Table that tubercle bacilli were found in samples of milk in four cases during the year 1932. In the first case, Sample No. 3, in the interval between the taking of the sample and the receipt of the result of the examination, the whole of the cows on the farm were examined by the County Veterinary Inspector in the course of his routine inspection, and one cow which he suspected to be affected with Tuberculosis was slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order. The post-mortem examination showed that Tuberculosis was advanced but that the udder was not affected. As this may not have been the cow which was giving the infected milk a further sample, No. 14, was taken and sent for bacteriological examination. As the process of the biological examination of milk for Tuberculosis is a lengthy one, the Borough Veterinary Inspector was asked, in the meantime, to examine the cows on the farm in order to trace the animal which was giving the infected milk. This he did and a further cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order before the result of the examination of the milk was received. When this result was received it confirmed the suspicion that the first animal slaughtered was not the one which was responsible for the infection of the milk. Two further samples of milk taken from this farm at later dates gave negative results. In the other two cases where positive results were received, Nos. 12 and 35, the cattle on the farms were examined by the Borough Veterinary Inspector and in each case a suspected cow was slaughtered and found to be affected with Tuberculosis, the udder being affected in each case.

**The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.** Four licences, three dealers' licences to sell "Certified" Milk, and one pasteuriser's licence to sell "Pasteurised" Milk, were granted for the year 1932. One farmer in the Borough is licenced by the Durham County Council as a producer of Grade A milk.

23 samples of "Pasteurised" Milk were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results of these examinations are given in the following Table.

### Samples of Pasteurised Milk.

No of Sample	Presence of Bacillus Coli.	Total Bacterial Count.
1	Positive in 0.01 c.c. ...	108,400
2	do. 1.0 c.c. ...	18,000
7	do. 1.0 c.c. ...	8,400
8	do. 0.1 c.c. ...	29,400
13	do. 1.0 c.c. ...	6,500
18	do. 1.0 c.c. ...	8,000
19	do. 0.1 c.c. ...	3,500
20	do. 0.01 c.c. ...	42,400
25	do. 0.1 c.c. ...	11,000
26	do. 0.1 c.c. ...	6,500
31	do. 0.01 c.c. ...	13,000
36	do. 0.0001 c.c. ...	89,000
37	do. 0.0001 c.c. ...	25,500
38	do. 0.00001 c.c. ...	78,000
43	do. 0.00001 c.c. ...	22,500
44	do. 0.001 c.c. ...	2,200
45	do. 0.0001 c.c. ...	320,000
45a	do. 0.01 c.c. ...	8,600
50	do. 0.1 c.c. ...	8,600
51	do. 1.0 c.c. ...	14,400
56	do. 0.001 c.c. ...	33,000
57	do. 0.1 c.c. ...	7,600
62	do. 0.01 c.c. ...	13,750

In order to comply with the above Order, pasteurised milk must not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre at any time before delivery to the customer. It will be seen that this bacterial count was exceeded on two occasions. There is no standard laid down with regard to the presence of bacillus coli in this grade of milk.

**Tuberculosis Order, 1925.** During the year 1932, 16 cows were reported to be suffering from tuberculosis. Of these, 9 were reported to be suffering from chronic cough and showing clinical signs of tuberculosis, six from tubercular udder, and one from tuberculous emaciation. All these 16 cows were slaughtered and the post-mortem results showed nine to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder and seven to be affected with other forms of tuberculosis, three being advanced cases and four not advanced,

The figures for 1932 compared with those for the two preceding years are as follows.

	1932	1931	1930
Cases reported ...	16	9	8
Number Slaughtered ...	16	7	6
Post-mortem results :—			
Tuberculosis of the Udder	9	2	2
Tuberculosis advanced	3	4	—
Tuberculosis not advanced	4	1	4

**Meat Inspection.** During the year 1932, 2,929 visits were paid to slaughter-houses in connection with the inspection of meat under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and 21,461 carcasses were examined. There was an increase of 3,367 in the number of animals killed during the year, this increase being made up of 2,182 sheep, and 1,395 pigs, while there was a decrease of 163 in the number of cattle killed and 47 in the number of calves killed.

The requirements of the Regulations have been fairly well carried out by the butchers during the year.

The following Table shows the work done under the Regulations during the year and the meat condemned as unfit for food.

Table showing the number of animals killed and inspected and the percentage inspected during the year 1932.

Animals	Number Killed	Number Inspected	Percentage Inspected
Cattle ...	3873	3382	87
Sheep ...	13340	10961	82
Pigs ...	7999	6947	86
Calves ...	235	171	72
Total	25447	21461	84

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
Cattle	...	7	11	158	120	3 09
Sheep	...	8	—	159	167	1·25
Pigs	...	10	62	21	74	0·92
Calves	...	1	—	—	1	0·42
Total	...	26	73	338	362	1·42

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
Cattle	...	5	10	112	81	2·09
Sheep	...	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	...	2	62	21	64	0·80
Calves	...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	7	72	133	145	0·56

#### 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 and 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 and the bakehouses were lime-washed at regular intervals. One inspector is on duty in the market on each market day.

The number of visits paid to these premises is shown below.

Markets and Shops	...	...	1220
Slaughter-houses	...	...	2929
Offensive Trades	...	...	220
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	111
Bakehouses	...	...	94
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	226
Ice Cream Shops	...	...	64
			<hr/>
		Total	4864
			<hr/>

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

136 lbs. Chilled Beef.

48 lbs. Frozen Beef.

2 Hens.

24 Rabbits.

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

During the year 1932, 54 samples were taken under the provisions of the above Act and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

The number was made up as follows.

New Milk	...	...	...	36
Cocoa	...	...	...	1
Pepper	...	...	...	1
Penny Drink	...	...	...	1
Bi-carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	1
Vinegar	...	...	...	1
Pork Sausage	...	...	...	1
Beef Sausage	...	...	...	4
Bacon	...	...	...	1
Honey	...	...	...	1
Butcher's Preservative	...	...	...	1
Polony	...	...	...	1
Raspberry Jam	..	...	..	1
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	...	...	...	1
Potted Meat	...	...	...	1
Rabbit and Peas	...	...	...	1

Eight of the above samples were informal.

Five of the samples of milk were certified to be below standard and one sample of beef sausage was certified to contain Boric Acid to the extent of 1.49% in contravention of the Public Health (Preservatives &c., in Food) Regulations 1925. The vendor was warned.

The results of the analysis of the five samples of milk which were below standard were as follows.

No.	Result of Analysis	Remarks
6	Non-fatty solids 8.94% Fat 2.90%	Slight fat deficiency.
10	Non-fatty solids 7.24% Fat 2.91%	Slight deficiency in both fat and non-fatty solids. Deficiency in non-fatty solids equal to the addition of 14.90% of water.
16	Non-fatty solids 8.25% Fat 3.80%	Slight deficiency in non-fatty solids.
18	Non-fatty solids 8.36% Fat 4.10%	Slight deficiency in non-fatty solids.
52	Non-fatty solids 9.14% Fat 2.80%	Deficiency in fat.

With regard to Sample No. 10, two further samples were taken from the wholesaler before delivery of the milk to the vendor of the sample and both were certified to be of genuine quality. A further sample taken later from the wholesaler (No. 18) was found to be deficient in non-fatty solids. A warning was sent to the vendor of Sample No. 10 and this source of supply is being kept under observation.

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

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

The year under review has shown light incidence of infectious diseases.

**Scarlet Fever.** The number of scarlet fever cases notified in the Borough was 194, which is 82 more than in the previous year. Although the actual number of cases has not been large, the type of case has been somewhat more severe and the incidence of complications has been high. Towards the end of the year otorrhoea and acute mastoid trouble constituted complications which gave rise to some anxiety.

**Diphtheria.** The incidence of diphtheria has been extremely low. No death occurred from this cause. The type of the disease was not severe. It has been the practice for some years to admit all cases in which there is a suspicion of diphtheria to the Isolation Hospital and not to wait until the diagnosis is confirmed. In this way cases receive anti-toxin treatment very early in the disease, with beneficial results.

**Influenza.** The year 1932 was not a heavy year as regards the the incidence of influenza. 25 deaths were certified as being due to this cause.

**Pneumonia and Bronchitis.** 85 deaths were due to these two diseases during the year, the figure for the previous year being 125. Pneumonia was mainly of a broncho-pneumonic type and the cases were spread throughout the winter months. At no time did the condition gain epidemic proportions.

Further information with regard to infectious diseases will be found in the paragraph of the report which deals with the Isolation Hospitals.

**Disinfection.** There is a disinfecting apparatus at the Isolation Hospital where all bedding, clothing, etc., removed from infected premises is disinfected by superheated steam. There is also a Thresh Portable Steam Disinfector at the Smallpox Hospital.

On the removal of a patient suffering from infectious disease to hospital, or after the recovery of a patient nursed at home, the infected bedding, clothing, etc., is removed for disinfection and the infected premises are sprayed with formalin spray under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector.

274 premises were disinfected during the year. Disinfectants are provided free for home use.

53 premises which had become infested with vermin were sprayed with a special fluid.

There are no facilities in the area for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings.

**Bacteriological Examination.** In accordance with the arrangements made by the Durham County Council with the University of Durham College of Medicine, medical practitioners have the following bacteriological work done free of cost.

1. Examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli.
2. Examination of swabs for diphtheria bacilli.
3. Examination of blood specimens for possible reaction to typhoid and paratyphoid.

The number of specimens sent from the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees during the year 1932, and the results of the examinations, is shown in the following table.

Disease Suspected	No. of Specimens Submitted	Number Positive	Number Negative	Indefinite
Diphtheria ...	23	1	19	3
Tuberculosis ...	150	30	120	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>3</b>

The Medical Officer of Health is authorised to submit specimens from patients in the Isolation Hospital for bacteriological examination. During the year 1932, the following were submitted. Diphtheria Swabs 69; Positive 12; Negative 51; Indefinite 6

Specimens of Faeces	...	19
Specimens of Urine	...	5
Specimens of Cerebro-spinal Fluid		2
Specimens of Sputum	...	1
Vaginal Swabs	...	1
Blood Tests for the Enteric Fevers		1



**Cancer.** 103 deaths were certified as being due to cancer, the figure for the previous year being 89. The increasing average age of the population plus more exact methods of diagnosis may be responsible for some of this increase. It is a matter of difficulty to assess how much of the increase is due to the above causes and how much to an actually greater incidence.

**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 to 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 1932.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				Total	DEATHS				Total
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
0-1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	4
1-5	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	5	3	8
5-10	2	1	6	7	16	1	1	...	...	2
10-15	4	4	4	2	14	...	1	2	...	3
15-20	2	5	2	...	9	2	7	2	1	12
20-25	2	5	1	1	9	1	6	...	...	7
25-35	5	11	2	...	18	7	4	...	...	11
35-45	4	3	...	...	7	8	3	...	1	12
45-55	10	2	1	1	14	6	4	...	1	11
55-65	3	1	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	3
65 & over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	32	32	20	14	98	26	28	11	9	74*

\* The figures supplied by the Registrar General show 55 deaths from pulmonary and 19 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases notified or coming to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during the year. There was a decrease of 18 in the number of pulmonary cases notified and 21 in the number of non-pulmonary cases, a total reduction of 39. The number of deaths from the disease however, shows a slight increase, from 68 to 74, the increase being in the pulmonary deaths only. Although the deaths from tuberculosis show an increase this year the figure is still considerably below the average for the five year period 1926-30, which was 84.

The death-rate from the disease is 1.09 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.99 the rate for the year 1931.

The following Table shows the number of cases of all forms of tuberculosis notified and the case-rate per 1,000 of population, and also the number of deaths and the death-rate per 1,000 of population, from all forms of Tuberculosis for the seven years 1926-32.

Year.	New Cases.		Deaths.	
	Number.	Rate.	Number	Rate.
1926 ...	144	2.11	92	1.34
1927 ...	150	2.20	85	1.22
1928 ...	118	1.75	84	1.25
1929 ...	108	1.60	77	1.14
1930 ...	111	1.65	83	1.23
1931 ...	137	2.00	68	0.99
1932 ...	98	1.45	74	1.09

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths, i e., cases not notified before death, to the total deaths from the disease, was one to six, which is practically the same as the ratio for last year.

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Five cases of this disease were notified during the year 1932, The result of treatment of these cases is shown in the following Table.

Number of cases notified.	Cases Treated at Home.	Treated in Hospital.	Vision un-impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
5	4	1	5	—	—	—

All the four cases treated at home were visited and treated by the nurses employed by the Stockton and Thornaby District Nursing Association. The case shown as treated in hospital occurred in the Robson Maternity Home.

## ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

During the year 1932, 309 patients from the Borough were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, as compared with 229, the number of for previous year. A large variety of diseases other than the primary infectious diseases, were treated in the Hospital during the year.

No case of Small-pox occurred during the year and the Small-pox Hospital has therefore not been opened.

The Corporation has agreements with Billingham Urban District Council and the Stockton Rural District Council, whereby cases from the areas of these Authorities are admitted to the Corporation Isolation and Small-pox Hospitals.

The following table shows the number of admissions to the Isolation Hospital from the different districts catered for during the year 1932.

Disease	Total	Borough of Stockton	Urban District of Billingham	Rural District of Stockton
Scarlet Fever ... ..	242	191	41	10
Diphtheria ... ..	32	21	11	—
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	—	1	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	7	6	1	—
Erysipelas ... ..	12	11	1	—
Cerebo-spinal Fever ... ..	7	4	3	—
Measles ... ..	5	4	1	—
Meningitis ... ..	1	1	—	—
Bronchitis & Broncho-pneumonia	10	10	—	—
Pleurisy ... ..	1	1	—	—
Diarrhoea ... ..	10	10	—	—
Marasmus ... ..	35	35	—	—
Rickets ... ..	2	2	—	—
Scabies ... ..	1	1	—	—
Malnutrition ... ..	6	6	—	—
Intertrigo ... ..	1	1	—	—
Erythema Nodosum ... ..	1	1	—	—
For observation ... ..	3	3	—	—
Totals ... ..	378	309	59	10

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

Disease	No of Cases remaining Dec. 31st, 1931	No. of Cases admitted 1932	No. of Cases under Treatment 1932	No. of Cases Dis. charged 1932	No. of Deaths 1932	Per-centage Mortality	No. of Cases remaining Dec. 31st, 1932
Scarlet Fever	22	242	264	237	1	4	26
Diphtheria	7	32	39	34	—	—	5
Enteric Fever	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	7	7	1	6 (3)*	42·8	—
Erysipelas	—	12	12	10	2	16·6	—
Puerperal Fever	—	1	1	—	1	100·0	—
Pneumonia	—	7	7	4	2	28·5	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	1	10	11	7	1	9·09	3
Measles	4	5	9	9	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	1	1	—	1	100·0	—
Pleurisy	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	10	10	8	2	20·0	—
Marasmus	3	35	38	21	11	28·9	6
Rickets	—	2	3	3	—	—	—
Scabies	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Malnutrition	—	6	6	6	—	—	—
Intertrigo	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Erythema Nodosum	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
For observation	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Totals	38	378	416	384	27	7·75	41

\* The figure in brackets denotes the number of actual cases only.

Two cases died in January, 1932, which were admitted in 1931 as Marasmus. The diagnosis in these cases was revised to Pyloric Stenosis and Miliary Tuberculosis.

## DAILY NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

Maximum number of Scarlet Fever patients	62	(Oct. 27th)
Minimum do.	10	(Mar. 26th-30th)
Average do.	23	
Maximum number of Diphtheria patients	6	(Jan. 1st-14th) (Dec. 1st-8th)
Minimum do.	—	(Aug 5th-23rd)
Average do.	3.48	
Maximum number of all patients in Hospital	67	(Oct. 27th)
Minimum do.	19	(Aug. 25th-30th)
Average do.	33.53	

**Notes on Scarlet Fever Cases.** In six cases admitted to the Hospital as Scarlet Fever, the diagnosis was revised as follows.

Erythema	2	Pneumonia	2
Tonsillitis	1	Rubella	1

In four cases, three of which were admitted as Diphtheria and one as Measles, the diagnosis was revised to Scarlet Fever.

The actual number of cases admitted was therefore 240.

Maximum number of days spent in Hospital	117
Minimum do.	13
Average do.	35.6

## COMPLICATIONS ON ADMISSION.

(Complication statistics are based on the number of actual cases discharged, 235).

Adenitis	24 (10.2%)	Nephritis	1 (0.42%)
Arthritis	2 (0.85%)	Otorrhoea (1 single 3 double)	4 (1.7%)
Rhinitis	18 (7.6%)	Heart Complications :—	
Tonsillitis	2 (0.85%)	Mitral Systolic Murmur	11
		Irregular Action	3
			14 (5.9%)

## COMPLICATIONS AFTER ADMISSION.

Adenitis	29 (12.3%)	Otorrhoea (5 single 7 double)	12 (5.1%)
Arthritis	13 (5.5%)	Heart Complications :—	
Rhinitis	4 (1.7%)	Endocarditis	1
Tonsillitis	11 (4.6%)	Pericarditis	1
Mastoid Disease	8 (3.4%)	Irregular Action	2
Nephritis	6 (2.9%)	Tachycardia	1
			5 (2.1%)

Of the 12 patients with Otorrhoea, four had Mastoidectomy performed at the Isolation Hospital—one double, and four were removed to the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital for operation.

One patient had Cellulitis of face and nose following profuse rhinitis.

One patient had Morbilli on the 6th day in Hospital.

One patient had an abscess on the buttock on injection site and this was incised.

One patient had Pleurisy with effusion.

Three patients had Varicella on admission.

One patient had Varicella on the third day in hospital.

One patient had Varicella on the 25th day in hospital.

Four patients developed Scarlet Fever rashes on the 16th, 28th, 10th and 8th day respectively.

One patient had Pertussis on admission.

Four patients had Stomatitis on admission.

One patient admitted as Scarlet Fever, revised to Pneumonia, was transferred to the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital for resection of rib. Was in hospital 37 days.

Number of "Return cases" four.

Scarletina Serum was given to 73 cases.

Total amount given ... 1,270 c.c.

Average dose ... 17.4 c.c.

Average daily stay of patients who had serum 37.9

30 of the patients who had serum had complications.

43 do. do. had no complications.

**Notes on Diphtheria Cases.** In 16 cases admitted to the Hospital as Diphtheria, the diagnosis was revised as follows:—

Tonsillitis 11, Scarlet Fever 3, Vincents' Angina 2.

The total number of actual cases admitted was 16 and the number discharged 21.

Maximum number of days spent in Hospital	88
Minimum do. do.	22
Average do. do.	34.2

#### COMPLICATIONS ON ADMISSION.

Adenitis 3 (14.2%); Otorrhoea 1 (4.76%); Irregular Cardiac Action 2 (9.5%).

## COMPLICATIONS AFTER ADMISSION.

Bradycardia 5 (23·8%); Tachycardia 1 (4·76%); Irregular Cardiac Action 5 (23·8%); Cerebral Haemorrhage 1 (4·76%).

Antitoxin was given to 23 cases on admission.

Maximum dose	...	16,000 units.
Minimum dose	...	6,000 units.
Average dose	...	9,913 units.
Total amount administered 228,000 units.		

**Enteric Fever.** There was only one case of Enteric Fever. Para-typhoid B. One member of the nursing staff contracted Enteric Fever, also Para-typhoid B.

**Erysipelas.** There was two fatal cases of Erysipelas. One, a boy of 8 years, admitted from the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital, was in hospital two days. The cause of death was Frontal Sinus Thrombosis due to septic condition of the nose. The other case was a woman of 70 years. She was in hospital four days. Cardiac Action was irregular and feeble on admission. Anti-scarletina serum was given to all cases of Erysipelas. Average dose 20 c.c.

**Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.** In three cases admitted to Hospital as Cerebro-spinal Meningitis the diagnosis was revised as follows. Tubercular Meningitis 2; Meningitis 1.

The fatal cases were in Hospital 108, 6, 5, 2, 8, and 30 days respectively. The case which recovered was in hospital 32 days.

## SECTION G.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

In the two following tables statistics showing the attendances at the Child Welfare Centres are given. The total attendances for the year 1932 numbered 25,476, compared with 21,133 the figure for the year 1931; the average attendance being 74·79, as against 72·6 for the previous year.

The number of medical consultations for the year was 10,061, an increase of 795 on last year's figure.

A new Centre was opened during the year to cater for the North-West portion of the town where a large number of Corporation houses have been erected. This Centre was opened on January 8th and has been very successful, the average attendance per session being 50·80.

ATTENDANCES AT CENTRES, 1932. TABLE 1.

Months	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5*	Ante-natal	Total
January ...	362	773	372	257	197	149	2110
February ...	389	922	534	232	200	107	2384
March ...	462	620	333	318	155	135	2023
April ...	339	708	431	291	240	125	2134
May ...	355	770	397	247	167	92	2028
June ...	497	719	396	352	236	131	2331
July ...	347	772	370	244	250	108	2091
August ...	392	667	389	166	180	67	1861
September ...	400	713	363	350	228	91	2145
October ...	401	835	486	291	222	79	2314
November ...	481	750	426	280	233	83	2253
December ...	314	578	262	315	232	101	1802
Total ...	4739	8827	4759	3343	2540	1268	25476
Total 1931	4474	8756	4108	2777	—	1018	21133
Average At- tendance per Session, 1932	94.78	93.90	99.14	66.86	50.80	25.36	74.79
Average At- tendance per Session, 1931	89.5	92.2	85.6	56.7	—	20.8	72.6

\*Opened January 8th, 1932.

Excluding the Ante-Natal Centre, the average attendance per session was 82.90,

ATTENDANCES AT CENTRES, 1932. TABLE 2.

Month	No. of Births Notified	INFANTS					ANTE-NATAL ATTENDANCES			TOTAL ATTENDANCES		
		PRIMARY		Total	REPEAT		Total	Pri- mary	Re- peat	Total	1932	1931
Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.	Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.									
Jan.	116	90	18	108	982	871	1853	36	113	149	2110	1689
Feb.	118	85	10	95	1190	992	2182	23	84	107	2384	1643
March	120	38	12	50	969	869	1838	22	113	135	2023	1708
April	109	73	19	92	992	925	1917	27	98	125	2134	1451
May	122	80	17	97	933	906	1839	13	79	92	2028	1353
June	133	88	24	112	1029	1059	2088	29	102	131	2331	2073
July	131	71	15	86	985	912	1897	26	82	108	2091	2033
Aug.	110	86	11	97	899	798	1697	12	55	67	1861	1563
Sept.	109	61	22	83	1050	921	1971	26	65	91	2145	2076
Oct.	105	63	21	84	1098	1053	2151	19	60	79	2314	1969
Nov.	87	62	15	77	1032	1061	2093	17	66	83	2253	2021
Dec.	119	39	14	53	772	876	1648	18	83	101	1802	1551
<hr/>												
Total	1379	836	198	1034	11931	11243	23174	268	1000	1268	25476	21133
<hr/>												
1931	1417	919	160	1079	11176	7860	19036	220	798	1018	21133	—
<hr/>												

## HOME VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS, 1932.

Months	To Infants under 1.		To Children.	To expectant Mothers.		Total Visits Paid	Total Visits 1931
	First Visits	Total	1-5 Total	First Visits	Total		
January	106	387	732	13	23	1142	1370
February	95	437	901	16	34	1372	1350
March	89	428	831	23	42	1301	1514
April	112	552	845	23	52	1449	1398
May	88	416	797	15	51	1264	1233
June	117	490	911	14	37	1438	1088
July	128	516	872	11	24	1412	1905
August	95	357	551	12	25	933	2354
September	107	378	719	21	34	1131	1193
October	75	402	833	16	24	1259	1699
November	83	432	862	20	45	1339	1071
December	99	509	855	14	32	1396	1471
Totals	1194	5304	9,709	198	423	15,436	17,646
Totals 1931	1251	6437	10,783	200	426	17,646	—

## INFANT MORTALITY.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 2 years of age, 1932.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 Year	12 months and under 15 months	15 months and under 18 months	18 months and under 21 months	21 months and under 24 months	Total deaths under 2 years
	Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	4
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	6
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsions ...	3	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	6	4	17	5	...	1	1	24
Diarrhoea...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	4
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	3
Gastritis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ricketts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	4	1	1	...	6	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Premature Birth ...	20	...	1	1	22	2	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	24
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	2	1	...	1	4	4	3	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	12
Inanition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Overlaying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Attention at Birth	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Violence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes ...	4	1	...	...	5	2	1	3	...	11	1	1	...	1	14
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>124</b>

### ANTE-NATAL CENTRE.

The Ante-Natal Centre is held on one afternoon each week at the Oxford Terrace Centre. During the past year 314 women attended. Of this number 268 were new cases and the total attendances made numbered 1,268. The number of women attending the Centre for the first time again shows an increase, the figure for the year 1931 being 220.

The following Table shows the monthly attendances at the Ante-Natal Centre during the year, 1932.

Months	Primary	Repeat	Total
January	36	113	149
February	23	84	107
March	22	113	135
April	27	98	125
May	13	79	92
June	29	102	131
July	26	82	108
August	12	55	67
September	26	65	91
October	19	60	79
November	17	66	83
December	18	83	101
1932 Totals	268	1000	1268
1931 Totals	220	798	1018
Average attendance per session, 1932,	...	...	25.4
"    "    "    1931,	...	...	20.8

227 women who had attended the Centre gave birth to children during the year. 195 of these were returned as normal deliveries, (seven still-births included) ; 28 required instrumental aid ; there were three Cæsarian sections, and one induced labour.

The defects found among the mothers attending the Centre were as follows.

Anaemia ...	...	40
Albuminuria, severe		6
do. slight		2
Vomiting, severe ...		2
do. slight ...		13
Varicose veins ...		21
Dental decay ...		5
Raised blood pressure		4
Thread worms ...		1

The following table shows the number of the pregnancy and the manner of termination of the pregnancy of women attending the Ante-natal Centre.

Preg- nancy	Normal De- livery	Instrumental Delivery		Induced Labour	Preg- nancy term- inated	Abor- tions	Still- born normal De- liveries	Not Preg- nant	Not De- livered	Casar- ian Section	Left Town	Total
		Normal	Still- born									
1st	27	11	1	—	—	1	2	1	10	—	4	72
2nd	37	7	1	1	—	2	1	1	16	1	1	68
3rd	31	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	11	—	—	47
4th	21	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	8	—	—	32
5th	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	25
6th	15	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	25
7th	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	15
8th	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	9
9th	7	—	—	—	—	—	1 b.b.a.	—	1	—	—	9
10th	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8
11th	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Totals	188	23	5	1	1	5	7	8	68	5	3	314

## NOTES ON THE ABOVE TABLE.

Of the normal deliveries, many mothers give a history of short labours, some giving half-an-hour, others one hour, but mostly from four to eight hours duration. Several had small pelvic measurements but had normal deliveries. One mother whose first child was stillborn (craniotomy) owing to small measurements had a normal delivery, three hours labour, and a live child. Another mother who had previously had one live child, then five miscarriages gave birth to a full-time live child (wheat germ capsules for about four months). Another mother whose first pregnancy terminated in a three months abortion was put on wheat germ capsules when two months pregnant and had a full-time live child (one hour in labour). Another who had previously had two abortions was put on wheat germ capsules and had a full-time live child (four hours labour).

**1st Pregnancies.** Twelve of the instrumental deliveries occurred in primiparæ (first babies) and in six cases external pelvic measurements indicated some degree of pelvic contraction. Four of the six attended the Centre regularly, one attended three times and one attended once. The other six cases had normal pelvic measurements but had to have assistance because of delay in the 2nd stage of labour. (The mother who had attended once had a stillborn child).

**2nd Pregnancies.** Eight mothers had instrumental deliveries. Four of these had small pelvic measurements. Two had normal measurements but had difficulty owing to the posterior lie of the child. One mother had twin pregnancy, one live and one stillborn.

**3rd Pregnancies.** Two mothers had instrumental deliveries, one, owing to a badly flexed head, had attended the Centre regularly. The other mother attended once; had extended breech and had a stillborn child.

**5th Pregnancies.** Two mothers had forceps deliveries owing to the posterior lie of the child. Both had paid four visits to the Centre. One had a stillborn child.

**6th Pregnancies.** Three mothers had forceps deliveries. One mother, who had small pelvic measurements, had attended the Centre regularly but failed to come up for final examination had a rather large stillborn child. One mother attended once and was in a very weak anæmic condition. One mother paid several visits but had uterine inertia.

**10th Pregnancy.** One mother attended three times but had to have forceps delivery owing to weak state of health.

**Abortions.** Five of the women attending the Centre had abortions. All the women were very anæmic.

One, a first pregnancy, had an abortion at three months.

Two, 2nd pregnancies, had abortions at two months and five months respectively.

One, 4th pregnancy, had abortion at four months.

One, 7th pregnancy, had abortion at four months.

**Stillbirths. (Normal deliveries).** There were seven stillbirths with normal deliveries.

Two, 1st pregnancies, aged 22 and 26 years respectively, each paid four visits to the Centre and each had a stillborn full term child. Both mothers were very anæmic.

One, 2nd pregnancy, aged 25, attended regularly but had stillborn child.

One, 3rd pregnancy, aged 31, attended regularly. Felt movements until a week before confinement but had stillborn child (her 2nd stillbirth).

One, 6th pregnancy, aged 32, attended once. Had stillborn full term child.

One, 7th pregnancy, aged 42, attended four times. Had stillborn child B.B.A. at seven months.

One, 9th pregnancy, aged 41, attended three times. Had stillborn child at seven months.

**Cæsarian Section.** In three cases Cæsarian section was necessary.

One, 2nd pregnancy, had very small pelvic measurements and was sent to the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital for operation. Had live child.

Two, 6th pregnancies, both had small pelvic measurements. One was sent to the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital for operation. The other was sent to the Robson Maternity Home for operation. Both had live births.

**Induction of Labour.** In one case labour was induced at seven months owing to severe albuminuria. This was done at the Robson Maternity Home by the patient's own doctor.

**Termination of Pregnancy.** In one case pregnancy was terminated at four months. The patient was suffering from chorea and had previously been in a mental Hospital.

**Neo-Natal Deaths.** There were six neo-natal deaths. I give below some notes on these cases:—

1. A girl of 18 Attended the Centre once when eight months pregnant. Had normal delivery. Child died at three weeks old. Cause of death—Marasmus. Removed to Portrack Lodge.

2. A women of 20. Attended the Centre three times. Had normal confinement (2 hours labour). 7½lb. baby. Child died at one month. Cause of death—Convulsions, Marasmus. (Child had been taken off breast and put on cow's milk and barley water).

3. A woman of 23. Attended the Centre four times. Had Adexolin tablets and appeared quite well. Last attended the Centre on August 25th, when own doctor was called for albuminuria. Two weeks later had premature baby (7 months) which lived one day. Cause of death—Eclamptic convulsion. Born of eclamptic mother.

4. Woman of 21. Attended regularly but was very anæmic. Had adexolin tablets regularly. Had normal confinement but baby only weighed 3½lbs. and lived two days. Cause of death—Convulsions, Prematurity.

5. Woman of 37. Attended Centre once when four months pregnant. Child had spina-bifida, lived five minutes.

6. Woman of 30. Attended Centre once when four months pregnant and had just recovered from pneumonia. Had long labour. Doctor called for prolapse of cord. Child lived five minutes.

### SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

At the end of 1932 there were 24 midwives practising in the Borough, including four at the Robson Maternity Home and one at the Public Assistance Committee's Hospital.

These midwives attended 1,081 cases as midwives and 166 as maternity nurses during the year. (The former figure includes 288 births attended by midwives in the Robson Maternity Home and the latter figure 40 births attended by midwives in the Home acting as Maternity nurses.)

During the year medical help was sent for by midwives on 457 occasions. The percentage of births attended by midwives in which it was found necessary to call in medical aid was therefore 42·2%, or if the cases occurring in the Robson Maternity Home are excluded 51·4%.

405 accounts were received from doctors in respect of fees for attendance on cases in which they had been summoned by midwives. The total amount of these accounts was £718 18s. 0d. an increase of £107 on last year's figure. In 89 cases or 19% of 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 10 days.

The following notices were received from midwives during the year, in addition to the 457 notices summoning medical help referred to above.

Still-birth	...	...	...	...	37
Death of child	...	...	...	...	22
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	15
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	8
Death of mother	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1

18 inspections of midwives were made during the year.

### ROBSON MATERNITY HOME.

The number of beds provided at the Home is 12. The fee ordinarily charged to patients is 35/- for a period of 12 days which is the normal duration of stay. Emergency cases are admitted to the Home from the Billingham Urban District under agreements at a fee of £3 3s. 0d. per week per patient.

In the Ministry of Health return showing the costs of Maternity Homes, etc., for the year ended March 31st, 1931, the net cost per patient week for the Robson Maternity Home was shown as £2 7s. 1·7d. compared with £2 14s. 5d. for the previous year. The average income per patient week was 19/1d. and the income from pupil midwives 2/11·4d. a total income per patient week of £1 2s. 0·4d. The percentage of beds occupied during the year was 93·3.

Pressure was particularly heavy on the accommodation during the year and it was impossible to book all the cases which desired admission. It is unfortunate that for reasons of economy it was found impossible to proceed with the scheme for the provision of a new Home providing greater accommodation, which was under consideration by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during 1931.

Information with regard to the working of the Home is given below.

Number of maternity cases admitted during the year	...	...	...	...	347
Average duration of stay	...	...	...	...	13·3
Number of cases delivered by—					
Midwives	...	...	...	...	279
Doctors	...	...	...	...	49
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency					
...	...	...	...	...	66
Number of cases notified as—					
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	...	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	4
Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum					
...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the institution					
...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum					
...	...	...	...	...	1
Result of treatment					
...	...	...	...	...	Cured
Number of maternal deaths					
...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of infant deaths—					
(I) Stillborn	...	...	...	...	5
(II) Within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	10
Cause of death in each case—					
(I) Macerated	...	...	...	...	5
(II) Prematurity—					
Labour induced for albuminuria	2				(twins)
Labour induced for hæmatemesis	2				(twins)
Labour induced for cardiac lesion	1				
Intra-cranial pressure—normal deliveries					
...	...	...	...	...	3
Meningoceles					
...	...	...	...	...	2

## SECTION H.—DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

**Foot and Mouth Disease.** On January 16th, a report of suspected Foot and Mouth Disease was received from Station Farm, Norton. Form A was served upon the occupier and a standstill order was put into operation over a radius of five miles from the infected place. On the 17th, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Inspector visited the premises and confirmed the outbreak and the area was extended to a radius of 15 miles. The whole of the cattle, sheep and pigs on the premises were

slaughtered. In the area animals could be moved for necessary purposes by licence, except within two miles of the infected place, but livestock markets within five miles of the infected place were prohibited. On February 1st, the area was reduced from 15 to five miles radius and on February 7th, with the exception of a few farms around the infected place, the whole of the restrictions were removed.

Owing to this outbreak the cattle market was closed on January 20th, 27th, and February 3rd. Since then the district has been free from Foot and Mouth disease restrictions.

During the period that the restrictions were in operation, licences were issued for 404 fat cattle, 1,081 fat sheep, 422 fat pigs, 14 fat calves, 22 dairy cows, 4 store pigs, and nine licences for other necessary purposes.

**Swine Fever.** 22 reports of suspected swine fever were received during the year. In 15 of these cases the premises were placed under Form A and in seven, under Form B. The premises under restrictions were kept under observation for periods varying from eight days to four months.

During the year the following Licences were issued under the Regulation of Swine Movement Order, 1922, compared with the figures for the previous two years.

	Number of Licences issued.			Number of Swine moved.		
	1932	1931	1930	1932	1931	1930
Fat Swine	1,855	1,970	1,397	15,601	10,404	8,165
Store „	1,781	1,334	1,275	12,322	7,932	7,191
Totals ..	<u>3,636</u>	<u>3,304</u>	<u>2,672</u>	<u>27,923</u>	<u>18,336</u>	<u>15,356</u>

Licences under the Regulation of Swine Movement Order, 1922, for swine moved out of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees.

	Number of Licences issued.			Number of Swine moved.		
	1932	1931	1930	1932	1931	1930
Fat Swine	1,189	1,087	868	11,176	6,240	5,141
Store „	1,450	1,045	924	10,309	6,572	5,501
Totals ...	<u>2,639</u>	<u>2,132</u>	<u>1,792</u>	<u>21,485</u>	<u>12,812</u>	<u>10,642</u>

Licences under the Regulation of Swine Movement Order, 1922, for swine brought into the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees.

	Number of Licences issued.			Number of Swine moved.		
	1932	1931	1930	1932	1931	1930
Fat Swine	207	252	177	1,554	2,011	1,424
Store „	38	55	47	200	348	279
Totals ...	<u>245</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>1,754</u>	<u>2,359</u>	<u>1,703</u>

**Sheep Scab.** Two outbreaks of sheep scab occurred in the North Riding of Yorkshire and eight in the County of Durham during the year, and from these outbreaks 1,531 contact sheep had been brought into the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees to farms or exposed in the Cattle Market, seven weekly markets being affected. The sheep were all traced and the necessary action taken.

**Importation of Animals Act, 1922.** Two consignments, totalling 45 head of cattle, were brought into the Borough under the above Act. In each case the Quarantine Regulations were properly carried out.

**Importation of Dogs and Cats Order, 1928.** 13 notifications were received from the Customs Officers of ships arriving with dogs on board. These were all kept under control during the stay of the vessels and removed on the same vessels.

**Conveyance of Live Poultry Order, 1911.** This Order has been well complied with by the regular dealers.

**Packing Materials Order, 1925. Movement of Animals (Records) Order.** These Orders have generally been well carried out during the year.

**Transit and General Order, 1917.** The cleansing of cattle trucks, boxes, storage pens and yard, has been well carried out by the L.N.E. Railway Company during the year.

No cases of Anthrax, Parasitic Mange, Glanders, or Farcy, Rabies, or Sheep Pox, occurred during the year.

**Importation of Meat (Wrapping Materials) Order of 1932.** This Order defines the materials in which imported Meat must be wrapped and prohibits the use of this wrapping material for sacks intended to contain feeding stuffs for animals, fertilisers, or any horticultural produce.

**The Foot and Mouth Disease (Boiling of Foodstuffs) Order of 1932.** This Order revokes the 1928 Order and re-enacts it with certain amendments.

**Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931.** The changes under this Order came into operation on November 5th, 1930. The amount collected for the disinfection of vehicles at the cattle market between November 5th and December 31st, 1930 was £12 14s. 6d. For the period January 1st to December 31st, 1931, the amount was £75 2s. 3d., and from January 1st to December 31st, 1932, £86 14s. 0d.

**Cattle Market.** The following table shows the number of animals which passed through the Cattle Market during the year 1932, compared with the figures for the preceding two years:—

	1932	1931	1930
Milch Cows ...	544	560	616
Fat Cattle ...	4604	4962	5600
Grazing Cattle ...	222	403	417
Calves ...	1273	1010	1187
Sheep and Lambs	30140	27500	28258
Swine ...	27923	16880	14739
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	64706	51315	50817
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## APPENDIX.

### Birth-rates, Death-rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1932.

England and Wales, 118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, 126 Smaller Towns, and Stockton-on-Tees.

*(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales and the Borough have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1932, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1931. The mortality rates for England and Wales and the Borough refer to the whole population, but for London and the towns to civilians only).*

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS			
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	Total Deaths under 1 year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales ...	15.3	0.66	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	91.1	6.2	1.8	0.9	
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	15.4	0.70	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	91.3	5.9	2.3	0.5	
126 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	15.4	0.69	10.8	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	91.9	5.8	1.3	1.0	
London ...	14.2	0.51	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	89.4	6.2	4.4	0.0	
Stockton-on-Tees ...	19.83	0.78	12.76	—	—	0.07	0.01	0.14	—	0.37	0.48	6.0	77	93.4	4.2	0.8	1.6	

The maternal mortality rates for England & Wales & Stockton are as follows: {

Puerperal Sepsis.	E. & W.	Stockton	E. & W.	Stockton	E. & W.	Stockton	E. & W.	Stockton	E. & W.	Stockton	E. & W.	Stockton
per 1,000 Live Births	1.61	1.49	2.63	2.98	4.24	4.46	2.52	2.87	4.06	4.31	2.52	2.87
" " Total Births	1.54	1.43	2.52	2.87	4.06	4.31	2.52	2.87	4.06	4.31	2.52	2.87

**CAUSES OF DEATH IN STOCKTON-ON-TEES,  
1932.**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	Males	Females
ALL CAUSES ...	861	463	398
1—Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	...	...	...
2—Measles ...	5	1	4
3—Scarlet Fever ...	1	...	1
4—Whooping cough ...	10	4	6
5—Diphtheria ...	..	...	...
6—Influenza ...	25	11	14
7—Encephalitis lethargica ...	...	...	...
8—Cerebro-spinal fever... ..	3	...	3
9—Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	55	27	28
10—Other tuberculous diseases ...	19	10	9
11—Syphilis ...	1	1	...
12—General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	2	2	...
13—Cancer, malignant disease ...	103	48	55
14—Diabetes ...	12	4	8
15—Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. ...	46	21	25
16—Heart Disease ...	171	82	89
17—Aneurysm ...	2	1	1
18—Other circulatory diseases ...	45	29	16
19—Bronchitis ...	23	13	10
20—Pneumonia (all forms) ...	62	43	19
21—Other respiratory diseases ...	7	5	2
22—Peptic ulcer ...	3	3	...
23—Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ...	8	1	7
24—Appendicitis ...	8	5	3
25—Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3	3	...
26—Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	2	1	1
27—Other digestive diseases ...	23	15	8
28—Acute and chronic nephritis ...	28	18	10
29—Puerperal sepsis ...	2	...	2
30—Other puerperal causes ...	4	...	4
31—Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c. ...	52	32	20
32—Senility ...	27	12	15
33—Suicide ...	2	1	1
34—Other violence ...	32	23	9
35—Other defined diseases ...	70	42	28
36—Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	5	5	...
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above) —			
Small-pox ...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...
Polioencephalitis ...	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—			
Total ...	104	50	54
Legitimate ...	98	46	52
Illegitimate... ..	6	4	2
LIVE BIRTHS—Total ...	1338	683	655
Legitimate ...	1276	652	624
Illegitimate... ..	62	31	31
STILL BIRTHS—Total ...	53	31	22
Legitimate ...	50	29	21
Illegitimate... ..	3	2	1
Resident Population (Registrar General's estimate) ...	67,460.		







