

[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Jarrow Borough.

Contributors

Jarrow (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1952

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hgy8m9ch>

License and attribution

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

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

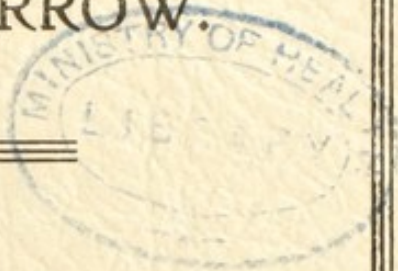
Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



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



BOROUGH OF JARROW.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR 1952.

W. CAMPBELL LYONS, M.B.
Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

JARROW-ON-TYNE :
Printed by SMITH BROS. (Hebburn & Jarrow) LTD.,
Walter Street.

BOROUGH OF JARROW.



*With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health.*

*Health Department,
Town Hall,
Jarrow, Co. Durham.
Tel. 67485.*



BOROUGH OF JARROW.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR 1952.

W. CAMPBELL LYONS. M.B.
Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

JARROW-ON-TYNE :
Printed by SMITH BROS. (Hebburn & Jarrow) LTD.,
Walter Street.

CONTENTS

	Pages.
I. Introductory Letter	3-4
II. Public Health Officers of the Local Authority ...	5
III. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	6-14
IV. General Provisions of Health Services in the Area ...	15-16
V. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	17-24
VI. Housing	25-27
VII. Inspection and Supervision of Food	28-32
VIII. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases	33-37
IX. Diseases of Animals Acts	38-41
X. Report on Administration of Shops Acts, 1950 ...	41-44

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
JARROW,
CO. DURHAM

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Jarrow.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the 78th Annual Report of the Health Department on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough of Jarrow for the year 1952

The following are the main features of the vital statistics for the Borough during 1952.

The estimated population of 28,700 furnished by the Registrar General showed an increase of 140 on the 1951 estimate; the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was 218. The live birth rate was 19.65 per 1,000 population and the rate for still births was 0.73 per 1,000.

The death rate for 1952 was 12.06 per 1,000 population and shows a decrease on the 1951 figure which was 13.80 per 1,000.

The death rate from tuberculosis was 0.66 per 1,000 in 1952 as compared with 0.70 in 1951. The pneumonia death rate was 0.38 in 1952 compared with 0.32 in 1951. There were no deaths from scarlet fever, diphtheria or measles during the year. There were three deaths from whooping cough giving a death rate per 1,000 population of 0.10.

There were no deaths from maternal causes.

The infant mortality rate was 21.28 per 1,000 live births in 1952 compared with 62.25 in 1951. The neo-natal death rate under one month of age was 12.41 per 1,000 live births.

Still births expressed as a rate per 1,000 total births gave a figure of 35.90. This shows an increase on the 1951 figure which was 21.61.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received in 1952 was 1,106 a decrease of 324 on the previous year. Measles accounted for 626 notifications in 1952 as compared with 922 in 1951. Whooping Cough notifications totalled 281 in 1952 as against 285 in 1951. There were 79 notifications of pneumonia during 1952 a reduction of 23 on the previous year. The incidence rate of pneumonia was 2.76 per 1,000 population compared with 3.57 in 1951.

The health of the population has been maintained throughout the year. Measles and Whooping Cough were prevalent during 1952; that ~~there were~~ three pre-school age children died from Whooping Cough is a reminder to parents that this disease is a dangerous one for small children, especially those under one year of age.

It is pleasing to note that the Infantile Mortality figure of 21.28 is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough.

The Birth Rate and Still Birth Rate were higher, and the Death Rate lower, than the average figures for England and Wales.

I have pleasure in placing on record my appreciation of the efficient work of the Health Department staff during the year.

W. CAMPBELL LYONS,

Medical Officer of Health

II. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

W. Campbell Lyons, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under Food and Drugs Act,
Inspector under Diseases of Animals Act, and Chief Shops
Inspector, Rodent Officer.

R. C. Thompson, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector, Cert.
S.I.B., D.I.Hy.

Sanitary Inspectors.

R. R. Macdougall, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspector, R.P.,
(Asst. Shops Inspector).

G. G. Stanley, Cert. S.I.B., F.R.M.S., Cert. Meat Inspector,
(Asst. Shops Inspector).

Rodent Operator.

L. J. Willox.

Clerks.

Mrs. R. Brunt.

Miss K. Petersen. (Resigned 19/9/52). (Temporary).

Miss A. Holmes (Recommended duty 6/10/52).

III. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area of the Borough (including 260 acres of inland waters—1,985 acres.

Population.—1951 Census, 28,541.

(Registrar General's estimated population for 1952—28,700).

Number of inhabited houses, 1952—8,411.

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1952—£138,864.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£536.67.

Social Conditions.—The industries of the Borough include ship-repairing, steel rolling and refined metal manufacture, and tube making, as well as asphalt and slag works and oil installations.

Amongst the trades carried on on the Trading Estate, an area of about 60 acres in East Jarrow and adjoining the South Shields boundary, are electrical equipment, drugs, radio components, plastic moulders, mineral waters, weavers and engineering.

Summary of Vital Statistics for the Year.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Live Births.			
Total registered	564	281	283
Legitimate	540	267	273
Illegitimate	24	14	10
Still Births.			
Total registered	21	14	7
Legitimate	21	14	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths.			
Total registered	346	191	155
Maternal Mortality.			
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Infant Mortality.			
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :—			
Total registered	12	6	6
Legitimate	10	6	4
Illegitimate	2	—	2
Deaths from Special Causes.			
Totals registered :—			
Tuberculosis	19	11	8
Pulmonary	18	11	7
Non-pulmonary	1	—	1
Pneumonia	11	7	4
Influenza	7	4	3
Whooping Cough	3	1	2
Measles	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ...	1	1	—

Summary of Vital Statistics for the Year.

RATES.	JARROW.	Comparative Statistics (where available).	
		England & Wales.	Durham County.
Birth Rate—			
Per 1,000 estimated population 1952.	19.65	15.3	17.3
Still Birth Rate—			
Per 1,000 estimated population 1952.	0.73	0.35	0.45
Death Rate—			
Per 1,000 estimated population 1952.	12.06	11.3	10.9
Maternal Mortality Rate—			
Per 1,000 live & still births	Nil.	0.10	1.06
Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age—			
All infants per 1,000 live births	21.28	27.6	33
Death Rates—per 1,000 estimated population :—			
Tuberculosis	0.66	0.24	0.28
Pulmonary	0.63	—	0.25
Non-pulmonary	0.03	—	0.03
Pneumonia	0.38	0.47	0.30
Influenza	0.24	0.04	0.03
Whooping Cough	0.10	—	0.01
Measles	Nil.	—	0.01
Scarlet Fever	Nil.	—	0.002
Diphtheria	Nil.	—	0.001
Enteritis & Diarrhoea (under 2 years (Rate per 1,000 live births)	1.77	1.1	1.54

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics for Jarrow and some other areas for the year 1952:—

	1 Live Birth Rate.	2 Still Birth Rate.	3 Death Rate.	4 Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	5 Infant Mortality Rate (under 1 year).
JARROW M.B.	19.65	0.73	12.06	1.77	21.28
England & Wales ...	15.3	0.35	11.3	1.1	27.6
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	16.9	0.43	12.1	1.3	31.2
160 Smaller Towns.. (Population 25,000— 50,000 at 1951 Census).	15.5	0.36	11.2	0.5	25.8
London	17.6	0.34	12.6	0.7	23.8
Durham County	17.3	0.45	10.9	1.54	33

Note:—1, 2 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 population,
4 and 5 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births.

The following table gives a resume of the chief vital statistics and rates for the borough during the last decade.

	1952.	1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.	1946	1945.	1944.	1943.
Population ...	28700	28569	28450	28530	28280	27370	27230	26190	26120	26090
Birth Rate ...	19.65	17.44	20.91	20.64	22.52	26.05	23.14	19.39	22.36	19.66
Still Birth Rate ...	35.90	21.61	18.15	28.05	25.99	25.95	41.09	41.51	45.75	35.71
Death Rate ...	12.06	13.80	13.11	14.26	12.20	13.73	14.06	12.98	14.74	15.56
Maternal Mortality ...	—	—	—	1.65	—	—	6.08	1.89	1.63	3.76
Infantile Mortality ...	21.28	62.25	43.70	62.82	54.95	54.69	39.68	39.37	73.63	66.28
Tuberculosis Death Rate—										
Pulmonary ...	0.63	0.67	0.64	1.22	0.67	1.1	1.21	1.00	1.07	1.23
Non-pulmonary ...	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.25	0.22	0.26	0.15	0.19	0.19
Pneumonia (Death Rate) ...	0.38	0.32	0.74	0.81	0.71	0.44	0.81	0.53	1.07	1.00

Fool Notes.

The following of the above rates are calculated per 1,000 population:—Birth, Death, Tuberculosis and Pneumonia Death Rates.

The Still Birth, and Maternal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1,000 (live and still) births: The Infantile Mortality Rate is calculated per 1,000 live births.

TABLE OF CAUSES AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1952.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total all ages.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.								Total Deaths of Non-Residents in the district.	WARDS.						TOTALS.		
		Residents whether occurring within or without the district.									Spr.	Sim.	East.	West.	Grange.	Central.	Primrose.	Sex.	
		0-1 year	1-5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	65-75 years	75 yrs & upwards										
All Causes { Certified } Uncertified	316 31	12 ..	6 ..	.. 1	1 ..	8 15	90 4	101 3	2 1	33 4	37 6	56 4	44 1	42 5	51 5	53 6	179 23	146 8
Tuberculosis, respiratory	18	..	..	..	1	7	10	..	1	4	3	3	1	4	1	2	11	7
Tuberculosis, other	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Syphilitic Disease	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	..	..	..	..	3	7	2	..	2	1	1	..	2	3	3	9	3
" lung, bronchus	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	5	..
" breast	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
" uterus	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	37	..	..	..	1	1	13	11	..	5	3	6	5	4	7	7	10	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Diabetes	57	1	..	..	..	1	14	5	26	10	4	14	8	6	8	7	23	34
Vascular lesions of nervous system	28	..	..	..	..	1	9	10	8	..	3	5	5	5	4	6	11	7
Coronary disease, angina	8	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	6
Hypertension with heart disease	43	..	..	..	..	1	13	25	..	5	4	7	4	8	9	9	20	23
Other heart disease	14	..	..	..	..	1	8	5	..	..	1	4	3	2	2	2	7	7
Other circulatory diseases	11	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	4	5
Influenza	11	2	2	..	..	1	2	4	..	1	4	2	1	1	..	2	7	7
Pneumonia	33	..	..	..	1	1	12	6	..	..	5	3	5	3	7	10	15	8
Bronchitis	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	3	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	5	..
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	11	..	1	..	..	2	2	3	1	..	2	2	2	..	1	2	5	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Congenital malformations	23	5	..	..	1	4	5	3	5	1	2	3	..	5	4	4	13	10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	5	2
All other accidents	5	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	3
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	347	12	6	1	4	27	99	94	104	3	37	43	60	45	47	56	59	193	154

5 Outward transferable deaths were also registered in the Borough during the year.

The Registrar General's Short List of Causes of Death for 1952.

Causes of Death.	Male.	Female.
All Causes	191	155
Tuberculosis, respiratory	11	7
Tuberculosis, other	—	1
Syphilitic disease	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	2
Meningococcal infections	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	19	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
Diabetes	—	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	34
Coronary disease, angina	20	7
Hypertension with heart disease	2	6
Other heart disease	20	24
Other circulatory disease	7	7
Influenza	4	3
Pneumonia	7	4
Bronchitis	24	8
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	10
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—
All other accidents	5	2
Suicide	2	3
Homicide and operations of war	—	—

Any variations there may be between the Registrar General's Short List of Causes of Death and the Table of Causes and Ages at Death compiled locally are due to the fact that in certain instances the Registrar General obtains fuller information from the certifying medical practitioners which enables him to classify deaths with greater accuracy. Other statistics supplied by the Registrar General relating to Live and Still Births and Infantile Deaths are included in the table headed Summary of Vital Statistics.

REMARKS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimate of population (28,700) furnished by the Registrar General, showed an increase of 140 on the 1951 estimate; the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was 218.

There were 564 live births and 21 still births giving respectively a rate per 1,000 population of 19.65 and 0.73. The live and still birth rates recorded for England and Wales for 1952 are given as 15.3 and 0.35 respectively per 1,000 population.

The total deaths registered during 1952 numbered 346 (12.06 per 1,000 population) which represents a decrease of 48 deaths on the 1951 figure (394) and a decrease on the 1950 figure (373) of 27. The death rate for England and Wales in 1952 was 11.3 per 1,000 total population.

The deaths from tuberculosis were 19 (pulmonary 18 and 1 other) which represents a rate of 0.66 per 1,000 population in 1952 compared with 0.70 in 1951 when 19 pulmonary and 1 other were recorded. The incidence rate of tuberculosis as represented by 88 notifications in 1952 was 3.07 per 1,000 population. This shows an increase on the 1951 figures which were 74 notifications with an incidence rate of 2.59 per 1,000 population.

There were no deaths from measles, scarlet fever or diphtheria during the year. Three deaths occurred from whooping cough giving a rate of 0.10 per per 1,000 population.

The pneumonia deaths were 11 giving a rate of 0.38 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.32 in 1951 when the number registered from this cause was 9. 7 deaths occurred from influenza during the year giving a rate of 0.24 per 1,000 population as compared with 19 deaths and a rate of 0.67 in 1951.

There were no maternal deaths.

The total number of infant deaths under one year of age was 12 in 1952 giving an infantile mortality rate of 21.28 per 1,000 live births compared with 62.25 in 1951. The rate for England and Wales in 1952 is given as 27.6 per 1,000 live births.

The neo-natal mortality rate was 12.41 per 1,000 live births with 7 infant deaths (under 1 month old) in 1952. The neo-natal mortality rate for 1951 was 32.13 per 1,000 live births.

IV. General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological and Bacteriological specimens requiring examination are sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Hereunder is a summary of the investigations carried out, and of the results obtained:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Tuberculosis—			
Sputum	49	221	270
Diphtheria	—	14	14
Haemolytic Streptococci	6	7	13
Enteric, Dysentery and Food			
Poisoning Groups	44	23	67
Miscellaneous	6	7	13
Total	105	272	377

The Comparative Total for 1951 was 591.

Ambulance Facilities.

These are controlled by Durham County Council, and the ambulances are garaged at the Ambulance Depot, St. John's Avenue, Hebburn. Telephone Hebburn 32157.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Clinics, with the times at which they are open, are given below. They are administered by the Durham County Council.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Walter Street Clinic—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday ... 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Centre.

Walter Street Clinic—Alternate Thursdays ... 9 a.m.—4 p.m.

Gordon House—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
and Friday ... 1-30—4-30 p.m.

Post-Natal Clinic.

Walter Street—Alternate Thursdays ... 1-30 p.m.

Artificial Light Clinic.

Walter Street Clinic—Monday and Friday ... 9 a.m. & 1-30 p.m.

Immunisation Clinic.

Walter Street Clinic—Friday 9-30 a.m.

Chest Clinic.

This clinic is situated at Homer Villa, St. John's Terrace, Jarrow, and is controlled by the Regional Hospital Board. The times of the clinics are as follows:—

Monday and Wednesday (men) 	9-30 a.m.
Monday and Wednesday (women) 	1-30 p.m.
Tuesday (children and contacts) 	1-30 p.m.
Friday (Refills—Artificial Pneumothorax) 	9-30 a.m.
Friday (Children and Contacts) 	1-30 p.m.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948. SECTION 47.**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.**

An aged woman living by herself in a Council house was found to be in an insanitary condition and not capable of looking after herself, nor receiving proper attention. Before the Court Order was applied for, after much difficulty this person was removed to the General Hospital, South Shields.

A man living by himself in two rooms in an insanitary condition, was to be removed by Court Order, but he collapsed in the street and was removed by the Police to the General Hospital, South Shields.

A blind aged man was living in an insanitary condition in one room. The premises were to be demolished and this person was found accommodation by Durham County Council, at Heath House, Houghton-le-Spring.

V. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.—The Sunderland and South Shields Water Company supplies the Borough with a piped supply of water which is satisfactorily constant in quantity and quality.

Service pipes are laid on to all premises within the Borough, but in a proportion of the older dwelling houses the pipes are carried only into the yards and not actually into the houses. There is no evidence of the water supply having any plumbo-solvent action.

The following information has been supplied by the Company.

Previously, bacteriological results of water samples were given for samples taken from the Cleadon and Downhill Reservoirs and from a bulk supply taken at Pelaw.

These constitute the main supplies to Jarrow, but the water supply system of the Company is so complex being derived from eighteen different sources, that it is thought better to give the results of all the samples taken throughout the system during 1952. These results include all the various sources which may supply Jarrow, and are as follows:—

Coliform Percentages.

	No. of Samples.	Negative in 100 ml.	Positive in 100 ml.	Positive in 10 ml.	Positive in 1 ml.
Wells ...	141	95.0	5.0	—	—
Reservoirs	127	96.9	3.1	—	—
Taps ...	100	91.0	9.0	—	—

The whole of the water supplied by this Company is adequately chlorinated.

Bacteriological Examination of Water.—Submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

Sample No. 1/52.—Submitted for Microscopical Examination only, because of alleged animalculae in the water. No official report given.

Sample No. 2/52.—(From Samples of Supply as Sample No. 1).

Probable number of coliform bacilli,

MacConkey 2 days, 37°C. 5 per 100 ml.

Sample No. 3/52 & 4/52.—Chemical and Bacteriological Examination.

Sample No. 3/52.					Parts per 100,000
Chlorine as Chlorides	...	...	...	...	4.7000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	0.1745
Ammonia	...	...	...	...	None
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0142
Oxygen Absorption	...	...	...	...	0.0948
Injurious Metals	...	...	...	...	None
Total Solid Matter dried @ 100°C	...	...	...	...	52.0000
pH value of sample	...	...	...	...	7.5
<hr/>					
Temporary Hardness	...	...	18.2 degrees		
Permanent Hardness	...	...	11.6 degrees		
Colour of sample on Hazen Scale	...	...	...		10
Appearance of Sample in 2 foot tube	...	...	...		Not quite bright
Odour when heated to 50° C	...	...	...		None

Microscopical Examination—Satisfactory.

Sample No. 4/52—Bacteriological Examination.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 37°C.

after 72 hours ... 1 per ml.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 20-22°C.

after 72 hours ... 1 per ml.

Presumptive B. Coli Test at 37° after 72 hours ... Negative in 100 ml.

Clostridium Welchii Test @ 45°C. in 40 ml. ... Negative.

OBSERVATIONS.—When judged both by the chemical analysis and the bacteriological examination, the said sample is of a high order of purity and it is of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

Sample No. 5/52.

Probable number of coliform bacilli

MacConkey 2 days, 37°C 0 per 100 ml.

Sample No. 6/52.

Probable number of coliform bacilli

MacConkey 2 days, 37°C 1 per 100 ml.

Probable number of faecal coli 1 per 100 ml.

Other organisms—Organisms of the enteric group NOT FOUND.

Sample No. 7/52.

Probable number of coliform bacilli

MacConkey 2 days, 37°C 0 per 100 ml.

Sample No. 8/52.

Probable number of coliform bacilli

MacConkey 2 days, 37°C 0 per 100 ml.

Sample No. 9/52.

Probable number of coliform bacilli

MacConkey 2 days, 37°C 3 per 100 ml.

Sample No. 10/52 and 11/52—Chemical and Bacteriological Examination.

					Parts per 100,000
Chlorine as Chlorides	...	...	...	...	4.9000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	0.0877
Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0006
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0041
Oxygen Absorption	...	...	...	...	0.0436
Injurious Metals	...	...	...	...	None
Total Solid Matter dried @ 100°C	...	...	...	...	45.0000
pH value of sample	...	...	...	...	7.5
<hr/>					
Temporary Hardness	...	...	18.6	degrees	
Permanent Hardness	...	...	8.8	degrees	
Colour of sample on Hazen Scale	...	...	...	...	14
Appearance of Sample in 2 foot tube	...	...	...	...	Not quite clear
Odour when heated to 50° C	...	...	...	...	None

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.—Noticeable deposit from half gallon, consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths and some micro-organisms.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 37°C.

after 72 hours 4 per ml.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 20-22°C.

after 72 hours 5 per ml.

Presumptive B. Coli Test at 37° after 72 hours ... Negative in 100 ml.

Clostridium Welchii Test @ 45°C, in 40 ml. ... Negative.

OBSERVATIONS.—Both the chemical analysis and the bacteriological tests show that the supply represented by this sample is free from contamination by any form of undesirable drainage, but there is a noticeable deposit which, although harmless, may make the water unsightly at times and it is suggested that the mains in the area from which the sample was taken should be flushed.

The mains were flushed by the Water Company.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The Borough Engineer has stated that there have been no major developments in connection with the sewerage system, and no major improvements in Public Cleansing have taken place

Rivers and Streams.—The crude sewage from the town sewerage system continues to be discharged into the Rivers Tyne and Don.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Report of Mr. Robt. C. Thompson, Chief Sanitary Inspector,
on work carried out in the Sanitary Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

	Number of informal written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority	Number of Nuisances abated after notice.
Dwelling houses :—			
Foul conditions	—	2	2
Structural defects	—	98	90
Water closets	—	20	19
House Drainage :—			
Defective traps	—	—	—
Other faults	—	25	25
Water Supply	—	7	7
Defective dust bins	—	25	24
Totals	—	177	167

The following table shows in detail the inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1952:—

General Sanitation, etc.	Total Inspections.
Water Supply	16
Drainage	108
Stables and Piggeries	64
Fried Fish Shops	15
Tents, Vans and Sheds	8
Factories	43
Workshops	5
Workplaces	2
Bakehouses	18
Public Conveniences	1
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	7
Licensed Premises	16
Refuse Collection	14
Refuse Disposal	6

Rats and Mice	25
Atmospheric Pollution	8
Schools	10
Shops	273
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	25
Shops Acts, 1950, Section 38	280
Diseases of Animals Act	100
Pets Shops	4

Housing.

Under Public Health Acts—	
No. of houses inspected	314
Visits paid to above houses	438
Under Housing Acts—	
No. of houses inspected	381
Visits paid to above houses	911
Overcrowding—	
No. of houses inspected	8
Visits paid to above houses	8
Verminous Premises—	
No. of houses inspected	122
Visits paid to above houses	131
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	73

Infectious Diseases.

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Diseases	81
Visits re disinfection	43
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	26

Meat and Food Inspection.

Inspection of Meat—	
Visits to Shops and Stalls	7
Visits to Other Premises	4
Visits to Butchers	209
Visits to Canteens	14
Visits to Dairies and Milk Distributors	120
Visits to Fishmongers and Poulterers	11
Visits to Food Preparing Premises	144
Visits to Grocers	172
Visits to Greengrocers and Fruiterers	34
Visits to Ice Cream Premises	27
Visits to Restaurants	11
Visits to Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	14

Visits in connection with Sampling.

Milk—Bacteriological	13
Ice-Cream	12
Food and Drugs Samples	105
Miscellaneous Food Visits	37
	<hr/>
	4,518
	<hr/>

The total number of complaints to receive attention was 578.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

**The Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping)
Order, 1951.**

One full-time Rodent Operator has been employed during the year and the work has been carried out under the direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The methods of destruction are those approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

A free service for the disinfection of private dwellings was in operation during the year.

Number of complaints received and investigated	219
Number of visits to premises	879
Number of business premises treated	13
Number of residential premises treated	164
Number of allotments treated	3
Number of 3rd Party premises treated & cost charged... ..	13
Total cost charged	£28 15s.11d.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment.

Two sewer maintenance treatments were carried out:—

Treatment No.	No. of Man- holes Baited.	No. of Man- holes showing Part Takes.	No. of Man- holes showing complete takes.
15	366	105	51
16	292	38	61

Corporation Tip.

Two treatments were carried out:—

Treatment No.	Points showing Pre- bait Takes.	Points showing Poison Bait Takes.
15	112	100
16	132	130

No. 2 Quay.

Treatment No.	Points showing Pre- bait Takes.	Points showing Poison Bait Takes.
15	50	33

Fish Friers and Offensive Trades.

No. of fish friers' premises	13
No. of rag and bone dealers' premises	1

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951.

The only premises registered have ceased to be used for the purpose which necessitated their registration.

No samples were submitted during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The plant installed in the Walter Street Baths has continued to maintain a satisfactory standard of swimming bath water.

The water is tested daily.

Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

The three cinemas have been inspected for ventilation, sanitation and cleanliness.

Schools.

The Nursery School, Clervaux Terrace, which was closed on account of an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery at the end of last year was re-opened at the beginning of this year.

Infectious Diseases.

Houses in which a case of a notifiable infectious disease has occurred, are visited by a Sanitary Inspector, who makes enquiries, carries out the necessary disinfection, and advises as to proper precautions.

No. of houses disinfected	39
---------------------------------	----

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	43	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	—	—
Totals	51	3	—

2. Defects found:—

Particulars.	Number of Defects		Number Referred by H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prose- cutions.
	Found.	Remedied.		
Want of cleanliness	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Total	8	8	—	—

VI. Housing.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1952.

The following is a summary of the different types of houses erected by the Local Authority up to 31st December, 1952:—

No. of Rooms ...	Built under Housing Act, 1919.				Built under Housing Act, 1924				Built under Housing Acts, 1930-1936 for slum clearance purposes				Temp. Prefab. Houses.				New Permanent Houses.				Aged Persons Houses.				Housing Estate Flats.				High St. Flats & Maisonettes.			
	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	2	4	4	6	5	5	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2					
(Aged Persons)																																
Houses built on Monkton Estate	150	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Primrose Estate	14	20	4	504	248	218	510	68	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Bilton Estate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	754	96	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
High St. Flats & Maisonettes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102				
Totals ...	164	48	4	504	248	218	510	68	50	12	754	96	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102				

Total erected and occupied up to 31st December, 1952 2,877

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)	695
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,349
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	288
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	288
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	14
(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	288

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	20
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—**A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:**

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	288
(2) Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by Owners	254
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	17

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	98
--	----

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) by Owners	89
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	9

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6

VII. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

The following are the registrations under these Regulations:—

Dairies	2
Distributors	81

The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

No. of licences issued	6
------------------------------	---

The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

No. of licences issued:—

Pasteurised	15
Sterilised	82

Results of Examination of Milk.

	No. of Samples Submitted.	Passed.	Failed.
Tuberculin Tested Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test	2	2	—
Phosphatase Test	2	2	—
Pasteurised Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test	4	3	1
Phosphatase Test	4	3	1
Sterilised Milk—			
Turbidity Test	3	3	—
	15	13	2

The Sample of Pasteurised Milk No. 9/52 was taken at a school on complaint of the scholars refusing to drink the milk. It was found that the milk supplied to other schools in the Borough was not fit to drink. On investigation it was found that there had been neglect at the Dairy concerned, in supervision of the pasteurisation plant.

Inspection of Meat in Slaughterhouses.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

No premises in the Borough are licensed for use as slaughterhouses.

Slaughtering for the area is carried out under Government control at South Shields Public Slaughterhouse and meat is allocated there and distributed by covered lorry to the butchers' shops in the Borough of Jarrow.

Periodic inspections have been made of butchers' shops.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

There are no slaughtermen licensed in the Borough.

Inspection of Food Preparing Premises.

(Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Sections 13 and 14).

Special attention has been given to food preparing premises. Advice and instructions were given on the hygienic preparation and handling of food.

Bakeries.—There are ten bakeries in the Borough and these have been periodically visited.

Ice-Cream.—There are three premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream, and 48 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. Only 11 vendors sell unwrapped ice-Cream.

The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1951.

The three ice-cream manufacturers' premises are small, and the premises have been regularly inspected, but at two of the premises the general standard is not good.

Report on Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Ice Cream.

Five samples of Ice-Cream were submitted for the Methylene Blue Test :—

Provisional Grading.	No. of Samples.
Grade 1.	3
„ 2.	—
„ 3.	2
„ 4.	—

Warning letters were sent to vendors of Samples in Grade 3.

The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951.

The following samples of Ice-Cream have been certified by the Public Analyst to be of genuine quality :—

Sample No.	Fat.	Sugar.
22/52	5.86%	12.09%

23/52	9.49%	11.83%
24/52	8.42%	15.63%
29/52	7.43%	10.57%
30/52	5.14%	14.01%
31/52	5.56%	13.76%
47/52	6.85%	12.20%
48/52	8.63%	23.96%
49/52	3.53%	17.06%
50/52	9.78%	16.68%

Sample No. 49/52 was deficient in fat content.

"According to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952, Ice Cream should contain not less than 4% of Fat, therefore, the said sample is deficient in fat content to the extent of not less than 14.25%".

A warning letter was sent to the manufacturer and the vendor of this sample.

Iced Lollies.

Six samples of Iced Lollies were submitted for and satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.

Food Condemned During the Year.

Beef (English)	326½ lbs.
Beef (Imported)	53½ lbs.
Mutton	70 lbs.
Pork	161 lbs.
Pork (Canned)	38 lbs.
Ham	17 lbs.
Ham (Canned)	45 lbs.
Bacon	11 lbs.
Luncheon Meat	53 lbs.
Jellied Veal	65½ lbs.
Tongue	12 lbs.
Rabbit	1 lb.
Kidneys	3 lbs.
Sausage (Canned)	2½ lbs.
Chickens	28 lbs.
Fish (Canned)	8½ lbs.
Milk (Evaporated)	14 lbs. (Equiv.)
Milk (Condensed)	26 lbs. (Equiv.)
Cereals	165 lbs.
Cakes	57 lbs.
Biscuits	140 lbs.
Flour	16 lbs.
Nuts	54½ lbs.
Vegetables (Canned)	556 lbs.
Soup (Canned)	6 lbs.
Fruit (Canned)	422 lbs.
Fruit (Dried)	132½ lbs.

Jam	2 lbs.
Synthetic Cream	1 lb.
Total	2487½ lbs.

The Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934-1948.

Three samples of Shellfish (Mussels) were submitted for bacteriological examination, and were reported to be satisfactory.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following table gives details of samples purchased under the Act, and submitted to the Public Analyst and the results of his analyses:—

Article Analysed.	No. of samples submitted for analysis.			No. Genuine.	No. not Genuine.
	Total.	Formal	Informal.		
Milk (Tuberculin) Tested ...	5	—	5	5	—
Milk (T.T. Pasteurised)	4	—	4	4	—
Milk (Pasteurised)	10	—	10	10	—
Milk (Sterilised)	6	—	6	6	—
Milk (Condensed)	1	—	1	1	—
Milk (Dried)	1	—	1	1	—
Ice-Cream	11	1	10	10	1(a)
Butter	4	4	—	4	—
Margarine	2	2	—	2	—
Lard	1	1	—	1	—
Tea	1	1	—	1	—
Sausage (Beef)	1	1	—	1	—
Suet (Beef with flour)	1	1	—	1	—
Cheese (Full Cream Pro- cessed)	1	—	1	1	—
Pepper	4	4	—	4	—
Coffee	2	2	—	2	—
Baking Powder	1	1	—	1	—
Stewed Apple	2	—	2	2	—
Orange Curd	1	—	1	1	—
Table Jelly	1	—	1	1	—
Table Jelly Crystals	1	—	1	1	—
Ground Almonds	1	1	—	1	—
Ground Nutmeg	1	1	—	1	—
Ground Rice	2	2	—	2	—
Cornflour	1	1	—	1	—
Icing Sugar	1	1	—	1	—
Yeast	1	1	—	1	—
Fish Paste (salmon and shrimp)	1	—	1	1	—
Beans in Tomato Sauce	1	1	—	1	—
Whisky	2	2	—	2	—
Beer	2	2	—	2	—
Cherries	1	—	1	1	—
	75	30	45	74	1

(a) Sample No. 49/52 referred to previously.

Artificial Cream (Food and Drugs Act, 1938—1950).

There are no registered premises in the Borough. One firm is producing confectionery filling and these premises have been periodically inspected.

Three samples of Synthetic Cream were submitted for the Methylene Blue Test and were placed in Provisional Grade 1.

Two samples of Confectionery Filling were submitted for Bacteriological Examination and were reported to be satisfactory.

The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923-1943.

A sample of Condensed Milk submitted to the Public Analyst was certified to be of genuine quality.

The Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923-1943.

A sample of Dried Milk submitted to the Public Analyst was certified to be of genuine quality and in conformity with these Regulations.

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940.

All food samples submitted to the Public Analyst complied with these Regulations.

Chemical Examination of Food.

Chemical examination of food is undertaken by the Public Analyst, C. J. H. Stock, Esq., B.Sc., F.I.C., of Darlington.

Public Health Laboratory Service.

Bacteriological examinations are undertaken at the Government Buildings, Ponteland Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 5.

VIII. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The total number of infectious diseases notifications received during the year was 1,106, compared with 1,430 in 1951. Measles and whooping cough were responsible for 626 and 281 respectively, compared with 922 and 285 in 1951. The remaining notifications totalled 199 as compared with 223 in 1951.

Increases which occurred on the annual figures for 1951 were Scarlet Fever 3, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 13, and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis 1.

Reductions occurred in the number of cases of Pneumonia 23, Meningococcal infections 2, Erysipelas 3, Measles 296, and Whooping Cough 4.

No cases of the following diseases were notified:—Diphtheria, Acute Poliomyelitis, Polioencephalitis, Encephalitis lethargica, Small-pox, Dysentery, Enteric Fever, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, or Malaria.

1. Scarlet Fever.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 28, of which 17 were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths.

2. Diphtheria.

No cases were notified during the year.

The number of children immunised against Diphtheria during the year is as follows:—

Course completed between January 1st, 1952, and December 31st, 1952.	
Under 5 years	216
Over 5 years	7
	— 223
No. of children who received re-inforcing injections	146

During the year 16,000 units of anti-toxin were distributed to the medical practitioners of the Borough.

3. Pneumonia.

79 notifications were received during 1952, as compared with 102 in 1951. The greatest number of cases were found to be in the Central and East Wards. 8 notifications related to children under the age of one

year. There were eleven deaths from Pneumonia, 2 of which were children under one year.

4. Meningococcal Infections.

One case was notified during the year. There were no deaths.

5. Erysipelas.

Two notifications were received during 1952, a decrease of 3 on the previous year.

6. Puerperal Pyrexia.

One case was notified and received hospital treatment.

7. Measles.

Notifications of measles showed a decrease from 922 in 1951 to 626 in 1952. 532 cases were notified in the last three months of the year. 24 cases occurred in children under one year, and 403 in the 1—5 age group. No cases were reported as having been admitted to hospital and there were no deaths.

8. Whooping Cough.

Notifications totalled 281 compared with 285 in 1951. 207 cases occurred in children under 5 years of age. Three deaths were recorded.

9. Tuberculosis.

The total number of cases notified during 1952 was 88, pulmonary 79 and non-pulmonary 9. This represents an increase of 14 on the notifications received in 1951, and an incidence rate 3.07 per 1,000 population as compared with 2.77 in 1951.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1952.

DISEASES.	MONTHS.												WARDS.						TOTALS.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Spring- well	Simon- side	East	West	Grange	Central		M. & R. Typhoid
Scarlet Fever	2	4	...	5	2	5	2	2	2	3	1	...	2	7	3	2	4	2	8	28
Pneumonia	13	7	9	12	3	1	4	3	3	4	8	12	10	11	18	10	4	17	9	79
Erysipelas .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2
Meningococcal Infections .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	6	19	19	16	10	4	5	3	12	10	277	145	45	127	97	112	70	99	76	626
Whooping Cough .....	...	6	13	38	32	39	45	44	20	13	11	20	28	43	52	50	30	41	31	281
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	5	7	4	14	4	4	5	10	4	11	4	4	17	13	3	10	14	18	79
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	3	9
TOTALS	28	43	51	76	62	56	60	57	47	136	308	182	90	210	184	177	126	173	146	1,106

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING
THE YEAR 1952.**

Diseases.	Total cases notified.	AGE GROUPS.										Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths.
		Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over.	
Scarlet Fever.....	28	...	1	1	...	5	14	6	1	...	...	17	...
Pneumonia.....	79	8	3	6	8	6	6	1	6	13	15	7	11
Erysipelas.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Meningococcal Infections.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Measles.....	626	24	73	110	121	99	183	11	2	3	...	...	...
Whooping Cough.....	281	30	42	41	57	37	72	1	1	...	...	...	3

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1952.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 5	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 15	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	...
15 to 25	5	21	2	1	...	1	...	...
25 to 35	9	8	1	2	2	1	...	...
35 to 45	5	7	...	...	2	2	...	...
45 to 55	4	2	...	...	4	1	...	1
55 to 65	3	1	...	...	3	2	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	30	49	3	6	11	7	...	1

The foregoing table is comprised of primary notifications. Five inward transfers (2 pulmonary males and 3 pulmonary females) were also added to the Register during the year.

The number of Jarrow patients admitted to Hospitals and Sanatoria during 1952 was 87.

The following tables give the number of cases of tuberculosis registered in the Borough at the beginning and end of the year, and the number of cases removed from the Register during the year, with the reason for removal:—

Sex.	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year	
	Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary	Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.
Males ...	172	32	182	31
Females ...	151	44	191	46
Totals ...	323	76	373	77

Removals from Register during year:—

Reasons for Removal.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M	F
Died	12	4	—	2
Diagnosis not confirmed.	—	—	—	—
Removed from district ...	5	7	—	—
Recovered	5	1	4	2
Totals	22	12	4	4

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

IX. Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, and the Agriculture Act, 1937 (Part IV.).

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The following is a summary of the work carried out in relation to this Act, and Orders made thereunder, in the Borough during the year 1952.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. C. THOMPSON,

Local Inspector under the Diseases
of Animals Acts.

During the year a new 'Handbook of Orders Relating to Diseases of Animals'—Orders made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Diseases of Animals Acts—was received. The book is an improvement on the old one and helpful in use.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

The Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions)

General Order of 1938.

The Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas) Special Order

No. 7. 1952.

The Borough of Jarrow was included in the Schedule to the Special Order which came into operation on 5th May, 1952, and ceased to be a Controlled Area on 17th May, 1952.

Visits to Farms	6
Visits to Piggeries	14
Miscellaneous Visits	10

A copy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries pamphlet on Foot and Mouth Disease was given to Stockowners and movement of animals was controlled by licences.

Occupation Licences were issued in connection with three farms, and two licences were issued for movement of swine in connection with two piggeries.

Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Regulations) Order 1938.

Three heifers were moved into the Borough and four pigs were moved out of the Borough by licences issued in compliance with this Order. In connection with three farms Occupational Licences were issued to enable the stock to be moved to and from different parts of the same premises.

Preventive Orders.

Foot and Mouth Disease (Packing Materials) Orders, 1925 and 1926.

Importation of Meat, etc. (Wrapping Materials) Orders, 1932 & 1939.

Foot and Mouth Disease (Disinfection of Road Vehicles) Orders, 1941 and 1942.

Kitchen Waste (Licensing of Private Collectors) (Consolidation and Extension) Order 1944.

The Borough of Jarrow is included in the First Schedule of the last stated Order. In a Scheduled Area, the collection of Kitchen Waste is prohibited, except by Local Authorities, exempted classes of stock-keepers and persons licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

There are three persons licensed to collect kitchen waste in the Borough of Jarrow.

The premises from which the kitchen waste is supplied and the premises at which it is used have been inspected.

Diseases of Animals (Boiling of Animal Foodstuffs) Order, 1947.

Stock-keepers, butchers' premises, and canteens have been visited regarding the compliance with the provisions of this Order.

Tuberculosis Orders, 1938-1946.

A farmer sent a calf to a slaughterhouse for slaughter and on examination of the carcase and organs it was found to be affected with tuberculosis and was condemned. The Veterinary Inspector was notified and on visiting the farm was informed that the dam of this calf had been sent to a knacker's yard.

This cow was not reported under Article I of the above Order, nor was the movement recorded under the Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1925.

On inquiries being made it was found that the cow had been so disposed of.

A warning letter to the person concerned was sent by the Town Clerk.

Swine Fever Orders of 1938-1940.

A pig-keeper reported that a sow brought on to his premises was found dead next morning. The premises were visited and 'Form A' served on the occupier. Later, a Veterinary Inspector made a post-mortem examination, and it was found that the sow had not died from Swine Fever, and the Notice was withdrawn.

In making inquiries in connection with this suspected case of Swine Fever, it was found that the owners 'Record of Movement of Swine' were not being properly kept. One record of movement in the book could not be verified.

A warning letter to this pig-keeper was sent by the Town Clerk

A pig-keeper reported that a pig had died suddenly in his piggery. The premises were visited and a second pig was found to be dying, and later died. Form A was served on the Owner. A Veterinary Inspector made a post-mortem examination of the two pigs, and it was found that the pigs had died from Bowel Oedema. Form A Notice was withdrawn.

A pig-keeper reported that two pigs had died on his premises. The premises were visited. The cause of death was not suspected to be from a notifiable disease, and the two pigs were buried on the premises.

A pig-keeper reported that his pigs were ill. The premises were visited and the pigs showed no signs of being ill with a notifiable disease. The owner was advised to get his own Veterinary Surgeon to examine the pigs. The Veterinary Surgeon found that only one pig was suffering from pneumonia.

The Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1950.

The Regulation of Movement of Swine (Amendment) Order, 1950.

A Circular Letter from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was received requesting that in view of the prevalence of disease, especially swine fever, among animals, it is important that this Order should be observed.

A letter was sent to all stock-keepers in the Borough calling their attention to the requirements of the Order.

Twenty-two swine were moved into the Borough by licences issued under this Order. At one of the premises the owner had not kept the swine separate as required by the Order and was warned.

A farm was visited regarding an advertised 'Farm Sale' including pigs to be brought there from another area. It was found that the actual sale and movements therefrom, was on a part of the farm not in this Borough, and the responsible authority was notified.

All premises to which swine were moved were visited and inspections made to see that the conditions of the licences were complied with.

The Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1925.

Record of Movement of Animals books have been checked and the owners attention drawn to the need for accurate records being kept.

The Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order, 1948.

The four farmers in the Borough were informed by letter of the requirements of this Order.

A copy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries pamphlet 'The Ox Warble Fly' was enclosed.

The farms were visited.

The Importation of Cats and Dogs Order, 1928.

The Master of the S.S. Star of Aden lying at the Mercantile Dry Dock Company's dock reported he had a dog on board which he wished to land. He was informed of the requirements of this Order and given a copy of 'Notice to Masters of Vessels'. Visits were made to the Vessel to see that the Order was being observed.

The Master later reported that the dog had fallen from the ship into the dock and was killed. The carcass was destroyed in the Corporation furnace at No. 2 Quay.

X. Report on Shops Act, 1950, for the Year 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my fifteenth Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

Shops Act, 1950.

In the administration of the above Act, 452 shops are subject to inspection.

There are 53 unoccupied shops in the Borough.

The Shops Act, 1950, consolidates previous legislation concerning the conduct of shops and conditions of employment of persons working in or about the premises.

All local Orders made by the Council continue in force.

There were no extensions of hours during the Christmas period.

Many shops are closing before the statutory closing hours. There have been no prosecutions during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. C. THOMPSON,

Chief Shops Inspector.

Summary of Work Done During 1952.

No. of visits to shops during the year	273
No. of infringements of the Acts, etc.	26
No. of warnings to shop-keepers	26
No. of interviews with shop-keepers at office	7

The appended tables show:—

1. Principal Acts and Regulations administered by the Department.
2. The nature of the infringements of the Shops Acts.
3. Types of business carried on in 'Shops' under the Acts.

TABLE No. 1.

The principal Acts and Regulations administered by the Department are as follows:—

Shops Act, 1950.
Shops Regulations, 1912.
Shops Regulations, 1913.
Shops Regulations, 1937.
Shops Regulations, 1939.
Shops (Procedure for Jewish Tribunals) Regulations, 1937.

Local Orders made by the Council:—

Jarrow Shops Half Holiday Order, No. 1.
Jarrow Shops Half Holiday Order, No. 2.
Jarrow Shops Half Holiday Exemption Order, No. 1.
Jarrow Butchers Weekly Half Holiday & Closing Order, 1920.
Jarrow (Extended Area) Shops Weekly Half Holiday Exemption Order, 1937.
Jarrow (Extended Area) Shops Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1937.
Jarrow (Extended Area) Shops Extension & Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1937.
Jarrow (Extended Area) Butchers Shops Closing Order, 1937.

TABLE No. 2.
Infringements of the Shops Act, 1950.

Early Closing Day Notices not exhibited	7
Prescribed Forms of Notices as to Assistants half holiday not exhibited	7
Prescribed form of Notices as to Assistants weekly half holiday not kept up to date	9
Records of Employment of Young Persons not being kept up to date or legible, also forms and notices required in respect of the Employment of Young Persons Act, 1934, not being exhibited	9
No notice re provision of seats exhibited or delivered to female assistants	2
Notice of election to take Saturday as early closing day not exhibited in shop	1
	<hr/>
	35
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 3.
Shops Acts.

Types of business carried on under the Acts were as follows:—

Bakers, Caterers and Confectioners	30
Booksellers	2
Boot and Shoe Dealers and Repairers	14
Butchers and Pork Butchers	35
Cafes and Restaurants	6
Chemists, Druggists, Opticians & Photographers	11
China Dealers	4
Cinemas	3
Clothiers, Drapers and Milliners	16
Coal Dealers	35
Corn Merchants	2
Dairies	2
Dry Cleaners	4
Electricians	2
Fish Dealers	6
Fried Fish Dealers	13
Fruiterers and Florists	27
Funeral Furnishers	3
Furniture Dealers	5
General Dealers	67
Grocers and Provision Dealers	23

Hairdressers and Barbers	16
Herbalists	1
Ironmongers and Cycle Dealers	7
Jewellers and Pawnbrokers	4
Laundry Receiving Offices	2
Lending Libraries	2
Licensed Victuallers	48
Music Dealers	1
Newsagents, Stationers and Fancy Dealers	23
Plumbers	2
Pet Shops	2
Post Offices	7
Radio Dealers	5
Refreshment Caterers	5
Second-hand Furniture and Wardrobe Dealers ...	5
Tobacconists	3
Upholsterers	1
Wall-paper and Paint Dealers	6
Wool Dealers	2

