

[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Jarrow Borough.

Contributors

Jarrow (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1958

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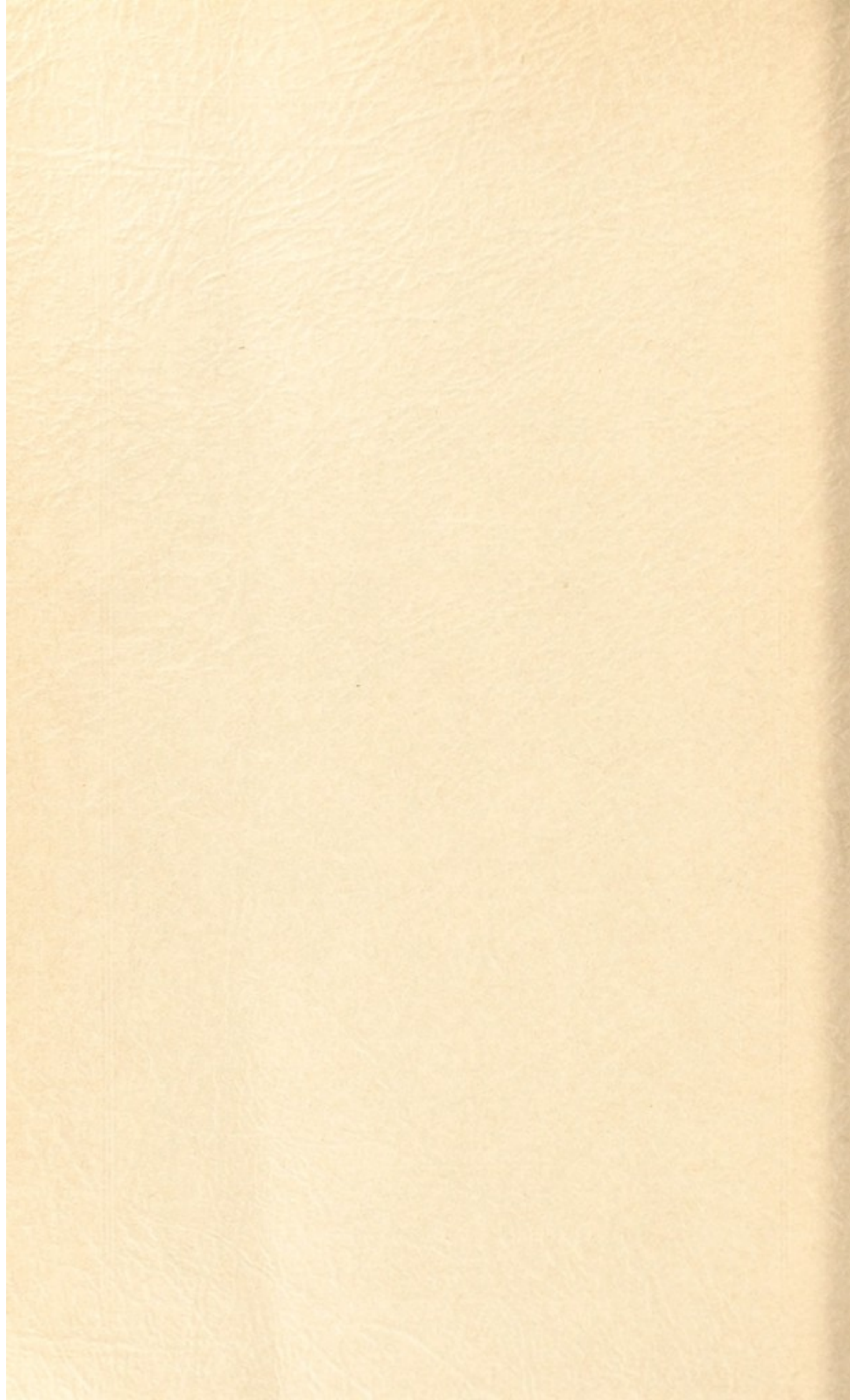


BOROUGH OF JARROW.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1958.

T. C. FALCONER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Printed by SMITH BROS. (Hebburn & Jarrow) LTD.,





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BOROUGH OF JARROW

1958—1959.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman P. SCULLION.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor Mrs. E. A. TRAINOR, J. P.

Alderman A. A. RENNIE, J.P.

Alderman J. B. SYMONDS, O.B.E.

Alderman A. MORRISON.

Alderman J. W. THOMPSON, J.P.

Alderman G. A. ROSE.

Alderman D. F. RILEY.

Coun. J. A. CONNELL.

Coun. J. W. CROMAR.

Coun. Mrs. A. MOTHERSDALE.

Coun. J. G. TALLACK.

Coun. P. HEPBURN.

Coun. T. DEAN.

Coun. R. W. PURVIS.

Coun. R. C. SPARKS

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Coun. N. PEDLEY.

Coun. S. SCOTT.

Coun. J. H. W. CAMPBELL.

Coun. J. H. DANIELS.

Coun. Mrs. V. M. HOPE.

Coun. Mrs. J. CLEMENTSON

Coun. A. M. CAMPBELL.

Coun. Mrs. M. HOOD, J.P.

Coun. A. F. OVERTON.

Coun. R. STOREY.

UNITED DISTRICTS JOINT COMMITTEE— JARROW MEMBERS.

Alderman P. SCULLION.

Councillor MRS. A. MOTHERSDALE.

Councillor J. H. DANIELS.

Councillor Mrs. E. A. TRAINOR, J.P.

No. 2 AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE— JARROW MEMBERS.

Alderman A. MORRISON.

Councillor J. H. DANIELS.

Councillor MRS. A. MOTHERSDALE.

Councillor Mrs. E. A. TRAINOR, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. J. CLEMENTSON.

Telephone No. 89-7485.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

JARROW,

CO. DURHAM

JULY, 1959.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of
the Borough of Jarrow.**

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the health of the Borough and the work in the Health Department for the year 1958.

The health statistics are set out in detail in the body of the Report; there are, however, several features on which I should like to comment.

The principal vital statistics show no significant change compared with 1957. The population of the Borough increased during the year by 40 to 29,280 and the natural increase, excess of births over deaths, was 257. The Birth Rate showed a slight reduction to 20.42 but the Standardised Rate of 18.6 (i.e. corrected for age and sex structure of the population) exceeds the figure of 16.4 for England and Wales. The Death Rate of 11.65 was slightly less than in 1957 but the Standardised Rate of 14.45 is well above the figure of 11.7 for England and Wales. Heart Disease and Cancer again accounted for approximately half of the deaths during the year, and Respiratory Disease was again an important cause of death especially amongst men. The Still Birth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate show little change compared with 1957.

In the environmental sphere, pollution of river and atmosphere continue to give cause for concern.

With regard to the former, the foul condition of the river Tyne continues to become progressively worse and more offensive. The Local Authorities, situated on the river, continue to hold occasional joint meetings; they have been advised, as a result of prolonged tests, that trunk sewers, discharging untreated sewage into the sea near the river mouth, would be impracticable although they agreed that further investigation should be carried out by the staff of King's College, Newcastle.

With regard to atmospheric pollution however, the situation is much more encouraging. Many of the Tyneside authorities are now making use of the powers given them by the Clean Air Act, 1956. In the Borough of Jarrow, towards the end of 1958, proposals were submitted in connection with the first smoke control area in the town; these proposals have since received government approval. The area concerned consists

of the central re-development area of the town and the relevant Smoke Control Order should come into force next year.

I make no apology for once again referring to lung cancer; during the year there were 18 deaths, all in men, from this disease. Let not the fair sex, however, consider themselves immune, for, with the steady increase in the number of women with a long history of cigarette smoking, the female death rate from this disease is now beginning to rise rapidly and will eventually catch up with that of the less fortunate males.

Addiction to cigarettes involves a serious personal hazard to health which millions of people appear to be willing to accept readily. The example set to children and young people, in this connection, is a personal responsibility which, although unaccepted by many, should not be lightly shelved by any who may exert influence over the rising generation.

In March, 1958, Mr. R. C. Thompson retired from the post of Chief Public Health Inspector on attaining the age of 65 years and was succeeded by Mr. A. R. Metcalfe. Mr. Thompson had given most valuable service to the Borough over a period of 38 years and for the past 30 years had occupied, with distinction, the position of Chief Inspector.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation I have received from Chairmen, Members of the Council, other Officials and my Staff in the Health Department.

T. C. FALCONER,
Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A.

Statistics of the Area.

(1) General Statistics.

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

Estimated Resident Population—29,280.

No. of inhabited houses—9,480.

No. of Council houses—4,119.

Estimated number of sub-standard houses—679.

House density (persons per house)—3.0.

House density (houses per acre)—5.5.

Rateable Value—£290,218.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£930.0935.

(2) Physical and Social Conditions.

(a) Description of the Area.

The Borough of Jarrow is roughly rectangular in shape having its northern boundary formed by the River Tyne. To the east and west the boundaries of the area are contiguous with those of South Shields County Borough and Hebburn Urban District respectively, while the Newcastle/Sunderland railway line forms the southern boundary between Jarrow and Boldon Urban District.

Jarrow, with its two mile water front, forms part of the densely populated Tyneside conurbation and is part of the northern boundary of Durham County; there are direct links with Northumberland by means of the pedestrian tunnel and the vehicular ferry between Jarrow and Howdon.

The Newcastle/South Shields railway line divides the densely populated industrial and commercial district forming the northern-most third of the Borough from the mainly residential area to the south. The northern area is in process of extensive re-development under the provisions of the Comprehensive Area Re-development Plan which provides for the demolition by way of slum clearance of the majority of houses in the area. The Plan also provides for the construction of new roads to link up with the proposed Tyne Tunnel to be constructed alongside the pedestrian tunnel, so as to replace the existing ferry. The persons displaced by the Slum Clearance Programme will be re-housed partly within the area of the Development Plan and partly in the overspill site in the Boldon Urban District adjoining the southern boundary of the Borough.

(b) Employment.

Mr. J. J. Thompson, Manager of the Employment Exchange, has kindly supplied the following information relating to Employment, Unemployment, Disablement and Rehabilitation.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in the Area of Jarrow
and Hebburn.

Industry or Group.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Electrical Engineering ...	6,062	1,746	7,808
Shipbuilding, Shiprepairing and Marine Engineering ...	6,023	262	6,285
Light Electrical Engineering ...	1,022	876	1,898
General Engineering ...	1,301	254	1,555
Metal Manufacture ...	1,378	119	1,497
National & Local Government & Professional Services ...	817	636	1,453
Distributive Trades ...	448	930	1,378
Chemicals and Dyes ...	767	266	1,033
Constructional Engineering ...	878	28	906
Building & Civil Engineering ...	867	16	883
Catering ...	109	542	651
Textiles ...	250	122	372
Transport ...	256	26	282
Manufacture of Food & Drink...	107	174	281
Miscellaneous ...	903	609	1,512
Totals ...	21,188	6,606	27,794

Since these figures were compiled The British Celanese Ltd., Bede Trading Estate, Jarrow, have ceased production. The numbers now employed in the Textile Industry are nil. The majority of redundant local work people were absorbed by other firms on the Estate.

(c) Unemployment.

During the first quarter of the year the average number of unemployed men and women registered as unemployed was approximately 860. There was a slight increase to 930 in the second quarter owing to the reduced demand for steel, and a recession in the Shiprepairing Industry. Increased activity in the Ship-repairing Industry caused a reduction to 820 in the third quarter, but a further recession was responsible for an increase to 1,150 in the last quarter.

The fluctuations are mainly in respect of men, the women's register remaining almost static throughout the year.

The overall increase in unemployment during the year is directly related to decreasing orders in the ship repairing industry.

(d) Disablement and Handicapped Persons.

The following numbers of persons are registered as disabled within the meaning of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

JARROW.

	Men.	Women.
Surgical ...	145	21
Medical ...	164	24
Psychiatric ...	13	1
Others ...	68	11
Totals ...	390	57

**Unemployed Registered Disabled Persons Registered for
Employment included in the above figures.**

	Men.	Women.
Surgical ...	21	1
Medical ...	24	3
Psychiatric ...	5	—
Others ...	7	1
Totals ...	57	5

Industrial Rehabilitation and Vocational Training.

During 1958, 19 men and 9 women completed courses of Industrial Rehabilitation. 3 men and 1 woman were trained in new occupations at Government Training Centres. 3 men and 1 woman have not yet completed the course of training.

(e) Sickness Morbidity.

The following table gives the number of new claims of sickness benefit received for Jarrow and Hebburn for 1958:—

Date.	New Claims.	
	1958.	1957
January ...	1,574	1,059
February ...	1,156	906
March ...	892	1,124
April ...	1,036	734
May ...	713	644
June ...	658	691
July ...	755	751
August ...	505	505
September ...	795	1,022
October ...	871	2,802
November ...	829	827
December ...	983	914
Totals ...	10,767	11,979

(3) VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.					M.	F.	Total.	Rate
Total	...	...	...	...	297	301	598	
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	288	291	579	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	9	10	19	
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.4
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.91
Standardised Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.6
Illegitimacy Rate (percentage of Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.2

Still Births.

Total	...	...	...	...	6	9	15	
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	8	13	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Rate per 1,000 live & still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.5

Deaths.

All Causes	...	...	...	...	184	157	341	
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.7
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.24
Standardised Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.5
Maternal Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

Principal Causes (All Ages).

							percentage of total deaths
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	59	56	115 33.7
Cancer	...	...	...	...	35	20	55 16.1
Respiratory disease	...	...	...	...	35	19	54 15.8
Vascular disease of nervous system	...	...	...	...	31	36	67 19.6

Deaths of Infants Under One Year.

Total	...	...	...	...	13	4	17	
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	12	4	16	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.4

Principal Causes (Under One Year).

Infection	...	...	...	...	4	—	4 23.5
Congenital deformity	...	...	...	...	1	2	3 17.7
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	5	1	6 35.3
Others	...	...	...	...	3	1	4 23.5

Deaths of Infants Under 4 Weeks of Age.

Total	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Neo-natal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.1

Birth Rates and Death Rates in the Year 1958.

* Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England & Wales.	Jarrow Borough.	
	Rates per 1,000 population.		
Births :—			Standardised Rates.
Live Births	*16.4	20.4	18.6
Still Births (per 1,000 total births)	21.6	24.5	
Deaths :—			
All Causes	11.7	11.7	14.5
Infants under 1 year of age (per 1,000 live births).	†22.5	28.4	

* Highest since 1949.

† Lowest ever recorded.

The Registrar General's Short List of Causes of Death for 1958.

Causes of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
All Causes	184	157	341
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	2	5
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective & parasitic diseases ...	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	4	11
" " lungs & bronchus	18	—	18
" " breast	—	2	2
" " uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms ...	10	10	20
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	2	2
Diabetes	—	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	31	36	67
Coronary disease, angina	35	20	55
Hypertension with heart disease	4	3	7
Other heart disease	8	22	30
Other circulatory disease	12	11	33
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	14	3	17
Bronchitis	16	10	26
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	3	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	12	17	29
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	3
All other accidents	6	1	7
Suicide	—	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	1	—	1

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

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	
Population	28530	28450	28560	28700	28930	29100	29170	29140	29240	29280	...
Birth Rate	20.6	20.9	17.4	19.6	21.0	22.0	21.2	21.4	20.5	20.4	...
Still Birth Rate	28.0	18.1	21.6	35.9	30.2	24.4	20.5	28.0	28.3	24.5	...
Death Rate	14.3	13.1	13.8	12.1	12.4	11.3	12.1	12.3	11.9	11.7	...
Maternal Mortality	1.65	—	—	—	1.59	1.52	0.03	—	—	—	...
Infantile Mortality	62.8	43.7	62.2	21.3	32.8	28.1	37.1	30.4	29.1	28.4	...
Tuberculosis Death Rate—											
Pulmonary	1.22	0.64	0.67	0.53	0.44	0.27	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.17	...
Non-pulmonary	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07	—	...
Pneumonia (Death Rate)	0.81	0.74	0.32	0.38	0.31	0.34	0.69	0.41	0.45	0.58	...

Foot 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.

SECTION B.**General Provision of Health Services in the Borough.****A. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.****(1) (a) STAFF.**

Medical Officer of Health and Area Medical Officer.

T. C. FALCONER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

ROBT. C. THOMPSON, Cert. S.I.B.,

Cert. R.S.I.—Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

(Retired 31st March, 1958).

A. R. METCALFE, M.A.P.H.I., Dip. (Hons.) R.I.P.H.H.

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E. Jt. Bd.

Cert. R.S.I. Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.

Cert. R.S.H. Smoke Inspector.

Dip. (Hons.)—General Hygiene (Advanced) R.I.P.H.H.

(Commenced duties 17th March, 1958).

Public Health Inspectors.

G. G. STANLEY, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.

Cert. R.S.H. Smoke Inspector.

J. A. SCOTT, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.

Clerical Staff.

MRS. R. BRUNT.

MISS A. HOLMES.

Pupil Public Health Inspector.

W. R. SIMPSON

Rodent Operator.

L. J. WILLON. (Retired 15th June, 1958).

P. J. LAMBERT.

(b) Durham County Council Staff.

Assistant Medical Officers.

Dr. L. ROSS, M.B., B.S., Maternity & Child Welfare

Dr. P. DIXON, M.B., B.S., Maternity & Child Welfare.

Dr. H. W. TONGE, M.B., B.S., Maternity & Child Welfare.
(part-time)

Dr. K. M. STEVENS, M.B., B.S., C.P.H., Schools.

Dentist

Mrs. A. E. WALTON, L.D.S.

Mrs. M. A. SAINSBURY, L.D.S.

Health Visitors.

Miss M. I. ENGLISH.

Miss D. WATSON.

Miss E. METCALFE.

Miss M. DONKIN.

District Nurses.

Miss F. LYALL, 134 Bede Burn Road.

Miss O. HOGG, 39 Bede Burn Road.

School Nurse.

Mrs. L. COSTIGAN.

Dental Attendant.

Miss BRADBURY.

Home Help Organiser.

Mrs. E. M. MEREDITH.

Clerk.

Mrs. D. M. WALTON.

District Midwives.

Mrs. E. E. CUMMINGS, 23 The Crescent, Jarrow.

Miss R. L. FRASER, 46 Lulworth Avenue, Jarrow.

Miss B. McCARTHY, 13 Valley View, Jarrow.

Mrs. L. J. McKAY, 12 Belsfield Gardens, Jarrow.

Miss J. McDONALD, 51 Birch Street, Jarrow.

(2) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological and bacteriological specimens requiring examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle General Hospital. Hereunder is a summary of the investigations carried out and the results obtained:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Tuberculosis, sputum	9	—	9
Enteric, Dysentery & Food Poisoning Groups	—	12	12
Total.....	9	12	21

The Comparative Total for 1957 was 107.

(3) **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948.****NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951.**

Section 47—Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Towards the end of the year it was necessary to take action under this Section of the Act for the compulsory removal, to a hostel, of an old couple who were living in the most deplorably filthy conditions; their removal was essential both in their own interests and because of danger to the public health.

During the year visits were made by the Medical Officer of Health to a number of old people in the Borough and where necessary arrangements were made for admission to hostel or hospital, or the services of a home help were provided.

Section 50—Burial and Cremation of the Dead.

Four enquiries were received for assistance towards burial expenses. In no case was a grant payable.

(4) **REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.**

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following details of this service which is under his control:—

Refuse Collection.

No. of premises from which refuse is collected	10,412
Total refuse disposed of	14,539 tons
Methods of disposal—	
Controlled tipping	98%
Separation and incineration	2%

Street Cleansing.

Mileage of streets cleansed	48%
Frequency of cleansing—	
At least once a day	10%
Three to five times weekly	10%
Twice weekly	15%
Once weekly	25%
Once fortnightly	40%
Total miles cleansed during the year	4,911
Percentage of street cleansing done by	
mechanical means	50%
Weight of street and gully refuse	2,280 tons

(5) RODENT CONTROL.

**The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
The Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping)
Order, 1951.**

The work of rodent control is carried out by a full time Rodent Operator under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector. Mr. L. Willox retired from the post of Rodent Operator on reaching the age of 65 years on June 17th, 1958. He was succeeded by Mr. P. Lambert who had been appointed as an assistant in November, 1957 to work under supervision at first.

This service is free to householders but a charge is made for business premises.

The following is a summary of the work completed during the year :

No. of complaints received and investigated	240
No. of visits to premises	915
No. of business premises treated	25
No. of residential premises treated	172
No. of allotments treated	2
No. of premises surveyed where treatment not necessary...	45
No. of sites surveyed where treatment not necessary	1
No. of 3rd party premises treated and cost charged	25
Total cost charged	£25 8s. 9d.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment.

Two sewer maintenance treatments were carried out:—

Treatment No.	No. of Man-holes Baited.	No. of Man-holes showing Pre-bait takes	No. of Man-holes showing Poison Bait takes.
27	317	126	155

Treatment No. 28 :—

A new method of sewer treatment was introduced of direct poisoning by Warfarin

No. of Man-holes Baited.	No. of Man-holes showing complete takes.	No. of Man-holes showing part takes.	Total takes.
269	5	35	40

Corporation Tip.

Two treatments were carried out:—

Treatment No.	Points showing Pre-bait Takes.	Points showing Poison Bait Takes.
5	47	39
6	18	24

No. 2 Quay.

Two treatments were carried out :—

Treatment No.	Points showing Pre-bait Takes.	Points showing Poison Bait Takes.
25	20	21
26	12	18
Corporation properties treated other than tips and sewers		2

B. NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.**(PART III).**

The following personal health services are provided by Durham County Council and are administered through No. 2 Area Health Sub-Committee on which the Borough is represented by five members.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.**Section 22.**

The following clinics are held weekly :—

Ante-Natal.

Sessions : Walter Street Clinic—Alternate Thursdays 9 a.m.—4 p.m.
 Danesfield Hospital—Alternate Mondays 1-30 p.m.
 —Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday 1-30 p.m.
 (for Danesfield Bookings).

The following table shows the number of expectant mothers who attended the clinics and the number of visits which these mothers paid to the clinics during the year :—

	No. of Mothers.	No. of Attendances.
Danesfield	26	92
Walter Street	156	585
Total	182	677

Child Welfare.

Sessions :

Walter Street Clinic—Monday & Tuesday 1-30 p.m.
 Simonside Clinic—Wednesday 1-30 p.m.

The following table shows the number of infants and toddlers who attended the clinic and the number of visits these children made to the clinic throughout the year:—

Centre	No. of Children			Attendances		
	1 year. Under	1-2 years.	2-5 years.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.
Walter Street ...	303	52	123	2182	176	338
Simonside	170	44	56	1103	145	104
Totals	473	96	179	3285	321	442

Post-Natal.

Session: Walter Street Clinic—Alternate Thursdays 1-30 p.m.

15 mothers attended the clinic on one or more occasions. The total number of attendances during the year was 29.

Birth Control.

Session: Walter Street Clinic—Alternate Thursdays 1-30 p.m.

Advice was given to 89 mothers.

Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

Sessions: Walter Street Clinic—Monday 9 a.m.

Friday 1-30 p.m.

157 mothers and children attended the clinic during the year. The total number of attendances during the year was 1,469.

MIDWIFERY.

Section 23.

There are five County Midwives in Jarrow. No Midwives practice privately in the area. During the year they attended 283 confinements which represents 46.17% of the total births. In 1957, 43.76% of expectant mothers had their babies at home.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Doctor.	Booked.	Not Booked.	Analgesics.	
			Gas & Air.	Pethedine.
Present at delivery ...	39	5	29	32
Not present at delivery ...	208	31	144	153
Total ...	247	36	173	185

HEALTH VISITING.**Section 24.**

Four health visitors serve the Borough. The following domiciliary visits were paid during 1958 :—

Maternity & Child Welfare	...	...	6,264
Tuberculosis	...	...	925
Mental deficiency	...	...	198
Schools	...	...	91
General Health	...	...	12
Aged People	...	...	43
<hr/>			
			7,533

The percentage of ineffective visits was 16.3%.

HOME NURSING.**Section 25.**

Two whole-time nurses were employed during the year. They made the following visits :—

	Cases.	Visits.
Medical	227	5,359
Surgical	100	2,407
Tuberculosis	13	495
Maternal complications	2	35
Infectious diseases	2	98
Others	—	109
<hr/>		<hr/>
344		8,503

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.**Section 26.**

The following tables give the number of children vaccinated and immunised at the clinics and by the doctors in the Borough :—

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Vaccination.					Re-vaccination.		
Under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15 & over	Total	1-15	15 & over	Total
187	21	4	17	229	6	28	34

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION: Session—Walter Street Clinic—
Friday 9-30 a.m.

Primary Immunisations.				Re-inforcing injections.		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total
59	65	8	132	35	40	75

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION (From 1st April, 1958)

Primary Immunisations.				Re-inforcing injections.		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total
1	2	2	5	—	—	—

DIPHTHERIA WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION (From 1st April, 1958).

Primary Immunisations.				Re-inforcing injections.		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total
133	41	5	179	10	10	20

IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

This branch of preventive medicine continues to assume great importance with increased supplies of vaccine and further extension of eligible categories in the scheme.

The table below sets out the numbers immunised during the course of the year; towards the end of 1958 authority was given to proceed with immunisation of the older, 15 to 25 year old, age groups and also third injections, and this work commenced early in 1959. The number shown in column three as awaiting injection at the end of the year was accounted for by the shortage of supply of the vaccine which was erratic and intermittent throughout the year. The supply position remained difficult during early 1959, but more recently has greatly improved.

	2 injections.	Registered and awaiting injection	
		at 31-12-58.	1 injection.
Children	2,259	254	214
Adults	6	—	9
Expectant Mothers ...	52	3	4
Doctors	28	—	—
Ambulance Drivers ...	3	—	—
Total ...	2,348	257	227

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Section 27.

The Borough of Jarrow is served by the Hebburn Ambulance Depot at 1, St. John's Avenue, Hebburn. Telephone 83-2157. The construction of the new Hebburn Depot at Ushaw Road is almost complete and this will offer greatly improved facilities and accommodation.

The Depot is manned by a clerk-telephonist from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; during the remaining 16 hours of the day calls are received by the driver on duty who passes them to the Co-ordinating Control near Durham, which has been in operation since 1st April, 1958, and ensures an improved and more efficient service.

The Hebburn Depot serves the population in the Borough of Jarrow, the Urban Districts of Felling, Hebburn, Boldon and Washington and part of Sunderland Rural District. The present population is 125,000 persons of which about two-thirds live on the river side in Jarrow, Hebburn and Felling.

The following table gives a summary of the year's work:—
HEBBURN DEPOT.

Journeys.	Persons carried.			Mileage.
	Stretcher.	Sitting.	Total.	
7,548	4,939	19,049	23,988	140,023

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE and AFTER CARE.

Section 28.

Cases discharged from hospital and requiring after-care are treated by the home nurses or supervised and advised by the health visitors. Sick room equipment such as urine bottles, bed pans, bed rests, air cushions, mattresses and rubber sheeting can be had on loan. The number of persons in receipt of such equipment during the year was 83.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.**Section 29.**

74 home helps were employed in the Borough during the year and they attended 101 cases. In 1958 there were 48 new cases provided with home helps. The following types of cases were served:—

Old Age Pensioners	...	...	...	127
Sickness	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Maternity	...	...	...	4
				<hr/> 134 <hr/>

G. HOSPITAL SERVICES.

The local hospital services are administered by the South Shields and District Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. The following hospitals serve this area:—

Hospital.	Type.	No. of Beds.	Departments.	Clinics.
Palmer Memorial,	GENERAL	25	General Surgery E.N.T. Dermatology Casualty	General Surgery Medical Dermatology E.N.T.
Primrose Hill,	CHRONIC & LONG TERM SICK	24	Chronic Sick	—
Danesfield	MATERNITY	15	Obstetrics	Ante-Natal
Ellison Hall Infy.,	GENERAL	27	General Surgery E.N.T. Casualty	General Surgery
Hebburn Hospital,	CHRONIC & LONG TERM SICK	24	Chronic Sick	—

Infectious Diseases cases are admitted to Sheriff Hill Hospital, Gateshead and Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle. Surgical and medical cases are treated at the Ingham Infirmary and the General Hospital, South Shields. A Geriatric Unit at the latter hospital admits chronic sick cases from the Borough.

CLINICS.**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:—

Men—	Mondays & Wednesdays	9-30 to 11 a.m.
Women—	Mondays & Wednesdays	1-30 to 3 p.m.
Contacts—	Fridays	2 to 3 p.m.
B.C.C.—	Tuesdays	2 to 3 p.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.

The clinics at Newcastle and South Shields serve this area. The times of attendances are as follows:—

South Shields Clinic, Stanhope Road.

Monday—	9 a.m.—1 p.m. (men) 5 p.m.—7-30 p.m. (women)
Tuesday—	9 a.m.—1 p.m. (men) 5-30 p.m.—7-30 p.m. (men)
Wednesday—	9 a.m.—1 p.m. (Men) 2-30 p.m.—5 p.m. (women)
Thursday—	9 a.m.—1 p.m. (men) 5-30 p.m.—7-30 p.m. (men)
Friday—	9 a.m.—1 p.m. (men) 5-30 p.m.—7-30 p.m. (men)
Saturday—	9 a.m.—11-30 a.m. (men) 11-30 a.m.—1 p.m. (children & women)

Newcastle General Hospital.

Males & Females: Monday to Friday—9-30 a.m. to 12 noon and
2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Persons residing in Jarrow treated at V.D. Clinics.

Treated at	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Non-Venereal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
V.D. Clinic Newcastle ...	1	3	1	—	12	3
V.D. Clinic South Shields...	—	—	4	2	11	4

MASS X-RAY.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY—JARROW AREA 1958.

I am indebted to Dr. Marienfeld for the following figures:—

	Total No. of Miniature Films.	Total Recalled for Large Films.*	Total Referred to Chest Clinic.	Notified 'Active'.	Not Notified.	Diagnosis not yet Known.	No. already known to Chest Clinic.
Public Session—February 1958 ...	439	30	8	1	2	—	—
Public Session—September 1958 ...	448	—	21	1	2	10	1
Industry.							
Bede Trading Estate—April 1958 ...	1,586	—	43	4	4	9	1
Vickers Armstrong—June 1958 ...	320	—	10	3	—	20	3
	2,793	30	82	9	8	39	5

* A new 100 m.m. X-ray camera was brought into use during the year, thus dispensing with the need for large films.

Blood Transfusion.

The Centre for this area is situated in Newcastle. Regular blood donor sessions are held in the region served by the Newcastle centre.

Mr. G. Tait Hunter, the Regional Donor Organiser, has kindly given the following information about sessions held in Jarrow during 1958:—

No. of sessions held in Jarrow	...	...	6
No. of Donors attending	...	...	404
Panel strength at 31/12/58	...	...	378
New donors 1958	...	...	48

D. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

There are fourteen doctors practising within the Borough; there are seven practices including three partnerships. The Simonside Housing Estate is served by the privately owned surgery premises in Perth Avenue which are shared by the doctors in the town.

OTHER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.**(1) Distribution of Welfare Foods.**

The following amounts of Welfare Foods were distributed during 1958:—

	Walter St. Clinic.	Simonside Clinic.
National Dried Milk	18,601	4,030
Cod Liver Oil	1,995	427
Vitamin Tablets	1,053	191
Orange Juice	11,315	2,266

Issuing Sessions:—

Walter Street: Monday 9-30 till 12. 1-30 p.m.

Tuesday 1-30 p.m. (Clinic mothers only).

Friday 1 p.m.

Simonside: Wednesday 1-30 p.m.

(2) Mental Health.**Lunacy & Mental Treatment Acts.**

No. of cases investigated	80
---------------------------------	----

Admissions to hospital.

Urgency Order	—
Certified Patients	4
3-Day Orders	39
14-Day Orders	—
Relapse on Trial	—
Escape and recapture	—
Voluntary Patients	22
Temporary Patients	2
	<hr/>
	67
	<hr/>

Mental Deficiency Acts.

Under supervision and guardianship.....	61
In Institutions	43
	<hr/>
	104
	<hr/>

Education Act.

Children notified during the year	
as (a) Ineducable	2
(b) Requiring supervision after leaving school	—
	<hr/>
	2
	<hr/>

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors' Office,
Town Hall,
Jarrow.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

In submitting sections C, D and E of this report which, taken together, form the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector for 1958, I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the kindly help and advice given by my predecessor, Mr. R. C. Thompson, who held office during the first three months of the period covered by this report.

May I also express to you, Sir, and to each member of the staff of the Public Health Department my sincere thanks for all the guidance and help during the first few months following my arrival here.

This report is a record of combined effort.

A. R. METCALFE,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION C.

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 constant in quality.

Service pipes are laid to almost all premises within the Borough. Many houses in the older part of the town are supplied by means of yard taps, some of which serve more than one dwelling.

One complaint about sediment in the water was quickly dealt with by mains flushing, and a sample of the discoloured water was found to be free from bacterial contamination.

C. A. Serpell, Esq., B.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer, of the Water Company, has kindly supplied the following summary of the results of bacteriological examination of samples tested in the Company's laboratory. Samples were taken from all of the sources which may supply Jarrow with water.

	No. of Samples	Coliform Percentages	
		Percentages Negative in 100 ml.	Percentage Positive in 100 ml.
Wells and other sources ...	241	90.9	9.1
Reservoirs ...	107	91.6	8.4
Taps ...	126	95.2	4.8

In no case did a sample from a consumer's tap contain more than 1 coliform organism per 100 ml. of water.

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

Two samples of water from taps in Jarrow were taken by Health Department staff and examined at the local Public Health Laboratory. Both samples were reported free of coliform bacilli per 100 ml.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following particulars:—

No. of water closets fixed during the year	184
No. of water closets demolished during the year	150
No. of water closets in the Borough	11,205

There are no privies or earth-closets.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.**(a) Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.**

There are now two recording stations, a second one having come into operation in May, 1958. The new station was set up on the roof of the Market Square Co-operative Hall in the centre of the older northern sector abutting the riverside and, like the Monkton Dene station, consists of a deposit gauge and a lead-peroxide candle.

The readings of solid deposits and sulphur as set out below clearly show the heavier atmospheric pollution in the more industrial northern area of the Borough.

DEPOSIT GAUGE READINGS—1958.

Month.	Station.	Deposit Tons per Square Mile.			Sulphur Index.
		Total Insoluble.	Total Soluble.	Total Solids.	
JANUARY	Monkton Dene	9.79	5.88	15.67	3.29
FEBRUARY	do.	5.47	8.45	13.92	2.71
MARCH	do.	21.79	6.55	28.34	1.85
APRIL	do.	5.27	6.49	11.76	1.70
MAY	Monkton Dene Market Square	13.17	5.27	18.44	1.18
		27.18	9.00	36.18	2.37
JUNE	Monkton Dene Market Square	3.82	5.17	8.99	1.18
		6.74	6.43	13.17	1.71
JULY	Monkton Dene Market Square	4.69	6.15	10.84	0.94
		7.97	8.27	16.24	2.06
AUGUST	Monkton Dene Market Square	4.83	4.83	9.66	0.85
		7.44	6.03	13.47	1.45
SEPTEMBER	Monkton Dene Market Square	3.31	4.86	8.17	0.78
		7.67	5.24	12.91	1.47
OCTOBER	Monkton Dene Market Square	3.48	3.85	7.33	1.75
		6.14	6.00	12.14	3.16
NOVEMBER	Monkton Dene Market Square	4.63	5.98	10.61	2.53
		9.23	7.04	16.27	4.12
DECEMBER	Monkton Dene Market Square	5.10	7.84	12.94	2.80
		4.64	10.24	14.88	4.29

(b) Domestic Smoke.

Dealing with the problem of atmospheric pollution, the Council took a great step forward towards the end of the year by approving the project for the establishment of Jarrow's first Smoke Control Area. The proposed area of about 88 acres forms part of the shopping centre of the town and is expected to contain about 740 premises, of which, about one quarter will be privately owned commercial or public buildings and the remainder mainly new Council houses and flats.

Since the proposed Smoke Control Area forms part of the comprehensive plan for redevelopment of the northern part of the Borough, it may readily be extended by the addition of cleared sites when the existing unfit houses have been demolished. It could eventually become a large smoke control area of mainly new buildings.

(c) Industrial Smoke.

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, which prescribe new limits for emissions of industrial smoke, came into force on June 1st, 1958. Within a few days, a letter was sent to all factories and business premises within the Borough, explaining the main features of the regulations and inviting the co-operation of all concerned. Despite this action to avoid contraventions of the new regulations occurring unwittingly, there were some excessive emissions at first. In most cases, however, interviews with managements brought a ready response. One company converted a mobile crane from coal to oil firing, another installed smoke alarm equipment, and a third discontinued the use of unsuitable fuel.

In the course of this work, 32 smoke observations were recorded, resulting in 22 inspections of plant and 16 interviews with management.

A total of 356 visits were made in connexion with all aspects of the Clean Air Act.

Summary of Public Health Inspections.

The following table shows in detail the various inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year :—

General Sanitation.	Total Inspections.
Atmospheric Pollution	356
Drainage	158
Factories	53
Houses Let in Lodgings	1
Infectious Diseases	28
Licensed Premises	12
Miscellaneous Visits	59
Pet Shops	26
Public Conveniences	5
Refuse Collection	29

Refuse Disposal	15
Rodent Control	91
Schools	5
Shops	135
Stables and Piggeries	7
Tents, Vans and Sheds	18
Water Supply	3
Workplaces	14
Workshops	3

Housing.

Visits under Public Health Act—repairs	470
Visits re filthy or verminous premises	60
Visits under Housing Act—repairs & clearance	472
Visits re overcrowding	4
Visits re Rent Act, 1957	190
Miscellaneous housing visits	30

Food.

Inspection of meat and other foods	19
Visits to:—	
Butchers	51
Canteens	24
Confectioners	25
Dairies & milk distributors	68
Fishmongers & poulterers	9
Food preparing premises	18
Fried fish shops	23
Greengrocers & fruiterers	27
Grocers	92
Ice cream premises	23
Market stalls	1
Mobile food traders	11
Restaurants	19
Food Hygiene revisits	76
Miscellaneous food visits	8
Sampling visits:—	
Milk—bacteriological	8
Milk—phosphatase	3
Ice Cream—bacteriological	28
Food and Drugs	30

Total, ... 2,807

The number of complaints to receive attention was 412.

Fish Friers and Offensive Trades.

No. of fish friers' premises	11
No. of rag and bone dealers' premises	1

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The water in the Walter Street Swimming Baths is tested daily and a satisfactory standard has been maintained.

Schools.

The five visits to schools were in connection with the cleanliness of sanitary accommodation which was found to be satisfactory.

Infectious Diseases.

Inquiries are made and disinfection carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	20
Visits re disinfection	1
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	7

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, including inspections made by Public Health 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	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	40	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Auth- ority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—
Totals	43	1	—

2. Defects found:—				Number of Defects			Number
Particulars.				Referred		of	
				Found.	Remedied.	by H.M.	Prose-
						Inspector.	cutions.
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	2	2	1	—
Overcrowding	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—							
Insufficient	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)							
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	—
Total				...	...	...	...
				4	4	3	—

SECTION D.

Housing.

Clearance Areas.

The continued clearance of unfit housing accommodation is the principal public health activity of the department. As such, it occupies the majority of available time and effort, and limits the amount of attention given to food hygiene, smoke abatement and other matters. Nevertheless, it is rewarding work in that it produces obviously beneficial results quickly.

Some delay did occur, however, in connexion with one phase of the clearance area programme concerning the central area of the town. The Market Square Clearance Areas, Nos. 1 to 5, affecting 131 houses and 351 persons, had been declared in September, 1957 and made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order in the following month. A Public Inquiry was held on April 15th, 1958, but the decision of the Minister was not made known until November of that year.

The High Street Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Clearance Areas, relating to 134 houses and 434 persons, were declared in February, 1958. A Public Inquiry was held concerning only the larger No. 3 Area in September, there being no objectors in the other two areas. All three areas were confirmed before the end of the year.

Two further areas, High Street Nos. 4 and 5, were declared in October, and involve 103 houses and 319 persons. In addition, inspections of houses in three more areas were in progress at the close of the year.

Details of the areas declared during 1958 :—

	Numbers of			Single
	Houses	Persons	Families	Persons
High St. No. 1 Clearance Area, 1958	15	53	13	2
High St. No. 2 Clearance Area, 1958	7	23	7	—
High St. No. 3 Clearance Area, 1958	112	358	98	13
High St. No. 4 Clearance Area, 1958	2	9	2	—
High St. No. 5 Clearance Area, 1958	101	310	81	19
Totals...	237	753	201	34

The return of new houses completed during the year is :—

by Local Authority	165
by Private Persons	16
	<hr/>
	181
	<hr/>

Closure and Demolition of Houses.

(a) Formal Action.

1. No. of houses demolished during year as a result of Clearance Schemes or other formal action	297
2. No. of houses closed but not demolished as a result of formal action	5
3. No. of houses in Clearance Areas and individual unfit houses demolition of which temporarily postponed	—
4. No. of houses in use as temporary accommodation	—

(b) Informal Action.

1. No. of houses permanently discontinued as dwellings as a result of informal action and not included in (a)	1
---	---

Housing Repairs.

The early months of the year were notable for the increased use, by tenants of investment properties, of the machinery of the Rent Act, 1957 to secure the carrying out of repairs or abatement of rent increase. By the end of the year the number of applications to the Council for certificates relating to repairs was falling off steeply.

One effect of the Rent Act has been the reduced need for the Council to use the Housing Act powers to make houses fit by carrying out work in default of owners, a procedure which created many difficulties, not least the recovery of debt.

Details of Rent Act administration are as follows :—

Applications received for a Certificate of Disrepair	26
Notices of intention to issue a Certificate of Disrepair served on Owners	21
Undertakings received from Owners	13
Certificates of Disrepair issued	10
Applications by Owners for cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair	6
Certificate of Disrepair cancelled	6
Applications by tenant that Owner's undertaking not carried out	18

No. of above granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Application by Owner that undertaking complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. of above granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

The repair procedure of the Rent Act is extremely complicated for the layman, and often occasions prolonged delay. During 1958, though the bulk of repair work to tenanted private houses was initiated by the use of the provisions of the Rent Act, it was frequently necessary for the Council to use its powers under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Housing Act, 1957, in order to have urgent repairs effected.

A total of 87 statutory notices were served under the Public Health Act, and in 6 cases the work was done by the Council in default of the owners. A further 18 statutory notices were served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, and the default powers were used for two of those.

A perusal of the summary of visits given in Section C. of this report shows that about half of all visits made are particularly concerned with housing problems, whilst in terms of time consumed the proportion given to housing matters is nearer three-quarters.

Improvement Grants.

The two applications received were not approved.

SECTION E.**Food Hygiene.****Inspection and Supervision of Food.****MILK SUPPLY.**

The bulk of the milk consumed in the Borough, is supplied by five distributors, none of whom are producer-retailers. Although almost all of the milk retailed is heat-treated, only one distributor has pasteurising plant in the area, operating on a large scale in premises which were somewhat inadequate. However, a new dairy fitted with up-to-date equipment has been constructed, and came into use early in 1959.

There is locally considerable trade in sterilised milk which can be bought at most shops which sell provisions.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1954.

The following are registered under these Regulations:—

Dairies	2
Distributors	90

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954.

No. of licences issued	4
------------------------------	---

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954.

No. of licences issued:—

Pasteurised	28
Sterilised	93

Results of Examination of Milk.

	No. of Samples Submitted.	Passed.	Failed.
Tuberculin Tested Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test	1	1	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test	6	6	—
Phosphatase Test	6	6	—
Pasteurised Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test	8	8	—
Phosphatase Test	8	8	—
Sterilised Milk—			
Turbidity Test	2	2	—

As indicated, of 18 samples subjected to 31 tests, all were satisfactory.

Inspection of Meat in Slaughterhouses.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

There are no slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Local butchers either buy their supplies from wholesalers or use the slaughtering facilities at South Shields Public Abattoir.

The Slaughter of Animals Acts.

There are three slaughtermen licensed in the Borough.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Section 8—Unsound Food.

A prosecution taken as the result of the sale of a loaf of bread affected with mould resulted in the manufacturer being fined £5 0s. 0d.

During routine informal sampling, a soft drink tablet was purchased and found on examination by the Public Analyst to be rancid. A warning letter was sent to the manufacturers.

Section 2—Food not of the nature, etc.

Four complaints were dealt with in connection with the sale of food which was not of the nature, or not of the substance, or not of the quality, of the food demanded by the purchaser. The details, briefly, are as follows:—

Fly in pork pie—prosecution—manufacturer fined £10 0s. 0d.

Metal nut in jam roll—warning letter to manufacturers.

Glass in bottle of milk—owners of dairy fined £20 0s. 0d.

Wasp in jar of jam—warning letter to jam manufacturers.

Sections 4, 6 & 7—Composition and labelling of food.

Three cases dealt with by the Council concerning the composition and labelling of food were detected during routine sampling.

One related to a "creamy" toffee bar found on analysis to contain 8.7% fat of which only 1.4% was butter fat. It was the opinion of the analyst that toffee claimed to be "creamy" should contain a total fat content of 15% of which not less than 5% should be butter fat, or if butter fat only were used, 10% would suffice.

A sample of butterscotch tablets analysed contained 0.04% of fat. The analyst's report referred to the agreement reached between the Ministry of Food and representatives of the Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery trade (Circular MF. 21/57) that sugar confectionery using the word "butter", as in butterscotch, in the description should contain not less than 4% butter fat.

In these two cases the Council instructed the Town Clerk to inform each manufacturer about the report of the Public Analyst.

The third case related to the sale of beef sausage which contained preservative although not advertised to that effect at the time of sale. Consequently, a warning letter was sent to the retailer.

Voluntary surrender of unfit food.

Below is a list of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered during 1958 as unfit for human consumption :—

	lbs.	ozs.
Beef	268	—
Ham	104	5
Pork	113	15
Corned Beef	110	4
Chicken	9	10
Tongue	3	14
Bacon	1	4
Cooked Meats	74	2
Tomatoes	30	3
Beans	7	—
Peas	3	10
Cabbage	—	14
Mixed vegetables	6	5
Pineapple	42	10
Pears	10	8
Apricots	1	—
Oranges	1	6
Peaches	—	11
Plums	—	4
Grapefruit	1	4
Fish	2	4
Cheese	1	8
Soup	2	2
Cream	—	6
Total ...	797 lbs.	5 ozs.

Inspection of Food Premises.

List of Registered Premises.

Pork Butchers	6
Butchers	3
Fish Cake Manufacturers	3
Pie Manufacturers	1
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	2
Ice-Cream Retailers	52

10 new applications for the registration of premises were considered by the Council. 6 were granted, 3 refused and 1 adjourned sine die

Food Premises—numbers and types of businesses.

Butchers	24
Fork Butchers	7
Bakers	6
Caterers & Restaurants	3
Canteens—Industrial	6
School Meals Kitchens	3
Confectionery Retailers	20
Fish & Poultry Dealers	7
Fried Fish Shops	11
Fruiterers	23
Grocers and Provision Dealers	23
General Dealers	58
—	191
No. of visits to food premises	540

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.

Steady progress was made throughout the year in reducing the number of premises which do not fully comply with the requirements of the Regulations. Minor contraventions were dealt with on the spot, though it was found necessary in 18 instances to send notifications in writing.

The occupier of one shop was prosecuted for alleged contravention of Regulations 16 and 19 which deal with the provision of wash hand basins and sinks. At the hearing, the Magistrates decided that the provision of a plastic bowl and jug did not comply with Regulation 16, and the shop-keeper was convicted and fined.

With regard to Regulation 19, the case for the Council was that, in the circumstances, the sink was not "suitable and sufficient", but the magistrate decided otherwise and dismissed the charge.

Although the general standard of food premises is undoubtedly improving, the standard of food hygiene practice in Jarrow varies widely. In some premises it is high but common food handling faults, such as finger licking and bag-blowing, still persist.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952.

There is now only one ice cream manufacturer in the Borough, but 55 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

During the year, proceedings were taken under the Regulations for failure to provide and maintain the required recording thermometers. The case was dismissed on the plea of the manufacturer that only "cold mix" was used on the relevant date. Between the summons being issued and the date of the hearing, the necessary equipment was fitted to the pasteurising plant.

Ice Cream—Bacteriological Samples.

Twenty samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Provisional Grading.	No. of Samples.
1	14
2	2
3	1
4	3
	<hr/>
	20
	<hr/>

Six of the twenty samples were from mobile vans.

Artificial Cream.

There are no registered premises in the Borough. There is a firm producing confectionery filling and these premises have been inspected periodically. A sample of this product was submitted for the Methylene Blue Test and was placed in Grade 1.

Food Sampling.

Forty four samples of food were sent for analysis during the year, including twenty-seven of sugar confectionery of a type normally sold to children. Action taken in relation to the four samples which were adversely reported on has been mentioned earlier in this report. These forty-four samples were in addition to those submitted by Durham County Council in its capacity as Food & Drugs Authority.

Mr. Angus Graham, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for Durham County Council has kindly forwarded details relating to samples obtained in Jarrow by officers of his department.

Article.	Description.	Result of Analysis.
1 pint Milk	Pasteurised	Genuine
1 pint Milk	T.T. Pasteurised	Genuine
1 pint Milk	Sterilised	Genuine
1 pint Milk	Pasteurised	Genuine
1 pint Milk	T.T. Pasteurised	Genuine
1 pint Milk	Sterilised	Genuine
1 pint Milk	Pasteurised	Genuine
2 x $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Milk	T.T. Pasteurised	Genuine
1 pint Milk	Tuberculin Tested	Genuine
1 pint Milk	Sterilised	Genuine
1 pint Milk	Pasteurised	Genuine
1 pint Milk	T.T. Pasteurised	Genuine
1 pint Milk	Pasteurised	Genuine

SECTION F.**Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the
Prevalence and Control of Infectious
and other Diseases.**

The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1958 was 487 compared with 1,094 in 1957. This decrease of 607 was largely accounted for by the fact that the measles epidemic of 1956/57 did not recur during the winter of 1957/58.

Measles.

Most of the cases notified during 1958 occurred during the last few weeks of the year and proved to be the beginning of an epidemic which extended into early 1959 thus maintaining the common biennial epidemic pattern. Although this epidemic was on a moderate scale, the disease was rather more severe with a higher proportion of complications, some of which required hospital treatment.

Dysentery.

It is pleasing to record that no cases of dysentery were notified during 1958. This, however, is no cause for complacency as Sonne Dysentery continues to be endemic throughout Tyneside. The mild nature of the symptoms results in many cases not being diagnosed, with the resultant risk of spreading the infection.

Whooping Cough.

There was a further reduction in the number of cases notified from 54 to 38. Immunisation against this disease, which may be serious in early childhood, is of undoubted value and is readily available by both General Practitioners and Local Health Authority clinics.

Poliomyelitis.

One case of Acute Poliomyelitis, occurring in a child aged 2 years, was notified during 1958. The diagnosis had been made retrospectively a few weeks after the initial symptoms. There was no other case in the area at the time and no source of infection could be established.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were 12 cases notified during 1958 compared with 32 in 1957. All, except one, of these cases occurred in Danesfield Maternity Hospital with the staff of which, a close liaison is maintained in order that effective control measures may be speedily applied when required.

Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during 1958 was 37 compared with 42 in 1957; this is the lowest such figure ever recorded in the Borough. There was a substantial reduction from 29 to 19 amongst males notified but the number of females rose from 13 to 18, the additional cases occurring in the age range 35-45 years.

The table below shows the incidence of new cases and of deaths from tuberculosis over the last 20 years.

Year.	Respiratory.		All types.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
1938	43	24	76	32
1939	52	31	74	34
1940	49	27	67	34
1941	50	34	77	42
1942	45	26	63	28
1943	52	32	67	37
1944	53	28	62	33
1945	58	26	66	30
1946	66	33	79	40
1947	65	30	78	36
1948	59	19	86	26
1949	74	35	91	37
1950	65	19	79	22
1951	66	19	74	20
1952	79	18	88	19
1953	82	4	92	7
1954	51	8	59	9
1955	49	5	54	6
1956	40	6	68	6
1957	42	5	47	7
1958	37	5	41	5

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during the Year 1958.

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 15	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 25	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
25 to 35	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
35 to 45	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...
45 to 55	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
55 to 65	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 & over	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals	19	18	2	2	3	2	...	...

Sex	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year	
	Respiratory		Respiratory	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Males	242	32	242	32
Females	201	33	209	34
Totals	443	65	451	66

Removals from Register during year :—

Reasons for Removal	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Died	6	—	1	—
Diagnosis not confirmed	1	—	—	—
Removed from district	5	7	1	—
Recovered	9	12	—	—
Totals	21	19	2	—

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1958.

DISEASES	MONTHS.												WARDS.						TOTALS.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Spring- well	Simon- side	East	West	Grange	Central		Primrose
Pneumonia	10	8	6	10	6	4	6	3	3	1	3	9	5	16	7	11	11	11	8	69
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	12
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Whooping Cough	1	3	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	23	7	7	3	5	4	3	1	15	38
Measles .....	...	3	1	2	2	10	9	12	3	29	71	183	15	162	27	18	25	30	48	325
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	3	3	4	5	3	6	1	1	3	3	2	3	2	10	5	9	2	3	6	37
Tuberculosis, Non-respiratory .....	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4
TOTALS	15	18	13	18	14	25	19	17	10	36	100	202	40	192	45	43	42	47	78	487

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1958.

DISEASES	AGE GROUPS								Cases admitted to hospital.	Total deaths.	Total notified 1958.	Total notified 1957.	Increase or Decrease in 1958.
	Under 1 year	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over.				
Pneumonia	6	7	3	13	3	7	11	16	3	2	17	93	-24
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	-14
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	11	...	32	-20
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+1
Food Poisoning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	-4
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	-3
Whooping Cough	4	12	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	-16
Measles	14	75	85	147	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	846	-521
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	...	...	1	2	8	17	7	1	...	5	42	-5
Tuberculosis, Non-respiratory .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	-1

APPENDIX I.**Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, and the
Agriculture Act, 1937, (Part 1X).**

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit this brief report of local activity during 1958 in connection with the Council's statutory duties under the Diseases of Animals Act.

It is a pleasure to record that there was no recurrence of foot-and-mouth disease following the outbreak in Jarrow during 1957.

Action was taken, however, to deal with a case of suspected anthrax, as a result of notification from the Police that a goat had been found dead. A notice (Form A) was served declaring the area to be an Infected Place, and all steps taken to have the matter promptly dealt with. A Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food subsequently examined the carcase, as a result of which a certificate was issued that the animal was not at its death affected with anthrax. Accordingly, a further notice (Form B) was issued withdrawing the restrictions on the area. Both notices were served on the same day in the space of about three hours.

Of local as well as national interest is the progress being made in the plan to eradicate tuberculosis from cattle. On March 1st, 1958 the whole of Northumberland and the remainder of Durham (part of the western area of the county had already been dealt with) was made a "free-testing" area, so that by March, 1960 it should reach the next stage and be declared a "tuberculosis eradication area". In 1961 this area, which includes Jarrow, should become an attested area in which all herds will consist only of tuberculin tested cattle.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. METCALFE,

Local Inspector under the Diseases
of Animals Act.

APPENDIX II.

Report on Shops Act, 1950, for the Year 1958.**To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit the Annual Report for 1958 concerning the Council's duties under the Shops Act, 1950.

In relation to those duties, the important event of the year under review was the decision of a Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench, in the case of *Stone v. Borcham*, that a mobile shop was not a shop for the purposes of that part of the Act dealing with Sunday trading. It will be recalled that, in connexion with the report of that decision, the Council referred consideration of the general question of mobile shops to the Association of Municipal Corporations.

It would now seem that until new legislation is made, applying to mobile shops as well as ordinary shops the same restrictions as to hours of closing and Sunday trading, the only effective control over travelling shops is by virtue of those sections of the Shops Act which regulate the hours of employment of shop assistants. Meanwhile, the anomalous position with regard to the law continues and, for the administrator, merely adds to the practical difficulties—what are and what are not perishable goods?—of operating an Act which in 1950 consolidated legislation already largely out of date.

Summary of Work done during 1958.

No. of visits to shops during the year	135
No. of infringements of the Acts, etc.	11
No. of warnings to shop-keepers	9
No. of prosecutions	—
No. of interviews with shop-keepers at office	4

Details of Infringements—

No notice re provision of seats for female assistants	2
Early closing day notice not exhibited	1
No notice as to assistants' half holiday	3

Notice as to assistants' half holiday not kept up to date	3
Forms and notices relating to employment of young persons not exhibited	2
	<hr/> 11 <hr/>

All local Orders made by the Council continue in force.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. METCALFE,

Chief Shops Inspector.

APPENDIX III.

SUMMARY OF JOINT AREA STATISTICS 1958.

General.				Joint Area.	
	Jarrow.	Hebburn.	Felling.	1958.	1957.
Area in acres	1,985	1,676	3,325	6,986	6,873
Population	29,280	23,970	29,980	83,230	81,660
No. of inhabited houses ...	9,480	7,987	9,979	27,446	26,545
No. of Council houses ...	4,119	3,282	6,031	13,432	12,767
Sub-standard houses remaining to be dealt with by 1960	679	180	132	991	1,618
Vital.					
No. of Births	598	548	634	1,780	1,714
Standardised Birth Rate ...	18.6	20.3	19.4	19.5	19.1
No. of Still Births	15	15	19	49	44
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births) ...	24.5	26.6	29.1	26.8	25.0
Infant Deaths	17	18	8	43	60
Infant Mortality Rate ...	28.4	32.8	12.6	24.2	35.0
Maternal Mortality	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
No. of Deaths	341	254	311	906	933
Standardised Death Rate ...	14.5	14.5	13.9	14.3	15.5
Principal Causes of Death (Percentage of Total Deaths).					
(a) Infants under 1 year.					
Infection	23.5	11.1	Nil.	14.0	21.7
Congenital Deformity ...	17.7	11.1	25.0	16.3	16.6
Prematurity	35.3	33.3	12.5	30.2	40.0
Others	23.5	44.5	62.5	39.5	21.7
(b) All Ages.					
Heart Disease	33.7	28.7	41.5	35.0	29.9
Cancer	16.1	16.9	11.9	14.9	18.9
Respiratory disease ...	15.8	15.7	13.5	15.0	14.6
Vascular disease	19.6	11.4	15.1	15.8	14.6
Infectious Diseases.					
Tuberculosis (Notifications)					
Respiratory	37	39	30	106	129
Non-respiratory	4	7	6	17	16

Incidence Rate.

Respiratory	...	...	1.26	1.62	1.00	1.27	1.58
Non-respiratory	...	...	0.14	0.29	0.20	0.20	0.19

Death Rate.

Respiratory	...	...	0.17	0.08	0.23	0.17	0.12
Non-respiratory	...	...	Nil.	0.04	Nil.	0.01	0.04

Measles.

Notifications	...	...	325	67	154	546	1,772
Incidence	...	...	11.1	2.79	5.14	6.56	21.69

Whooping Cough.

Notifications	...	...	38	67	58	163	140
Incidence	...	...	1.3	2.79	1.93	1.96	1.71

Pneumonia.

Notifications	...	...	69	33	2	104	144
Incidence	...	...	2.36	1.37	.06	1.26	1.76

Dysentery.

Notifications	Nil.	9	50	59	89
Incidence	Nil.	0.37	1.67	0.71	1.09

Rates are given per 1,000 of the Population.

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