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BOROUGH OF JARROW.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR 1963.


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H. C. WEIR,  
M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., M.R.S.H., F.R.I.P.H.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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# **BOROUGH OF JARROW**

1933 — 1934

## **HEALTH COMMITTEE**

Chairman : Alderman P. SCULLION.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor Mrs. V. M. HOPE.

Alderman J. W. THOMPSON, J.P.

Alderman G. A. ROSE.

Alderman R. W. PURVIS.

Alderman A. A. RENNIE, J.P.

Alderman A. MORRISON.

Alderman Mrs. A. MOTHERSDALE.

Coun. J. W. CROMAR.

Coun. D. DIXON.

Coun. F. P. DIXON

Coun. P. HEPBURN.

Coun. G. GOLDSBROUGH.

Coun. D. McCLUSKEY.

Coun. R. C. SPARKS

Coun. S. J. ROWAN.

Coun. A. M. CAMPBELL, J.P.

Coun. T. ANDERSON.

Coun. Mrs. B. BOLAM, J.P.

Coun. N. PEDLEY.

Coun. R. SEYMOUR.

Coun. J. H. W. CAMPBELL.

Coun. J. H. DANIELS.

Coun. S. SCOTT.

Coun. C. SHIELS.

Coun. H. DUGGAN.

Coun. E. CROOKS.

Coun. G. RENNIE.

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## **UNITED DISTRICTS OF JARROW, HEBBURN, FELLING AND BOLDON JOINT COMMITTEE—**

### **JARROW MEMBERS.**

Alderman Mrs. A. MOTHERSDALE.

Councillor J. H. DANIELS.

Councillor E. CROOKS.

Councillor F. P. DIXON.

---

## **No. 2 AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE—**

### **JARROW MEMBERS.**

Alderman Mrs. A. MOTHERSDALE.

Councillor J. H. DANIELS

Councillor Mrs. V. M. HOPE.

Councillor E. CROOKS.

Councillor F. P. DIXON.



TELEPHONE NO. 89-8271.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

JARROW, CO. DURHAM.

JUNE, 1964.

**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, 1963.

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 1962. The population of the Borough decreased during the year by 646 to 27,730 and the natural increase, excess of births over deaths was 101. The decrease in population was again, to a large extent, accounted for by the movement of population to the Hedworth housing estate situated in the "overspill area" in Boldon Urban District. The Birth Rate showed a slight decrease to 17.3 and the Standardised Rate of 17.8 (i.e. corrected for age and sex structure of the population) was less than the figure of 18.2 for England and Wales. The Death Rate decreased to 13.6. Heart Disease and Cancer again accounted for approximately half the total deaths during the year, Cerebral Thrombosis being the most common single cause of death.

The Still Birth rate of 22.4 was above the national figure of 17.3. The Infant Mortality remained almost the same at 20.9 in 1963 as compared to 20.3 in 1962, being the same as that for the country in general. Congenital Deformity and Prematurity were responsible for most of the infant deaths.

In June, Dr. T. C. Falconer left to take up his new duties as Medical Officer of Health to the Tyne Port Health Authority and I had the honour to become your Medical Officer of Health.

It gives me great pleasure to report that Mr. A. R. Metcalfe, Chief Public Health Inspector, was successful in passing the final of the London University examination for the Diploma in Public Administration, and Mr. J. Hemsley passed his final qualification as a Public Health Inspector. Your Council also appointed a new Pupil Public Health Inspector, Mr. D. Burdon, and he is making good progress.

As this is the first Annual Report which I have the honour to present to you, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all the members of the Council, other Officers and Staff for their kind help and assistance in my new field of work.

H. C. WEIR,  
Medical Officer of Health.





## SECTION A.

## Statistics of the Area.

## (1) General Statistics

Area of the Borough (including 250 acres of inland water)—  
1,970 acres.

Estimated Residential Population—27,730.

Number of inhabited Houses—8,420.

Number of Council Houses—Jarrow	...	4,691	
Overspill	...	412	— 5,103

House density (persons per house)—3.2.

House density (houses per acre)—4.2

Rateable Value—£868,865.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£3461.12.

## (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 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 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 also provides for the construction of new roads to link up with the Tyne Road Tunnel being constructed alongside the pedestrian tunnel, so as to replace the existing ferry.

The work of slum clearance continues and a new Jarrow is now taking shape with the construction of fine modern dwellings and a most impressive shopping centre. The north-east district of the Borough has been developed as a modern housing estate and more new housing is being constructed in the overspill area in Boldon Urban District adjoining the southern boundary of the Borough.

**(b) Employment.**

Mr. J. D. Hooper, 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.
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	170	161	331
Chemicals, etc. ...	750	156	906
Metal Manufacture ...	1,382	173	1,555
Engineering and Electrical Goods	9,154	3,255	12,409
Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing...	4,582	159	4,741
Timber Furniture, etc. ...	159	45	204
Paper Printing & Publishing ...	248	345	593
Other Manufacturing Industries	752	569	1,321
Construction ...	1,129	21	1,150
Transport, etc. ...	434	23	457
Distributive trades ...	629	1,283	1,912
Insurance, Banking and Finance	60	59	119
Professional Services ...	394	834	1,228
Public Administration ...	698	107	805
Miscellaneous Services ...	340	962	1,302
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>20,881</b>	<b>8,152</b>	<b>29,033</b>

**(c) Unemployment.**

An average of 1,915 persons (1,401 males and 514 females) were registered as unemployed throughout the year. The highest figures recorded were 2,059 males and 562 females on 11th February, and the lowest 906 males and 424 females on 15th July.

The unemployed register rose to an abnormally high level in the early part of the year due largely to the extreme climatic conditions which prevailed at that time and the resultant influx of men from the Building and Construction industry, together with a period of recession in Shipbuilding/shiprepairing.

It was not until May that there was any sign of real improvement in the position, but the customary seasonal increase in the unemployed register occurred again in the autumn. Throughout the year unemployment for males was at a higher level than for 1962.

**(d) Registered Disabled Persons.**

The following number of persons were registered as disabled within the meaning of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, on 13th April, 1964. The figures for Jarrow and Hebburn are shown separately.

	Jarrow		Hebburn	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Surgical ...	164	19	128	12
Medical ...	143	22	130	15
Psychiatric ...	14	—	5	3
Others ...	55	12	41	1
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>31</b>

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

	Jarrow		Hebburn	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Surgical ...	13	—	13	1
Medical ...	21	3	20	3
Psychiatric ...	5	—	3	1
Others ...	5	1	3	1
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>

**Industrial Rehabilitation and Vocational Training.**

During 1963, 9 men and 2 women completed courses of Industrial Rehabilitation and 19 men commenced training in new occupations at Government Training Centres.

**(e) Sickness Morbidity.**

The following table gives the number of new claims of sickness benefit received for Jarrow and Hebburn for 1963:—

Date.	New Claims.	
	1963	1962
January ...	1,173	1,630
February ...	1,421	1,072
March ...	1,683	1,040
April ...	900	1,036
May ...	782	748
June ...	722	730
July ...	980	913
August ...	807	698
September ...	918	802
October ...	1,202	1,112
November ...	939	983
December ...	1,128	993
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>12,655</b>	<b>11,757</b>



(3) **VITAL STATISTICS.** Population—27,730.

<b>Live Births.</b>					<b>M.</b>	<b>F.</b>	<b>Total.</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Total	...	...	...	...	250	229	479	
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	239	223	462	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	11	6	17	
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.3
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.03
Standardised Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.8
Illegitimacy Rate (percentage of Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5

<b>Still Births.</b>								
Total	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.4
Total live and still births	...	...	...	...	256	234	490	

<b>Deaths.</b>								
All causes	...	...	...	...	196	182	378	
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.6
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.23
Standardised Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7
Maternal Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

<b>Principal Causes (All Ages)</b>					Percentage of Total Deaths.			
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	63	60	123	32.5
Cancer	...	...	...	...	35	38	73	19.3
Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	...	34	18	52	13.7
Vascular disease of nervous System	...	...	...	...	35	37	72	19.0

<b>Deaths of Infants Under One Year</b>								<b>Rate</b>
Total	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.9
Legitimate Infant Deaths (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.6
Illegitimate Infant Deaths (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

<b>Principal Causes (Under One Year).</b>								
Infection	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Congenital deformity	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	20.0
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	50.0
Diseases of the Newborn	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Others	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	30.0

**Deaths of Infants Under 4 Weeks of Age.**

	M.	F.	Total.	Rate
Total ... ..	5	2	7	
Legitimate ... ..	5	2	7	
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—	
Neo-natal Mortality (per 1,000 live births) ...				14.6

**Deaths of Infants Under 1 Week of Age.**

Total ... ..	4	2	6	
Legitimate ... ..	4	2	6	
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—	
Early Neo-natal Mortality ... ..				12.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths per 1,000 live and still births) ...				34.7

**Birth Rates and Death Rates in the Year 1933**

\* Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England & Wales.	Jarrow Borough.	
	Rates per 1,000 population.		
Births :—			Standardised Rates.
Live Births ... ..	18.2	17.3	17.8
Still Births (per 1,000 total births) ... ..	17.3	22.4	
Deaths :—			
All Causes ... ..	12.2	13.6	16.7
Infants under 1 year of age (per 1,000 live births).	†20.9	20.9	

† Lowest ever recorded.

## The Registrar General's Short List of Causes of Death for 1933

Causes of Death.	Male	Female	Total
All Causes ... ..	196	182	378
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	1	—	1
Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease ... ..	1	—	1
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—
Other infective & parasitic diseases ...	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	9	6	15
"    "    lungs & bronchus ... ..	15	2	17
"    "    breast ... ..	1	6	7
"    "    uterus ... ..	—	3	3
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms ...	10	21	31
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	—	1	1
Diabetes ... ..	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	35	37	72
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	37	24	61
Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	13	10	23
Other heart disease ... ..	13	26	39
Other circulatory disease ... ..	11	12	23
Influenza ... ..	—	2	2
Pneumonia ... ..	9	10	19
Bronchitis ... ..	21	6	27
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	4	—	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	1	—	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ... ..	1	3	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	7	10	17
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	1	—	1
All other accidents ... ..	1	2	3
Suicide ... ..	1	—	1
Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—	—

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

	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Still Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis Death Rate—												
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (Death Rate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

#### 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.

H. C. WEIR, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,  
M.R.S.H., F.R.I.P.H.H. (Appointed 1/7/63).

T. C. FALCONER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 15/6/63).

Chief Public Health Inspector.

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

Diploma in Public Administration.

Diploma in Municipal Administration.

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

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.

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.

Cert. R.S.H. Smoke Inspector.

E. JOHNSON, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 14/2/63).

Cert. P.H.I. Education Board.

Dip. R.S.H. Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.

Dip. R.S.H. Smoke Inspector.

J. HEMSLEY, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 1/5/63).

Cert. P.H.I. Education Board (April 1963).

Clerical Staff

MRS. A. COGLE.

MISS B. HALL.

Pupil Public Health Inspector.

D. L. BURDON—Appointed 16/9/63.

J. HEMSLEY—Resigned 30/4/63.

Rodent Operator.

W. O'KEEFE.

(b) **Durham County Council Staff.**

## Assistant Medical Officers.

Dr. L. ROSS, M.B., B.S., Maternity &amp; 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 Medical Service.

## Dentist.

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

## Health Visitors.

Miss M. I. ENGLISH, 18 Newbridge Avenue, Newcastle Road,  
Sunderland.

Mrs. D. TINN, 59 Sunlea Avenue, Cullercoats, North Shields.

Miss E. METCALF, 26 Mariner's Cottages, South Shields.

Miss M. DONKIN—Resigned September, 1963.

Mrs. KIRBY—Commenced October, 1963.

## District Nurses.

Miss O. HOGG, 39 Bede Burn Road, Jarrow.

Mrs. R. YOUNG, 205 Albert Road, Jarrow.

## School Nurse.

Mrs. L. COSTIGAN.

## Dental Attendant.

Mrs. J. GALT.

## Home Help Organiser.

Mrs. E. M. MEREDITH

## Clerk.

Mrs. D. BATTYE.

## District Midwives.

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

Miss I. DUNN, 88 Breamish Street, Jarrow.

Miss K. ADAMS, 4 The Crescent, Jarrow.

Mrs. V. M. CAMPBELL, 3 Tavistock Place, 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 .....	3	—	3
Typhoid, Paratyphoid and Dysentery .....	12	10	22
Throat and Nasal Swab .....	—	1	1
Total.....	15	11	26

The comparative total for 1962 was 13.

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

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

There were no cases dealt with under this section of the Act.

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.

There were no applications made for assistance towards burial expenses.

**(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 .....	9,817
Total refuse collected .....	12,563 tons
Methods of Disposal—	
Controlled tipping .....	95%
Separation and incineration .....	5%

**Street Cleansing.**

Mileage of street cleansed .....	46 miles
Frequency of cleansing—	
At least once a day .....	15.7%
Three to five times weekly .....	19.4%
Twice weekly .....	15.7%
Once weekly .....	23.8%
Less than once weekly .....	25.4%
Total miles cleansed during the year .....	6,358
Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means .....	49%
Weight of street gulley refuse .....	1,443 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 was carried out by a full time Rodent Operator, Mr. W. H. O'Keefe, under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector. In addition to his work as rodent operator, Mr. O'Keefe carried out certain other disinfection and disinfestation duties.

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 .....	374
No. of visits to premises .....	1167
No. of treatments to business premises .....	32
No. of treatments to residential premises .....	186
No. of allotments treated .....	2
No. of 3rd party premises treated and cost charged .....	23
Total cost charged .....	£40 16 6d.



### SEWER TREATMENT.

1. A test bait covering the sewers in the whole of the southern half of the Borough was carried out in late 1962. There were no takes and consequently no subsequent maintenance treatment was necessary.
2. Maintenance treatment of the sewer system in the northern half of the Borough was carried out in March, 1962 using sausage ruck as a bait base and zinc phosphide as the poison added.

Details are as follows :—

Treatment No.	No. of Manholes Baited	No. of Takes
38	214	51

3. No. 2 Quay One treatment was carried out in March, 1963:—

Treatment No.	No. of Points Baited	Points showing Poison bait Takes
35	29	10

4. Towards the end of the year a survey was put in hand to record the degree of infestation on both sides of the river Don from Hedworth Hall to the Cemetery allotments and the whole of the refuse tip so that comprehensive treatment of this area could be planned for the early months of 1964.

Particular attention needs to be paid during the whole of 1964 while building is in progress on the Hill Park Estate to ensure that the number of rats near the new housing estate is as low as possible. Continued attention will be needed because the houses will be in close proximity to the pigeon lofts and Corporation tip. At the tip, however, rodent control will be effective only if the tip is controlled according to Ministry of Health recommendations.

## 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.

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

Session: Simonside—Alternate Wednesdays 1-30 p.m.—4 p.m.

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.
Walter Street ... ..	92	343
Simonside ... ..	36	103
Total ... ..	128	446

#### Child Welfare.

##### Sessions:

Walter Street Clinic—Monday ... .. 9-30 a.m.—12 a.m.  
1-30 p.m.— 4 p.m.

Simonside Clinic—Wednesday ... .. 9-30 a.m.— 4 p.m.  
Alt. Wednesday ... 1-30 p.m.— 4 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		
	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.
Walter Street ...	173	118	138	1,412	402	245
Simonside .....	111	108	151	1,088	284	469
Totals .....	284	226	289	2,500	686	714

**Post Natal.**

Session: Walter Street Clinic—Alternate Thursdays 1-30 p.m.  
7 mothers attended the clinic during the year.

**Birth Control.**

Session: Walter Street Clinic—Alternate Thursdays 1-30 p.m.  
Advice was given to 84 mothers.

**Artificial Sunlight Clinic.**

Session: Walter Street Clinic—Monday 9 a.m. Friday 1-30 p.m.  
70 mothers and children attended the clinic during the year.  
The total number of attendances during the year was 563.

**MIDWIFERY.****Section 23.**

There are four County Midwives in Jarrow. No Midwives practice privately in the area. During the year they attended 186 confinements which represents 37% of the total births. In 1962 28.3% of expectant mothers had their babies at home.

**Domiciliary Midwifery.**

Doctor.	Booked.	Not Booked.	Analgesics.	
			Gas & Air.	Pethedine.
Present at delivery ...	9	1	4	6
Not present at delivery ...	171	5	94	77
Total ...	180	6	98	83

**HEALTH VISITING.****Section 24.**

Four health visitors serve the Borough. The following domiciliary visits were paid during 1963:—

Maternity and Child Welfare ...	6,634
Tuberculosis ...	259
Mental Deficiency ...	160
Schools ...	532
General Health ...	96
Aged People ...	683
Total ...	8,394

The percentage of ineffective visits was 13.1%.

**HOME NURSING.****Section 25.**

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

	Cases.	Visits.
Medical ... ..	197	4,274
Surgical ... ..	108	2,496
Tuberculosis ... ..	7	877
Maternal complications ... ..	—	—
Infectious Diseases ... ..	—	—
Others ... ..	—	43
Totals ...	312	7,690

**VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.****Section 26.**

Sessions on alternate Thursday mornings at Walter Street.

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	1-4	5-14	15 & over	Total	1-14	15 & over	Total
38	20	5	4	67	4	17	21

**B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS**

This was offered to senior pupils in certain schools in the Borough; the following table summarizes the results :—

(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)
Consent given.	Skin Tests.		Positive Reactors.		Negative Reactors given B.C.G.		Absent at test reading.
No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
514	472	91.83	48	10.17	389	82.42	35

General practitioners were advised of all results and positive reactors were referred for further investigation as required.



**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION**

(given either singly or in combination).

Primary Immunisations.				Re-inforcing injections.		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total
77	203	712	992	14	1,084	1,098

**WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION**

(given either singly or in combination).

Primary Immunisations.				Re-inforcing injections.		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total
77	186	13	276	6	17	23

**TETANUS IMMUNISATION**

(given with Diphtheria or Diphtheria/Whooping Cough).

Primary Immunisations.				Re-inforcing injections.		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total
77	198	714	989	16	35	51

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.**

The table below sets out the numbers immunised during the year :—

	3 Injections	4 Injections	3 Injections 1 Oral	4 Injections 1 Oral	3 Oral
Children born 1963 .....	—	—	—	—	19
Children born 1961/62 .....	—	—	—	2	167
Schoolchildren...	21	1	275	32	102
Adults .....	6	—	—	15	72
Totals .....	27	1	275	49	360

**AMBULANCE SERVICE.****Section 27.**

The Borough of Jarrow is served by the Hebburn Ambulance Depot at Ushaw Road, Hebburn. All requests for ambulance transport should be made to the Headquarters Control, Telephone Durham 3426.

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.	
9,405	5,972	27,521	33,493	181,507

**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 87.

**DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.****Section 29.**

111 home helps were employed in the Borough during the year and they attended 163 cases. In 1963 72 new cases were provided with home helps. The following types of cases were served:—

Old Age Pensioners	...	...	...	233
Sickness	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—
Maternity	...	...	...	1
				235

### C. HOSPITAL SERVICES.

The local hospital services are administered by the South Shields 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	30	General Surgery Dermatology Casualty	General Surgery Medical Dermatology Paediatrics
Primrose Hill.	CHRONIC & LONG TERM SICK	24	Chronic Sick	—
Danesfield	MATERNITY	23	Obstetrics	Ante-Natal
Ellison Hall Infy.,	GENERAL	27	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. Other cases are treated at the Ingham Infirmary and the General Hospital, South Shields; a Geriatric Unit at the latter hospital also admits chronic sick cases from the Borough. In addition, excellent hospital facilities for acute cases are available in Newcastle but there remains a shortage of beds for geriatric cases, although at the time of going to press there was a waiting list of only nine cases.

### CLINICS.

#### Chest Clinic.

This clinic is situated at Homer Villa, St. John's Terrace, Jarrow, and is controlled by the South Shields District Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Regional Hospital Board. The times of the clinic are as follows:—

<b>Men—</b>	Monday & Wednesday	9-30 to 11 a.m.
<b>Women —</b>	Monday & Wednesday	2 to 3 p.m.
<b>Ante-Natal—</b>	Wednesday	2 to 3 p.m.
<b>Children—</b>	Friday	2 to 3 p.m.
<b>B.C.C. Vaccination—</b>	Friday	2 to 3 p.m.

### Venereal Diseases Clinics

The clinics at Newcastle, Sunderland and South Shields serve this area. The time of attendances are as follows:

#### South Shields Clinic, Stanhope Parade.

##### Males & Females: Open Clinics

Mondays 9-30 to 12 noon.

Tuesdays & Fridays 9-30 to 12-30 p.m. 2 to 6-30 p.m.

By appointment, Thursday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

#### Newcastle General Hospital.

**Males:** Monday 9 to 12 noon, 2 to 6-30 p.m.  
 Tuesday 9 to 12 noon, 2 to 6-30 p.m.  
 Wednesday 9 to 12 noon, 2 to 6-30 p.m.  
 Thursday 9 to 12 noon, 2 to 6-30 p.m.  
 Friday 9 to 12 noon, 2 to 6-30 p.m.  
 Saturday 9 to 12 noon

**Females:** Monday 9 to 12 noon, 2 to 6-30 p.m.  
 Tuesday No Clinic  
 Wednesday 9 to 12 noon, 2 to 5 p.m.  
 Thursday 9 to 12 noon, 2 to 6-30 p.m.  
 Friday 9 to 12 noon, 2 to 5 p.m.  
 Saturday 9 to 12 noon

#### Sunderland Infirmary.

##### Males:

Monday 5 p.m.  
 Tuesday 10 a.m.  
 Wednesday 5 p.m.  
 Thursday 10 a.m.  
 Friday 2 p.m. & 5 p.m.  
 Saturday 10 a.m.

##### Females:

Tuesday 10 a.m. & 2 p.m.  
 Wednesday 2 p.m. & 5 p.m.  
 Thursday 10 a.m.  
 Friday 10 a.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 General Hospital	—	—	3	1	10	—
South Shields Clinic	2	7	5	2	26	7
Sunderland	—	—	—	—	—	—



**MASS X-RAY.****MASS RADIOGRAPHY—JARROW AREA 1963**

I am indebted to Dr. P. M. Rooze for the following figures :—

	Total No. of Miniature Films.	Total Referred to Chest Clinic.	Notified 'Active'.	No. requiring occasional supervision
Public Session— April, 1963	590	17	—	—
Private Session— October, 1963 .....	57	5	1	—
<b>Industry :</b>				
Bede Trading Estate— March, 1963 .....	1575	15	—	—
Charles Lennig & Stirling Foundries Ltd.— June, 1963 .....	261	—	—	—
	2483	37	1	—

**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 1963 :—

No. of sessions held in Jarrow ... ..	6
No. of Donors attending ... ..	563
Panel strength at 31/12/63 ... ..	424
New donors, 1963 ... ..	72

**D. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**

There are fourteen doctors practising within the Borough; there are six practices including four partnerships.

# OTHER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

## (1) Distribution of Welfare Foods.

	Calf Close	Walter Street Clinic	Simonside Clinic
National Dried Milk ...	644 tins	14,649 tins	2,345 tins
Cod Liver Oil .....	25 bottles	355 bottles	82 bottles
Vitamin Tablets .....	4 tablets	172 tablets	24 tablets
Orange Juice .....	94 bottles	2,808 bottles	505 bottles

Issuing Sessions:—

### Walter Street—

Monday—all day (9-30 to 12 p.m., 1-30 to 3-30 p.m.)

Friday—all day (9-30 to 12 p.m., 1-30 to 3-30 p.m.)

### Simonside—

Wednesday—all day (9-30 to 12 p.m., 1-30 to 3-30 p.m.)

### Calf Close—

Thursday—half day (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.)

## (2) Mental Health Act, 1959

No. of cases investigated ..... 61

### Admissions to hospital

1. Informal .....	44
2. Section 25 (Observation) .....	—
3. Section 26 (Treatment) .....	—
4. Section 29 (Emergency) .....	10
5. Section 39 (4) (Leave Revoked) .....	1
6. Section 40 (Non-return from leave) .....	2
7. Section 60 (Court Cases) .....	1

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### Mental Sub-normality.

1. Under supervision .....	64
2. In hospital .....	43

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107

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### Children notified during the year as

1. Ineducable .....	1
2. Requiring supervision after leaving school .....	—

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**Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.**

Public Health Inspectors' Office,  
Town Hall,  
Jarrow.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I am pleased to submit Sections C, D and E of this report which, with appendices I and II, form the annual report of the Chief Public Health Inspector for 1963.

In this report, the information about drainage, sewerage, sanitary accommodation and the provision of new houses has been supplied by the Borough Engineer, whose co-operation in this and other practical ways has been much appreciated. My thanks are due also to the Town Clerk and other officers of the Corporation for their many kindnesses.

The departure of Mr. Johnson to a nearby authority in February left a vacancy which was filled in May by the appointment of Mr. J. Hemsley, who had completed his training in the Department and obtained the statutory qualification. It is a pleasure to place his success on record. Later in the year a new Pupil Public Health Inspector Mr. D. Burdon was appointed and began his four year training course, which included day release to attend the College of Further Education, Newcastle. It is a credit to Jarrow Corporation that it has adopted the policy of keeping a Pupil Public Health Inspector in training and so making its contribution. There would be no national shortage of Public Health Inspectors if every local authority accepted the duty to train staff.

1963 was a busy year, particularly in clearance area activity, when the clerical staff, Mrs. Cogle and Miss Hall were put under great pressure to produce the necessary documents. As usual they were equal to the occasion.

Once again I wish to thank you Sir, your predecessor Dr Falconer, and every member of the staff of the Health Department for all the loyal support throughout the year.

A. R. METCALFE,  
Chief Public Health Inspector

## SECTION C.

**Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.**

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The Sunderland and South Shields Water Company is the statutory undertaking for the supply of water to all parts of the Borough.

Although service pipes are laid to almost all premises within the Borough, many houses in the older part of the town are supplied with water only by means of yard taps, a few of which serve more than one dwelling.

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

	No. of Samples	% Free from Non Faecal Organisms	% Free from Faecal Organisms
Consumers taps ... ..	99	100	100

Five samples of water from a factory were taken by Health Department staff and tested by the Public Analyst who reported them all to be satisfactory.

The following information is given in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/64 dated 12th January, 1964:—

- (a) The water supply to the Borough in all parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (b) The results of bacteriological examinations of the raw water and treated water are set out above.
- (c) The water supply in this area shows no tendency to plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) One complaint was received from a factory employee who had repaired a section of the water supply main and considered the amount of deposit on the inner surface of the main to be excessive. A specimen of the deposit was sent for analysis and the five water samples referred to in the paragraph above were analysed too. In each case the Analyst's report was to the effect that the water was of excellent organic purity, colourless, free from deposit, odour and taste.



- (e) The number of inhabited houses is 8,420 at the time of publication of this Report and all of these houses are supplied from public water mains. In some of the older houses in the town, which are being progressively cleared in clearance area programmes, the water supply from the public main to the houses consists solely of a yard tap which may in a few cases be common to more than one house. These taps are within the boundaries of the premises.

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal within the Borough are simply to convey all sewage, without treatment, to out-falls which deposit the sewage into the Tyne estuary. Comment on progress towards adequate sewage disposal is made below and has been mentioned in earlier reports.

There are no common lodging houses registered in the Borough.

## **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

### **Sewerage**

In August the roof of a main outfall sewer collapsed under a house in Monkton Terrace at a depth of 20 feet. The sewer was repaired and a manhole built after demolition of the house.

In connection with the Tyne Tunnel operations the Contractors completed the diversion of a 42" diameter outfall sewer near Bilton Hall. On the north side of the railway, near Dee Street, considerable progress was made during the year on the new large diameter outfall sewer to replace the two existing outfalls which are on the line of the Tunnel entrance.

### **Tyneside Sewage Disposal**

Investigations were continued during the year in accordance with the programme.

### **Sanitary Accommodation.**

No. of water closets fixed during the year .....	81
No. of water closets demolished during the year .....	148
Total number of water closets .....	10,954

There are no privies or earth closets in the Borough.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

### (a) Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.

The equipment for the measurement of atmospheric pollution currently used by the department consists of one deposit gauge sited at Hedworth Farm and one smoke filter and volumetric sulphur dioxide apparatus sited at the Town Hall.

The readings of the deposit gauge continue to show a moderate level of grit and dust fall. The gauge was placed near the south east boundary of the Calf Close Estate to see if it would demonstrate any marked difference in the amount of deposit before and after the operation of a smoke control order. Since then however, drastic changes have occurred in the availability of open fire fuels and it is now unlikely that the Calf Close Estate will be included in a Smoke Control Area in the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, the gauge serves a useful purpose in providing a crude measurement of airborne dust and grit in the more southerly residential parts of the Borough. When building operations in the town centre have ceased, consideration should be given to the re-installation of the gauge in the Market Square area.

Substitution of the use of the other deposit gauge by the volumetric apparatus has brought about a marked reduction in the cost of operation, as was foreseen in the report last year. Whereas the total amount spent on atmospheric pollution measurement in the financial year of 1962-1963 was £130 11 7d., the figure for 1963-1964 was down to £29 11 2d., of which £13 5 11d. was spent on gauge maintenance and deposit analysis, £6 8 3d., on maintenance of the volumetric equipment etc., and £9 17 6d., on the replacement pump for it. It is indeed a pleasure, these days, to record a saving in the order of £100 per annum.

Tables of the readings from both instruments are set out below. One interesting feature of these tables is that the highest reading from the volumetric apparatus occurred in December, 1963, whereas the deposit gauge readings for that month are the lowest for the year. It will be recalled that on December 9th 10th and 11th, Jarrow experienced a near smog episode. This was a period in which little air movement occurred and the combined domestic and industrial smoke emissions became concentrated near ground level. On December 10th in particular, the daily concentration of smoke was almost three times higher than the average daily reading for December. In calm wind conditions industrial grit and dust falls near its point of emission or stays in a settled position, not becoming wind borne, while the much finer particles of domestic smoke remain more or less suspended in the air we breath forming a thickening concentration of filth.

These interesting features of the information provided by the instruments demonstrate, among other things, the need to have industrial chimneys, which are likely to emit grit and dust, sufficiently high to make the most of wind dispersal. The readings illustrate too the importance of smoke prevention in times of fog.

## DEPOSIT READINGS—1963

Month.	Station.	Deposit Tons per Square Mile.		
		Total Insoluble.	Total Soluble.	Total Solids.
JANUARY	Hedworth Site	4.37	15.04	19.41
FEBRUARY	Hedworth Site	4.20	6.70	10.90
MARCH	Hedworth Site	6.03	5.94	11.97
APRIL	Hedworth Site	6.68	7.51	14.19
MAY	Hedworth Site	6.60	5.74	12.34
JUNE	Hedworth Site	5.40	5.60	11.00
JULY	Hedworth Site	7.17	11.27	18.44
AUGUST	Hedworth Site	4.54	7.00	11.54
SEPTEMBER	Hedworth Site	6.27	3.60	9.87
OCTOBER	Hedworth Site	6.04	3.67	9.71
NOVEMBER	Hedworth Site	5.50	19.41	24.91
DECEMBER	Hedworth Site	4.23	3.17	7.40

VOLUMETRIC SO<sub>2</sub> APPARATUS AND SMOKE FILTER  
TOWN HALL SITE

Month	SO <sub>2</sub>		Smoke	
	M.A.	H.D.	M.A.	H.D.
JANUARY	417.0	236.0	350.0	912.0
FEBRUARY	300.3	536.0	419.2	780.0
MARCH	180.7	484.0	251.4	588.0
APRIL	150.0	443.0	179.0	356.0
MAY	126.8	344.0	152.5	182.0
JUNE	195.6	506.0	98.9	280.0
JULY	128.2	378.0	104.0	152.0
AUGUST	124.8	505.0	102.5	308.0
SEPTEMBER	177.7	402.0	202.8	444.0
OCTOBER	185.5	409.0	245.6	596.0
NOVEMBER	224.0	432.0	289.0	484.0
DECEMBER	300.0	865.0	329.5	1080.0

M.A. is the monthly average in micro-grams per cubic metre.

H.D. is the highest daily average in micro-grams per cubic metre.



(b) **Domestic Smoke.**

Circular No. 69/63 and the White Paper (command 2231) reviewed the domestic fuel supply position having regard to the rapid technological changes in gas production and its affect on the future output of open fire gas coke.

It is known that in the north-east the total available tonnage of gas coke is already earmarked for existing smoke control areas.

Future smoke control areas will need to be planned on a different basis. Where fireplace conversions are required in new areas, where there are abundant supplies of hard coke, openable stoves (nowadays called room heaters), underfloor draught fires and other appliances which recently were approved for grant purposes only in certain parts of the country are now given widespread approval. Private householders are still to be given freedom of choice of fuels. Now that gas, electricity and oil are becoming increasingly competitive in running costs with solid fuel, the installation of fixed gas, electric storage or oil heaters are now to be regarded as "reasonably necessary" works for grant purposes.

Where electricity is chosen, householders should be encouraged to instal thermal storage heaters using off-peak tariffs. The use of bar fires, fan heaters, etc., (which add to the peak power demands) is to be discouraged by withholding grant in certain circumstances.

Local authorities will be advised about the appliances they should in future instal in any of their own dwellings likely to be covered in the future by a smoke control order.

Certain changes made desirable by the new situation will require legislation. As they are concerned solely with dwellings the necessary amendments of the Clean Air Act 1956 have been included in the Housing Act 1964 recently published.

The Minister recognises that the initial effect of the changed fuel position as set out in the Minister of Power's review may be to make it more difficult for local authorities to establish further smoke control areas. From now on a greater change in householders' heating arrangements will often be necessary, and greater efforts may well have to be made to persuade householders of the need for the change. But householders will still have a wide choice of appliances and fuels; for most people the cost of fuel need be little, if at all, greater; and more money will often be payable to the householder by way of grant and heating standards will be improved.

The local effect of the changes set out in the new Circular are two-fold :—

- (A) Progress in the development of smoke control areas is bound to be slower,



- (B) the future cost of conversions to appliances more expensive than the modern open fire formerly approved for grant must be considerably greater.

The Government's position on this matter however is clearly stated in paragraph 3 of the Circular:—

**It remains the Government's intention to encourage and facilitate vigorous action against urban smoke pollution.**

It would be most unfair to assume either that nothing can be done to reduce domestic pollution or that nothing is being done. A significant contribution towards the Council's clean air policy is being made in the central area where over 1,000 dwelling houses with smokey chimneys have been or are being demolished and replaced by new development which will be quite smoke-free. It was, in fact, originally proposed to and accepted by the Council (Minute No. 9 Health Committee March 1962 pp. 779-781 refers) that the No. 1 Smoke Control Area should be extended as demolition proceeded in the streets to the north and west of the Town Hall and it was suggested that consideration be given to extending the No. 1 area to include both the Union Street and Wear Street redevelopment schemes.

As anticipated, the No. 2 area, enclosing the Hill Park Estate, was confirmed so as to come into operation on 1st August, 1964.

In the light of the new development it would seem advisable to take a new and detailed look at the existing smoke control area programme which envisages the inclusion of most of the Council housing estates in smoke control areas by 1970 and to examine whether, in the light of increased cost, etc., it is feasible to plan further progress in these areas.

The increased cost of adaption or replacement of appliances to burn hard coke has been variously estimated at from three to five times that of the straightforward conversion of open fires. To local authorities this means that a decision has to be made whether to allocate more money in order to complete the programme for smoke control areas within the estimated time or whether to allocate the same amount of money and take longer to complete the task. Either way, the pattern of dealing with domestic smoke control has changed irrevocably and existing programmes must be looked at with these changes in mind.

All is not lost, however. Many owners of newly built private houses are installing heating arrangements designed to provide much better standards of comfort and efficiency. Small house central heating, for example, has become much more common these past three years. Local authorities too are planning or engaged in the construction of new dwellings, very few of which rely on the traditional open fire for space heating. Perhaps in the future this trend towards higher standards of

heating (envisaged in the booklet "Homes for To-day and To-morrow") will bring about a greater change in domestic heating than will the administrative procedures of the Clean Air Act.

The present system of reporting progress in smoke control areas by sending returns to the Minister of the number of acres, the number of premises and the number of dwellings often fails to take account of the improvements brought about by way of redevelopment. Jarrow, and many other local authorities, are engaged in schemes involving the demolition of large areas of terraced houses which relied for space heating on the open fire. Families from these premises are being rehoused in new accommodation heated by some smokeless means or other. Perhaps the statistics relating to what is just as real progress as declared smoke control areas could be supplied to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in the Annual Report and in this way the Minister, and Parliament too, would have a much clearer picture of the headway local authorities have made.

Locally, no real difficulties have arisen in the supply of Gloco to the smoke control area, thanks to the foresight, support and close co-operation of the fuel merchants. While other areas reported winter shortages, Jarrow was kept well supplied.

### (c) **Industrial Smoke**

The general position with regard to industrial premises is most encouraging. At one factory premises the producer gas equipment was dismantled during the summer holidays last year and oil firing equipment installed in connection with the billet reheating furnace. Since that time emissions of dark smoke have almost ceased. Occasional bursts are seen from time to time but these are usually due to lighting up the plant from cold.

At the other scheduled process too improvement has taken place. During the winter an electro-static precipitator has been installed and although the work is not yet complete, it is anticipated that the dust cleaning plant will come into operation in August this year and so eliminate the brown fume nuisance which has been troublesome for the past few years.

Another source of nuisance was the Pontop Railway line operated by the National Coal Board. Representations made to the National Coal Board by this and neighbouring authorities proved effective when the Board agreed to replace the steam locomotives by diesel engines and this they have done gradually. At present, rather more oil fired engines are seen on the line and it is expected that only one steam locomotive will be kept for a while as a standby.



It can now be said that the position in Jarrow with regard to industrial smoke from land based sources within the Borough is particularly good for an industrial area of this kind. Much modern equipment has been installed since the Clean Air Act came into force and is being operated with skill and care.

Smoke from vessels on the river Tyne is frequently referred to in any general discussion about domestic smoke abatement. Whilst pollution of this kind is seen to occur from time to time, it may well be neither so serious nor so frequent as local opinion would have it. The report of the Medical Officer of Health of the Tyne Port Health Authority shows that vigilance is exercised in this regard and points to an improvement in recent years.

During 1963, 4 applications were made under Section 3 of the Act giving details of new equipment being installed. The four firms concerned were:—

Cigarette Components Limited,  
Shell Mex and B.P. Limited,  
Jarrow Tube Works Limited, and  
Morganite Resistors Limited,

an indication of the industrial expansion taking place in the Borough.

#### (d) **Chimney Heights**

The memorandum on chimney heights issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in May 1963 provides a most useful guide to technical officers in that it shows a fairly simple method of calculating the approximate height desirable according to the amount of flue gas which the chimney may be expected to emit. It is, of course, only a guide and does not absolve industrialists from the need to provide appropriate grit and dust arresting equipment.

### Summary of Public Health Inspections.

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

Clean Air Act, 1953	Total Inspections.
Observations .....	18
Inspections .....	17
Interviews .....	5
Prior Approval .....	4
Height of Chimney .....	5
Smoke Control Area Inspections .....	133
Smoke Control Area Observations .....	56
Smoke Control Area Interviews .....	63
<b>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.</b>	
Rats and Mice .....	139
Drain tests .....	2
<b>Diseases of Animals Acts.</b>	
Movement Licenses .....	5
Inspections .....	3
Visits .....	4
<b>Factories Act, 1937.</b>	
Non-power .....	16
Power .....	43
Outworkers .....	4
<b>Food and Drugs Act, 1955.</b>	
Food Inspections .....	18
Samples of Ice Cream .....	30
Samples of Milk (bacteriological) .....	3
Other food and drugs samples .....	4
Food not of the nature .....	14
<b>Food Hygiene Visits.</b>	
Butchers .....	32
Bakers .....	31
Canteens or kitchens .....	34
Confectioners .....	14
Fish friers and Mongers .....	17
Greengrocers .....	20
Grocers .....	97
Ice Cream Manufacturers .....	3
Ice Cream Vendors .....	6
Milk Retailers Visits .....	2
Mobile shops, stalls .....	19
Restaurants .....	15
Sausage Factories .....	3



	Total Inspections.
Sweet shops .....	4
Miscellaneous .....	7
Licensed Premises .....	45
<b>Housing Acts, 1957 and 1961.</b>	
Overcrowding .....	4
Clearance Areas .....	1130
Individual Unfits .....	15
Houses let in lodgings .....	17
<b>Noise Abatement Act, 1930</b>	
Inspections .....	5
<b>Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1933</b>	
Inspections .....	2
<b>Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961.</b>	
Animals, keeping of .....	8
Accumulations—offensive .....	4
Nuisance inspections .....	450
Drainage .....	104
Dangerous structures .....	9
Drain tests .....	82
Sanitary accommodation .....	12
Public conveniences .....	8
Refuse collection .....	10
Refuse disposal .....	11
Tents, vans and sheds .....	5
Water supply .....	40
Water samples .....	25
Filthy or verminous premises .....	55
Schools .....	4
Welfare .....	30
Insect pests .....	31
Infectious disease enquiries .....	22
Infectious disease disinfections .....	1
<b>Rent Act, 1957.</b>	
Inspections .....	7
Miscellaneous .....	7
<b>Shops Act, 1950.</b>	
Section 38 .....	10
Hours of closing .....	5
General .....	18
	<hr/>
	3,071
	<hr/>

The number of complaints to receive attention was 292.

**Fish Friers and Offensive Trades**

No. of fish friers' premises .....	7
No. of rag 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.

New changing accommodation has been designed together with improvements and extensions. Contracts were let during 1963 for the work to begin in January 1964 and it is intended to close the public baths during mid-summer to have the pool relined.

**Schools.**

Four 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 .....	22
Visits re disinfection .....	1

Most of the infectious disease visits were to obtain faecal and urine specimens from a food handler who was a contact of confirmed typhoid cases in a nearby outbreak, and from his family. As all the tests proved negative no public report was made, so avoiding much fuss and palaver.

**Factories Act, 1961**

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 ... ..	16	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	43	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ... ..	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	59	—	—

2. Defects found:—

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

## SECTION D.

## Housing.

## Clearance Areas.

At the beginning of the year the McIntyre Street area and the small Western Road Nos. 1 and 2 areas were still awaiting confirmation although the public inquiry had taken place on 29th May, 1962. Confirmation was received on 26th February, 1963.

The Newmarch Street area, represented late in 1962, was in course of preparation for submission to the Minister. A public inquiry was held on September 3rd and the area confirmed by the Minister less than one month later on October 1st.

During 1963 the following clearance areas were represented :—

					Number of	
					Houses	Persons
Bladen Street No. 1	....	...	...	...	117	402
Western Road No. 1	....	...	...	...	6	28
Sheldon Street No. 1	....	...	...	...	4	14
Sheldon Street No. 2	....	...	...	...	10	28
Station Street No. 1	....	...	...	...	32	114
Ellison Street No. 1	....	...	...	...	28	74
Stephen Street No. 1	....	...	...	...	19	55
Victor Street No. 1	....	...	...	...	62	169
					278	884

The public inquiry for Bladen Street area took place on February 18th, 1964.

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

by local authority .....	30
by private persons .....	45
by any other Housing authority .....	6

These figures do not include houses built in Boldon.

An additional three houses were dealt with as individually unfit, two were demolished and one closed.

The position had been reached by the end of 1963 that the clearance area programme was running to schedule and quite closely synchronized with the Council's building programme, taking into account that 218 houses to be built during 1964 would be used to rehouse families displaced by the Tyne tunnel programme. It is proposed during the year



to continue housing inspections for clearance area purposes in the Frederick Street area and, if possible, to carry out a survey of the remaining older properties to the north of the Newcastle/South Shields railway line with a view to compiling a detailed clearance programme for the period 1965-1970.

### **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 ... ..	148
2. No. of houses closed but not demolished as a result of formal action ... ..	1
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) ... ..	—
--	---

### **Housing Repairs.**

Little use was made of the machinery of the Rent Act in order to have repairs carried out. As usual complaints about disrepair of houses were dealt with mainly by the use of informal action under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

Details of Rent Act administration are as follows:—

Applications received for a Certificate of Disrepair ... ..	1
Notices of intention to issue a Certificate of Disrepair served on Owners ... ..	1
Undertaking received from Owners ... ..	—
Certificate of Disrepair issued ... ..	1
Applications by Owners for cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair ... ..	—
Certificate of Disrepair cancelled ... ..	—
Applications by tenant that Owner's undertaking not carried out ... ..	—
No. of above granted ... ..	—
Application by Owner that undertaking complied with ...	—
No. of above granted ... ..	—

41 Statutory notices were served under the Public Health and Housing Acts compared with 76 during 1962. The number of informal notices decreased to 128 from 227.

It is the practice in this Department to use the default powers in the 1936 and 1951 Public Health Acts. Of the 46 notices served giving the Council authority to do the work, only 7 were complied with by the Council in default of the owner at a total cost of £38/2/3d. These Sections are used to have relatively cheap, but very necessary, repairs done urgently. Of the 7 repair bills the cheapest was 15/2d, and the most expensive £9/6/7d.

One difficulty likely to be met soon is that of having to classify as "not unfit" a larger proportion of houses in areas to be dealt with. This classification must be based strictly on the provisions of Section 4 of the 1957 Act under which, in order to be classed as unfit, a house must be "not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition" having regard to the matters listed in (a) to (h) of the section. The words in the section provide for a subjective interpretation of what is "not reasonably suitable", allowing variation in standards between urban and rural areas and between one part of the country and another. Although many of the social consequences of bad housing are well understood, no serious attempt is made nowadays to relate unfit housing to health statistics. A house that comes within the scope of section 4 of the 1957 Act is obsolete rather than unfit. A house without a bath, a hot water supply, a damp proof course, and well below standards of natural lighting can still be a fit house under section 4, and many houses that are obsolescent may escape inclusion in clearance areas as unfit properties.

#### Improvement Grants:

Housing Acts, 1949/59.	No. of Separate Houses	
	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Applications submitted to local authority	1	20
Applications rejected by local authority	1	1
Total No. of applications approved		
since inception of scheme	—	67
Total No. of grants paid since		
inception of scheme	—	67

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

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**MILK SUPPLY.**

The bulk of the milk consumed in the Borough is supplied by five distributors, none of whom are producer-retailers. Although all of the milk retailed is now heat-treated, only one distributor has pasteurising plant in the area.

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

Under the conditions of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, that part of licensing administration formerly carried out by this authority was transferred to the Durham County Council as food and drugs authority for the area, with effect from the end of 1960. Milk sampling is therefore mainly the responsibility of the County Council, whose County Health Inspector sends to this department a monthly return which gives details of the dealer's samples taken within the Borough each month and also indicates the number of samples obtained from sources other than retailers, e.g. dairies, schools, hospital, etc. Because samples are also being taken in other local authority areas from dealers who also retail in this district the figures given reflect the minimum sampling supervision of milk supplied in this area. From time to time samples are also submitted to the Public Health Laboratory on the initiative of the Borough Council when, for one reason or another, it is thought advisable to check certain milk sources, but this kind of sampling is only supplementary to the service provided by the County Council.



Returns submitted by the County Health Inspector give the following details of milk sampling during 1963:—

### Results of Examination of Milk

#### Results of Samples taken by Durham County Council

	No. of Samples Submitted	Passed	Failed
Tuberculin Tested Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test .....	2	1	1
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test .....	29	29	—
Phosphatase Test .....	29	29	—
Pasteurised Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test .....	15	15	—
Phosphatase Test .....	15	15	—
Sterilized Milk—			
Turbidity Test .....	18	18	—
Samples taken from—			
Dairies .....	46	46	—
Hospital and schools .....	7	7	—

#### Results of Samples taken by Jarrow Borough Council

	No. of Samples Submitted	Passed	Failed
Tuberculin Tested Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test .....	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test .....	—	—	—
Phosphatase Test .....	—	—	—
Pasteurised Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test .....	3	3	—
Phosphatase Test .....	3	3	—
Sterilized Milk—			
Turbidity Test .....	—	—	—

#### Inspection of Meat in Slaughterhouses.

There are no slaughterhouses in the Borough.

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

#### The Slaughter of Animals Act.

There are five slaughtermen licensed in the Borough.



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

### Section 8—Unsound Food.

3 complaints received about food related to unsoundness. Action was taken as follows :—

1. 2 mouldy wrapped meat pies purchased from a mobile trader. Investigations showed that the fault was inadequate care in rotation of stock. This is a common fault throughout the food retailing trade and can be a serious matter when the type of product is one in which the contents are naturally given to mouldiness or decomposition e.g. pasties, meat pies, confectionery. Letter sent.
2. 4 packed sausage rolls found to be sour. Again this complaint arose from faulty stock rotation and resulted in detailed instructions being given by the producer to all retailing outlets on the handling, storage, display and disposal of sausage rolls. Letter sent.
3. Tin of prunes found to be infested with larvae. This complaint was referred to us by the County Weights and Measures Inspectorate who had sampled the product for reasons other than fitness. The County Analyst's report mentioned the infestation. Sampling and inspection of the remainder of the stock from the shop concerned showed certain batches of the tinned prunes to be in poor condition and infested with the larvae of dried fruit beetles. As the proportion of tins infested was unduly high, Public Health Inspectors in neighbouring authorities were asked to look out for this product. Accumulated evidence showed that the bulk of certain batches were unfit.

When something like this happens it is always extremely difficult, because of the differing structure and functions of Local Authorities, to obtain the kind of quick concerted action necessary in the public interest to prevent the sale of food known to be unsound. If the quantity involved is small no great difficulty arises but, in these days of bulk manufacturing and distribution, it is sometimes found that certain limited batches of wrapped or canned products are, for one reason or another, unfit for sale or highly suspect. Even when the evidence against a particular kind of food is conclusive, no action can be taken to enforce its withdrawal from sale beyond the boundaries of one local authority. Another difficulty is that the process of getting in touch with other people in innumerable areas is difficult enough by telephone and too slow by post. What is required is a rapid means of communication between one region of the country and another. Perhaps communication by teleprinter between Public Analysts and major local authorities would provide the backbone of such a system.

**Voluntary surrender of unfit food.**

Below is a list of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered during 1963 as unfit for human consumption :—

	lbs.	ozs.
Cooked Ham (tinned) .....	57	11
Corned Beef (tinned) .....	88	15
Chopped Pork (tinned) .....	44	0
Jellied Veal (tinned) .....	30	0
Pork tenderloins (tinned) .....	17	0
Luncheon meat (tinned) .....	4	0
Casserole steak (tinned) .....	2	14½
Steak and kidney pudding (tinned) ...	1	0
Minced beef loaf (tinned) .....	—	15½
Cornish pilchards (tinned) .....	—	7
Hot pot (tinned) .....	1	0
Hot dogs (tinned) .....	—	8
Boiled beef & carrots (tinned) .....	1	0
Salmon (tinned) .....	—	7¾
Tomatoes (tinned) .....	37	0
Peas (tinned) .....	2	13½
Beans (tinned) .....	8	0
Turkey .....	19	0
Sponge pudding (tinned) .....	1	0
Rice pudding (tinned) .....	2	15½
Sago pudding (tinned) .....	6	12½
Prunes (tinned) .....	55	5
Peaches (tinned) .....	3	0
Fruit salad (tinned) .....	3	4
3 tins Evaporated milk		
1 tin Fruit juice		
2 Sausage rolls		
½ cwt. Sausage rusk		
8 pkts. potato crisps		

**Section 2.—Food not of the Nature.**

3 complaints were dealt with concerning foreign matter found in food as follows :—

1. Extraneous matter in a tin of apricot custard.
2. Weevil in a packet of tea.
3. A metal screw in a loaf of bread.

Correspondence with the producers evoked in each case an undertaking that precautions would be taken to prevent recurrence.

# INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

## List of Registered Premises.

Pork Butchers .....	7	
Butchers .....	5	
Fish Cake Manufacturers .....	1	
Ice Cream retailers .....	69	
	—	82

5 new applications for registration were received, all were granted.

## Food Premises—Numbers and Types of Business.

Dairies .....	2	
Butchers .....	25	
Pork Butchers .....	7	
Bakers .....	6	
Canteens and Restaurants .....	5	
Canteens—Industrial .....	10	
School Meals Kitchens .....	2	
Confectionery Retailers .....	9	
Fish and Poultry Dealers .....	3	
Fried Fish Shops .....	6	
Fruiterers .....	23	
Grocers and Provision dealers .....	47	
General dealers .....	21	
Licensed premises .....	35	
	—	201
No. of visits to food premises .....		304



### **The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960**

304 visits were made to food premises in the Borough in connection with the preparation, storage and sale of food.

The difficulty in trying to raise standards of food hygiene among those concerned in the handling of food at every stage from manufacture to sale is basically that food hygiene, like personal hygiene, requires instinctive avoidance of dirty practices and depends more than anything else on training during childhood. If hygiene is not ingrained during the formative years it is difficult to implant afterwards. Education is required, and time must be spent explaining to food handlers the whys and wherefores of food hygiene. Many authorities have tackled this approach with enthusiasm and are pleased with the results. But we, who have so many other no less urgent jobs to do, find it difficult to spare the time which should be given to health education.

In an age when there are certificates and qualifications for almost every sphere of work-a-day life, it is still possible for people without training or qualification of any kind, and often without any interest other than purely financial, to set up in the food retailing business or otherwise engage in food handling. Most Public Health Inspectors knew at least one food retailer or manufacturer who really does not understand the first thing about food hygiene, and does not care.

Every effort will be made in the department to give more time to health education by means of talks, film shows, etc.

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

The number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream remained at 67 in 1963. There is now no ice cream manufacturer in the town.

Attention was drawn in the Annual Report for 1962 to the need for continued care in the storage of ice cream and quick frozen foods. It was apparent too during 1963 that there was some improvement in the way frozen foods were stored but that common faults, such as stocking the container above the load line, were noted here and there. On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that in general the control available over the preparation, storage and sale of ice cream is much more detailed than for other frozen foods. Perhaps for this reason the general standards relating to the handling of ice cream are quite good.



**Ice Cream—Bacteriological Samples.**

28 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratories for examination:—

Provisional Grading	No. of Samples
1 .....	27
2 .....	—
3 .....	1
4 .....	—
	<hr/>
	28
	<hr/>

**Artificial Cream.**

There are no registered premises in the Borough.

**Food Sampling.**

Mr. John Trotter, Chief Weights and Measures Inspector for Durham County Council has kindly forwarded details relating to the 91 samples obtained in Jarrow by officers of his department. Of the 91 samples submitted for analysis from the Borough of Jarrow during the year only one was found to be below standard. A bottle of Channel Island milk was discovered on analysis to be 3.75% deficient in milk fat. This was reported to be within the daily variation and no proceedings were taken. Of the 91 samples, 23 were milk.

**Licensed Premises**

45 visits were made to licensed premises in connection with reports to the Licensing Justices under the provisions of the Licensing Act, 1961. 26 of the visits were to public houses and 19 to registered licensed clubs. In 3 of the club premises requests for certain work to be carried out were complied with in full.

All of the licensed premises were inspected last year and a special effort made to have the sanitary accommodation brought up-to-date. This work was completed during 1963. It can now be said that the general standard of sanitary accommodation in connection with licensed premises in Jarrow is reasonably good.

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

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The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1963 was 752 compared with 250 during the previous year. This increase was largely accounted for by the substantial rise of 468 Measles notifications. There was a slight increase in the incidence of Pneumonia, Whooping Cough and Respiratory Tuberculosis but a decrease in the number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. There was little change in the incidence of other infectious diseases.

**Measles.**

The usual bi-ennial pattern was maintained and, as expected, there was a substantial increase in the number of cases notified, there being 600 cases compared with 132 during the previous year. The cases notified occurred regularly all through the year and the peak was reached in October and November.

**Dysentery.**

It is pleasing to record that there were only 2 notified cases of this disease during the year. It is, however, still recognised that Sonnei Dysentery continues to be endemic throughout Tyneside and it is likely that many mild cases are not recognised.

**Whooping Cough.**

There were 58 cases of this disease notified during the year compared with 48 cases during the previous year. This low incidence reflects the value of immunisation offered by General Practitioners and local authority clinics.

**Food Poisoning.**

I am pleased, once again, to be able to record the absence of known cases of this disease. This can be attributed to generally improved standards of hygiene.

**Poliomyelitis.**

There were no cases of poliomyelitis during the year. Even though there may have been no known infection in the community, there should be no doubt of the value of immunisation and it is regrettable, that although a satisfactory proportion of children are thus protected, the position with regard to adults is much less satisfactory.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**

There was a decrease in notifications of this disease from 8 in 1962 to 4 in 1963.

**Tuberculosis.**

There was a most unwelcome increase in the number of cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis notified during the year with 34 cases compared with 20 during the previous year. The total number of cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis on the register showed an increase, from 139 at the end of 1962 to 157 at the end of 1963. During the year, 16 recovered cases were removed from the register.

The incidence of Non-respiratory Tuberculosis continues at a satisfactorily low level with only 1 case notified during the year compared with 3 cases during the previous year.

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.
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	66	6	68	6
1957	42	5	47	7
1958	37	5	41	5
1959	26	3	31	3
1960	42	1	45	3
1961	29	2	33	2
1962	20	—	23	—
1963	34	1	35	1

## TUBERCULOSIS.

## New Cases and Mortality during the Year 1933

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 4 ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 14 ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 24 ...	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 34 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 44 ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 54 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 64 ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 & over ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals ...	19	15	1	...	1	...	...	...

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 ...	77	9	85	10
Females ...	62	10	72	9
Totals ...	139	19	157	19

## Removals from Register during year :—

Reasons for Removal	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Died ...	3	—	—	—
Diagnosis not confirmed	1	—	—	—
Removed from district ...	—	1	—	—
Recovered ...	10	6	—	1
Totals ...	14	7	—	1



## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1963

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	
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia .....	1	6	21	3	1	2	2	1	...	2	6	4	8	14	4	5	6	1	11	49
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Meningococcal Infection .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Acute Encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Measles .....	40	60	29	18	22	16	23	51	11	108	144	78	53	141	46	51	52	41	216	600
Whooping Cough .....	10	1	7	2	2	...	12	11	6	5	2	...	4	17	1	8	1	3	24	58
Tuberculosis, Respiratory .....	2	5	...	1	4	2	3	4	...	9	2	2	1	8	6	1	3	1	14	34
Tuberculosis, Non-respiratory .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
TOTALS .....	53	72	57	24	29	22	43	69	19	124	155	85	71	180	58	68	63	46	266	752

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1963

DISEASES	AGE GROUPS								Cases admitted to hospital.	Total deaths.	Total notified 1963	Total notified 1962	Increase or Decrease in 1963
	Under 1 year	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over.				
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Pneumonia .....	4	2	2	5	...	1	6	12	17	2	49	37	+12
Dysentery .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	+2
Erysipelas .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	4	8	-4
Meningococcal Infection .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	+1
Acute Encephalitis .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	+1
Measles .....	35	169	165	229	2	...	...	...	...	3	600	132	+468
Whooping Cough .....	10	13	17	17	...	...	1	...	...	1	58	48	+10
Tuberculosis, Respiratory .....	...	...	3	2	2	10	8	7	2	19	34	20	+14
Tuberculosis, Non-respiratory .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	-2
TOTALS...	52	185	187	254	4	15	17	19	19	34	752	250	+502

**APPENDIX I.****Diseases of Animals Act, 1950**

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**Annual Report as Local Inspector under the  
Diseases of Animals Acts**

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During 1963 there was no outbreak in the Borough of any disease to which the Diseases of Animals Acts apply.

No proceedings were instituted during 1963 against stock owners in the Borough of Jarrow for contravention of orders relating to Diseases of Animals.

A. R. METCALFE,

Local Inspector under the Diseases  
of Animals Acts.

**APPENDIX II.****Report on Shops Act, 1950, for the year 1963**

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33 visits were made during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950. 10 in connection with the welfare of shop assistants, 5 in relation to hours of closing and 18 for other miscellaneous provisions.

The move from old shops to the new shopping centre continues, bringing marked improvements in staff welfare facilities. Soon, almost all of the old house/shops in the northern part of the Borough will have been demolished.

**Half Holidays**

Towards the end of the year an agreement was negotiated between the National Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers and the National Association of Multiple Grocers to give employees in multiple shops a five day working week.

In anticipation of that agreement coming into force, the National Association of Multiple Grocers asked Jarrow Borough Council to rescind its Order which specifies the day of the week to be observed as early

closing day within the Borough. It was reported to the Council that the Trade Union's view was that it would support the action of the employers if it lead to a clear cut five day week. But, because the early closing day varies from town to town, there could be no uniform application nor was there yet any firm agreement among multiple grocers as to which half holiday suited them best though most favoured Monday as the quietest day in the trade.

In my report to the Council I pointed out that the early closing day in Jarrow was fixed by the Jarrow Shops Half Holiday Orders made in 1913 and re-enacted in 1937 when the Borough boundary was extended and that the Order provided that the early closing day shall be Wednesday but that any shop-keeper may substitute Saturday under certain circumstances. The procedure for the revocation of an Order was reported to the Council and it was stressed that once an Order was made the majority of the opinion of the trade alone could secure its alteration and that a vote would have to be taken of the opinions of the occupiers of shops. The procedure excludes any account being taken of a particular section of the trade, nor does it take into account the interests of the employees.

After much debate and consideration the Council decided to take no action.

#### **Summary of Work Done during 1933**

No. of visits to shops during the year .....	33
No. of infringements of the Act, etc. ....	3
No. of warnings to shop-keepers .....	3
No. of prosecutions .....	—
No. of interviews with shop keepers at office .....	5

#### **Details of Infringements—**

No notice re provision of seats for female assistants .....	1
Early closing day notice not exhibited .....	—
No notice as to assistants' half holiday .....	1
Notice as to assistants' half holiday not kept up to date .....	—
Forms and notices relating to employment of young persons not exhibited .....	—
Late trading .....	1
	<hr/>
	3
	<hr/>

All local Orders made by the Council continue in force.

A. R. METCALFE,  
Chief Shops Inspector.



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