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BOROUGH OF JARROW.

ANNUAL REPORT


OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1964.

HUBERT 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

CONTENTS

	Pages
1. Members of Health Committees	4
2. Preface	5

SECTION A.

Statistics of the Area	7-13
-------------------------------	------

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Borough ...	14-28
---	-------

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	29-39
---	-------

SECTION D.

Housing	40-42
----------------	-------

SECTION E.

Food Hygiene	43-50
---------------------	-------

SECTION F.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases	52-56
---	-------

APPENDIX I.

Diseases of Animals Acts	57
---------------------------------	----

APPENDIX II.

Report on the Administration of the Shops Act, 1950 ...	58
---	----

BOROUGH OF JARROW

1964 — 1965

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor H. DUGGAN.

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 P. SCULLION.

Alderman Mrs. A. MOTHERSDALE.

Alderman S. J. ROWAN.

Coun. J. W. CROMAR.

Coun. D. DIXON.

Coun. F. P. DIXON

Coun. P. HEPBURN, J.P.

Coun. G. GOLDSBROUGH.

Coun. D. McCLUSKEY.

Coun. R. C. SPARKS

Coun. S. T. STONES.

Coun. A. M. CAMPBELL.

Coun. T. CARLYLE.

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

Coun. K. GRAHAM.

Coun. R. SEYMOUR.

Coun. E. C. J. GIBBONS.

Coun. J. H. DANIELS.

Coun. W. BRENNAN.

Coun. C. SHIELS.

Coun. C. FIRTH.

Coun. E. CROOKS.

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

JARROW MEMBERS.

Alderman Mrs. A. MOTHERSDALE.

Councillor J. H. DANIELS.

Councillor Mrs. V. M. HOPE.

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 C. FIRTH.

Councillor G. GOLDSBROUGH.

TELEPHONE NO. 89-8271.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
JARROW, CO. DURHAM.
May, 1965

**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, 1964.

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 1963. The population of the Borough decreased during the year by 960 to 26,770, and the natural increase, excess of births over deaths was 149. 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 16.8 and the Standardised Rate of 17.3 (i.e. corrected for age and sex structure of the population) was less than the figure of 18.4 for England and Wales. The Death Rate decreased to 11.2. Heart Disease and Cancer again accounted for approximately two-thirds of the total deaths during the year, Coronary Thrombosis being the most common single cause of death.

The Still Birth rate of 42.5 was above the national figure of 16.3. The Infant Mortality rate increased a little in 1964 to 22.2 compared to 20.9 in 1963, being above that for the country in general.

During the year Mr. J. A. Scott, Public Health Inspector, left us in June to become Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector at Pontefract, and Mr. J. Hemsley, Public Health Inspector, passed his Diploma for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods in May and then left and went to Hebburn in August. Mr. W. O'Keefe, Rodent Operator, was retired on pension in May and he was replaced by Mr. F. Moss. Mr. C. Jewson and Mr. R. Gardener, Public Health Inspectors, were appointed in September.

This is the second Annual Report which I have the honour to present to you, and 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 work.

HUBERT 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—26,770.

Number of inhabited houses—8,359.

Number of Council Houses—Jarrow	...	4,849	
Overspill	...	633	— 5,482

House density (persons per house)—3.2.

House density (houses per acre)—4.2

Rateable Value—£896,699.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£3521.48.

(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 has been constructed in the overspill area in Boldon Urban District adjoining the southern boundary of the Borough.

(b) Employment.

Mr. J. Gillespie, 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 ...	189	219	408
Chemicals, etc.	719	168	887
Metal Manufacture	1432	168	1600
Engineering and Electrical Goods	8887	3483	12370
Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing...	3905	189	4094
Timber Furniture, etc.	162	52	214
Paper Printing & Publishing ...	422	510	932
Other Manufacturing Industries	983	573	1556
Construction	1482	22	1504
Transport, etc.	371	21	392
Distributive trades	709	1398	2107
Insurance, Banking and Finance	62	55	117
Professional Services	408	825	1233
Public Administration	508	122	630
Miscellaneous Services	287	989	1276
Totals ...	20526	8794	29320

(c) Unemployment.

An average of 1,144 persons (747 males and 397 females) were registered as unemployed throughout the year. The highest figures recorded were 1,139 males and 474 females on 13th January, 1964, and the lowest 480 males and 375 females on 12th October, 1964.

During the year employment opportunities showed a steadily increasing improvement with a consequent decline in unemployment.

The expansion schemes undertaken by the older established firms in the area, and the building up of the labour forces of firms more recently established, resulted in a 9% increase in numbers employed in manufacturing industries during the year ended October, 1964. (i.e. approximately 1,800 more people were employed in these industries). The numbers unemployed in October 1964 were the lowest since January, 1958.

It is expected that the level of employment will continue to rise and as a result, shortages of skilled and semi-skilled labour will occur. To meet these shortages, facilities at Government Training Centres in the Region have been expanded to a potential annual output of 1,400 adults and 120 apprentices.

(d) **Registered Disabled Persons.**

The following number of persons were registered as disabled within the meaning of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, on 19th April, 1965. The figures for Jarrow and Hebburn are shown separately.

	Jarrow		Hebburn	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Surgical ...	177	23	129	13
Medical ...	147	25	131	18
Psychiatric ...	15	—	8	4
Others ...	57	11	41	3
Totals ...	396	59	309	38

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

	Jarrow		Hebburn	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Surgical ...	9	1	6	—
Medical ...	6	4	9	1
Psychiatric ...	2	—	2	1
Others ...	2	2	3	—
Totals ...	19	7	20	2

Industrial Rehabilitation and Vocational Training.

During 1964, 9 men and 5 women completed courses of Industrial Rehabilitation, and 21 men commenced training in new occupations at Government Training Centre.

(e) **Sickness Morbidity.**

The following table gives the number of new claims of sickness benefit received for Jarrow and Hebburn for 1964:—

Date.	New Claims.	
	1964	1963
January ...	1,080	1,173
February ...	1,045	1,421
March ...	1,257	1,683
April ...	1,015	900
May ...	814	782
June ...	1,052	722
July ...	880	980
August ...	1,056	807
September ...	982	918
October ...	1,113	1,202
November ...	1,437	939
December ...	1,304	1,128
Totals ...	13,035	12,655

(3) **VITAL STATISTICS.** Population—26,770.

Live Births.					M.	F.	Total. Rate	
Total	...	...	...	...	239	211	450	
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	216	204	420	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	23	7	30	
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.8
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.03
Standardised Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.3
Illegitimacy Rate (percentage of Live Births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.6

Still Births

Total	...	...	...	...	13	7	20	
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	13	5	18	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.5
Total live and still births	...	...	...	...	252	218	470	

Deaths.

All causes	...	...	...	...	167	134	301	
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.2
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.23
Standardised Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.7
Maternal Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Principal Causes (All Ages)

					Percentage of Total Deaths.			
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	52	43	95	31.5
Cancer	...	...	...	...	28	22	50	16.6
Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	...	27	12	39	12.9
Vascular disease of nervous system	...	...	...	...	20	24	44	14.6

Deaths of Infants Under One Year

Total	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	—	2	
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.2
Legitimate Infant Deaths (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.0
Illegitimate Infant Deaths (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.6

Principal Causes (Under One Year).

Infection	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Congenital deformity	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	20.0
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Newborn	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Accidents	...	...	...	...	2	—	2	20.0
Others	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	60.0

Deaths of Infants Under 4 Weeks of Age

	M.	F.	Total.	Rate
Total	4	3	7	
Legitimate	2	3	5	
Illegitimate	2	—	2	
Neo-natal Mortality (per 1,000 live births) ...				15.5

Deaths of Infants Under 1 Week of Age.

Total	4	3	7	
Legitimate	2	3	5	
Illegitimate	2	—	2	
Early Neo-natal Mortality				15.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths per 1,000 live and still births) ...				57.4

Birth Rates and Death Rates in the Year 1964

* Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England & Wales.	Jarrow Borough.	
	Rates per 1,000 population.		
Births :—			Standardised Rates.
Live Births	18.4	16.8	17.3
Still Births (per 1,000 total births)	16.3	42.5	
Deaths :—			
All Causes	11.3	11.2	13.7
Infants under 1 year of age (per 1,000 live births).	†20.0	22.2	

† Lowest ever recorded.

The Registrar General's Short List of Causes of Death for 1964

Causes of Death.	Male	Female	Total
All Causes	167	134	301
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—	2
Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective & parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	3	11
" " lungs & bronchus	13	2	15
" " breast	—	3	3
" " uterus	—	3	3
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	7	11	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2	3
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	24	44
Coronary disease, angina	39	20	59
Hypertension with heart disease	2	7	9
Other heart disease	11	16	27
Other circulatory disease	12	10	22
Influenza	3	—	3
Pneumonia	4	4	8
Bronchitis	18	8	26
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	12	20
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	5	2	7
Suicide	4	1	5
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

	1964.	1963.	1962	1961.	1960.	1959.	1958.	1957.	1956.	1955.
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.

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. (Resigned 26/6/64).
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. HEMSLEY, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 7/8/64).
Cert. P.H.I. Education Board.
Cert. R.S.I. Inspector of Meat & Other Foods (May 1964).
C. JEWSON (Appointed 15/9/64),
R.S.H. Dip. for P.H.I.'s. Overseas (New Zealand) 1959.
R. GARDENER, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 12/10/64),
Cert. P.H.I. Education Board.
Cert. R.S.I. Inspector of Meat & Other Foods
(October, 1964).

Pupil Public Health Inspector.

D. L. BURDON.

Clerical Staff.

MRS. A. COGLE.

MISS B. HALL.

Rodent Operator.

W. O'KEEFE (Retired 14/5/64).

F. MOSS (Appointed 30/3/64).

(b) Durham County Council Staff.

Assistant Medical Officers.

Dr. L. ROSS, 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 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.

Mrs. KIRBY—Resigned April, 1964.

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	11	—	11
Typhoid, Paratyphoid and Dysentery	16	40	56
Throat and Nasal Swabs	4	4	8
Total.....	31	44	75

The comparative total for 1963 was 26.

(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. 5 old folk were admitted to hostel accommodation during the year and there were 10 awaiting admission on 31/12/64.

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	9,513
Total refuse collected	12,037 tons
Methods of Disposal—	
Controlled tipping	95%
Separation and incineration	5%

Street Cleansing.

Mileage of street cleansed	47.6 miles
Frequency of cleansing—	
At least once a day	15%
Three to five times weekly	19%
Twice weekly	15%
Once weekly	23%
Less than once weekly	28%
Total miles cleansed during the year	6,609
Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means	46½%
Weight of street gulley refuse	309 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. In addition to this work the Rodent Operator has certain other disinfection and disinfestation duties.

Mr. W. H. O'Keefe, who had been the Rodent Operator since 1959 and had been in continuous employment by Jarrow Corporation for 37 years, retired on 14th May, 1964. The Department was fortunate to obtain the services of Mr. F. Moss whose long experience in drainage and building construction with the Direct Labour Building Department has proved invaluable.

Rodent control 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	296
No. of visits to premises	684
No. of treatments to business premises	28
No. of treatments to residential premises	204
No. of allotments treated	43
No. of 3rd party premises treated and cost charged	18
Total cost charged	£41 18 11d.

SEWER TREATMENT.

In April and May a treatment of the sewer system was carried out covering the whole of the Borough. It was found that the housing estates, which form the whole of the southern part of the Borough, were clear of rats whereas there was still a persistent though moderate degree of infestation of the sewers in the older, northern part of the Borough. The treatments are aimed to contain and, if possible, reduce the population of rats in the older part of the town whilst preventing their spread to the sewer systems on the new estates. With this end in view, a second treatment of the sewers in the older part of the town was carried out in October in which 451 manholes were tested and in only 21 was the test bait taken by rats.

Constant attention needs to be paid when demolition work is in progress to ensure that all drain or sewer openings are effectively sealed off so as to avoid the re-entry of rats into parts of the sewer system which fall into disuse.

Details are as follows :—

Treatment No.	No. of Manholes Baited	No. of Takes
39	435	47
40	451	21

During the year particular attention was paid jointly by all of the riparian authorities on the south bank of the river Tyne, inland from the mouth of the river to the up-stream limit of the tidal reach. Our part in this scheme was to make a detailed survey of all premises along the Borough's two mile water-front, paying particular attention to the sewer outfalls. Detailed investigation revealed very little infestation along the river bank and the sewer outfalls in particular were clear of rats which, in our experience, do not inhabit the tidal lengths of the sewer system. Other riverside authorities seem to have found conditions very similar.

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	103	377
Simonside	29	97
Total	132	474

Child Welfare.**Sessions:**

Walter Street Clinic—Monday 9-30 a.m.—12 noon
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	147	173	1,833	455	402
Simonside	99	109	139	1,322	378	446
Totals	272	256	312	3,155	833	848

Relaxation Classes

Session: Walter Street Clinic—Friday, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

Post Natal.

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

Birth Control.

Session: Walter Street Clinic—Alternate Thursdays 1-30 p.m.
Advice was given to 81 mothers.

Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

Session: Walter Street Clinic—Monday 9 a.m., Friday 1-30 p.m.
50 mothers and children attended the clinic during the year.
The total number of attendances during the year was 360.

MIDWIFERY.**Section 23.**

There are four County Midwives in Jarrow. No Midwives practice privately in the area. During the year they attended 105 confinements which represents 21% of the total births. In 1963 37% of expectant mothers had their babies at home.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Doctor.	Booked.	Not Booked.	Analgesics.	
			Gas & Air.	Pethedine.
Present at delivery ...	1	—	1	1
Not present at delivery ...	102	2	63	80
Total ...	103	2	64	81

HEALTH VISITING.**Section 24.**

Four health visitors serve the Borough. The following domiciliary visits were paid during 1964:—

Maternity and child Welfare ...	5,164
Tuberculosis ...	149
Mental Deficiency ...	107
Schools ...	368
General Health ...	288
Aged people ...	390
Total ...	6,466

The percentage of ineffective visits was 11.7%.

HOME NURSING.**Section 25.**

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

	Cases.	Visits.
Medical	170	4,729
Surgical	120	3,067
Tuberculosis	9	1,024
Others	—	43
Totals ...	299	8,863

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
46	97	12	4	159	1	2	3

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.
486	451	92.8	4	0.9	420	93.1	27

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
85	226	11	322	65	38	103

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
85	213	4	302	44	23	67

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
85	228	10	323	65	36	101

IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

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

				Full Course Oral	Booster
Children born 1964	...	...		21	—
Children born 1963	...	...		148	—
Children born 1962	...	...		31	—
Children born 1961	...	...		18	—
Schoolchildren	...	...	...	23	27
Adults	...	...	...	35	—
Total				276	27

**POLIOMYELITIS & DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
CARRIED OUT IN SCHOOLS**

Full Course Diphtheria & Tetanus	Booster Diphtheria & Tetanus	Booster Diphtheria	Full Course oral polio	Booster Polio
37	59	136	88	243

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.	
10,464	5,457	31,736	37,193	191,744

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 95.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Section 29.

126 home helps were employed in the Borough during the year and they attended 199 cases. In 1964 78 new cases were provided with home helps. The following types of cases were served:—

Old age Pensioners	...	...	...	237
Sickness	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Maternity	...	...	...	1
				243

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 total waiting list of twenty-three cases, which includes those of Jarrow and Hebburn.

Danesfield Maternity Home—Admissions and Deliveries during 1964.

	No. of Admissions	No. of Deliveries	No. of Still Births	No. of Neo- Natal Deaths
Jarrow	230	160	—	—
Hebburn	227	163	1	1
Boldon Colliery ...	22	18	—	—
West Boldon	3	2	—	—
East Boldon	1	1	—	—
Cleadon	2	2	—	—
Whitburn	3	3	—	—
Bill Quay	8	4	—	—
Wardley	2	1	—	—
Felling	3	1	—	—
Gateshead	2	2	—	—
South Shields ...	507	372	2	—

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:—

Men—	Monday	2 to 3 p.m.
	Wednesday	9.30 to 11 a.m.
Women—	Monday & Wednesday	2 to 3 p.m.
Ante-Natal—	Wednesday	2 to 3 p.m.
Children—	Friday	2 to 3 p.m.
B.C.G. Vaccination—	Friday	2 to 3 p.m.
Contacts—	Friday	2 to 3 p.m.

All new patients now being seen at the South Shields Chest Clinic, Stanhope Parade.

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, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Tuesdays 9-30 to 12 noon.

Thursdays 9-30 to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Fridays 9-30 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 9-30 to 11 a.m. 6 to 7 p.m.

Tuesday 9-30 to 11 a.m.

Wednesday 6 to 7 p.m.

Thursday 11 to 12 noon.

Friday 9-30 to 11 a.m. 4 to 6-30 p.m.

Saturday 9-30 to 12 noon.

Females:

Monday 11 to 12 noon.

Tuesday 11 to 12 noon.

Wednesday 4-30 to 6-30 p.m.

Thursday 9-30 to 11 a.m.

Friday 11 to 12 noon.

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 ...	—	—	2	—	12	—
South Shields Clinic	—	—	7	1	31	6
Sunderland ...	1	—	—	—	—	—

MASS X-RAY.**MASS RADIOGRAPHY—JARROW AREA, 1964**

I am indebted to Dr. A. R. Somner of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board for the following figures :—

	Total Attendances	Referred to Chest Clinic.	Requiring Supervision	No. Notified
Doctors Patients	518	79	8	2
Contacts	29	1	1	1
Mantoux Positive— School Children	7	—	—	—
Industry	1885	16	5	1
Mental Patients	87	6	1	—
Staff	6	—	—	—
General Public	1236	33	5	3
Totals.....	3768	135	20	7

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	3	7
Carcinoma of Lung	5	1	6

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 1964 :—

No. of sessions held in Jarrow	6
No. of Donors attending	508
Panel strength at 31/12/64	446
New donors, 1964	40

D. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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

OTHER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

(1) Distribution of Welfare Foods.

	Calf Close	Walter Street Clinic	Simonside Clinic
National Dried Milk ...	269 tins	12,752 tins	2,160 tins
Cod Liver Oil	4 bottles	470 bottles	81 bottles
Vitamin Tablets	— tablets	232 tablets	15 tablets
Orange Juice	55 bottles	3,037 bottles	520 bottles

Issuing Sessions:—

Walter Street—

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

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

Simonside—

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

(2) Mental Health Act, 1959

No. of cases investigated 54

Admissions to hospital

1. Informal	31
2. Section 25 (Observation)	6
3. Section 26 (Treatment)	3
4. Section 29 (Emergency)	11
5. Section 40 (Non-return from leave)	—
6. Section 39 (4) (leave revoked)	—
7. Section 60 (Court cases)	2
	<hr/>
	53

Mental Sub-normality.

1. Under supervision	64
2. In hospital	45
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	109

Children notified during the year as

1. Ineducable	1
2. Requiring supervision after leaving school	1
	<hr/>
	2

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 1964.

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 Acting Town Clerk and other officers of the Corporation for their many kindnesses.

Two Inspectors left us; one who had been here seven years obtained a more responsible post at Pontefract and the other, more recently qualified, moved to our neighbouring authority Hebburn U.D.C. In turn, we recruited one Inspector from our neighbour South Shields C.B.C., and the other came to us having qualified in New Zealand and worked there for five years. Our new recruits, Mr. Gardener and Mr. Jewson, quickly settled in and in October Mr. Gardener passed the examination for the Diploma for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

A special word of appreciation is due to Mr. Stanley for his sterling work throughout the year and especially during my two months absence.

Once again I wish to thank you Sir and every member of the staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and support throughout the year. My thanks and best wishes go also to Alderman Scullion who retired as Chairman of Health Committee having held office for 26 years.

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
Consumer taps	127	100	100

The following information is given in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/65 dated 11th January, 1965 :—

- (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) Four complaints about discolouration of the water supply were investigated and on each occasion water samples submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis proved satisfactory. These complaints were reported to the Water Board who flushed the mains and so removed the cause of the discolouration.
- (e) The number of inhabited houses is 8,351 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

A Working Party set up to deal with the problem of sewage disposal for the whole of the Tyneside area met on a number of occasions during 1964 and, having considered the report of the tidal survey, proceeded to draw up a scheme for the construction of main sewers along the north and south banks of the river Tyne with provision for a link sewer to the main treatment and disposal works at Howdon. Good progress was made and it is hoped that the proposed joint Board for the project will come into being during 1965.

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 deposit gauge at Hedworth Farm collects in a wide mouthed funnel a representative sample of the airbourne dust and grit deposited in the immediate vicinity of the gauge. Being exposed to the elements the gauge also collects rain water which has passed down through the overlying atmosphere and dissolved some of the atmospheric impurities in the process. We obtain, therefore, two crude measurements, i.e. the total soluble or dissolved pollution and the total insoluble matter, and these readings are expressed in terms of tons per square mile. The main influences on the amount of airbourne pollution reaching the bowl are the wind and rain and as these are extremely variable factors from month to month or place to place, the deposit gauge gives only a very crude measurement which is relatively useless for comparative purposes. The gauge was placed on the Hedworth site at a time when it was anticipated that the nearby housing estate would become a smoke control area within a year or two but because of the changed fuel situation it is unlikely that the estate will be within such an area in the foreseeable future.

The volumetric equipment at the Town Hall consists of a small electric pump which sucks a measured quantity of air from atmosphere through an inverted funnel, so that it collects only the very very fine dirt floating about in the air. Much of this suspended pollution cannot be detected with the ordinary microscope, so small is it in size. It is, however, this kind of pollution which can penetrate the smallest recesses of the human lung and there give rise to conditions in which bronchitis is likely to occur.

The volumetric apparatus is designed so that the air going into the equipment is filtered through a two inch clamp in which a filter paper traps the fine impurities which appear on the paper as a grey shade whose darkness depends of the amount of dirt entrained. The filter paper is then measured against standard shades of darkness representing a given weight of smoke in the air, and the final reading is expressed in terms of microgramms per cubic metre per day. After filtering out the floating dirt, the air is then passed through a bubbler which extracts the sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. As sulphur dioxide is produced almost wholly from the burning of fuel, the SO₂ and smoke measurements vary according to how much of the total fuel burned in a given area is burned smokelessly. Again, the SO₂ reading is expressed in terms of microgramms per cubic metre per day. The daily readings are recorded and monthly returns are sent to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research who, as part of a national survey of atmospheric pollution, feed the information into a computer which provides records on a statistical basis. The metric system is used so as to provide the basis for international exchange of information.

As must be expected, the readings of the volumetric SO₂ apparatus and smoke filter show readings for smoke pollution at their lowest during June and July and becoming up to $7\frac{1}{2}$ times more dense during January. An interesting feature of the SO₂ monthly averages is the high figure of 220 micro-grams per cubic metre during August when a reading in the 110—120 range might have been expected. This high figure may partly be due to the colder weather than normal experienced during August last year but may also pinpoint a local source of heavy SO₂ emission to the north of the instrument across on the north bank of the river Tyne. It may well be that during any period of northerly winds the instrument picks up unusually large quantities of SO₂ from that one industrial source.

DEPOSIT READINGS—1964

Month.	Station.	Deposit Tons per Square Mile.		
		Total Insoluble.	Total Soluble.	Total Solids.
JANUARY	Hedworth Site	6.17	3.07	9.24
FEBRUARY	Hedworth Site	5.97	6.77	12.74
MARCH	Hedworth Site	5.04	17.87	22.91
APRIL	Hedworth Site	11.11	4.67	15.78
MAY	Hedworth Site	6.17	2.80	8.97
JUNE	Hedworth Site	5.23	1.57	6.80
JULY	Hedworth Site	5.14	3.63	8.77
AUGUST	Hedworth Site	3.10	2.10	5.20
SEPTEMBER	Hedworth Site	5.54	4.13	9.67
OCTOBER	Hedworth Site	7.34	2.40	9.74
NOVEMBER	Hedworth Site	6.31	1.43	7.74
DECEMBER	Hedworth Site	1.87	6.40	8.27

VOLUMETRIC SO₂ APPARATUS AND SMOKE FILTER**Town Hall Site**

Month	SO ₂		Smoke	
	M.A.	H.D.	M.A.	H.D.
JANUARY ...	309.8	649.0	151.1	510.0
FEBRUARY ...	227.2	536.0	117.0	308.0
MARCH ...	207.7	660.0	72.3	360.0
APRIL ...	176.3	548.0	59.4	168.0
MAY ...	167.5	620.0	40.5	120.0
JUNE ...	118.1	326.0	19.7	64.0
JULY ...	87.6	175.0	19.4	72.0
AUGUST ...	220.1	770.0	29.9	108.0
SEPTEMBER ...	140.5	396.0	52.7	234.0
OCTOBER ...	215.1	390.0	106.6	338.0
NOVEMBER ...	260.4	809.0	112.9	322.0
DECEMBER ...	255.7	522.0	133.5	426.0

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.

Mention was made in the Annual Report for 1963 of the effect of Circular 69/63 from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the White Paper (command 2231) about the changing domestic fuel supply position in the light of technological changes in gas production. For some time now in the North-East the total available tonnage of open fire gas coke has been earmarked for existing smoke control areas and new schemes for smoke control have needed to offer the householder the choice of more expensive appliances to burn gas, electricity, oil or the local hard coke which is sold as Sunbrite.

To make provision for the altered circumstances, the Clean Air Act 1956 was amended by Section 95 of the Housing Act 1964 to allow for the payment of grant on the more costly room heaters, etc. The new extended grant provisions, however, do not apply in respect of a new dwelling, i.e. a house on which erection began after August 16th, 1964. Local Authorities also now have a discretionary power to approve retrospectively for grant purposes expenditure which, after the Minister has confirmed an Order but before it comes into operation, an owner or occupier incurs without the local authority's prior approval. The new legislation also gives a discretionary power to approve for grant expenditure incurred between the making of an Order by the local authority and its confirmation by the Minister, whereas expenditure incurred before the date of confirmation has hitherto been ineligible for grant. These amendments to the Clean Air Act go some way to improve the administrative machinery which is nevertheless still regarded by many interested parties as being unnecessarily cumbersome.

In January the effect of the changes brought about by the Ministry Circular and the White Paper were reported to and considered by Health Committee as a result of which the programme for smoke control areas was reformulated, chiefly by postponing the adaptation of open fires on existing Council estates but also by taking into account the re-development in the Market Square area of the town centre.

The No. 2 Smoke Control Area, enclosing the Hill Park Estate, came into operation on 1st August, 1964 with ready acceptance by the tenants of the new houses, thanks to on the spot guidance kindly provided by the staff of the Coal Utilization Council. Shortly afterwards the boundary of the present No. 1 area was varied with the consent of the Ministry so as to exclude the parcel of land which had become enclosed by industrial development since the Order came into operation in 1960. At the same time authority was given to make the No. 3. Smoke Control Order which would, in effect, extend the No. 1 Order so as to take in the new houses in the Union Street scheme. That Order will come into effect on 1st August 1965 and authority has been given for the making of a

further Order to attach the Wear Street housing development to the No. 1 Smoke Control Area. Together, these two Orders will provide a substantial extension to the No. 1 area, in that about 500 dwellings heated by ducted warm air from a central boilerhouse will have replaced streets of houses burning coal in open fires.

(c) **Industrial Smoke**

During the year 30 observations were made of industrial smoke emissions and 49 visits of inspection were carried out. One consultation took place about the height of the chimney of a proposed new building and 3 applications for prior approval were granted. The electro-static precipitator installed to deal with brown fume nuisance from a local foundry came into operation in August and produced a wholly beneficial result. Further progress has been made in connection with the smoke nuisance from the Pontop Railway line and now that diesel engines are more often in use than steam locomotives complaints from residents near the railway line are rarely heard.

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, 1956	Total Inspections.
Observations	30
Inspections	49
Interviews	38
Prior Approval	3
Height of Chimney	1
Smoke Control Area Observations	69
Smoke Control Area Inspections	29
Smoke Control Area Interviews	63
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.	
Rats and mice	381
Drain tests	48
Diseases of Animals Acts.	
Movement Licenses	1
Inspections	2
Visits	1
Factories Act, 1937.	
Non-power	1
Power	56
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	
Food inspections	71
Samples of Ice Cream	13
Samples of Milk (bacteriological)	2
Other food and drugs samples	29
Food Poisoning	14
Food not of the nature	16
Food Hygiene Visits.	
Butchers	37
Bakers	9
Canteens or kitchens	83
Confectioners	32
Fish friers and Mongers	13
Greengrocers	30
Grocers	317
Ice cream vendors	10
Mobile shops, stalls	21
Public houses	11
Restaurants	13
Sausage Factories	6
Sweet shops	8
Miscellaneous	16

	Total Inspections.
Licensing Act, 1961	
Public houses	7
Licensed clubs	31
Housing Acts, 1957, 1961 and 1964	
Housing Survey	40
Overcrowding	9
Clearance areas	239
Individual units	5
Houses let in lodgings	8
Pet Animals Act, 1951	
Inspections	4
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	
Inspections	26
Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961.	
Animals, keeping of	11
Accumulations—offensive	20
Nuisance inspections	429
Drainage	131
Dangerous structures	6
Drain tests	154
Sanitary accommodation	10
Public conveniences	3
Places of entertainment	5
Refuse collection	18
Refuse disposal	18
Water supply	20
Water samples	11
Workplaces	3
Filthy or verminous premises	31
Schools	2
Welfare	12
Infectious diseases enquiries	214
Insect pests	16
Rent Act, 1957.	
Miscellaneous	4
Shops Act, 1950.	
Section 38	6
Hours of closing	3
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	
Inspections	25
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	3,044
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The number of complaints to receive attention was 227.

Fish Friers and Offensive Trades

No. of fish friers' premises	6
No. of rag dealers' premises	1

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Corporation public swimming baths in Walter Street were completely modernized during the year at a cost of £59,000. Although it was originally intended only to improve the changing accommodation and brighten up the exterior of the building, it was eventually decided to carry out a complete overhaul. The modernized swimming bath is decorated in a variety of pastel shades by the use of hard glazed tiles and the effect of brightness is heightened by the colour panels in the deep recesses of the side wall. The air temperature near the pool is controlled to within a degree or two of the water temperature and this makes for comfortable swimming conditions.

All swimmers entering the pool from the changing rooms are routed through a foot bath and shower. The new cubicles in the changing rooms are made of a hard plastic material, hygienic, and easily cleaned.

Eight samples of water in the swimming pool were taken independently of the routine checks which are made by the Baths Manager. One unsatisfactory sample was the result of a break down in the chlorination plant which was being repaired when the sample was taken, all the other seven samples showed that the bath water is maintained at a highly satisfactory standard.

The face-lift given to the public baths has certainly attracted more swimmers to the pool which is well used by the general public, the schools, and the sports clubs of a variety of organisations in the town. Although the pool is small by olympic standards, the facilities at the baths are excellent.

Schools.

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

Infectious Diseases.

214 visits of enquiry of investigation were made by Public Health Inspectors in connection with infectious diseases and a further 14 visits were made specifically about food poisoning which is mentioned elsewhere in the Report.

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	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	56	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—
Totals	57	—	—

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	6	6	1	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	—	—	—	—
Totals	6	6	1	—

SECTION D.

Housing.**Clearance Areas.**

At the beginning of 1964 the rehousing of tenants from clearance areas was going ahead in four phases; people from Newmarch Street area were moving to Hedworth and Belsfield Gardens, the public inquiry for Bladen Street and Western Road areas was fixed to take place on February 18th, a scheme for the clearance of the houses in the Sheldon and Station Street areas was being submitted to the Minister and the Victor Street and Stephen Street properties had just recently been declared to be in clearance areas.

By the end of the year, the Newmarch Street and Potter Street houses had all been demolished and many of the Bladen Street area tenants had moved to new dwellings in the Walter Street and Hill Park Schemes, following the Minister's confirmation of the compulsory purchase order. Clearance of properties in the Station Street and Sheldon Street areas was confirmed after the Public Inquiry in June and some emergency rehousing took place. The next important event in the programme early in 1965 was the Public Inquiry on January 13th into the Victor Street and Stephen Street areas which were confirmed by the Minister on 23rd March 1965.

It had been expected that there would be a lull in the rehousing of tenants from clearance areas during 1964 because the Council houses completed during the year were mostly earmarked for tenants displaced by the Tyne Tunnel construction works, a project which for other reasons had to have priority. It was however expected that the ten year clearance programme, 1955-1965, would be completed very nearly according to schedule and that a further survey would have to be made during 1965 so that the Council could decide its future programme on slum clearance.

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

by local authority	226
by private persons	52
by any other Housing authority	8

These figures do not include houses built in Boldon.

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	120
2. No. of houses closed but not demolished as a result of formal action	—
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	—
Notices of intention to issue a Certificate of Disrepair served on Owners	—
Undertaking received from Owners	—
Certificate of Disrepair issued	—
Applications by Owners for cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair	1
Certificate of Disrepair cancelled	1
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	—

16 Statutory notices were served under the Public Health and Housing Acts compared with 41 during 1963. The number of informal notices decreased to 71 from 128.

It is the practice in this Department to use the default powers in the 1936 and 1961 Public Health Acts. Of the 16 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 £50/0/11d. These Sections are used to have relatively cheap, but very necessary, repairs done urgently. Of the 7 repair bills the cheapest was 16/8d., and the most expensive £13/1/8d.

Improvement Grants:

Housing Acts, 1949/59.				No. of Separate Houses	
				Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Total No. of applications approved since inception of scheme	...	...	...	4	104
Total No. of grants paid since inception of scheme	...	...	...	3	93

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 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, hospitals, 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.

Mention has been made in earlier reports about national progress in the scheme to eradicate tuberculosis from cattle. In 1959, Jarrow, together with parts of Durham County and the whole of Northumberland, was a "free testing area" and in March 1960 was declared a "Tuberculosis eradication area" in which, by 1961, all herds would consist only of tuberculin tested cattle. That stage was reached locally, and national progress was such that by 1963 the whole of England and Wales had been covered. This meant that all cows from which milk was sold had passed the tuberculin test.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, which came partly into operation towards the end of September, 1964 and completely into operation at the end of the year, changed the names by which milk may be sold.

It had been thought by many that the designation "Tuberculin Tested" applied to milk was a misnomer in that it was the herds which had been attested and not the milk, and the designation on the bottle was no guarantee against the presence of tuberculin infection in the milk. Under the new Regulations, milk may be labelled "heat treated" with the use of the words "Sterilized" or "Pasteurised" as the case may be. All milk not heat treated must be designated "untreated". The label "Tuberculin Tested" on milk bottles is now obsolete.

Returns submitted by the County Health Inspector give the following details of milk sampling during 1964 :—

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	2	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test	18	18	—
Phosphatase Test	18	18	—
Pasteurised Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test	8	7	1
Phosphatase Test	8	8	—
Sterilized Milk—			
Turbidity Test	26	26	—
Samples taken from—			
Dairies	17	17	—
Hospital and Schools	6	6	—

Results of Samples taken by Jarrow Borough Council

	No. of Samples Submitted	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test	1	1	—
Phosphatase Test	1	1	—

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.

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

1. **Tin of Boneless Chicken**

Discolouration of chicken near seam of the tin. Sample sent to Analyst who reported "this sample contains traces of iron". Retailer notified of complaint.

2. **Tin of Pork Luncheon Meat**

Discolouration. Stock inspected and similar discolouration found. Public Analyst reported traces of iron. Suppliers reported a mechanical fault in the sealing of the can.

3. **Stale Meat Pie**

Evidence did not support the complaint.

4. **Tin of Corned Beef**

Mouldy. Stock investigated, 4 tins had slight evidence of rusting at seams. Remainder of stock cleared.

5. **Bacon**

Maggots on bacon. Complainant not prepared to go to Court. A detailed inspection was made at the shop premises and recommendations made.

6. **Tin of Pork**

Local retailer requested examination of a tin of pork. It was found unfit and a total of 60 unfit tins were withdrawn. Contacted Importers who found it necessary to dump a complete truck load of similar stock.

7. **Tin of Skinless Sausages**

Found to be in a putrid condition. Inspection of stock revealed that 94 tins out of a local stock of 240 tins were blown. Contacted distributors who recommended that the whole stock of certain batches on sale nationally, be withdrawn pending investigations. The Ministry of Health were notified.

8. **Mouldy Pie**

Mouldy pie from public house. Stock examined but found to be fit for human consumption. No grounds for prosecution.

9. **Fruit Tart**

Mouldy. Complainant did not wish to go to Court. Letter sent to manufacturer.

The foregoing details indicate the need for continuing vigilance to ensure that food offered for sale is not retailed in an unfit condition, but from time to time food finds its way to a customer when it ought to have been withdrawn from sale. It is hoped that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Health, having in mind the experience of trying to withdraw tins of suspected corned beef, will have realized how many ways there are in which food once withdrawn from sale can find its way back on to the market. It was suggested in this Report last year that in order to obtain the quick withdrawal of suspected batches of food at retail points all over the country it is necessary to set up a rapid means of communication between one region and another, and it was suggested that a teleprinter service between Public Analysts was an idea that warranted consideration. Something needs to be done urgently to provide a much more efficient method of avoiding known stocks of unfit food from being sold.

Voluntary surrender of unfit food.

Below is a list of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered during 1964 as unfit for human consumption :—

	lbs.	ozs.
Corned beef (tinned)	94	0
Shoulder ham (tinned)	6	0
Pork shoulder (tinned)	51	8
Hot dog sausage (tinned)	3	0
Pressed ham (tinned)	8	0
Tongue (tinned)	42	0
Minced pork (tinned)	28	0
Chopped pork (tinned)	53	0
Split peas	34	0
Apples (tinned)	6	0
English beef (carcase)	105	10
Beef tongue (carcase)	3	4
Jellied Veal (tinned)	8	0
Sheep carcase	49	0
Baked beans (tinned)	13	8
Soup (tinned)	12	4
Green peas	5	4
Luncheon meat (tinned)	5	8
Pork tenderloins (tinned)	290	12
Cooked ham (tinned)	25	8
Skinless sausages (tinned)	24	12
Pears (tinned)	22	0
Peaches (tinned)	8	0
Pineapple (tinned)	5	12
Cream (tinned)	2	8
Chicken (tinned)	4	13
Tomatoes (tinned)	27	14
Spaghetti (tinned)	1	14
Fruit salad (tinned)	47	8
Salmon (tinned)	1	0
Crab (tinned)	—	6½
Shrimps (tinned)	—	4½
Cherries (tinned)	2	0
Oranges (tinned)	—	11
Minced beef loaf (tinned)	2	4
Margarine	3	8
Peanut butter	—	8
Meat pudding (tinned)	—	9
Tomato juice	3	2
Fish paste	2	1
Potted beef	—	2

Section 2.—Food not of the Nature.

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

1. Loaf of bread with fly attached.
2. Foreign bodies in loaf of brown sliced bread.
3. Tea—bitter tasted.

As the Food and Drugs Authority, Durham County Council administer certain Sections of the Act including complaints under Section 2, by arrangement with their Weights and Measures Department complaints of the kind set out above are referred to the County Authority for action.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.**List of Registered Premises.**

Pork Butchers	6
Butchers	5
Fish Cake Manufacturers	1
Ice Cream retailers	65

1 new application for registration was received and was granted.

Food Premises—Numbers and Types of Business.

Dairies	1
Butchers	22
Pork Butchers	6
Bakers	5
Canteens and Restaurants	6
Canteens—Industrial	7
School Meals Kitchens	3
Confectionery Retailers	9
Fish and Poultry Dealers	5
Fried Fish Shops	5
Fruiterers	21
Grocers and Provision dealers	45
General Dealers	20
Licensed premises	36
	— 191
No. of visits to food premises	606

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

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

Particular attention was paid during the year to the handling of open food. By means of circular letters to food shops and visits by Inspectors, a determined effort was made to encourage shop assistants to use scoops, tongs, slices and the like to avoid touching, lifting or carrying unwrapped food. Whenever possible the simple lesson of how to break the chain of infection from bowel to mouth was put across to food handlers in an informal way. The national publicity given to the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak made both the trade and the public alike much more sensitive to food hygiene education, and every opportunity was taken locally to impress on all concerned the need for care in the handling of meat, milk, fish and egg products in particular.

The local school food poisoning outbreak was given television news coverage and again the opportunity was taken to put over the three simple rules of food storage—keep it cool, keep it clean, keep it covered.

On the inspection side, every effort was made to keep up regular visits to food shops, canteens, licensed premises, etc. As expected, it was found necessary on occasions to draw attention to some part of the premises, equipment or practices which were not up to standard.

The following are some items that letters were sent to shop-keepers about:—

Untidy premises; dirty yard; hand washing facilities not kept clean; food stored in refrigerator above load line; need to reduce the amount of handling of open food; cakes exposed on front of serving counter; dirty shop floor; equipment not cleaned frequently enough; defective drainage; canteen ceiling greasy; inadequate supply of hot water; scraps and trimmings not properly covered; store-room in need of redecoration; repairs required; faulty equipment; inadequate storage facilities; etc., etc.

The list of faults may suggest a lower standard locally than is so. In most cases items needing attention were of a minor nature and were seen to at the request of the Public Health Inspector. The list of faults found does, I believe, bear out a point mentioned in the Annual Report for 1963 that more attention should be paid to the training of food handlers, particularly in basic food hygiene. The list proves too that there is no substitute for frequent visits of inspection.

Food Poisoning

As mentioned earlier in the report, two outbreaks of food poisoning occurred during 1964.

The first outbreak affected a married couple, both of whom had symptoms of fainting, vomiting and diarrhoea. Investigations revealed the cause of the outbreak to be a tin of imported minced pork, found to contain a heavy growth of coagulase positive staphylococci. Arrangements were at once made to withdraw from sale in Great Britain the entire stock of the same batch. Fortunately it was discovered that the bulk of the stock was in the north-east of England, and arrangements could be made with a neighbouring authority for a 10% sample of the stock to be examined. We were advised by the Public Health Laboratory Service that if the results of a 10% examination of the batch were negative it would be reasonably safe to release the remainder, and this was subsequently done. Both the Ministry of Health and the London Agents for the Importers were kept informed at every stage.

The second outbreak of food poisoning affected about 100 school children and members of the staff, who within 10 to 18 hours had experienced severe stomach pains and diarrhoea. By means of a careful check on the various ingredients of the main meal eaten by each pupil, and by detailed questioning of the kitchen staff, the food suspected was roast sirloin of beef, cooked the day previously and left overnight in a warm larder. The older school children provided faecal specimens from all of which an organism of the non-haemolytic *clostridium welchii* type was isolated. The Public Health Laboratory Service advised that as it was known that the carrier rate of this organism in the community was about 9% of the population, the fact that the organism had been isolated from the faeces of 100% of the specimens from those who had reported symptoms, was conclusive evidence that this was the causal organism.

It is well known that *clostridium welchii* contamination gives rise to outbreaks of food poisoning, particularly in circumstances where food is pre-cooked and stored overnight in conditions not cool enough to prevent the multiplication of bacteria. On this occasion, although there was a refrigerator available, it had not been used.

Ice Cream—Bacteriological Samples

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

Provisional Grading	No. of Samples
1	12
2	1
3	—
4	—
	——
	13
	——

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 of the 122 samples obtained in Jarrow by officers of his Department. None were found to be below standard but 2 purchases were made of oranges labelled "Jaffa" and were found not to be. The vendor was cautioned. Among the 122 samples were 41 milk samples all of which were satisfactory.

Licensed Premises

38 visits were made to licensed premises in connection with reports to the Licensing Justices under the provisions of the Licensing Act, 1964. 7 of the visits were to public houses and 31 to registered licensed clubs. In no case was an adverse report sent to the Licensing Justices. A number of items were drawn to the attention of the club management and work carried out on an informal basis.

The Licensing Act 1964 repealed the 1961 Act and most of the 1953 Licensing Act without basically amending the form of administration. With respect to the registration of clubs, the local authority may object to the Magistrate when the application for registration is being heard on the grounds specified in Section 44, namely, "that the premises are not suitable and convenient for the purpose in view of their character and condition and of the size and nature of the club". Some guidance to the meaning of the grounds for objection vaguely worded in the Act may be found in the memorandum issued by the Home Office as follows:— "There might be grounds for objection to premises which were, for example, insanitary or consisted of little more than a cramped and ill-ventilated basement. On the other hand it will no doubt be borne in mind that some quite genuine and respectable clubs have perforce to start their activities in quite modest premises and it would not be reasonable to expect every club to have premises or amenities of the standards of a club in the West End of London or in the residential or business centre of other large cities."

Perhaps this leaves the local Authority still wondering what is meant by "not suitable and convenient".

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

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1964 was 318 compared with 752 during the previous year. This decrease was largely accounted for by the substantial fall of 360 Measles notifications. There was a decrease in the incidence of Pneumonia, Whooping Cough and Respiratory Tuberculosis but an increase in the number of cases of Non-respiratory Tuberculosis. 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 decrease in the number of cases notified, there being 240 cases compared with 600 during the previous year. The cases notified occurred regularly all through the year the highest number being in the June to September period.

Dysentery.

It is pleasing to record that there was only 1 notified case 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 pass unrecognised.

Whooping Cough.

There were 10 cases of this disease notified during the year compared with 58 cases during the previous year. This low incidence reflects the value of immunisation offered by General Practitioners and local authority clinics.

Food Poisoning.

There were two outbreaks of Food Poisoning during the year. The first was due to a tin of Minced Pork and affected only two adults. The causative organism was a coagulase positive staphylococcus. The second was in a local school and was caused by a piece of beef that was infected with *clostridium welchii*, over a hundred children were affected.

Once again it must be stressed that too much care cannot be taken in the handling of precooked foods and only by constant vigilance can we be sure of perfect cleanliness.

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.

I am very pleased to report that there was no cases of this disease during 1964.

Tuberculosis.

There was a most welcome decrease in the number of cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis notified during the year with 26 cases compared with 34 during the previous year. The total number of cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis on the register showed a decrease, from 157 at the end of 1963 to 152 at the end of 1964. During the year, 29 recovered cases were removed from the register and 3 inward transfers were received.

The incidence of Non-respiratory Tuberculosis continues at a satisfactory low level with only 5 cases notified during the year compared with 1 case 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.
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
1964	26	2	31	1

TUBERCULOSIS.**New Cases and Mortality during the year 1964.**

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 4 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 14 ...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
15 to 24 ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 34 ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 44 ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
45 to 54 ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 64 ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 & over ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals ...	17	9	2	3	2	...	...	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	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Males ...	85	10	88	11
Females ...	72	9	64	11
Totals ...	157	19	152	22

Removals from Register during year :—

Reasons for Removal	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Removed from district ...	3	1	1	—
Recovered ...	13	16	—	1
No further assistance required ...	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	17	17	1	1

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1964

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	5	4	1	...	1	2	2	2	3	1	4	3	...	...	5	1	3	4	5	10	28
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal Infection .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Measles	44	5	7	8	3	40	37	21	15	9	9	42	29	60	41	24	29	31	26	240	
Whooping Cough .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	10
Food Poisoning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	4	1	2	3	4	3	2	3	1	2	1	...	6	8	3	...	3	1	5	26	
Tuberculosis, Non-respiratory...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	
TOTALS ...	54	14	10	11	10	46	46	28	25	12	15	47	39	80	47	31	38	39	44	318	

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1964

DISEASES	AGE GROUPS.								Cases admitted to hospital.	Total deaths.	Total notified 1964	Total notified 1963	Increase or Decrease in 1964
	Under 1 year	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over.				
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	+2
Pneumonia	2	3	1	5	...	2	5	6	4	1	28	49	-21
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	-1
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	-4
Meningococcal Infection .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	+1
Acute Encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-1
Measles	21	75	66	76	1	1	...	...	...	...	240	600	-360
Whooping Cough	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	58	-48
Food Poisoning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	+2
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	1	1	1	...	5	7	7	3	12	26	34	-8
Tuberculosis, Non-respiratory...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	1	+4
TOTALS...	27	83	71	91	1	8	15	15	7	16	318	752	-434

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

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

During 1964 there was no outbreak in the Borough of any disease to which the Diseases of Animals Act applies.

Under the Order controlling the importation of cats and dogs a visit was paid to the vessel S.S. Camelia which had docked in the Tyne with a cat on board. The purpose of the visit was to ensure that the officer in charge was aware of the quarantine regulations and a later visit was made to see that they were being carried out.

The Swine Fever (Infected Area) Special Order No. 22, which came into force on 1st May, 1964 was operative only twenty-one days, during which one licence to move pigs was issued.

The usual reminders were sent during the year about warble fly dressing and the boiling of pig swill.

A. R. METCALFE,
Local Inspector under the Diseases
of Animals Acts.

APPENDIX II.

Report on Shops Act, 1950, for the year 1964

9 visits were made during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act 1950, 6 were in connection with the welfare of shop assistants and 3 were in relation to hours of closing.

Summary of Work Done during 1964

No. of visits to shops during the year	9
No. of infringements under the Act	3
No. of warnings to shop-keepers	3

Details of Infringements—

Early closing day notices not exhibited	1
No notice as to assistants' half holiday	1
Notice of assistants' half holiday not kept up to date	1

All local Orders made by the Council continue in force.

A number of moves were made during the year to rescind a local Order which fixes the early closing day. The requests, however, came from sections of the trade and were not supported by the shop-keepers as a whole. The dilemma of when to close and when not to close is mixed up with the fear of competition, the need for the small shop-keepers to protect themselves from each other and union pressure for a five day working week.

A. R. METCALFE,
Chief Shops Inspector.

INDEX

	Pages
Ambulance Service	23
Animals, Diseases of	57
Artificial Cream	51
Atmospheric Pollution	31
Bacteriological Examination Reports, water, ice-cream	30
Birth Rate	11
Blood Transfusion	27
Child Welfare	19
Clean Air Act	31
Clean Food Campaign	48
Clinics	25
Committee Members	4
Deaths—Causes	12
„ —Infants	10
„ —Rates	11
Diphtheria Immunisation	22
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Immunisation	22
Disabled and Handicapped Persons	9
Domestic Help Service	23
Drainage and Sewerage	31
Employment	8
Executive Council	27
Factories Act	39
Fish Friers and Offensive Trades	38
Food—Condemned	47
Food & Drugs Act	45
Food Hygiene	49
Food Inspection	36
Food Premises	48
Food Samples	51
General Sanitation	36
General Statistics	7
Home Nursing	21
Hospital Services	24
Housing—Clearance Areas	40
Housing—Inspections	37
Housing—Improvement Grants	42
Ice Cream	50
Illness, Prevention of, Care and After Care	23
Immunisation—Diphtheria	22
Immunisation—Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	22
Immunisation—Poliomyelitis	22
Infant Mortality	10

INDEX—continued

	Pages
Infectious Diseases—Notifications, age groups, etc.	56
" " —Prevalence and Control of	52
" " —Visits and Enquiries	38
Laboratory Facilities	16
Mass X-Ray	27
Meat and Food Inspection	36
Method of disposal of Condemned Food	47
Milk and Dairies	43
Milk Regulations	44
Mental Health	28
National Assistance Act, 1948	16
Notifications of Infectious Disease	55
Physical and Social Conditions	7
Population	7
Poliomyelitis—Immunisation	22
Preface	5
Preservatives in Food	49
Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases...	52
Refuse Removal and Disposal	16
Rodent Control	17
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	30
Sampling—Food	51
Schools	38
Sewerage and Drainage	31
Shops Act, 1950	58
Sickness Morbidity	9
Slaughterhouses	44
Staff	14
Statistics, General	7
" Vital	10
Street Cleansing	17
Swimming Baths and Pools	38
Tuberculosis, Notifications and Deaths	54
Vaccination—Smallpox	21
" —B.C.G.	21
Water Supply	30
Welfare Foods	28

