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BOROUGH OF JARROW.

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**FOR 1966.**


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**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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HUBERT C. WEIR,  
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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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# BOROUGH OF JARROW

1966 — 1967

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor H. DUGGAN.

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

Alderman J. W. THOMPSON, J.P.

Alderman G. A. ROSE.

Alderman A. CAMPBELL, J.P.

Alderman A. A. RENNIE, J.P.

Alderman P. SCULLION.

Alderman Mrs. A. MOTHERSDALE.

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. J. CORR.

Coun. T. CARLYLE.

Coun. K. GRAHAM.

Coun. R. SEYMOUR.

Coun. E. C. J. GIBBONS.

Coun. J. H. DANIELS.

Coun. W. BRENNAN.

Coun. T. R. DUFF.

Coun. C. FIRTH.

Coun. E. CROOKS.

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

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

### JARROW MEMBERS.

Alderman Mrs. A. MOTHERSDALE.

Alderman Mrs. V. M. HOPE.

Councillor J. H. DANIELS.

Councillor F. P. DIXON.

---

## No. 2 AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE—

### JARROW MEMBERS.

Alderman Mrs. A. MOTHERSDALE.

Alderman Mrs. V. M. HOPE.

Councillor J. H. DANIELS.

Councillor C. FIRTH.

Councillor G. GOLDSBROUGH.



TELEPHONE NO. 89-8271.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

JARROW, CO. DURHAM.

June, 1967.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This year I present to you the ninety-first Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Jarrow on the health of the Borough and the work carried out for the year 1966. The health statistics are given in full detail in the following pages, but I should like to draw your attention to some outstanding features.

There has been little change in the overall pattern in the year. The population rose from 26,450 to 26,520 a mere matter of 70, although the natural increase, that is to say the excess of births over deaths, in fact was 136 which was a decrease from 182 in 1965. This slight increase in population was due to the completion of the new dwellings in the Town Centre, and I am sure that the coming year will show an even larger increase when the Hedworth Estate is returned from the Boldon Area.

The birth rate showed a slight fall from 18.7 to 17.1 although the standardised rate, that is to say corrected for age and sex structure of the population was the same as that for England and Wales which stands at 17.7.

The death rate increased fractionally from 11.9 to 12.0. Heart disease, cancer and bronchitis accounted for the vast majority of deaths with heart disease nearly three times as common as any other form of death. The highest form of death from cancer was that of cancer of the lungs, and here again I should like to stress the dangers of cigarette smoking.

The infant mortality rate, I am sorry to have to report, rose again from 12.0 to 19.7, this does not mean however that there was any decline in infant care, but was due to the fall in the birth rate with a small increase of deaths of infants from 6 to 9.

The still birth rate rose again from 15.8 in 1965 to 29.8 in 1966, this increase was again due to the reasons given above.

The work at Danesfield Maternity Home proceeds in its usual excellent way with 892 acceptances and 685 deliveries, of these, however, only 140 were from Jarrow. The criterion necessary to gain a place in Danesfield are social and family reasons and poor home conditions. This



is why the numbers from Jarrow are less each year, as home conditions in Jarrow are improving from every angle.

I have reported more fully in Section C on the prevalence and control of infectious diseases, these will be found on page 33.

There were two staff changes during the year. The first was when the Chief Public Health Inspector Mr. A. R. Metcalfe left us to take up an appointment in a neighbouring County Borough. His place was taken by Mr. G. G. Stanley, who was the senior of the additional Inspectors. We also lost Mr. C. Jewson who went to fill a post in one of the new London Boroughs. So far these two vacancies have not been refilled.

This is the fourth 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, and all Officers and other members of the staff for their kind help and assistance in my work.

HUBERT C. WEIR,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

POPULATION :- FOR LAST 91 YEARS

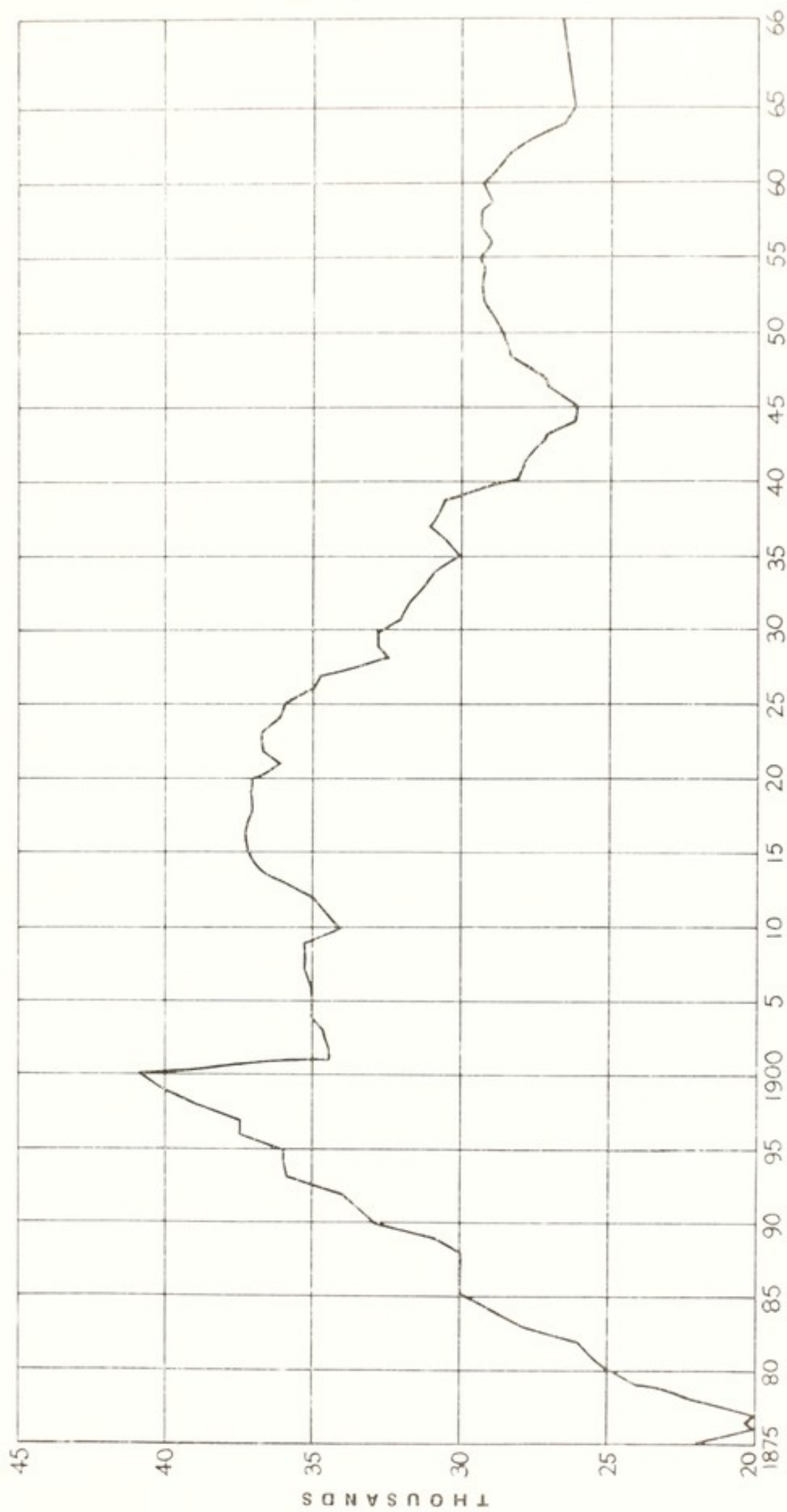
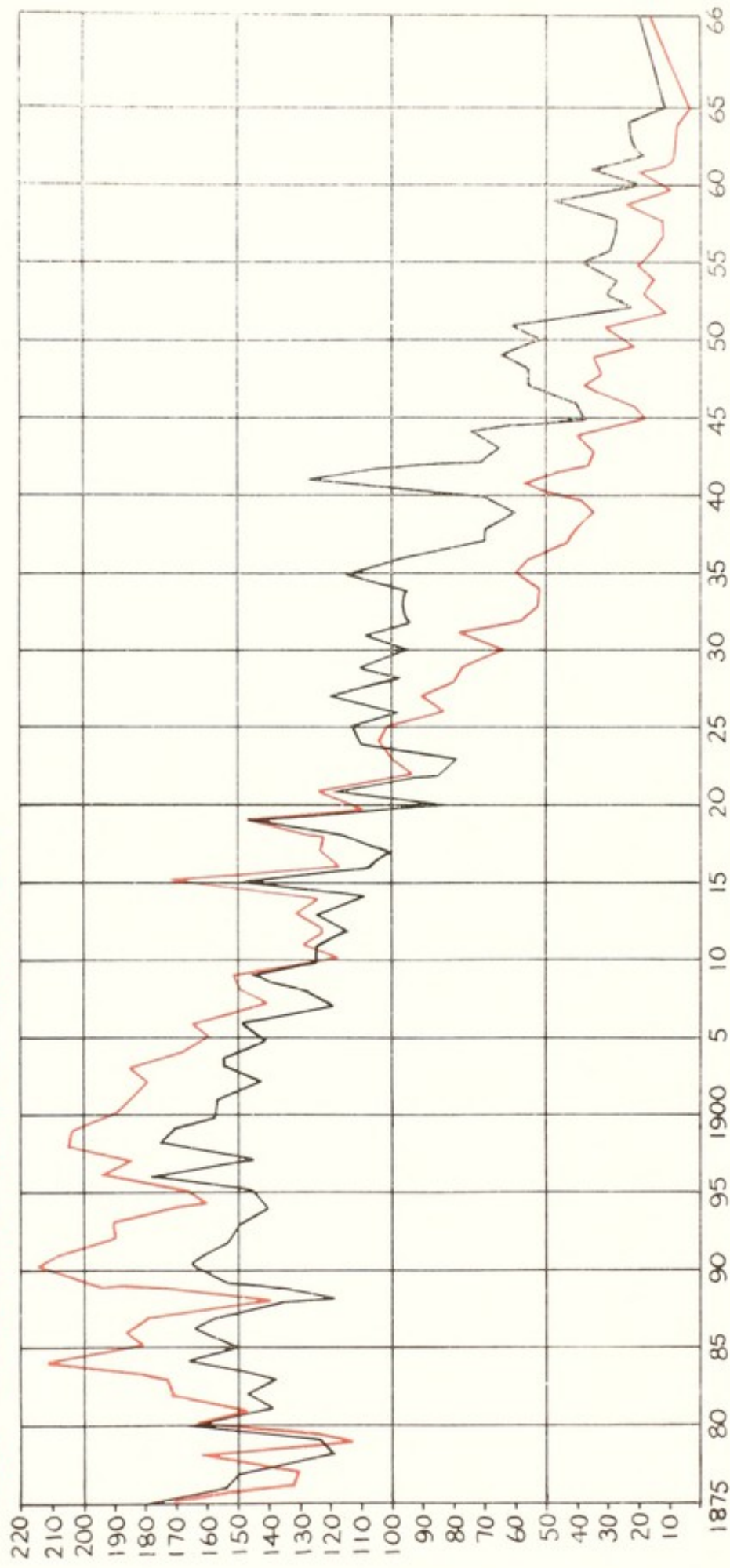


TABLE II.

BLACK :- INFANT MORTALITY

RED :- TOTAL INFANT DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR





## 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—26,520.

Number of inhabited houses—8,423.

Number of Council Houses—Jarrow	...	5,235
Overspill	...	633 — 5,868

House density (persons per house)—3.1

House density (houses per acre)—4.3

Rateable Value—£925,416.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£3784.745.

#### (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; the only direct links with Northumberland are 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 buildings and a most impressive shopping centre. The north-east district of the Borough has been developed as a modern housing estate which had been landscaped and made most attractive by grassing and the planting of mature trees by the Civic Trust, 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. C. I. Healy, 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.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying ... ..	26	4	30
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>			
2. Engineering and Electrical Goods	9,131	3,406	12,537
3. Shipbuilding, Repairing and Marine Engineering ... ..	4,268	177	4,445
4. Metal Manufacture ... ..	1,361	160	1,521
5. Paper, Printing and Publishing ...	439	541	980
6. Chemicals and Allied Industries ...	805	152	957
7. Food, Drink and Tobacco ... ..	188	177	365
8. All other Manufacturing ... ..	1,315	601	1,916
Total—All Manufacturing ...	17,507	5,214	22,721
9. Distributive Trades ... ..	576	1,342	1,918
10. Professional, Scientific, Insurance, Banking, Finance ... ..	485	726	1,211
11. Building and Construction ... ..	1,392	28	1,420
12. Public Administration ... ..	499	107	606
13. Transport and Communication ...	423	22	445
14. Miscellaneous Services ... ..	406	928	1,334
Total—All Industries ... ..	21,314	8,371	29,685

**General**

The level of employment in the manufacturing industries rose between December 1965 and September, 1966, but declined in October, November and December. A survey of the labour forces of firms employing 98% of the work-people engaged in manufacturing indicates that the September figure was a post war high and that the increase in the numbers of persons employed in these industries between December, 1965 and September, 1966, was of the order of 2%.

The decrease between September and December, partly caused by the closure of factories on the Bede Estate, was approximately 1.5%. These months also saw the introduction of four day week working by a number of firms because of slackened demand. The number of persons suspended from work or subject to four day working during the final quarter of the year were higher than at any time since February, 1963.

A pleasing feature of the year was that the numbers employed in the Ship building and Ship repairing industries gradually increased and were greater than in any year since 1959.

(c) **Unemployment**

Unemployment declined from February to the lowest post war total in July and increased in October, November and December.

			<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
(a) Lowest total recorded (11/7/66) ...	227	163	390		
(Also lowest post war figure)					
(b) Highest total recorded (14/2/66) ...	612	207	819		
(c) Average during year ...	421	217	638		
(d) Average during 1965 ...	439	236	675		
(e) Average during 1964 ...	747	397	1,144		

(d) **Registered Disabled Persons**

The following number of persons were registered as disabled within the meaning of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 on 18th April, 1967.

				<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
Surgical	...	...	...	301	36
Medical	...	...	...	290	51
Psychiatric	...	...	...	25	6
Others	...	...	...	95	19
Totals	...	...	...	711	112

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

				<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
Surgical	...	...	...	14	3
Medical	...	...	...	24	5
Psychiatric	...	...	...	3	2
Others	...	...	...	2	1
Totals	...	...	...	43	11



### Industrial Rehabilitation and vocational training.

During 1966, 12 men completed courses of rehabilitation, and 14 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 1966 :—

Month.	New Claims.	
	1966	1965
January ...	1,376	938
February ...	1,417	1,182
March ...	1,590	1,614
April ...	1,239	1,284
May ...	1,292	1,193
June ...	1,161	1,298
July ...	1,100	1,063
August ...	1,245	1,236
September ...	1,125	1,113
October ...	1,480	1,302
November ...	1,617	1,624
December ...	1,477	1,363
Totals ...	16,119	15,255

(3) **VITAL STATISTICS.** Population—26,520.

Live Births.	M.	F.	Total. Rate
Total	226	229	455
Legitimate	209	221	430
Illegitimate	17	8	25
Birth Rate			17.1
Comparability Factor			1.04
Standardised Birth Rate			17.7
Illegitimacy Rate (percentage of Live Births)			5.4

### Still Births.

Total	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.8
Total live and still births	...	...	...	...	232	237	469

## Deaths.

All causes	...	...	...	...	169	150	319	
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0
Comparability Factor			...	...	...	...	...	1.20
Standardised Death Rate			...	...	...	...	...	14.4
Maternal Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

### Principal Causes (All Ages).

Heart Disease	...	...	...	41	39	80	25.0
Cancer	...	...	...	42	27	69	21.6
Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	34	12	46	14.4
Vascular disease of nervous system	...	...	...	27	28	55	17.2

**Principal Causes.** (Under One Year).

Gastritis	...	...	...	1	—	1	11.1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	—	1	11.1
Congenital deformity	...	...	...	1	—	1	11.1
Others	...	...	...	3	3	6	66.6

### Deaths of Infants Under One Year.

Total	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...			19.7
Legitimate Infant Deaths (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	...	...	...	...			18.6
Illegitimate Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...			
(per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	...	...	...	...			4.0

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

	<b>M.</b>	<b>F.</b>	<b>Total Rate</b>
Total ... ..	4	2	6
Legitimate ... ..	3	2	5
Illegitimate ... ..	1	—	1
Neo-natal Mortality (per 1,000 live births)		...	13.1

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

Total ... ..	3	2	5
Legitimate ... ..	3	2	5
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
Early Neo-natal Mortality ... ..		...	10.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths per 1,000 live and still births) ... ..		...	40.5

**Birth Rates and Death Rates in the Year 1966**

\* Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England & Wales.	Jarrow Borough.	
	Rates per 1,000 population.		
Births :—			Standardised Rates.
Live Births ... ..	17.7	17.1	17.7
Still Births (per 1,000 total births) ... ..	15.4	29.8	
Deaths :—			
All Causes ... ..	11.7	12.0	14.4
Infants under 1 year of age (per 1,000 live births).	19.0	19.7	



## The Registrar General's Short List of Causes of Death for 1966

Causes of Death,	Male	Female	Total
All Causes ... ..	169	150	319
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	3	—	3
Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	1	1
Syphilitic Disease ... ..	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	9	7	16
"    "    lungs and bronchus ... ..	14	3	17
"    "    breast ... ..	—	7	7
"    "    uterus ... ..	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms... ..	19	8	27
Leukæmia, aleukæmia ... ..	—	—	—
Diabetes ... ..	3	5	8
Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	27	28	55
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	31	22	53
Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	5	5	10
Other heart disease ... ..	5	12	17
Other circulatory disease ... ..	3	13	16
Influenza ... ..	—	1	1
Pneumonia ... ..	9	5	14
Bronchitis ... ..	20	6	26
Other diseases of respiratory system ... ..	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	1	3	4
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ... ..	2	—	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	6	10	16
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	1	4	5
All other accidents ... ..	4	3	7
Suicide ... ..	2	2	4
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

	1966.	1965.	1964.	1963.	1962.	1961.	1960.	1959.	1958.	1957.
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. (Resigned 28/2/1966).

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.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

G. G. STANLEY, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 1/3/1966).

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

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

Cert. R.S.H. Smoke Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors.

R. GARDENER, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. P.H.I. Education Board.

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

C. JEWSON. (Resigned 24/7/1966).

R.S.H. Dip. for P.H.I.'s Overseas.

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

Cert. P.H.I. Education Board.

Pupil Public Health Inspector.

D. L. BURDON.

Intermediate Diploma P.H.I. Education Board.

Clerical Staff.

Mrs. B. ORGAN.

Miss C. COWAN.

Rodent Operator.

F. MOSS.

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

## Assistant Medical Officers.

Dr. J. MANNELL.

Dr. H. W. TONGE. (Part-time).

Dr. J. EUSTACE.

## Dentist.

Mrs. M. A. SAINSBURY.

## Health Visitors.

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

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

Mrs. E. C. WHATMORE, 22 Geoffrey Street, Whitburn.

## District Nurses.

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

Mrs. R. YOUNG, 24 Borough Road, Jarrow.

## School Nurses.

Mrs. L. COSTIGAN.

Mrs. V. LAMBERTON.

## Dental Attendant.

Mrs. P. IONS.

## 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. 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. Below is a summary of the investigations carried out and the results obtained :—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Tuberculosis, sputum .....	2	—	2
Typhoid, Paratyphoid and Dysentery .....	27	73	100
Throat and Nasal Swabs .....	—	—	—
Total.....	29	73	102

The comparative total for 1965 was 23.

**(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.

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 8 awaiting admission on 31/12/66.

**Section 50**—Burial and Cremation of the dead.

There were two applications made for assistance towards burial expenses. In both instances the circumstances were carefully investigated. In one case some assistance was given.

**(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 .....	9,561
Total refuse collected .....	11,770 tons
Methods of disposal—	
Controlled tipping .....	98%
Separation and incineration .....	2%

**Street Cleansing.**

Mileage of streets cleansed .....	47.36 miles
Frequency of Cleansing—	
At least once a day .....	15%
Three to five times weekly .....	19%
Twice weekly .....	15%
Once weekly .....	51%
Total miles cleansed during the year .....	6,942
Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means .....	52%
Weight of street gulley refuse .....	258 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.

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 .....	354
No. of visits to premises .....	702
No. of treatments to residential premises .....	341
No. of treatments to business premises .....	32
No. of allotments treated .....	23
Total cost charged .....	£19/7/4d.

**Public Health Act, 1961, Section 74****PIGEONS.**

At the request of an Official of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food a scheme was evolved to try and reduce the pigeon population, especially within the Town centre. Since January a pigeon trap of a recommended design was made and has been in regular use throughout the year. Considering all the circumstances quite a successful result has been achieved. The number of pigeons caught during the year was 147. In addition the Rodent Operator has been able to dispose of quite a number of eggs where they have been found in the lofts of disused buildings and quite a useful job has been done.

**SEWER TREATMENTS.**

Two full sewer treatments were carried out during the year and as usual it was found that the infestation, though a minor one, occurred in the north or older part of the Town.

An extensive treatment of the Corporation tip was carried out and three follow up treatments were done.

Details of sewer treatments are as follows:—

Treatment No.	No. of Manholes Baited	No. of Takes
43	123	10
44	170	8

**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.—12 noon.

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 ...	...	...	...	75	234
Simonside ...	...	...	...	7	14
Total ...	...	...	...	82	248

**Post Natal.**

Session : Walter Street Clinic—Alternate Thursdays, 1.30 p.m.

11 Mothers attended the clinic during the year.

**Birth Control.**

Session : Walter Street Clinic—Alternate Thursdays, 1.30 p.m.

Advice was given to 90 mothers.

**Relaxation Classes**

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

Session : Simonside Clinic—Tuesday, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

**Prophylaxis Clinic.**

Session : Walter Street Clinic—Alt. Thursdays, 9 a.m.—12 noon



**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. Wednesdays	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 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.
Walter Street	213	208	208	2,016	636	428
Simonside	100	146	186	1,441	418	548
Totals	313	354	394	3,457	1,054	976

**Artificial Sunlight Clinic.**

Session: Walter Street Clinic—Monday 9 a.m. Friday 1.30 p.m.

46 Mothers and children attended the clinic during the year.

The total number of attendances during the year was 388.

**Health Sessions.**

Simonside Clinic—Alternate Thursdays—1.30 p.m.—4 p.m.

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

There are four County Midwives in Jarrow. No Midwives practice privately in the area. During the year they attended 77 confinements which represents 17% of the total births. In 1965 22% of expectant mothers had their babies at home.

**Domiciliary Midwifery.**

Doctor	Booked	Not Booked	Analgesics	
			Gas & Air	Pethedine
Not present at delivery	76	1	40	61
Totals	76	1	40	61

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

Four Health Visitors serve the Borough. The following domiciliary visits were paid during 1966:—

Maternity and Child Welfare ... ..	5,944
Tuberculosis ... ..	56
Mental Deficiency ... ..	99
Schools ... ..	465
General Health ... ..	118
Aged People ... ..	438
Total ... ..	<hr/> 7,120 <hr/>

The percentage of ineffective visits was 10.4%.

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

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

	Cases.	Visits.
Medical ... ..	324	6,167
Surgical ... ..	189	3,414
Tuberculosis ... ..	2	46
Others ... ..	—	130
Totals ... ..	<hr/> 515 <hr/>	<hr/> 9,757 <hr/>

**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:—

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

This was offered to senior pupils in certain schools in the Borough, and carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. The following table summarizes the results:—

(1) Consent given. No.	(2) Skin Tests.		(3) Positive Reactors.		(4) Negative Reactors given B.C.G.		(5) Absent at test reading. No.
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
498	485	97.39	68	14.02	406	83.71	11

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

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION**

Completed primary courses—

Year of birth					Under	
1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62	16	Total
98	191	21	9	108	1	428

Reinforcing doses—

Year of birth				Under	
1965	1964	1963	1959-62	16	Total
17	57	18	171	73	336

**WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION**

Completed primary courses—

Year of birth					Under	
1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62	16	Total
98	186	15	3	6	—	308

Reinforcing doses—

Year of birth				Under	
1965	1964	1963	1959-62	16	Total
13	26	5	12	—	56

**TETANUS IMMUNISATION**

Completed primary courses—

Year of birth					Under 16	Total
1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
98	191	21	9	108	1	428

Reinforcing doses—

Year of birth					Under 16	Total
1965	1964	1963	1959-62			
16	56	18	141	2		233

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.**

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

				Full Course Oral	Booster
Children born 1966	...	...		43	—
Children born 1965	...	...		193	—
Children born 1964	...	...		43	—
Children born 1963	...	...		20	—
Children born 1959/62	...	...		35	49
Adults	...	...	...	47	—
Totals	...	...		381	49

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

Full Course Diphtheria & Tetanus	Booster Diphtheria & Tetanus	Booster Diphtheria	Full Course oral polio	Booster Polio
102	122	77	93	214

**SMALLPOX**

Primary vaccination—

Up to 3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	16+	Total
2	7	6	20	160	17	2	5	219

Re-vaccination—

2-4 years	5-15 years	16+	Total
—	6	2	8



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

The Borough of Jarrow is served by the Co. Durham Ambulance service from their Depot at Ushaw Road, Hebburn. All requests for ambulance transport should be made to the Headquarters Control, Telephone Durham 4488.

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 140,000 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	Stretcher	Persons carried		Mileage
		Sitting	Total	
10,460	4,953	32,893	37,846	202,979

**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 obtained on loan. The number of persons in receipt of such equipment during the year was 113.

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

105 Home helps were employed in the Borough during the year and they attended 238 cases. In 1966 71 new cases were provided with home helps.

The following types of cases were served :—

Old Age Pensioners	...	...	...	311
Sickness	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Maternity	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 317 <hr/>

### 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,	GERIATRIC	24	Long term	—
Danesfield,	MATERNITY	23	Obstetrics	Ante-natal
Ellison Hall Infy.,	GENERAL	27	Casualty	General Surgery
Hebburn Hospital,	GERIATRIC	24	Long term	—

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 elderly long term 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. It is hoped, however, that this will soon be changed in view of the impending improvements envisaged.

**Danesfield Maternity Home—Admissions and Deliveries during 1966.**

	No. of Admissions	No. of Deliveries	No. of Still Births	No. of Neo- Natal Deaths
Jarrow ... ..	180	140	—	—
Hebburn ... ..	174	135	—	—
Boldon Colliery	33	30	—	—
West Boldon ...	4	2	—	—
East Boldon ...	6	6	—	—
Cleadon ... ..	3	1	—	—
Bill Quay ... ..	4	4	—	—
Wardley ... ..	1	1	—	—
Gateshead ... ..	2	1	—	—
South Shields ...	478	360	1	1
Pelaw ... ..	4	3	—	—
Sunderland ... ..	3	2	—	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**CLINICS.****Chest Clinic.**

This clinic is situated at Stanhope Parade, South Shield. The times of the Clinics are as follows :—

**Monday—**

9.30 a.m.—New Patients, Male.

2.00 p.m.—Old Patients, Male.

**Tuesday—**

9.30 a.m.—Old Patients.

2.00 p.m.—Contacts and children.

**Wednesday—**

9.30 a.m.—New Patients, Female.

2.00 p.m.—Old Patients, Female.

**Friday—**

9.30 a.m.—New and Old Patients.

2.00 p.m.—Contacts and children.

### 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 and Females.

Mon. 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.  
Wed. 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.  
Thurs. 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.  
Fri. 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

#### Newcastle General Hospital.

##### Males and Females.

Mon. 9 to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.  
Wed. 9 to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.  
Thurs. 9 to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.  
Fri. 9 to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.  
Sat. 9 to 12 noon.

#### Sunderland Infirmary.

##### Males.

Mon. 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.  
Tues. 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.  
Wed. 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.  
Thurs. 11 a.m. to 12 noon.  
Fri. 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.  
Sat. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

##### Females.

Mon. 11 a.m. to 12 noon.  
Tues. 11 a.m. to 12 noon.  
Wed. 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.  
Thurs. 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.  
Fri. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

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

Treated at	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Non-Venereal	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
V.D. Clinic						
Newcastle General Hospital	—	—	1	—	11	1
South Shields Clinic	—	—	6	—	26	10
Sunderland Infirmary	—	—	—	—	2	—
Totals	—	—	7	—	39	11

From the above table it must be realized that the incidence of syphilis and Gonorrhœa in any community nowadays is of little significance in relation to the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases, which is accepted as a guide to promiscuity. Thus of the 39 patients 7 men had gonorrhœa while more than half of the remainder had non-gonococcal urethritis, which is a sexually acquired disease, usually promiscuously. It is also interesting to note in contact tracing that an indeterminate percentage of men and women, especially the former, invariably give a false address when attending the V.D. department.



**MASS X-RAY.****MASS RADIOGRAPHY—JARROW AREA, 1966**

The static unit still attends in Walter Street at the following times :—

Thursday 1.30 p.m.—4.30 p.m.  
5.30 p.m.—7.00 p.m.  
Friday 9.30 a.m.—12 noon

As you will see below the number of people coming for x-rays is still quite considerable.

			Total Attendances	Referred to Chest Clinic	Requiring Supervision	No. Notified
Doctors Patients	...	...	409	32	4	3
Contacts	...	...	41	2	—	—
Mental Patients and staff	...	...	105	1	—	—
General Public	...	...	1,340	53	3	7
School children mantoux	...	...	95	1	—	—
Totals	...	...	1,990	89	7	10

**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 1966 :—

No. of sessions held in Jarrow	...	...	7
No. of donors attending	...	...	524
Panel strength at 31/12/66	...	...	397
New donors, 1966	...	...	50

In addition to the above general public sessions the service has received excellent support from the following industrial firms :—

Morganite Resistors Ltd.  
Cigarette Components.

**D. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**

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

Drs. J. Bell, A. Grant and W. Bell, 5 St. John's Terrace ...	897512
Drs. N. Sprague, I. Forster and P. Pillai, 8 Sussex Street ... ..	897183
Drs. S. Hughson, A. and M. Lambert, 118 Albert Road ...	897915
Drs. G. Grant and P. Linfoot, 13 St. John's Terrace ...	897320
Drs. A. Milligan and J. Hardy, 17 Bede Burn Road ...	898383
Dr. J. H. Laydon, 15 St. John's Terrace ... ..	897232

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

National Dried Milk .....	11,320 tins
Cod Liver Oil .....	401 bottles
Vitamin Tablets .....	199 tablets
Orange Juice .....	3,985 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****Mentally Sub-normal**

1. Under supervision .....	73
2. In hospital .....	40
	<hr/>
	113
	<hr/>

**Mentally Ill**

Formal and informal admissions arranged by Mental Welfare Officers .....	40
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**Children notified during the year as**

1. Ineducable .....	1
2. Requiring supervision after leaving school ...	2
	<hr/>
	3
	<hr/>

**SECTION C.****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 1966 was 304 compared with 365 during the previous year. The decrease was largely accounted for by the fall in measles and whooping cough notifications. There was a decrease in the incidence of pneumonia and respiratory tuberculosis. There was little change in the incidence of other infectious diseases.

**Measles**

The usual bi-ennial pattern was not maintained and there was a decrease in the number of cases notified, there being 236 cases compared with 287 during the previous year. The cases notified occurred regularly all through the year except for the months of February, March and April.

**Whooping Cough**

There were 26 cases of this disease notified during the year compared with 36 during the previous year. These cases occurred mainly during the month of December. I must again emphasize the importance of immunisation against the early infectious diseases of childhood.

**Dysentery**

As I reported last year sonnei dysentery was endemic throughout Tyneside, we unfortunately had quite a number of cases reported during the year, 7 of which proved positive. Again the majority of these occurred in December, but were mostly confined to one family.

**Other Infectious Diseases**

There were 15 cases of pneumonia, 1 case of viral meningitis, 1 case of meningococcal infection and 1 case of salmonella typhimurium.

**Food Poisoning**

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year. However, 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 proportion of children are thus protected this proportion is not nearly high enough, as there were only 193 of the 455 children born who received polio immunisation in their first year. This is only approximately one third of our infant population, and if this crippling disease should strike our Town I fear greatly that we might have a widespread epidemic. Once again I would like to say that parents who no longer see the horrors of the crippled child probably do not know what this disease can do. It is a case of out of sight out of mind, and precaution is much better in this case than cure, because there is no cure once paralysis has set in. So let me please beg and beseech that the gospel of immunisation should be spread once more among the people of Jarrow so that we can hold up our heads and face the world in the knowledge that we are 100% immune and be able to tell anybody who asks us that we never have any cases of poliomyelitis in the Borough.

### **Puerperal Pyrexia**

I am very pleased to report that there was only 1 case of this disease notified during 1966.

### **Tuberculosis**

There was again a slight decrease in the number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year with 11 cases compared with 13 during the previous year. The total number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis on the register showed a decrease from 137 at the end of 1965 to 135 at the end of 1966. During the year, 9 recovered cases were removed from the register and 5 inward transfers were received.

At this point I would like to emphasize the great assistance that I have had from the mass x-ray unit which operates in Walter Street on Thursdays and Fridays of each week.

The incidence of non-respiratory tuberculosis continues at a satisfactory low level with only 5 cases notified during the year compared with 4 cases during the previous year. I feel that we might possibly reduce this number even further were all milk supplies to be pasteurised instead of being supplied raw from attested herds.



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.
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	2
1965	13	4	17	4
1966	11	6	16	7

## TUBERCULOSIS.

## New Cases and Mortality during the year 1963.

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	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
25 to 34	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 54	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...
55 to 64	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
65 & over	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	8	3	3	2	5	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	84	11	82	12
Females	53	14	53	16
Totals	137	25	135	28

## Removals from Register during year:—

Reasons for Removal	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Removed from district	1	—	1	1
Recovered	4	3	—	2
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	—	—	—
No assistance desired	2	1	—	—
No further action required	—	—	1	—
Totals	7	4	2	3

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1966

DISEASES	MONTHS												WARDS						Totals	
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Spring- well	Simon- side	East	West	Grange	Central		Primrose
Pneumonia .....	7	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	1	—	1	1	6	15
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles .....	11	1	2	7	12	19	28	33	27	16	23	57	29	67	20	25	28	37	30	236
Whooping Cough .....	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	4	5	2	10	5	6	5	2	2	1	5	26
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	1	1	4	—	—	1	7
Viral Meningitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Salmonella Typhimurium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis																				
Respiratory .....	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	2	1	—	1	3	4	1	—	2	—	11
Non-Respiratory .....	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	5
Totals .....	20	4	8	9	12	28	33	35	32	23	29	71	38	83	33	32	33	42	43	304

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1963

DISEASES	AGE GROUPS									Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths	Total notified 1966	Total notified 1965	Increase or decrease in 1966
	Under 1 year	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over					
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 1
Pneumonia .....	1	1	2	—	—	3	—	2	6	1	14	15	22	— 7
Dysentery .....	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	+ 7
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 1
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Meningococcal Infection .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	+ 1
Measles .....	15	82	72	66	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	236	287	— 51
Whooping Cough .....	2	9	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	36	— 10
Viral Meningitis .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	+ 1
Salmonella Typhimurium .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	+ 1
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	7	3	11	13	— 2
Respiratory .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	5	4	+ 1
Totals.....	19	93	80	83	2	5	5	8	9	13	18	304	565	— 61



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

Public Health Inspector's Office,  
Town Hall,  
Jarrow.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting to you Sections D, E and F of this report, together with appendices I, II and III, which form the annual report of the Chief Public Health Inspector for 1966.

First I should like to put on record my unstinted praise of Mr. A. R. Metcalfe, my predecessor, whose organising ability and knowledge of public health work is, in my opinion, unequalled. To Councillor H. Duggan, Chairman of Health Committee, I return thanks for his support and guidance on certain matters, and of course his Committee. Information for this report which has been supplied, as usual by other officers both inside and outside the Town Hall is gladly acknowledged and appreciated.

Both Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Jewson, a Public Health Inspector, left the service of the Corporation, one in February and the other in July, leaving the Department with a much depleted staff. They have not been replaced.

I thank the staff for their assistance during the time I have been in charge. It may be a unique occasion in that I, as Chief Public Health Inspector, submit my first and last report in one edition.

To you Sir, I give my grateful thanks for encouragement and advice which you have given on many occasions, and to Mrs. Organ, Chief Clerk, who is responsible for compiling all of the data for the report.

G. G. STANLEY,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

## SECTION D.

**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, some 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 ... ..	108	100	100

The following information is given in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/67 dated 11th January, 1967:—

- (a) The water supply to the Borough in all parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (b) The results of bacteriological examination 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) Three complaints about the water supply were received during 1966. Four samples were taken for bacteriological examination, as a follow up to some minor disruption of supplies due to works of civil engineering! All the results however, showed that there were no coliform bacilli present per 100mls.

During the year the new Derwent Reservoir near Blanchland was fully commissioned. The addition of upland surface water to the existing supply had a dramatic effect on the infusion of tea. Complaints were numerous and a sample submitted to the Public Analyst. He reported that the colour of the tea was not so deep but that the tea was just as strong and it seems that soft water does not extract as much tannin from the tea as harder water does. A great advantage is the much better lather obtained these days than that which we used to get years ago. This fact much outweighs the minor disadvantage of a weaker cup of tea.

A total of three samples were submitted for chemical analysis and a typical result is set out below:—

Chemical results					Parts per Million
Total solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	...	250
Chlorine as chlorides	...	...	...	...	19
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	Trace
Albuminoid ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.02
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	...	...	...	0.95
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C.)	...	...	...	...	1.25
Total hardness	...	...	...	...	180
Non-carbonate hardness	...	...	...	...	55
Carbonate hardness	...	...	...	...	125
Lead and copper	...	...	...	...	None
Iron (In solution 0.1)	...	...	...	...	0.2
Appearance and colour (Hazen degrees 20)	...	...	...	...	Pale yellow
Microscopical examination of deposit	...	...	...	...	Satisfactory
Smell and taste	...	...	...	...	Satisfactory
pH value	...	...	...	...	7.7
Residual chlorine	...	...	...	...	None

## REPORT

Judging by the chemical results this sample of water is of the high degree of organic purity characteristic of this supply, and it is quite safe for drinking and domestic use.

The colour of the water is somewhat higher than usual and there is a small amount of iron present, some of which appears as a deposit, but this iron does not affect the organic purity of the water. The recent work done on the water mains is doubtless the cause of the iron deposit and the water should become clear again in a short time.

- (e) All of the houses in the Borough are supplied with water from the public water mains. There are no stand pipes for common usage within the Borough.

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

The Tyneside Joint Sewerage Board is now in being. A number of staff have been appointed, and preparatory work is in hand.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

### (a) Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.

As reported last year the deposit gauge at Hedworth Farm on the south outskirts of the Town was discontinued. The Health Committee called for investigation as to the extent of pollution in another area of the Town. A site was found which was admirable for the purpose, through the courtesy of a property owner. However through vandalism the gauge was put out of action. An unbreakable bowl of approved pattern is now in place and readings are being obtained again.

The volumetric Sulphur dioxide apparatus and smoke filter continues to function satisfactorily. Theory of the measurement and recording was described in last year's report. Suffice to say that the results for 1966 in no way differ from those of 1965. There may be two reasons for this :—

(1) An increase in the number of factory chimneys in and around the Borough, although the combustion systems in large boilers are so scientifically designed that short of mal-operation they emit no smoke.

(2) The continued use of low grade bituminous coal in three quarters of the Town's domestic open fires does nothing to minimise the problem, and until the use of smokeless fuel is universal we can only hope for gradual improvement. Most of the public just fail to understand why they should pay up to three shillings more for coke, which in their estimation is "coal with the goodness taken out." It is a situation which the manufacturers don't even bother to explain. The only agencies which campaign for clean air are the local newspapers.

**TABLE I.**  
**DEPOSIT READINGS—1966**

Month	Station	Deposit Tons per square mile	
		Total Insoluble	Ferric Oxide
MARCH	Fir Street	19.65	2.04
APRIL	Fir Street	6.12	0.92
MAY	Fir Street	32.80	5.51
JUNE	Fir Street	7.89	0.98
JULY	Fir Street	17.50	3.98
DECEMBER	Fir Street	8.94	1.05

From August to November the gauge was out of action.



**TABLE II.**  
**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 ...	81.0	192.0	144.4	295.0
FEBRUARY ...	61.2	135.0	108.2	470.0
MARCH ...	135.6	111.0	40.1	112.0
APRIL ...	130.1	117.0	60.5	80.0
MAY ...	145.2	182.0	82.2	96.0
JUNE ...	137.3	315.0	105.8	127.0
JULY ...	160.6	372.0	59.7	72.0
AUGUST ...	97.5	214.0	126.3	125.0
SEPTEMBER ...	75.2	94.0	88.3	211.0
OCTOBER ...	61.3	137.0	152.3	296.0
NOVEMBER ...	104.7	238.0	198.0	787.0
DECEMBER ...	75.5	155.0	225.0	1361.0

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.**

Only the No.4 Smoke Control Order came into force in August, consisting of one terrace of dwellings and business premises. There is also a Joint Area which was created by this Local Authority in conjunction with the neighbouring Urban District of Hebburn. This area lying on the boundaries of the two districts came into operation, during the year.

**(c) Industrial Smoke**

19 observations were made of factory chimneys and there were 4 dark smoke emissions which did not contravene the Regulations.

Complaints of brown fume from a local foundry again arose. Investigation showed that the electro-static precipitator was not working properly and difficulty had arisen in obtaining quick delivery of the necessary parts. By the end of the year it was working again. It was for the reason stated that it was decided to use the deposit gauge to monitor the fall out of brown fume (ferric oxide) aforementioned. See table No. 1.

One application for prior approval was made during the year under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 and the question of chimney height was considered in conjunction with this.

### Summary of Public Health Inspections.

The following table shows in detail the various inspections or visits made during 1966:—

<b>Clean Air Act, 1956</b>	<b>Total Inspections</b>
Observations .....	25
Inspections .....	20
Interviews .....	11
Prior Approval .....	2
Smoke control area observations .....	5
Smoke control area inspections .....	61
Smoke control area interviews .....	17
<b>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.</b>	
Rats and mice .....	76
Pigeons .....	52
Drain tests .....	13
<b>Diseases of Animals Acts.</b>	
Movement licenses .....	6
Inspections .....	2
<b>Factories Act, 1961</b>	
Non-power .....	2
Power .....	17
<b>Food and Drugs Act, 1955.</b>	
Food inspections .....	46
Samples of ice cream .....	2
Samples of milk (Biol.) .....	5
Samples of milk (Turb.) .....	2
Other food and drugs samples .....	8
Food not of the nature .....	26
<b>Food Hygiene Visits.</b>	
Butchers .....	38
Bakers .....	9
Canteens or kitchens .....	13
Confectioners .....	21
Fish friers and mongers .....	13
Greengrocers .....	13
Grocers .....	45
Ice cream vendors .....	17
Milk retailers .....	1
Mobile Shops, stalls .....	4
Restaurants .....	22
Sausage factories .....	3
Sweet shops .....	2
Miscellaneous .....	13

<b>Licensing Act, 1961</b>		Total Inspections.
Public houses .....	79	
Licensed clubs .....	7	
<b>Housing Acts, 1957, 1961 and 1964</b>		
Overcrowding .....	4	
Clearance areas .....	309	
Individual unfits .....	3	
Houses let in lodgings .....	22	
<b>Pet Animals Act, 1951</b>		
Inspections .....	5	
<b>Noise Abatement Act, 1960</b>		
Inspections .....	42	
<b>Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961.</b>		
Animals, keeping of .....	5	
Accumulations—offensive .....	6	
Nuisance inspections .....	353	
Drainage .....	68	
Dangerous structures .....	7	
Drain tests .....	68	
Sanitary accommodation .....	2	
Refuse collections .....	8	
Refuse disposal .....	14	
Tents, vans and sheds .....	1	
Piggeries and stables .....	1	
Water supply .....	9	
Water samples .....	8	
Workplaces .....	2	
Filthy or verminous premises .....	13	
Welfare .....	18	
Infectious diseases enquiries .....	110	
Infectious diseases disinfections .....	7	
Insect pests .....	17	
<b>Rent Act, 1957.</b>		
Inspections .....	1	
Miscellaneous .....	1	
<b>Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963</b>		
Inspections .....	130	
		<hr/>
		1,932
		<hr/>

The number of complaints to receive attention was 318.

**Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.**

Two premises are registered under the above Act.

**Riding Establishments Act, 1964.**

In accordance with the provisions of the Riding Establishments Act, 1964, a licence to keep a riding establishment was issued to Mr. S. Mallam, of Mill Farm Cottage, Hedworth, on receipt of a satisfactory report from the Veterinary Surgeon appointed for the purpose by the Council. This licence is renewable on the 28th July, 1967.

**Swimming Baths.**

Three samples of water were taken from the Corporation baths and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological testing. All proved satisfactory.

**Infectious Diseases.**

110 visits were made to investigate cases of infectious disease, predominantly in connection with sonnei dysentery. 7 visits to disinfect premises, often at the request of in-going tenants were made. One enquiry was made about a suspected case of food poisoning, the source of which was not found.



## Factories Act, 1961

There were 40 Factories on the register at the end of 1966. They fall in two broad areas—one along the north boundary near the river and one on the east boundary. Almost all are modern in construction with excellent sanitary accommodation.

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 ... ..	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	17	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	—	—	—
Total ... ..	19	2	—

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 ... ..	1	—	1	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	2	2	—	—
Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	3	2	1	—

**SECTION E.****Housing.****Clearance Areas.**

On 11th October there was a Public Inquiry into the Salem Street Nos. 1 and 2 Clearance Areas Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Inspections continued in the area immediately to the south of the areas and proposals for a Clearance Area containing Cobden Street and Catherine Street and properties adjoining were put before the Housing Committee during the year. It was resolved also to make a Compulsory Purchase Order on this area.

Details of the properties included in the Cobden Street Clearance area as follows:—

**Cobden Street No. 1 Clearance Area, 1966.**

No. of dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	137
No. of business premises	...	...	...	...	...	2

Despite the comparative lull in clearance area activity, the number of visits of inspection during the year was almost as many as the nuisance inspections made, and these two items, together with general inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 form the three main activities of the department.

**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	...	...	...	...	123
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)	...	...	...	...	—
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### 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	...	...	1
Certificate of Disrepair issued	...	...	—
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	...	...	—

21 Statutory notices were served under the Public Health and Housing Acts compared with 25 during 1965. The number of informal notices decreased to 38 from 60.

It is the practice in this Department to use the default powers in the 1936 and 1961 Public Health Acts. Of the 21 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 £50/4/1d. These Sections are used to have relatively cheap, but very necessary repairs done urgently. Of the 7 repair bills the cheapest was 12/3d., and the most expensive £35/11/9d.

### Improvement Grants:

Housing Acts, 1949/59.	No. of Separate Houses	
	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Total No. of applications approved since inception of scheme	4	120
Total No. of grants paid since inception of scheme	2	120



**SECTION F.****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 services provided by the County Council.

Returns submitted by the County Health Inspector give the following details of milk sampling during 1966:—

**Results of Examination of Milk****Results of Samples taken by Durham County Council**

	No. of Samples Submitted	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test .....	48	44	4
Phosphatase Test .....	48	48	—
Sterilized Milk—			
Turbidity Test .....	41	41	—
Samples taken from—			
Dairies .....	24	22	2
Hospitals and Schools .....	8	8	—



### **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 three slaughtermen licensed in the Borough.

## **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.**

### **Section 8—Unsound Food.**

Complaints were received from members of the public. Two were unfounded inasmuch that it was discovered that the contents of the containers had an unfamiliar appearance to the customer, but were in fact quite sound.

Another complaint investigated revealed that meat surplus to requirements in a large store was minced and exposed for sale as "Pet Food", on the same counter as that from which meat for human consumption was sold. Bacteriological examination proved that the pet food was as clean as meat for human consumption.

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

#### **1. Tin of cooked ham**

A complaint of discolouration of the surface of cooked ham from a tin was investigated. The Public Analyst reported that the lacquer was stripping from the tin, but it was probably an isolated case.

#### **2. Loaf of Bread**

A loaf of bread severely affected with green mould was dealt with and resulted in proceedings against the vendors. They were found guilty and fined £10.

#### **3. Bottle of Sarsaparilla**

A bottle of sarsaparilla was alleged to have been tainted, but the Public Analyst reported that it had been made much too strong. No action was taken.

#### **4. Baked Herring**

Baked herrings sold from a shop were found to be unsound and the rest of the consignment was immediately withdrawn from sale.

#### **5. Pies**

Three wrapped pies were sold in an unsound condition. A prosecution was successful and the vendors were fined £10.

## 6. Mineral Water

A bottle of mineral water manufactured within the Borough was tainted with some form of disinfectant. The matter was discussed with the owners of the business.

## 7. Bottle of Milk

In a bottle of milk foreign matter was discovered by a consumer. The Public Analyst reported that it was dirt, a warning letter was sent to the firm concerned.

In another case the customer had kept the food three days at home before bringing it to the Department, no action was taken. Yet another customer kept food at home two days before complaining.

It will be seen that compared with last year there had been an increase in the number of complaints and these have covered a wider range of products. In all but one case the food was in some form of package, which increases the difficulty of shopkeepers and Inspectors in detecting any change in the quality of the foods. Only, as my predecessor points out, by strict attention to stock rotation can the risk of appearing in Court on a charge of selling unsound food be minimised.

## Voluntary Surrender of Unfit Food.

Below is a list of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered during 1966 as unfit for human consumption :—

	lbs.	ozs.
Tongue .....	12	—
Pork Loin .....	151	8
Jellied Veal .....	24	—
Chopped Pork .....	54	6
Cooked Ham .....	63	8
Beef .....	171	4
Roast Beef .....	9	8
Raspberries .....	17	6
Pears .....	19	10
Irish Stew .....	7	14
Tomatoes .....	33	10
Pressed Ham .....	184	—
Corned Beef .....	88	9
Pork Shoulder .....	172	8
Carrots .....	8	10
Peas .....	2	5
Rhubarb .....	—	15
Grapefruit .....	28	7
Peaches .....	20	6
Macaroni .....	2	7
Pilchards .....	2	—
Oranges .....	3	7

	lbs.	ozs.
Pork Brawn .....	—	12
Frankfurters .....	5	—
Blackberries .....	—	15
Chicken .....	17	10
Pineapple .....	1	—
Marmalade .....	1	—
Damsons .....	1	4
Pie Filling .....	2	2
Luncheon Meat .....	7	1
Beans .....	4	2
Stuffed Pork Roll .....	2	—
Flour .....	500	—
Dried Apples .....	3	—
Apricots .....	4	—
Currents .....	15	—
Sultanas .....	8	—
Pickles .....	95	—
Yeast .....	5	—
Fruit Salad .....	5	12
Pease Pudding .....	3	—
Cream .....	2	4
Cabbage .....	1	—
Mincemeat .....	1	10
Cream Cheese .....	—	10
Rice Pudding .....	1	13
Stewed Steak .....	2	2
Semolina .....	—	15
Jam .....	1	8
Spaghetti .....	5	6
Sponge Pudding .....	1	4

## Section 2.—Food not of the Nature.

In four instances complaints were referred to the Divisional Food and Drugs Inspector for action Under Section 2 of the Act. There were two successful prosecutions and in the remaining two, letters of caution were sent.

## INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

### List of Registered Premises.

Pork Butchers .....	6
Butchers .....	5
Fish Cake Manufacturers .....	1
Ice Cream Retailers .....	68

1 new application for registration was received and 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 .....	8
Confectionery Retailers .....	10
Fish and Poultry Dealers .....	6
Fried Fish Shops .....	6
Fruiterers .....	22
Grocers and Provision dealers .....	46
General Dealers .....	17
Licensed Premises .....	38
	<hr/>
	200
	<hr/>

No. of visits to food premises .....	287
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### The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

224 visits were made to food premises during the year. It is obvious that with a much depleted staff attention cannot be paid to every type of premises, so canteens and restaurants have been visited most, where there is food prepared in mass and the potential risk is greater than normal.



### **Ice Cream—Bacteriological Sample**

Only one sample was submitted during the year, and it was placed in provisional grading I. There are no manufacturers within the Borough and all of the registered retailers have refrigerated equipment and sell stock produced by nationally known concerns who have their own quality control departments.

In effect it is felt that greater risk is likely from other manipulated foods than from the great bulk of ice cream consumed by the public.

### **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 119 samples obtained in Jarrow by Officers of his department. Apart from the four samples containing foreign matter, and referred to previously, all other samples were found to be genuine. The 119 samples included 38 milk samples.

### **Licensed Premises.**

There were 27 public houses in Jarrow at the end of the year, all were inspected during 1966, and the work initiated was followed through. My predecessor commenced the systematic inspections and I am pleased to report that at the end of 1966 17 public houses had work done to improve the standards. In some cases very extensive and costly work was done and the owners could not have been more co-operative. Their attitude is most commendable.

Details of the work done are as follows :—

Additional W.C.'s provided .....	5
Wash basins with hot and cold water provided for public use .....	6
Artificial lighting improved .....	2
Conveniences re-designed .....	2
Repairs .....	4

### **Noise Abatement Act, 1960**

42 visits were paid during the year. Some of these visits were made between the hours of nine and midnight to assess the problem.

Readings with a noise meter were taken and it was found that on some occasions the readings were rather high. Discussions with the "producers of the noise" had some effect. The difficulty is that the trouble is partly sociological as what is trivial to one person is undesirable or even unbearable to another. The modern method of singers transmitting their vocal efforts by means of mechanical aids such as microphones can be very annoying to uninterested persons who are perforce within earshot.

**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 1966 there was no outbreak in the Borough of any disease to which the Diseases of Animals Act applies.

Ten movement licenses were received and none were issued during the year.

G. G. STANLEY,  
Local Inspector under the Diseases  
of Animals Acts.

## APPENDIX II.

**Report on Shops Act, 1950, for the Year 1966.**

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**Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965.**

Only one enquiry was recorded about the conditions under the Early Closing Act. The great number of shops appear to be proceeding as before, most of the shops in the area close much earlier than the statutory closing hours, with the exception of Fridays when one or two large stores are open until 8 p.m.

G. G. STANLEY,  
Chief Shops Inspector.

## APPENDIX III.

**Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.****Registration and Inspection.**

There are 318 business premises rated within the Borough and approximately 130 have not been registered or sought advice on whether or not they are registerable.

A major difficulty with regard to general administration is the fact that the chief Officer concerned left the service of this Health Authority at the end of February, and another Officer left at the end of July. In effect the establishment of four Inspectors was reduced to two, and so fifteen man months of time were lost. These two Officers have not been replaced.

In addition, demands of housing work and slum clearance have absorbed a great deal of time, so that it has not been possible to make the number of general inspections which were desirable.

It is notable that any increase in the number of shops and employees is due to the central shopping area. The heyday of the small house-cum-shop is passing.

Only two minor accidents were reported during the year and they were due to lack of judgement on the part of the employees rather than any remissness of the occupiers of premises.

A too common contravention was the tendency to economise on heating in shops where the facilities were provided, but were often not in commission. In many cases persuasion effected compliance.

**TABLE I.**

Class of premises (1)	No. of premises registered during the year (2)	Total No. of registered premises at end of year (3)	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices ... ..	—	35	—
Retail shops ... ..	2	131	2
Wholesale shops, warehouses ... ..	—	2	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens...	1	31	1
Totals ...	3	199	3

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises—130.



**TABLE II.****Analysis of persons Employed in Registered Premises.**

Class of Workplace (1)	No. of persons employed (2)
Offices ... ..	156
Retail Shops ... ..	702
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	6
Catering establishments open to the public	129
Canteens ... ..	4

**Work Carried Out.**

Thermometers ... ..	13
Hot water ... ..	3
Heating facilities ... ..	7
Ventilation ... ..	5
Abstracts ... ..	4
First aid kits ... ..	8
Cleanliness ... ..	1
Incinerators ... ..	1
Machine guards ... ..	4
Lighting ... ..	1
Sanitary conveniences ... ..	6
Clothing accommodation ... ..	1
Overcrowding ... ..	1
General repairs ... ..	4

## I N D E X

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