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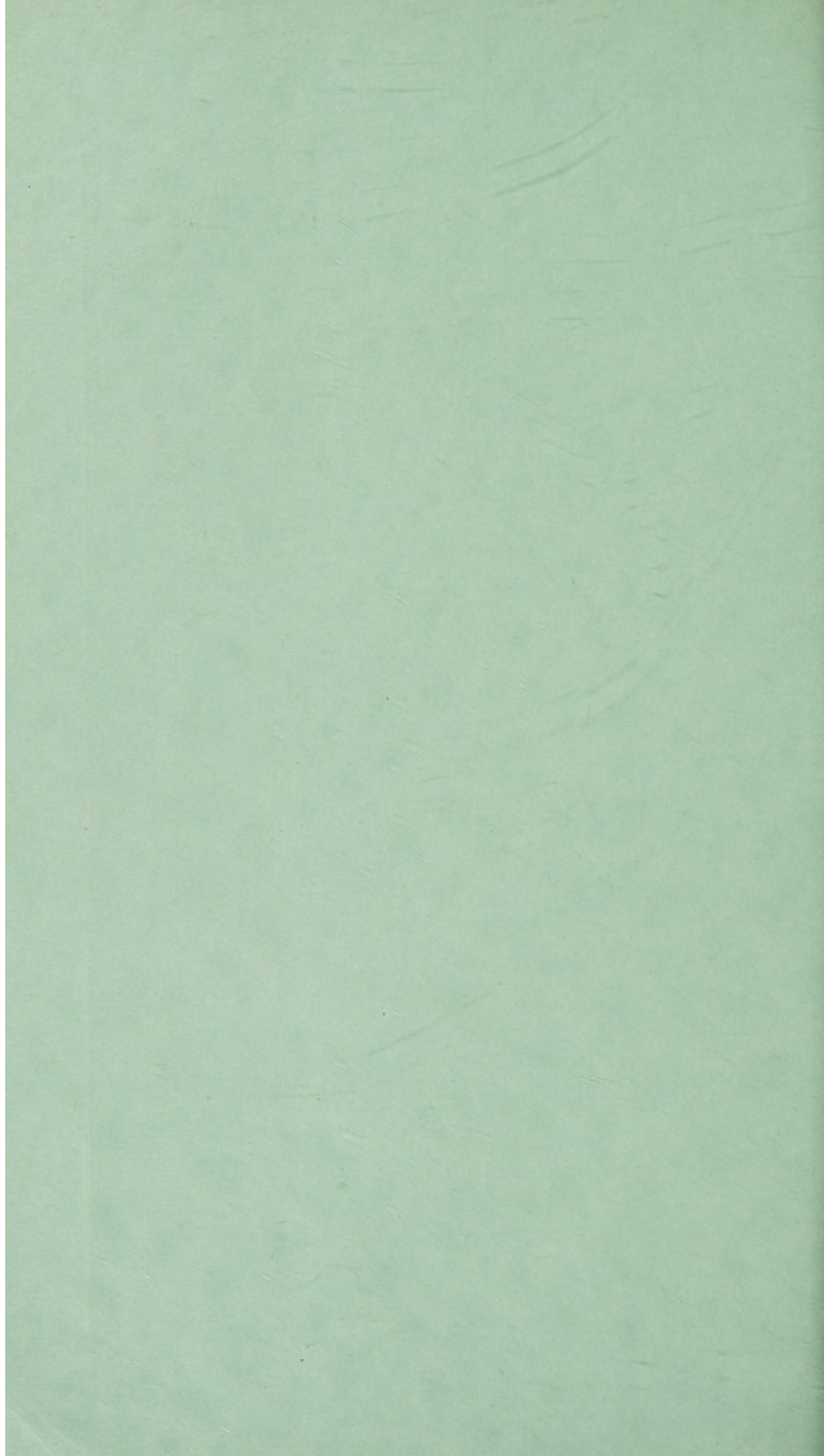


COUNTY BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH

SEVENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
1951.

O.N. 235/10/51. 250B/90UB.

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County Borough of Tynemouth

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

January to April, 1951.

THE MAYOR—Councillor J. MILLER.

Chairman :

Councillor W. LITTLE.

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor Mrs. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Members :

Alderman FORSYTH, J.P.	Councillor HAILS.
„ JACKSON, J.P.	„ LISLE, J.P.
Councillor ANDERSON.	„ MILES, Mrs. M. E.
„ BALLS, Miss N., J.P.	„ PARK.
„ BATTY, J.P.	„ RICHARDSON.
(died 18/9/51)	

May to December, 1951.

THE MAYOR—Councillor T. A. M. Hails.

Chairman :

Councillor W. LITTLE.

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor Mrs. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Members :

Alderman FORSYTH, J.P.	Councillor KITWOOD, Mrs. N.
„ JACKSON, J.P.	„ PARK.
Councillor CHEYNE.	„ RICHARDSON.
„ COE.	„ SMITH.
„ HEARN.	„ VELLA.

R. H. DAWSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edinburgh).

Medical Officer of Health, and
Chief Medical Officer to the Education Authority.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :	R. H. DAWSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer :	MARGARET B. STEEL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Part-time Assistant Medical Officers :	ELSPETH C. SPENCER, M.B., B.S. A. E. WHITE, M.B., B.S. (commenced 16/4/51).
Dental Officer :	R. W. ESSENHIGH, L.D.S.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Chief Clerk :	W. R. MILLER.
Senior Clerk :	G. G. ELLIS.
Clerks :	B. O. BLAGBURN. W. SIMPSON (resigned 14/4/51). A. LOGAN, A.C.C.S. (commenced 1/5/51). Miss M. I. K. THOMPSON.
Senior Typist :	Miss M. LAMBERT.
Typists :	Miss J. BLACK. Miss J. FAIRLESS (resigned 26/5/51). Miss A. RUMMLOW (commenced 25/6/51).

SANITARY INSPECTION STAFF

Senior Sanitary Inspector :	C. A. MURRAY, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspection.
Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector :	J. E. HALL, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspection.
Sanitary Inspectors :	L. MORALEE, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspection. R. C. NICHOLSON, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspection. E. McNEIL, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspection (resigned 31/12/51).
Disinfectors :	W. C. W. VALENTINE, Cert. R.S.I. B. NEWHAM.

NURSING STAFF.

Superintendent Nursing Officer :	A. M. TURNER, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Q.N.).
Health Visitors :	E. STEVENSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. M. BATEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. A. I. MOONEY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. C. L. KYLES. H. MARCH, S.R.N. E. MYERS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. A. ROBSON, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (died 4/4/51). E. SMART, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. L. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. M. A. WIGHT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. K. I. M. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (commenced 4/7/51).

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—*cont.*

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :
Municipal Midwives :

A. TINDLE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
M. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
M. CARRUTHERS, S.C.M.
E. MOONEY, S.C.M.
S. HOGGARTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(resigned 9/8/51).
B. JACKSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(resigned 14/1/51).
S. P. PRESCOTT, S.C.M. (resigned 27/9/51).
A. BROWN, S.C.M. (commenced 9/4/51).
E. BUXTON, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., (Q.N.)
(commenced 7/5/51).
E. BRIGGS, S.E.A.N., S.C.M.
(commenced 1/10/51).

District Nurses :

J. A. WAKE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
M. RICHMOND, S.R.N.
M. LOGGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.F.N.
C. THOMSON, S.R.N.
A. ROWLEY, S.E.A.N.
L. H. ECKERSLEY, Assistant Nurse
(resigned 30/9/51).
M. DIXON, S.E.A.N.
E. H. THOMAS, S.E.A.N.
M. W. TIMNEY, S.E.A.N.
(commenced 1/11/51).

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT—DULY AUTHORISED OFFICERS.

B. O. BLAGBURN.
A. LOGAN, A.C.C.S. (appointed 1/5/51).
W. R. MILLER.
W. SIMPSON (resigned 14/4/51).

LOVAINE DAY NURSERY.

Matron :

E. HAWKES, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

W. GORDON CAREY, F.R.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TYNEMOUTH.

September, 1952.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Tynemouth.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1951.

While full particulars of the sanitary conditions of the Borough, and the state of health of the community, are dealt with later in the report, there are certain matters to which I would particularly like to draw your attention.

The deaths from all causes show an appreciable decrease, by comparison with the corresponding figure for last year. The death rate per thousand of the population for the year 1950 was 13.14, whilst that for the year under review was 12.44. A marked decrease in the number of deaths resulting from *tuberculosis* is a matter for considerable satisfaction. This number was 28, which is well below last year's figure of 53. Progressive reduction in the number of deaths from this disease over the last three or four decades, resulting from improved housing conditions and advances in the diagnostic and treatment methods, has been greatly accelerated recently by the introduction of the use of new drugs with which the disease is now combatted. The number of inhabitants who succumbed to *cancer* was reduced by approximately 19 per cent. of last year's figure. they being 128 and 104 respectively. It is too much to hope that this downward trend will be continued, at this stage.

The number of live births assignable to the Borough showed an increase of 54 over the comparative figure for 1950.

The number of deaths occurring in infants under the age of one year revealed an unexpected increase. This was occasioned, in the main, by an increased mortality in premature infants, this in spite of full use being made of the premature baby unit located at Preston Hospital, North Shields, which would be difficult to surpass in efficiency.

The year has seen a further increase in the number of houses built by the Local Authority. Tynemouth is extremely fortunate in the progress which has been made since the termination of hostilities in 1945, in the erection of new houses. Satisfactory housing conditions are, without any doubt, one of the major factors in the preservation and raising of the standard of communal health.

The incidence of serious infectious disease during the year was practically negligible.

I wish again to express my gratitude to the officers and other members of the staff of the Public Health Department, for the excellent work they have carried out during the year, and my appreciation of the support and co-operation which is prevalent among them. I also desire to express my thanks to colleagues in other departments, who have assisted me with information and data for inclusion in this report.

To the Chairman and members of the Health Committee and the members of the Council, I desire to tender my thanks for their support and consideration, and also for their interest in the work of the Department during the year.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. DAWSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (Acres), 4,604 acres, plus 80 acres inland water, 150 acres foreshore and 185 acres half River Tyne

Population Registrar General's preliminary report 1951 Census	66,544
Population (Estimated Mid Year 1951 by Registrar General) ...	66,300
Total dwellings (occupied and vacant) 1931 census	13,635
Number of private families therein. 1931 Census	16,079
" " " " " " 1951 Register	20,065
Average number of persons per family. 1931 Census	3.86
" " " " " " 1951 Register	3.302
Rateable Value (1st April, 1951)	£471,194
Sum represented by a penny rate (1950/51)	£1,862

VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages and Births.

Number of Marriages	597
Total LIVE BIRTHS (Registrar General's figures)	1,228

Compiled as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	585	589
Illegitimate	24	30
	609	619

The NETT TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS assignable to the Borough as above (1,228) gives an ANNUAL LIVE BIRTH RATE of 18.52 per 1,000 of the population.

The LIVE BIRTH RATE for England and Wales was 15.5 per 1,000 of the population.

The percentage of ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS to the total live births for the Borough equalled 4.4.

STILLBIRTHS during the year totalled 34

Compiled as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	19	13
Illegitimate	1	1
	20	14

The STILLBIRTH RATE for the Borough was 26.9 per 1,000 births.

The STILLBIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the population for the Borough equalled 0.51.

The STILLBIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales equalled 0.36.

DEATHS.

DEATHS assignable to the Borough during the year totalled ... 825

Compiled as follows :—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
445	380

The DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the population for the Borough equalled 12.44.

The DEATH RATES per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales and the Great Towns were 12.5 and 13.4 respectively.

INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS.

Deaths of persons belonging to the Borough which occurred in Hospitals, etc., were as follows :—

Preston Hospital	141
Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary ...	39
Frater Maternity Home	1
Moor Park Isolation Hospital	2
Priory Nursing Home	5
Holmlands	22
The Elms	—
Cleveland Villa Nursery	—
Other Institutions outside the Borough....	69
	279

33.8% of all deaths of residents of the Borough took place in Institutions.

**Registrar-General's List of Causes of Death at different periods
of life in the County Borough of Tynemouth during 1951.**

MALES.

Short List No.	Causes of Death.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over	Total all Ages
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	1	—	—	4	8	1	—	14
2	Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
3	Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	6
4	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping cough ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6	Meningococcal infections ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7	Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach...	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	1	11
11	Malignant, neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	1	11	7	1	20
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	15	8	27
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
16	Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	—	—	—	—	1	13	20	22	56
18	Coronary disease, angina ...	—	—	—	—	2	30	15	17	64
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	11
20	Other heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	1	10	23	56	90
21	Other circulatory disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	8
22	Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	6
23	Pneumonia ...	4	—	—	—	2	1	7	6	20
24	Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	6	9	4	20
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	1	10
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	20	—	2	—	2	3	3	7	37
33	Motor vehicle accidents ...	—	1	3	—	2	1	—	1	8
34	All other accidents ...	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	4	12
35	Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals ...	31	4	6	1	27	109	125	142	445

Deaths under one year of age :—

Legitimate male children ... 30.
Illegitimate male children ... 1.

Registrar-General's List of Causes of Death at different periods
of life in the County Borough of Tynemouth during 1951.

FEMALES.

Short List No.	Causes of Death.	Under 1 Year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over	Total all Ages
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	8
2	Tuberculosis, other ...	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	5
3	Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
4	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
7	Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach...	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	8
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	6
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	7
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	4	3	10	6	23
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	—	—	—	—	—	14	20	26	60
18	Coronary disease, angina ...	—	—	—	—	—	16	14	16	46
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	7	21
20	Other heart disease ...	—	—	—	1	2	10	16	53	82
21	Other circulatory disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	8	14
22	Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	9
23	Pneumonia ...	5	1	—	1	1	2	—	2	12
24	Bronchitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	7	15
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
31	Congenital malformations ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	14	—	1	—	5	5	7	7	39
33	Motor vehicle accidents ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
34	All other accidents ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	5
35	Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...		23	4	3	6	21	82	101	140	380

Deaths under one year of age :—

Legitimate female children ... 20.

Illegitimate female children ... 3.

PRINCIPAL CERTIFIABLE CAUSES OF DEATH.

	No. of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths per 1,000 Deaths from all causes.
Cardio-Vascular Diseases ...	336	407.2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	116	140.6
Respiratory Diseases. ...	85	103.0
Tuberculosis.		
All forms	28	33.9
Cancer.		
All forms	104	126.0
Deaths from all causes Total	825	

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF MATERNAL DEATHS FOR PAST 10 YEARS.

Year.	Births.	Birth Rate.	TYNEMOUTH.		England and Wales Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths.
			No. of Maternal Deaths (R.G.)	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths.	
1942	908	16.97	2	2.08	2.08
1943	1,019	19.45	2	1.96	2.29
1944	1,252	21.90	0	0.00	1.93
1945	1,144	19.47	2	1.75	1.79
1946	1,358	21.32	0	0.00	1.43
1947	1,433	22.02	5	3.39	1.17
1948	1,291	19.54	2	1.51	1.02
1949	1,311	19.72	2	1.48	0.98
1950	1,174	17.71	3	2.46	0.86
1951	1,228	18.52	2	1.58	0.79
Average of 10 years.	1,212	19.66	2	1.62	1.43

A five-yearly average, set out below, shows the progressive decline in the number of Maternal Deaths.

<i>Period.</i>					<i>Average.</i>
1910/14	...	...	...	...	8.8
1915/19	...	...	...	...	8.0
1920/24	...	...	...	...	4.8
1925/29	...	...	...	...	5.8
1930/34	...	...	...	...	6.2
1935/39	...	...	...	...	3.2
1940/44	...	...	...	...	2.6
1945/49	...	...	...	...	2.2

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

32 NEO-NATAL DEATHS of residents gave a Mortality Rate (of infants under one month of age per 1,000 live births), of 26.0. 7 of these deaths occurred in Institutions.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Deaths of resident infants under one year of age totalled 54, which gives an INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE of 43.9 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES for England and Wales and for the Great Towns were 29.6 and 33.9 respectively.

Death Rates of resident Legitimate Infants under one year, per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	67.3
--	-----	-----	-----	------

Death Rates of resident Illegitimate Infants under one year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	12.9
---	-----	-----	-----	------

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES, DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, IN WARDS.
***BIRTHS. **DEATHS.**

Ward.	Ward popln.	Still births.	No. of Live Births. (Residents only)				Live Birth rate per 1,000 of Ward popln.	% of illeg. Births.	No. of Deaths.				Death rates per 1,000 of Ward poplns.		
			Male.		Female.				Resi- dents.	Non- Resi- dents.	Total Deaths.	Resi- dents.	Non- Resi- dents.	All Deaths.	
			Legmt.	Illeg.	Legmt.	Illeg.									
CHIRTON ...	8,182	6	84	2	53	1	17.1	2.1	86	1	87	10.5	0.1	10.6	
COLLINGWOOD	10,052	1	94	2	102	2	19.9	2.0	79	10	89	7.8	0.9	8.8	
CULLERCOATS	6,166	4	51	—	53	2	17.2	1.9	77	1	78	12.4	0.1	12.6	
DOCKWRAY ...	6,472	3	63	5	69	9	22.5	9.6	96	—	96	14.8	—	14.8	
LINSKILL ...	6,502	6	35	7	41	2	12.7	10.6	100	190	290	15.3	29.2	44.3	
PERCY ...	7,574	6	88	4	100	6	26.0	5.0	103	2	105	13.6	0.2	13.8	
PRESTON ...	6,370	2	39	1	40	—	12.7	1.2	80	32	112	12.5	5.0	17.5	
TRINITY ...	7,296	4	64	2	80	7	20.9	5.9	94	—	94	12.8	—	12.8	
TYNEMOUTH ...	7,686	2	62	1	43	1	14.0	1.9	97	10	107	12.6	1.3	13.9	

* As per notification register, adjusted by transfers.

** As per local registrar's weekly returns, adjusted by transfers.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS STATISTICS DURING 1951 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.		
	Nett.		Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Popula'n	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Popula'n					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	
1933	1,135	17.25	1,063	16.1	238	48	96	84	873
1934	1,172	17.77	1,022	15.5	229	47	85	77	840
1935	1,201	17.38	1,033	15.3	255	46	76	63	824
1936	1,209	18.10	1,022	15.3	286	37	78	65	773
1937	1,087	16.25	1,135	16.9	323	46	72	66	858
1938	1,104	16.60	1,054	15.8	307	50	67	61	797
1939	1,119	16.70	1,038	15.9	303	57	76	68	792
1940	1,060	17.74	1,139	19.2	299	65	71	67	840
1941	897	15.95	1,244	22.1	274	96	85	95	1,066
1942	908	16.97	947	17.5	231	71	84	92	787
1943	1,019	19.45	1,017	19.4	306	69	78	76	780
1944	1,252	21.90	1,047	18.3	295	64	83	66	816
1945	1,144	19.47	1,073	18.3	333	57	78	68	797
1946	1,358	21.32	1,068	16.8	334	62	82	60	796
1947	1,433	22.02	964	14.8	251	59	80	56	772
1948	1,291	19.54	1,008	15.28	277	69	61	47	800
1949	1,311	19.72	929	13.97	224	57	53	40	762
1950	1,174	17.71	986	14.87	203	88	65	51	871
1951	1,228	18.52	990	14.93	242	77	86	70	825
									12.44

The following is a table of Statistics relating to the Borough since its incorporation in 1849, illustrating the increase in population and decrease in both birth and death rates.

Year.	Population.	Nett Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Nett Births.	Live Birth Rates per 1,000 of Population.
1849	28,448	—	—	—	—
1871	38,941	—	—	—	—
1873	39,923	929	23.3	1,557	39.0
1874	40,424	1,075	26.6	1,542	38.1
1875	40,932	963	23.5	1,607	39.2
1880	43,533	928	21.3	1,521	34.9
1885	46,600	960	20.2	1,612	33.9
1890	46,403	973	20.9	1,533	33.0
1895	48,632	984	20.2	1,533	31.5
1900	51,038	1,074	21.0	1,649	32.3
1901	51,520	1,007	19.5	1,780	34.5
1902	52,224	1,009	19.3	1,753	33.5
1903	52,938	969	18.3	1,734	32.7
1904	53,661	1,031	19.2	1,851	34.5
1905	54,394	1,066	19.6	1,775	32.6
1906	55,137	1,022	18.5	1,759	31.8
1907	55,891	926	16.5	1,796	32.1
1908	56,654	951	16.8	1,896	33.4
1909	57,428	958	16.7	1,874	32.6
1910	58,223	971	16.6	1,788	30.7
1911	59,008	927	15.7	1,653	28.0
1912	59,809	957	16.0	1,734	28.9
1913	60,601	951	15.6	1,748	28.8
1914	60,688	992	16.3	1,736	28.6
1915	58,199	1,038	17.8	1,549	26.6
1916	57,192	968	16.9	1,573	25.2
1917	57,591	895	15.5	1,416	22.0
1918	55,758	1,141	20.4	1,471	23.5
1919	58,007	1,064	18.3	1,613	26.5
1920	60,541	956	15.8	1,947	32.1
1921	63,900	877	13.7	1,708	26.7
1922	64,640	855	13.2	1,618	25.03
1923	65,330	833	12.75	1,576	24.12
1924	65,940	900	13.64	1,521	23.06
1925	66,180	901	13.61	1,452	21.94
1926	66,560	766	11.5	1,341	20.14
1927	67,080	863	12.86	1,337	19.93
1928	66,030	833	12.62	1,252	18.9
1929	65,880	862	13.08	1,203	18.26
1930	65,880	787	11.94	1,280	19.41
1931	64,720	814	12.57	1,276	19.71
1932	65,630	748	11.41	1,238	18.86
1933	65,770	873	13.27	1,135	17.25
1934	65,950	840	12.73	1,172	17.77
1935	67,350	824	12.23	1,201	17.38
1936	66,800	773	11.57	1,209	18.1
1937	66,880	858	12.83	1,087	16.25
1938	66,510	797	11.98	1,104	16.6
1939	65,220	792	12.14	1,119	16.7
1940	59,730	840	14.06	1,060	17.74
1941	56,240	1,066	18.95	897	15.95
1942	53,500	787	14.71	908	16.97
1943	52,370	780	14.89	1,019	19.45
1944	57,100	816	14.29	1,252	21.90
1945	58,760	797	13.56	1,144	19.47
1946	63,690	796	12.47	1,358	21.32
1947	65,070	772	11.86	1,433	22.02
1948	66,050	800	12.11	1,291	19.54
1949	66,480	762	11.46	1,311	19.72
1950	66,270	871	13.14	1,174	17.71
1951	66,300	825	12.44	1,228	18.52

SEPARATE OCCUPIERS.

During 1951, lists of Separate Occupiers were compiled from information obtained from the Civilian Residence Register, and I set out below details shown in Wards.

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Number of Separate Occupiers.</i>			
Chirton	...	...	...	2,476
Collingwood	...	...	...	3,046
Cullercoats	...	...	...	1,864
Dockwray	...	...	...	1,957
Linskill	...	...	...	1,969
Percy	...	...	...	2,294
Preston	...	...	...	1,927
Trinity	...	...	...	2,206
Tynemouth	...	...	...	2,326
Total ...				20,065

Based on the Registrar-General's estimated population for the year 1950, *i.e.* 66,270, the local average of persons per family equalled 3.302.

METEOROLOGY.

Air Temperatures and Rainfall.

LAT. 55° 1' N. LONG. 1° 25' W.

1951.	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.		Rainfall.	
	Absolute.		Total Fall.	Percentage of average.
	Max.	Min.	ins.	%
January ...	51	27	1.65	101
February ...	49	25	1.99	145
March ...	58	29	3.64	201
April ...	60	32	1.56	110
May ...	66	37	3.20	161
June ...	71	42	1.75	88
July ...	75	49	1.27	53
August ...	73	48	4.35	158
September ...	73	44	0.87	48
October ...	68	33	0.90	30
November ...	57	32	4.88	229
December ...	56	26	2.21	101

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

There is 1 Nursing Home containing 15 beds registered under the Public Health Act, 1936 in the Borough. Routine inspections have shewn this home to be run in a very satisfactory manner.

No new applications for registration were received during the year.

NURSES ACT 1943.

There are no Nurses Agencies licensed under Section 8 of the Nurses Act 1943, within the area of the County Borough of Tynemouth.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

No premises or persons have yet been registered with the Council of the County Borough of Tynemouth, under the provisions of the above Act.

BLIND PERSONS.

The total number of blind persons on the Register of the Welfare Department at the end of the year was 138. Under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness and for the treatment of eye diseases or injury, 24 primary examinations were carried out, 9 of these cases were found to be blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act and 7 were found to be not blind. 8 cases were registered as Partially Sighted. 5 re-examinations were made and of these, 1 was blind, 2 partially sighted and 2 were de-certified.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

It was not found necessary during the year to invoke Section 47 of this Act for the removal of persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

All pathological specimens are examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service, which is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health at the Public Health Laboratory, Government Buildings, Ponteland Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 5.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

PART III.

HEALTH CENTRES (Sec. 21).

No progress was made during 1951 in connection with the provision of Health Centres.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Sec. 22).

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers and Illegitimate Infants and other Children.

Under the above provisions, the following work was done during the year.

Tynemouth Moral Welfare Association. (Voluntary—Subsidised by Council). Cases investigated 73. Cases placed in homes 19. 1064 visits were paid and received.

CHILD WELFARE.

Three Sessions are held weekly at the Public Health Department Central Clinic for the weighing of children and consultations with mothers concerning the child's health and feeding.

Subsidiary clinics are held at the Meadow Well School to serve the western districts of the Borough and at Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Cullercoats, to meet the needs of the eastern parts of the Borough. The northern parts of the Borough are served by a subsidiary centre at New York Village.

One weekly session is held at these latter clinics.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.—*i.e.* babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of period of gestation. Stillbirths *excluded*.

Number of premature infants notified during the year (including transferred notifications) whose mothers normally reside in Tynemouth area :—

(i)	Born at home	...	...	...	...	...	14
(ii)	Born in private nursing home	...	...	...	...	...	3
(iii)	Born in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	41

Child Welfare Centres.

(1)	Number of centres provided at end of year	Number of Child Welfare sessions now held at centres in col. (2)	Number of children who attended centres in col. (2) during the year	Number of children who first attended the centres during the year, and who on the date of their first attendance were :—		Number of children in attendance at the end of the year who were then :—		Total Number of attendances made by children included in col. 4 during the year	
				Under 1 year of age (5)	Over 1 year of age (6)	Under 1 year of age (7)	Between the ages of 1 and 5 (8)	Under 1 year of age (9)	Over 1 year of age (10)
Local Health Authority centres	4	24	1,828	804	114	655	1,003	6,798	2,167
Centres provided by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

As in previous years special attention has been given by the Health Visiting staff to the close supervision of this class of children. In addition the Visitor of the Tynemouth Moral Welfare Association has devoted much time to the surveillance of homes where there are illegitimate children. (See also under Tynemouth Moral Welfare Association on Page 13.)

PROMOTION OF CLEANLINESS AMONGST YOUNG CHILDREN.

Special efforts have been made by the Health Visitors and School Nurses to reduce the incidence of Scabies and of verminous conditions. Much work relating to disinfection of children is carried out regularly at the School Clinic.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

There are two Nursery Schools administered by voluntary organisations in the Borough. Both schools have places for 80 children.

The Lovaine Day Nursery, which was opened in March, 1943, as a war-time day nursery (the premises were eventually purchased by Tynemouth Corporation in November, 1949), recorded an improvement in attendances during the year, mainly due to the Council's new policy of increasing the "bookings" to 42 without increasing the official number of places, *i.e.*, 36.

The average daily attendance of children under two years of age was eight, and of children two to five years of age, twenty-three.

**REPORT BY R. W. ESSENHIGH, SENIOR SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER,
ON THE DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED FOR EXPECTANT
AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN DURING
1951.**

During 1951 the special session for the dental inspection of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children continued to be held each Monday afternoon at the Public Health Department.

A total of 45 mothers were examined and all required some form of dental treatment to secure oral health. These mothers were referred by letter to local private practitioners who readily undertook the treatment required under the provisions of the National Health Service Act 1946.

A number of the 235 pre-school children who were examined required dental treatment and, owing to pressure of work at the School Dental Clinic, many of these children were referred to private practitioners.

As previously reported an attempt to improve the calcification of the teeth had been highly successful and the distribution of capsules containing essential vitamins and calcium products was continued throughout the year. A marked improvement in the general health was noted in children having this treatment.

The annual visit of inspection to the Lovaine Nursery was made in May and 36 children were examined. Of this number 12 children required some dental treatment.

In conclusion I would like to express my opinion of the great value to the Health Service of some form of dental inspection and subsequent treatment. Throughout the year many expectant mothers were found to be in urgent need of dental attention and were readily willing to co-operate in obtaining healthy mouths.

The mothers of young children were also anxious to carry out any suggested treatment and the large distribution of vitamin capsules proved to be a very successful advance in clinical work.

Many thanks are due to the Medical and Nursing staffs of the Public Health Department for their assistance throughout the year and for their valued co-operation in this work.

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE :

	Examined	Needing Treatment.	Treated	Made Dentally Fit.
Expectant and Nursing mothers	45	45	*	*
Children under five ...	235	69	33	33

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED :

	Ex-tractions	Anaesthetics		Fill-ings	Scal-ings or Scal-ing and gum treat-ment	Silver Nit-rate treat-ment	Dress-ings	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	
		Local	Gener-al						com-plete	par-tial
Expectant and Nursing mothers **										
Children under five	46		9			48				

* Up to the present time dentures when required, have been supplied by General Dental Practitioners through the General Dental Service to whom such cases have been referred.

** Patients in this category were referred to General Dental Practitioners for the necessary attention under the General Dental Service.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINICS.

Clinics are held twice each week at the Public Health Department Conditions treated during the past year were, Debility 8; Other conditions 6; a total of 14 cases, who made 303 attendances.

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER.

Dried milk and other foods are sold during the various Maternity and Child Welfare sessions. The local branch of the W.V.S. continued to provide invaluable assistance in this work. During the year, a total of 5,412 lbs. of dried milk was distributed, as against a total of 6,264 lbs. during the previous year.

The total amount expended by the Local Authority on the purchase of dried milk during the year was £608. 5s. 9d.

The local Food Office was responsible for the distribution of 56,935 20 oz. tins of National Dried Milk, 11,670 bottles of cod liver oil, 42,742 bottles of orange juice and 3,559 packets of cod liver oil capsules.

MIDWIFERY (Sec. 23).

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

(1)	Number of clinics provided at end of year (whether held at Child Welfare Centres or other premises)	Number of sessions now held per month at clinics included in col. (2)	Number of women in attendance		Total number of attendances made by women included in col. (4) during the year
			Number of women who attended during the year	Number of new cases included in col. (4) i.e. for A.N. clinics women who had not previously attended any clinic during current pregnancy and for P.N. clinics women who had not previously attended any P.N. clinic after last confinement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Local Health Authority clinics :</i>					
Ante-natal clinics	1	13	497	380	1,844
Post-natal clinics	1	2	26	26	32
<i>Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations:</i>					
Ante-natal clinics	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	* Nil
Post-natal clinics	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Ante-Natal Clinics were also held at the Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, and at Preston Hospital, for the convenience of patients booking at these institutions.

MEDICAL AID UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF THE MIDWIVES' ACT, 1951.

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives' Act, 1951, by a Midwife :—

(a) For Domiciliary cases :—

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service.	...	...	15
(ii) Others.	...	...	74
TOTAL	...	...	89

(b) For cases in Institutions 1

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

474 Sterilised Maternity Packs were issued to expectant mothers free of charge.

ADMINISTRATION OF GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA.

Training courses in the administration of Gas and Air Analgesia are available at the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department of Newcastle General Hospital. All the Municipal Midwives are now qualified to administer analgesia.

Full details of the year's work are as follows :—

Institutional Midwives.

Number of **Institutional** Midwives in practice in the area at the end of the year qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board :—

(a)	Employed in homes and hospitals in the National Health Service	9
(b)	Employed in nursing homes or in maternity homes and hospitals not in the National Health Service ...	Nil.
	TOTAL	9

Pethedine.

During the year domiciliary midwives administered pethedine on 235 occasions whilst acting as Midwives, and on 7 occasions whilst acting as Maternity Nurses.

Domiciliary Midwives.

	<i>Domiciliary Midwives employed directly by Local Health authority</i>	<i>Domiciliary Midwives employed in public midwifery service under Section 23 by voluntary organisations as agents of Local Health Authority</i>	<i>Domiciliary Midwives employed in public midwifery service under Section 23 by hospital authorities as agents of Local Health Authority</i>	<i>Domiciliary Midwives in private practice or employed by organisations not acting as agents of Local Health Authority</i>	Total
Number of <i>domiciliary</i> midwives practising in the area at 31st December, 1951, who were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives B'd	6	—	—	—	6
Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use by <i>domiciliary</i> midwives employed in the Authority's domiciliary midwifery service at 31st December, 1951	8	—	—	—	8
Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in <i>domiciliary</i> practice during the period 1st January, 1951, to 31st December, 1951 :—					
(i) When acting as a midwife	124	—	—	—	124
(ii) When acting as a maternity nurse ...	39	—	—	—	39

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED.

	Number of maternity cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended by Midwives during 1951			
	Domiciliary cases		Cases in Institutions	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
(1) Midwives employed by the Authority	326	112	Nil	Nil
(2) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations :				
(a) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	Nil	Nil	1,084	223
(4) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	Nil	1	Nil	99
(5) Number of cases (which should be included in columns (3) or (4) and excluded from columns (1) or (2) attended by domiciliary midwives after discharge from the hospital or institution and before the fourteenth day	12	4	Nil	Nil

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

A total of 1,871 births including non-residents were notified during the year (1,811 live and 60 stillbirths).

9 births were not notified, but immediately on the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936, being brought to the notice of the persons concerned, these were officially intimated.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year no cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred in domiciliary or institutional confinements.

HEALTH VISITING (Sec. 24).

(1)	Number of Health Visitors employed at end of year		Equivalent Whole-Time Health Visitor services provided under col. (3) (all classes including attendance at Child Welfare Centres) (4)	Number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year							
	Whole-time on health visiting (2)	Part-time on health visiting (3)		Expectant mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 and 5		Other cases	
				First visits (5)	Total visits (6)	First visits (7)	Total visits (8)	First visits (9)	Total visits (10)	First visits (11)	Total visits (12)
Local Health Authority	—	10	6	16	16	1190	6074	—	11851	1409	1409
Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In addition to visits enumerated above, 3,088 ineffective visits were made.

HOME NURSING (Sec. 25).

Eight whole time district nurses are under the direct control of the Superintendent Nursing Officer, who is a member of the staff of the Public Health Department. All requests for the services of a district nurse must be supported by a certificate from the patient's own doctor.

During the year, the district nurses paid 19,595 visits to 777 patients.

Loan equipment, in the form of bed pans, back rests, air cushions, etc., are available free of charge and considerable use of this service has been made by patients.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Sec. 26).

Efforts to have infants vaccinated are still being continued by direct approach to parents by health visitors and by postal reminders.

Record cards received from general practitioners show that 217 children under one year of age were vaccinated in 1951, as against 198 in 1950.

In addition 92 other persons were vaccinated and 127 were re-vaccinated.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING 1951					
Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	217	17	20	55	309
Number re-vaccinated ...	—	5	10	112	127
NUMBER OF CASES SPECIALLY REPORTED DURING 1951 (age groups as above).					
(a) Generalised Vaccinia	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Post-vaccinal Encephalomyelitis...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Death from compli- cations of vaccina- tion other than (a) and (b)	—	—	—	—	—

DIPHTHERIA.**IMMUNISATION.**

Facilities are available for Diphtheria Immunisation at the School Medical Services Clinic and at the various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres of the Public Health Department.

During the year, 992 children received a complete course of injections; 163 were school children and 829 were pre-school children.

In addition, 780 children of all ages were given reinforcing injections.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1951.								
Age at 31.12.51 i.e. Born in Year ...	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5 to 9 1942-46	10 to 14 1937-41	Total under 15
Number Immunised	19	565	762	827	930	4,571	4,240	11,914
Estimated mid-year child population 1951	Children under five 6,280					Children 5-14 9,829		16,109

DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN RELATION TO IMMUNISATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.			DEATHS.		
Age at date of Notifica- tion	Number of Cases Notified	Number of cases included in pre- ceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation	Age at date of Death	Number of Deaths	Number of cases included in pre- ceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation
Under 1	Nil	Nil	Under 1	Nil	Nil
1 ...	Nil	Nil	1 ...	Nil	Nil
2 ...	Nil	Nil	2 ...	Nil	Nil
3 ...	Nil	Nil	3 ...	Nil	Nil
4 ...	Nil	Nil	4 ...	Nil	Nil
5 to 9 ...	Nil	Nil	5 to 9 ...	Nil	Nil
10 to 14	Nil	Nil	10 to 14	Nil	Nil
Totals	Nil	Nil	Totals	Nil	Nil

It is estimated that at 31st December, 1951, 73.9% of the child population (i.e., children under 15 years of age) had been immunised, as compared with 72.8% in 1950.

ATTACK AND MORTALITY RATES.

The following table illustrates the incidence of Diphtheria in the Borough since 1901. The figures are shown in five yearly periods from 1901 to 1940, and in yearly periods from 1941 to date.

Period.	Population 5 yearly average.	Total cases notified per 5 yearly period.	Attack Rates per 1,000 of the population.	Total Deaths per 5 yearly period.	Fatality Rates per 1,000 cases notified.	Fatality Rates per 1,000 of the population.
1901-1905	52,947	179	3.380	38	212	.717
1906-1910	56,666	345	6.088	49	142	.864
1911-1915	59,661	324	5.430	38	117	.636
1916-1920	57,818	182	3.147	19	105	.328
1921-1925	65,198	182	2.791	20	109	.306
1926-1930	66,286	562	8.478	36	64	.543
1931-1935	65,884	222	3.369	20	90	.303
1936-1940	65,028	561	8.627	29	35	.445
1941	56,240	182	3.236	11	60	.195
1942	53,500	218	4.074	12	55	.224
1943	52,370	87	1.661	4	46	.076
1944	57,100	132	2.311	2	15	.035
1945	58,760	115	1.957	3	26	.051
1946	63,690	63	0.989	1	16	.015
1947	65,070	11	0.169	Nil	Nil	Nil
1948	66,050	3	0.045	2	666*	.030
1949	66,480	3	0.045	Nil	Nil	Nil
1950	66,270	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1951	66,300	1	0.015	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Although there were 2 deaths this year it must be borne in mind that only 3 cases were notified, these 3 cases not having been immunised : hence what appears to be an abnormally high fatality rate.

AMBULANCE SERVICES (Sec. 27).

Details of the work of the Ambulance Service, during the year are enumerated in the following table. This service is operated concurrently with the Fire Service.

Ambulance Services.

(1)	(2)	Number of vehicles at 31-12-51	Total Number of calls during year	Total Number Journeys during year	Total Number Patients carried during year	Number of Accident & other Emergency Calls included in Columns (4) & (5) during year (7)	Total Mileage during year	Number of paid Wholetime Staff at 31 12-51
Directly provided Service	Ambulances	5§	11,477	7,195	10,985	693	60,460	18*
	Cars	2	2,981	1,935	2,913	27	21,472	
Agency Service(s)	Ambulances	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Cars	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Supplementary Service(s)	Ambulances	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Cars	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

§ One more ambulance is held for Civil Defence training.

* This number is the number of Firemen allowed above the Fire Brigade Establishment and provides drivers and attendants only; other operational and administrative staff also share in the operation of the Service.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE (Sec. 28).**Tuberculosis.**

No applications for assistance were received during the year.

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

Four patients, recently discharged from sanatorium, were admitted to Doxford Hall Convalescent Home, Northumberland, during the year, for short periods of convalescence.

Domiciliary Visiting.

During the year the Tuberculosis Nurse paid 1,590 visits to the homes of patients.

DOMESTIC HELP (Sec. 29).

During the year, out of 105 enquiries for domestic assistance, home help was provided in 92 cases.

Of these 92 cases, 31 related to confinements, 4 to cases of tuberculosis, and 57 cases of illness amongst the aged and infirm.

An average of six part-time home helps was employed during the year.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946,**PART V.****MENTAL HEALTH.****Administration.**

The administration of the Mental Health Services of the Borough is carried out by the Mental Health Sub-Committee which meets monthly and which consists of eight members of the Health Committee and five co-opted members elected annually by the Health Committee, such appointments not being subject to confirmation by the Council. The Committee considers, and reports to the Health Committee, all matters connected with Lunacy and Mental Deficiency, with the exception of certain functions under the Lunacy Acts which are discharged by the Welfare Committee.

Staff Employed in Mental Health Service.

- R. H. Dawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.
- M. B. Steel, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Asst. Medical Officer of Health.
- 4 General Practitioners for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938 :
 - N. D. Gofton, M.B., B.S.
 - S. C. Stonier, M.D.
 - J. C. Yeoman, M.B., B.S.
- Vacancy.
- 8 Health Visitors.
- 3 Duly Authorised Officers for Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.
- 3 Duly Authorised Officers for Mental Deficiency Acts (Members of the Town Clerk's Staff).

All the members of the Staff enumerated are engaged in this branch of work on a part-time basis.

Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committee (joint use of Officers).

G. McCoull, O.B.E., V.R.D., M.D., Q.H.P., Medical Superintendent of Prudhoe and Monkton Mental Deficiency Hospital conducts a Mental Deficiency Clinic at the Tynemouth Public Health Department. During the year 9 clinics were held and the following cases dealt with :—

New Cases, 21 ; 40 cases paid secondary visits.

Patients residing in Tynemouth who are on licence from Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital are supervised by the Hospital's Welfare Officer.

Duties Delegated to Voluntary Associations.

After-care visiting of patients on trial and discharged from mental hospitals, is carried out, by arrangement, by Officers of the National Association for Mental Health. During the year 63 visits were paid to 12 cases. The N.A.M.H. withdrew this service on 30th September, 1951.

Training of Mental Health Workers.

No special arrangements have yet been initiated for the further training of Mental Health Workers.

Work Undertaken in the Community under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

An occupation centre for the training of Mental Defectives has not yet been established in Tynemouth.

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS.

The total number of cases dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers during the year was 94.

Out of the total of 94 cases dealt with, 78 were admitted directly to Preston Hospital ; 3 were admitted directly to St. George's Mental Hospital, Morpeth as voluntary patients, and in 13 cases no action was necessary under the Lunacy Acts.

Of the 78 cases admitted to Preston Hospital, 40 were certified by the medical staff of the Hospital and transferred therefrom to St. George's Hospital, 19 were discharged home, 6 were transferred to Part III Accommodation (National Assistance Act, 1948), 3 were retained as hospital patients, 1 entered St. George's Mental Hospital, Morpeth, as a temporary patient, and 9 died in Hospital.

In the majority of the cases, the Duly Authorised Officers have found it necessary to visit the patients' homes, seeking information regarding the patient, and they have on practically all occasions given advice and guidance to the relatives.

Work Undertaken in the Community under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1938.

Ascertainment is carried out in co-operation with Tynemouth Education Authority and general practitioners. New cases are referred to Dr. McCoull for specialist diagnosis. The number of defectives awaiting vacancies in institutions at the end of the year was 24.

14 cases were ascertained as "subject to be dealt with" and 5 others were reported, but were found on investigation as "not subject to be dealt with".

1 patient was under guardianship during the year and 116 were under supervision, which is carried out by the Health Visitors. No scheme for the Domiciliary training of Mental Defectives is in operation.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The following table shows the hospitals used by the Local Health Authority and the number of patients under treatment at the 31st December, 1951.

	Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital.	The General Hospital, South Shields.	Rampton Hospital, Retford.	Durran Hill House, Carlisle.	Mosside Hospital, Maghull, Liverpool.	Aycliffe Hospital, Darlington.	Northgate and District Hospital, Morpeth.
Males ...	54	5	1	—	1	4	—
Females ...	55	—	1	1	—	—	1

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough (Registrar General) together with the number of notifications received during the year.

Whooping Cough :—

Cases Notified	...	...	...	193
Deaths at all ages	...	...	...	1

Measles :—

Cases Notified	...	...	...	683
Deaths at all ages	...	...	...	Nil

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

During the year there was 1 death amongst children under 2 years of age, which is equal to a mortality rate of 0.81 per 1,000 live births.

The mortality rates for England and Wales, and the Great Towns were 1.4 and 1.6 respectively.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No cases were notified during the year.

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

During the year, no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were notified.

FOOD POISONING.

During the year, an outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred in a local institution, resulting in 72 cases, but without any fatalities.

The occurrence of severe vomiting and diarrhoea in several elderly inmates at "Holmlands", Preston Road, North Shields, residential accommodation provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was reported to the Public Health Department by the Welfare Officer of the Local Authority on Monday, 9th July, 1951, at 1 p.m. approximately.

It appears that the first group of persons affected developed symptoms at approximately 10 o'clock the same morning. During the day, the number of inmates involved increased, and ultimately seventy-two had become affected. The ages of the patients ranged between 43 and 96 years, the average age being 72 years.

In association with the Chief Sanitary Inspector, investigation of the dietary, inspection and sampling of articles of food, and inspection of the kitchen, utensils, etc., was commenced immediately. Samples of vomitus and faeces from the affected persons were also obtained.

Breakfast on the morning of the outbreak had consisted of tea, cereal, bread and marmalade. On the previous evening, macaroni and cheese and rice cake had been consumed. The menu for lunch on Sunday included canned meat roll, whilst black pudding appeared to be the most likely potential cause of trouble in the menu for breakfast that morning.

The food for the inmates is prepared in a kitchen which is used in common for the patients in Preston Hospital, none of whom were affected with similar symptoms.

The illness in all cases was virtually apyrexial and was suggestive of the ingestion of some pre-formed bacterial toxin or chemical poison, rather than of an infection.

None of the black pudding which was served for breakfast on the Sunday morning remained for sampling. The meat roll used at lunch-time on Sunday was derived from several 2-lb. and one 4-lb. cans of a variety of brands, showing no signs of spoilage. The average number of portions obtained from each 2-lb. can was sixteen. This, against the number of persons affected, ruled out the likelihood of the meat roll being responsible.

During the investigations, it was elicited that a female inmate who had had breakfast on Sunday morning and had then spent the rest of the day outside the institution, having returned on the Sunday evening, and having subsequently eaten the cereal and marmalade and bread for her breakfast next morning, had developed the symptoms. This, together with the fact that at a later stage of the enquiries it was ascertained that a non-resident joiner and laundryman, who had only a cup of tea from the kitchen on the Monday morning after coming to work, had had to go home as a result of vomiting and diarrhoea, indicated that the source of the suspected poisoning was something that had been consumed that morning.

None of the milk used in the preparation of the tea was, at the time of our investigation, obtainable. Tea, sugar and water were, however, sampled and subsequently analysed. The bacteriological and chemical analyses of these articles, together with that carried out on milk, minced beef with cereals, macaroni, macaroni cheese, and dried egg, yielded entirely negative results, with one exception, that being macaroni in the dry state. In this case *B. Welchii* were isolated. As these are only potential pathogens from this point of view, and were not found in the prepared macaroni and cheese, it is considered that these organisms were not responsible for the outbreak.

The cases were examined clinically by members of the medical staff of Preston Hospital and three elderly men were removed to hospital for observation. All the persons affected made an uneventful recovery.

It was with some perturbation that on 17th July, 1951, it was learned that a recurrence on a smaller scale, but with less severity, of the trouble of which we were informed on 9th July, 1951, had taken place. The illness in this case was very much more mild and none of the cases were examined

or notified by their own medical attendant or by any member of the medical staff of Preston Hospital. Further samples were taken on this date, including vomitus and faeces, but again no conclusive results were obtained.

A single isolated case occurred later in the year, but as the notification was received nineteen days after the onset of the illness, no effective investigation could be carried out, and no further cases resulted.

CANCER.

Deaths and Death Rates from Cancer.

	1905 -09	1910 -14	1915 -19	1920 -24	1925 -29	1930 -34	1935 -39	1940 -44	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Deaths ...	185	244	287	319	315	403	474	529	95	122	114	124	99	128	104
Death Rate per 1,000 living ...	0.67	0.82	1.00	0.99	0.95	1.23	1.42	1.89	1.62	1.91	1.75	1.87	1.48	1.93	1.57
Proportion of deaths per 1,000 deaths from all causes	37	51	56	72	74	99	117	125	119	153	147	155	130	147	126

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Forms of Tuberculosis during 1951.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths (Registrar-General).			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ...	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	2
5-10 ...	1	2	1	2	—	—	1	1
10-15 ...	6	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
15-20 ...	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
20-25 ...	4	10	—	1	12	5	—	2
25-35 ...	11	13	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45 ...	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 ...	5	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
55-65 ...	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and over... 2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	50	41	4	11	14	8	1	5

Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—Deaths 22 ; mortality rate per 1,000 of the population is equal to 0.33.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—Deaths 6 ; mortality rate per 1,000 of the population is equal to 0.09.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis).

Period	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles		Diphtheria		Acute Pneumonia		Dysentery		Smallpox	
	M	F	M	F	Paralytic		Non-paralytic		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
					M	F	M	F										
FIRST QUARTER ...	11	2	44	60	...	...	...	...	12	7	...	...	4	6	1	...	...	...
SECOND QUARTER ...	9	11	23	17	...	...	...	...	42	53	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
THIRD QUARTER ...	1	3	14	24	1	...	1	...	103	89	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
FOURTH QUARTER ...	3	4	5	6	...	...	...	...	186	191	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	24	20	86	107	1	...	1	...	343	340	...	1	9	10	1	...	...	...
	44		193		1		1		683		1		19		1		...	...

Period	Acute Encephalitis		Enteric or Typhoid fever		Paratyphoid fevers		Erysipelas		Meningococcal infection		Food poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Other Notifiable Diseases	
	Infective	Post-infectious	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
FIRST QUARTER ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECOND QUARTER ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THIRD QUARTER ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	43	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOURTH QUARTER ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	1	...	44	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	10		1		73		...		...		...	...

WATER.

The water supply for domestic and general use, in the County Borough of Tynemouth, is provided by the Water Undertaking of the Local Authority, which is also responsible for providing water supplies to several other areas in South East Northumberland.

The water is derived from two principal sources, namely, an upland surface catchment area and from springs. Surface water constitutes approximately 75% of the total quantity, the remaining 25% being of spring origin. Both of these sources are situated approximately 25 miles from the Borough. The surface water is filtered and chlorinated at the works adjacent to the impounding reservoir. The supply is then joined by the spring water some eight miles from the works.

As in previous years, the main supply was again augmented by water derived from the undertaking of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company. The necessity for this addition was occasioned by the general growth of demand over the whole of the area served by the undertaking. Only a small proportion of this water was distributed within the Borough.

In order to obviate the necessity of increasing the volume of water purchased from the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, an alternative method of augmenting the supply of the Corporation's water undertaking had been under consideration for some considerable time. A scheme, which provided for the extraction of water from the river Wansbeck, at a point approximately half a mile downstream from the village of Mitford, Northumberland, was finally approved, and, in the month of December, in the year under review, water from this source was added to the main bulk supply. This was only done after approximately two months of continuous experiment in the purification of the river water, which throughout that period, was run to waste. The water from this source is passed through sand filters, chlorinated and then pumped into the gravitation main.

In the early part of the year, water was distributed to the town through four service reservoirs. Of these, three were covered. The use of the fourth, which was uncovered, was discontinued in the latter part of the year.

The total number of samples of water derived from various points of the Corporation's water undertaking throughout the year, for the purpose of bacteriological examination was two hundred and fourteen. Of these, eighty were obtained from piped supplies within the County Borough. A further forty-six related to raw water. The remainder had their origin at various points located in that part of South East Northumberland supplied by the Tynemouth Water Department.

The few samples obtained within the County Borough of Tynemouth which failed to satisfy the recognised standards for drinking water, were in each case followed up and subsequent investigation and further samples from the same points indicated that the defects were definitely localised and of a temporary character.

The bacteriological examination of thirty-nine samples of water carried out during the year, was related to the preliminary investigations connected with the introduction of the new supply from the River Wansbeck. Fifteen of these were of untreated water derived from the River Wansbeck. All of these gave high presumptive coliform counts.

The following tables summarise the results of bacteriological examinations :—

Table relating to the Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Water derived from Piped Supplies within the County Borough of Tynemouth.

Probable No. of coliform bacilli per ml.	No. of Samples. (MacConkey—2 days at 37°C)
0	60
Up to 2	15
„ 5	2
„ 10	1
„ 50	2
Over 50	Nil
Total No. of Samples examined 80	

Table of Results relating to 46 Samples of Raw Water.

Source.	No of samples, indicating probable No. of Coliform Bacilli present. (MacConkey—2 days at 37°C.).							Total No. of Samples
	0	1 to 2	3 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 50	51 to 180	Over 180	
Fontburn (upland surface)	1	—	3	1	3	1	—	9
Tomboy Springs (Fontburn) ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tosson Springs ...	6	4	—	1	—	—	—	11
Cartington Springs	2	2	2	1	2	—	1	10†
River Wansbeck ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	13*	15

* Several counts of 1,600 to 1,800

† This supply not in use in 1951

The total number of samples derived from various points in the water undertaking of the Corporation, submitted for chemical analysis during the year, was twenty-seven. Of these, seven related to piped supplies within the County Borough. A typical result is set out in detail below. The remaining samples did not differ materially from this example.

Date received: 4.9.51. Sample marked: "Moorhouse Cottages, North Shields, 4.9.51."

Chemical Results.						Parts per 100,000.
Total solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	...	...	12.0
Chlorine as chlorides	...	...	...	...	...	1.42
Free ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.004
Albuminoid ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.004
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F.)	...	...	...	...	...	0.635
Total hardness	...	...	...	...	...	7.6
Permanent hardness	...	...	...	...	...	1.1
Temporary hardness	...	...	...	...	...	6.5
Lead and Copper	...	...	...	...	...	None
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Appearance and Colour (Hazen degrees 70)	...	...	...	...	Deep yellow & clear	
Smell and Taste	...	...	...	...	Satisfactory	
Microscopical examination of deposit	...	...	...	...	Satisfactory	
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	7.0
Lead solvency (L.G.B.)	...	...	...	...	0.05 part per 100,000	

Report :—

This sample of water has less colour than the water examined in April and the oxygen absorbed figure is less.

In other respects it is similar to the previous sample, it is of satisfactory organic purity and I am of the opinion that the water is suitable for drinking and domestic use.

W. GORDON CAREY,

10th October, 1951.

Public Analyst.

The number of dwelling houses supplied from piped water mains is approximately 18,020. It is estimated that 13,520 of these are supplied direct to the house, whilst the remaining 4,500 (approx.) are dependent upon outside taps in yards, etc.

Swimming Baths. There is a large open-air swimming pool, situated at the South end of Tynemouth Long Sands, and in addition, there is an open-air swimming bath at Hawkey's Lane, North Shields. The former is filled with salt water, while the latter derives its supply from the Tynemouth Corporation water undertaking. Both are open for the summer season only. Continuous filtration and chlorination are used at both pools, the amount of free chlorine present in the water being estimated daily, during the season. Bacteriological examinations and chemical analyses of samples of these waters were satisfactory.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

To THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the Sanitary Inspection of the Borough during the year 1951, and wish to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the members of the Health Committee, and to all colleagues for their helpful co-operation and keen interest shown during the year.

The high cost of repairs and the fact that in the majority of the older properties in the town, the revenue available is insufficient to enable owners to maintain these properties in a reasonable state of repair, must ultimately lead to a serious deterioration in the condition of these properties.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. MURRAY, Cert. S.I.E.J.B.,
Cert. Meat Inspection,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	12,909
Total number of re-inspections made	...	...	...	...	6,067
				Inspection.	Re-inspections.
Accumulations	...	...	...	68	201
Animals, Poultry, etc.	...	...	...	20	—
Ashplaces	...	...	...	12	—
Ashbins	...	...	...	128	8
Bakehouses (with mechanical power)	...	...	...	50	—
„ (without mechanical power)	...	...	...	37	1
Butchers' Shops and Stores	...	...	...	257	—
Cesspools	...	...	...	9	—
Closets—Water	...	...	...	487	403
„ —Privies	...	...	...	39	—
„ —Tubs	...	...	...	44	—
Cold Stores	...	...	...	—	—

Dairies, Milkshops and Milkstores	...	...	614	—
Dangerous Structures	...	...	12	15
Drains—Inspected	...	...	350	253
„ —Smoke Tests	...	...	13	—
„ —Chemical Tests	...	...	81	—
„ —Water Tests	...	...	9	—
Entertainment Houses	...	...	68	1
Factories (with mechanical power)	...	...	224	5
„ (without mechanical power)	...	...	48	8
„ (Outworkers)	...	...	4	2
Fishmongers' Shops and Stores	...	...	251	17
Fish Curing Premises	...	...	52	2
Fish Quay	...	...	230	—
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	53	—
Houses (Ordinary)	...	...	8	—
„ (Overcrowded)	...	...	347	—
Housing Enumeration (Part IV)	...	...	527	28
Houses (Consolidated Regulations)	...	...	26	184
„ (Clearance Areas, etc.)	...	...	38	22
Housing Act (other buildings)	...	...	30	—
Houses : Let in Lodgings	...	...	11	2
Infectious Diseases	...	...	104	24
Food Preparing Premises—Ice Cream	...	...	228	103
„ „ „ —Cooked Meats	...	...	241	106
Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	639	24
„ „ „ Condemnations	...	...	453	—
„ „ „ Seizures	...	...	—	—
Meetings with Owners or Tradesmen	...	...	443	3
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	201	1
Offensive Trade Premises (excluding Fish Fryers)	...	...	28	—
Piggeries	...	...	206	1
Rats and Mice Destruction	...	...	332	487
Samples—Food and Drugs Act	...	...	268	9
„ —Pathological	...	...	88	—
„ —Rag Flocks Act	...	...	2	—
„ —Water	...	...	14	—
„ —Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	21	1
Sanitary Inspections	...	...	170	—
Seamen's Lodging Houses	...	...	14	—
Shops Act, Section 38 (1950)	...	...	1,045	70
Slaughterhouses—Private	...	...	17	—
Special Notices (Meat Regulations)	...	...	4	—
Schools	...	...	5	—
Smoke Observations	...	...	27	—
Special Visits	...	...	567	2
Sewers, etc.	...	...	85	15
Street Gullies	...	...	74	14
Streets or Back Roads	...	...	45	—
Stables	...	...	13	—

Tips	41	—
Nuisances	874	3,885
Urinals—Public	29	—
„ —Private	16	10
Van Dwellings	39	—
Verminous Premises	115	20
Yards and Courts	12	—

Complaints

Complaints received	1,290
Complaints confirmed	986
Matters referred to other Departments	119
Nuisances found	874
Premises where work has been carried out without service of notice	67

Nuisances and Defects Remedied during 1951.

	Public Health Acts.		Housing Acts.	Tynemouth Corporat'n. Act.
	Informal.	Statutory.	Statutory.	Statutory.
No. of defects remedied under 1950 notices	359	189	460	3
Informal notice defects transferred to statutory notices...	319	—	—	—
No. of defects remedied under 1951 notices... ..	919	140	61	154
No. of defects outstanding at end of 1951	426	94	253	6

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.—Inspections.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	71	56	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	219	229	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	290	285	6	—

The following defects were dealt with on receipt of notices from H.M. Inspector of Factories, and remedied in the course of inspections.

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	1	1	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	4	4	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	7	7	—	7	—

There was a total of 290 factories on the Register at the end of the year, 219 with mechanical, and 71 without mechanical power.

OUTWORKERS.

One notice under Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937, was received during the year.

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

Under the provisions of Section 34(1) factories of certain categories are now required to be certified by the Council as having adequate means of escape in case of fire. 7 certificates were approved during the year.

BAKEHOUSES.

There were 50 premises on the Register at the end of the year, all of which were inspected regularly. It was not necessary to serve any notices during the year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS (P.H. Act, 1936, Sec. 269).

During the year 39 visits were made to the six sites in the Borough housing 8 Caravans. All are on a yearly Licence.

SHOPS ACT, 1950 (Section 38).

Under the provisions of the above Act, 1,115 visits were made to inspect sanitary conveniences and other arrangements for the welfare of the assistants.

ASHPITS.

There are 14 ashpits, 40 privy ashpits and 22 wet pails in the Borough.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

During the year, 819 visits were made to 752 premises, for the purpose of ascertaining rat infestations; business premises with a high risk of infestation receiving special attention. Notices were served with successful results in certain difficult cases. The remedying of drainage and structural defects, together with the use of traps, poison baits, etc., resulted in the majority of the premises being cleared. All work was carried out by Sanitary Inspectors, with the help of two trained operators from the Borough Surveyor's Department.

Since my last report, the following three Maintenance Treatments of the sewers were carried out, in accordance with the recommendations of the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. These consisted of two days pre-bait, one day poison bait and a fourth day visit to ascertain the amount of bait consumed, etc. The estimated kills for these treatments were as follows:—

Eleventh Maintenance Treatment	...	...	...	9,210
Twelfth	"	"	...	8,220
Thirteenth	"	"	...	8,470

Two Block Control treatments to Fish Quay premises were carried out during the year, and resulted in a calculated kill of 428 rats.

During the year, privately owned and Corporation properties, including tips, were treated by the Corporation, whilst certain privately owned works and other premises, where treatment was carried out, either by direct labour or by servicing firms, resulted in a calculated kill of 2,565 rats and 643 mice.

Farms and small-holdings have also received attention.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council Houses	...	...	...	5
Number of Other Houses	...	...	...	23
Number of Houses de-infested	...	...	...	28

Dwellinghouses were sprayed with insecticide after preparation of rooms, *e.g.*, stripping off wallpaper and removing skirting boards, etc. Infested bedding was de-infested by steam disinfection.

The dwellings, furniture and effects of all prospective Corporation tenants are inspected for evidence of vermin, and freed before removal to Corporation Houses, by a six hour concentrated fumigation with Sulphur Dioxide (2.8% S.O.₂); the gas being kept circulating by means of electric fans.

All deinfestation is carried out by experienced men employed directly by the Local Authority.

Deinfestation of privately owned and occupied property is not carried out by the Department. The services of a Sanitary Inspector are given in an advisory capacity, sprays being loaned free of charge, and insecticide sold at cost price.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES AND ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.

The following table shows the number of rooms disinfected and the number of articles of clothing removed and disinfected at Moor Park Hospital Disinfecting Station during the year.

Disease.							Rooms.	Articles of Clothing.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	97
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	259
Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	90
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	30
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	187
Total							188	663

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

There were two Seamen's Lodging Houses, having accommodation for 36 males, on the Register at the end of the year. 14 visits were made during the year. The Chief Constable also made periodic inspections and reported his satisfaction.

THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, etc.

69 inspections were made in connection with ventilation, sanitation or cleanliness of cinemas. The Chief Constable, who is also Inspector of Public Buildings has had inspections made.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Twenty informal samples of Fertilisers were taken during the year. The Public Analyst reported 15 samples as satisfactory, 5 as non-genuine, four of which were deficient in one ingredient and one containing an excess of an ingredient. An informal warning letter was sent in all instances.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

The above Act, which repeals the previous Acts of 1911 and 1928, came into operation on the 1st November, 1951.

Its purpose is to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed and lined.

During the year, 4 premises were registered where rag flock and other filling materials are used, on payment of the prescribed fee.

No samples were taken during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Regular inspections have been made on premises at which Offensive Trades are carried on, and the Regulations have been strictly enforced. A list of Offensive Trades registered in this Borough is given herewith :—

Tallow Melting	...	...	...	1
Fish Liver Boiling	...	...	...	1
Fish Meal Manufacture	...	...	...	1
Tripe Boiling	...	...	...	5
Fish Manure Manufacture	...	...	...	1
Gut Scraping	...	...	...	1
Fish and Potato Frying	...	...	...	33
				—
Total	...	...	...	43
				—

INSPECTION AND TESTING OF DRAINS.

The total number of tests made during the year was 103 of which 13 were Smoke Tests, 81 Chemical Tests and 9 Water Tests. The drains and sanitary conveniences of new buildings are dealt with by the Borough Surveyor's Staff.

RENT & MORTGAGE INTEREST (Restrictions) ACTS, 1920-23.

No applications for certificates were received during the year.

HOUSING.

New dwellings erected under the Corporation Housing Scheme during the year :—

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1951.

(A) Total number of Houses Erected :—

(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	259
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	—
(3) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	62

(B) Houses erected with State Assistance under the Housing Acts (Included in A above).

(1) By the Local Authority :—				
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act (1925)	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) Do. Part III do.	...	...	...	Nil.
(c) For other purposes	...	...	...	Nil.
(d) Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	Nil.

The above information has been supplied by the Borough Surveyor.

I.—Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	938
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,144
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925-1932	64
Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	206
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	21
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects, reasonably fit for human habitation	917

II.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	486
---	-----

III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... ..	14
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	20
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	903
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	356
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	47
(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	2
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.

IV.—Slum Clearance.—Housing Act, 1936.

As a result of representations made by the Medical Officer of Health during 1951, the following Clearance Areas were dealt with.

- (1) Tynemouth (Allotment Square) Clearance Order.
(7 tenants, 21 persons).
- (2) Tynemouth (Bank Top Cottages, East Howdon) Clearance Order.
(3 tenants, 7 persons).

V.—Overcrowding. Housing Act, 1936.

A revision of the position with regard to the state of overcrowding in the Borough was undertaken during 1951.

The over-all percentage of overcrowded properties is now shown to be 3.88% as compared with 4.01% in 1950, 3.81% in 1949, 6.31% in 1948 and 4.76% in 1939.

Details of the revised position are as follows:—

(a) Total number of separate occupiers in the Borough	Corporation	5,298	
	Private	14,767	
			20,065
(b) Total number of dwellings found to be overcrowded	Corporation	533	
	Private	246	
			779
(c) Degree of Overcrowding.			
Corporation Properties (On bedroom standard only) ...			10.06%
Private Properties (On total room standard)			1.66%
Total Properties (779)			3.88%

Whilst the degree of overcrowding in Corporation properties appears to be high, it is to be borne in mind that the standard recognised by the Ministry of Health for Corporation Properties is higher than that used for the assessment of overcrowding in privately-owned properties, any sleeping accommodation likely to be provided in the living room in the former being excluded from the appropriate standard.

As a means of comparison, I submit details in respect of the overcrowding in the separate wards of the Borough as follows :—

Table "A" —Corporation Properties Only.

Table "B" —Private Properties only.

Table "C" —All Properties.

TABLE "A"—CORPORATION PROPERTIES ONLY.

Ward.	Uncrowded.	Overcrowded.	Total.	Percentages.
CHIRTON... ..	1220	177	1397	12.67
COLLINGWOOD... ..	1459	67	1526	4.39
CULLERCOATS	289	8	297	2.69
DOCKWRAY	89	21	110	19.09
LINSKILL	30	10	40	25.00
PERCY	1308	232	1540	15.06
PRESTON	20	4	24	16.66
TRINITY	8	—	8	—
TYNEMOUTH	342	14	356	3.93
TOTAL	4765	533	5298	10.06%

TABLE "B"—PRIVATE PROPERTIES ONLY.

Ward.	Uncrowded.	Overcrowded.	Total.	Percentages.
CHIRTON... ..	1075	4	1079	0.37
COLLINGWOOD... ..	1499	21	1520	1.38
CULLERCOATS	1549	18	1567	1.14
DOCKWRAY	1765	82	1847	4.43
LINSKILL	1895	34	1929	1.76
PERCY	742	12	754	1.59
PRESTON	1888	15	1903	0.78
TRINITY	2147	51	2198	2.32
TYNEMOUTH	1961	9	1970	0.45
TOTAL	14521	246	14767	1.66%

TABLE "C"—ALL PROPERTIES.

Ward.	Uncrowded.	Overcrowded.	Total.	Percentages.
CHIRTON... ..	2295	181	2476	7.31
COLLINGWOOD... ..	2958	88	3046	2.88
CULLERCOATS	1838	26	1864	1.39
DOCKWRAY	1854	103	1957	5.26
LINSKILL	1925	44	1969	2.23
PERCY	2050	244	2294	10.63
PRESTON	1903	19	1927	0.98
TRINITY	2155	51	2206	2.31
TYNEMOUTH	2303	23	2326	0.98
TOTALS	19286	779	20065	3.88%

A further Table "D" is given, as a means of comparison with previous Surveys.

TABLE "D"—COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF OVERCROWDED PROPERTIES SINCE ORIGINAL SURVEY.

Year.	Ward.	Un-crowded.	Over-crowded.	Totals.	Per-centages.
1938	CHIRTON	1876	109	1985	5.40
1948		2147	289	2436	11.86
1949		2217	178	2395	7.43
1950		2276	180	2456	7.33
1951		2295	181	2476	7.31
1938	COLLINGWOOD	1335	134	1469	9.10
1948		2252	101	2353	4.29
1949		2770	62	2832	2.18
1950		2872	86	2958	2.90
1951		2958	88	3046	2.88
1938	CULLERCOATS	1264	70	1334	5.30
1948		1686	19	1705	1.11
1949		1618	24	1642	1.46
1950		1709	27	1736	1.55
1951		1838	26	1864	1.39
1938	DOCKWRAY	2019	352	2371	14.80
1948		1923	133	2056	6.46
1949		1995	88	2083	4.22
1950		1882	92	1974	4.66
1951		1854	103	1957	5.26
1938	LINSKILL	2076	252	2328	10.80
1948		1892	82	1974	4.15
1949		1938	35	1973	1.72
1950		1921	44	1965	2.23
1951		1925	44	1969	2.23
1938	PERCY	2020	78	2098	3.10
1948		1904	404	2308	17.50
1949		2005	245	2250	10.88
1950		2057	246	2303	10.67
1951		2050	244	2294	10.63
1938	PRESTON	1627	72	1699	4.30
1948		1894	37	1931	1.91
1949		1912	21	1933	1.08
1950		1905	22	1927	1.14
1951		1908	19	1927	0.98
1938	TRINITY	2098	347	2445	14.20
1948		2114	120	2234	5.37
1949		2188	81	2269	3.57
1950		2177	70	2247	3.11
1951		2155	51	2206	2.31
1938	TYNEMOUTH	1046	58	1104	5.30
1948		2077	20	2097	0.95
1949		2177	13	2190	0.59
1950		2096	23	2119	1.08
1951		2303	23	2326	0.98
1938	TOTALS... ..	15361	1472	16833	8.74
1948		17889	1205	19094	6.31
1949		18820	747	19567	3.81
1950		18895	790	19685	4.01
1951		19286	779	20065	3.88

TABLE "E"—GENERAL SUMMARY.

SIZE OF FAMILIES.				
	Up to 6½ Units	7 to 9 Units	9½ Units and Over	Totals
Private ...	214	27	5	246
Corporation ...	339	168	26	533
	553	195	31	779
226 "Large" Families.				

It will be observed from the foregoing Tables that there is now a total of 779 overcrowded families in the Borough as against the figure of 790 presented in my last report.

Whilst some slight improvement is shown in the smaller family groups, I wish to draw attention to the fact that once again there is no reduction in the figure of 226 in the larger unit groups. There appears to be no hope of making any reduction in this figure, unless special provision can be made for them.

An analysis of the 226 overcrowded "large" families is given below.

TABLE "F."

SIZE OF FAMILY														
	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	Total
Private ...	9	7	7	2	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	32
Corporation	38	39	49	23	19	7	10	1	2	2	2	1	1	194
TOTALS ...	47	46	56	25	21	9	11	1	4	2	2	1	1	226

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The special campaign undertaken to form a Food Traders' Guild of Hygiene has been continued throughout the year. I have to report that two trades organisations have accepted the Code of Practice, and agreed to the formation of a Guild, provided the other trades agree to join. Meetings with these trades are being arranged.

Whilst progress has been slow in the initial stages, I am confident that through time, with the co-operation of all concerned, the desired object will be achieved.

MILK SUPPLIES.

The provisions of the Food & Drugs (Milk & Dairies) Act, 1944, were implemented on the 1st October, 1949. Accordingly the supervision of the production of Milk on the Farms, became the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Local Authority also continues to be responsible for the supervision of the retail distribution of Milk.

A high percentage of the Milk in the Borough is now Pasteurised, due to the ready facility for Pasteurisation at the new plant erected in the adjacent authority of Whitley Bay, by the joint efforts of the Local Dairy-men's Associations of Tynemouth and Whitley Bay.

614 visits were made to dairies, milk shops, etc., and all infringements of the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders were dealt with satisfactorily.

Consignments of milk coming into the Borough by road or rail and the conditions of the empty churns returned received attention. The keeping qualities of milk from certain outside sources has seriously deteriorated due to difficulties both in production and transport.

Milk Retailers.

Applications for registration received	...	...	...	25
Applications for registration granted	...	...	...	25
Number of Milk Dealers on the Register	...	...	...	146
Dairy premises registered during the year	...	...	...	Nil.
Applications withdrawn	...	...	...	Nil.
Retailers relinquishing registration	...	...	...	8

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS.

The following table gives the various grades for which licences were granted :—

Dealers Licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk		12
Dealers " " " Tuberculin-Tested Pasteurised Milk		5
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk		5
Supplementary " " " Tuberculin-Tested Pasteurised Milk	...	3
Dealers Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk		29
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk		5
Dealers Licences to sell Sterilised Milk		104

MILK SAMPLES FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

During the year 67 samples of Milk were taken for examination and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories at Newcastle and Ponteland. Of the total samples taken 38 were from sources within the Borough and 29 from outside. In addition 13 samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for the Phosphatase Test.

Of the above, 61 samples were examined for Tubercle Bacilli, one of which gave positive results. Appropriate action was taken under the Tuberculosis Orders 1925/1938 in this case.

The following table sets out the details of the examinations carried out.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>
Accredited Milk.	Methylene Blue Test ...	...	10	9	1
	Coliform Test ...	...	10	10	—
	Tubercle Test ...	...	10	10	—
Pasteurised Milk.	Methylene Blue Test ...	...	13	11	2
	Coliform Test ...	...	—	—	—
	Tubercle Test ...	...	13	13	—
	Phosphatase Test ...	...	13	11	2
Ordinary Milk.	Methylene Blue Test ...	...	36	23	13
	Coliform Test ...	...	36	26	10
	Tubercle Test ...	...	36	35	1
Tuberculin Tested Milk.	Methylene Blue Test ...	...	5	5	—
	Coliform Test ...	...	5	5	—
	Tubercle Test ...	...	5	5	—
Total Graded Milks ...			84	79	5
Total Ordinary Milks			108	84	24
Total Tests Made ...			192	163	29

The producers of unsatisfactory samples in this area were visited, cautioned and given advice, whilst those outside the area were notified, together with the Local Authorities concerned.

ICE-CREAM.

There are 12 producers in the Borough. Equipment has now been modernised, and all ice-cream is produced in accordance with the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1951.

21 samples were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test similar to that applied to Milk samples. It is suggested by the Ministry that over any six months period 50% of vendors' samples should fall into Grade 1; 80% into Grades 1 or 2; and not more than 20% into Grade 3; and none at all in Grade 4.

The graded results of samples are as follows :—

Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.	Total.
11	2	4	4	21

It is expected that certain unsatisfactory samples will be obtained, until such time as manufacturers become more conversant with their new equipment.

The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951, which came into force on the 1st March, 1951, requires that ice-cream shall contain certain minimum quantities of fat, sugar and milk solids other than fat. 17 samples were taken, and with the exception of three (referred to in table 2, page 50), all samples complied with these standards. The two samples referred to were from the same manufacturer, who, after receiving a caution from the Health Committee, has since sought professional help in preparing his formulas, and is now producing an article up to standard.

TYNEMOUTH CORPORATION ACTS, 1916-1934.

Regulations made under these Acts are in force, and no persons are permitted to use premises for the preparation of cooked or preserved foods unless they are registered by the Local Authority, who have power to refuse registration if, in their opinion, the premises are unsatisfactory.

There were 205 persons in the Borough registered as occupiers of premises in which Ice-Cream is sold or manufactured. 133 persons are registered as owners or occupiers of premises in which Preserved Meat, Fish Cakes, or other foods are prepared. These figures do not include premises used for the business of Fish and Potato Frying.

778 visits were made during the year to supervise and emphasise the need for cleanliness in the handling of food. No serious negligence was discovered.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912-1927.

- (1) Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream. The following samples were examined for the presence of a preservative: Milk 110; Cream Nil; and Tinned Cream Nil. No preservatives were reported to be present in any of the foregoing samples.
- (2) Thickening Substances. No evidence was found during the year of any addition of thickening substances to Cream.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

There were no samples taken under this Act during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following table sets out details of samples found adulterated during the past five years.

Year.	TOTAL SAMPLES.			MILK SAMPLES.		
	Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
1947	205	12	5.85	70	9	12.86
1948	292	12	4.25	109	8	7.34
1949	242	15	6.19	85	6	7.05
1950	243	5	2.57	112	3	2.68
1951	212	8	3.77	110	4	3.63

Details of samples taken during 1951 are set out in Table I.

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

TABLE I.

Articles Analysed.	Total.	No. of Samples taken for Analysis.		No. found to be Adulterated.		Percentages of Samples Adulterated.	
		Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.
Almond Flavouring ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder ...	3	3	—	1	—	33.3%	—
Beans in Tomato ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Boracic Ointment ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Boracic Powder ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bread ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bun Flour ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Butter ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cake Mixture ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Condiment ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cooking Fat ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Damson Jelly ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Cakes ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Fish in Tomato ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Flour ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fuller's Earth Cream ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Gravy Browning ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gregory Powder ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Ginger ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Nutmeg ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ice-cream ...	17	17	—	3	—	17.6%	—
Jam ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jelly ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lard ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Flavouring ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lunch Meat ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Marmalade ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Paste ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Milk (Condensed) ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Milk (New) ...	22	—	22	—	3	—	13.6%
Milk (Pasteurised) ...	47	—	47	—	1	—	2.1%
Milk (Sterilised) ...	19	—	19	—	—	—	—
Milk (T.T.) ...	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Milk (T.T. Pasteurised) ...	15	—	15	—	—	—	—
Pickling Spice ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism Powder ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sauce ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sausage ...	9	9	—	—	—	—	—

Articles Analysed.	Total.	No. of Samples taken for Analysis.		No. found to be Adulterated.		Percentages of Samples Adulterated.		
		Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	
<i>Continued—</i>								
Shortbread Mixture ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Sponge Mixture ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Stomach Powder ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Tea ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Veal and Ham ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Vanilla Flavouring ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Vaseline ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Zinc Ointment ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS... ..	212	102	110	4	4	3.92%	3.63%	

PARTICULARS OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

TABLE II.

No.	Article.	Defect.	Action Taken.
69	Ice-cream ...	Deficient in Fat Content to extent of 42%.	Letter of caution to manufacturer.
78	Ice-cream ...	Deficient in Sugar Content to extent of 6.0%.	Letter of caution to manufacturer.
94	Ice-cream ...	Deficient in Fat Content to extent of 26%.	Letter of caution to manufacturer.
136	Milk ...	Deficient in Milk Fat to extent of 3.3%.	Letter of caution to farmer.
137	Milk ...	Deficient in Milk Fat to extent of 11.6%.	Letter of caution to farmer.
145	Milk ...	Deficient in Milk Fat to extent of 6.6%.	Letter of caution to supplier.
147	Milk ...	Deficient in Milk Fat to extent of 5.8%.	Letter of caution to producer.
187	Baking Powder	Deficient in Carbon Dioxide to extent of 12.5% of minimum.	Letter of caution to manufacturer.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923-1927.

There were 3 samples examined during the year under these regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS 1923-1927.

No samples were taken under these regulations during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-1927.

212 samples were examined during the year, and in no case was any infringement of the regulations discovered.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.**Slaughterhouses.**

There now remain 14 private slaughterhouses, which are subject to annual Licence. Since the operation of the Livestock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Order 1940, all slaughtering is now centralised at Whitley Bay under Government Control, and deliveries of meat are made direct to the butchers' shops.

28 cases of special slaughter of pigs for home consumption were authorised under a Licence by the Ministry of Food, and the carcasses and organs were inspected.

Inspection of Meat.

257 visits were made to butchers' shops. There are no open stalls used for the sale of meat.

SWINE FEVER.

Two cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported to the Ministry. The outbreaks were not confirmed after Post-Mortem by the Veterinary Inspector. Carcasses of these 2 pigs were destroyed.

WHALEMEAT.

Since the introduction of the Food and Drugs (Whalemeat) Regulations, 1949, no landings have been made direct from the fishing grounds.

FISH.

During the season, a large number of boats were engaged in herring fishing, and the catches were usually landed and dealt with the same day. All catches were dealt with at the Corporation Fish Quay, and the quality of the fish landed, has been well maintained.

Mr. J. Coxon Fry, Quay Master, has kindly placed at my disposal the following figures showing the volume and value of the trade in fish during the year.

Landings Made direct from the Fishing Grounds.

White Fish	...	2,229 landings	246,517 cwts.	£867,062
Herring (Drift Net)	...	3,944 "	161,519 "	£195,066

Imported from Norway and landed at Fish Quay ex Norwegian Carriers.

White Fish	...	13 cargoes	9,912 cwts.
Herring	...	6 "	37,655 "

SHELLFISH

The condition of shellfish coming into this town continued to receive attention.

During the year, 3 samples were submitted to the Bacteriologist, who reports that two were entirely satisfactory and the third reasonably clean.

There are no layings within the area of this authority.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED.

Food.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Fish	25	5	3	8	8
Shellfish	2	10	1	20	—
Beef	—	2	1	7	—
Pork	—	1	2 ^a	18	8
Poultry	—	2	2	4	—
Mutton	—	7	3	19	8
Rabbits	—	1	3	4	—
Tinned Fish	—	1	1	14	2
Tinned Meat	2	10	1	1	10 ¹ / ₂
Tinned Milk	—	4	1	18	14
Tinned Goods	2	1	1	22	8 ³ / ₄
Miscellaneous Groceries ...	1	7	—	6	9
Offal	—	—	2	13	4
TOTALS	34	17	2	18	8¹/₄

MINERAL OIL IN FOOD ORDER, 1949.

No cases were discovered during the year.

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