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Whitley Bay Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**
AND THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1951



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W H I T L E Y B A Y
U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L .

1951

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Councillor R. H. Storer, J.P.

VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor S. A. Brown.

CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE - Councillor R. H. Storer, J.P.

VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE - Councillor J.E. Balmforth.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

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Coun. W.P. Anderson.	Coun. A.E. Atkinson.
+ Coun. J.E. Balmforth.	+ Coun. S.A. Brown.
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Coun. W.A. Walker.	+ Coun. C.H. Williamson.

+ Members of the Health Committee.

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HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

STAFF 1951.

Medical Officer of Health	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	J. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent	GILBERT HOLDEN, M.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C., M.I.S.E., Member of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene; Certificate of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene; Sanitary Inspector's and Meat and Food Certificates; Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing; Membership Certificates of the Institute of Public Cleansing; Membership of the Institute of Sanitary Engineering; Associate Membership Certificate of the Institute of Sanitary Engineering; Certificates in Sanitary Science and Law, Ollett Silver Medallist.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors	RICHARD W. G. SINCLAIR, M.S.I.A. Sanitary Inspector's Meat and Food Certificates; Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
	ALAN H. CARLING, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.
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Senior Clerk	ROBERT PEEL.
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To the Chairman and Members of the
Whitley Bay Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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

Population.

The Registrar General, in his calculation for mid-year 1951, gives the figure as 32,170. This shows a decrease of 350 compared with mid-year 1950. (32,500).

Birth Rate.

The birth rate increased 13.61 per 1,000 as against 13.41 in 1950.

Death Rate.

The death rate rose from 13.71 per 1,000 in 1950 to 15.23 per 1,000 in 1951. The Table of Longevity on Page 12 will explain this increase.

Unemployment.

A return from the Ministry of Labour shows an increase of 26 on last year's figures.

Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria. No confirmed cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. The inestimable value of the protection of children against Diphtheria by immunising treatment is constantly put before the people by propaganda methods, and I am happy to say that our percentage of protected children is very satisfactory. The eradication of Diphtheria must be maintained by constant work and vigilance, and a feeling of complacency must be avoided.

Scarlet Fever. Notified cases showed a decrease from 72 in 1951 against 85 in 1950.

Whooping Cough. There is an increase in the numbers notified 112 as against 93. Research work is continuing to perfect an immunising treatment to control this distressing and sometimes fatal disease of children.

Milk.

Tuberculosis. Of 65 samples of milk examined during the year for bacillus tuberculosis, 2 were positive.

Sour and Dirty Milk. No complaints were received.

Pasteurisation. The Coast Creamery, Whitley Bay, has been producing an excellent supply of pasteurised milk during the year of approximately 6,000 gallons per day.

Public Conveniences.

Progress has been made during the year in building an extra public convenience. The completion of plans for extensions and improvements of existing premises rests on supplies.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continual interest in the work of the department, and their encouragement to the staff.

To Mr. G. Holden, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and all members of the staff, I tender my grateful thanks for their ungrudging hard work.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION "A".

THE STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE AREA.

Area.

The acreage of the area including the foreshore is 3,612 acres.

The urban district is divided into 8 Wards, each having three members - a total of 24 representatives. The following table gives the name and acreage of each Ward:-

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Area in Acres.</u>
Rockcliffe	70
Central	60
St. Mary's	235
Marden	140
Monkseaton North	867
Monkseaton South	307
Monkseaton West	535
Hartley	1092

Residential Population of the District.

The old parts of the area are still the most populated and over the last few years the population has increased. The Registrar General's figure for mid-year 1951 was 32,170 as against 32,520 last year, a decrease over the year 1950 of 350.

The statistics in this report are compiled from figures supplied from the Registrar.

The density of the population of the various wards is included in the following table:-

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population per acre</u>
Rockcliffe	3,210	45.86
Central	3,126	52.10
St. Mary's	5,027	21.40
Marden	4,036	28.83
Monkseaton North	3,959	4.57
Monkseaton West	4,378	7.99
Monkseaton South	5,692	18.54
Hartley	2,742	2.51

Social Conditions.

The district is a seaside resort and residential area. It provides a lung for the industrial population of Tyneside and is growing more popular each year. The promenade stretches about three miles and then a lovely cliff walk to the village of Seaton Sluice.

The County Borough of Tynemouth are our southern neighbours, the Borough of Blyth is at the northern end, and we are bounded on the west by the Seaton Valley Urban District, the North Sea forming our eastern boundary.

The social conditions in the area continue to improve.

There are no large industrial undertakings, laundries, model bakeries and a creamery forming the largest employers of labour under one roof.

There is a small mining fraternity at Seaton Sluice who work at collieries situated outside the urban area.

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of 1951 was 10,864.

The number of occupied houses at the end of 1951 is included in the following table:-

<u>Ward</u>	<u>No. of Houses Inhabited.</u>
Rockcliffe	998
Central	970
St. Mary's	1,382
Marden	1,504
Monkseaton North	1,405
Monkseaton West	1,830
Monkseaton South	2,068
Hartley	707

The largest increase was in the Monkseaton South Ward and some increase will be found in the Hartley Ward where a number of private houses, as well as Council Houses, have been erected.

Rateable Value and the Sum represented by a Penny Rate.

The rateable value in the area continues to increase and the total rateable value at the close of the Financial Year was £306,393, and the product of a penny rate was £1,235.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births and Birth Rates.

The birth rate was 13.61 per 1,000 of population as compared with 13.41 in 1950.

The total number of live and still births recorded was 445 as against 436 in 1950.

The following table gives the birth rates for the past five years per 1,000 of population:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Birth Rate.</u>
1947	18.18
1948	14.57
1949	14.83
1950	13.41
1951	13.61

The births recorded in their sexes were 234 males and 211 females.

Illegitimate Births.

The total number of illegitimate births recorded was 16. Of these 7 were boys and 9 girls, giving the percentage of 3.59 of the total births, a decrease of 2.37 per cent.

Still Births.

There were 7 still births registered equal to 15.73 per 1,000 of total births. These figures are based on the return of the Registrar General.

The following table sets out in detail the number of births, live and still, in comparison with 1950:-

	<u>1950</u> <u>Live</u> <u>Births</u>		<u>1950</u> <u>Still</u> <u>Births</u>		<u>1951</u> <u>Live</u> <u>Births</u>		<u>1951</u> <u>Still</u> <u>Births</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Illegitimate	13	13	-	-	7	9	-	-
Legitimate	213	184	8	5	224	198	3	4
Total:	226	197	8	5	231	207	3	4

	M.	F.
Total Live Births	231	207
Legitimate	224	198
Illegitimate	7	9
Total Still Births	3	4
Legitimate	3	4
Illegitimate	-	-

The total legitimate and illegitimate births (live and still) equal 13.83 per 1,000 population.

Deaths and Death Rates.

The number of deaths registered was 491, of which 238 were males and 253 were females.

The crude death rate from all causes was 15.23. The comparability factor figure as given by the Registrar General was .87, which gives the adjusted rate of 13.25.

Details of the main causes of death are given in the appended table:-

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Cancer	73	56	73	61	79
Heart Diseases	129	141	167	175	195

Causes of Death in the District in 1951.

CAUSES OF DEATH	M.	F.
All Causes	238	253
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	9	0
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	2	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	1	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	1

	M.	F.
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	11
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	11	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	13	24
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1
16. Diabetes	3	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	28	49
18. Coronary disease, angina	43	27
19. Hypertension with heart disease	9	6
20. Other heart disease	47	62
21. Other circulatory disease	9	11
22. Influenza	1	11
23. Pneumonia	7	4
24. Bronchitis	4	6
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .	3	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	6	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1
31. Congenital malformations	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	18
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1
34. All other accidents	5	1
35. Suicide	2	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-
TOTAL	491	
Deaths in Infants under 1 year	8	3
Legitimate	8	3
Illegitimate	-	-

Table of Longevity.

Considering many people come into the district for the purpose of retirement, it is pleasing to report 356 deaths, 72.50 per cent, which occurred at the age of 65 years and over, and the table which is appended gives the age groups in 5 year periods over 65.

Ages at Death	Males	Females	Total
65 to 70 years	37	25	62
70 to 75 years	36	48	84
75 to 80 years	43	47	90
80 to 85 years	25	45	70
85 to 90 years	15	25	40
90 to 95 years	2	7	9
95 years and over	-	1	1
Totals:	158	198	356

Infant Mortality.

The rates of infant mortality are shown in the following table. The rates of infant mortality are 4.49 per 1,000 below that of England and Wales.

	Whitley Bay Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
All Infants	11	25.11
Legitimate Infants .	11	25.11
Illegitimate Infants	-	-

SECTION "B".

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The treatment of all forms of Tuberculosis is dealt with under the National Service Act, 1946, hospital treatment and sanatoria being controlled by the Newcastle upon Tyne Regional Hospital Board.

2. Maternity and Child Welfare.

This work is undertaken and controlled by the Northumberland County Council Medical Department.

3. Infectious Diseases.

The treatment of cases needing hospital attention is carried out in hospitals under the control of the South East Northumberland Hospital Management Committee, acting on behalf of the Newcastle upon Tyne Regional Hospital Board. The majority of cases from this urban area are sent to Scaffold Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital. Special cases are sent to Walker Gate Hospital, Newcastle.

4. Smallpox.

Arrangements in connection with Smallpox were the same as in the case of Item 3.

5. Hospitals (Medical and Surgical).

(a) The large number of cases which need hospital treatment are dealt with in the hospitals situated in Newcastle and Tynemouth.

(b) Home Nursing. The nursing in the homes is controlled by the Northumberland County Council.

(c) Health Centres and Clinics. The control of these is under the Northumberland County Council. Steps are being taken to purchase suitable sites for the erection of buildings in Whitley Bay to meet the requirements of the growing population.

(d) Ambulance Services. This comes under the control of the Northumberland County Council. The vehicles are housed in a depot at the rear of the Priory Buildings, Park Avenue, Whitley Bay.

Four large modern ambulances and a single stretcher utility ambulance are in use with drivers and attendants.

(e) First Aid Station. The provision of a First Aid Station is maintained by the Local Authority and is situated on the Central Lower Promenade. It opens during the season and is staffed by voluntary workers from St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

(f) Laboratory Facilities. The following table sets out the number of specimens sent to the Public Health Laboratory situated at the Newcastle General Hospital, the bulk of which is sent in by the local medical practitioners. The total number of specimens during 1951 was 80 as against 165 in 1950.

Examinations Requested	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria	-	12
B. Tuberculosis	7	27
Streptococcus Haemolyticus	5	17
Faeces (organisms)	1	5
Vincent's Angina	3	-
Blood (Widal)	-	3
Totals	16	64

(g) Facilities for dealing with Lost Children. A special shop, fitted, in charge of a matron, is situated next to the Ambulance Station on the Central Lower Promenade and is open daily during the season. Loud speaker facilities are in operation, which is very useful in notifying parents of children lost. Toys and other facilities are provided for the use of children during the time they are waiting to be claimed.

The total number of children who passed through the shelter was 1,305. The parents of the lost children are, in the majority, grateful for the facilities and services rendered.

SECTION "C".

1. SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

(a) Water Supply.

(i) The water supply of this area is derived from the mains of the Tynemouth Corporation Water Department and a quantity of water is supplied from the Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead Water Company through a main constructed by the Tynemouth Corporation. It would appear that the number of gallons from this source varies. The intake in the River Wansbeck below Mitford appears to be in operation as a supplementary source of supply.

(ii) We receive occasionally bacteriological reports from the Tynemouth Corporation. To safeguard the residents, samples are taken at frequent intervals from various parts of the district by the Health Department, which are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

The total number of samples taken was 32 The following table gives the places where the samples were taken and the results.

Date	Taken From	Examined By	Result
5. 1.51	Chirton Grange	Public Health Laboratory	Satisfactory
24. 1.51	Council Offices	do.	do.
31. 1.51	Seaton Delaval Estates	do.	do.
7. 2.51	Council Offices	do.	do.
21. 2.51	do.	do.	do.
6. 3.51	Foxhunters	do.	do.
7. 3.51	81, Eastbourne Gdns.	do.	do.
14. 3.51	Council Offices	do.	do.
21. 3.51	9, Beresford Road	do.	do.
28. 3.51	Slaughter Houses	do.	do.
17. 4.51	do.	do.	do.
24. 4.51	St. Mary's Island	do.	do.
8. 5.51	Foxhunters	do.	do.
16. 5.51	do.	do.	do.
23. 5.51	Caravan Site Hartley	do.	do.
4. 6.51	Slaughter Houses	do.	do.
5. 6.51	Foxhunters	do.	do.
3. 7.51	Council Offices	do.	do.
3. 7.51	Foxhunters	do.	do.
11. 7.51	81, Eastbourne Gdns.	do.	do.
19. 7.51	50, Shields Road.	do.	do.
26. 7.51	Slaughter Houses	do.	do.
2. 8.51	Council Offices	do.	do.
7. 8.51	Foxhunters	do.	do.
22. 8.51	29, Dilston Avenue	do.	do.
9.10.51	Potts Farm, Murton	do.	do.
1.11.51	Council Offices	do.	do.
6.11.51	81, Eastbourne Gdns.	do.	do.
20.11.51	Slaughter Houses	do.	do.
27.11.51	3, Beresford Road	do.	do.
3.12.51	Caravan Site Hartley	do.	do.
11.12.51	Foxhunters	do.	do.

(iii) The chemical analyses are carried out by the Tynemouth Corporation. In my estimation, these should be more frequent.

(iv) As for (iii).

(v) Premises not having an internal water supply.
There are still ten houses in the northern area of the district without an internal water supply. These are supplied by a standpipe. The houses are situated as follows:-

9 houses Rocky Island 1 standpipe.
1 house, East End, Old Hartley . 1 standpipe.

The Agents for the Rt. Hon. Major Astley were contacted with a view to the fixing of water inside the houses, but the cost of this and the privy conversions was found to be very high and it was decided that when a house on the island became vacant, it should be closed and not re-let.

The cottage at Old Hartley will probably be dealt with as an individual unfit house.

(b) Sewerage and Drainage.

The area is wholly sewered, and the sewage discharges into the North Sea at five points. No extensions have been carried out to the outfall sewers since 1947. No complaints have been received from any source of pollution of the foreshore from these outfalls. The only premises which are not connected to the sewerage system are three outlying farms.

There was some pollution of the foreshore from an old wreck which had broken up, fatty deposits being washed up which had to be removed.

2. RIVER POLLUTION.

The Rivers Board has been active in the area and information in our possession has been supplied to the Board. A neutralisation plant is going to be erected at Backworth to deal with the acid content of the Brier Dene Stream and a good deal of the suspended coal dust has been removed. From information from the Chief Inspector, extra staff have been engaged to carry out a survey of the Seaton Burn Stream in connection with the pollution by coal slurry.

3. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are 8 houses in the area without a water closet, the bulk of which are situated at Rocky Island. It is hoped to demolish these as the houses are closed.

210 Council Houses in the area have indoor water closet accommodation as well as outdoor. The approximate number of water closets in use in the area is 12,006.

There are also approximately 12,000 ashbins, all of which have covers, with the exception of 32 wall bins, which are gradually being converted to ashbins with covers.

4. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

5. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

6. SHOPS AND OFFICES.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

7. CAMPING SITES.

One of the sites used as a camping ground is the field north of Red House Farm. An agreement was fixed up between the tenant farmer and the Council, whereby a total of 40 genuine trailers and tents were permitted on the land between 31st March and 31st October, and 12 trailers in the winter months.

Much improvement was noticed.

Caravan Site.

The land is under the tenancy of the Council and the members of the Caravan Club of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have the exclusive use. The vans are sited in proper lines and most standing have plugged stands for the wheels. The use of the site commenced at Easter and is used regularly until 31st October.

Water closets and an Elsan hopper were fitted together with a urinal.

Supervision was carried out regularly and the removal of refuse was carried out twice per week.

8. SMOKE ABATEMENT AND BURNING SPOILBANKS.

I received complaints regarding the burning spoilbanks in the County Borough of Tynemouth and also East Holywell in the area of the Seaton Valley Urban District. Steps were being taken at the end of the year and one of H. M. Alkali Inspectors was called in to deal with the nuisance at East Holywell. The County Borough of Tynemouth were notified to take joint action in connection with the obnoxious fumes from the Algernon Colliery.

9. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS, BATHING AND PADDLING POOLS.

The Table Rocks Bathing Pool, which is filled by tidal action, was regularly cleansed by the Surveyor. I am of opinion that some form of chlorination is most desirable, or other more up-to-date facilities provided for bathing. I reported on this in my last year's report 1950.

There was a decided improvement in the condition of the water and the floor of the Paddling Pool. The chlorinator installed is working satisfactorily and no complaints were received. It was kept under the regular supervision of the Health Department.

10. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

A regular system of cleansing was carried out and the main premises were kept open later at nights to prevent nuisances being committed in the back thoroughfares. This practice was dealt with by the Police during the year in no uncertain manner.

The Whitley Road Ladies Convenience was kept under observation during the year, and no complaints were received. Though the habits of some of the users left very much to be desired, it is now known why the attendants complain so bitterly about the state of compartments after some users have left. Steps were being made to get drawings out for the erection of conveniences, one design of the two tier type being rejected by the Health Committee. A single tier design was called for with turnstiles.

The appropriate Ministry turned down the scheme for the rehabilitation of the conveniences at Watts Road amounting to £15,300, but agreed to the extension of the Ladies Section at a cost of over £7,000. The delay in obtaining the necessary steel held up the job and it will be October, 1952, before commencement can be made. It is essential that this work be proceeded with as a case of grave necessity.

The new underground conveniences at Monkseaton were opened and a regular system of supervision was introduced. These conveniences are not used, as it was anticipated, by the general public.

More protection was given against the atmospheric conditions at Duke's Walk, both Ladies and Gentlemen.

St. Mary's Island conveniences were modernised, new drainage being provided with protection against the sea. New modern basins were fitted with polished insert pads and new flushing cisterns. Roof repairs were carried out and painting, together with daily cleansing. No complaints were received.

Slight improvements were carried out in the Park Avenue Park and daily cleansing took place. In the conveniences at Souter Park and Victoria Park, flushing apparatus was put in order. The conveniences in Souter Park need complete modernisation. The entrance from Osborne Gardens was closed.

A system of washing was inaugurated at Panama Conveniences and this was successful. It is hoped that this will be carried out in the Gentlemen's Section, as money becomes available. This is most desirable.

The conveniences on the Southern Promenade were improved, but they should be demolished, and a new modern type with turnstiles erected.

A complete system of stores was inaugurated for the recording of towels and equipment.

11. SCHOOLS.

The water supply to schools was satisfactory. The sanitary accommodation was inspected and repairs were carried out at the Park School. A report was sent to the County Medical Officer of Health on the state of the Dental Clinic and steps were being taken at the end of the year to move to premises in Whitley Road.

SECTION "D".

Housing.

New Council Houses were being erected on the Seatonville, Foxhunters and other sites in the area. Another small scheme was erected at Seaton Sluice. The total number of houses built and occupied was 110. The Council also issued a number of licences for private building. The total number of houses erected and occupied was 22.

No progress could be made with clearance areas. Records are kept up to date and are ready for immediate use.

Individual unfit houses were dealt with in 6 cases.

Overcrowding.

The total number of houses found to be overcrowded was 4.

Housing Act, 1936 - 1949.

The following details are set out to give the position of the district in connection with Housing:-

<u>Houses completed during the year.</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) By Local Authority	110
(b) By other Bodies or Persons	22
1. <u>Inspection of Dwelling Houses.</u>	
(i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,752
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5,678
(ii) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-heading (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	37
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	37
(iii) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(iv) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	1,734
2. <u>Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.</u>	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its Officers	1,488
3. <u>Action under Statutory Powers.</u>	
(A) <u>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	130

(ii) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice (under Housing Act, 1936)	114
(a) by owners	114
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs . 50

(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:-

(a) by owners	40
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil

(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 1

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil

SECTION "E".

FOOD INSPECTION.

(a) Milk Supply.

(b) Milk Sampling.

(c) Meat and other foods.

(d) Inspection of meat at the Slaughter Houses, shops, stalls, vehicles and other places where food is prepared.

All the visits and information relating to these sections are dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

(e) Nutrition.

As far as I am able to ascertain, there was no evidence of malnutrition in this area during 1951

The following list shows the quantity of various articles provided for the public by the Food Office:-

	<u>Approx.</u> <u>Yearly.</u>	<u>Approx.</u> <u>Weekly</u>
Orange Juice	35,105	675
Cod Liver Oil	7,892	151
Vitamen Tablets	1,726	33
Dried Milk	18,241	350

A large number of baby foods are supplied by the Northumberland County Council. These pass through the clinics situated in the area in Whitley Bay and at Seaton Sluice.

(f) Shellfish.

The shellfish offered for sale in this area consist of a few periwinkles, the quantity of which has been considerably reduced until it is practically negligible, and a few mussels have been brought in from Holy Island. These were the subject of analysis and were proved free from contamination. Some mussels came in from Boston in Lincolnshire and some bottled mussels have been offered for sale from the same place. They are imported by a North Shields Fish Merchant and are sold to one or two fish shops in this area. Most of these are used for bait - very little is used for human consumption.

(g) Crustaceans.

Lobsters, crabs, crayfish and prawns are sold from the fish shops in the district and there are four stalls situated at Watts Slope which are on licence from the Council. Most of the lobsters and crabs are locally caught in the North Sea about half a mile out on the rocks at Whitley Bay. They are boiled and are for sale on the same day.

Meat and other Foods.

The number of carcasses inspected and condemned will be found in the following table. It will be seen that the whole of the animals killed are inspected.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4298	229	11,414	811
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	6	2	20	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2057	2	566	22
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis.	48.0	1.7	5.1	3.1
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	27	Nil	Nil	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	396	Nil	Nil	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	9.8	Nil	Nil	2.1
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis, flukes and cirrhosis.</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	6	2	20	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	359	2	136	21
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis, flukes and cirrhosis.	8.5	1.7	1.3	3.0

SECTION "F".

THE PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.

The number of cases which were notified to me during the year was 558. This is an increase of 33 on the figure of 525 notified during 1950.

The total cases notifiable are set out in the various tables which are included for your perusal. These are shown in detail so that the number of cases and the age groups are clearly defined, together with the percentage of cases which were transferred to isolation hospitals and the number of deaths which occurred from infectious diseases.

	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital.	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	72	50	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Pneumonia	11	1	11
Erysipelas	6	1	-
Measles	309	-	-
Whooping Cough	112	-	1
Tuberculosis	41	17	9
Lymphacytic Meningitis	3	-	-
Tubercular Meningitis	1	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	1	-
Food Poisoning	2	2	1
Totals	558	73	22

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1951.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	3	4	4	5	15	7	5	3	3	10	3	3	72
Pneumonia	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	11
Erysipelas	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	6
Tuberculosis	3	4	5	4	1	7	1	5	1	4	3	3	41
Tubercular Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	1	1	8	22	50	52	55	59	20	26	7	8	309
Whooping Cough	3	8	11	2	8	28	28	15	8	-	-	1	112
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Anterior Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lymphacytic Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Totals	14	17	29	33	75	95	92	84	39	41	23	16	558

ANALYSIS OF CASES UNDER AGE GROUPS.

	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5 - 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65	Over 65
Scarlet Fever	-	2	4	5	18	31	5	4	2	-	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	3	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Tubercular Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	4	10	9	16	27	43	1	-	2	-	-	-
Measles	4	28	32	33	85	127	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	16	10	9	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Lymphacytic Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	8	40	46	54	130	209	9	5	23	12	20	2

DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	13	9	13	13	11
Tuberculosis	11	13	15	11	9
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1
Totals:	24	22	28	24	22

Anthrax.

No cases of Anthrax were notified during the year. One case of a sheep found dead was examined at the Cattle Dock at the Monkseaton Siding, but proved on examination to be negative.

Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox occurred in this area during the year and there were only two cases of contacts which had come from abroad and who were residing in this district. Both were officers of the Mercantile Marine and these were visited and their vaccination certificates were examined.

Typhoid Infections.

There were no cases of Typhoid Infection reported to me during the year.

Paratyphoid Infections.

There were no cases of Paratyphoid Infection notified during the year, inside or outside the area.

Dysentery.

There were no cases of Dysentery notified to me during the year.

Diphtheria.

It is my pleasure to report that there were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year. The value of immunisation cannot be overstressed. When we look back over past years, it is a sense of gratification to me to have to report the absence of this disease in the area.

Immunisation.

The total number which have received the full course of immunisation during 1951 is 4,586. Full details are set out in the accompanying table to the 31st December, 1951.

Immunisation from 1.1.41 to 31.12.51.	Total
Number of children immunised under 5 years	1359
Estimated child population under 5 years	2494
Number of children immunised aged 5 - 15	3227
Estimated child population aged 5 - 15	4019
Percentage immunised 1 - 5 years	54.5%
Percentage immunised 5 - 15 years	80.3%
Total percentage immunised	70.4%

Scarlet Fever.

It is welcome to report a decrease in the number of cases notified during 1951, 72 cases as against 85 in 1950, a reduction of 13. The majority of these cases occurred in St. Mary's and Monkseaton South Wards and were confined to the Park School and Bygate School.

The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 2.24 as against 2.61 for the year 1950.

50 cases received hospital treatment in the Isolation Hospital, the majority of which were dealt with at Scaffold Hill. No deaths occurred from Scarlet Fever. The following table gives the location of the disease together with the incidence.

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Incidence
Rockcliffe	5	1.47
Central	7	2.17
St. Mary's	17	3.32
Marden	7	1.73
Monkseaton North	5	1.26
Monkseaton West	4	.91
Monkseaton South	22	3.86
Hartley	5	1.82

Erysipelas.

There was a decrease of 3 cases in 1951, there being a total of 6 cases as against 9 in 1950. Most of the diseases were on the face. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 0.12.

Cerebro Spinal Fever (Meningococcal).

There were no cases notified to me during the year.

Measles.

There was an increase in the number of cases of measles notified to me and entered in the register for 1951 - 29 cases over the year 1950. The incidence rate was 9.60 as against 8.61 the previous year. The cases, taken as a whole, were of a very mild character.

Whooping Cough.

The total number of cases notified and recorded was 112, an increase of 19. The incidence rate was 3.48.

Typhus Fever.

There were no cases notified to me during the year.

Food Poisoning.

2 cases of food poisoning were notified to me during the year. Investigations were made and samples of food taken. One case died in hospital.

Venereal Diseases.

Co-operation with the County Council is maintained and posters are exhibited in various public places throughout the area. The nearest clinic for treatment and advice is situated within the Borough of Blyth.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were no cases notified to me during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified to me during the year.

Respiratory Diseases.

Pneumonia. There has been a decrease of 5 during the year of cases of Pneumonia - 11 in 1951 as against 16 in 1950. The incidence rate per 1,000 of population was 0.34. The number of deaths was 11 in 1951 as against 13 in 1950.

Tuberculosis. The number of cases of all types which were notified to me from the various medical practitioners and hospitals was 41. 38 of these were of the pulmonary type and 3 were the non-pulmonary type.

The incidence rate of all types of this disease was 1.27 per 1,000 of population, as against .86 in 1950.

9 cases died during the year, all being of the pulmonary type. The mortality rate of the pulmonary type per 1,000 of population was .28 as against 0.34 for 1950.

All positive bacteriological reports which are received are followed up by a letter to the medical practitioner asking for written notification for inclusion in the register. This is proving very effective and the medical practitioners are carrying out their notifications very well indeed.

The following table sets out in detail the cases which were notified under their respective age groups under the headings of pulmonary and non-pulmonary type. The mortality figures are also included for your perusal.

	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1-5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15 "	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
15-25 "	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35 "	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45 "	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55 "	5	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
55-65 "	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Over 65 "	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Totals:	23	16	2	-	9	-	-	-

It was not found necessary to take any action for non-notification of Tuberculosis cases during the year 1951. The disinfection of rooms and clothing is carried out when requested by the relatives or occupants of houses where Tuberculosis cases have resided. These facts are given to the relatives privately.

Cancer.

There was an increase of 13 in the cancer figures for the year 1951. The total figure recorded was 74 and the death rate per 1,000 of population was 2.30. Details will be found in the following table showing the deaths in age groups and situation of the disease.

	Age in Years						Total
	1-30	31-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	Over 65	
Lungs	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
Bladder	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Colon	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
Pharynx	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Stomach	-	-	-	-	3	17	20
Pylorus	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Liver	-	-	-	2	2	2	6
Cervix Uteri	-	-	1	-	2	1	4
Thyroid	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ovary	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rectum	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Breast	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Bronchi	-	-	-	2	3	3	8
Prostrate	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Caecum	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Penis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Larynx	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Palate	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1938.

It was not necessary to take any action under these regulations during the year.

Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

It was not found necessary to enforce powers given under this Section concerning compulsory removal to hospital of patients suffering from Tuberculosis.

Infectious Diseases - Treatment in Hospitals.

The local medical practitioners make the fullest use of the hospital accommodation which is provided for this district and all cases are removed as expeditiously as possible. The visitors are provided with the same hospital facilities. The majority of the cases are sent to the Scaffold Hill Isolation Hospital, which is situated in the Longbenton area.

Meteorology.

The total rainfall for the year was 26.77 inches. The Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. E. Roberts, kindly supplied me with the following information:-

<u>Rainfall for 1951.</u>	<u>Inches</u>
January	1.49
February	1.76
March	3.19
April	1.62
May	3.46
June	1.92
July	1.23
August	4.33
September	.96
October	1.01
November	4.32
December	1.48
Total:	<u>26.77</u>

SECTION "G".

Factory Act, 1937.

The administration of the Factory Act governing the public health side is carried out at regular intervals during the year. Premises are visited at least twice a year and bakeries at much more frequent intervals, being not less than one month. The sanitary conveniences in the premises are checked over for general cleanliness. Where necessary, Notices are served for limewashing, washing down and painting of premises.

All plans of factories are checked over with the Surveyor's Department, advice being given as regards the number of conveniences required and any other matters which come under this and the Public Health Acts.

All factory registers are amended regularly as in a seaside resort there are frequent changes of tenancy.

Any new factories or the installation of mechanical plant in existing factories are notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories. A record of workplaces is also kept in the register.

The following tables give the number of inspections carried out by the staff and an analysis of the defects and action taken is included.

Inspection under Part I of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.

1. INSPECTIONS made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
i) Factories without mechanical power in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced	85	255	39	Nil
ii) Factories with mechanical power	154	1188	84	Nil
iii) Other premises under the Act, excluding out-workers premises	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total:	239	1443	123	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)		by H.M. Inspector (5)
Want of cleanliness (S1)	106	106			Nil
Overcrowding(S2)	-	-			
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-			
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	1	1			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-			
Sanitary Conveniences(S7)					
a) Insufficient	9	9			Nil
b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1			Nil
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-			
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	4	2			
Absence of Abstracts	2	2			Nil
Totals;	123	121	Nil	Nil	Nil

Factories.	Mechanical	Non-Mechanical
Stone Mason	1	0
Soft Furnishings	1	0
Dry Cleaners.....	2	0
Carpet Fitter	0	1
Plumber	2	5
Electricians	2	1
Wireless Engineers	2	2
Dental Mechanic	1	0
Blacksmith	2	0
Tinsmith	1	0
Glass Cutter	1	1
Photographers	0	2
Paper, rags and tin baling	1	0
Tripe Boiler	1	0
Watch Repairer & Optician	4	0
Sugar Boiler	1	0
Laundries	3	1
Plastic Teeth	1	0
Printer	5	0
Upholsterer	0	3
Cycle Repairer	2	1
Drug Packer	1	0
Bakehouses	18	1
Boot Repairer	14	0
Joiner and Builder	19	21
Tailor, Dressmaker & Milliner	8	5
Hairdresser	14	10
Cafes and Restaurant Kitchen	13	23
Motor Repairer	14	6
Fish Fryer	10	0
Furrier	0	1
Picture Framers	1	0
Ice Cream Manufacturer	9	0
Milk Pasteurising & Bottling Plant	1	0
Total	155	84

THE RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Two firms are registered under Section 2 of the above Act. These premises are visited regularly throughout the year.

This Act came into force at the end of 1951 and whilst it can be said to be an improvement on previous legislation it is definitely not without its faults.

No samples were taken of rag flock during the year.

SECTIONS 110 and 111 of the FACTORY ACT, 1937.

Outworkers.

There is one outworker in this area, as follows:-

The Fine Needlework
Assocn. for Women,
148, Brompton Road,
London, S.W.3.

Miss I. Knight,
121, Whitley Road,
Whitley Bay.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

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

Under the above Section of the Act, application was made before the Court of Summary Jurisdiction (Petty Sessional Division of East Castle Ward) on the 8th March, 1951, for the removal of Jane Hill of 16, Albany Gardens, to the Thomas Taylor Homes, Stannington.

This old lady had been receiving no care in her house except from the Home Help Service during the day. She received no attention in the evenings or through the night and was unable to look after herself.

The Order was granted for three months after her removal there. At the end of the three months period, Mrs. Hill consented to remain in the Homes.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Whitley Bay Urban District Council.

April, 1952.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year 1951.

This report is drawn up on the lines which are set out in Circular 42/51 from the Ministry of Health.

The past year has been one of great activity, and a number of reports have been presented to the Standing Committees on Housing, Public Conveniences and the Public Cleansing Services.

Some work has been carried out in connection with licensed premises, and other work is pending the issue of Licences. Further progress has been made in the provision of higher standards for food shops and premises where food is prepared for sale.

The class of work in connection with sanitary requirements is extremely high and, despite some difficulties in the short supply of materials, the appropriate high finish of our requirements was extremely satisfactory.

STAFF.

Changes in the Typist Staff took place. Mrs. M.I. Beck left the Council and Miss W.L. Johnston resigned on her marriage. These vacancies were filled by Mrs. F.J. Lowe, who had previous service with the Council, and Mrs. E. Barrett. Both have proved excellent workers and their experience with the filing system is most valuable, much of it having been brought up to date, and some parts reorganised for easy reference.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Further improvements have been made in this service and, despite various difficulties which arose in the moving of the disposal site from the Bee Hive to the Brier Dene Site, the previous planning worked smoothly, whilst the collection districts were being re-arranged.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

During the year the collection of refuse was regular, with the exception of holiday periods and, even then, by Friday dinnertime, the arrears had been reduced and all collection districts were brought up to schedule. The only complaints received were from residents who omitted to leave open the entrance for access to the ashbin. This is unfortunate when the costs of petrol are so high and a large waggon, in many instances, has to traverse over the same ground one or two days later to collect such a bin on demand by the ratepayer, who will not wait until the following week.

Difficulty is still experienced with the collection of refuse from the shops on the Lower Promenade, which is a very costly item. All the debris has to be manhandled up the slope in barrows and this has to be done daily in the summer months. The strengthening of Gregg's Slope should receive the early attention of the Committee and Council.

The staff engaged was the same as in previous years - four drivers, fourteen loaders for $4\frac{1}{2}$ days, and twelve loaders and three drivers on one day. The wages increased during the year.

There was a little improvement in the quality of coal, although many householders were purchasing sea coal, in which a quantity of stones is present.

In October, a new rear loading tipping vehicle was delivered from Messrs. Shelvoke & Drewry Ltd., with a low rear loading line and special elevation of body for the packing of the refuse. Larger loads were carried and it was possible to eliminate some journeys to the disposal point and much trimming of loads was also obviated. A Dennis machine was scrapped.

There was an increase in the number of calls to premises to collect refuse, especially Council Houses, and the haulage of ashbins from this type of house does not decrease. It is suggested that some investigation by the Health Committee and the Housing Committee, together with the two Officials concerned, is necessary to try to reduce the costs by lessening the lengths of the haulage distance.

The provision of standard bins is being pressed forward and the scheme of providing ashbins as a charge against the rates is meeting with the approval of owners and agents of properties. We were fortunate in obtaining a large quantity of galvanised ashbins before the galvanising embargo was placed on household bins. A quantity of two cubic feet bins was obtained and placed in the residential areas and proved sufficient when salvage was kept separate.

714 new ashbins were provided to existing houses and, in addition 57 ashbins were provided to new Council Houses.

The total amount of refuse from dwelling houses and shops was 11,024 tons from Whitley Bay area, and 777 tons from Old Hartley and Seaton Sluice. This was an increase of 1,663 tons over 1950 - 51.

The following table gives the yield of refuse under the various headings, the totals covering the finance year as enumerated in the table:-

Description	1951 - 1952		
	Tons per annum	Tons per week	Tons per day (365 days to 1 year)
House and Trade Refuse, disposed of at <u>Whitley Bay</u> and <u>Seaton Sluice</u>	11,024 777	212.00 14.94	30.20 2.13
Refuse per head of population	7.22 cwt.	15.55 lb.	2.22 lb.
Refuse per 1000 of population	361 tons	6.94 tons	19.80 cwts.
Refuse per house	21.86 cwt.	47.08 lb.	6.72 lb.
Refuse per 1,000 houses	1093 tons	21.02 tons	3.00 tons

On the following page, another table is appended, giving details in their monthly order of ashbins emptied, loads and actual weights of refuse of the different types, together with weights of street debris.

COLLECTION OF TRADE AND CAFE REFUSE.

The collecting of trade refuse, where, by reason of restricted space and the accumulation of large amounts in the course of a day, has been thrice weekly in the winter and a daily collection in the summer from the beach and sea front premises. Three Sunday collections of refuse from cafes were undertaken in July and during the first two weeks in August.

WEIGHTS OF HOUSE REFUSE, TRADE REFUSE AND STREET SWEEPINGS.

Month 1951/52	No. of loads	No. of bins	House Refuse.	Shop, Cafe & Hotel Refuse	Seaton Sluice and Mutton Refuse		
					Loads	Bins	Weight
April	244	46,027	T. 827 C. 4	T. 69 C. 5	15	3,403	T. 65 C. 4
May	261	47,625	912 2	104 6	16	3,013	71 11
June	246	43,688	754 19	83 3	18	2,789	71 15
July	227	40,721	653 2	85 7	17	4,029	59 2
August	249	46,101	729 6	76 12	16	3,650	57 8
September	218	38,326	678 14	65 10	16	3,593	55 7
October	212	44,935	849 11	84 11	18	3,949	70 6
November	232	45,389	851 12	113 13	18	3,849	72 11
December	221	44,388	840 0	131 14	13	2,690	54 15
January	260	50,235	981 2	111 0	20	4,009	74 9
February	219	45,825	890 13	133 0	16	3,235	68 7
March	225	47,779	873 12	124 6	14	3,017	55 18
TOTAL:	2814	541,039	9841 17	1182 7	197	41,226	776 13
Shops, Cafes & Hotels.	426	72,245	1182 7				
Seaton Sluice & Mutton.	197	41,226	776 13				
Slaughter houses.	119		174 5				
Sweepings.	163		407 15				
TOTAL:	3719	654,510	12382 17				

A complete census is kept of refuse removed and this is checked by myself to see that the excess refuse removed is paid for. Where contracts are made, a full working list is given to each driver to be placed in the cab. Salvage is removed free and must be recorded on a Log Sheet. The cost of removal is kept separately.

The total amount received from the removal of Trade, Cafe and surplus refuse was £251. 14. 8d.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The majority of refuse was disposed of at Brier Dene. Tipping on this site commenced on the 12th March, 1951. The Bee Hive Site was completed except for levelling up, which was held in abeyance to settle for twelve months, before soiling.

The facilities at the Brier Dene mess room, with hot and cold water, large stove and a place to store food, have been a boon to the staff, also the large baling shed, which will house all paper baled and allow for three hand balers to work all under cover. It will also house a tractor. I would say that it is the most progressive Department for many miles around. The Factory Inspector visited the site.

The tip has been set out in a proper manner, lines being used and poles boned in to obtain correct levels, and consolidation is carried out with the tractor tracks. To recover the paper from the tip face, a portable baling hut was erected. Large metal bins were taken out of the tip face to prevent any large voids being formed and thereby aiding consolidation, which in turn prevents fires from spontaneous internal combustion.

Some trouble was experienced through youths disturbing the tip. A stray dog - a chow - was found and it was agreed by the Council to provide for his keep and licence, and to use him as a watch on the tip. Up to date, no further damage has been reported.

An extra roadway was made to enable waggons to reach the face, and a second road was constructed round the baling hut and a new entrance made. The whole of the present tipping space, with the exception of the roadway side, was fenced in with 6 ft. 6 ins. penfold fencing. Rat searching is carried out regularly.

A total of 11,024 tons of house and trade refuse was disposed of, together with 104 tons brought in by traders' own waggons, and builders.

The tip at Seaton Sluice was levelled and dressed, but trouble was experienced by promiscuous tipping by a highway department driver, who would not level down his loads. Representations were made to the Surveyor about this man. At the end of the year, only two loads per week were being deposited, the remainder being brought through to Brier Dene. A spare man trims down paper once per week.

REFUSE UTILISATION.

The recovery of residues from the refuse proceeded apace and new trailers of a longer type were constructed, with covers, to present a tidier picture to the general public when passing through the streets.

The price of paper increased in June to a high figure - too high in my opinion - there was a reduction in November of two of the grades by over £3. per ton. Letters were sent round to each house and shop asking for intensified efforts, which were responded to very well.

In June, after inspection of a burnt out factory used as a stationery store at North Shields, where a large amount of paper had been burnt and sodden with water, used to extinguish the fire and had been exposed to the weather for four months, I asked the Council if I might take on the job of removing this and salvaging what was good. I had samples checked and listed for their value and price fixed. The Chairmen of the Health and Finance Committees agreed and I collected nine volunteers from my own staff and two from the Ministry of National Insurance, thus starting off with eleven men, which number was reduced to seven after three weeks, and finally six. Arrangements were made for waggons and shipment. Despite the fact that the building at times was $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep in black water and seven-eighths of the roof was missing, we managed to load 202 tons of paper, part baled and other lots bagged. This work was done after normal working hours on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings.

The total figures from this job are appended for perusal.

Total Tonnage	202 Tons 18 cwt.
Total Income	£3,259. 2. 3d.
Total Cost	<u>£678. 1. 6d.</u>
Total Profit	<u>£2,581. 0. 9d.</u>

I was able to increase metal sales during the year as well as establish good, sound markets for rags, bagging, flock beds, rubber tyres and tubes. Our recovery operations are being kept at a high level.

Constant supervision in the work is highly essential and frequent visits to the tip to ensure that all saleable articles are being saved and segregated. More can still be done to help the revenues of the department by saving all refuse having a potential value, and too much paper still finds its way into the ashbins, despite the fact that many residents give great help to the department.

The total amount of revenue received and the tonnage of salvage recovered will be found in the tables.

Two graphs are set out for your perusal and, as usual, the work of disposal has been carried out in accordance with the highest principles of hygiene at no cost to the ratepayers, and a profit has been made.

TRANSPORT.

Four machines for refuse collection are in constant use - all of the semi-dustless type. The two four wheeled drive Bedfords are carrying out their work very well and the maintenance costs are low. The task system of maintenance is carried out and continual checking is effected.

It is intended to replace one of the older machines by a rear loader of the fore and aft type. The present garage is totally inadequate to house the vehicles properly. Plans were drawn up and the loan charges included in the estimates, but it is doubtful if the work will be commenced in this financial year, although it is of most pressing need and application should be made for Licences to cover at least a portion of the work. The hand petrol pump needs replacing with an electric pump having check recorders.

REPAIRS.

The usual maintenance work was carried out to the various plant. The diesel tractor was completely overhauled, new tracks and rollers being fitted, also a complete overhaul of the engine. The jeep was overhauled.

A degreasing machine was purchased during the year for cleansing machine chassis. The running time of most vehicles was good.

The Thornycroft vehicle was overhauled and completely painted and lined, the policy of the department being to keep all vehicles in good order and well painted.

Commodity	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	687	11	0	c	10715.	3.	8.
Scrap	37	0	0	0	108.	19.	10.
Aluminium		3	0	19	12.	9.	1.
Copper				10		12.	6.
Rags	10	8	0	0	283.	14.	1.
Wool		4	2	24	29.	15.	4.
Rubber	3	7	0	0	32.	4.	6.
Bones	6	9	2	0	37.	3.	0.
Food Waste	182	14	0	0	539.	4.	11.
Manure	127	19	0	0	110.	19.	8.
Bottles		5	0	0	4.	4.	9.
Jars		4	0	0	2.	13.	2.
Miscellaneous		10	2	8	6.	2.	8.
Totals	1056	16	0	5	11883.	7.	2.

Yearly Analysis to March 31st, 1952.				
	Tons	£.	s.	d.
1939 - 1940	63	149.	0.	0.
1940 - 1941	643	1300.	0.	0.
1941 - 1942	635	1907.	5.	0.
1942 - 1943	687	2519.	15.	0.
1943 - 1944	747	2652.	15.	0.
1944 - 1945	594	2590.	0.	0.
1945 - 1946	688	2513.	19.	0.
1946 - 1947	804	3427.	17.	0.
1947 - 1948	852	3925.	14.	11.
1948 - 1949	1042	4608.	9.	2.
1949 - 1950	925	4401.	13.	5.
1950 - 1951	849	4336.	8.	6.
1951 - 1952	1057	11883.	7.	2.
Totals:	9586	46216.	4.	2.

Salvage Totals 1939 - 1952.				
	Tons	£.	s.	d.
Paper	4124	32853.	3.	0.
Scrap	522	1242.	17.	7.
Zinc	4	10.	10.	0.
Aluminium	6	145.	2.	10.
Lead	5	30.	16.	8.
Copper	2	32.	19.	9.
Brass	5	31.	8.	11.
Tins	136	191.	2.	10.
Rags	103	1949.	18.	5.
Bottles and Jars.	226	2680.	8.	1.
Manure	1284	828.	18.	3.
Bones	120	609.	15.	4.
Food Waste	2999	5471.	3.	7.
Rubber	18	97.	0.	6.
Miscellaneous	32	40.	18.	5.
Totals:	9586	46216.	4.	2.

STREET CLEANSING.

Hours of Work.

The hours worked by the staff are:-

Weekdays	...	7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. with 1 hour break at lunch-time and 10 minutes morning break.
Saturdays	...	7.30 a.m. to 11.10 a.m. with 20 minutes allowed for washing barrows.
Sundays	...	7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Main Streets and Promenade. In the summer months, a much earlier start is made.

Protective Clothing.

Each street sweeper is provided with two suits of khaki overalls, one moleskin double-backed coat, one blue kersey donkey coat, one set of special yellow rubber leggings and three-quarter length coat, and one beret or cap.

The whole of the streets are hand swept by thirteen street orderlies with two wheeled orderly barrows.

A new depot was opened at the rear of Princes Gardens. Reports have been prepared for the establishment of small depots for the storage of sand barrows and street debris. It is hoped that a depot will be built at the rear of Cauldwell Lane. The Surveyor has also agreed to provide a similar store on the Seatonville Neighbourhood Unit. Another depot is urgently needed at the rear of Shaftesbury Avenue, and the owner of the land has agreed to offer the Council a garage when these are built.

A report was placed before the Health Committee in December on the tests of street sweeping by a small sweeping machine, and it was agreed that this item be included in the estimates for 1952 - 1953.

It is hoped certain economies will accrue and combat the dearth of good type employees for the dual purpose of dustbin lifting and sweeping.

The usual holiday period proved to be heavy and it was necessary to commence work at 6.0 a.m. to deal with the litter problem, which is on the increase. More litter receptacles were fixed on the promenades and it was noticeable that these were used. It is hoped that the number will be increased in 1952.

GULLY EMPTYING AND STREET WASHING.

The gullies in the area were cleansed and sealed twice during the year and the main streets and promenades were flushed and the gullies sealed with disinfectant. The gullies are also checked by the street orderlies and cleansed and released. The number of gullies emptied and sealed by the mechanical emptier was 3,369 and 697 gullies were emptied by hand.

The cost of cleansing and sealing of gullies was £373. 2. 7d. which includes paid loan charges on the vehicle, and excluding loan charges was £305. 17. 11d.

The cost per gully (including loan charges) = 7.3 pence.

The cost per gully (excluding loan charges) = 6.0 pence.

The tank in connection with Duke's Walk Conveniences was emptied to enable repair and maintenance work to be carried out to the pump.

Street scouring was carried out throughout the summer and up to the second week in December on Sunday mornings, the water being mixed with disinfectant. This enabled the dirt to be removed from the joints in the set channels, and on the concrete roads speeded up the work considerably. The damping of the litter before sweeping also proved beneficial. The system was commented upon by visitors and residents alike. In my estimation, it is cheaper than hand sweeping and the work of five orderlies is executed much more quickly.

The total number of gallons of diluted disinfectant spread was 104,000.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

The cesspool at Frankland Mount was emptied at the request of the occupier, for which payment was made.

The tank at Burnt House Nurseries was used for manural purposes.

The tank at Earsdon Grange was emptied.

THE TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF ICE HAZARDS.

The back end of the year was fairly mild and did not call for a great deal of effort and the arrangement with the Police worked very well.

The Committee agreed to the provision of a Grade III Foreman for extra work and the 'standing to' duty and checking of the roads about 4.0 a.m.

Large quantities of grit, sand, ashes and salt are kept in stock. Preliminary plans were submitted by your Surveyor, in conjunction with myself, for the provision of an up-to-date garage and depot, with hoppers for loading grit and other abrasives, instead of the hand filling methods. Extra grit bins were provided at the dangerous corners in the area.

The following materials were used for the treatment of roads:-

		Tons.	cwts.
Road Grit and Gravel		178.	7.
Salt		19.	15.
Sea Sand		87.	12.
Total:		<u>285.</u>	<u>14.</u>

THE REMOVAL OF SNOW.

About 10 p.m. on the 31st December, 1951, a fairly heavy snowfall occurred and continued right into New Years Day. I immediately got in touch with the temporary foreman and we called out a certain number of men to salt the roads and also to fit the snow ploughs. I obtained the loan of the large 100 H.P. Caterpillar Grader from the Opencast Contractors at Brier Dene, and the ploughing of the roads commenced at 4 a.m., firstly the main roads and then the secondary roads. This work proceeded until noon.

Copious quantities of grit mixed with salt were spread to improve the traction of the buses, and the bus stations were ploughed out.

A heavy frost occurred the following night and further snowfalls. This continued intermittently for about a week and all ploughs were pressed into service, including the footpath plough on the jeep.

We received great assistance from Messrs. John Laing & Son Ltd., through their Agent, Mr. T. D. Hornsby.

Ploughing was continued on three or four occasions throughout the night and every road in the area was opened out. Due to heavy frost, the roads became very dangerous and large quantities of grit, sand and salt were distributed all over the district. After this had been dealt with, further snow came to cover our efforts. However, by good organisation and continuous work, the roads were kept in a very good condition and traffic was allowed to move freely about, especially the bus traffic. The main thoroughfares were also cleared of snow, and in front of shopping centres. The Surveyor's staff was taken over with their waggons, and gangs were made up with Cleansing employees in charge. The tractor from the Parks & Cemetery Department was also used for clearing footpaths.

We received warnings from the Meteorological Office regularly and these proved most satisfactory. We were pre-warned of the various types of weather to be expected.

THE REMOVAL OF DEBRIS FROM THE FORESHORE.

This work is undertaken for the Links and Sands Committee. The amount of litter and rubbish is increasing and the spaces used by the trippers and visitors are extending past Duchess Dene.

A considerable amount of time is taken up in inspection each evening to ascertain the number of men necessary to remove the refuse and bottles early the next morning. Extra receptacles were provided on the Northern and Central beaches. In some cases, it takes six to eight men to remove the debris which has to be hand picked. Three tons of litter, bottles and other trash are removed after a busy weekend.

Some form of beach Sanitizer is necessary and, whilst extremely effective, is quite costly, although our own dozer would pull this.

Further control is necessary to reduce this expenditure which is, to my mind, high.

THE CLEANSING OF THE LINKS, GARDENS AND OTHER OPEN SPACES.

The sweeping and cleansing of the Links and banks is carried out daily together with the removal of paper, crab shells and bottles. The leaving of this rubbish on these spaces should be made punishable, and something will have to be done to stop this, as the cost is too high.

I cannot see any reduction until the Council take action to prevent the desecration of these fine open spaces. Two neat worded notice boards should be erected, one behind the Blyth Bus Stop and one at the entrance to the Links, Marine Avenue. One or two prosecutions for this offence would help to cure this and reduce expenditure.

12 to 15 bags of litter are removed daily on fine days.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Department had its first year and summer in the control of the conveniences and various improvements were made.

The introduction of paper towels specially wrapped and numbered was received very favourably. A new system of sanitary towel supply with each box stamped with the Whitley Bay Urban District Council stamp, was inaugurated for checking purposes. Special towel registers and stock sheets were introduced, to complete the check.

The wash-up rooms were all painted out in blue and in some cases a liquid soap dispenser was fitted.

New cleaning materials were introduced with the corresponding requisition sheet.

A number of the penny-in-the-slot locks were in very bad condition and could be easily opened. A much more foolproof chromium lock was introduced.

The roof of Watts Road Conveniences was made watertight.

Washing facilities were introduced in the Ladies section at Panama together with an up-to-date heating apparatus for water. This filled a long felt want. The Council should consider the fixing up of washing facilities for men at Panama.

The lack of hot water in the conveniences is a great drawback and loss of revenue is resulting.

The conveniences on St. Mary's Island were modernised and only one complaint was received, which is refreshing after previous years. More urinal accommodation for gentlemen is required.

The new convenience in front of the Black Horse Inn was opened at the end of November, providing accommodation for ladies and gentlemen.

The maximum amount of attention is given to this question and a high standard of hygiene is demanded.

The trees in front of Whitley Road Conveniences were removed and the entrance paved. The interior was cleaned down, painted and thoroughly washed with hot water. No complaints were received about this convenience during the year.

The gentlemen's convenience near the Victoria Hotel is a menace to the public health and calls for immediate removal without any further delay. The Surveyor was busy preparing plans for a modern convenience on floor level.

The demolition of the conveniences at both sides of Souter Park is desirable, and an up-to-date convenience erected in Souter Park South with washing facilities available and situated within easy access from Marine Avenue, so it can be used by the general public.

Plans were also submitted for the rebuilding of Watts Road Conveniences at a cost of £15,300., but this figure was reduced to just over £7,000. The allocation of steel was holding up the commencing of this work at the end of the year. The amendment of the Ladies portion is long overdue.

The convenience on the Southern Promenade is most unhygienic and should be demolished and rebuilt in a more open position, which would ensure more ventilation and prevent breakages. The provision of turnstile gates of the cage type is long overdue.

It is hoped that the hygiene of these premises, which are a public need, will be advanced with all possible speed.

COSTING OF SERVICES.

The costing of all services is carried out weekly and monthly. The system of costing is based on the Ministry of Health system which is due for revision. The costs of the services are much below the costs of the adjoining areas despite the fact that many have a high ash content, but we have a large fluctuating population.

The disposal of refuse, as in previous years, cost the ratepayers nothing, and a profit was made.

The sole object of the department is to provide money for the rates and keep down the cost of the service without lowering its efficiency.

THE INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES IN THE AREA.

In introducing this part of the Health services, it is only right and proper to say that the aim of your staff is the provision of a pure and wholesome food supply. No effort is spared and much overtime is worked to see that this standard is the highest. One hundred per cent inspection is demanded and this is achieved.

THE CONTROL OF THE MILK SUPPLY.

The continual supervision of the milk supply is one of the prime objects of the service and, whereas we are fortunate in having the bulk of the supply treated by heat at the Coast Creamery Ltd., this is due to the foresight of the Medical Officer and myself in adopting a long term policy. The cleanliness of the milk improved considerably and perusal of the various tables will give some idea of the work which has been accomplished.

There was a large increase in the sale of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised milk and also Tuberculin Tested.

As regards Milk Legislation, it is not proposed to include this as in previous years.

The supply of milk from the Coast Creamery Ltd. became so great, alteration to the Cold Room was agreed and, when complete, it will have a capacity of 10,000 bottles per day. A new capper and filler and new washer were installed, and at the end of the year a further capper and filler was awaited.

A weekly sampling rota was drawn up and four samples per week were sent to the Public Health Laboratory.

The lorries bringing milk were also checked and the motor vans and drays were inspected for cleanliness. All vehicles, with the exception of one, were covered, and action was pending against this milk purveyor at the end of the year.

It was not necessary to take any action under Section 22 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, to remove any retailers from the Register.

The number of dairies on the register was 15.

The number of dairymen with premises outside the area was 8.

The number of shops retailing Sterilised Milk increased and 15 were in the Register at the end of the year.

The following table gives the number of inspections which were made to the premises:-

Dairies	140
Sealed Bottle Shops	83
Milk Vans and Drays	110
Motor Vehicles delivering milk from outside the area	<u>29</u>
	<u>362</u>

HEAT TREATMENT OF MILK.

With the exception of some small areas, the milk is subject to heat treatment by High Temperature Short Time method, the local Creamery and the North Shields Co-operative Society Ltd. supplying the bulk. The Shiremoor Co-operative Society Ltd. derive their supplies from Stocksfield, run by the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

It would appear that we may see the whole of the milk supply heat treated in the near future.

LABORATORY CONTROL OF THE MILK SUPPLY.

During the year the efforts of your staff have been centred upon the provision of a wholesome and pure milk supply. The following table sets out in detail the results of the samples taken during the year 1951 and include milk produced inside and outside the area - in some cases before delivery to the Creamery.

Samples of Milk distributed in the area			
No. of Samples	No. of Samples tested for Tubercle bacilli	Tubercle bacille present	Percentage affected
156	65	2	3.1%

NOTE: One sample was inconclusive owing to the death of the test animal.

Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

In connection with the issue of licences under the above legislation, these were placed before the Health Committee and Council and sent to the various firms and purveyors.

Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

14 Dealers Licences were issued to retail milk under the Special Designations T.T. (Pasteurised) and Tuberculin Tested in the area of Whitley Bay.

Supplementary Licences were issued in 7 instances to deliver Tuberculin Tested Milk in the Whitley Bay area.

Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

17 Dealers Licences were issued to retail milk under Special Designations Pasteurised in the area.

4 Supplementary Licences were issued to deliver Pasteurised Milk in the area.

15 Dealers Licences were issued to retail Sterilised Milk in the Whitley Bay Urban area.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

The number of retailers with premises inside the district in the register at the end of 1951 was 30.

TRANSPORT OF MILK.

A number of visits were made to the Monkseaton Station during the year. Naturally, this type of rail transport is reduced to practically nil, owing to the change of transport and arrangement from the Creamery.

7 visits were made to Whitley Bay station.

The large transport lorries bringing in churns from the rural areas were inspected regularly. Large tanker waggon were discharging milk at the Creamery. A large number of churns have been examined at the processing premises, where sterilisation of all churns before return is carried out. The total number of churns examined would be about 3,200.

It was found necessary to ask for the withdrawal of churns which were incapable of being readily cleansed in 9 cases.

THE CONTROL AND INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

One dairy in Park Avenue, which was congested, was reported on and a meeting was arranged with the principals, when it was decided to close down the premises for the sale of milk and bottling. Only one dairy is bottling milk and this is likely to be discontinued in 1952.

During the year 140 visits were made to dairies where bottles of milk are stored before delivery to the customers.

The number of visits made to premises selling sealed sterilised milk in bottles was 83.

The total number of visits made to the Coast Creamery processing plant was 143. The various parts of the plant were inspected and the Thermographs were checked three times per week. All the processing plant is examined during operations and all the washing down process is checked over regularly weekdays and Sundays.

The sanitary accommodation is regularly inspected and the habits of the staff are scrutinised.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.

The whole of the milk supplies are sampled from the several areas of collection. All the motor wagons and horse-drawn vehicles are covered with light roofs to prevent dirt, rain and rays of the sun.

The lorries from the Coast Creamery were due for covering at the end of the year. The barrows, motor vans are checked and notices served to have vehicles cleansed.

One Formal Notice to cover his vehicle was pending to be served on W. Nixon, Frankland Mount, Monkseaton, at the end of the year.

CONTROL OF MILK AT THE LABORATORY.

The number of samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in Newcastle was 156. We are indebted to Dr. A. Messer and his staff for their help and co-operation in this section.

Total No. of samples taken	156.
No. of samples submitted to Methylene Blue Test	155.
No. satisfactory	136.
Percentage satisfactory	87.8%
No. of samples submitted to Phosphatase Test	50.
No. satisfactory	48.
Percentage satisfactory	96%
No. of samples submitted to Turbidity Test	1
No. satisfactory	1
Percentage satisfactory	100%

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Sections 13 and 14.

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 159.

The premises have been regularly visited during the year to obtain the highest standard of hygiene. 1297 visits were made and it was found necessary to serve 125 Notices for various breaches.

THE PREPARATION AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 - 1948.

There was an increase in the sale of ice cream, although there was no increase in the number of manufacturers in the area.

A special index is kept of producers and retailers.

The following tables set out in detail the manufacturers and retailers:-

The following premises are Ice Cream Factories:-

<u>Manufacturers of Ice Cream.</u>	<u>Situation of Premises.</u>
Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	6, East Parade, Whitley Bay.
A. Torre, Wonder Bar.	9, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
A. Gallone, Venetian Cafe.	5, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
Bertorelli Bros.	8, Park Terrace, Whitley Bay.
A. Charleton.	Marmion Terrace, Whitley Bay.

H. Macdonald, Wensleydale Dairy.	Ilfracombe Gardens, Whitley Bay.
N. & M. Speed, Holdene Dairy.	Beresford Road, Seaton Sluice.
Mrs. E. Di Mascio.	263, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.
T. Miller (Whitley Bay) Ltd.	15, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.

The following premises retail ice cream in a loose form:-

<u>Retailer</u>	<u>Address.</u>
Mrs. E. Bagnall.	Manor House, East Parade, Whitley Bay.
Bertorelli Bros.	12 & 13, Pleasure Gardens, Whitley Bay.
Bertorelli Bros.	8, Park Terrace, Whitley Bay.
Mrs. E. Di Mascio.	263, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.
A. Gallone.	5, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
H. Macdonald.	40, Ilfracombe Gardens, Whitley Bay.
T. Miller (Whitley Bay) Ltd.	15, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
D. Shinwell.	Duchess Dene.
N. Speed.	Beresford Road, Seaton Sluice.
A. Torre.	9, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
A. Torre.	14, Park Terrace, Whitley Bay.
Whitley Bay U.D.C.	Panama Kiosk.
Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Cafeteria, Lower Promenade.
Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Kiosk at Table Rocks.
Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	6, East Parade, Whitley Bay.

The following premises retail ice cream in a pre-packed form:-

<u>Purveyors of Pre-wrapped Ice Cream.</u>	<u>Address of Premises.</u>
Whitley Pleasure Gardens Ltd.	Rotunda Kiosk, Cafe Entrance.
The Sydenham Cafe.	12, The Links, Whitley Bay.
D. Joel.	3, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
Mrs. M. L. Blair.	1a, Belton Terrace, Whitley Bay.
Berkeley Restaurant.	Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
Mrs. A. Airey.	30a, Norham Road, Whitley Bay.
Arthur's Oyster Bar.	York Road, Whitley Bay.
E. H. Askew.	299/303, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.
W. Barry.	Shop No. 3, Lower Promenade.
A. & M. Beattie.	23, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
Beckman Bros.	51, Marmion Terrace, Whitley Bay.
J. G. Best.	59, Victoria Terrace, Whitley Bay.
A. Borrow.	24, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.
A. Bowman.	185, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.
A. W. Brigham & Co.	2a, Park Road, Whitley Bay.
Dainty Cafe.	57, North Parade, Whitley Bay.
Cafferky.	96, Oxford Street, Whitley Bay.

Purveyors of Pre-wrapped
Ice Cream.

Address of
Premises.

N. Cairns.
Carricks Ltd.
A. Charleton.
A. Charleton.
Coliseum Cinema.
"The Towers".
Kiosk.
Mrs. E. Eastlake.
Colman Cafe.
Gaumont Cinema.
Gaumont Cinema.
A. Gregory.
E. Griffiths.
R. Hindson.
Mrs. E. Helm.
T. S. Hateley.
G.E. Johnson.
J.W.Y. Johnston.
R. Latimer & Son.
Lawsons.
L. & N. Tea Co.
D. Lopez.
Maynards Ltd.
Maynards Ltd.
J.W. Middleton.
A.W. Brigham & Co.
Silver Grid Restaurant.
S.C. Millar.
E & S. Muncaster.
North Shields Co-op. Society.
W. Pake.
H. Parkinson.
Potters.
Potters.
Potters.
Robinson.
Regal Cinema.
Picture House Cinema.
Essoldo Cinema.
G. L. Rhode.
J. Scott & Co.
R.M. Sharp.
R.M. Sharp.

1, Collywell Bay Road, S. Sluice.
38, Front Street, Monkseaton.
26, St. Ronan's Road, Whitley Bay.
97, Cauldwell Lane, Monkseaton.
Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.
Windsor Crescent, Whitley Bay.
Southern Promenade, Whitley Bay.
45, Marmion Terrace, Whitley Bay.
Esplanade, Whitley Bay.
Snack Bar.
Esplanade, Whitley Bay.
Kiosk, Souter Park South.
22, Front Street, Monkseaton.
2, Lovaine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
Shop No. 4, Lower Promenade.
Front Street, Monkseaton.
88, Marden Road S., Whitley Bay.
34, Esplanade, Whitley Bay.
142, Park View, Whitley Bay.
242, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.
22/24, Park View, Whitley Bay.
Spanish City, Whitley Bay.
Park Terrace, Whitley Bay.
Belvedere Buildings, Whitley Bay.
Shop No. 7, Lower Promenade.
207, Park View, Whitley Bay.
Victoria Terrace, Whitley Bay.
15, Park Avenue, Whitley Bay.
10, Station Road, Whitley Bay.
Oxford Street, Whitley Bay.
Old Hartley.
9, St. Ronan's Road, Whitley Bay.
41a, Ilfracombe Gdns., Whitley Bay.
131, Park View, Whitley Bay.
93, Cauldwell Lane, Monkseaton.
17, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
Cauldwell Lane, Monkseaton.
Park Terrace, Whitley Bay.
Park Road, Whitley Bay.
70, Earsdon Road, Monkseaton.
Eastbourne Gardens, Whitley Bay.
189, Park View, Whitley Bay.
12, Front Street, Monkseaton.

Purveyors of Pre-wrapped
Ice Cream.

Address of
Premises.

Rendezvous Restaurant.	Northern Promenade.
Teasdales Dairy.	78, Park View, Whitley Bay.
G. S. Walton.	Ilfracombe Gardens, Whitley Bay.
Miss E. Watson.	156, Park View, Whitley Bay.
Miss E. Watts.	Beach Cafe, Watts Slope.
F. W. Woolworth & Co.	Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.
Western Dairies Ltd.	Cauldwell Lane, Monkseaton.
Priory Theatre.	Park Avenue, Whitley Bay.
John S. Murray.	75, Front Street, Monkseaton.
L. Haines & Son.	7, Percy Terrace, Whitley Bay.
L. Haines & Son.	6a, Oaktree Gardens, Whitley Bay.
T. Miller (Whitley Bay) Ltd.	1, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
A. C. Fawcus.	62, Whitley Road.
Eldorado Ice Cream Co. Ltd.	Three standages on foreshore.
Walter Willson Ltd.	199, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.
Frank Turner.	86, Marden Road S., Whitley Bay.
Frank Turner.	18, Margaret Road, Whitley Bay.
G. Anderson.	1, York Road, Whitley Bay.
Catherine J. Grey.	14a, Linden Terrace, Whitley Bay.
S. A. & N. P. Brown.	Seaham Hotel, Promenade.
W. Bennett.	94, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.
Olga F. Peters.	46, Esplanade, Whitley Bay.

Regular sampling of ice cream was carried out during the summer months and 58 samples were taken from the various producers and suppliers. The suppliers were not as numerous as in 1950.

The following table will give you some idea of the samples according to the provisional standard still in force. Some difficulty was experienced with two producers and various suggestions made and the producers sought the assistance of a firm of analysts in Newcastle.

No.	Dealer	Manufacturer	Reduction Time in hours	Provis- ional Grade
1	Bertorelli Bros.	Bertorelli Bros.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
2	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
3	Bertorelli Bros.	Bertorelli Bros.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
4	A. Gallone, Venetian Cafe.	A. Gallone, Venetian Cafe.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1

No.	Dealer	Manufacturer	Reduction Time in hours	Provis- ional Grade
5	A. Torre, Wonder Bar.	A. Torre, Wonder Bar.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
6	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	0	4
7	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
8	F.W. Woolworth & Co.	Midland Counties Dairies Co.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
9	E. Di Mascio.	E. Di Mascio.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
10	H. Macdonald.	H. Macdonald.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
11	A. Charleton.	A. Charleton.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
12	Western Dairies Ltd.	Western Dairies Ltd. C'coats.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
13	W. Griffiths, Front Street.	J. Lyons & Sons.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
14	E. Dresser, 46, Esplanade.	Alex Fella, Sunderland.	4	2
15	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	0	4
16	Gaumont Cinema Snack Bar.	J. Lyons & Sons.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
17	T. Miller (W/Bay) Ltd.	T. Miller (W/Bay) Ltd.	2	3
18	Potter & Son.	Northern Dairies, Hull.	4	2
19	Bertorelli Bros.	Bertorelli Bros.	0	4
20	A. Fawcus.	"Richpak", Middlesbrough.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
21	A.W. Brigham & Co. Park Road.	Eldorado Ltd.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
22	A. Torre, Wonder Bar.	A. Torre, Wonder Bar.	1	3
23	N. Shields Co-op. Society.	C.W.S. Manchester.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
24	A. Charleton.	A. Charleton.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
25	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	4	2
26	T. Miller (W/Bay) Ltd.	T. Miller (W/Bay) Ltd.	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
27	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
28	T. Miller (W/Bay) Ltd.	T. Miller (W/Bay) Ltd.	0	4
29	Rendezvous Restaurant.	Avago, Newcastle.	1	3

No.	Dealer	Manufacturer	Reduction Time in hours	Provis- ional Grade
30	Eldorado Kiosk on beach.	Eldorado Ltd.	3½	2
31	H. Macdonald.	H. Macdonald.	0	4
32	E. Di Mascio.	E. Di Mascio.	0	4
33	A. Torre, Wonder Bar.	A. Torre, Wonder Bar.	4	2
34	Bertorelli Bros.	Bertorelli Bros.	0	4
35	Towers Hotel. (T. Dewey).	Darnton Cream Ices. Darlington.	4	2
36	F. W. Woolworth & Co.	Midland Counties Dairy Co.	+4½	1
37	Arthur's Oyster Bar.	"Richpak", Middlesbrough.	+4½	1
38	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	0	4
39	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	4	2
40	Bertorelli Bros.	Bertorelli Bros.	4	2
41	T. Miller (W/Bay) Ltd.	T. Miller (W/Bay) Ltd.	4	2
42	Priory Theatre. (W.B.U.D.C.)	Eldorado Ltd.	3½	2
43	E. Di Mascio.	E. Di Mascio.	½	3
44	H. Macdonald.	H. Macdonald.	3½	2
45	E. P. Robinson.	T. Wall & Sons.	4	2
46	A. Torre, Wonder Bar.	A. Torre, Wonder Bar.	4½	1
47	A. Charleton.	A. Charleton.	+4½	1
48	Western Dairies Ltd.	Western Dairies, Cullercoats.	0	4
49	A. Gallone, Venetian Cafe.	A. Gallone, Venetian Cafe.	4	2
50	O. F. Peters.	Alex. Fella, Sunderland.	3	2
51	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	3½	2
52	Bertorelli Bros.	Bertorelli Bros.	3	2
53	A. Torre, Wonder Bar.	A. Torre, Wonder Bar.	+4½	1
54	Arthur's Oyster Bar.	"Richpak", Middlesbrough.	+4½	1
55	E. Di Mascio.	E. Di Mascio.	0	4
56	F. W. Woolworth & Co.	Midland Counties Dairy Co.	4	3
57	H. Macdonald.	H. Macdonald.	+4½	1
58	J. & H. Potter.	Northern Dairies Ltd., Hull.	3	2

Provisional Grade	1	2	3	4	Total
Produced inside area	14	9	5	9	37
Produced outside area	9	8	3	1	21
Total:	23	17	8	10	58

The chemical standard introduced was being enforced by the Northumberland County Council Weights and Measures and two producers were proceeded against for non-compliance with the chemical standard.

The Council Cafeteria for the service of ice cream is too small and should be extended without any further delay.

Regular inspection of all vans and cycles is carried out. Tricycles should be prohibited for the sale of ice cream, as these are unhygienic.

The total number of applications received was 20 and all of these were granted.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 518 and it was found necessary to serve 53 Notices.

THE INSPECTION OF CAFES, RESTAURANTS AND SNACK BARS.

The inspection of the various premises where the general public take their meals is of paramount importance. The type of premise is good in the main and we are ever vigilant to see that the most modern fittings are installed. Particular attention is paid to the adequacy of lavatory accommodation which is often overlooked and is scanty. We have no trouble in this respect.

The Martinez Cafe closed during the summer. The Berkeley in Marine Avenue changed hands in December.

Strict supervision was kept on the shops selling food stuffs and stalls on the Lower Promenade.

Warnings were issued to the tenant of the Rendezvous Cafe about his kitchen, and also his premises in Marine Avenue.

The total number of visits made was 309 and 43 Notices were served to cleanse premises.

The regular removal of refuse from this type of premise is made and no offensive accumulations are allowed.

INSPECTION OF LICENSED PREMISES AND REGISTERED CLUBS.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 89.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13.

The number of licensed premises on the register at the end of the year was 22. There were also 6 Clubs.

Further improvements were being made at the Monkseaton Arms and work commenced at the end of 1951, which will give increased lavatory accommodation for males and also for females upstairs.

Extra sanitary accommodation was also proposed for the Ship Inn, Monkseaton, but the problem of Building Licences was holding up this work. It is hoped that in 1952 these improvements will become an accomplished fact.

The provision of new floor covering at the Kings Arms, Seaton Sluice, together with new upholstery and the fitting up of the bar with new shelves was placed before the Newcastle Breweries Ltd. and it is hoped that an early start will be made.

New washing facilities with hot and cold water were made available for the use of the staff at the Victoria Hotel.

Suggestions were also made regarding the fitting up of more washing accommodation at the Ship Hotel, Park Avenue. In my estimation this bar is too small. New pumps were also to be fitted.

A new stainless sink was fitted at the Brier Dene Hotel.

No progress has yet been made with the fitting of the new urinal in the Promenade Club, but I met the Committee who hoped to have this matter cleared up in 1952.

A new up-to-date glass cleanser was fitted in the Black Horse Inn, which is very satisfactory. The urinals were also painted out.

Alterations were also made at the Comrades Club, The Links, the downstairs room being enlarged and the room upstairs altered. A new enlarged bar was erected and the provision of up-to-date stainless sinks and hot water, together with Vantoc dispensers for sterilisation of glasses was in progress at the end of the year.

The provision of further hot water facilities was carried out at the Robin Hood Inn, Murton, and a new bar was fitted in the lounge. New vitrolite urinals were installed and extra lavatory accommodation was fitted. The whole of the drainage at the rear was remodelled and brought up to the highest standard. The serving bar was demolished and a new one erected with special splashbacks.

I had the fullest help and co-operation from the Managers, and most of the staff are provided with overalls.

The number of visits made was 116 and 52 Notices were served.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

The non-veterinary sections of the Acts and the Orders are carried out by delegated officers of the Northumberland County Constabulary together with the officers of your Health Department.

The cattle dock situated in Hill Heads Road is inspected regularly and its cleansing and the provision of clean water for watering the cattle after long journeys is enforced.

The loading and supervision of livestock by the British Railways should receive some drastic overhaul and the regular inspection of animals undertaken. Overcrowding of sheep is a too regular occurrence. One sheep was found dead in a truck.

Examinations are carried out for the presence of swine fever in casualty pigs sent in for slaughter. No cases of swine fever were found during the year.

The appropriate action is taken with dead animals.

THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

The number of animals sent in for slaughter under the above Order was two.

The department carries out the sampling of milk to ascertain whether any cows are secreting the bacilli through the milk ducts. It is obvious, from the amount of cows condemned in the public abattoir showing extensive lesions of Tuberculosis, that much work in the inspection of herds and the segregation of affected animals has still to be done.

THE LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN.

The Licences held by men who carry out the work of slaughtering and dressing animals for human consumption expired at the end of the year. The holders of Licences in the main are employed by the contractors in the Public Abattoir.

The total number of applications received for renewal at the end of the year was 20. The Licences are granted for a period of three years and will expire at the end of 1954.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Public Abattoir at Hill Heads has been kept in constant use during the year. The population of the area served is about 100,000 covering Whitley Bay and the County Borough of Tynemouth with its proportion of shipping interests.

The slaughtering of animals is carried out from Monday to Thursday, although in the summer months and to the end of November, it is necessary to kill on a Saturday morning, as this gives extra lairage room. It is necessary, during the heavy throughputs, to work a fairly large amount of overtime. All animals are inspected so that no meat is passed out to the general public without rigid inspection. 100% inspection is aimed, and this is obtained.

During the year saw the functioning of the scheme I placed before the Health Committee for electrification of the winches and the fixing of electrified mechanical saw, which eliminated the laborious hand operated winches and the manual sawing down of beast carcasses. Carcasses are split down within one minute. As regards plant, your abattoir is one of the best equipped in the north of England.

The increase in hygiene has been most marked. The provision of the mess room for the staff with washing accommodation, hot and cold water and lockers for the storing of clothes was commenced. The interior was lined with mottled glazed bricks.

Some extra lairage accommodation is required for sheep - about 150 to 200.

The total number of visits made to the public abattoir was 1,003 during the year.

The whole of the slaughter halls are fitted up with tanks where copious quantities of hot water are always available. A Steam Jenny is available for the walls when necessary. The halls are washed down each day and the whole of the premises are washed out weekly.

A number of pig keepers take advantage of the up-to-date facilities for pig killing at the abattoir. There was an increase in the number of pigs slaughtered.

All animals arriving from markets are checked over very carefully and any animals which show signs of ill health in ante-mortem examination are immediately slaughtered and examined. Animals damaged in transit and lame animals are also examined and slaughtered. Casualty animals sent in on owner risk forms are also dealt with on arrival. Strict attention is paid to the feeding and watering and we are fortunate in this respect.

The number of animals slaughtered in 1951 was 16,752.

The animals dealt with are set out in the following table. All these were inspected.

Month	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
January	193	20	1190	5	1408
February	104	6	509	24	643
March	190	23	763	229	1205
April	264	12	614	205	1095
May	293	10	729	194	1226
June	70	-	456	112	638
July	193	13	633	3	842
August	479	11	966	7	1463
September	860	32	1676	1	2569
October	554	23	1467	1	2045
November	775	51	1767	7	2600
December	323	28	644	23	1018
Totals	4298	229	11414	811	16752

The most up-to-date humane killers are used and cruelty is stamped out as far as possible. Where home reared pigs are slaughtered on private premises, humane killers owned by the department are loaned with suitable safeguard thus ensuring that humane methods are adopted.

THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF DISEASED MEAT.

All meat condemned as unfit for consumption is collected by a firm from Gateshead who were requested to have a watertight waggon substituted.

In December, a condemned carcase of beef affected with Tuberculosis was tampered with and about 20 lbs. of beef were removed. Immediate investigations were carried out by the Police. The whole system of the removal of condemned meat is wrong and too lax, leaving grave room for diversion to take place. Closer control must be adopted by the Ministry of Food to prevent leakages.

The following recommendations were drawn up for and approved by the Health Committee for adoption by the Ministry of Food.

1. The Health Department be responsible for all loading of condemned meat and other waste and, if any payment, this should be paid to the Council.
2. The method of removal of this meat be reorganised and such be directed to Messrs. British Glues, Low Walker.
3. Some system be devised for such meat to be under constant supervision by an officer of integrity to see that this meat reaches its destination and is placed in a digester so that none may be diverted.
4. The provision of a covered watertight vehicle, to be used for all this type of traffic, specially painted and covering a specified area.
5. The loading of such vehicle be done under the supervision of a qualified Inspector and the Ministry of Food representative.

THE DISPOSAL OF MANURE AND WASTE MATERIALS.

The disposal of manure, old blood and other contents of the intestines and stomach is arranged from the Slaughterhouses. A system of composting has been started at Hill Heads Tip, where the materials are covered with inert refuse to enable the breaking down of this material.

The walls of the manure pit and also the contents are dusted and sprayed with D.D. T. to prevent fly infestation. The sale of this product is fairly good and a number of allotment holders purchase this for their allotments. The total tonnage removed was 128 and the revenue was £110.19. 8d. The cost of cartage and petrol was £35. 12. 0d.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION OF CARCASSES AND OFFALS.

The inspection of all carcasses and offals is the aim of your officials, and recommendations as set out in the memos are strictly adhered to.

The large quantities of frozen beef, lamb and offals, which pass through the storage sheds are inspected.

The total amount of carcasses and offals condemned was 31 tons $14\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. The full details of the causes of condemnation are set out for perusal in the table on the following page.

THE SUPPLY OF IMPORTED MEAT AND OFFALS.

Large amounts of frozen beef, lambs, sheep, pork and offals pass through the stores for allocation to the Retail Buying Groups. The countries of origin are Australia, New Zealand and Argentine. The largest quantities arrive when the supply of home-killed meat is low.

At least 75 per cent is inspected when delivered for bone taint. Two quarters were returned from the County Borough of Tynemouth, which had shown signs of deep-seated putrefactive changes after defrosting. The task of inspecting these large quantities cannot be minimised. The following table will give the amounts of carcasses and various cuts dealt with:-

Beef Cuts - bags	50
Sheep and Lambs	17353
Fores and Hinds	2729
Corned Beef and Mutton - cases ..	2539
Mutton - cases	328
Kidneys - boxes	56
Hearts - boxes	126
Pork - sides	78
Pork Cuts - bags	154
Veal - bags	291
Livers - bags	462
Boneless Beef	988
Tongues - cartons	18
Cheeks	6
Lamb Cuts - bags	52
Crops - bags	156
Shins	58
Pigs	220 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tails and Heads	28
Skirts	15

TABLE SHOWING MEAT CONDEMNED AND SURRENDERED
GIVING WEIGHT (in lbs.) AND CAUSES IN MONTHLY ORDER.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Abscesses	97	52	85	99	287	10	127	657	489	486	209	280	2878
Actinobacillosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	39
Actinomycosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	37	-	110
Bone Taint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	101	-	-	123
Bruising	53	43	140	71	50	-	18	109	407	407	292	200	1790
Carcinoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	48	-	87
Cavernous Angiomata	12	-	-	48	26	-	-	-	-	69	15	14	184
Cysts	129	52	35	91	106	40	99	123	120	141	67	86	1089
Eaten By Animals ..	-	64	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	73
Fatty Degeneration.	-	-	-	22	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	25
Fevered	-	-	259	629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	888
Flukes & Cirrhosis.	1669	843	961	1541	1131	355	1818	3569	3223	4033	4066	3728	26937
Foot Rot	-	-	-	10	-	4	22	-	-	-	-	11	47
Mastitis	403	45	110	132	151	-	132	301	402	607	883	113	3279
Moribund	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	823	70	-	-	-	1028
Necrosis	39	4	23	10	3	8	2	3	-	-	39	-	131
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	69
Oedema & Emaciation	165	36	-	52	109	155	-	-	-	-	1617	430	2564
Parasites	3	-	5	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	16
Pericarditis	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	57	24	-	99
Peritonitis	-	-	-	-	-	532	-	-	-	-	-	-	532
Pleurisy	-	-	-	10	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	17
Pneumonia	16	2	-	32	13	-	3	14	27	1	151	-	303
Putrefaction	-	36	44	95	14	-	-	-	-	133	-	16	294
Septicaemia	9	-	8	-	-	-	11	175	-	72	-	56	331
Strongylosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11
Tuberculosis	4053	917	1190	1059	3948	1131	907	1197	5702	7168	6783	4106	38161
Totals	6648	2094	2860	3923	5838	2240	3327	7048	10581	13275	14231	9040	81105

SALE OF HORSEFLESH.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

There were no premises in the area dealing in horseflesh and strict observation is kept for its presence in some meat shops in the district. The supply of horses is somewhat short.

THE KNACKERS YARD ORDER, 1948.

There are no knacker yards in the area and no action was, therefore, necessary.

TRAVELLING SHOPS.

There are still a number of meat vans, which sell meat in Seaton Sluice and Monkseaton West area. They were checked over and found to be clean and the meat was also inspected.

One van from a Whitley butcher also hawks meat in the area and a new van was put into operation at the end of December.

The two grocers' vans are still operating and are of the up-to-date type.

MEAT REGULATIONS.
Meat Regulations 1924 - 1948.

During the year, the transport and handling of meat was given extra special attention. All the waggons loading meat in the abattoir are covered and lined with aluminium sheets, and special hollow boards of hardwood for easy cleaning. Many favourable comments were passed by visitors to the town on the type of insulated waggon, and the use of galvanised containers for offals.

The British Railways have not provided covered waggons yet.

INSPECTION OF FOOD SHOPS.

The routine inspection of all premises where food is sold or prepared is carried out weekly, a proportion of the area being selected each week.

The following table gives details of the number of shops and visits made:-

Type of Shop	No. of Shops	Visits made
Butchers	36	572
Fishmongers & Poulterers	10	190
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	36	203
Grocers	76	777
Totals	158	1742

The numerous commodities exposed for sale in the various shops and a large quantity of boned hams from the Continent were the subject of close inspection. The practice of sorting doubtful commodities is carried out by the Managers and kept on one side for examination by your Inspector.

Condemnation Certificates are issued where required. The following articles were condemned:-

Corned Beef	483 tins	Spaghetti	279 tins
Milk	318 "	Rabbits	8
Soup	105 "	Sweets	219 lbs.
Tomatoes	376 "	Sausage	579 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fruit	928 "	Fish	11 stones
Pickles	3 Jars	Cakes	492 lbs.
Meat	299 tins	Salad Cream	63 jars
Fish	98 "	Cheese	81 Pkts.
Peas	115 "	Sauce	3 Jars
Vegetables	53 "	Paste	9 Tins
Jam	105 "	Pies	8
Marmalade	24 "	Sugar	2 cwts.
Cereals	58 Pkts.	Synthetic Cream	1 tin
Cooked Ham	118 Tins	Wafer Biscuits	44 boxes
Beans	91 "	Bacon	29 lbs.
Sandwich Spread	7 Jars	Jelly Mixture	9 Pkts.
Margarine	84 lbs.	Baby Foods	1008 Tins

FISH HAWKERS' VANS.

There are four covered motor vans retailing fish in the area. The fish is received from the Fish Quay, North Shields. Three of the vehicles deal with the residents in Whitley Bay and the other serves the residents in Old Hartley and Seaton Sluice. The fish is inspected regularly and special attention is paid to the condition of the vans and boards.

One herring hawker frequents the area during the herring season. The boxes and scales were kept clean and a washable cover provided. The herrings, on examination, were found to be fresh on all occasions.

RESTAURANT AND HOTEL KITCHENS.

Regular inspections are made of premises which come under the above category and the various methods of handling and preparation of food for the general public. Improvements in cafes are needed.

FOOD - FACTORIES MAKING UP MEAT PRODUCTS.

There are three premises which make up meat products, the largest being Messrs. John Favours Limited, The Belvedere and Ord, Whitley Road. The first named firm is the largest in the area and employs a fairly large staff and up-to-date machinery is fitted to handle the meat mincing and sausage filling and an up-to-date bakery adjoins in the same building. Regular inspections are made and a resident director is always on the spot and he is of the most progressive type. Brine tubs are checked at the same time as the cooking boilers, the steam for which is generated by gas fired boilers of the latest type.

The Belvedere Pork Shop is a smaller establishment, but is carried out on most hygienic lines, every precaution being taken to observe the highest codes of practice. The buildings are tiled out and an up-to-date modern gas-fired bakery is situated above the shop.

The butcher's shop owned by Ord, where smalls are made up, is not very large, but steps have been taken to bring this place up to date and the tiling of all walls is proposed. Large electrically controlled cold chambers are fitted.

BAKERIES.

The inspection of bakeries is carried out regularly, the largest on the Foxhunters Trading Estate two and three times per week, and the habits of the employees are noted, together with their wearing apparel. The condition of sanitary conveniences are given close attention. It is most remarkable how employees misuse these premises and if not closely supervised, they soon become in a most disgusting condition. The whole of the premises are fitted out with hot water. Lime-washing or painting is done regularly. The bakeries were visited during the year on 287 occasions.

The following table gives the types of premises in the district:-

Bakeries	No. with mechanical power	No. with no mechanical power
20	19	1

The total number of notices served was 38.

CLEAN FOOD BYELAWS.

In connection with the handling and delivering of food, Byelaws for securing the observance of cleanly conditions and practices were adopted by the Council and approved by the Ministry. The draft byelaws, whilst fairly good, omitted certain details. The City of Liverpool were successful in having certain amendments made. One, with regard to smoking, was timely and your Clerk and Solicitor was asked to have the amended byelaws placed before the Committee for adoption and sent to the Government Department for confirmation.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGNS.

The giving of lectures to local organisations was continued and talks to heads of staffs and factories were given at regular intervals.

The practice of supplying food by cleanly methods has been continuously placed before the public throughout the year. Head coverings and white overalls are worn by the staffs in the majority of food premises and the proper use of forks and paper instead of using hands is insisted upon.

FRIED FISH AND CHIP PREMISES.

The number of premises on the register at the end of 1951 was 10.

Both daily and nightly visits were made to the various premises. The fish oil fat and condition of the potatoes, as well as the premises, are examined carefully.

The premises in Algernon Place changed hands. The repairs to certain defects and the provision of hot water were being insisted upon at the end of the year and further alterations were pending.

A number of visits were paid by me on Sundays in connection with the sale of fish and chips on Sundays, which is prohibited by the Shops Act, 1950.

The total number of visits made was 327 and it was necessary to serve 16 notices.

On the whole, the premises are in good condition and well managed.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 107.

The only trade in the district coming under this category is tripe boiling. The premises are in the Public Abattoir and are well looked after and are inspected on most days.

The tripe is cleansed by machinery and live steam is used for boiling cow heels, no coal being used. Large galvanised vats and tanks are used for storage and galvanised benches are used for cutting up and any preparations.

SHELLFISH, MOLLUSCAN AND CRUSTACEANS.

Very few mussels of the Molluscan type were sold in the area by the fishmongers. Some were sold for bait only, but kept in the backyard.

Very few oysters were sold during the year.

A constant check is kept for the sale of periwinkles on the promenades and open spaces.

LOBSTER, CRABS AND OTHER CRUSTACEANS.

Four stalls were licensed to be erected on Watts Slope. All the holders came from the adjoining village of Cullercoats and are relatives of families who have had stands for a large number of years. The stalls are kept clean and the commodities were frequently examined.

A total of 12 visits were made.

The debris was cleaned up each night.

HAIRDRESSERS.

A suitable code of practice was drawn up and adopted by the Council after a recommendation by the Health Committee. Suitable cards were printed in pleasing style and are exhibited in the shops. Sterilisation of instruments is carried out. Hair brushes and clippers are also subject to treatment. The Secretary of the local branch was very pleased about it.

The practice of travelling hairdressers, especially ladies, and carrying out work at home is to be deplored, as the principles of hygiene cannot be properly observed

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

This nuisance, whilst it does not affect this district as in industrial areas, nevertheless there are the two laundries with which to contend. There have been considerable improvements in the emission of smoke from the Whitley & District Laundries.

Considerable trouble was experienced with the new boiler installed at the Provincial Laundries. However, the chimney was extended and a new shorter grate and a new arch were installed. A number of complaints were received from the residents in Grosvenor Drive, but it is with pleasure that I have to report a vast improvement at the end of the year.

The fumes from the De La Rue Factory at Chirton, North Shields, were at times most unpleasant. Letters were addressed to the Managing Director of the firm and to the County Borough of Tynemouth Health Department. A good deal of improvement was effected.

The offensive fumes from two burning spoil banks situated at East Holywell in the Seaton Valley Urban District and New York, Tynemouth, are extremely unpleasant in humid weather and when the predominant westerly wind is blowing. Some attempt has been made to dampen these heaps, which are extensive, by water sprays. I am of the opinion that these aggravate the fire. The tipping of the material which contains carbonaceous matter is all wrong and the tipping of this material from a crawler track is bad. Temperature tubes should be inserted without delay and the temperatures taken daily. The use of limestone slurry should be put into practice.

A full report was being prepared at the end of the year for submission to the Health Committee, with a view to joint action being taken by the Authorities concerned and ourselves.

HOUSING.

One application was received for financial assistance for improvement of housing under the Housing Act, 1949, which was refused.

The total number of houses erected on the Housing Estates and acquired land in unfinished streets was 110.

The total number of houses erected under Private Licence was 22.

A large number of inspections were made for submission to the Housing and Sub-Committee in connection with applications for houses. 52 inspections were made and reports prepared.

In connection with the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 - 1935, 37 inspections were made and recorded on the card index.

Under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, Demolition and Closing Orders were made on 6 houses.

The Clerk made application to the Court for the full demolition of Moor Cottage, Murton, and his application was granted and the remains of this cottage were pulled down. The upper part of 4, Northumberland Square was also closed. Percy Cottage, Northumberland Square was also demolished.

The Malting at Old Hartley was completely demolished.

A Closing Order was made on 30, Bywell Terrace, Seaton Sluice and also 3, Ryton Terrace.

A report which was submitted on 3, Beresford Road, Seaton Sluice, was considered and it was decided to hold up the Closing Order until further houses were erected in Seaton Sluice.

The houses in Northumberland Square are beyond their useful life and should be closed and demolished as they are vacated.

18, The Fold was closed voluntarily by the executors and agents, as this property is beyond its useful life and should be closed, as the tenants can be housed.

Special reports were also made in connection with certain properties in Seaton Sluice and a resolution was passed to close certain houses as they were vacated.

The total number of houses required to deal with the housing problem is still considerable. It would appear, on my inspections, that quite a good deal of sub-letting is taking place.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The work of sanitary inspection of the district has been carried out by your Inspectors with some vigour and I have not allowed the tempo to diminish. The aim of the department is to temper justice with mercy, to help the poor owner with advice where possible without allowing the standard of workmanship to deteriorate.

The total number of complaints received at the office and recorded was 1266 and many verbal complaints are made in the street which total a good deal more than those recorded in the complaint book. A large number of complaints were also passed to the Surveyor after investigation and a large amount of inter-departmental letters were sent setting out details of defects.

The total number of visits for the investigation of complaints was 1, 260.

The total number of defects which were dealt with under the various Acts, Orders and Byelaws was 3,096.

The drain service which I inaugurated a few years ago was taken advantage of by the residents and 84 drains were cleared by the staff. The advantage of this service is that the nuisance is removed in a few hours instead of having to serve Notices. A large number of occupiers have paid the usual charge, as they are responsible for a good many chokages and not the owner or agents.

The owners and agents are finding the cost of repairs a little beyond their incomes, and in large scale works it is sometimes difficult for some of them to meet the excessive costs. I have been able, by tact and discussion, to obtain reasonable works to be executed. The aim of the department is the elimination of dampness, watertight roofs, eavesgutters and downpipes, and good drainage.

The total number of Second Notices served was 518 and after reporting to the Health Committee 437 Formal Notices were served.

Full details of the work carried out are found on Page 93 and it will be seen that a good deal of improvements have been made and nuisances suppressed. A great amount of work is supervised by the staff and myself to see that work is carried out up to the highest standards.

WATER SUPPLY.

The full details of the analyses of water supplies will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health. Samples are taken from various parts of the area regularly.

The public supply was laid to the lighthouse keepers on St. Mary's Island and the supplies from the underground tanks were disconnected. The Cottage was also fitted up with a wholesome supply of water and a sink. This improvement has been a source of relief to your staff, who were ever on the alert in case of water borne pollution.

SANITARY ENGINEERING AND PROVISION OF DRAINAGE.

The progress which is made from time to time in the drainage of public buildings and houses, its amendment to the present day practice together with plumbing and other works of sanitary engineering, receive the most assiduous attention from your Health Department. The highest standard is aimed at and will compare with any County Borough of any size.

The laying and covering of all drains in concrete, and the provision of separate connections for all gully and soil pipe drainage enables the cleansing of drains to be carried out without perforation of normally good drains. The removal of all interceptors where possible is reducing the number of chokages and the offensive smells which permeate the atmosphere through the fresh air inlets where choked are obviated. The provision of glazed bricks in all benching in manholes is paying dividends and prevent faecal matter lodging in the rough cement.

Hydraulic tests are applied to all new drainage before covering in concrete and after, and soil pipes are also subjected to this test.

The work which has been carried out is included for perusal and a large amount of hot water renewals have been carried out and supervised.

Details of the work carried out in this section of the Department's activities are set out for your perusal.

New water closets provided	31	and 2 urinals.
Broken or insanitary types removed	6	
Washing sinks provided	15	
Tapered special self-cleansing gullies provided	15	
Buchan traps removed	5	
New chambers built with glazed brick benching, Barron bends and 9" brickwork	24	
Number of drains relaid in feet	239	
New soil pipes erected 3/16" or 1/4"	244	
Intercepting traps removed	1	
Smoke tests carried out	27	
Water tests carried out	38	
Flushing tanks provided	-	
Cast iron (W.M.S.) drainage	12	
Intercepting traps provided	-	
Privies and ashpits removed	-	
Visits	273	

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS.

Your Medical Officer of Health has included details of this in his report.

INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

The inspection of premises which fall under this category was carried out during the year. The legislation as provided in the Public Health Act, 1936 is not strong enough and some amendment is very necessary to promote statutory requirements regarding health welfare.

The lavatory accommodation at the Old Council Offices, Whitley Road was surveyed and a system of cleansing inaugurated. The larger offices are well maintained although, in one or two of the smaller establishments, the floor space is somewhat inadequate. There was a lack of hot water over some of the office washing facilities. The practice of placing wash basins inside the sanitary convenience is not encouraged and basins are being provided outside and separate, so that these are not monopolised, and from a hygienic point of view.

The continual checking of these places is desirable, owing to changes of staff.

PREMISES OF PUBLIC RESORT.
Circular 120 - Ministry of Health.

There are 7 places in the district where persons congregate for entertainment, one where dancing is carried out, two halls and five cinemas and one premise where a live show is carried on.

The premises are inspected at night and during the day. Certificates are issued in January and February for submission to the Licensing Justices on the sufficiency and the cleanliness of the sanitary accommodation.

Parts of the Coliseum Cinema were painted out.

The Ladies Toilets in some of the cinemas were abominable due to their improper use. The markings of an obscene nature on the walls are a disturbing feature.

SALE ROOMS INSPECTION.

The three Salerooms in the area are inspected three or four times during the year. 11 visits were made and inspections of the premises were carried out, no evidence of bugs being found.

A number of articles were removed and burnt at the request of the proprietors.

SECOND HAND CLOTHES PREMISES.

8 visits of inspection were carried out to the three shops which sell cast off clothing, shoes and other haberdashery.

The articles offered for sale were clean and, in the main, were in good condition.

FURNITURE REMOVERS.

14 vans were inspected and checked whilst in the process of loading and unloading furniture at premises in the area. The hessian and cloth packing were also checked.

The vans were very well kept.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Great activity takes place in the prevention and repression of rodents. 82 complaints were received during the year and these received attention as soon as possible.

The Slaughter Houses, tips and other large undertakings of the Council received regular treatment during the year. Sewers were also given two treatments, 50% of the grant being recoverable from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Causes of Infestation.

The main causes of infestation were the improper keeping of hens and the placing out of bread in the streets, yards and gardens. Also the bad construction and arrangement of garden huts proved to be useful harbourage for the rat population.

Repression - Methods Adopted.

The methods adopted are in accordance with the schedule as set out. Zinc Phosphide, Arsenic, Red Squill, Rusk Meal, Bread Mash, Rodine, Soaked Wheat and rat and mouse traps were used. Some Antu was also used in a number of premises to destroy mice. As a result of these treatments, there was a presumed kill of 338 rats, 128 bodies being recovered. In addition, the bodies of 165 mice were recovered.

Sewer Baiting.

The total cost involved was £42. 11. 2d., of which £26. 5. 7d. was recovered from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The following table showing the various activities in this direction is set out for your perusal.

INSPECTION OF PIGGERIES.

The approximate pig population is about 180. These are confined to six large pig keepers and a few pigs are kept at the farms.

The piggery at Murton was enlarged and the boiler removed into the adjoining field, which has obviated the complaints of smell from swill during boiling.

Notices were served on the occupier of Frankland Mount to have the piggeries repaired and the premises properly limewashed out.

33 visits were made and 9 Notices served.

1. PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE.

TYPE OF PROPERTY	Total	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) Number of properties in Local Authority's area.				(v) (vi) (vii) Analysis of Column (iv)		
		in which infestation was				Number infested by		
		Notified by Occupier	Other-wise dis-covered	Recorded (Total of (ii) & (iii))	Rats [#]		Mice only	
					Major	Minor		
LOCAL AUTHORITY'S PROPERTY	26	-	8	8	1	7	3	
DWELLING HOUSE	10864	48	54	102	-	102	9	
BUSINESS PREMISES	895	4	4	8	-	8	13	
AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY	13	5	1	6	1	5	-	
TOTAL:		57	67	124	2	122	25	

[#] Include under this heading properties infested with both rats and mice.

2. MEASURES OF CONTROL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

TYPE OF PROPERTY	No. of proper- ties inspec- ted	No. of inspect- ions made	Number of notices served under Section 4		Number of treatments carried out				Block treatments of properties in different occupancies under Section 6 (1) or by informal arrangement			
					By arrange- ment with Occupier		Under Section 5 (1)		Number of Blocks	Surface		Associated sewers
			Treat- ments	Works	Rats [≠]	Mice only	Rats [≠]	Mice only		Number of separate occupan- cies	Number of manholes treated	
LOCAL AUTHORITY'S PROPERTY	11	60	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	254	
DWELLING HOUSE	161	514	-	-	18	9	-	-	19	68	-	
BUSINESS PREMISES	30	136	-	-	3	7	-	-	2	6	-	
AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY	8	44	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL:	210	754	-	-	33	16	-	-	21	74	254	

[≠] Include under this heading properties infested with both rats and mice.

Ø Excluding treatments included under block treatment.

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

The camp at the Cemetery was occupied at varying times during the year. A small permanent staff appears to be in occupation.

The department removed the refuse twice per week during the year.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

One application was received from the occupier of Red House Farm for a Licence to park trailers, vans and tents on his field adjoining the farm. The Committee had this matter before them and an agreement was drawn up with certain rules allowing a smaller number of trailers in the winter than in summer. Tents and motor drawn trailer caravans only are allowed on the site, excluding converted motor coaches, and the space to be kept free between any two such dwellings is 15 feet. There is a sufficient and adequate water supply. Three W.Cs. have been provided for men and three W.Cs. for women, together with washing facilities, Elsan Closets being emptied in a proper trench or down the manhole. Ashbins are provided for the use of occupants and these are emptied once or twice per week.

The trailer camp site at Old Hartley was well patronised and the provision of lavatory accommodation was completed, two water closets being provided for ladies and one water closet and a urinal for men with a special glazed hopper for the emptying of Elsan Closets. These were all connected to the sewer and served a long felt need. Over 40 trailers were on the site.

The Council also let the field at the rear of the Cemetery to organised camps and provision was made to remove the refuse. The tents were well spaced and the strict camping rules were observed and proper latrines were constructed and attended to daily.

Licences were also given to use an individual site at Brier Dene Farm in connection with the key men of the opencast coal site, and two Licences were issued for Newsteads Farm. These were issued on a temporary basis for six months. Water, drainage and water closet accommodation are available on these sites.

826 visits were made and it was necessary to serve 8 Notices to remove refuse, cleanse water closets and drains.

SHOPS ACT, 1912 - 1950.

A total of 2,370 visits was made during the year in connection with the Shops Act.

A table of defects under Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950 is herewith set out for your perusal.

Insufficient Washing Facilities		Absence of W.Cs.		Insufficient Heating Apparatus	
Notices served	Notices complied with	Notices served	Notices complied with	Notices served	Notices complied with
5	1	2	2	1	1

The total number of visits to shops regarding the provision of new forms was 1,125 and 55 Notices were served.

SECTION 13 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Provision of a Suitable and Sufficient Hot Water Supply.

The provision of a constant supply of hot water in all shops where food is prepared or sold for human consumption was nearly completed except for a few isolated shops.

The new shops on the Seatonville Housing Estate were all fitted out by the Council together with deep washing sinks with metal bearers.

The type of heater was changed by the Northern Gas Board and a much better type was being installed which gave hot water much quicker. The tax is still a burden to many shopkeepers and retards the quick fitting up of these necessities.

The number of Notices served was 14.

The number of Notices complied with was 14.

The shop assistants were pleased to have these facilities provided and the excuse for dirty hands cannot any longer be tolerated.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Goods Sidings, Monkseaton

Nothing in the way of sanitary accommodation has yet been provided at the above siding either for the office staff or persons who have offices on lease. Communications have been addressed to the District Engineer, but it would appear that this matter must pass through York for sanction.

I would suggest, with all respect, after nearly three years, it has passed into oblivion.

THE INSPECTION OF STABLES AND MEWS.

The reduction of horses in the area is most pronounced. The largest stables are at Old Hartley and Seaton Sluice and are used in connection with the haulage of sand from the beach.

No horses are now kept at Victoria Mews, the last horse being sold in November.

The wooden and brick stables at Braeside Terrace are getting past their useful life and should be pulled down when the present occupier retires from business.

26 visits were made and it was necessary to serve 2 Notices.

THE CONTROL AND REMOVAL OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

A total of 558 cases of infectious diseases were received from the Medical Officer of Health, and, in accordance with his instructions, the cases which needed hospital treatment were removed to the Isolation Hospitals at Scaffold Hill and Walker Gate, and 8 to other hospitals. The cases are removed by the ambulances stationed in the area and operated by the Northumberland County Council under the Health Services. They are disinfected after use.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The total number of houses disinfected on request after the occurrence of cases of infectious diseases was 72.

The department also co-operated in cases of sickness, and non-notifiable diseases and the total number of houses dealt with was 23. Disinfection is carried out by spraying with formalin and also by using a mixture of formalin powder and permanganate of potash.

The Priory Theatre was also sprayed out with liquid pine disinfectant on three occasions.

All library books are disinfected and full notification sent to the Librarian and also to the owners of private libraries. In one case all books belonging to a private library were destroyed.

DISINFESTATION.

Disinfestation is carried out to all houses affected with bed bugs, cockroaches and other vermin. The total number of houses dealt with on request was 23. A small charge is made in the worst cases to cover the cost of the insecticide. Gammexene or D.D.T. is used in five to ten per cent solutions to deal with the varying conditions which arise.

DEPARTMENTAL CO-OPERATION.

It always has been and always will be the policy of this Department to give full co-operation to any other department which requires it, irrespective of the form in which the request is made, whether for use of plant, waggons, or other services which come under the jurisdiction of the Public Health Department. We are only too pleased to co-operate to the fullest extent.

The following details of complaints give some idea of the number of nuisances which have been dealt with and sent to the various departments for their attention. Most of these come under the Surveyor.

The total number dealt with was 398.

Defective ashbins	154	Damp walls	7
Defective paving	24	Defective bench	2
Snow chute	7	Absence of sub-soil	
Defective sink waste pipe	4	drains	8
Nuisance from pigeons	4	Parking of vehicles	1
Defective windows	4	Defective roofs	4
Insufficient ventilation .	4	Defective fireplace	5
Defective W.C. cistern ...	5	Defective W.C. seat	1
Defective or choked gullies	24	Dangerous structures ...	2
Defective manhole	5	Defective road	13
Vehicles dropping mud	5	Wastage of water	1

Defective spouts	11	Defective floor	2
Defective drains	5	Defective doors	8
Defective taps	1	Defective ceiling	2
Defective wallplaster ..	2	Promiscuous tipping ...	15
Defective verges	8	Defective gates & posts	3
Defective railings	4	Defective wash basins .	2
Defective sink	1	Absence of locks	2
Smoke nuisance	2	Insufficient lighting .	4
Burst pipe	3	Grit on roads	3
Absence of hot water ...	12	Defective stopcock	
Defective vent shaft ...	1	boxes	2
Defective downpipe	4	Defective steps	2
Defective porch	1	Infestations	9
Flooding	4	Choked sewer	1

SICKNESS BENEFIT.

The total amount paid out in sickness benefit during the financial year was £205. 0. 5d. This is £25. 11. 5d. less than it was in the previous year.

The following table sets out the number of man days lost and the amount involved.

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>No. of Days.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
181	21	17.	5.	10.
183	63	42.	19.	4.
185	5	1.	2.	6.
186	19	9.	9.	10.
189	9	4.	13.	7.
192	12	6.	5.	1.
193	27	14.	2.	7.
197	27	15.	19.	10.
198	6	3.	10.	6.
200	5	2.	2.	1.
202	6	2.	16.	3.
205	11	6.	18.	2.
207	5	4.	2.	11.
208	21	11.	13.	6.
212	4	1.	0.	6.
216	18	11.	4.	2.
219	44	26.	5.	7.
236	36	23.	8.	2.
	<u>339</u>	<u>£205.</u>	<u>0.</u>	<u>5.</u>

Letters are sent out after 17 days absence requesting employees to attend for medical examination by your Medical Officer of Health who submits a report of his examination to me for my perusal. In the case of employees who are not fit to attend, provision is made for a report to be obtained from their respective medical practitioners.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I would like to tender my thanks to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and all the other members for the help, great support and unfailing courtesy which they have given me in carrying out the many duties which fall under my direction. The confidence placed in me to carry out the improvements for increasing the efficiency of the services so that the highest percentage of efficiency can be obtained is much appreciated.

Your Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. Cunningham, has been most helpful on many occasions with his kindly and sound advice, for which I tender my thanks. Mr. A. S. Ruddock, M.B.E., your Clerk, and his assistant Mr. F. S. Watson, have given me their closest co-operation with regard to the legal problems which arise from time to time in a department of this type. To your Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. E. Roberts, and other officials, I tender my thanks for their co-operation during the year.

Your Additional Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. R.W.G. Sinclair and Mr. A. H. Carling, have carried out their duties with meticulous precision with careful attention to details. The Chief, Senior and Junior Clerks have been most assiduous in carrying out the tabulation of the various visits, the preparation of the various notices and the costings, in a most conscientious and efficient manner. The typists in the Health Department have been equal to all the demands made on them. They are both efficient and have carried out their work with credit. They have proved an asset to the department.

Your outside staff engaged on public cleansing duties, and the part-time staff engaged on public conveniences, are to be congratulated for the work they have carried out and to them I offer my grateful thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. HOLDEN.

Chief Sanitary Inspector
& Cleansing Supt.

APPENDIX i.

VISITS.

Nuisances, Housing and re-visits	5678
Visits to drainage work	273
Factories and workshops	1443
Slaughterhouses	1003
Visits to meat and food shops	1742
Visits to railway stations	41
Visits to take milk samples	156
Infectious diseases and disinfections	231
Restaurant kitchens and cafes	309
Tents, vans and sheds	826
Offensive trades	52
Visits to fish stalls	12
Places of public entertainment	21
Elementary, Secondary and Private Schools	4
Farms, Dairies and milk shops	417
Ice Cream Factories	100
Ice cream shops	418
Visits to premises registered under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938	1297
Refuse tips	244
Visits in connection with rat repression	1049
Visits to Collectors and Districts	296
Visits to sweepers' beats and promenades	1402
Visits to fried fish shops	327
Visits to public houses and clubs	116
Visits to piggeries	32
Visits to stables	38
Visits to meat hawking vans	28
Visits to fish hawking vans	1
Visits in connection with salvage	71
Visits to garage	191
Visits to removal vans	11
Visits to used clothing shops	8
TOTAL	<u>17837</u>

APPENDIX ii.

A summary of defects and nuisances dealt with and work required to be done under the Public Health and Housing Act, Regulations, Orders and Bye-laws, is given below:-

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done.	Verbal or written notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
Defective ashbins.....	774	-	1	773
Defective wall bin	3	9	1	3
Insanitary pail closet .	-	-	-	-
Insanitary recesses	5	-	-	5
Accumulation of refuse & manure	23	-	1	23
Absence of Grease Trap .	1	-	-	1
Defective W.C. basins ..	28	2	3	26
Defective W.C. seats ...	4	-	-	4
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	27	14	1	24
Defective W.C. cones ...	5	-	1	5
Dirty W.C.'s/Urinals ...	16	1	1	14
Burst and defective pipes	12	3	2	12
Defective soil pipes ...	10	4	2	10
Defective taps	1	1	-	1
Defective fireplaces ...	33	19	8	29
Defective boilers & set pots	12	7	11	11
Defective chimney stacks	15	6	8	15
Defective chimney pots .	11	3	4	10
Smoky flues & chimneys .	6	1	1	5
Defective sinks/surrounds	27	6	8	26
Absence of, or defective hot water systems	13	-	-	13
Damp walls	49	20	24	46
Defective steps	4	4	3	4
Defective window sills and mullions	6	-	-	6
Defective sashcords	24	1	2	22
Defective walls	55	6	3	55
Carried Forward	1164	107	85	1143

APPENDIX ii (Contd.)

Nature of nuisances dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or written notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
Brought Forward.....	1164	107	85	1143
Defective brickwork and stonework	19	3	5	18
Defective paving	62	20	14	56
Defective pointing	93	27	24	83
Defective plaster	33	11	12	27
Defective intercepting traps	1	-	-	1
Defective ceilings	27	13	9	26
Defective lead flashings ..	4	-	1	4
Absence of and defective drains	36	2	-	32
Absence of and defective gullies	15	1	2	12
Choked gullies	9	-	-	9
Choked drains	84	1	1	84
Defective sink waste and bath waste pipes	35	10	11	33
Defective hopper heads ...	6	-	1	6
Defective Buchan traps ...	6	1	-	5
Absence of and defective manholes	19	1	-	18
Defective manhole covers	12	6	2	12
Defective downpipes	125	22	23	120
Choked downpipes	4	1	1	4
Defective spouts	108	25	20	101
Defective eavesgutters ...	114	30	25	109
Choked eavesgutters	15	6	6	14
Choked spouts	3	-	1	3
Defective baths	4	2	-	3
Defective wash basins	5	-	-	5
Defective cisterns	20	5	6	18
Leaky roofs	37	12	9	35
Defective roofs	194	69	54	175
Defective vent shafts	17	5	8	14
Defective cement verge ...	4	2	1	4
Unfit and dangerous dwellings	19	6	5	16
Carried Forward	2294	388	326	2190

APPENDIX ii (Contd.)

Nature of nuisances dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or written notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
Brought Forward	2294	388	326	2190
Absence of spouts	6	1	2	6
Absence of sufficient ventilation	2	1	-	1
Defective air bricks	8	2	4	8
Absence of D.P.C.	6	4	3	5
Defective benches	13	2	1	12
Defective floors	42	15	21	39
Defective windows	33	8	11	31
Defective door frames ...	24	8	7	22
Defective lintels	12	2	2	12
Defective balustrades ...	7	6	5	7
Defective wood work	11	-	2	10
Defective doors	54	21	19	53
Absence of doors	2	-	1	1
Defective gates or posts.	53	7	4	53
Defective fences	3	-	-	3
Dirty premises	24	1	-	24
Dirty yards	25	1	3	25
Defective hinges and locks to doors	22	4	8	20
Excessive number of poultry	5	-	2	5
Breach of Shops Act, 1950	8	3	-	3
Breach of Heat Treatment Regulations, 1947	1	-	-	1
Breach of Factory Act, 1937	123	6	7	120
Milk Regulations, 1949 ..	32	7	-	30
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	125	10	-	122
Infestation by vermin and insects	23	1	1	23
Absence of sink and wash basins	4	-	-	4
Byelaws	36	1	-	36
Carried Forward	2998	499	430	2866

APPENDIX ii (Contd.)

Nature of nuisances dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or written notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
Brought Forward	2998	499	430	2866
Housing Act, 1936	8	2	-	8
Defective sewers & roads	2	-	-	1
Absence of food store ...	2	-	-	2
Insufficient urinal accommodation	4	-	-	4
Absence of eavesgutters .	16	9	6	16
Absence of downpipe	3	-	1	3
Defective urinal	3	-	-	3
Miscellaneous nuisances	52	5	-	49
Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936	3	-	-	3
Spoil Banks Regulations .	1	-	-	-
Smoke Nuisance	4	3	-	4
Totals	3096	518	437	2959

APPENDIX iii.

CLEANSING SERVICES - STREET CLEANSING.

Table showing costs for the year ending 31st March, 1952.

Particulars	Street Sweeping and watering		Gully Emptying		Snow Removal	
	Loan Charges Included	Loan Charges Excluded	Loan Charges Included	Loan Charges Excluded	Loan Charges Included	Loan Charges Excluded
	£	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
<u>Revenue Account</u>						
1. Gross Expenditure	5963	5963	404	336	188	188
2. Gross Income	129	129	31	31	-	-
3. Nett Cost	5834	5834	373	305	188	188
<u>Unit Costs</u>	s. d.	s. d.				
4. Nett cost per 10,000 sq. yds. cleansed	14. 8.	14. 8.				
5. Nett cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed			25	25		
6. Nett cost per 1,000 population	£. 181	£. 181	9	9	s. d. 116.1.	s. d. 116.1.

7. Street Cleansing.

Number of square yards of street cleansed (exclusive of pavements)	211,178
Number of square yards of street cleansed (exclusive of footpaths and the large promenade footpaths) multiplied by the number of cleansings during the year	79,191,740
8. Number of gullies cleansed	4,066
Number of gullies cleansed, multiplied by the number of cleansings during the year (including street orderlies work)	12,198
9. Total mileage of streets cleansed including 9.40 miles of County Roads)	48.82
10. Approximate mileage cleansed daily:-	
Including Sundays	26.8
Excluding Sundays	22.9
11. Approximate mileage cleansed 3 times per week .	7.2
12. Approximate mileage cleansed twice weekly	12.6
13. Approximate mileage cleansed less than twice weekly	6.6
14. Average length of haul to point of disposal (miles)	$\frac{3}{4}$ Part $1\frac{3}{4}$
15. Number of employees, other than clerical:	
Foreman: One only who is responsible for Refuse Collection, also	
Others: 13 full time men, 1 part-time gully emptier, 1 temporary, during season.	

APPENDIX iv.

CLEANSING SERVICE - HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Table showing costs for the year ending 31st March, 1952.

Particulars.	1. Collection with depreciation or Loan Charges and new plant included or excluded		2. Disposal with depreciation or Loan Charges and new plant included or excluded		Total with depreciation or Loan Charges and new plant included or excluded	
	Inc.	Exc.	Inc.	Exc.	Inc.	Exc.
<u>Revenue Account.</u>	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1. Gross Expenditure.	12,558	10,131	5,785	4,855	19,343	14,986
2. Gross Income.	621	621	12,937	12,937	13,558	13,558
3. Nett Cost.	11,937	9,510	--	--	5,785	1,428
<u>Unit Costs.</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4. Gross Expenditure (per ton)	21. 3.	17. 3.	9.10.	8. 3.	31. 1.	25. 6.
5. Gross Income (per ton)	1. 1.	1. 1.	21. 1.	21. 1.	22. 2.	22. 2.
6. Nett Cost (per ton)	20. 2.	16. 2.	--	--	8.11.	3. 4.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
7. Nett Cost per 1,000 population.	371	295	--	--	180	44
8. Nett Cost per 1,000 houses.	1,099	875	--	--	533	132

APPENDIX iv.
(Contd.)

9. Total refuse collected (tons) actual weight 11,801.
10. Population - Registrar General's estimation 32,170.
11. Area (Statute Acres) including foreshore 3,306.
12. Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day
(365 days to 1 year) 19.80.
13. Number of houses and premises 10,864.

14. <u>Method of Collection.</u>	<u>No. of Vehicles.</u>	<u>Percentage of Refuse Collected.</u>
Horse vehicles	Nil	Nil
Motor vehicles	4	100

One vehicle used part-time on gully emptying.

15. Method of Disposal.

Controlled tipping (on lines of Ministry's
precaution for tipping) 100%

16. Average length of haul to point of disposal 25% - $1\frac{1}{2}$ mls.
75% - $\frac{3}{4}$ mls.

17. Number of employees other than clerical:

Foreman: One only, who is responsible
for street cleansing also.

<u>Others:</u>	<u>Collection:</u>	<u>Disposal:</u>
	12 men.	4 men.
	2 men, $4\frac{1}{2}$ days per week from 24th February.	1 tractor driver.
	1 mechanic.	

SUMMARY OF NETT COSTS.

	<u>Nett Cost.</u>	<u>Nett Profit.</u>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Refuse Collection	9,510.13. 6.	
Refuse Disposal		7,152. 6. 4.
Street Cleansing and Gully Emptying	6,227. 1.10.	
	15,737.15. 4.	
Less Profit	7,152. 6. 4.	
Total Nett Cost	£8,585. 9. 0.	



