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Contributors

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WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

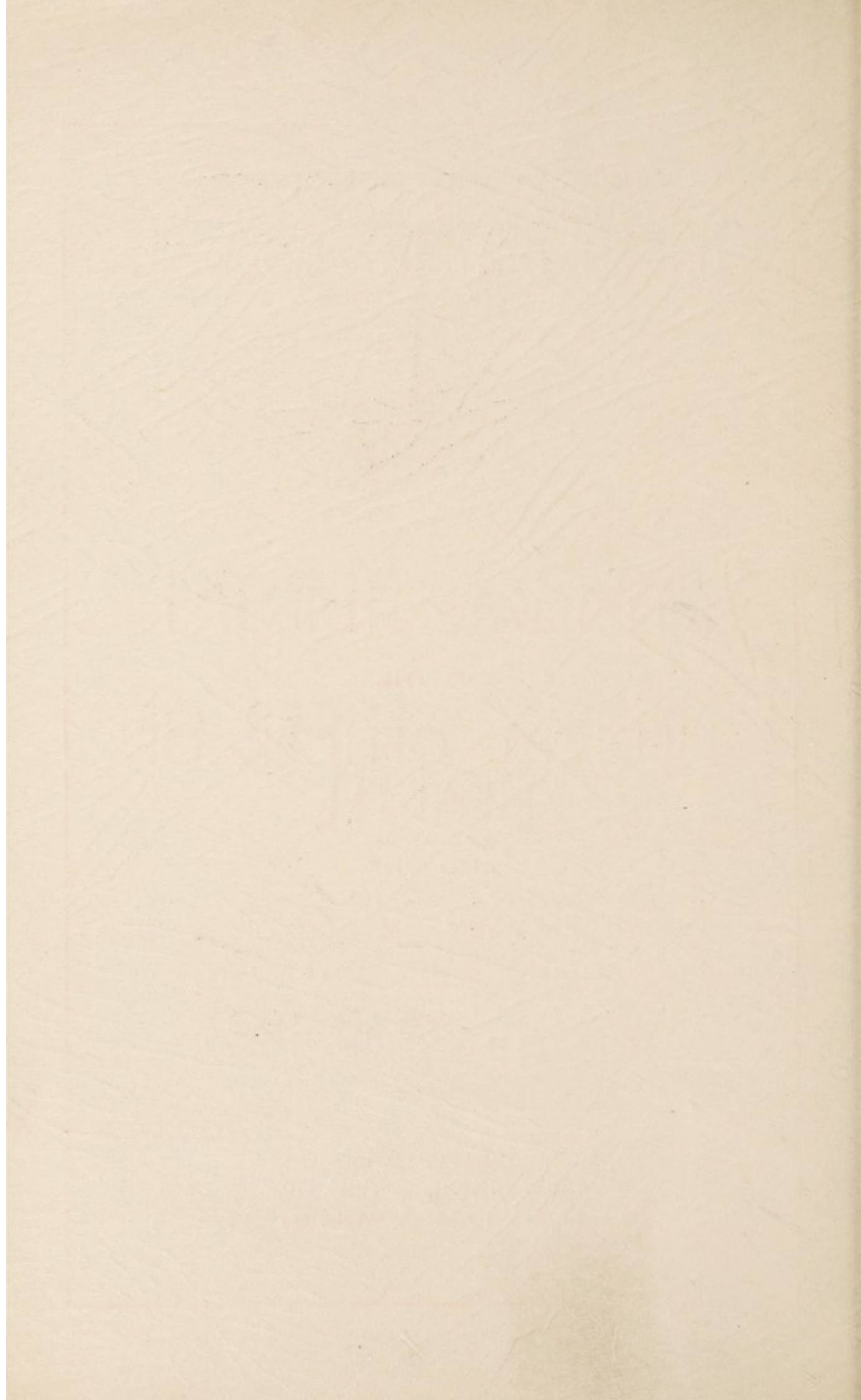
AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1937



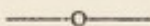
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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND CLEANSING
DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health (Part Time) — WILLIAM
CUNNINGHAM, M.B., Ch.B.
D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent—GILBERT HOLDEN,
M.R.S.I., M.Inst., P.C.,
M.R.I.P.H.H.
Sanitary Inspector's and Meat
and Food Certificates. R.S.I.
Testamur of the Institute of
Public Cleansing, Membership
Certificate of the Institute of
Hygiene, Certificates in Sani-
tary Science and Sanitary Law.

Additional Sanitary Inspector—NORMAN DARLING,
A.R.S.I.
Sanitary Inspector's Certificate
of the Royal Sanitary Institute
and Joint Examination Board.
Meat and Foods Certificate of
the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Senior Clerk ————— EDWIN RICHLEY.

Junior Clerk ————— ALAN CARLING.

Whitley Bay,
May, 1938.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report of the Health and Sanitary conditions of the district during the year 1937.

This report is based on data supplied by Dr. J. P. Sparks up to April 22nd, 1937 on which date he retired, and onward from data collected by myself.

In a short survey of the material printed in detail in the report I would call your attention to the statistical conditions of the area and endeavour to explain the figures.

The Birth Rate is lower this year 9.72 per 1,000 of resident population as compared with 10.03 per 1,000 in 1936 while the Death Rate is much higher, being 13.09 per 1,000 as compared with 9.97 in 1936. The increase in the number of deaths is not due to any one particular cause but is spread generally over the whole list of all causes of deaths. The average age at death is very high, viz. 65 years, excluding infants 1 year and under. This gives the explanation of the high death rate. An increasing number of people of the "retired" class, the elderly class and the semi-invalid class, is coming to live at the Coast. It also in part explains the lower Birth Rate. This is a non-industrial district, being in the main a residential district for Tyneside and the birth rate of the class generally understood as the black coat employees is notoriously low in every district. It would seem that the garage is ousting the nursery.

Infectious Diseases.

A welcome reduction of cases of Infectious Disease is seen in Scarlet Fever, 45 cases as against 88 cases in 1936; Diphtheria, 24 cases as against 68 in 1936; Pneumonia, 29 cases as against 34 cases in 1936.

Milk.

It has been the constant endeavour of your staff throughout the year to secure the supply of clean and wholesome milk. Practically all the milk retailed is produced outside the district, so that we have to rely upon the ready co-operation of the County Authority in the inspection of herds.

Nine Tuberculous cows were slaughtered during the year as a result of our examination of samples of milk.

A local producer of milk was summoned before you to show just cause why his name should not be removed from the Register of Milk Purveyors, on account of him being a regular offender. He promised to re-organise his byres and dairy. Alterations have been made to my satisfaction and the milk is now satisfactory.

I am glad to say that the multiplication of cockroaches in June on the Hill Heads Tip was quickly subdued and no complaints about cockroaches were received after a period of three weeks intensive treatment. I found that the most successful treatment was destruction by corrosive liquids on the tip and on rockeries, paths, etc. The purchase of the caterpillar tractor which aided in the campaign against the cockroaches was a very wise one, as the tractor has been of immense value in preparing the tip at Hartley by consolidating methods, and in removing offensive seaweed from the sands.

I wish to thank Dr. Sparks for his great courtesy and help when I took over.

The work of this Department is increasing and it means great efforts of the staff to cope with it. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Holden, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his great work. His ability, energy and enthusiasm are great incentives to all his staff. To the Additional Sanitary Inspector for his unfailing willingness, I do return thanks.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

W. CUNNINGHAM.

Section A:—Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres) 3,612.

Registrar-General's estimate of population, mid-year 1937—27,240.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to the Rate Books—8432.

Rateable Value—£275,872 (end of 1937).

Sum represented by a penny rate £1,114 (end of 1937).

Unemployed: At end of December, 1937, the figures were:—

Men	...	...	906	Women	...	...	202
Boys	...	...	15	Girls	...	...	31
			<hr/>				<hr/>
Males	...		921	Females	...		233
			<hr/>				<hr/>

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births: Legitimate	..... 132	121	253
Illegitimate	..... 6	6	12
Total Births	.....		265

Birth Rate.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population is 9.72.

Still Births: 10.

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) birth: 35.

Deaths.

Males	Females	Total.
172	197	369

Death Rate. The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population is 13.5.**Corrected Death Rate.** The corrected death rate (comparability factor .97) is 13.09.**Deaths from Puerperal Causes.** Deaths: 1.

Rate per 1,000 live and still births: 3.77.

Death No. 29. Puerperal Sepsis: 1.

No. 30. Other puerperal causes—Nil.

Total: 1.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 legitimate live births:—43.8.

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 333.3.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)—66.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)—Nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough—Nil.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)—2.

Section B.—General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

There have been no changes in :—

- (a) Laboratory facilities.
- (b) Ambulance facilities.
- (c) Nursing in the Home.
- (d) Treatment Centres and Clinics.
- (e) Hospitals.

Laboratory.

During the year the following examinations were made in the Northumberland County Council Laboratory at Newburn :—

Examination Requested	Positive	Negative.
Diphtheria	11	204
B. Tuberculosis	18	102
Streptococcus Haemolyticus	11	46
Faeces (organisms)	2	6
Widal	—	1
Vincent's Angina	—	2
Pus (organisms)	—	1
Anal Abscess (organisms) ...	—	1
Eye Swab (organisms)	—	1
Br. Abortus	1	—
	—	—
Total	43	364
	—	—

Section C.

1. i—**Water.** The water supply is obtained from the mains of Tynemouth Corporation with the exception of a small area at West Monkseaton where the supply is obtained from the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company. An extension main 6 inches in diameter has been completed, in all 1,425 linear yards, coupling Seaton Grange estate with Earsdon.

This supply is satisfactory.

The supply of water in Seaton Sluice area is not satisfactory in quantity. Negotiations with Tynemouth Corporation are in hand and in a very short time a new 6 inch main will be completed, linking Briar Dene Estate with Seaton Sluice.

The quality of the water is satisfactory and controlled by bacteriological and chemical examination made by the Tynemouth Corporation.

ii—**Sewers: Seaton Grange Sewer.**—During the year this Main Sewer to drain the portion of the Council's district West of Earsdon Road and North of Dickey's Holme was laid, consisting of:—

24 inch Sewer	150 lin. yards.
21 inch Sewer	367 lin. yards.
18 inch Sewer	200 lin. yards.
15 inch Sewer	185 lin. yards.
with Manholes complete.	

This 24 inch Sewer was coupled up to the existing 18 inch Sewer belonging to the Seaton Valley Urban District Council in Briar Dene.

This 18 inch Sewer which passes down Briar Dene into the sea is now overtaxed owing to the growth of the district draining into it and the introduction of the water carriage system.

The Outfall is also becoming a nuisance owing to its position in the Bay to the North of the Bathing Station in use on the Council's foreshore. The Seaton Valley Council are being urged by this Council to take steps to enlarge it and to prevent the nuisance at the Outfall.

The 24 inch Main Sewer in Monkseaton Drive was extended westward for a distance of 380 yards with the necessary manholes to provide drainage for the Osborne Trust Estate on which development has commenced.

Settling Tank at Seaton Sluice.—This still constitutes a nuisance when the sludge is removed twice yearly.

2.—Rivers and Streams.

The erection of the Barium Suphate plant at Backworth Collieries was completed during the year and the pollution of the Briar Dene Stream by this substance was abated.

Overflow sewage from the Briar Dene Sewer during heavy showers still pollutes the stream near the Bee Hive Inn.

Both Urban District Councils concerned have been notified.

Seaton Burn.

Seaton Burn is still grossly polluted by coal dust from washings during coal screening from several collieries situated outside this district, and what would otherwise be a naturally beautiful harbour at Seaton Sluice is at present an eyesore.

3.—i. Closet Accommodation.

There are now approximately 11,000 waterclosets in the district and about 8,500 galvanised ashbins. In the Old Urban District there is only 1 privy pail closet. This cannot be converted owing to being below the level of the sewer.

In Seaton Sluice and Old Hartley there are 24 privy middens and 40 privy pails. The majority of these will be cleared away under the Slum Clearance programme.

In Murton Village there are 13 privy middens and 6 privy pails.

In a number of houses, sinks and water have been provided inside, previous to which the tenants of these houses had the use of a common stand-pipe in the yard.

ii. iii. iv.—See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

v.—Smoke Abatement.

Under certain conditions of direction of wind and humidity of the atmosphere the fumes from burning pit heaps outside the district cause considerable discomfort. Extensive enquiries were made locally and from mining districts throughout the country as to means of extinguishing burning pit heaps.

The replies were not helpful but it is felt that if continuous tipping on existing heaps were stopped and fresh tipping by controlled methods e.g. flat tipping with blanketting of earth and other non-combustible material, the nuisance could be abated. Expense is a stumbling block, and in every case the good will of the colliery companies must be sought.

Laundry chimneys are dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

vi.—Swimming Baths and Pools and various schemes have been discussed but no further addition to the bathing pool accommodation has been made. A new bathing station at Panama on the Northern Promenade, to cost £4,000 is in course of construction to accommodate bathers who bathe in the open sea at this point. This will do away with the unsightly wooden dressing boxes so long in use and bring the bathing arrangements at that centre up-to-date.

vii.—Eradication of Bed Bugs. See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

4.—Schools.

The sanitary conditions and water supply of all the schools in the area have been satisfactory.

Each school has been inspected at regular intervals. Only two letters were sent to the Director of Education asking for repairs of two urinals, one at the Park School and one at the Seaton Sluice School, and the repairs were carried out.

It was not necessary to take any Official action regarding Infectious Diseases during the year.

Section D.

HOUSING.

Housing Act 1936:

	With State Assistance.	Unaided.	Total.
Houses Erected During the Year.			
(a) By Local Authority	—	—	—
(b) By other Bodies or Persons	—	251	251

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses During the Year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	121
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	175
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925)	121
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	175
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. ... See Slum Clearance.	
(4)		Number of dwelling houses exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	98

2.—Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its officers	56
---	--------	----

3.—Action Under Statutory Powers :—

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which "notices" were served requiring repairs ... —

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 98

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 42

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

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

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 4

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders —

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

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

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

Overcrowding.

A number of houses were found to be overcrowded during the inspection of houses for Slum Clearance and during the Housing Survey under the Housing Act, 1935. 183 houses were affected and I hope with the erection of the new houses that the overcrowding conditions will cease.

Seasonal Overcrowding.

The temporary overcrowding permitted under Section 61 of the Housing Act, 1936 was taken advantage of by the residents.

A record of most of the apartment houses and their accommodation has been kept. The Council agreed to 206 licences being issued from May to October.

A large number of notices were served to carry out housing repairs to obtain the standard of fitness required by the Housing Acts.

With the exception of 8 houses which will be dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses, the clearance of insanitary property in the area is almost completed.

The number of houses built and certified for the year 1937 was 251.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

During the year the following Slum Clearance Areas were dealt with and a large amount of detail was prepared. Two further areas were dealt with involving a further 4 houses.

There were 18 Clearance Areas and the following table gives in detail the number of houses dealt with in each area.

Area Number				Houses.	Persons.
Seaton	Sluice	Area	No. 1.....	5	19
Seaton	Sluice	Area	No. 2.....	6	20
Seaton	Sluice	Area	No. 3.....	5	14
Seaton	Sluice	Area	No. 4.....	3	11
Seaton	Sluice	Area	No. 5.....	12	36
Seaton	Sluice	Area	No. 6.....	25	86
Seaton	Sluice	Area	No. 7.....	4	12
Seaton	Sluice	Area	No. 8.....	2	11
Seaton	Sluice	Area	No. 9.....	3	19
Seaton	Sluice	Area	No. 10.....	2	6

Seaton Sluice Area No. 11.....	5	12
Seaton Sluice Area No. 12.....	4	13
Seaton Sluice Area No. 13.....	2	12
Seaton Sluice Area No. 14.....	2	7
Murton Area No. 1.....	2	12
Murton Area No. 2.....	4	16
Murton Area No. 3.....	4	11
Murton Area No. 4.....	3	17
Total ...	93	334

A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on the 7th September, 1937 to hear objections against the Council's notices.

The whole of the areas were confirmed by the Ministry of Health in December except area No. 8 which was not confirmed on a technical point.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of 4 Individual Unfit Houses but these were not demolished at the end of the year, no alternative accommodation being available.

Re-Housing for Slum Clearance Schemes.

Hartley and Seaton Sluice.

During the past year plans and sections have been prepared for laying out $6\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land at Hartley West End and the building of 80 houses thereon in connection with the above. Tenders have been obtained for the houses and submitted to the Ministry of Health, who have approved the lowest and the Council has accepted it.

Tenders have also been obtained in connection with the Roads, Sewers, and Water Mains for the Estate, and submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval.

Murton.

Plans and Sections have been prepared for laying out the land and building 12 houses at Murton. Tenders are now being obtained and these will be submitted together with the plans to the Ministry of Health in due course.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS FOR 1937.

The average readings throughout the year have been as follows:—

January	...	...	...	...	.33	per day
February	...	...	...	...	.66	" "
March	...	...	...	...	1.00	" "
April	...	...	...	...	1.60	" "
May	...	...	...	...	2.00	" "
June	...	...	...	...	2.34	" "
July	...	...	...	...	3.00	" "
August	...	...	...	...	3.50	" "
September	...	...	...	...	2.33	" "
October	...	...	...	...	1.06	" "
November	...	...	...	...	.57	" "
December	...	...	...	...	.33	" "

RAINFALL FOR 1937.

January	...	...	...	...	2.58
February	...	...	...	...	3.09
March	...	...	...	...	3.61
April	...	...	...	...	2.74
May	...	...	...	...	2.27
June	...	...	...	...	1.99
July	...	...	...	...	3.50
August	...	...	...	...	1.46
September	...	...	...	...	1.38
October	...	...	...	...	2.13
November	...	...	...	...	1.43
December	...	...	...	...	5.25
Total ...					31.43 inches

Section E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Shell Fish, (Molluscan)—It was discovered in November, 1937, that consignments of Mussels from prohibited layings situated in Morcambe Bay were exposed for sale for human consumption. Steps were immediately taken to stop this practice, the necessary notification being made to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Morcambe, and the Medical Officer of Health, County Borough of Tynemouth.

Section F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.

Scarlet Fever. 45 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. 32 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Deaths :—None.

Cases occurred during every month of the year.

Incidence of Scarlet Fever per 1,000 of population was 1.63.

Diphtheria. 24 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. 20 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Deaths :—Two.

The ages of the fatal cases were $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and 46 years.

The incidence of Diphtheria per 1,000 of population was .86.

Pneumonia. 29 cases of Pneumonia were notified. A number of cases are not notified. Deaths :—Three.

The incidence rate per 1,000 of population was 1.0.

Erysipelas. 11 cases of Erysipelas were notified.

Number of Cases of Infectious Disease Removed to Hospital
During 1937.

Disease	No.
Scarlet Fever	32
Diphtheria	20
Enteric Fever	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—
Erysipelas	—
Pneumonia	1
Tuberculosis	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Total ...	57

Cancer.

The following table gives the deaths from Cancer in age groups and the localisation of the disease.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

Ages in years.	Lungs	Breast	Bowels	Cervical and Medastinal glands	Gall Bladder	Uterus	Oesophagus	Stomach	Rectum	Liver	Peritoneum	Pancreas	Thyroid	Manubrium Sterni	Sarcoma Mandible	Prostrate	No Class
1-30																	
30-35	1																
35-45		2				2											
45-65	3	3	3			4	2	1		2		2			1		1
65 and upwards.	1	2	9	1	1	1	1	8	3	4	1	1	1	1		1	
	5	7	12	1	1	7	3	9	3	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1

NOTE.—The unclassified case was on Coroner's Certificate.

Prevention of Blindness.

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were treated at home and both made complete recovery.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-	2	2	—	2	2	2	—	—
25-	4	5	1	—	1	4	—	—
35-	2	6	—	1	1	1	—	—
45-	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
55-	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	11	14	1	3	8	8	—	1

Food Poisoning. Four cases of food poisoning were notified of a mild type. The infecting organisms were of the salmonella group and were discovered in pork sold in a shop in Gosforth.

No further cases have been notified and the four cases made complete recoveries.

Section G.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

The following table shows the activities of the Sanitary Department Staff for the year 1937 in the administration of the above Act.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occu- piers prose- cuted.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	1658	60	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	147	26	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	206	33	—
Total	2011	119	—

2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	64	64	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—
Other nuisances	41	41	—
Sanitary accommodation :			
insufficient	3	3	—
unsuitable or defective ...	10	10	—
Total	119	119	—

	Factories	Work shops.	Work places.
Accumulator Charging and Electricians	3	4	—
Bakehouses	18	10	—
Blacksmiths	—	5	—
Boot Repairers	11	2	—
Butchers' Shops	30	8	—
Cake Mixing	—	1	—
Coach Painting	—	1	—
Cycle Repairs	—	3	—
Cafes and Restaurant Kitchens	—	—	26
Dressmakers	—	4	—
Drug Packing	—	1	—
Hairdressers	—	—	47
Ice Cream Makers	8	—	—
Joiners	6	20	—
Laundries	2	1	—
Lacquer Work	—	1	—
Milliners	—	9	—
Milliners and Dressmakers	—	1	—
Mineral Waters	1	—	—
Motor Repairs	15	8	—
Painters and Decorators	—	2	—
Plumbers	—	5	—
Potato Washers	7	—	—
Printing	4	—	—
Public Works Contractors	1	—	—
Steam Pressers	2	—	—
Sugar Boilers	1	—	—
Sculptors	1	1	—
Stores	—	—	1
Tailors	—	7	—
Tinsmiths	1	1	—
Upholsterers	—	2	—
Watchmakers	—	2	—
Wood Sawing	1	—	—
French Polisher	—	1	—
Total	112	100	74

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office); this copy should be addressed to "The Under Secretary of State, (Statistical Branch), Home Office, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Rd., London, S.W.1." If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces or homework.

S.D.55.

**Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal
Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases
in the year 1937.**

(England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns)
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales.	125 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admini- strative County
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births :				
Live	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54
Deaths :				
All Causes ...	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers } ...	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria ...	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza ...	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38
Violence ...	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51
Notifications :				
Smallpox ...	0.00	—	0.00	—
Scarlet fever ...	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09
Diphtheria ...	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93
Enteric fever ...	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas ...	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44
Pneumonia ...	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	60
Deaths from Diarr- hoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age } ...	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0
Maternal Mortality:				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.97	Not Available		
Others	2.26			
Total	3.23			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)				
Maternal Mortality :				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.94	Not Available		
Others	2.17			
Total	3.11			
Notifications :				
Puerperal fever	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15
Puerperal pyrexia					14.34

Causes of Death in Whitley and Monkseaton, 1937.

CAUSES OF DEATH	M.	F.
All Causes	127	197
1.—Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—
2.—Measles	—	—
3.—Scarlet Fever	—	—
4.—Whooping cough	—	—
5.—Diphtheria	2	—
6.—Influenza	5	6
7.—Encephalitis lethargica	—	—
8.—Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—
9.—Tuberculosis of respiratory system	8	8
10.—Other tuberculous diseases	—	1
11.—Syphilis	1	—
12.—General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	2	1
13.—Cancer, malignant disease	23	43
14.—Diabetes	5	2
15.—Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	4	10
16.—Heart disease	40	47
17.—Aneurysm	—	—
18.—Other circulatory diseases	14	11
19.—Bronchitis	1	2
20.—Pneumonia (all forms)	10	11
21.—Other respiratory diseases	3	1
22.—Peptic ulcer	2	1
23.—Diarrhoea, etc (under 2 years)	—	2
24.—Appendicitis	1	—
25.—Cirrhosis of the liver	—	—
26.—Other diseases of liver, etc.	2	2
27.—Other digestive diseases	2	7
28.—Acute and chronic nephritis	10	9
29.—Puerperal sepsis	—	1
30.—Other puerperal causes	—	—
31.—Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	6	3
32.—Senility	2	7
33.—Suicide	5	2
34.—Other violence	3	5
35.—Other defined diseases	16	14
36.—Causes ill-defined or unknown	5	1
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above).		
Small-pox	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—
Deaths in Infants		
Total	7	9
Legitimate	4	8
Illegitimate	3	1
under 1 year		
Total Live Births	138	127
Legitimate	132	121
Illegitimate	6	6
Total Stillbirths	3	9
Legitimate	2	9
Illegitimate	1	—
Population	27,240	
Comparability Factor	0.97	

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.**

May 28th, 1938.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services of the District.

A large amount of work has been dealt with, despite the fact that I was without the assistance of an additional Sanitary Inspector from January until May.

There are a number of statistical tables given under separate headings.

The administration and inspections made to the various branches of the work, together with the data, which had to be prepared in connection with the Slum Clearance Inquiry, has been colossal.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The financial statements in connection with this highly important Service are made up to the year ending the 31st day of March, 1937.

Refuse Collection.

It has been necessary to reorganise the collection districts on account of the longer haulage which is entailed through the closing of the Hill Heads Tip.

The refuse from Whitley and Monkseaton (which consists of 87% of the refuse collected) has to be hauled to the Grove Quarry, Old Hartley—a distance of over three miles.

Strict attention is paid to the financial details and therefore the costs are kept down as low as possible without impairing the efficiency of the Service.

The following table sets out in detail the costs of the Cleansing Service per week per head and premises :—

Street Cleansing Including loan charges.	Cleansing Excluding loan charges.	Nett cost per head of population per week		Nett cost per premises per week.	
		Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges
£ 2933	£ 2933	.49d.	.49d.	1.55d.	1.55d.
Refuse and 4922	Collection Disposal. 4306	.82d.	.72d.	2.59d.	2.27d.

It will be admitted that the costs are extremely low.

The number of houses built during the year was 251. This entailed further calls to be made for the collection of refuse.

The refuse, as in previous years, is collected twice per week from 69% of the premises and once per week from the remaining 31%.

The Health Committee, at the November meeting 1937, recommended that Tenders for an additional refuse collecting machine should be obtained in order that a bi-weekly collection could be carried out throughout the district. This was ultimately confirmed by the Council.

There has been a slight reduction in the cost of collection during the year, despite the fact that 387 tons of extra refuse was removed—the total for the year ending March 1937 being 9,204 tons as against 8,837 tons for the year ending March 1938, and the cost per ton was reduced by 4.9d.

The regular collections on definite days have been a source of satisfaction to the residents.

During the summer months (especially the last 7 weeks in July and August) the influx of visitors, both daily and weekly, made it necessary for collections from the Cafes and large Private Hotels, to take place on the Sunday mornings before 8-30. The transport available was heavily taxed and in some cases the men had to work overtime.

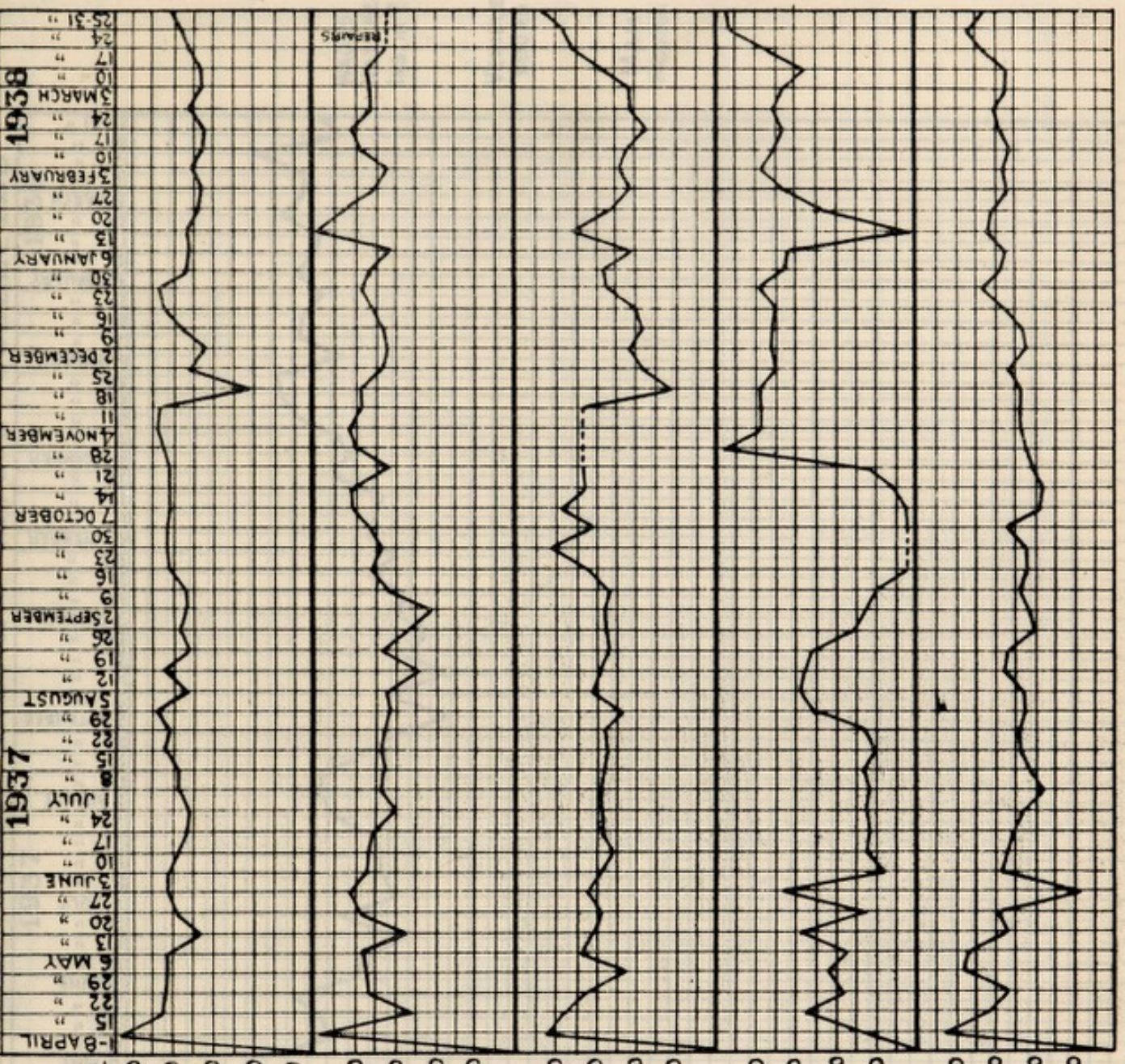
The loads collected are checked regularly and strict supervision of the work is carried out to ensure that the maximum amount of work is being performed.

The loading teams are frequently changed round so that every man is familiar with each district and incidentally the output of work done by various loaders can be ascertained.

The number of complaints received is infinitesimal. If a complaint does happen to be lodged, it is usually when the occupants of the house have failed to open the door when the dustmen have called, or residents from Monkseaton have asked for two collections.

The Graphs will show useful comparisons of the work carried out by the various vehicles and also the tonnage collected per week.

WEEKLY GRAPH SHOWING WEIGHT OF REFUSE COLLECTED BY EACH MACHINE



MACHINE MAKE AND NUMBER

IN TONS

VULCAN 1

VULCAN 2

VULCAN 3

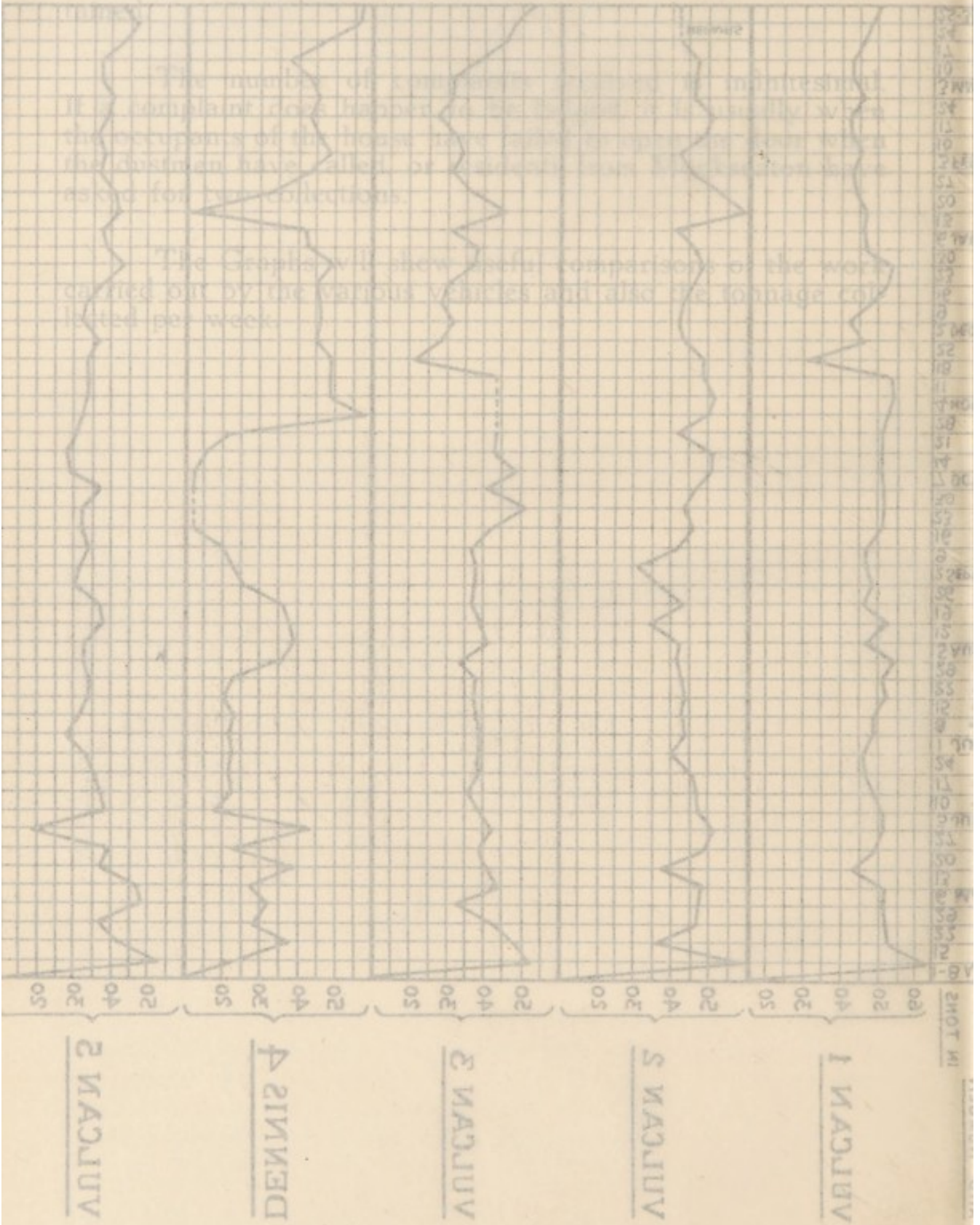
DENNIS 4

VULCAN 5

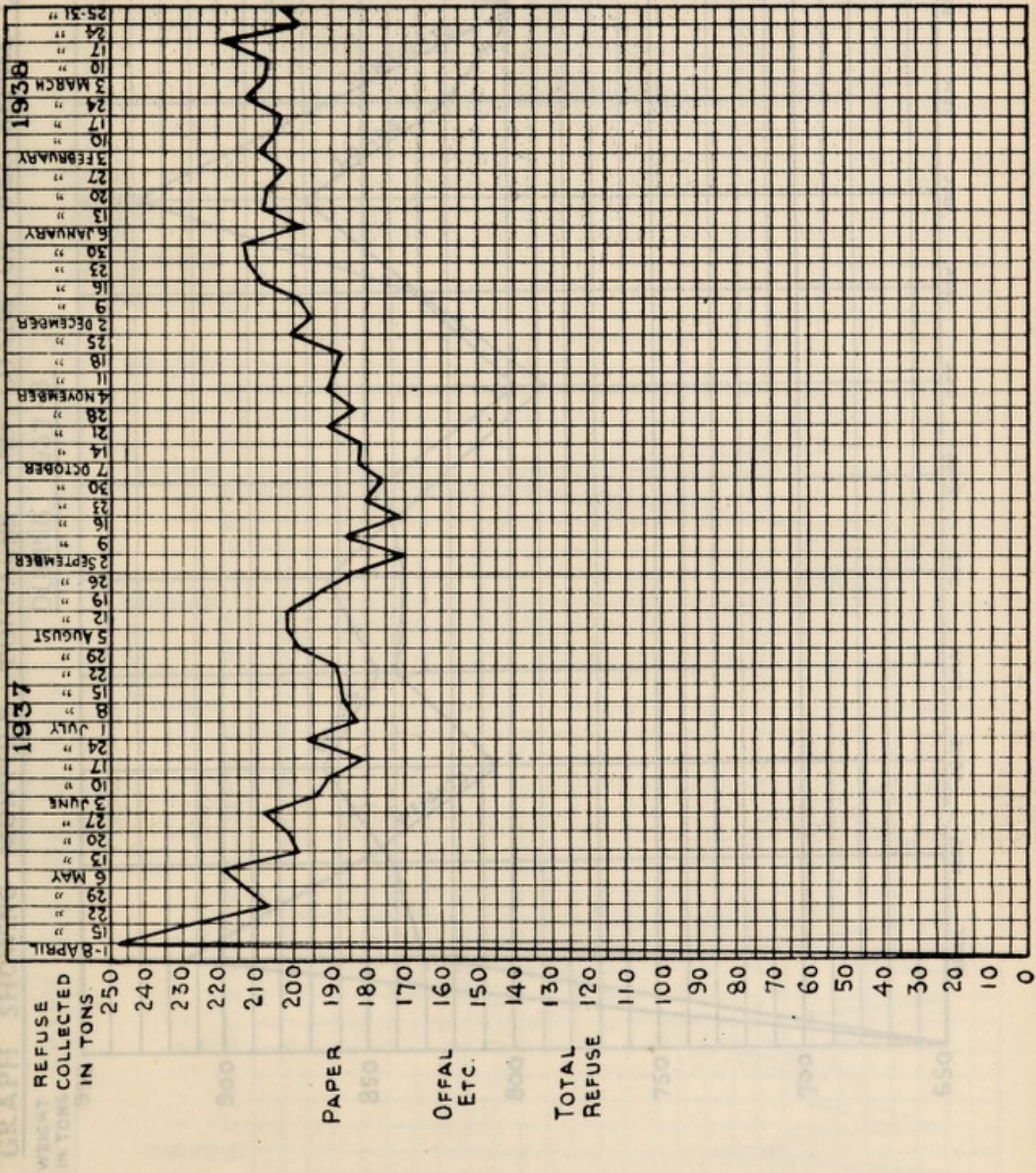
The loading teams are frequently changed round so that every man is familiar with each district and incidentally the output of work done by various loaders can be ascer-

The number of complaints received in minutes show. If a complaint does happen the occupant of the horse has the driverman have called or asked for your collections.

The Graphs show daily comparisons of the work carried out by the various vehicles and also the tonnage collected per week.



WEEKLY GRAPH SHEWING REFUSE COLLECTED.



WEIGHT REFUSE COLLECTED IN TONS

PAPER

OFFAL ETC.

TOTAL REFUSE

WAGES AND NAT. HEALTH INS. IN £. S. D.

VEHICLE HOURS

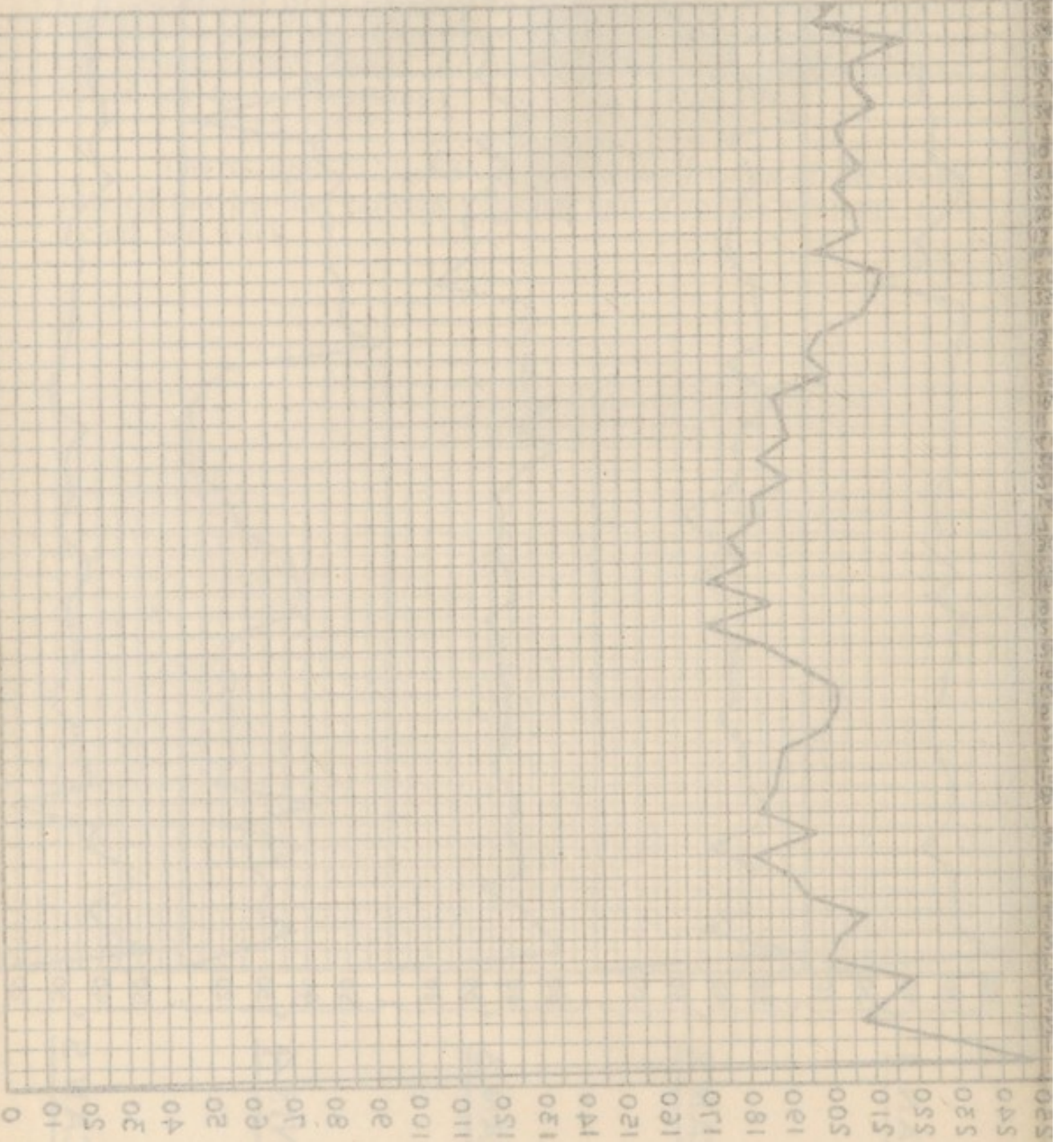
MAN HOURS

NO. OF LOADS

0MA 220DAW
HTJAEK TAJ
D. 2. 2. M. 2MI

HOJRE
AEHICTE

И AM
2MUCH



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015
010
005
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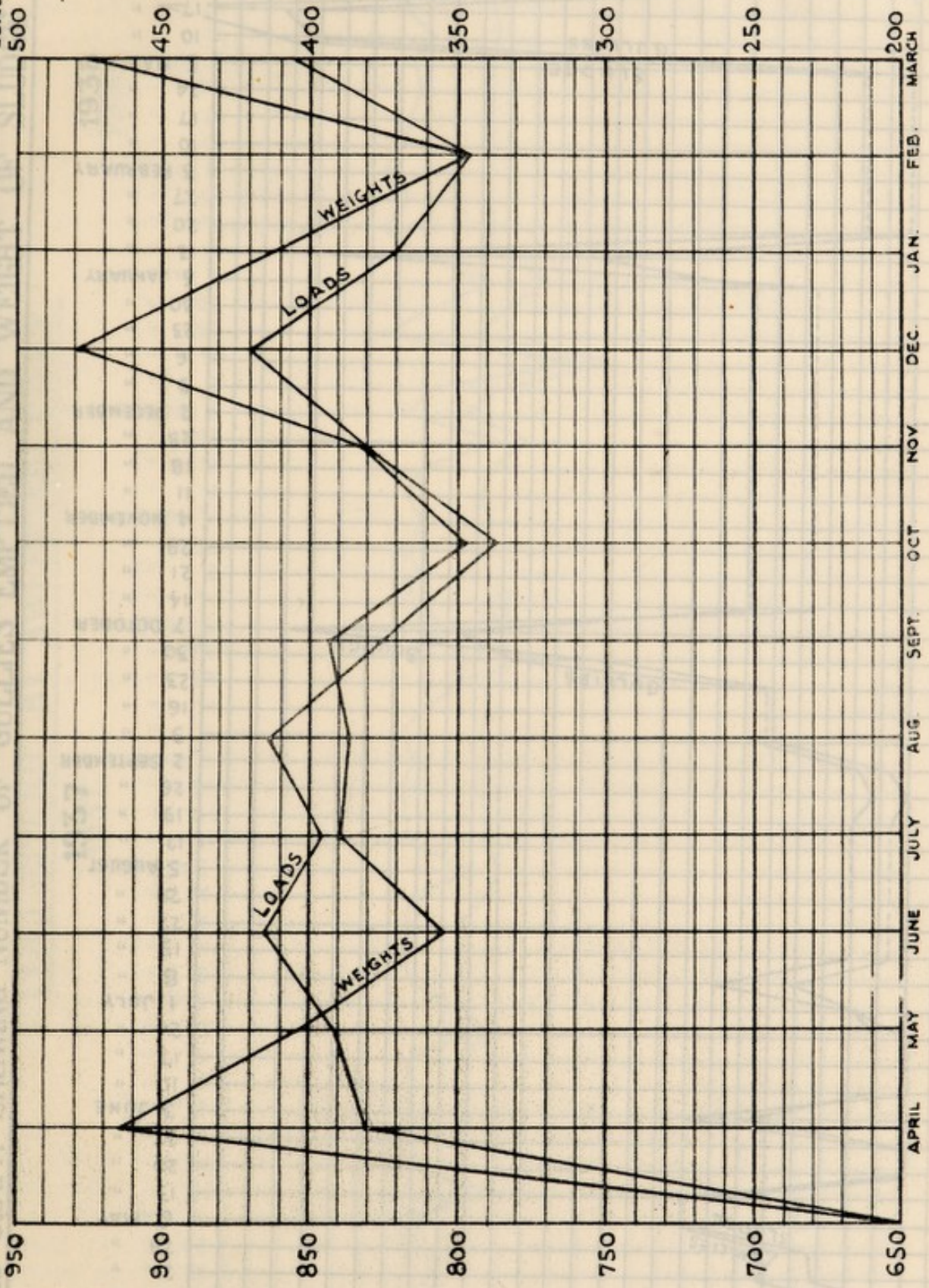
0MA 220DAW
HTJAEK TAJ
D. 2. 2. M. 2MI

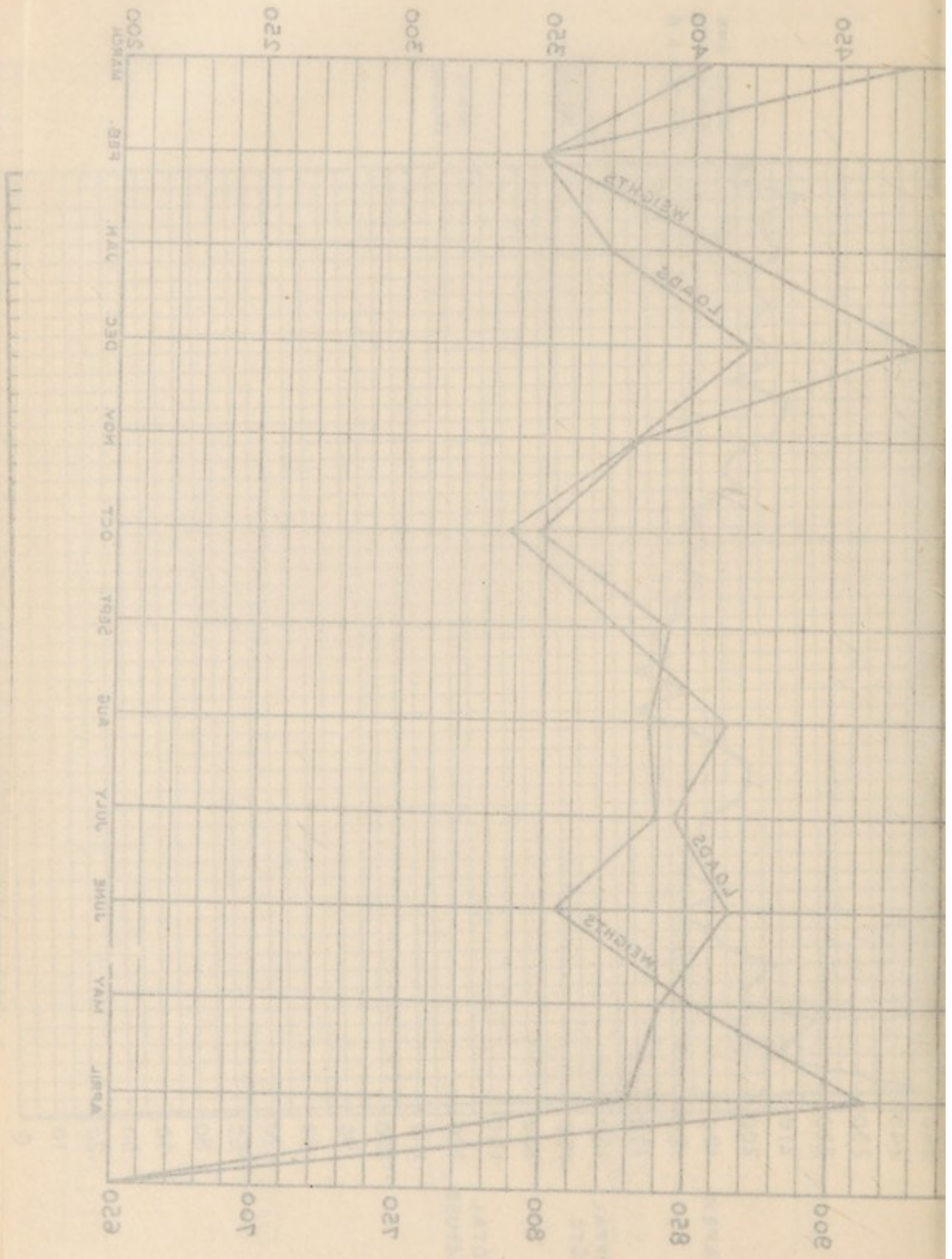
GRAPH SHOWING MONTHLY TONNAGES AND LOADS OF DRY REFUSE COLLECTED

DURING 1937-8.

No. OF LOADS

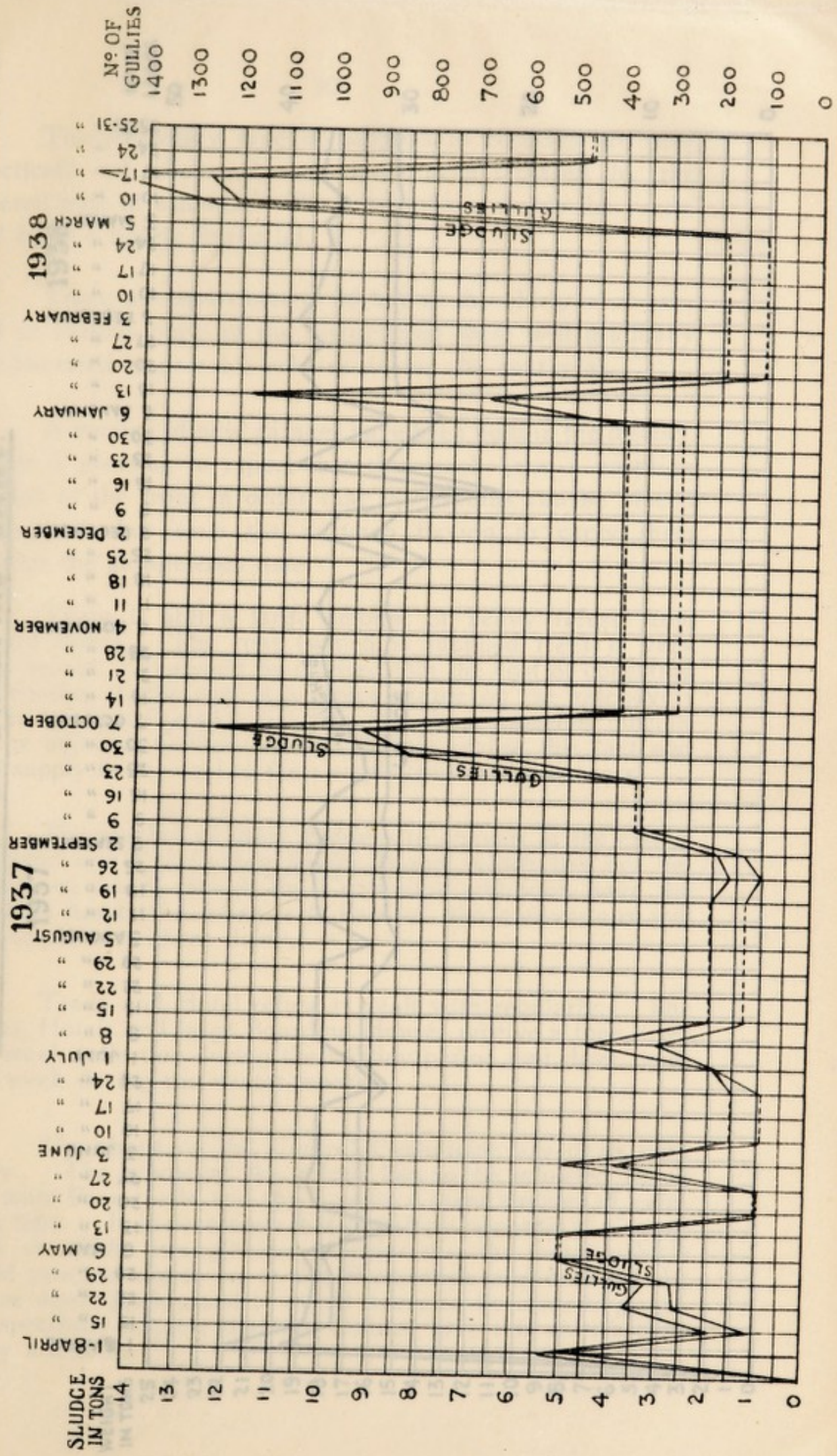
WEIGHT IN TONS

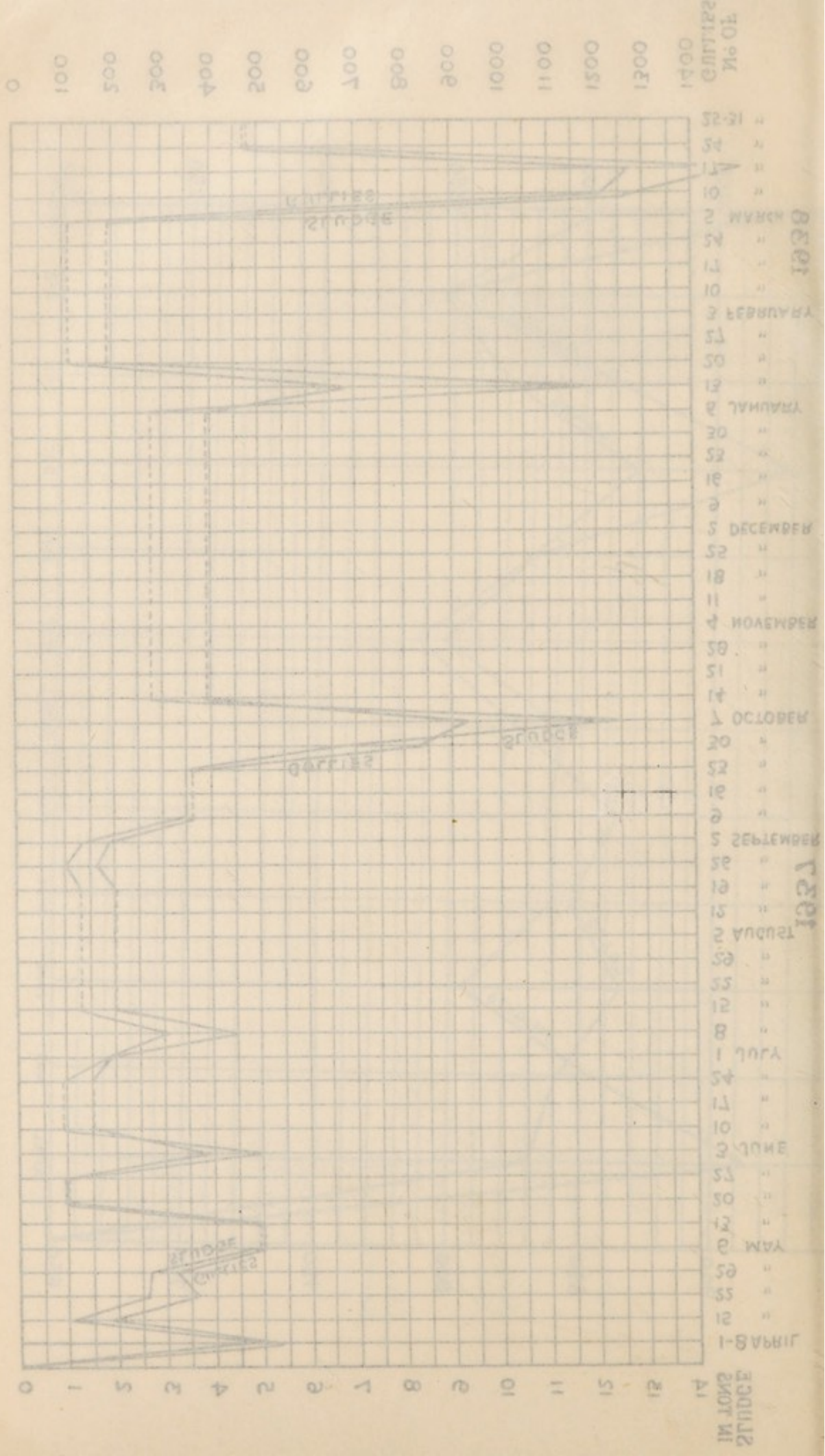




DENNIS GULLEY EMPTIER.

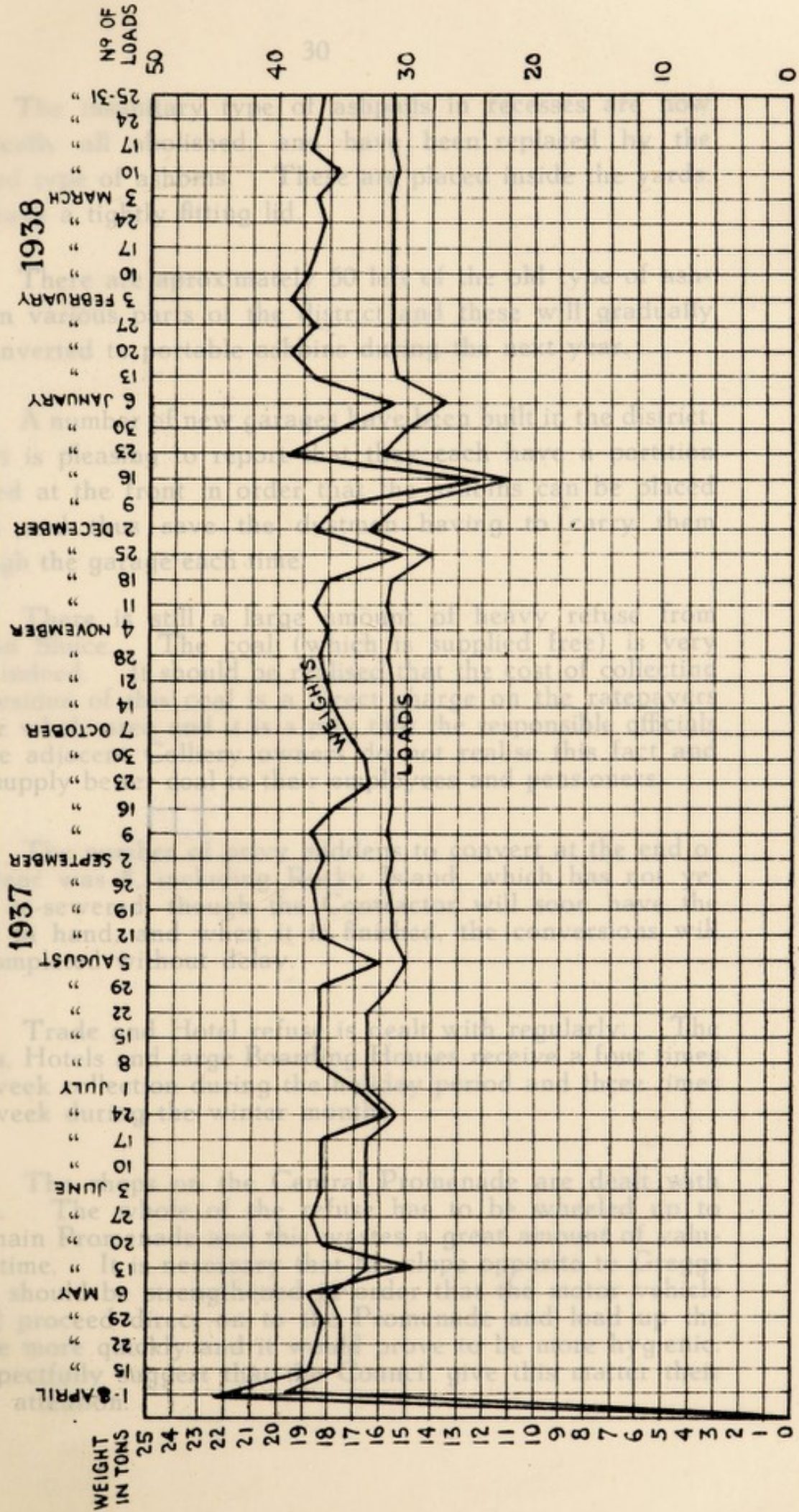
WEEKLY GRAPH SHEWING NUMBER OF GULLIES EMPTIED AND WEIGHT OF SLUDGE REMOVED.

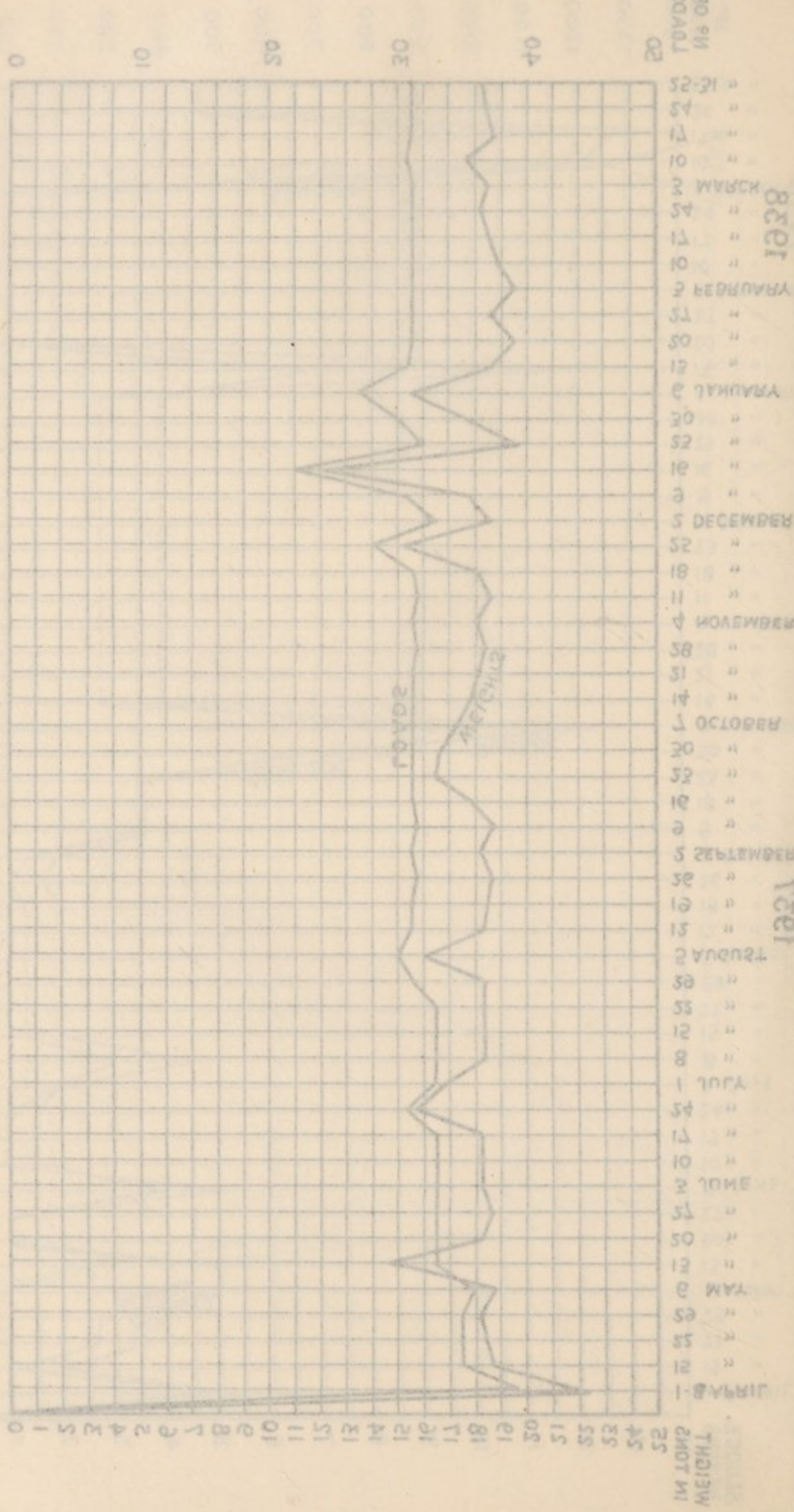




WEEKLY GRAPH SHEWING LOADS AND WEIGHT OF STREET SWEEPINGS

COLLECTED BY SWEEPING CART.





1838

1831

TOYDZ № 08
TOYDZ № 09
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

JUNE
1
5
15
21
25
29
JULY
1
5
11
17
23
29
AUGUST
5
11
17
23
29
SEPTEMBER
5
11
17
23
29
OCTOBER
7
13
19
25
31
NOVEMBER
4
10
16
22
28
DECEMBER
5
11
17
23
29
MARCH
25
31

The insanitary type of ashpails in recesses are now practically all abolished, and have been replaced by the tapered type of ashbins. These are placed inside the yards, and have a tightly fitting lid.

There are approximately 60 left of the old type of ash-pail in various parts of the district and these will gradually be converted to portable ashbins during the next year.

A number of new garages have been built in the district, and it is pleasing to report that they each have a partition erected at the front in order that the ashbins can be placed there, and thus save the dustmen having to carry them through the garage each time.

There is still a large amount of heavy refuse from Seaton Sluice. The coal (which is supplied free) is very poor indeed. It should be realised that the cost of collecting the residue of this coal is a direct charge on the ratepayers of the whole area and it is a pity that the responsible officials of the adjacent Colliery owners do not realise this fact and supply better coal to their employees and pensioners.

The number of privy middens to convert at the end of the year was 8, including Rocky Island, which has not yet been re-sewered, though the Contractor will soon have the work in hand, and when it is finished, the conversions will be completed without delay.

Trade and Hotel refuse is dealt with regularly. The Cafes, Hotels and large Boarding Houses receive a four times per week collection during the holiday period and three times per week during the winter months.

The shops on the Central Promenade are dealt with daily. The whole of the refuse has to be wheeled up to the main Promenade and this wastes a great amount of valuable time. It is necessary that the slope opposite to Greggs Cafe should be strengthened in order that the motor vehicle could proceed direct on to the Promenade and load up the refuse more quickly and it would prove to be more hygienic. I respectfully suggest that the Council give this matter their early attention.

Owing to the fact that a charge is now made for excess shop refuse, there will no doubt be a reduction in the quantity collected and the number of traders who take their refuse to the tip for disposal will increase.

It is hoped that the byelaws to be made under the Public Health Act, 1936 to facilitate the collection services and to prevent liquid filth being put inside the ashbin, will be adopted without delay, as these powers are long overdue.

The following tables will give some idea of the refuse collected from dwellinghouses, Cafes and shops, together with the total amount of debris removed from the streets and also the number of ashbins emptied during the year. These appear in their monthly order :—

HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

Quantative Analysis of House Refuse.

No.	Results of Analysis. Material.	Winter 26th Jan. to 4th Feb.	Spring 10th April to 18th	Summer July 10th to 20th	Autumn Nov. 3rd to 13th	Average
1.	Under 5/16" to dust.	44.2%	28.88%	20.57%	36.5%	32.54%
2.	Cinder 5/16" and below 3/4"	22.8%	20.93%	11.04%	17.5%	18.07%
3.	Tins and Metals ...	2.1%	3.82%	4.66%	2.8%	3.34%
4.	Bottle and Jars ...	4.2%	3.44%	3.95%	2.9%	3.62%
5.	Over 3/4" cinder ...	13.0%	9.25%	6.71%	11.8%	10.19%
6.	Vital Content					
	putrescible matter ...	1.2%	1.86%	20.70%	5.6%	7.34%
7.	Rags ...	0.8%	—	1.06%	.4%	.56%
8.	Bones ...	0.4%	.05%	.23%	.4%	.27%
9.	Paper ...	9.0%	30.58%	29.89%	18.0%	21.87%
10.	Combustible Debris ...	0.5%	.09%	.23%	.7%	.38%
11.	Non-Combustible Debris	1.8%	1.14%	.96%	3.4%	1.82%

HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

Quantative Analysis of Trade Refuse.

No.	Results of Analysis. Material.	Winter Jan. 26th to Feb. 4th	Spring April 10th to 18th	Average
1.	Paper	68.5%	56.91%	62.71%
2.	5/16" Mesh Fine Dust	19.3%	18.08%	18.69%
3.	Tins	1.3%	3.3%	2.3%
4.	Broken Glass	1.3%	5.08%	3.19%
5.	Small cinder 5/16" and 3/4"	4.5%	7.5%	6.0%
6.	Vegetable	5.1%	3.26%	4.18%
7.	Combustible Debris	—	4.77%	2.38%
8.	Incombustible Debris	—	1.1%	.55%

The % of Fine Dust was due to the placing of this in the bins by the shopkeepers. It could not be separated until the analysis was taken.

The yearly Graphs show the tonnage collected by the vehicles each week and other useful data is included for your perusal.

During the year, the refuse increased by .6 cwts per thousand of population per day—365 days to the year.

The sum of £48 has been received for the removal of excess trade refuse which is equal to .9d. per ton collected.

Surplus Refuse.

Numerous calls have to be made during the year for the collection of old rubbish which is often left behind in empty houses and outbuildings by previous tenants. It appears to be the practice, when leaving the premises at term day, to fill all the outbuildings with old carpets, oilcloth, chairs and other miscellaneous articles. The incoming tenant takes over this liability and on many occasions it is necessary to make a double call. A small charge is made after a certain number of bins are removed.

Garden Refuse.

One bin per week of garden refuse is removed free and this service has been very much appreciated by the residents.

Net cost of collection.

	Total	Cost per bin emptied.
Inclusive of Loan Charges ...	£4,922-0-0	1.4d.
Exclusive of Loan Charges ...	£4,306-0-0	1.2d.

Disposal of Refuse.

The whole of the refuse has been disposed of by controlled tipping at the Grove Quarry, Old Hartley. This increased haulage from Whitley Bay by 2.75 miles and from Monkseaton by 3.75 miles.

The refuse is completely covered each night by tarpaulins and soil.

The Caterpillar Tractor, which was purchased by the Council, has proved to be a most useful piece of machinery. It consolidates the tipped refuse and enables the wagons to reach the end of the tipping face with very few sleepers. It also spreads the soil and rolls it in to prevent the escape of steam.

During the year the tip was set on fire by some unauthorised person and had to be extinguished. This entailed extra expense. The usual trench was cut and filled with water; sand was thrown in and well watered.

The Tip is rapidly filling up and during the winter months about 210 to 220 tons of refuse is collected and disposed of weekly.

9,204 tons of refuse was dealt with during the year, together with a large amount of refuse from buildings and drainage works. The latter has not been included in the Disposal costs.

Negotiations are still proceeding for a piece of land to be purchased at the Bee Hive Inn. It is to be hoped that these negotiations will be expediated in order that the long haulage which is now incurred will be reduced, together with the costs which are unavoidably increased thereby.

The acquisition of this site by the Council will solve the problem of refuse disposal by Controlled tipping for twelve or fifteen years and save the ratepayers a large amount of money, when compared with the cost which would be entailed if a Disposal Plant were erected. The present cost of disposal is 1/1.6d. per ton. If the refuse were to be disposed of by Mechanical means (viz. through a Disposal Plant) the cost would be 4/- to 5/- per ton, so that the opportunity to obtain suitable land for tipping should not be lost.

The income per ton of refuse disposed of is 2.7d. per ton—an increase of .3d. per ton in 1936.

Salvage and Utilisation.

There is an increase in the revenue received from Salvage of £20.

The waste paper still continues to provide a source of revenue and during the year, a five years' contract was made (ending in the year 1942) with Messrs. Thames Board Mills Ltd., Purfleet, to take all waste paper and cardboard.

Householders could still bundle their waste paper more carefully, as there is a large proportion thrown into the dustbins and covered with ash.

At the end of the year all bottles and jars were sterilized and washed before being sold. This work is carried out by the boiler attendant at the Slaughter Houses during his spare time, when firing the boiler.

Garage.

There are still no heating arrangements in the garage. During frosty weather, great difficulty is experienced in starting up the engines of the vehicles each morning and the water has to be drained out of the machines each night.

The roof is leaky and far too high; condensation occurs and drops from the roof. The whole place in its present state is most unsatisfactory.

A large amount of repairs have been carried out to the refuse vehicles during the year, and none of them have been involved in any serious accidents, which is a great credit to the drivers, who have no endorsements on their licenses.

Your Mechanic, Mr. Watt, has carried out his work in a very able manner.

Street Cleansing.

The costings in relation to this service are made up to the 31st day of March, 1937.

All sweeping is carried out on the "beat" system.

The total mileage of streets cleansed during the year is 50.1 miles, which is an increase of 3.7 miles on the previous year.

The main streets of the area are swept twice and three times per day, and a large number of the back streets in the centre of the district are dealt with once per day.

The mileage dealt with daily is 23.4 miles and the remaining 26.7 miles are dealt with three times per week.

Since its introduction, the "beat" system has fully justified itself.

Street Cleansing is a costly service and it is one which needs careful organisation and keen supervision if the best results are to be obtained at the lowest possible costs.

The repaving of the back streets has more than justified the expense incurred and has speeded up work considerably. A higher standard of cleanliness has been obtained and it has removed from the district once and for all the insanitary and uneven chip paving.

There are certain people who will persist in throwing litter on to the streets, and unfortunately they still seem to be prominent in this everyday life of the community; they absolutely refuse to use the litter receptacles. It is, however, pleasing to note that the County Bye-laws are in force which impose fines on people who leave litter of any description in roadways and open spaces.

There were 40 new wire baskets erected on the Promenades and streets, and these were regularly in use.

It has been necessary to alter the type of brushes which were in use for sweeping the streets, and 24 inch platform brooms have been added to the "beatmens'" tools to sweep up the fine dust from the concrete roads.

The total amount of street debris removed during the year was 857 tons. This was a decrease of 5 tons over the previous year.

The orderly barrows have been painted and repaired and three new barrows have been added to the street cleansing equipment. The whole of the old type of barrow (except one) have been withdrawn from the service.

Many complimentary remarks have been passed about the orderly barrows.

I respectfully suggest that the Council will, in the near future, consider the provision of overalls and protective clothing to smarten up the staff.

There are 16 men on the staff of the Street Cleansing Section—two of whom are elderly and do not work full time.

The sweeping of Seaton Sluice and Old Hartley is carried out 3 times per week by a youth; the rest of his time is spent on the Gully Emptyer.

The staff are showing a decided improvement, though in one or two cases, owing to physical disabilities, the output of work is not up to what it might be. Street sweeping is not a job which is suitable for elderly men; a street sweeper should be a young man and active, also capable of being transferred from one section of the Department to another at a minute's notice, and this would prove to be economical; whereas at the present time, there is only one street sweeper who could be satisfactorily transferred from the street sweeping to the lifting of dustbins.

Gully Emptying, Channel Flushing and Disinfecting.

During the year there were 13,062 gullies emptied and resealed with a proportion of 1 in 40 disinfectant solution.

The net cost per 1,000 gullies was £7 9s. 2d. The net cost per 1,000 of population was £3 10s. 10d. The average number of gullies emptied per day was 146. Cost per gully (including loan charges) was 3.7d. and the net cost per gully was 1.7d.

The Gully Emptier continues to carry out its work in a very satisfactory manner and it is the most useful machine that the Council possess. It is very seldom that we find a choked gully, and all the detritus is removed without any offensive smell.

I am still of the opinion that the square type of cast iron gully is not suitable for quick cleansing, as there are too many corners. I look forward to the time when the heavy stoneware or concrete type of gully, complete with galvanised stoppers, will be adopted in this area.

During the hot weather, all the channels in the busy streets and each of the promenades were washed with disinfectant with a proportion of 1 in 80 solution of Cresylic and Killgerm disinfectant. This was a source of satisfaction to the residents and visitors alike. Each Sunday morning, during the summer months, the whole of the main thoroughfares were treated likewise before sweeping operations commenced. This speeded up the work and also prevented the dust from rising. The whole of the main Promenade between Victoria Park and Watts Slope was treated behind the seats with disinfectant. The number of gallons of diluted disinfectant used was 21,000.

Cleansing of Links, Gardens, Steps and Footwalks.

During the summer months, the whole of the footpaths and Promenades were cleansed once and twice per day. This meant that during the months of July and August, extra men had to be employed to deal with the sand and other debris which accumulated during each week-end.

Two youths were engaged to clear the Gardens and Links and during busy periods, the staff had to be augmented by the employment of dustbin loaders.

We still have a great deal of trouble from the Ice Cream vendors in Marine Avenue. They will persist in putting wrappers round the ice cream. This is quite unnecessary, because the customer immediately throws the wrapper on to the street or on the grass, as the case may be, and it has then to be cleared away. On many occasions, two 3½ cubic feet bins have been completely filled during the weekend.

The number of litter baskets were increased and new notices were erected to warn people against leaving litter on the open spaces. Visitors do not make use of these receptacles as often as they may do. The County Litter Bye-laws will have to be enforced during the coming season.

On August Bank Holiday, 3½ tons of litter were removed from the Promenade and Open Spaces.

Cleaning of the Sands.

The cleaning of the sands was taken over by this department in July last and immediate steps were taken to place this on a satisfactory system. Two youths were engaged to clean all the paper up and also any glass left by thoughtless people. They commenced their duties at 5 o'clock each morning. This work was previously done by Chair Attendants, who commenced work about 9-15 a.m.—consequently complaints were received about the dirty condition of the sands.

In the month of August, the Department was called upon to remove about 800 tons of seaweed which had accumulated on the main portion of the sands. This work was carried out by the Caterpillar Tractor and Sand Skids. The seaweed was removed after approximately 3½ days work.

There is a lack of refuse receptacles for the sands, and I hope that the Council will give permission for these to be provided for the reception of newspapers and other debris.

Gritting, Sanding and Snow Removal.

The total expenditure on these services was £62-0-0—a reduction of £14 from the previous year.

The Scheme which was prepared for gritting and sand removal has worked very well during the past year, and we have been assisted by the Police, who have warned the foreman and myself whenever the roads have been in a bad condition, and I thank the local Inspector of Police for his co-operation in this matter.

Gritting has, in many instances, commenced at 5 a.m. which enables the dangerous surfaces to be treated before many of the population are astir.

Despite the varying atmospheric conditions, the department was equal to all the demands which were made on it and it is pleasing to report that we had many expressions of thanks for the efficient way in which the work was carried out.

Propaganda.

A large number of notices were distributed throughout the district, drawing the attention of the residents to the value of saving waste paper, and the response to this appeal has been fairly good, though there is room for further improvement. The notices which have been sent out from the Department have also been printed with snappy 'slogans' and I am of the opinion that the Public are responding to our efforts in this direction.

Costing of the Service.

During the year a new system of monthly costing has been introduced in conjunction with the Accountants Department, whereby I am able to obtain the costs of each service and keep a close check on the expenditure. This method has proved very useful during the year.

The usual Appendixes are included for your perusal, giving the costs as supplied to the Ministry of Health, and other costs of similar areas for your comparison. You will, no doubt, observe that our costs compare very favourably with those of other districts. The usual details of the cost per head and per premises are also included.

THE INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The amount of work carried out in connection with the food supply of the district continues to increase, owing to the rapid growth of the area. This entails a large amount of inspection to be carried out after normal working hours.

One butcher's shop has been reconditioned and modernised.

Meat used for human consumption must be handled properly and conveyed through the streets with adequate coverings and it is essential that no food should be exposed to contamination from any source.

Milk Supply.

It is essential that all milk should be clean and free from any infection; the public must be safeguarded against the drinking of unclean milk. It is quite easy to produce clean milk if a reasonable amount of care is taken by the milkers.

The milking of cows should be under the strict supervision of the producer himself or his assistant and the instructions as set out in the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, should be carried out.

The steam sterilizer is part and parcel of dairy equipment and it should be compulsory for all producers to have one of these in operation for dealing with all their dairy utensils.

Producers who cannot produce clean milk should be struck off the register, after reasonable warnings have been issued. In the past, the milking of cows has been regarded as a matter of course and the public have consumed a considerable amount of dirty milk through neglect on the part of the producers and milkers.

Your Health Department has spared no efforts in ensuring that the milk supply of this district is up to standard and a large number of visits have been made during milking times to ensure that the instructions as set out in the Regulations were being enforced. A number of circulars on the production of clean milk have been sent to the producers in this area.

A farmer was summoned to appear before the Council for failing to produce milk of the standard adopted by this Council. He was severely warned and he immediately took the necessary steps to provide a sterilizer and also to carry out all the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health and myself. It is now pleasing to report that there has been a great improvement.

One purveyor of milk was fined 40/- and costs for using an unregistered Dairy.

The average daily consumption per head of population is .4d. of a pint.

The number of cowkeepers, dairymen, retail milk producers and shops registered under the Milk and Dairies Orders Consolidation Act 1915, Milk and Dairies Amendment Act 1922 and Milk and Dairies Order 1926 is 142. They are divided up as follows :—

Purveyors and Cowkeepers	...	...	...	11
Purveyors with premises outside the district				31
Retailers, Purveyors, Dairymen & Milk Shops				30
Retailers selling bottled milk	...	...	...	70
Number of cows	...	...	...	140

It has not been necessary during the year to carry out any repairs to the cowsheds, as these are now all up-to-date, with the exception of Whitley Lodge Farm, which is getting in a ruinous condition and I am hoping that this cow byre will be demolished during the coming year.

A new cart approach was laid to the Hartley East Farm and a new drain was laid to take the water from the dung channel.

14 applications to sell bottled milk were received during the year for registration, including all shops.

10 retailers declined business during the year and were removed from the register.

A number of inspections have been carried out to farms, milk shops and other premises and the following table gives the amount of visits to these premises:—

Visits to Farms During 1937.

	No. of visits
Seatonville Farm	19
South West Farm	24
East Farm	19
Red House Farm	19
Whitley Lodge Farm	23
Hartley South Farm	16
Hartley East Farm	29
Earsdon Grange Farm	23
Briar Dene Farm (Mr. Cracknell)	23
Briar Dene Farm (Mr. Dobbinson)	32
Crowhall Farm	21
	248

Visits to Milk Shops and Dairies	330
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Visits to Milkshops (Bottles).	225
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Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

The routine bulk sampling of milk has been carried out weekly throughout the year. The number of samples which are accepted by the Laboratory is 4 per week. I am again indebted to Dr. Messer and his staff for their co-operation and assistance on numerous occasions.

The following samples were taken and examined :—

No. of samples taken	...	...	...	...	203
No. of samples examined for Coliform Bacilli					197
No. of samples to which the Methylene Blue Test was applied	...	...	...	...	197
No. of samples taken for the presence of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	201

I have to report that there has been a slight improvement in the cleanliness of milk, though I am of the opinion that there is still room for a great improvement amongst the producers.

The amount of Tuberculin tested milk sold at the price of ordinary milk continues to show a large increase. There is also an increase in the sale of Accredited Bottled Milk.

We still continue to have trouble with the surplus milk delivered by large firms at the week-end. The number of samples which were taken were found to be very unsatisfactory and appeared to be mixed milk from different producers.

Circulars were sent out during the year, giving necessary instructions to be carried out in the production of clean milk. Copies of the Laboratory Report are sent to each retailer and producer.

Methylene Blue Test.

This test, which sets out certain conditions, has practically taken the place of the Bacterial Count Test. It is easy to operate and does not take so much time. The producers do not understand it and are now relying on the Bacillus Coli Test.

No. of samples which passed the Methylene Blue Test	...	94
No. of samples which did not pass the Test	.....	103
No. of samples which could not be tested owing to milk turning sour	.....	1

Bacterial Count.

Pasteurised Milk sold in the area by the Co-operative Society has been tested on a number of occasions and the following table shows the result of such tests :—

Sample Number.	Pasteurised Organisms per m.l.
19	226,000
43	296,000
73	43,000
133	131,000
153	18,600

Bacillus Coli Standard for Milk Sold in the Area.

The standard which is adopted in this area is still very high.

There must not be any Bacillus Coli in more than one tube.

The number of samples which were taken and examined was 197. The following table gives the details :—

COLIFORM BACILLI	MILK PRODUCED		TOTAL
	In Whitley and Monk-seaton.	Outside Whitley & Monkseaton	
Coliform Bacilli present in two or more tubes	22	48	70
Present in one tube or not present	25	102	127
TOTAL	47	150	197

There is no doubt that there should be a definite standard for dirty milk and all samples taken should be subjected to a chemical examination. Any samples having more than 10 parts per million of centrifuged fluid dirt should be dealt with under the Sale of Food Adulteration Act, 1928, for selling to the prejudice of the purchaser.

Elimination of Tuberculous Infection from the Milk Supply of the District.

The activities in connection with the elimination of Tuberculosis Infection from the milk supplied in the district have been carried out during the year with the same vigour as in previous years.

The methods in force are :—

(a) The biological examination of all bulk samples taken.

(b) The veterinary examination of the herds affected.

The necessary powers in connection with this are to be found in the :

Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act	1915
Milk and Dairies Amendment Act	1922
Milk and Dairies Order	1926
Milk Special Designation Order	1936
Tuberculosis Order	1925

The Veterinary duties in 1938 will come under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in accordance with the Agricultural Act of 1937.

The sampling of milk for the presence of Tuberculosis is of great importance to the Community, as the majority of the milk sold in the district comes from farms and producers as far as 50 to 60 miles away.

The areas are large and rural in character; routine inspection and sampling by the Inspectors is impossible. Each supply is sampled as often as possible, which is usually four times a year.

The number of samples taken and examined is 201 which is 3 less than the previous year. The following table gives the details:—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Samples examined from Producers in Whitley and Monkseaton	1	46	47
Samples taken from Producers outside the District	11	142	154
TOTAL	12	188	201

12 samples of milk were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli—a total of 5.9 per cent.

The County Medical Officer of Health is notified of any "positive" report received from the Laboratory in accordance with the Milk and Daries (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

(a) From Local Farms.			(b) From Farms outside Whitley and Monkseaton.		
Sample No.	Methylene Blue Test. Reduction time in hours. "S" Satisfied test.	B. Coli present in two or more tubes.	Sample No.	Methylene Blue Test. Reduction time in hours. "S" Satisfied test.	B. Coli present in two or more tubes.
5	2½	Nil.	1	"S"	Nil.
6	5½	Nil.	2	"S"	One
7	"S"	Nil.	3	"S"	Nil.
8	"S"	Nil.	4	"S"	Nil.
9	"S"	Nil.	11	"S"	Nil.
31	"S"	Nil.	12	"S"	Nil.
44	3½	One	13	"S"	Nil.
45	3½	Three	14	"S"	Nil.
46	"S"	One	15	"S"	Nil.
49	"S"	Nil.	16	5½	Three
50	"S"	Nil.	17	"S"	Nil.
53	2½	Two	18	"S"	Nil.
55	"S"	Nil.	20	"S"	Nil.
56	"S"	Nil.	21	"S"	Nil.
57	3	Three	22	3½	Three
76	1½	Nil.	23	"S"	Nil.
77	1½	Three	24	5	Two
78	1½	Two	25	4	Nil.
81	"S"	Nil.	26	"S"	Nil.
102	1½	Three	27	4	Two
103	1½	Three	30	4	Nil.
107	Turned Sour		32	"S"	Nil.
108	4½	One	34	5	Nil.
110	Turned Sour		35	"S"	Nil.
112	Immediate	Three	36	"S"	One
122	1½	Three	37	"S"	Nil.
123	1½	Three	39	"S"	Nil.
124	1½	Three	40	4½	Nil.
126	2	Nil.	42	"S"	Nil.
137	"S"	Three	47	"S"	Nil.
138	1½	Nil.	48	1	Three
140	1½	Two	52	"S"	Two
145	2	Three	54	2½	Two
146	3	Three	58	"S"	Nil.
148	"S"	Nil.	59	"S"	Nil.
158	½	Three	60	4	Three
163	2	Nil.	61	"S"	Nil.
164	2	Two	62	"S"	Nil.
165	1	One	63	"S"	Nil.
178	3½	Nil.	64	"S"	Nil.
180	3	Two	65	"S"	Nil.
192	"S"	Nil.	66	"S"	Nil.
193	"S"	Nil.	67	"S"	Three
199	"S"	Nil.	68	5	Nil.
200	"S"	One	69	"S"	Nil.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION of MILK—(cntd.)

(a) From Local Farms.			(b) From Farms outside Whitley and Monkseaton.		
No. Sample	Methylene Blue Test. Reduction time in hours. "S" Satisfied test.	B. Coli present in two or more tubes.	Sample No.	Methylene Blue Test. Reduction time in hours. "S" Satisfied test.	B. Coli present in two or more tubes.
201	"S"	Nil.	70	3½	One
202	4½	Two	72	½	Nil.
			79	5	One
			80	5	Nil.
			82	"S"	Nil.
			83	2	One
			84	"S"	Nil.
			85	2	Three
			86	"S"	Three
			87	3	Nil.
			88	"S"	Nil.
			89	"S"	Nil.
			90	"S"	Nil.
			92	"S"	Nil.
			93	3½	Three
			94	"S"	Nil.
			95	3½	Two
			96	1½	One
			97	"S"	Nil.
			99	1	Nil.
			100	"S"	Nil.
			101	Immediate	Two
			104	½	Nil.
			105	½	Three
			106	3½	Nil.
			108	4½	One
			109	"S"	Nil.
			111	Turned Sour	
			113	3	Nil.
			114	3½	Nil.
			115	3½	Nil.
			116	4½	Nil.
			117	4½	Nil.
			118	"S"	Three
			119	3½	Nil.
			120	3½	Three
			121	2	Two
			125	½	Three
			128	"S"	Nil.
			129	½	Nil.
			130	2½	Nil.
			131	½	Three
			132	3	Three
			134	½	Three
			135	Immediate	Three

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION of MILK—(cntd.)

(a) From Local Farms.			Whitley and Monkseaton. (b) From Farms outside		
Sample No.	Methylene Blue Test. Reduction time in hours. "S" Satisfied test.	B. Coli present in two or more tubes.	Sample No.	Methylene Blue Test. Reduction time in hours. "S" Satisfied test.	B. Coli present in two or more tubes.
			136	1	Three
			139	4	Three
			142	1½	Three
			147	Immediate	Three
			149	4½	Nil.
			150	2½	Three
			151	2½	Two
			152	2½	Three
			154	3½	Three
			155	½	Three
			156	4½	Three
			157	4½	Three
			159	½	Nil.
			160	1½	Nil.
			161	Turned Sour	
			162	½	Three
			166	1	Three
			167	"S"	Nil.
			168	"S"	Nil.
			169	"S"	Nil.
			170	4½	Nil.
			171	"S"	Nil.
			173	4½	Nil.
			174	4	One
			175	"S"	Nil.
			177	"S"	Nil.
			179	Immediate	Nil.
			181	"S"	Nil.
			184	"S"	Nil.
			185	3	Three
			197	"S"	Nil.
			188	"S"	Nil.
			189	"S"	Nil.
			190	"S"	Nil.
			191	"S"	Nil.
			194	"S"	Nil.
			196	"S"	One
			197	"S"	Nil.
			198	"S"	Nil.
			203	"S"	Nil.
			TUBER CULIN	TESTED	
			10	"S"	Nil.
			29	"S"	Nil.
			33	"S"	Nil.
			41	"S"	Nil.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION of MILK—(cntd.)

(a) From Local Farms.			(b) From Farms outside Whitley and Monkseaton.		
Sample No.	Methylene Blue Test. Reduction time in hours. "S" Satisfied test.	B. Coli present in two or more tubes.	Sample No.	Methylene Blue Test. Reduction time in hours. "S" Satisfied test.	B. Coli present in two or more tubes.
			71	1½	One
			74	3½	Three
			75	"S"	One
			91	"S"	One
			98	1	Three
			127	½	Three
			144	Furned Sour	
			172	4½	Three
			182	"S"	Nil.
			186	3	Three
			195	"S"	Three
			A CCREDITE D		
			28	"S"	Nil.
			38	"S"	Nil.
			51	"S"	Nil.
			141	1½	Two
			143	1½	Three
			183	"S"	Nil.
			P ASTEURIS ED		
				Organisms per m.l.	
			19	226,000	
			43	796,000	
			73	43,000	
			133	131,000	
			153	18,600	
			TUBERCULIN TESTED		
				(Certified)	
			176	"S"	Nil.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

This Order is administered in connection with the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders and if carried out properly, it is very useful when dealing with cows affected with Tuberculosis. 9 cows were slaughtered under the Order; this was due to the activities of your Health Department.

Milk Special Designations Order, 1936.

The use of graded milk in the district is increasing and the following are licensed for sale :—

15 Dairies are licenced to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk in bottles.

4 Dairies are licenced to bottle Tuberculin Tested Milk.

5 Dairies are licenced to sell Accredited Milk in bottles.

4 Purveyors of milk with premises outside the district are licenced to sell Accredited Milk in bottles, in this area.

6 Purveyors of milk with premises outside the district are licenced to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk in this area.

A number of samples of graded milk were taken and the following gives the details of same :—

NATURE OF SAMPLES	Number taken	Complied with Tests	Did not comply	TOTAL
Tuberculin Tested	15	7	8	15
Accredited	6	4	2	6
Pasteurised	5	2	3	5
Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	1	1	0	1
TOTAL	27	14	13	27

It is a serious problem when graded milks are not up to the standard, because the public are paying extra money for what is supposed to be a better and cleaner milk. The only way to deal with persistent offenders is to institute legal proceedings.

Inspection of Churns and Vessels Used for the Conveyance of Milk.

The whole of the Railway Stations in the area which are used for milk traffic are visited daily and also on Sundays, and the milk vessels used for the conveyance of milk are inspected. A total of 435 visits were made during the year.

It was also found necessary to examine Churns which arrived at night from the Allendale, Broomhill and Morpeth areas. The graded milk churns are also examined to see that they are properly sealed.

11 Notices were served on the owners of rusty churns, the insides of which were not capable of being readily cleansed and also notices were served on the milk purveyors to swill the cans out before returning to the owners.

145 Notices were served during the year to limewash cowsheds and dairies, and also for other breaches of Acts and Orders, all of which were complied with.

There are 40 shops in the district who sell Sterilised Milk in sealed bottles. The milk is supplied from Newcastle and South Shields and is delivered three times per week. No seals are allowed to be broken before they are delivered to the purchaser. These premises are visited at least twice per year.

School Milk.

The Milk Acts 1934-1937 ensure supplies of milk to school children.

The sampling of milk from retailers who supply milk to the schools has been continued. Some of the milk supplied leaves much to be desired. In one case the milk was being supplied to one school from "accommodation" milk. In another case one sample of milk was found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. This milk was produced in Cumberland.

One cow was slaughtered affected with Tuberculosis.

I am of the opinion that the best milk is not being supplied to schools at the present time, and the persons who supply such milk are not those who have the most hygienic premises.

There is need for improvement in the standard of milk produced in the Administrative County.

Pasteurised Milk.

The sale of Pasteurised Milk in the district continues to increase, and approximately about 4,000 pints have been sold daily during the past year. Samples are taken regularly to ascertain whether the milk is up to the required standard, and in accordance with the Milk Special Designations Order 1936.

This milk is pasteurised by the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Model Dairy at Stocksfield.

I have visited these premises on three or four occasions during the year. They are indeed model premises and the machinery is of the latest type. The manager receives copies of all samples taken in this district to give him an idea whether he is keeping up to the requirements of the Regulations.

I am of the opinion that there will be a large increase in the sale of this milk during the next year or two and I think that it will be necessary for the North Shields Co-operative Society to erect dairy premises within this area.

Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

The slaughtering of all animals for human food is carried out at the Hill Heads Slaughter Houses, which are the property of the Council. During the year a number of alterations have been carried out. A new pig slaughter house was erected, complete with shooting pens and galvanised scalding tanks. All the walls were constructed throughout with glazed bricks and built to a height of 6ft 6ins. A small steam boiler was fitted in to ensure a quick supply of steam for scalding purposes. New winches, galvanised rails and hooks were also installed. The tripe boiler was housed in larger premises and steam was supplied to all boiling set pots.

The whole of the tenement slaughter houses were fitted with large galvanised tanks and steam pipes were fitted in order to facilitate the heating of the water.

The old fashioned gas lighting was abolished and each slaughter house was fitted with electric light, together with lighting for the yard and sorting pens.

These alterations have brought the slaughter houses up-to-date and there is no doubt that our premises are comparable with any others within a large radius. There were twelve tenants at the end of the year.

The inspection of all carcasses is carried out with the same efficiency as in previous years and strictly in accordance with Memo 62 Foods.

During the year all animals were brought to the slaughter houses in motor trucks from Morpeth, Newcastle and occasionally from Gateshead. It is pleasing to report that the Railway Company agreed to substitute these motor trucks in place of the rail ones. I have been negotiating with them for the past four years to accelerate the transport of cattle from Morpeth Auction Market. The animals are inspected on entering the Slaughter Houses and any damaged animals are slaughtered immediately.

All animals are stunned with the Cash Bolt Pistol.

Slaughtering is carried out from Monday until Saturday each week. Special application must be made if any butcher wishes to slaughter on Sunday. This only occurs during the summer months.

Every animal which is slaughtered is minutely inspected.

The slaughter houses are visited three and four times each day. During the year 1,263 visits were made.

Any pigs which were required for home consumption were inspected on the farms.

There is a large amount of chilled and frozen meat entering the district especially between the end of March to the end of July, when New Zealand lamb is in season. Large numbers of carcasses are inspected regularly for the presence of Caseous Lymphadenitis, Onchieriasis and Bone Taint.

104 lbs. of imported meat affected with Bone Taint was condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption.

The total number of visits made to meat shops during the year was 3528 and to fish and poultry shops 334.

A few pigs from small holdings were slaughtered in the slaughter houses. A fee of 4d. per head is charged.

Details of the various Acts and Orders are supplied to farmers and placard bills are posted in the area.

The class of animal slaughtered is very high and the best grade is bought. I know of no other district where such a high standard of meat is maintained.

There was an increase in the number of animals slaughtered during the year—there being a total of 8,672 as against 8,652 of the previous year.

One cow was slaughtered which came from a farm at Pelaw and had been traced through a calf which was condemned at the slaughter houses with Generalised Tuberculosis.

The following table sets out the carcasses and organs condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption:—

CONDEMNED MEAT AND FOODSTUFFS, 1937.

162½ pigs' heads.
 44 pigs' plucks
 43½ pigs' livers.
 58 sets of pigs' intestines.
 Forequarters of 3 pigs.
 Forequarters and all organs of 3 pigs.
 3 pigs' carcasses and all organs.
 33 pigs' lungs.
 9 sets of mesenteric fats.
 1 piece of belly pork.
 6 sheeps plucks.
 15 sheeps livers.
 1 sheeps lungs and breast.
 26¼ lbs. Imported lamb.
 1 sheeps lungs.
 1 beast and all organs.
 1 buttock of imported beef.
 3 calves and all organs.
 32 beasts' lungs.
 15 beasts's hearts.
 15½ beasts livers.
 10 beasts' heads.
 11 beasts' stomachs.
 1½ shoulders.
 147 lbs. of English and imported meat.
 1 fillet and shank.
 6 skirts.
 4 lbs. brisket.
 1 side of cow.

Total amount of meat and foods condemned: 7,742½ lbs.

Travelling Meat Shops.

The inspection of meat hawking vans has been carried out systematically during the year. All the vans are stopped and the cleanliness of the meat boards are noted, in addition to the article offered for sale.

Fresh and Imported Meat from Outside Sources.

There is a large amount of dead meat entering the district from Newcastle, North Shields, Wallsend and Seaton Valley. Regular visits are paid once and twice per week to inspect the dead meat bought by local butchers.

The meat carriers were also stopped and the meat examined before delivery.

The following meat was seized and condemned as being unfit for human consumption :—

Article	lbs.	Disease
18½ pigs' heads	164½	Tuberculosis
1 Forequarter of Pig	51	"
1 Beast's lungs	12	"
2 Beast's heads	85	"
1 side of cow	311	Unsound
1 Buttock of Imported Beef	104½	Bone Taint
Total	728 lbs.	

The above meat was sent in from the City of Newcastle. The Authorities were notified and the name of the wholesale dealer furnished from where the meat had been purchased. This is an increase on the previous year of 162 lbs.

Total Animals Slaughtered and Inspected During 1937.

MONTH.	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total.
January	73	29	428	149	679
February	68	22	398	142	630
March	66	25	389	153	633
April	61	28	374	150	613
May	81	29	488	148	746
June	65	24	465	134	688
July	87	28	719	171	1005
August	69	26	576	125	796
September	63	22	444	160	689
October	70	18	416	196	700
November	88	33	410	242	773
December	73	16	403	228	720
Total	864	300	5510	1998	8672

Table showing list of unsound meat condemned and surrendered giving weights and causes of condemnation in monthly order.

MONTH.	Tuberculosis	Unsoundness	Cirrhosis	Abscesses	Necrosis	Pneumonia	Cysts	Flukes	Septic Pericarditis	Bone Taint	P. Foci	Moribund	Emaciation & Dropsical	TOTAL
														lbs.
January	444	2½	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460½
February	392	13	14	20	4	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	488
March	808½	...	4	...	14	10	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	843½
April	608	103½	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725½
May	365	...	34	14	5	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	428
June	393	16½	5	...	...	8	4	...	...	131	15	...	...	572½
July	438	1½	4	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454½
August	188	64	78	17	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358
September	894½	319	28	31	2	34	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1320½
October	562	...	19	40	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	632
November	485½	38	40	...	...	55	...	10	...	104½	...	...	60	793
December	384	28	12	12	13	...	58	...	...	...	...	160	...	667
Total	5962½	585½	260	134	55	127	76	27	45	235½	15	160	60	7742½

Carcases Inspected and Condemned During 1937.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	864	—	300	5510	1998
Number inspected ...	864	—	300	5510	1998
All disease except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1 emacia- tion	—	1 moribund
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned. ...	50	—	—	34	81
Percentage of the number inspected affec- ted with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	5.7%	—	3%	.61%	4.0%
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses con- demned.	1	—	2	—	4
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned	72	1 side of Cow from New- castle	5	—	284
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8.4%	—	2.3%	—	14.2%

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The provisions of this Act have been carried out with the usual stringency during the year. All Humane Killers are examined regularly to see that they are in correct working order. No Humane Killer is allowed to be used unless it is up to standard. This is in order to prevent any cruelty.

Two slaughtermen made applications for licences to slaughter and stun animals during the year. As usual, they were given the usual test — this being carried out in my presence, before any application was recommended to the Committee and Council for a licence.

It has been necessary during the year to renew the licences for another period of three years to 5 slaughtermen and these were granted, on payment of the fee of 1/-.

The Removal of Slaughterhouse Offal and Garbage.

The removal of the refuse which is produced in the slaughter houses has been carried out regularly during the year. This is removed by the refuse waggon direct to the Tip. It is then disinfected and buried at the bottom of the Tip and immediately covered. The garbage is removed three times each week during winter and five times per week in the summer months. A total of 125 tons was removed during the year. In many towns this valuable bye-product is turned into a fertiliser and finds a ready sale amongst amateur gardeners.

Inspection of Fish, Poultry and Other Food Premises.

All fish and poultry shops are examined at least once per week and it was found necessary during the year to condemn the following :—

- 1 Rabbit.
- 27 stones of Haddocks.
- 40 Fish Roes.
- 20 Oysters.
- 2 halves of Cray Fish.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ bag of Mussels.
- Part of a Cat Fish.

These were condemned as being unfit for human consumption and were destroyed.

Shellfish.

During the year, close watch has been kept on all shellfish which has been sold in the area.

Mussels.

Enquiries were made as to which "layings" the mussels were derived from. Some of these came from King's Lynn, Norfolk. In November last it was discovered that consignments of mussels from prohibited "layings" situated in Morecambe Bay were being sold in this district. Details of action taken will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

There is still no legislation with regard to the closing of fish shop windows, and it is a common sight to see the fish covered with dust from the streets. I insist on all fish in this condition being immediately washed. The time has now come when fishmongers' windows should be closed, in the same manner as those of the meat purveyors.

Tinned and bottled fish are inspected regularly.

A number of visits have also been made to grocers shops in the district and 15 notices were served to limewash or colourwash the back premises.

Ice Cream Premises.

We are still without power to enforce the registration of ice cream premises, but I hope that in the near future, legislation will be passed to enforce the registration of makers of ice cream.

The premises we have in this district are considered to be well up to date and regular inspections are carried out to see that they are kept scrupulously clean. A large amount of retailers are supplied from these premises.

We still have a number hand-barrows and horse vehicles which come into the area from outside districts, and these are inspected whenever possible and instructions are given that they must carry closed receptacles containing clean water for washing their utensils.

Bakehouses.

The bakehouses in the district are inspected regularly and instructions are given, when necessary, to limewash and keep in a cleanly condition, the sanitary conveniences in use on the premises.

Factory and Workshops.

The inspections and work carried out will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health and it will be observed that a large amount of work has been carried out during the year.

Cafes and Restaurant Kitchens.

During the summer months 206 inspections were carried out to all Cafe's and Restaurant Kitchens and premises where food is sold. We try, as far as possible, to inspect the premises at least once per week and a large amount of foodstuffs are inspected. Most of the meat which is sold, especially the steak, is imported, though there is no mention of this on the menu cards.

It was necessary to serve 33 notices during the year. These consisted of limewashing and cleaning out receptacles used for wet refuse.

Taken on the whole, the premises were kept in a cleanly condition.

Inspection of Fish Barrows and Stalls.

It was necessary, during the summer months to pay several visits down to Watts Slope to inspect Lobsters, Crabs and Shellfish exposed for sale.

Instructions were given that no offals must be left at night. These must be removed from the site.

Fish hawking barrows are examined regularly and also the fish which is sold from these and it was necessary to issue warnings in five cases, owing to the dirty condition of the cart and boxes. Each hawker must have a proper covering for the fish, either of wood or sailcloth, which can be easily washed. This class of hawker is not frequent in the district as much as in previous years and they appear to be selling their commodities in other districts.

Sale of Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

This Act is administered by the County Council Inspectors at the present time, but it is hoped that the Council will make application to be the Food and Drugs Authority as regards this district when the new Food and Drugs Bill becomes law, as this will give extra powers to deal with adulteration of food which may be sold in the district.

Merchandise Marks Acts and Orders.

These Orders are carried out by the County Council through the Weights and Measures Department, and it is hoped that these duties will be placed under this Authority in the future, as your Sanitary Inspectors have a special qualification to deal with any kind of frozen or chilled meat and also imported offals and it would save a great deal of overlapping, as this work can be carried out when the inspection of butcher's shops is being made, and the inspection of dead meat from adjoining Authorities is being done. I see, during the course of my duties, a large amount of chilled and frozen kidneys being sold as English kidneys and also imported livers the same way, but owing to not being possessed of the necessary powers, this misrepresentation continues to go on.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1928.

This Act and its Orders aims at the standardisation of all grades and various kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural produce which is sold to the general public.

The Disease of Animals Act 1934-37.

The disease of Animals Act, 1934-1937, confers wide powers to the Ministry of Agriculture and Local Authorities.

Under the Agricultural Act 1937 we see the inauguration of the State Veterinary Service on the 1st day of April 1938, when each County will have its own Inspector and this, together with the Superintendent Inspector, will establish a close liaison with officers of local Authorities in the various districts.

It is pleasing to report that there have been no cases of Swine Fever in the district during the year.

Service of Notices.

During the year it has been necessary to serve 30 notices. These were served under the Meat Regulations and Slaughterhouse Bye-laws.

Routine Sanitary Administration of the District and Notices Served.

Every available effort has been made during the year to maintain the high standard of efficiency as in previous years, and no effort or time has been spared to achieve this purpose.

A number of structural defects, reconstruction of drainage, and all house repairs have been carried out in various parts of the district, especially in Whitley Bay and Seaton Sluice.

During the year, under the Public Health Acts, Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders, Factory and Workshops, Housing Acts and other Regulations and Bye-laws, 2,869 notices were served. In 373 cases it was necessary to serve Second Notices and 446 Statutory Notices were served.

Details of defects and nuisances dealt with will be found in the Appendix.

HOUSING.

A large amount of work has been carried out in the preparation of details for submission to the Ministry of Health Inspector with regard to the clearance of the houses at Old Hartley, Seaton Sluice and Murton, and also with regard to the issue of the necessary details in connection with the overcrowding survey, together with the routine inspection of working class houses. Further details will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Smoke Abatement.

Smoke observations have been carried out during the year in connection with the chimneys at the local Laundries and Convalescent Homes, and it was necessary to serve notices on the Manager of the Whitley and District Laundries in connection with the new boiler which had been installed.

I also visited the premises on three occasions and gave instructions to the Boiler Attendant in connection with the method of firing, which was rather crude. There was a great improvement in the firing of this particular boiler, and I am keeping in touch with the Manager and Boiler Attendant with regard to the best type of fuel to be used.

A great deal of trouble is caused by the smoke from domestic chimneys and I am indebted to Inspector Goodfellow for the following details of proceedings taken against offenders:

Number of persons summoned	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons ordered to pay costs
9	6	3

Offensive Trades.

There has been two new Offensive Trades established during the year. One in Front Street, Monkseaton, and one in Duke Street, Whitley Bay.

A number of applications were turned down on account of their unsuitability and close proximity to residential property.

During the year the Health Committee drew up a schedule, setting out in detail the various points which would be taken into consideration when dealing with any future applications for the establishment of a fish frier.

The premises for which the applications were granted, were finished in first class style and the apparatus installed were of the latest type. The shop at Monkseaton is an absolute model of what a fish frying premises should be. It is constructed throughout in glazed tiles, including the counter and taking all things into consideration, it is doubtful whether there is any other district which has such up-to-date fish frying premises and apparatus in use.

All premises are visited regularly, mostly at night, to examine the fish and fats used for the frying of the fish. The total number of visits during the year is shown in the following table:—

Address	Name of Occupier	Visits
Post Office Buildings	Mrs. Elder	11
Roseberry Terrace,	Mr. Taylor	7
Arcade Fisheries,	Mrs. W. Griffiths	16
2, Duke Street,	Mr. Laidler	23
Algernon Place,	Mr. J. Whitley	15
Victoria Fisheries,	Mr. A. Miller	15
	Total	87

It was necessary to serve 5 notices.

Daily visits were made to the Tripe Boiling premises in the slaughter houses which have been transferred to a larger premises and the whole system brought up to date, the boiling of tripe being carried out by the boiling of the water by steam instead of coal fires.

Inspection of Wells.

The Wells at the Old Engine House and Crow Hall Farm were visited two or three times during the year, and no complaints were received from the residents except in connection with the farm, when the supply was running rather short.

Sanitary Administration, Housing Repairs, Conversion of Privy Middens to the Water Carriage System, The Installation of Washing Sinks and the Laying on of Water Inside the Premises, the Conversion of Ashpail Receptacles to Portable Ashbins with Covers.

It has been necessary during the year (in order to deal with the increasing duties entailed by new legislation) when dealing with the various duties which are set out by statute under the Sanitary Officers Order, to work a considerable number of hours after the usual office time.

Further improvements have been carried out to bring up-to-date the insanitary conditions at Seaton Sluice. A total of 19 Privy Middens have been converted to Water-closets during the year and a number of these were carried out in default by the Council, and a number of owners have been allowed by the Council to pay for the work over a period of five years.

The type of privies dealt with were of the very insanitary kind and some of the conditions existing were extremely bad; the emanation which come from these prehistoric places was very offensive. As in previous years, the work set out in the specification was of a very high standard.

The syphonic type of cistern was still in use for flushing purposes to the exclusion of the cheap iron cistern which is totally unsuited for the water which is used in this area.

18 wet Ashpits were abolished and tapered galvanised Ashbins, with lids, were substituted.

There was a large number of defective and badly laid drains examined and these were relaid on modern lines. Liquid filth had, in many cases, run into the ground for many years and the whole ground was in a most offensive and putrid condition.

74 sinks were fitted into the houses and the water was carried inside the premises at the same time. Previously to this, the tenants had only enjoyed a tap in the yard, which in many cases was used by two flats, and the tenant in the upper flat had to carry the water up the flight of fifteen stairs.

111 water closets were provided during the year and a large number of the insanitary type were removed and replaced by pedestal water closets of an up-to-date type.

134 new gullies were fixed and these were of an up-to-date pattern; a large number of the insanitary catchpit type were removed.

112 new chambers were constructed in 9 inch brick work.

1,058 yards of drainage were relaid on modern lines and covered with 6 inches of concrete. All the drainage was discharged direct into manholes and the usual channel blocks or "barron bends" were used in connection with all main and branch drains.

A great many Buchan Traps were removed and Access Chambers constructed.

263 yards of soil pipe were renewed in heavy cast iron pipe and finished off with special lead terminals.

389 water tests, 90 smoke tests and 12 colour tests were applied to old and new drains.

1,156 visits were made to drainage and conversion work in progress.

Further progress has been made in the abolishing of insufficient and insanitary pail receptacles in recesses which open on to the back streets. The number converted during the year was 45.

Elementary Schools.

The sanitary accommodation in connection with the six schools was inspected regularly during the year and also the accommodation for washing.

2 notices were forwarded to the County Director of Education, wherever defects were found, requesting that these should be remedied without delay.

There is room for improvement in the urinal accommodation in two of the schools.

Places of Public Entertainment.

In accordance with the Circular of the Ministry of Health No. 120, the cinemas and places of public entertainment were inspected at least four or five times during the year and it was found necessary to serve 6 notices on the respective managers.

Public Houses—Sanitary Accommodation.

A number of inspections were carried out during the year to licenced and refreshment houses in connection with the condition of Urinal and Sanitary Conveniences.

The Black Horse Hotel, which was in course of erection at the end of 1936 has now been completed and the sanitary conveniences have been rebuilt and modernised.

It will be necessary during the year to examine the Beer Pumps in connection with the various Hotels as great care has to be taken when certain materials are used in the construction of these ; lead has been found, when analysis has been taken, in certain districts during the past year.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

At the end of the year there were two caravans and one bungalow in the district. The bungalow is still situated on Earsdon Road and it is reviewed by the Council every twelve months. The land on which it stands at present is for sale and it may be removed at very short notice.

One of the caravans, with erections, is situated in Murton Village. One of the erections is in a very dilapidated condition and has no sanitary convenience. It is hoped that when the new houses are erected in the village under the Slum Clearance Programme, that this erection will be removed. The other caravan will also be dealt with in the same manner.

The total number of persons in occupation in the caravans and bungalow was six and one child.

Removal of Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.

During the past twelve months, I received from your Medical Officer of Health 143 cases of Infectious Diseases and acting on his instructions, I had the cases needing hospital treatment, removed to the Isolation Hospitals of the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board of which this Council is a constituent member.

Shop Acts 1934.

The following table sets out in detail the number of notices served during the year and it will be seen that the majority of these notices have been complied with ; the three notices outstanding at the end of the year were being dealt with.

SHOPS ACT 1934.

Notices Served January 1st to 31st December, 1937.

Absence of Washing Facilities.		Absence of W.C. Accommodation.		Insufficient Heating Apparatus.	
Notices Served.	Notices Complied with.	Notices Served.	Notices Complied with.	Notices Served.	Notices Complied with.
37	35	8	7	20	20

One notice was served to provide sufficient dining accommodation for members of the staff. This was complied with.

The Total Number of Notices Served was 66. Excluding Heating tests.

The number of heating tests taken during the year was 287 and 50 notices were served to the effect that the temperature must be brought up to the standard required by the Council, viz 55° F.

The Shops' Inspector works in close co-operation with your Health Department. Strict supervision is kept upon any new shops in order to see that the requirements of the Act are being carried out.

Disinfestation.

It was found necessary during the year to deal with 7 houses which were infested with bugs. The following methods were adopted and proved to be very successful :—

The houses which were infested were dealt with by spraying with heavy coal tar Naptha. The room was heated by a lamp to 75° F. When this heat had been obtained, the lamp was withdrawn; all openings were then sealed up and the heavy Naptha was sprayed under pressure round all woodwork and walls — special attention being paid to any cracks in the plaster; the doors were then sealed up and the room was left for 24 hours.

There has been no further complaints after treatment by this method.

Disinfection.

It was found necessary to disinfect 136 rooms during the year for notifiable and non-notifiable diseases. The Schools were also disinfected on 9 occasions. The method of disinfection is the same as in previous years—powdered Formalin and Permanganate of Potash with the addition of warm water. Liquid Formalin is sprayed in connection with the schools.

Notification of Defects to the Surveyor.

During the year, the following defects have been found and referred to the Surveyor for his attention :—

Defective sink waste pipe at Dunn's Cafe.

Leaky water pipe at 28, Hotspur Avenue.

Waste of water from W.C. cistern at 1, Brighton Villas.

Red chippings on road at Beresford Road choking channels.

Demolition of conveniences in workmen's yard.

Defective W.C. drain at 4, Chestnut Avenue.

Broken roof light at Chair Station.

Defective doors to Garage. To provide bars.

Infestation of beetles at 28, Hill Heads Road.

Infestation of beetles at 2, Sycamore Avenue.

Choked drain at 2, Chestnut Avenue.

Water running through window head at 27, Hotspur Avenue.

To fix plate in front of Destructor.

Infestation of cockroaches at 6, Chestnut Avenue.

Defective floorboards at 79, Sycamore Avenue.

Fence at Hill Heads Road and Dowling Avenue to repair.

Damp walls at 21, Lower Promenade.

Choked downspout at 82, Beverley Road.

Waste of water at 5, Collywell Bay Road.

Manhole opp. Co-operative Society, Seaton Sluice, above ground level.

Water coming from underground source at Grange Park.

Council seat on spare ground at Regal Car Park.

Slaughter Houses re meter for water.

Slaughter Houses re gas jet to be fixed.

Slaughter Houses re floor of No. 7 to repair.

Slaughter Houses re tank for bottles.

Slaughter Houses re step to No. 2 to repair.

Slaughter Houses re New door to Slaughter House Road.

Slaughter Houses re Ewen's door to repair.

Number of letters sent re choked gully drains to Roads — 15.

Number of letters sent re holes found in carriage-ways — 9.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for all the assistance and support they have given me during the year ; the Medical Officer of Health for his kindly advice, and the Officials of the various Departments for their co-operation ; the additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Norman Darling, and the Senior and Junior members of my staff who have assisted me in dealing with the various aspects of the work ; also the manual staffs of the various sections of the Cleansing Department who have contributed by their efficiency and loyalty, to the carrying out of the exacting duties which have to be performed.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. HOLDEN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

APPENDIX I.

Cleansing Service.—House and Trade Refuse.

Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1937.

Ministry of Health Table.

Item	Particulars.	1. Collection with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		2. Disposal with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Total with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.	
		Included £ s. d.	Excluded £ s. d.	Included £ s. d.	Excluded £ s. d.	Included £ s. d.	Excluded £ s. d.
1	Gross Exp.	4284 0 0	3834 0 0	792 0 0	626 0 0	5076 0 0	4460 0 0
2	Gross Income.	48 0 0	48 0 0	106 0 0	106 0 0	154 0 0	154 0 0
3	Net cost	4236 0 0	3786 0 0	686 0 0	520 0 0	4922 0 0	4306 0 0
	Unit Costs.						
4	Gross Exp. (per ton.)	9 3.7	8 3.9	1 8.6	1 4.3	11 0.3	9 8
5	Gross Income (per ton.)	1.2	1.2	2.7	2.7	3.9	3.9
6	Net cost per ton	9 2.5	8 2.7	1 5.9	1 1.6	10 8.4	9 4.1
7	Net cost per 1,000 population	153 0 0	136 0 0	25 0 0	19 0 0	178 0 0	155 0 0
8	Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected.	483 0 0	432 0 0	78 0 0	59 0 0	561.00	491 0 0

9.	Total refuse collected (in tons)	Actual weight	...	...	9,204
10.	Population Midsummer of 1936	...	...	...	27,690
11.	Area (statute acres)	...	...	...	3,612
12.	Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days)	...	...	...	18.2
13.	Number of houses and premises	...	...	...	8,760

14. Method of collection	No. of Vehicles.	Percentage of refuse collected.
Horse vehicles	—	—
Mechanical vehicles	5*	100
Container system	—	—

*1 machine dual purpose used on gully emptying 2 and 3 times per week.

15. Method of disposal.

Crude Tipping	—
Controlled Tipping	100
Incineration	—
Separation and Incineration	—
Pulverisation	—
Barging to sea	—
Other Methods specified	—

16. Average length of haul to point of disposal	87% 3 miles.
	13% 1 mile.

17. No. of employees other than clerical.

Foreman ...	One who is partly responsible for street cleansing.	
Others	19 men. Collection	2 men and 1 youth. Disposal.

APPENDIX II.

The following table gives the amount of House and Trade Refuse disposed of.

Description.	1936-1937.		
	Tons per Annum 9204	Tons per week (52) 177	Tons per Day (365) 25.21
House and Trade Refuse disposed of			
Refuse per head of population	6.64 cwts	14.31 lbs.	2.03 lbs.
Refuse per 1,000 of population	333 tons	6.41 tons	18.2 cwts.
Refuse per house	1.05 tons	45.2 lbs.	6.4 lbs.
Refuse per 1,000 houses ...	1050 tons	20.1 tons	2.9 tons

APPENDIX III.

Average cost of collection and disposal of refuse for the year 1935-36 per 1,000 population.

(Number of Boroughs and District shown in brackets).

Population.	Col-lection.	Dis-posal.	Collection and Disposal.
	£	£	£
Under 30,000	119 (88)	39 (88)	157 (106)
30,000 and under 50,000 ...	126 (100)	44 (100)	175 (103)
50,000 and under 100,000 ...	135 (80)	65 (80)	200 (83)
100,000 and under 200,000	144 (44)	70 (44)	215 (45)
200,000 and over	144 (23)	72 (23)	216 (25)
Whitley and Monkseaton ...	153	19.	155

APPENDIX IV.

Average cast per ton of refuse collection and disposal. (Loan charges and depreciation charges for new plant out of revenue included (except in last column) income deducted. Number of boroughs and districts shown in brackets.

1935-6.

Class of Authority.	Col- lection.	Dis- posal.	Collection and dis- posal with loan charges included and exluded.	
			Included.	Excluded.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Under 30,000 ...	10- 9 (17)	4-11 (17)	15- 6 (18)	14- 4 (18)
30,000 and under 50,000	10- 6 (27)	5- 0 (27)	16- 2 (28)	14-10 (28)
50,000 and under 100,000	10- 7 (35)	6- 9 (35)	17- 5 (36)	15-11 (36)
100,000 and under 200,000	11- 4 (24)	6- 6 (24)	17- 9 (24)	16- 7 (24)
200,000 and over	9-10 (11)	6- 1 (11)	16- 2 (13)	14- 8 (13)
Whitley & Monkstn.	9-2.5	1-5.9	10-8	9-4

APPENDIX V.

SEASIDE TOWNS.

Class of Authority	Group A.		Group T.		Group E.	Total
	No.	Average weight	No.	Average weight	No.	Average weight
		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.
Under 30,000 ...	3	19.1	6	17.0	1	21.4
30,000 and over but under 50,000	4	17.8	5	21.5	—	—
50,000 and over but under 100,000	3	14.8	5	17.4	—	—
100,000 and over but under 200,000	3	15.2	1	18.9	—	—
Whitley and Monkseaton		18.2				

APPENDIX VI.

Average cost of collection and disposal of refuse for the year
1935-36 per 1,000 houses.

(Number of Boroughs and Districts shown in brackets).

Population.	Collection.	Disposal.	Collection and Disposal.
Under 30,000 ...	472 (89)	165 (89)	625 (107)
30,000 and under 50,000	461 (99)	160 (99)	639 (102)
50,000 and under 100,000	498 (80)	239 (80)	736 (83)
100,000 and unler 200,000	574 (44)	279 (44)	862 (45)
200,000 and over	553 (23)	274 (23)	837 (25)
Whitley & Monkstn.	483	78	561

APPENDIX VII.

TRANSPORT.—The following table gives particulars of the Mechanical Transport owned by the Department.

No.	Make.	Carrying Capacity.	Date Purchased.	Cost.	Amount of depreciation allowed. 12 months.	Present nominal value.
1	Vulcan.	13 cub. yds.	Dec. 1931.	£615	£254	£254
2	Vulcan.	13 cub. yds.	Dec. 1931.	£615		
3	Vulcan.	10 cub. yds.	Dec. 1931.	*£545		
4	Dennis.	11 cub. yds.	Dec. 1934.	**£750	£108	£426
5	Vulcan.	15 cub. yds.	Aug. 1935.	£688	£96	£428

In 1937 a Caterpillar Tractor was bought at a cost of £477 and Scraper £80.

**Dual Purpose Machine for Gully Emptying.

*Including Grit Sprayer.

APPENDIX VIII.

Cleansing Service—Street Cleansing.

Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1937.

Item	Particulars	Street Sweeping & Watering, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Gully Cleansing with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Snow removal with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.	
		Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	<u>Revenue Account.</u>	£	£	£	£	£	£
B	Gross Exp.	2942	2942	212	97	62	62
B	Gross Income	9	9	—	—	—	—
C	Nett Cost	2933	2933	212	97	62	62
D	<u>Unit Costs</u>	s. d.	s. d.				
	Nett cost per 10,000 square yds. cleansed.	5 0.6	5 0.6				
E	Nett cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed.	—	—	£ 16 16 1	£ 7 9 2	—	—
F	Nett cost per 1,000 population.	£ 106 13 1	£ 106 13 1	£ 7 14 2	£ 3 10 10	£ 2 5 1	£ 2 5 1

7. Street Cleansing.

(a) Number of square yards of street cleansed ...	176,352
(b) Number of square yards of street cleansed multiplied by number of cleansings during year	116,0158,72

2. Gully Cleansing.

(a) Number of gullies cleansed	3,180 approx.
(b) Number of gullies cleansed multiplied by number of cleansings during year	13,062

3. Total mileage of streets cleansed (including 9.40 miles of County Roads) 50.1

4. Approximate mileage cleansed daily 23.4

APPENDIX VIII.—Continued.

5. Approximate mileage cleansed three times weekly ...	26.7
6. Approximate mileage cleansed twice weekly	—
7. Approximate mileage cleansed once or less than once weekly	—
8. Average length of haul to point of disposal. (miles) ...	1½ miles
9. No of employees, other than clerical.	
Foreman — One who is also partly responsible for refuse collection.	
Others—14 full time men and two sweepers who work half time.	
One pony cart and 1 gully emptier 2 and 3 times per week. 1 driver and boy.	

The amount recovered from the County Council in respect of the cleansing of County Roads was £148. This amount is not to be included against item B.

Amounts (if any) included against Item A in respect of:—

	Street sweeping and watering.	Gully cleaning.	Snow removal.
(1) New plant (as distinct from repairs or renewals) provided from revenue	£58.		
(2) Depreciation.	—		
(3) Central administrative expenses	—		
(4) Council's contributions to superannuation funds	—		

APPENDIX IX.

Number of yards of drain pipe laid	...	...	...	...	1058
„ „ gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	134
„ „ W. C's provided	...	...	...	...	111
„ „ defective W. C's removed	...	...	...	...	75
„ „ sinks provided	...	...	...	...	74
„ „ chambers built	...	...	...	...	112
„ „ interceptors fixed	...	...	...	...	52
„ „ fresh air inlet pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	14
„ „ yards of vent shaft made good	...	...	...	...	263
„ „ water tests applied	...	...	...	...	389
„ „ smoke tests applied	...	...	...	...	90
„ „ colour tests applied	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ Privy conversions completed	...	...	...	...	19
„ „ Wet ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	19
„ „ heating apparatus fixed	...	...	...	...	20
„ „ ashpit recesses abolished	...	...	...	...	45
„ „ ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	238
„ „ trapped sink wastes provided	...	...	...	...	93

APPENDIX X.

A summary of nuisances and defects dealt with and work required to be done under the Public Health Act, Regulations, Orders and Bye-Laws.

Nature of Nuisances dealt with and work required to be done.	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with.
Defective ashbins	249	21	31	238
Insufficient ashpails and recesses ...	45	3	23	45
To brick up recesses	50	2	25	45
Insanitary and defective privy ...	19	1	6	19
Insanitary and defective ashpit ...	16	—	6	16
Defective W.C. basin	60	10	6	58
Insufficient W.C. accommodation ...	2	—	2	2
Defective wash basin	8	—	2	7
Defective cistern	31	1	2	30
Defective W.C. seat	12	1	—	12
Defective flushing pipe	3	1	2	3
Defective bath waste	11	—	—	11
Dirty W.C.	6	—	—	6
Defective cone	10	2	2	10
W.C. in unsuitable position	1	—	—	1
Defective hopper closet	5	—	—	5
Choked and defective vents and soil pipes	69	14	7	67
Choked drains	64	2	—	63
Absence of manhole and interceptor	19	1	4	16
Defective drains	108	53	13	102
Broken manhole cover	16	2	3	16
Defective Buchan trap	24	6	6	24
Defective air shaft and grates ...	18	2	2	18
Insanitary traps	9	—	—	8
Defective gullies	11	—	2	11
Defective Hopper Heads	6	—	—	6
Insanitary catchpit gully	4	—	1	4
Choked street gullies	1	—	—	1
Defective lead bends	5	2	—	4
Absence of a gully	2	—	—	2
Absence of air bricks	1	—	—	1
Defective channel pipes and manholes	16	—	—	16
Defective stopcock	2	—	2	1
Defective bath	3	—	—	—
Defective eavesgutters	123	23	34	118
Defective downpipes	127	26	29	126
Absence of eavesgutters	6	—	—	6
Absence of downpipes	3	—	—	3
Choked eavesgutters	4	—	—	4
	1169	173	210	1123
Carried forward				

APPENDIX X.—Continued.

Nature of Nuisances dealt with and work required to be done.	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with.
Brought forward	1169	173	210	1123
Choked downpipe	8	—	—	8
Leakage and defective roofs	182	27	33	176
Dampness	105	18	32	101
Defective plaster	43	3	7	38
Defective pointing	99	6	26	94
Defective brickwork	102	4	7	102
Defective chimney pots	28	2	1	26
Defective paving	81	14	19	77
Defective W.C., Coalhouse and Outhouse doors	57	6	9	57
Miscellaneous woodwork	13	5	1	12
Insanitary and defective sink Benching	45	5	8	45
Rotting lintol	5	—	—	5
Defective floor	19	3	5	19
Defective back door gate	18	2	—	18
Defective window frames	18	2	6	18
Defective wood hearth	1	—	—	1
Perished cills to windows	4	—	2	4
Defective balustrade rail	6	—	1	6
Defective and absence of sashcords	29	6	10	29
Defective gatepost	3	—	—	3
Defective W.C., Coalhouse or out-building	14	—	1	14
Breach of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	145	9	—	145
Overcrowding (Housing Act 1936) Shops Act 1934	3	—	—	3
66	3	—	—	63
Factory and Workshops Act 1901	119	5	—	119
Slaughter House Bye-Laws	16	—	—	16
Meat Regulations	14	—	—	14
Tents, Vans and Sheds Bye-Laws	1	—	—	1
Merchandise Marks Act	1	—	—	1
Public Health Act 1875	1	—	—	1
Road and Rail Traffic Act	1	—	—	1
Towns Improvement Clauses Act 1847	2	—	—	2
Bye-Laws	2	—	—	2
Public Health Amendment Act 1890	1	—	—	1
Breach of the Public Health Act 1936	5	1	—	5
Waste of water	7	—	—	7
Carried forward	2433	294	378	2357

APPENDIX X.—Continued.

Nature of Nuisances dealt with and work required to be done.	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with.
Brought forward	2433	294	378	2357
Dirty condition of yard	24	3	—	24
Defective byre	1	1	—	1
Absence of Sink	1	—	—	1
Untrapped sink waste pipe	97	18	35	93
Water running into next yard	2	—	—	2
Absence of a W.C.	3	2	2	3
Defective setpot	24	—	3	23
Defective sink	7	5	7	5
Straw in yard	1	—	—	1
Burst water pipe	1	1	—	1
Insanitary urinal stalls	6	—	—	6
Leaking pipes	2	—	—	2
Insanitary privy seat	1	—	—	1
Insufficient window space	1	—	—	1
Nuisance from burning pit heap	1	—	—	1
Absence of ventilation	13	1	2	13
Broken windows	1	—	—	1
Water in cellars	2	—	—	2
Dirty floor	1	—	—	1
Defective privy riser	2	—	2	2
Placing milk discs down drain	1	—	—	1
Nuisance from burning refuse	4	—	—	4
Placing ashbin in back street	4	—	—	4
Placing liquid in ashbin	7	—	—	7
Absence of a sink and drain	26	23	—	21
Defective hot water system	8	1	—	8
Accumulation of refuse and manure	26	2	—	26
Defective kitchen range	19	4	—	18
Infestation with vermin	31	2	4	30
Absence of a ventilated food store	26	3	5	24
Defective fireplace	25	—	5	24
Absence of a water supply	3	—	—	3
Defective frying range	1	—	—	1
Placing soot on waste ground	1	—	—	1
Dirty premises	29	—	—	29
Putting dead dogs on tip	1	—	—	1
Throwing excreta over wall	1	—	—	1
Offensive smell from garden	3	—	—	3
Keeping fish in house	1	—	—	1
Dogs in yard	1	—	—	1
Absence of a sufficient lock to door	2	—	—	2
Nuisance from straw	1	—	—	1
Dirty yard	13	—	—	13
Defective approach to byre	1	2	—	1
Carried forward	2859	362	443	2767

APPENDIX X.—Continued.

Nature of Nuisances dealt with and work required to be done.	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with.
Brought forward	2859	362	443	2767
Nuisance from lorries dropping earth	1	—	—	1
Water standing in road channels ...	1	—	—	1
Obstructed water course	5	—	—	5
Shaking soot bags in street	1	—	—	1
Insufficient sanitary facilities ...	7	2	—	7
Insufficient washing facilities	8	3	—	7
Throwing glass into stream	1	—	—	1
Heating	3	4	—	1
Defective boiler	2	1	—	2
Defective conveniences	1	—	—	1
Absence of washing tank	1	—	—	1
Absence of sterilizer	1	—	—	1
Placing ashes on yard surface	1	—	—	1
Absence of tiling to scullery	1	—	—	1
Absence of refrigerator	3	—	—	3
Absence of cream storage	1	—	—	1
Defective ice-cream premises	2	—	—	2
Absence of access to W.C.	1	—	—	1
Absence of secondary means of access	1	—	—	1
Broken standpipe	1	—	—	1
Erecting kennels in yard	1	—	—	1
Defective cottage	7	—	—	7
Porch being used as a urinal	1	—	—	1
Manhole in unsuitable position	1	—	—	1
Dangerous rails in butchers shop ...	1	—	—	1
Placing of bins in Car Park	1	—	—	1
Broken wire on cliff	1	—	—	1
Draughts in building	1	—	—	1
Absence of drainage system	1	1	—	—
Old Hut to remove	1	—	—	—
	2918	373	443	2821

APPENDIX XI.

Nuisances, Housing and Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	7236
Visits to Drainage Work	...	...	...	...	...	1156
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	2011
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1263
Visits to Meat and Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	3862
Visits to Railway Stations	...	...	...	...	...	435
Visits to take Milk Samples	...	...	...	...	...	203
Infectious Diseases and Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	136
Restaurant Kitchens and Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	206
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	24
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	87
Visits to Fish Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	42
Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	43
Elementary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	28
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	803
Ice Cream Factories and Premises	...	...	...	...	...	94
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	310
Visits to Refuse Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	200
Visits to Sweepers "beats" and Promenades	...	...	...	...	...	468
Visits for Overcrowding Survey, Visitors Permits and Measurements	...	...	...	...	...	1068

