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WHITLEY BAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

AND THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR 1944

WHITLEY BAY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1944

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Councillor D. W. King, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:
Councillor Mrs. F. M. Laws.

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STAFF OF THE
HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	J. GARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent	GILBERT HOLDEN, M.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C., A.M.I.S.E. Sanitary Inspector's and Meat Food Certificates, Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing, Membership Certificate of the Institute of Public Cleansing, Associate Member of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers, Membership Certificate of the Institute of Public Hygiene, Certificates in Sanitary Science and Sanitary Law, Ollett Silver Medallist.
Additional Sanitary Inspector	NORMAN R. DARLING, A.R.S.I. (Serving with the Royal Air Force).
Temporary Additional Sanitary Inspector (From 2.10.44)	STANLEY G. EDWARDS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Chief Clerk	P. OVINGTON.
Junior Clerk	ALAN CARLING. (Serving with R.A.F. Trainer Command).
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Typist	MISS P. ROBINSON.
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Junior Clerk (Temporary)	MISS P. ARCHER.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE HITTLEBY BAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

September, 1945.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1944. The report is still presented in an abridged form, according to instructions from the Minister of Health. More detailed records are preserved in the Public Health Department.

Population: 25,690

Unemployment: The figures received from the Minister of Labour show an increase.

Births: Total live births are 522 as against 352 in 1943. This is the highest reported birth rate ever in this district. Every help has been given by your ambulance service in co-operation with the Northumberland County Council Maternity Schemes at Dilston Hall, Newton Hall, and Stannington.

Deaths: Total deaths for 1944 were 357 as against 346 in 1943.

Longevity: 60.8% of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 years and over.

Infectious Diseases:

Diphtheria: 60 cases were notified as against 42 in 1943. No deaths occurred from Diphtheria.

4 of the children who contracted the disease had been immunised.

It is significant that since the inception of the Immunisation Scheme for protection against Diphtheria, this is the second year in which no deaths from that once dreaded disease have occurred. AS I STATED TO YOU LAST YEAR, IT IS A JUSTIFIABLE HOPE THAT IN A FEW YEARS, THIS FORMER DREADED KILLER OF LITTLE CHILDREN WILL BE REDUCED TO A COMPARATIVELY MILD COMPLAINT. The Immunisation figures are given fully on page 22 of this report.

Scarlet Fever: There was an increase of cases notified, 141 cases against 73 in 1943. No deaths occurred.

Milk:

Tuberculosis: Of 147 samples of milk examined in the year, 9 samples contained bacilli tuberculosis. Five cows, all outside our area, were slaughtered as a result of these investigations.

Sour and Dirty Milk:

There was a slight improvement in the quality of the milk. Many conferences were held and attended dealing with this subject. As before, we found that shortage of transport was the ruling factor in the poor keeping quality of the milk.

Pasteurisation: Permits for machinery have been granted by the Ministry of Food for a pasteurisation plant in Whitley Bay, to be controlled by the local Dairymen's Association, but the site has not yet been decided upon. It is expected that 5,000 gallons of milk per day will be heat treated when the premises are in operation.

Nutrition: There was no evidence of malnutrition amongst the population.

I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and help. The great interest that all members of the Council show in Public Health is a great incentive to the staff to give of their best.

To Mr. G. Holden, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and all the staff I tender my grateful thanks for their great help and loyalty. Even in times like these the work of the Public Health Department has not been diminished but increased, and only an excellent staff could cope with it with efficiency.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

W. CUNNINGHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres), including foreshore - 3,306.

There are 8 wards in the district, namely:

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

Population: The population at mid year 1944, as submitted by the Registrar General is 25,690, which figure has been used in calculations in connection with this report.

The following table shows the estimated population per acre in each ward:

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Population per acre</u>
Rockcliffe	43.57
Central	46.18
St. Mary's	20.09
Marden	25.65
Monkseaton North	3.47
Monkseaton West	6.11
Monkseaton South	10.54
Hartley	1.86

General Position and Physical Characteristics of the Urban Area:

The urban district is situated two miles north of the River Tyne and extends three miles along the coastline. There are only two laundries in the area employing any large staff, and the district in the main consists of boarding houses, hotels, and residential property, although at Seaton Sluice there are a number of miners, whose work is situated just beyond the northern boundary.

Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of March, 1945: 9,876.

<u>Ward</u>	<u>No. of Inhabited Houses.</u>
Rockcliffe	964
Central	916
St. Mary's	1321
Marden	1472
Monkseaton North	1365
Monkseaton West	1791
Monkseaton South	1405
Hartley	642

Rateable value at the end of the financial year: £288,637

Product of a penny rate at the end of 1944: £1,115

Unemployment: The following table gives unemployment figures at the end of 1944:

Men	170	Women	47
Youths	9	Girls	1
MALES	179	FEMALES	48

Births.

During the year 1944 the number of live and still births recorded was 534, which is the highest number of births ever reached in this area, and is equal to a birth rate of 20.79 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14.65 per 1,000 of the population in 1943.

The following table shows the birth rates for the past five years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>
1939	11.15
1940	12.16
1941	10.87
1942	17.58
1943	14.65

Of the births registered during the year, 255 were males and 267 females. The total number of illegitimate births was 31, which is 5.8 per cent of the total births. These were divided into 18 males and 13 females. 12 still births were recorded.

The birth rate per 1,000 (live and still births) is shown in the following table:

	<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Still Births</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Legitimate	238	255	8	2
Illegitimate	17	12	1	1
	<u>255</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>

Total Legitimate and Illegitimate Live and Still
Births 534 = 20.79 per 1,000

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during 1944 was 357,

180 males and 177 females, giving a death rate of 13.09 per 1,000 of the population.

The table showing the causes of death will be found on page 9.

The following table shows deaths from principal causes over a period of five years:

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Tuberculosis	18	15	9	11	14
Cancer	52	49	43	62	54
Heart Diseases	92	105	103	94	108

TABLE OF LONGEVITY.

217 deaths (60.8%) occurred at ages of 65 years or over. The figures are as follows:

Ages at Death	Males	Females	Total
65 to 70	30	21	51
70 to 75	34	27	61
75 to 80	17	31	48
80 to 85	11	19	30
85 to 90	6	15	21
90 to 95	2	4	6
95 years and over	-	-	-
Totals	100	117	217

Infant Mortality.

The following table gives details of deaths in infants under 1 year of age:

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
All infants	21	40.23
Legitimate infants	20	38.31
Illegitimate infants	1	1.91

Causes of Death in Whitley Bay, 1944.

CAUSES OF DEATH		M.	F.
All Causes		180	177
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-
3.	Scarlet Fever	-	-
4.	Whooping Cough	-	-
5.	Diphtheria	-	-
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	11	5
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	2
8.	Syphilitic diseases	1	-
9.	Influenza	1	-
10.	Measles	-	-
11.	Ac. Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	1	-
12.	Ac. Inf. enceph.	-	-
13.	Cancer of B. cav. Oesoph (M) uterus (F)	-	5
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	3	1
15.	Cancer of breast	-	8
16.	Cancer of all other sites	21	16
17.	Diabetes	3	-
18.	Intra-cran. vasc. lesions	23	19
19.	Heart diseases	51	57
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	4	5
21.	Bronchitis	8	2
22.	Pneumonia	5	6
23.	Other respiratory diseases	1	3
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	6	1
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	1	1
26.	Appendicitis	-	2
27.	Other digestive diseases	2	2
28.	Nephritis	12	12
29.	Puerperal and post-abort. sepsis	-	1
30.	Other maternal causes	-	1
31.	Premature birth	6	2
32.	Con. mal. birth inj. infant dis.	1	2
33.	Suicide	1	-
34.	Road traffic accidents	3	-
35.	Other violent causes	3	-
36.	All other causes	12	24
		357	

(Table continued overleaf)

		M.	F.
Deaths in Infants under 1 year	Total	14	7
	Legitimate	13	7
	Illegitimate	1	-
Total Live Births		255	267
Legitimate		238	255
Illegitimate		17	12
Total Stillbirths		9	3
Legitimate		8	2
Illegitimate		1	1

General Register Office,
Somerset House, LONDON, W.C.2.

SECTION B.

Provision of Health Services in the Area.

- (a) Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the Northumberland County Council.

1. Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are sent to Wooley Sanatorium near Hexham, or to the other institutions provided by the County Council. Provision is also made for cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and cases occurring in children, at Stannington Sanatorium near Morpeth.

2. Maternity:

Arrangements are made for the treatment of maternity cases at Dilston Hall Emergency Maternity Hospital, Corbridge, and the Mona Taylor Homes, Stannington. Most cases attend the Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics, where certificates are issued for presentation at the Health Department for the use of an ambulance for conveyance to the institution desired. Medical practitioners also make arrangements for maternity cases to enter these institutions where the circumstances warrant it.

3. Fever:

Accommodation for the reception of all cases of infectious diseases is provided at the infectious diseases hospitals at Scaffold Hill and Wallsend, which have 76 and 82 beds respectively. Various improvements are being made as and when funds and materials become available, to bring the hospitals up to modern standards. These hospitals are administered by the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board. I visit these hospitals daily in my capacity as Medical Superintendent of the Board.

4. Smallpox:

The Earsdon Joint Hospital Board have two Smallpox Hospitals, The Grange Hospital, Earsdon, and Wallsend Smallpox Hospital, fully equipped and capable of admitting Smallpox cases at a few hours notice; Grange Hospital 16 beds, Wallsend Smallpox Hospital 20 beds.

These hospitals, of which I am the Medical Superintendent (visiting), are prepared to deal with cases from the following authorities, by agreements between the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board, the Northumberland County Council, and the authorities concerned:

Wallsend M.B.

Blyth M.B.

Morpeth M.B.

Morpeth R.D.C.

Newburn U.D.C.

Ashington U.D.C.

Longbenton U.D.C.

Castle Ward R.D.C.

Whitley Bay U.D.C.

Bedlingtonshire U.D.C.

Seaton Valley U.D.C.

Gosforth U.D.C.

Newbiggin U.D.C.

Haltwhistle R.D.C.

Hexham R.D.C.

Hexham U.D.C.

Prudhoe U.D.C.

12.

5. Other Hospitals:

Large numbers of surgical and medical cases are dealt with at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Newcastle General Hospital, the Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, and Preston Hospital, North Shields, as well as a considerable number of private nursing homes.

(b) Nursing in the Home.

This service is administered by the Northumberland County Council.

(c) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The Northumberland County Council is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority.

(d) Ambulance Facilities.

1. Cases of Infectious Disease:

Zymotic diseases are removed to hospital by the ambulances under the control of the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board, garaged at Wallsend and Scaffold Hill Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

2. Non-Infectious Cases and Cases of Emergency:

The ambulance facilities provided by the Council have been extensively used during the year. The Ambulance Station is manned 24-hours a day. We have three ambulances, two of which are in constant use, and the other, a small Humber vehicle, used in case of breakdown or other emergency. In some instances when all our ambulances were in use, emergency cases have been dealt with by Civil Defence Ambulances. The staff consists of three drivers, two of whom are on day shift, from 9.30 a.m. until 10 p.m., and one on night shift.

We have experienced considerable delays at the large hospitals due to the fact that the stretchers from our ambulances, on which patients are carried into the hospitals, are not returned immediately to the drivers. This on many occasions has upset the schedule of cases arranged by the Department.

The Ambulance Service is free up to a radius of 12-miles of the town.

A monthly costing system is carried out in connection with the Service.

The following table shows the cases dealt with, and the cost per case.

	Apl.	May	Jne	Jly	Aug	Spt	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar.	Total
No. of Cases	145	171	151	153	217	178	167	194	186	195	197	180	2134
Mileage	214.1	251.0	246.7	202.0	310.9	245.6	230.6	242.8	249.0	246.2	224.6	203.7	2867.2
Miles per Case	14.9	14.7	16.3	13.2	14.0	13.8	13.8	12.5	13.4	12.6	11.4	11.3	13.43
Miles per Gall.	14.9	13.5	11.0	14.3	13.3	14.4	13.3	13.8	13.1	12.2	14.0	12.8	13.28
Cost per Case for Year									11/8 ³ d				
Cost per Mile for Year									10 ¹ / ₄ d				

(e) Laboratory.

The following examinations have been carried out in the Bacteriological Department of the Northumberland County Council at Newburn by Dr. Messer and his staff:

Examination Requested	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria	47	452
B. Typhosus	-	4
Brucella Abortus	-	3
B. Tuberculosis	19	168
Streptococcus Haemolyticus.	24	28
Faeces (Organisms)	-	2
Blood (Organisms)	-	2
Urine (Organisms)	1	-
Vincent's Angina	1	5
Actinomycosis	-	1

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. (i) Water Supply.

The water supply for the district is supplied from the mains of the Tynemouth Corporation. Two samples of water have been taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Copies of the reports are given below:

Samples taken 13th October, 1944.

(1) Public Tap in Whitley Bay Cemetery, Blyth Road

(2) Scullery Tap in Whitley Fire Station, York Road

Plate Count:-

	(1)	(2)
Colonies per ml.		
(a) At 37°C (2 days' incubation)	42	5
(b) At 20°-22°C (3 days' incubation)	70	90

Presumptive Coliform Count:-

	Per 100 ml. of water	
Probable number of coliform bacilli present	0	0

(1) No free chlorine found. Bacteriologically this is a satisfactory sample of water.

(2) No free chlorine found. Bacteriologically this is a satisfactory sample of water.

Also, in accordance with an agreement reached with the Tynemouth Corporation, we receive copies of reports on periodical samples taken by the Tynemouth Corporation (Water Department). A report on a sample taken on the 27th June, 1944 is included for your perusal:

Sample taken 27th June, 1944.

54, Hill Heads Road, Whitley Bay.

Plate Count:-	Colonies per ml.
(a) At 37°C (2 days' incubation)	8
(b) At 20°-22°C (3 days' incubation)	120

Presumptive Coliform Count:-

	Per 100 ml. of water
Probable number of coliform bacilli present	0

Bacteriologically this is a satisfactory sample of water.

The following premises are served by a common standpipe:

The Malton, Old Hartley - Two standpipes outside.
East End, Old Hartley - One standpipe.

There is also one standpipe serving nine houses on Rocky Island, Seaton Sluice, and another serves three houses in Murton Village. Most, if not all of these houses will be dealt with by Slum Clearance, and those remaining will be modernised, with proper facilities inside the houses.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

There is no treatment of sewage in the area. The sewage flows by gravitation to the North Sea, and is discharged by three outfalls. One of the outfall sewers is from the Seaton Valley Urban District, and is used by Whitley Bay and the County Borough of Tynemouth. This discharges into the bay near the Brier Dene Hotel. Another small sewer, which takes the drainage from the Delaval Arms, The Malton, Hartley West Farm, and three cottages, discharges into a small bay at Hartley. The temporary camp was also connected to this sewer, but this is no longer used. Fort House has a drainage system of its own, which discharges into the sea. There are three storm overflows. No complaints have been received, nor any evidence found, of faecal matter washed on to the foreshore.

2. Rivers and Streams.

There is a Catchment Area for Northumberland which covers certain rivers and streams in the County, but it does not include Seaton Burn or Brier Dene Stream, and the Board deals only with drainage problems, and not pollution.

Brier Dene Stream. There has been some improvement in this stream, though I am of the opinion that when it becomes necessary to enlarge the Seaton Valley sewer, or provide a new relief sewer, provision should be made to make the effluent from the barium plant at the Backworth Colliery discharge into the sewer instead of the stream.

Seaton Burn. The pollution of this stream is not quite so marked as before the war, which I should think is the result of the absence of coal washing to any great extent. It is to be regretted that no provision has been made, as far as I can ascertain, in the new Water Act, 1945, to inaugurate new Rivers Boards to deal with pollution. The only alternative is for the authorities through whose areas the stream flows to combine and meet the colliery companies concerned, with a view to preventing coal dust entering the stream and causing the pollution and discolouration of the water.

3. Closet Accommodation.

The sanitary accommodation in the area consists in the main of waterclosets. Many houses have a watercloset inside the house and one in the yard. All these are provided with flushing cisterns, and are practically all of an up-to-date type. There are 11,115 waterclosets in use. There are 9,736 galvanised and wartime ashbins being used. By the end of the year galvanised bins were again available.

There are 2 privy middens and 8 pail closets still in use. 1 privy pail was abolished, and the building demolished, during the year. These insanitary types of receptacle for faecal matter will all be abolished as soon as circumstances become normal.

4. Public Cleansing.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

5. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

6. Shops and Offices.

See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

7. Camping Sites.

There was no camping allowed in the area during the year.

8. Smoke Abatement.

Factory chimneys and other smoke nuisances are reported in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

At the end of August the smell from the burning spoilbanks in the adjoining area could be noticed, particularly when the wind was in a north-

westerly direction. Two spoilbanks were emitting both fumes and smoke. Both of these were of the conical type, which is the worst form of tipping and the most difficult to deal with.

9. Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is only one pool used for public bathing, and this is situated in the Table Rocks at the end of the Southern Promenade. The water is not chlorinated and is changed by tidal action. The pool is emptied periodically and the sides and bottom cleansed and scrubbed.

The new Bathing Station is not in use, being still under the jurisdiction of the Air Ministry.

10. Public Conveniences.

The public sanitary conveniences in the area are totally inadequate to meet the needs of residents and visitors. The number of lavatories and urinal stalls in the district should be increased at least threefold. I do suggest that the Council give this matter their earnest consideration and proceed with the erection of new up-to-date conveniences without delay. The conveniences at the rear and side of the old Council Chambers, which in their present state are past their usefulness, should be eliminated or reconstructed. In the interests of public health, containers with paper towels and soap should be provided. These are hygienic, and from an economical aspect, save expense for laundering. Gate turnstiles, with some form of checking arrangement, should be installed at all conveniences where lavatories are in use.

11. Eradication of Bed Bugs.

This matter is dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

12. Schools.

These come under three headings, (a) Secondary, (b) Elementary, and (c) Private. There is one secondary school, five elementary schools, and four private schools.

They are all provided with the town's water supply and drinking fountains are installed.

All the schools are provided with a water carriage system, each having separate pedestal closets, with the exception of a portion of the Park School which has trough closets. I am of the opinion that these should be removed without further delay and separate pedestal closets provided. Trough closets are out of date and do not conform with the principles of up-to-date public hygiene.

SECTION D.

Housing.

There were no houses erected by the local authority or by private

enterprise, though regulations were in force to complete a number of dwellings which had been left unfinished at the outbreak of hostilities.

No progress was made with Slum Clearance, although some of the houses which were earmarked for attention have not improved during the past five years. Apart from this, considering the amount of damage due to enemy action, the standard of fitness has been maintained.

Overcrowding.

There has been some overcrowding in the area. During the summer months there was seasonal overcrowding due to the number of visitors entering the town. This is permitted by the Housing Act, 1936.

The overcrowding standard as set out under the Housing Act, 1936 is defective in as much as it includes the living room in calculating the sleeping accommodation in any house. The expression "living room" is not very clearly defined, and it is most evident that there must be variations. The Housing Act standard is therefore definitely low and only the worst cases of overcrowding are brought to light. The most satisfactory standard is that laid down by the City of Manchester Public Health Committee, known as the "Manchester Standard". Its provisions are as follows:

- (i) Not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ persons per bedroom (a child under 10-years is counted as half).
- (ii) Accommodation should be such that the parents shall occupy one bedroom themselves, whilst in other bedrooms the sexes (as regards persons over 10-years of age) shall be separated.

This standard is the most satisfactory, and aims at an accommodation which should be general in the community. If the standard was adopted in this area, the majority of the flats at Seaton Sluice and a number in Whitley Bay would be overcrowded.

A number of houses in the district are sub-let, in some cases to three families.

The provision of byelaws under the Housing Act, 1936, Section 6, is overdue, and these should be proceeded with at the first possible opportunity.

2 cases have been dealt with.

There is no doubt about the scarcity of houses in the district, and the problem of relieving the overcrowding and the segregation of families is a difficult one which must be dealt with as quickly as possible.

SECTION E.

FOOD INSPECTION.

- (a) Milk Supply.
- (b) Milk Sampling.

(c) Meat and Other Foods.

The above subjects are dealt with in detail in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

(d) Adulteration.

The Weights and Measures Department of the Northumberland County Council is responsible for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Merchandise Marks Acts relating to chemical analysis of food.

The following are details of samples taken in the district during the year:

	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
No. of Milk Samples	39	-
No. of Other Samples	34	5
Total Samples taken	78	

Included in these samples were quantities of Semolina Pudding Mixture and Cake Flour affected with meal mites, and a quantity of Baking Powder 35.6% deficient in C.O.2, which had been affected by storage conditions. These were condemned and withdrawn from sale, but salvaged for use in the feeding of pigs.

The Health Department is responsible for the administration of the multifarious Orders issued by the Ministry of Food.

(e) Bacteriological and Chemical Examination.

This work is carried out at the Northumberland County Laboratory at Newburn for the Health Department and the medical practitioners in the area. Bacteriological examination of water was carried out at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(f) Nutrition.

I found no evidence of malnutrition during the year, despite the reduction in the meat ration and other articles of food.

Priority milk certificates are issued from the local Food Office, as well as supplies of orange juice, codliver oil, dried milk, and vitamin tablets.

The Northumberland County Council supply baby foods of various kinds through their Child Welfare and Ante Natal Clinics.

(g) Shellfish.
(Molluscan).

A few mussels were exposed for sale. These were found on investigation

to be from safe gathering grounds, known as "skears" in some parts of the country. Some come from Eyemouth and Boston, and a number of mussels for bait are sent from Morecambe Bay to Cullercoats.

Several children from Cullercoats came into the area selling periwinkles. The conditions under which these periwinkles are stored before sale leaves much to be desired. The sale of periwinkles on Council land is prohibited.

(Crustaceans).

Quite a number of lobsters and crabs were sold in the fish shops in the area, all of which have proper boilers provided. Many of these lobsters and crabs are caught locally.

A number of crabs were sold on Watts' Slope by the fishwives from Cullercoats.

There was a considerable drop in the number of crayfish sold during the year.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The tables which follow show the number of cases of infectious diseases notified, the totals for each month, the ages of the patients, the number where hospital treatment was given, and the number of deaths which occurred.

Zymotic Diseases during the year 1944.

	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	141	121	86%	-
Diphtheria	60	57	95%	-
C. S. Meningitis (Meningococcal) ..	1	1	100%	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	42	1	2%	13
Erysipelas	8	-	-	-
Measles	137	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	68	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	36	10	28%	18
Totals	494	190	38%	31

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1944.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	7	7	13	19	2	8	2	11	7	23	21	21	141
Diphtheria	5	4	2	2	2	6	13	1	6	5	8	6	60
Pneumonia	8	-	3	4	3	-	-	1	2	6	7	9	42
Erysipelas	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	8
Tuberculosis	4	-	-	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	6	5	36
C.S. Meningitis (Meningococcal) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	3	2	3	2	2	13	14	9	14	19	56	137
Whooping Cough	2	6	7	2	2	2	2	6	2	7	10	20	68
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	26	20	28	36	14	21	34	36	30	60	71	108	494

Analysis of Total Zymotic Cases under Age Groups.

	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	-	1	5	12	8	58	39	10	6	1	1	-
Diphtheria	-	1	1	3	3	16	8	12	10	6	-	-
Pneumonia	4	2	2	3	1	1	3	1	4	5	8	8
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	1
C. S. Meningitis (Meningococcal) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	4	8	9	4	8	32	-	-	1	1	-	1
Measles	5	16	9	14	8	80	3	1	1	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	6	15	5	6	1
Totals	14	28	26	38	26	188	53	30	39	19	20	11

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases 1940-44.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	2	2	2	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	19	18	12	10	13
Tuberculosis	15	11	9	14	18
Totals	36	31	23	24	31

Anthrax - There were no cases of Anthrax in the area during the year.

Smallpox - There were no cases of Smallpox notified during the year. Three contacts were notified from Liverpool and Glasgow where cases had occurred on board ships from the East. The contacts were visited and their vaccination certificates examined. All had been vaccinated within the 12-months preceding contact, and two were vaccinated on board ship.

Diphtheria - 60 cases occurred, as against 42 cases during 1943, an increase of 18. The incidence rate per 1,000 was 2.33. In 1943 it was 1.74 per 1,000.

It is pleasing to report that there were no deaths during the year.

Antitoxin is supplied free of charge, and the medical practitioners make full use of this service. During normal office hours it may be obtained at the Health Department, and after these hours, at the residence of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Immunisation - The campaign for the protection of children has been carried on with the same enthusiasm as in previous years, free treatment being offered to the pupils of all schools in the area, whether secondary, elementary or private. We have had the willing co-operation of headmasters, headmistresses and teachers, to whom my thanks are due. Two schemes have been carried out during the year. All the children were treated at one central school, with the exception of those at Seaton Sluice, where the required equipment was taken through by ambulance. Prophylactic material was supplied by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A complete record of each child is kept up-to-date, revisions being made when necessary. A record of immunisation is also made on the school medical record cards.

The Council also have a scheme whereby private practitioners may obtain supplies of prophylactic to treat small numbers of children, a fee of 5/-d for each child being paid by the Council.

The following table shows the children dealt with during the past four years.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

	Immunised		Total for Year	Progressive Total	Progressive Percentage Immunised	
	Under 5	Over 5			Under 5	Over 5
1941	512	1205	1717	1717	24	38
1942	419	998	1417	3134	66	92
1943	469	215	684	3818	92	97
1944	323	211	534	4152	65	81
Numbers and Percentages Immunised at 31.12.44	1127	2339	-	-	65	81

Typhoid Fever - There were no cases notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever - There was an increase in the number of cases notified

during the year; 141 as against 73 cases in 1943. The incidence per 1,000 of the population is 5.49 as against 3.04 for 1943.

121 cases were treated in the isolation hospital, equal to 86% of the total cases.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever.

The cases in the main were of a very mild type.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (Meningococcal) - 1 case was registered during the year. This was treated at the Walkergate Infectious Diseases Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The patient recovered.

Erysipelas - 8 cases were notified, as against 10 registered in 1943. The incidence rate is 0.31 per 1,000 of the population.

The face and head were the main seats of infection, and only one case could be termed severe.

Measles - 137 cases were notified and entered in our infectious diseases register. This is a substantial decrease from the figure of 218 for 1943. The incidence rate per 1,000 of the population was 5.33.

All cases of Measles are not being notified to me.

Whooping Cough - The total number of cases registered was 68, an increase of 4 on the figure recorded for 1943.

Pneumonia - 42 cases were notified to me, an increase of 1 on the 1943 figure. The incidence rate was 1.63 per 1,000 of the population.

Some cases are not notified, and the death certificate is the only notification received.

13 deaths occurred during the year.

Typhus Fever - No cases were notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever - There were no cases notified during the year.

Prevention of Blindness - 1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year. The child recovered and the sight was not impaired.

Food Poisoning - No cases were notified during the year.

Scabies - 20 cases of Scabies were notified during the year, 3 of which were of a severe type, making it necessary for the children to remain away from school for some six months. Much of this trouble was due to neglect on the part of the mother. The house, situated in Cambridge Avenue, was visited, and the children

examined. The children's bedding was fumigated, and a supply of Benzevan given, with full instructions regarding the application of the ointment. Disinfectant was provided for the washing of clothing and floors, and the whole house was fumigated.

Cases notified by the Deputy School Medical Officer are visited by the Chief Sanitary Inspector to ascertain the condition of the premises and whether the lotion supplied is being properly used. A supply of Benzevan cream is kept in the office for use in urgent or necessitous cases.

It was not found necessary to establish a centre for the treatment of cases, though the Decontamination Centre could be easily put into use should the necessity arise, it being equipped with sprays and hot water. The provision of baths would be only a small item as baths are available in the stores and could be quickly placed in position for immediate use.

Head Lice - A number of children who are patients in the fever hospitals under my charge have had lice in small or large numbers.

Venereal Diseases - Close co-operation has been maintained with the Northumberland County Council in the propaganda for the treatment of Venereal Diseases. All the posters available have been published throughout the area. Special posters giving location of treatment clinics and hours of attendance have been published widely. Information is given to all enquiries at the Public Health Department. No clinics are established in the Whitley Bay area.

Control of Other Diseases.

Cancer - There is a welcome decrease of 11 cases from the figure for 1943. There were 54 deaths as against 65 in 1943. The death rate is 2.10 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table gives details of the number of deaths, in age groups, and the localisation of the disease.

	Ages in Years.					TOTALS
	1-30	31-35	36-45	46-65	66 and upwards	
Lungs	-	-	-	2	2	4
Bladder	-	-	-	-	1	1
Colon	-	-	-	1	6	7
Cheek	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stomach	-	1	-	1	4	6
Prostate Gland	-	-	-	-	-	4
Liver	1	-	-	3	1	5
Cervix Uteri	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pancreas	-	-	-	1	1	2
Ovary	-	-	-	1	1	2
Caecum	-	-	-	1	-	1
Throat	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rectum	1	-	-	2	3	6
Breast	-	-	3	1	3	7
Bronchi	-	-	-	1	-	1
Uterus	-	1	-	4	-	5
Totals	2	2	3	20	27	54

Tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary operated by the Northumberland County Council and used by residents of this area is situated at Wallsend.

36 cases were notified during the year, as against 27 in 1943. The incidence rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.40. Of these, 27 cases were of the Pulmonary type and 9 Non-Pulmonary. In the case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, all age groups have contributed more or less to the increased figure, but the increase is most evident in the 16-25 and 26-45 groups.

16 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis died. The Pulmonary death rate per 1,000 of the population was .62, as against .45 in 1943. The Non-Pulmonary death rate was .08 per 1,000 of the population as against .12 last year.

The procedure which has been adopted in the Department is that when a positive bacteriological report is received from the Laboratory, a letter is sent to the medical practitioner concerned asking him to notify the case in the usual manner, so that it may be included in our records.

The following table sets out the number of cases included in our Tuberculosis Register, a copy of which is supplied to the County Medical Officer.

New Cases and Mortality during 1944.

AGE PERIODS	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
6 to 15	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
16 to 25 ...	2	5	3	2	2	-	-	-
26 to 35 ...	3	4	1	-	2	-	-	-
36 to 45 ...	4	1	-	-	3	3	-	-
46 to 55 ...	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
56 to 65 ...	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
65 and upwards...	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals	13	14	5	4	10	6	-	2

It is hoped that in the near future all cases on the Register will be visited in accordance with the Public Health Regulations, 1930, in order to check each case, and where necessary record changes of address, or remove from the Tuberculosis Register.

It was not found necessary to take proceedings against any person whose duty it was to notify cases.

The disinfection of rooms and clothing is carried out on request.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930 - No action was taken under the Regulations during the year.

Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 - Power is given in certain circumstances for the compulsory removal to hospital of patients suffering from Tuberculosis. It was not found necessary to take any action under this Section during the year.

Treatment of Infectious Diseases in Hospitals.

The hospital facilities available are used to the fullest extent by the medical practitioners. The removal of patients is carried out as quickly as possible. Visitors to the town are provided with hospital facilities in the same way as residents.

The Surveyor and Engineer to the Council, Mr. A. J. Rousell, supplies me with the following information, for which my thanks are due to him.

RAINFALL FOR 1944.

	Inches
January	0.43
February	1.91
March	0.61
April	2.68
May	1.45
June	1.76
July	4.51
August	1.64
September	6.09
October	1.64
November	4.89
December	1.17
Total	28.78

SECTION G.

Factory Act, 1937.

The sections of the Act relating to the Public Health Department are administered to the letter, and the various premises set out in the accompanying table are visited at least twice each year. The premises are thoroughly inspected and the limewashing registers scrutinised. Notices are served in connection with the limewashing and cleansing of the premises, including the sanitary conveniences, which are of very great importance in premises where food for human consumption is prepared and handled.

The registers require constant revision due to change of occupiers, the closing down of businesses, and the installation of mechanical plant.

Domestic workshops, like workshops, have now disappeared, in the sense that they are no longer recognised.

The following tables show the number of visits made and the notices served in connection with defects found in the course of inspections.

Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories			
Mechanical	604	73	-
Non-Mechanical	69	33	-
Total	673	106	-

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness ...	67	67	-
Absence of Abstracts ..	13	13	-
Sanitary Accommodation:			
Unsuitable or Defective.	8	8	-
Structural Defects ...	17	17	-
Absence of Extractor Fan ..	1	1	-
Totals ...	106	106	-

Factories
Mechanical Non-Mechanical

Bakehouses	21	2
Blacksmiths	2	1
Boot Repairers	11	-
Butchers' Shops	34	-
Cake Mixing	1	-
Coach Painting	1	-
'Cycle Repairs	-	3
Cafes and Restaurant Kitchens	6	14
Drug Packing	-	1
Glass Cutting	1	-
Hairdressers	11	10
Joiners	6	10
Laundries	2	1
Milliners	-	3
Milliners and Dressmakers	3	2
Motor Repairers	8	4
Painters and Decorators	-	2
Plumbers	-	5
Potato Washers	7	-
Printing	3	-
Steam Pressors	1	-
Sugar Boilers	1	-
Sculptors	1	-
Tailors	-	2
Tin Smiths	1	-
Upholsterers	-	2
Watch Making	1	2
	<u>122</u>	<u>64</u>

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There is one upholsterer using rag flock, which is supplied from Gateshead. A warranty is supplied with each consignment. The flock has been examined, and it appears that the Government standard is being complied with.

In 1937 a departmental committee was appointed by the Ministry of Health, with terms of reference, to consider whether the present Acts and Regulations were adequate to secure the proper cleanliness of rag flock used in the manufacture of bedding or upholstery. Strong evidence was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector of Manchester, and by the trade in general, with much of which I am in entire agreement. The standard prescribed is very low, not more than 30 parts soluble chlorine per 100,000 parts of flock. This standard can be obtained by soaking the rags in cold water. The whole position is unsatisfactory, and strong legislation is required to deal with the matter, and to adopt a suitable standard.

Sections 110 and 111 of the Factory Act, 1937.

Outworkers.

There are two outworkers in this area. One carries out work for The Fine Needlework Association, 6, Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.3, and the other for Messrs. Eric Spode, Ltd., 20/22, Station Road, Whitley Bay.

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the Year, 1944. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County
+ Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
Live Births	17.6 $\frac{\text{per}}{1,000}$	20.3	20.9	15.0
Still "	0.50 $\frac{\text{per}}{1,000}$	0.61	0.61	0.42
Deaths:-				
All Causes	11.6 $\frac{\text{per}}{1,000}$	13.7	12.4	15.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
Influenza	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.08
Smallpox	0.00	-	-	-
Measles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-				
Deaths under 1 Year of Age	4.6 $\frac{\text{per}}{1,000}$	5.2	4.4	6.1
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years of Age	4.8	7.3	4.4	10.1

+ A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths.

$\frac{\text{per}}{1,000}$ Per 1,000 related births.

$\frac{\text{per}}{1,000}$ Rates per 1,000 Total Population

(Table continued overleaf)

(Contd.)

	England and Wales	126 C.B.s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
<u>Notifications:-</u>				
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
Scarlet Fever	2.40	2.41	2.67	1.57
Whooping Cough	2.49	2.49	2.29	2.90
Diphtheria	0.58	0.67	0.69	0.31
Erysipelas	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.37
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	4.16	4.51	3.94	2.98
Pneumonia	0.97	1.13	0.82	0.93

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-

(a) Notifications:-

Puerperal Fever	10.34	13.13	9.25	(3.61
Puerperal Pyrexia	)			(≠14.14

(b) Maternal Mortality - England and Wales:-

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6 148-150 Other
0.31	0.09	0.28	1.25

Abortion: Mortality per million women aged 15-45
- England and Wales:-

No. 140 With Sepsis	No. 141 Without Sepsis
25	7

≠ Including Puerperal Fever.

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

September, 1945.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your kind consideration, my Annual Report for the past year, which deals with the work carried out in connection with the various Services coming under the headings of Public Cleansing and Sanitary Science.

You will also find set out in tables, the costings of the various Services, tabulated under the appropriate sections. As in previous years, the cost of Public Cleansing is shown up to the end of March.

I was without the services of a qualified assistant for a period of six weeks, Mr. E. Richley having obtained the position of Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent to the Urban District Council of Earby, Yorkshire. He took up his new appointment on the 14th August, 1944. The Temporary Additional Sanitary Inspector took up his appointment on the 2nd October, 1944.

The Health Department suffered the loss of its Chairman, Councillor A. J. Napp, who had held that office for many years, and was instrumental in carrying through many reorganisations to bring the Department to its present state of efficiency. He was a great help to me and the Public Cleansing and Sanitary Services are very much poorer by his passing.

Despite the fact that the war had been in progress for five years, the largest number of defects since Whitley Bay came into being as an authority were found and dealt with. The total number was 4,200.

The same high standard was obtained, and you will agree, after perusal of the report, that a very large amount of work has been carried to a successful conclusion, despite the fact that materials and labour were in short supply.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Under this heading are carried out Refuse Collection and Disposal, Street Cleansing, Gully and Cesspool Emptying, and Gritting and Snow Removal.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

During the year this Service has been maintained in a satisfactory manner. There is a regular day for collection from each house, so that residents know when to expect the staff.

The staff consisted of 3 drivers and 10 dustmen. During the summer our resources were taxed to the utmost owing to the large increase in the number of visitors staying in the town, and it was necessary to carry out certain reorganisation to meet the exigency. Constant supervision has been necessary to see that maximum efficiency was maintained.

During holiday periods an extra vehicle was brought into service to make up any arrears caused by increased collections. This vehicle, which is 14 years old, is useful during such periods for light refuse.

Three vehicles were engaged regularly on Refuse Collection during the year, all of which are semi-dustless.

The fuel which is being delivered to householders is still of very poor quality, and the residue after burning, consisting of slate and stone, is considerable.

There was an increase in the weight of refuse removed.

The district is practically an all ashbin town, with the exception of 14 privy ashpits and pails, which will be removed as soon as hostilities in Europe cease.

During the year the Council supplied ashbins on the request of property owners and agents. The adoption of this practice by the Council has been a great success. It helps to standardise the type of receptacle in use in the district, to the exclusion of the light bins which are often purchased and which last only about 12-months. It also saves a great deal of time formerly spent in visiting the properties, in some cases five and six times, before the Notices were complied with. The new ashbins supplied were delivered by the pony cart when engaged on the collection of swill from the waste food bins in the various parts of the district.

376 receptacles were sold and delivered during the year. The cost was £254. 17. 0d, and the total amount received £290. 17. 6d. Besides the small profit shown on the sale of these bins, it has proved a decided advantage to many of the residents.

The total tonnage of refuse collected was 8,604 tons, equal to 1.4 tons per 1,000 of the population per day. The number of ashbins emptied was 526,924. A table showing the monthly analysis is included for your perusal on page 34.

TRADE REFUSE.

Trade refuse has been removed from the various business premises in the district, a charge being made in accordance with the provisions of section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Traders have the option of paying a lump sum or purchasing books of tickets valued at 2d. The majority enter into a yearly contract. A weekly collection list is carried by each waggon and checked regularly. Where any collection exceeds the amount allowed, a letter is sent drawing attention to the

excess, and if necessary a further account is sent. It is pleasing to report that in 98% of cases we receive payment of accounts before the middle of May.

The total amount received was £139. 8. 6d, and the amount of trade refuse removed was 584 tons.

BILLETS - AIR MINISTRY.

The Cleansing Department acted as contractors to the above Ministry for the removal of refuse from all messing centres in the district at least three times per week. The contract figure was reduced during the year to 38 per month. The collections were also reduced.

A satisfactory service was given and no complaints were received during the year. Our relations have always been most cordial.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

All refuse, with the exception of that from Seaton Sluice, has been deposited at Hill Heads. However, during the winter, due to the fact that the Seaton Delaval Hall Tip became waterlogged, a good deal of the refuse from Seaton Sluice was also hauled to Hill Heads and used there for covering purposes.

At Hill Heads the tipping of refuse on preconceived lines was carried out to form terraces for the suggested sports arena, which is now taking shape. The sealing of the refuse is being carried out by covering with inert refuse spread with the caterpillar tractor and bulldozer. The tipping will be completed by about August, 1946, and it is desirable that the bottom of the actual playing field be dressed with 12" of soil and consolidated with the tractor, so that seed may be sown with the least possible delay.

The period of tipping facilities is now reduced to about two or three years, and I am desirous that you should acquire the land at Brier Dene without further delay.

The total amount of refuse disposed of was 8,604 tons, in addition to which 80 tons were deposited by tradesmen who brought in the material in their own vehicles. About 60 tons of soil and other debris was deposited by haulage contractors.

UTILISATION OF REFUSE.

The utilisation of refuse has been carried out with the usual vigour. I want to say that refuse utilisation is not simply the segregation of saleable material from the refuse. It entails the widespread study of the waste trade and the exploring of the various channels through which the material may be disposed of to the best advantage. It is desirable that an outlet for these saleable materials be maintained, and it has been necessary for me to travel to various firms in an effort to obtain increased prices and to open up new markets. Utilisation of refuse must be economically sound.

The target of the Department was to obtain a figure of at least

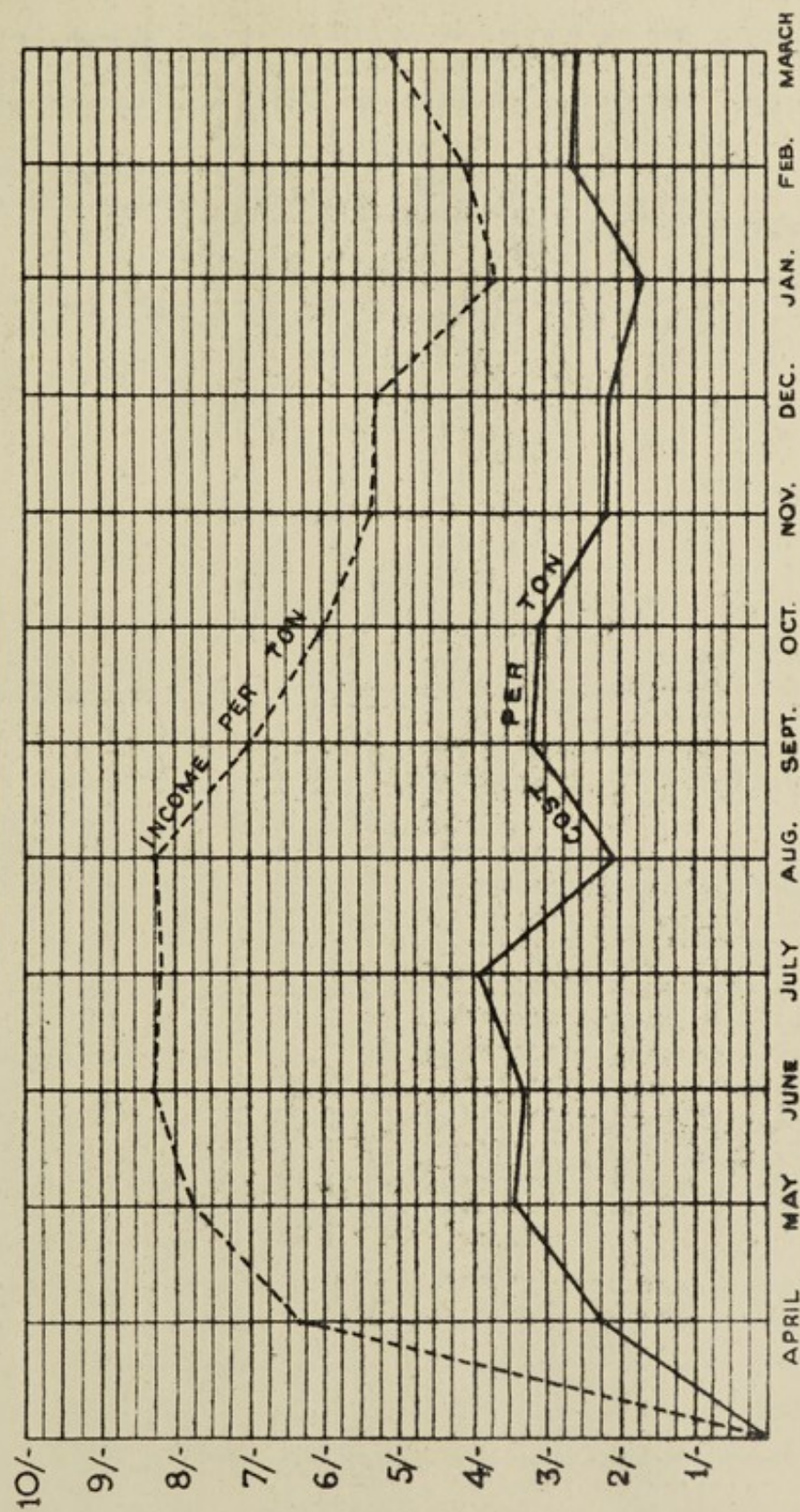
WEIGHTS OF HOUSE REFUSE, GRADE REFUSE, AND STREET SWEEPINGS.

Date	No. of Loads	No. of Bins	House Refuse	Shop, Cafe and Hotel Refuse	No. of Loads	No. of Bins	Seaton Sluice Refuse
1914			T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.			T. C. Q.
April	133	25794	551. 9. 0.	25. 16. 0.	19	4514	84. 10. 0.
May	139	35774.1	556. 16. 0.	41. 13. 0.	18	4040	77. 2. 0.
June	133	37980	520. 13. 0.	36. 19. 0.	19	4359	80. 13. 0.
July	118	34919	478. 6. 0.	57. 2. 0.	12	3209	55. 1. 0.
August	126	35746	464. 0. 0.	69. 15. 0.	15	3961	55. 11. 0.
September ..	117	34087	493. 7. 0.	69. 4. 0.	15	3892	62. 7. 0.
October	136	37286	591. 12. 0.	79. 3. 0.	12	3081	56. 19. 0.
November ...	156	48648	671. 0. 0.	93. 10. 0.	12	2441	51. 17. 0.
December ...	161	39511	700. 18. 0.	41. 17. 0.	15	2667	58. 15. 0.
1915							
January	151	34574	637. 17. 0.	12. 18. 0.	13	2540	54. 4. 0.
February ...	217	40695	875. 12. 0.	7. 17. 0.	19	2785	79. 1. 0.
March	182	38715	702. 3. 0.	48. 7. 0.	18	3919	61. 1. 0.
Shop, Cafe and Hotel Refuse	1769	443696	724.3. 13. 0.	584. 11. 0.	187	41406	776. 11. 0.
Seaton Sluice Refuse	147	41822	584. 11. 0.				
Slaughter Houses Sweepings	187	41406	776. 11. 0.				
Total Refuse	2125	526924	8990. 14. 0.				

WHITLEY BAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GRAPH SHOWING COSTS AND INCOME PER TON FOR DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

— 1944 — 1945 —



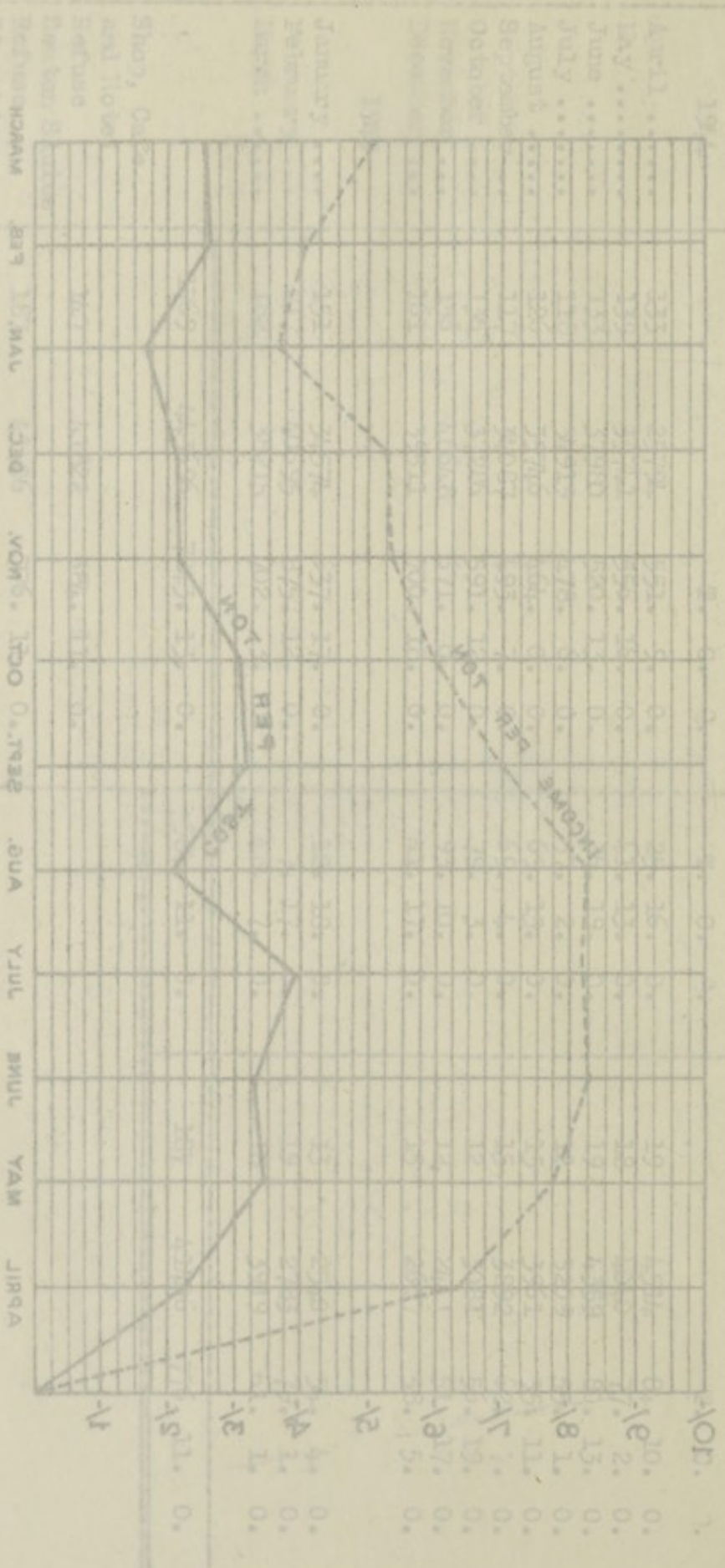
FIGURES OF HOUSE REVENUE, GRADE REVENUE, AND STREET & TRAILINGS.

ЛИСНОС ТСИТЕДИ НАВЛУ УАВ УАЛТИНУ

ЛЕДУЕЯ ТО ЛАСОУДИ ЛОТ МОТ ЛЕЧ ЭМОСИДИ АЛДОЗ ОИВОНЕ НАРАД ШЛОУ

LEADS DATE REFUSE TRAILINGS

2401 - 4401



Shed, Cows and Hogs	22	-	37.19.0.	390.0.0.
Refuse	22	-	37.19.0.	390.0.0.
Street & Trailings	22	-	37.19.0.	390.0.0.
Total Revenue	2125	525924	6990.24.0.	

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the problem and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study. It includes a discussion of the experimental design, the data collection procedures, and the statistical analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes a discussion of the findings, a comparison of the results with previous research, and a conclusion about the significance of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the implications of the study. It includes a discussion of the limitations of the study and suggestions for future research.

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Activity	Remarks
1950	1	1	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	2	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	3	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	4	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	5	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	6	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	7	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	8	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	9	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	10	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	11	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	12	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	13	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	14	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	15	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	16	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	17	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	18	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	19	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	20	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	21	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	22	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	23	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	24	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	25	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	26	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	27	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	28	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	29	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	30	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special
1950	1	31	8:00	Home	Woke up	Nothing special

£200 per month, and with the exception of January, the amount was exceeded in each case.

Income was in excess of expenditure on Refuse Disposal. As a matter of interest, there was no cost for Refuse Disposal, and after paying all wages, haulage charges and renewals, a profit of £1,477. 14. 10d was made.

I am indebted to Mrs. A. N. Ryles, the Salvage Organiser, the Street Captains of the Women's Voluntary Services, and residents, for their valuable help during the year.

The following table sets out in detail the tonnage collected during the year 1944-45.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	213	18	0	0	1398.	2.	11.
Scrap	27	14	0	0	138.	2.	4.
Brass	0	0	3	21	1.	6.	3.
Aluminium	0	2	0	15	3.	18.	4.
Lead	0	2	2	2	1.	19.	0.
Copper	0	0	1	15		13.	0.
Films	0	0	0	9		4.	6.
Rags	6	12	0	0	104.	19.	0.
Wool	0	11	0	25	35.	17.	0.
Records	0	2	0	0	2.	15.	2.
Bones	17	4	0	0	80.	18.	11.
Food Waste	284	16	0	0	417.	2.	10.
Manure	35	16	0	0	19.	12.	9.
Bottles	2	0	0	23	175.	17.	2.
Jars	2	13	0	19	204.	11.	9.
Rubber	2	4	0	0	4.	19.	0.
Totals	593	16	2	17	2590.	19.	11.

The following table shows the amount of salvage collected and income received for the war years, up to the cessation of hostilities.

SALVAGE TOTALS			
1939 - 1945 to cessation of hostilities.			
			£. s. d.
Paper	1273	tons	6961. 0. 0.
Scrap	329	"	733. 0. 0.
Aluminium	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	93. 10. 0.
Brass	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	25. 10. 0.
Copper	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	14. 15. 0.
Lead	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	25. 0. 0.
Tins	109	"	126. 0. 0.
Bottles and Jars	16024	gross	1188. 0. 0.
Rags	685	cwts.	549. 10. 0.
Manure	454	tons	230. 0. 0.
Bones	63	"	281. 0. 0.
Food Waste	1135	"	1452. 0. 0.
Rubber	208	cwts.	36. 0. 0.
Records	2	"	2. 15. 0.
Films	18	lbs.	10. 0. 0.
Miscellaneous	6	tons	15. 15. 0.
Totals	4365	tons	11734. 5. 0.

YEARLY ANALYSIS			
to 31st March, 1945			
			£. s. d.
1939 - 40	63	tons	147. 0. 0.
1940 - 41	643	"	1301. 0. 0.
1941 - 42	635	"	1707. 5. 0.
1942 - 43	687	"	2519. 15. 0.
1943 - 44	747	"	2652. 15. 0.
1944 - 45	594	"	2590. 19. 0.
Totals	3369	tons	10918. 14. 0.

REPAIRS TO VEHICLES.

With the exception of relining and reboring, all repairs to vehicles were carried out in our own garage.

The No. 5 Vulcan was rebuilt in the garage by our own mechanic, the blacksmith and myself. The body was of the canopy type, 14'6" in length. The work of rebuilding was carried out at the week-ends and during periods when the mechanic was not engaged on other repair work.

A pneumatic rivetter, which can be fitted with a cutting chisel, was purchased during the year, and proved itself very useful.

The difficulty experienced in renewing certain parts for the vehicles gave rise to some concern, but I was able to have these made to tide us over the difficult period.

All our vehicles, with the exception of one, are now out of loan.

STREET CLEANSING.

During the past year the "orderly system" has been continued, though owing to the shortage of men and the absence of staff due to illness, constant reorganisation has been necessary.

Your sweeping staff has grown old in the service of the Council; 6 of the 12 sweepers are over the age of 65.

The design of pavements and channels has a great bearing on the effectiveness of street cleansing. The use of sets for channels is out of date, and should be superseded wherever possible by precast concrete channels. This would prevent the growing of grass in the crevices and between the sets and the kerb. Furthermore, set channels are not economical as they take longer to clean, and shorten the life of the brush. Most of the suburban street channels in this town are set paved, and it is more difficult to obtain the desired sweetness in this type of street.

During the summer months the staff was taxed to its utmost in dealing with the litter and debris left by the daily visitors. In Station Road, where the crowds queue for the trains, binfulls of litter were left behind. Litter, in the form of pieces of paper, small cartons, and even bottles, is mainly responsible for making the streets unsightly.

There are always very large crowds in the district from the first week in June until the third week in September. The staff, though depleted, have stuck valiantly to their task, and by means of careful organisation and assistance from the Refuse Collection staff, it was possible to cope with the situation.

The main roads were swept twice and the secondary roads once each day. The suburban and back streets were swept twice per week. During the summer, the gutter in front of the Spanish City is on many occasions swept four times per day.

All your sweepers' barrows are fitted with sacks for the reception of paper, which is later bagged as salvage.

The owners of fried fish shops in the district were interviewed, with a view to having all litter left lying around the premises cleaned up and placed in special receptacles placed outside. They assisted us by detailing a member of their staff to clear up this litter before closing time.

I am of the opinion that the continental system of fining the culprits on the spot, or some similar scheme, will have to be introduced before the "litter fiend" is eliminated.

A total of 350 tons of debris was removed from the streets and disposed of to farmers and utilised for tip covering.

GULLY EMPTYING.

During the month of July the gully emptier was working each evening up to 1.0 a.m. A total of 3,089 gullies were cleansed at a cost of £27. 19. 3d, equal to 2.097 pence per gully. The emptying of gullies by hand was also carried out by the orderly men when necessary in order to prevent chokages. During wet weather particular attention is given to see that all gullies are running clear. The number of gullies cleansed by hand was 642.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

There are 5 cesspools in the area. 4 are situated at farms and 1 at Frankland Mount Nurseries. There was 1 septic tank with bacteria bed erected during the year.

Three of the cesspools were emptied twice during the year. The contents of the other two, which receive drainage from the cow byres, are used wherever possible on the land. The contents are discharged without nuisance into a sewer manhole, situated about 40 yds. from any inhabited dwelling.

The "Helios" tank at the Seaton Delaval Drill Hall was emptied twice during the year, for which service we received payment.

GRITTING AND SNOW REMOVAL.

During November and December it was necessary to grit the roads. This work was carried out with fly gritters.

We try as far as possible to deal with the station approaches and gradients first, for the benefit of people travelling to business. All 'bus routes and dangerous corners are dealt with as quickly as possible.

The arrangement which we have with the Police regarding warnings of frost continues to work very satisfactorily.

At Seaton Sluice, the tip labourer and salvage sorter grit the bridge and approaches on their way to work, and in the event of the frost commencing

ing after the men have left for the Hill Heads Tip, I have an arrangement with Messrs. Dickinson Bros. of Old Hartley to do this work.

All the dangerous corners are dealt with by the men on their way to work. Heaps of grit and ashes are in position by the end of October and replenished as and when necessary.

CLEANSING OF LINKS, OPEN SPACES, AND PROMENADES.

The cleansing of the Links, a small portion of which was open during the year, takes up considerable time. Although there are numerous concrete litter bins in position, all kinds of litter, including bottles, many of which are broken, old bread, and paper wrappings, are left strewn about. Larger notices relating to the leaving of litter are required. The present copies of the County Byelaws cannot be read at a distance of more than 2 ft. Notice boards with 9" block letters are needed.

The Promenades, including the Souther Promenade and a small portion of the Central Promenade and its approaches, were cleansed early in the morning. Work was started between 5.30 and 6.0 a.m. so that the place presented a tidy appearance by 8 o'clock.

CLEANING OF SANDS.

Our problem is still the prevention of the leaving of litter and breaking of bottles on the Sands by the trippers, which continues although a prosecution was taken last year.

During July and August it was necessary to cleanse the Sands daily, which is no mean task, considering the shortage of labour and the difficulty of dragging the sacks containing bottles, both whole and broken, up to the storage premises.

Every tripper buys a newspaper, reads it, uses it to sit on, and then leaves it for the Council to remove. Sometimes 12 sacks of bottles and paper are removed each day.

Special sleeper boxes placed against the sea wall are necessary for the reception of bottles, and appropriate notices at the foot of the steps leading to the Sands. I suggest that this method is worthy of trial during the coming season.

COSTINGS AND EXPENDITURE.

I have inaugurated a further system of check estimates, giving weekly and monthly expenditure for all the Services, and a monthly revenue statement. The costings are set out for your perusal under the appropriate headings.

I am of the opinion that an extension of the "clocking-in" system by the manual staff is necessary. This system is in operation at the Hill Heads Yard, and is to my mind the most satisfactory one.

Sound costing is the only means by which expenditure on the various

Services can be kept within bounds.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

During the year strict supervision has been maintained in connection with the food supply of the district. It was necessary to work many hours after the normal working day, and on numerous occasions at week-ends, so that most of the foodstuffs prepared and offered for sale might be examined.

Slaughtering was carried out at the Hill Heads Abattoir for the County Borough of Tynemouth and this Urban Area. I made application to the North Eastern Division of the Ministry of Food at Leeds for the inclusion of the Seaton Valley Urban Area in this scheme, in order to save haulage from Newcastle to that area, but I was unsuccessful. Our slaughtering facilities at the Abattoir could accommodate the Seaton Valley Area, and besides saving a considerable amount of road haulage, the meat would also receive less handling.

Imported meat was dealt with in the large allocation premises adjoining the abattoir buildings.

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936-1943.

The supply of liquid milk in the area during the year was fairly constant, though a large amount of accommodation milk was received from the Co-operative Wholesale Society's plant at Stocksfield, which is heat treated, though not to the Pasteurisation standard. Several letters have been addressed to milk carriers regarding the speeding up of deliveries. One delivery a day in this area is not sufficient in the summer months.

A readjustment in the supplies of home produced milk was made during the year and the district suffered the loss of some of its best supplies, especially Tuberculin Tested milk.

Samples are taken each week-end for submission to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The routine sampling of all milk supplies must be carried out regularly, and it is most necessary that all supplies, whether produced inside or outside the area, should receive the same attention.

It may be that all cows are not lactating at the same time. Therefore, with routine sampling, three times if possible, all the cows are generally in milk and may be excreting tubercular organisms. The advantages which accrue are manifold:

1. The proof of diseased udders or tubercular cows which are excreting the organisms.
2. The Council and its Officers are furnished with evidence of the standard of milk sold in the area.

3. The Official concerned obtains information as to the producers of clean or dirty milk.
4. It provides the retailer with information regarding the condition of the supplies he purchases.
5. In the case of Pasteurised milk it may show that the plant is overworked and not getting the cleansing which is so necessary.

Where the milk is not up to the standard required, results of samples are sent to the retailers and producers, and to the authority in whose district the milk is produced. It has been arranged that where the sample is satisfactory a copy of the report is not sent to the retailer and producer, though this arrangement has only been in force for the past 12-months, and I hope in the near future to be able to supply information regarding both satisfactory and unsatisfactory reports to those concerned, which I think is the fairer method.

It was not necessary to take any action against a retailer for removal from the register.

During the year the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944 was passed by Parliament. The powers relating to the making of Milk and Dairy Regulations will be exercised jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Local Authority will lose its powers with regard to the inspection of cowsheds.

The following table sets out in detail, particulars taken from the register as at the end of 1944.

Cowkeepers and Producers	1
Premises used as Cowsheds	7
Cowkeeper Retailers	4
Number of Dairymen registered as	
Dairymen with Dairies	15
Number of Persons registered as	
Retail Purveyors of Milk, with	
Premises Outside the District	12
Number of Persons selling milk	
in Sealed Bottles only	18
Number of Milch Cows	80

Inspections Made and Recorded during 1944.

Farms	114
Dairies	205
Bottled Milk Shops	110
Milk Floats, Vans and Waggon's	26

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year 147 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination, 10 less than the number taken during 1943. The principal cause of this was the reduction in the number of producers and the increase in accommodation milk from Stocksfield.

It is evident that some zoning of the milk supply in this area has taken place.

We are again indebted to Dr. A. I. Messer, County Bacteriologist, for his help and kind co-operation.

The following table supplies details of samples taken and the examinations requested.

Samples taken	147
Samples submitted for Methylene Blue Test	139
Samples submitted for test for presence of Tubercle Bacilli .. .	140

Reductase Test.

This test may have certain advantages but it is not readily understood by the farming fraternity and one has not the same enthusiasm as was present when the plate counts were in vogue. The quality of the milk examined can be given within a few hours and is fairly fool-proof.

The following table gives the results of the samples taken from our own farms and from producers outside the area, the majority of which are situated in the Morpeth Rural District.

	Total	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Percentage
From Local Producers	24	18	6	25%
From Producers Outside the District	115	94	21	18.2%

Pasteurised Milk.

The milk which comes under the above designation is supplied in retail by the North Shields Co-operative Society, who buy from the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Stocksfield, and the Blyth Co-operative Society who supply Seaton Sluice and Old Hartley, and have their own pasteurising plant at Blyth.

A number of samples taken during the year did not comply with the Special Designations Orders, and it was necessary to take up the matter with the Managers of the respective plants.

I have set out for your perusal details of the samples taken, and

the laboratory results.

	<u>No. of Sample</u>	<u>Organisms per ml.</u>
From Plants Outside the District	3	14,900
	27	196,000
	34	192,000
	52	408,000
	65	142,000
	98	1,220,000
	105	98,400

Heat Treated Milk.

About 800 to 900 gallons of heat treated milk are sent in daily from Stockfield. This is not pasteurised but heat treated milk, and is used as accommodation milk. This matter was taken up with the Manager at the Stockfield Plant, and he was unable to say that the milk was pasteurised according to the Orders, but it had been subjected to some heat treatment. Whilst this is unsatisfactory, there appears to be no way of preventing it.

Sterilized Milk in Bottles.

This milk is bottled in Newcastle and is delivered only once per week. This is not sufficient, but transport is the main factor.

During the year this milk was in rather short supply, though it has a ready sale in the shops, and keeps well.

Examination for the Presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

It is essential that milk harbouring tubercle bacilli should be detected without delay. The following tables set out in detail, results of samples taken locally and from producers outside the area.

Milk Produced in the Whitley Bay Area.			
Type of Milk	No. of Samples	Tubercle bacilli present	Percentage affected
Whole	25	1	4%

Milk Produced Outside the Area.			
Type of Milk	No. of Samples	Tubercle bacilli present	Percentage affected
Whole and Designated	113	8	7.08%

The reports on 2 samples were inconclusive.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936 and 1943.

The following supplementary licences were granted in respect of designated milk sold and delivered in the district.

21 licences were granted to purveyors of milk by the Local Authority to sell or deliver graded milk within the district.

3 dairies are licenced to bottle Tuberculin Tested milk.

9 dairies are licenced to sell Tuberculin Tested milk in bottles.

1 dairy is licenced to sell Accredited milk in bottles.

3 dealers with premises outside the district are licenced to deliver Accredited or Tuberculin Tested milk in this area.

4 purveyors of Pasteurised milk hold licences to distribute milk in this area.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926 - SECTIONS 25/26.

During the year Notices were served on the Agent of the Rt. Hon. Lord Hastings to renew the floor of the dairy at Hartley East Farm, and to render the walls at the far end of the cow byre. This work was carried out, together with the laying of a new drain and provision of an inspection chamber.

The cesspool at Crowhall Farm was lifted and a new cover fitted. A chain pump was placed on order. The area outside the small byre was filled in and pitched, and covered with ashes. New drainage was provided. Notices were served to remove all the wooden traverses in the large byre and renew in concrete. An extra window was also to be provided, and the walls rendered to a height of 5'6". The dairy was to be enlarged, and extra windows provided, with a view to the introduction of a steam sterilizer. This was agreed to, and a start will be made with the work about May, 1945.

Notices were served requiring alterations to the dairy at Brier Dene Farm, so that a steam sterilizer, with washer, could be fitted, and separate bottling premises provided. The Agent agreed to carry out this work, along with the paving of the yard, as soon as he could obtain the necessary labour. A new milking machine was installed at Brier Dene Farm, making only two farms now at which hand milking is carried on.

Notices were served on the Agent of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland in connection with the provision of a new dairy at East Farm. This was agreed to, and I was also successful in persuading the occupier to provide a new steam boiler, sterilizer and hot water system, with a mechanical bottle washer and new cooler. The work in connection with the new dairy is to be commenced in March, 1945.

It can truly be said that your staff are fully alive to the importance of the production of clean milk and the adoption of up-to-date methods to attain this, despite the fact that materials and labour are in very short supply, and the extra duties with which they are at present faced.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926 - SECTIONS 28/29.

The total number of motor vehicles now bringing milk into this area is 3. These arrive at 10 a.m., 11 a.m., and between 5.0 and 9.30 p.m. These, together with the churns, have been inspected regularly.

The railway stations have also been visited with regularity, daily visits being made since October. Most of the milk placed on rail comes into the Monkseaton Station.

A total of 26 inspections were made of delivery waggons, and 175 visits were made to railway stations. 1,602 churns were examined, and in 3 cases it was necessary to serve Notices to withdraw cans which were incapable of being readily cleansed. In a number of cases churns were sterilized by our own dairymen before returning to the producers, and in all cases they were rinsed out and cleaned before return.

SUPERVISION OF PRODUCTION AND INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

Regular visits are made to farms and dairies where milk is produced and sold. It was necessary to serve 51 Notices for the limewashing of premises, grooming of cows, repair and cleansing of coolers, the cleaning of water bowls, and attention to milking machines. 319 visits were made to the various premises.

SCHOOL MILK.

School milk is supplied by three local dairymen, with the exception of that for Whitley Bay High School which is from a retailer in the County Borough of Tynemouth. Pasteurised milk is supplied to St. Edwards R.C. School, and Tuberculin Tested to the other schools, although ordinary whole milk is also supplied. It is to be hoped that in future all this milk will be Tuberculin Tested.

BLOCK SYSTEM OF MILK DELIVERY AND PROPOSED PASTEURISING PLANT.

The system of milk distribution whereby the milk purveyors, with the exception of the Co-operative Society, deliver to each house in their particular area, is proving very effective, and whilst there have been one or two complaints, these have been overcome very easily. The saving in labour and transport has been enormous, and the employees have been able to complete their work by about 1.30 p.m. each day.

It was necessary on two occasions to write to the haulier from the Broomhill area asking him to speed up delivery so as to arrive in this district before 11.0 a.m. each day. Some improvement resulted.

The practice of bringing both morning and evening milk together, whilst it may save transport, is not good as regards the keeping quality of the milk, and souring was prevalent during June, July and early August.

The Whitley Bay Dairymen's Association have received their permits from the Ministry of Food allowing them to purchase the plant for the High Temperature Short Time Pasteurising process. The position of the plant and purchase of land was held up somewhat due to the zoning of certain land for light industries in connection with the Town and Country Planning Scheme. Until this is settled no further progress can be made, although this is a deplorable position when it is considered that there has been an increase of 2 per cent in the tubercular milk sold in the area during the year, and some action is necessary by the appropriate Department to expedite matters. It is hoped that the members of the Council will press this matter so that the plant may be proceeded with as quickly as possible.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

MEAT INSPECTION.

During the year the public abattoir was kept in regular use, though there was very little sheep slaughtering from June to August, and there was a slight reduction in the number of animals killed; 13,142 in 1944 as against 13,498 in 1943.

Due to the fact that slaughtering had to be spread over four days it was necessary to work a good deal of overtime, including most of the holiday periods, to ensure that all animals slaughtered were subjected to post mortem examination, together with the various organs. 1,134 visits were made.

The old dilapidated stable was removed, and I drew up a report on the provision of stunning pens of the double end type, which the Council agreed to provide when conditions become easier. It was also agreed to provide a private "race" so that animals would not have to enter the slaughter halls, and roping would be eliminated for ever. The throughput would be increased by the reversal of the rails.

The imported meat storage premises were also opened out so that all loading and unloading could be supervised, and the weighing and checking simplified. This made it possible for three waggons to be loaded and unloaded at the same time.

The slaughter houses were kept in good order, and with the provision of the stunning pens, will compare with any abattoir in the North-East.

Farmers' and cottagers' pigs were allowed to be slaughtered on their own premises on a Ministry of Food licence, though a large number were dealt with by up-to-date methods in our pig slaughtering halls.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and inspected in the abattoir.

Month	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
January	80	-	1488	6	1574
February ...	113	-	1445	12	1570
March	314	-	1463	15	1792
April	252	-	714	12	978
May	218	2	146	1	367
June	216	-	72	3	291
July	244	-	4	2	250
August	276	1	23	-	300
September ..	454	-	354	1	809
October	306	2	1170	-	1478
November ...	264	5	2016	3	2288
December ...	124	3	1311	7	1445
Totals ...	2861	13	10206	62	13142

It was found necessary, after careful examination, to condemn the following carcasses and organs found unfit for human consumption. These were stained with acid green and removed weekly to the Iwel Laabs By Products Plant of Messrs. British Glues & Chemicals, Ltd., Low Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CONDEMNED MEAT, 1944.

2	Beasts' Carcasses	2	Cows' Carcasses
382	Beasts' Livers	9	Cows' Udders
100	Beasts' Heads	1	Calf's Carcase
93	Beasts' Tongues	1	Heifer Side
62	Beasts' Hearts	1	Sheep's Carcase
352	Beasts' Lungs	43	Sheep's Livers
4	Beasts' Tails	13	Sheep's Plucks
20	Beasts' Feet	27	Sheep's Lungs
9	Beasts' Tripes	2	Sheep's Heads
28	Beasts' Mesenteries	11 lbs.	Mutton
7	Beasts' Spleens	2	Sheep's Hearts
3	Beasts' Manifolds	4	Ewes' Carcasses
19	Beasts' Intestines	2	Ewes' Plucks
4	Beasts' Omentums	2	Ewes' Hearts
1	Beast's Rectum	9	Ewes' Livers
53	Beasts' Skirts	1	Pig's Carcase
83 lbs.	Beasts' Fat	1	Pig's Head
6	Beasts' Forequarters	6	Pigs' Lungs
115 lbs.	Beasts' Hindquarters	1	Pig's Pluck
69 "	Beef	1	Pig's Intestines

The causes of condemnation are set out for your perusal on page 50.

All products such as red blood are saved and placed in air tight drums, to be dealt with as fertilizer. The glands of various sizes are frozen in a special freezer and sold for use for pharmaceutical purposes. The premises are run on the factory-abattoir principle.

EMERGENCY SLAUGHTERING.

Arrangements have been made for casualty animals and other animals slaughtered in cases of emergency to be sent in from the surrounding district for inspection, provided the whole of the organs accompany the slaughtered animals.

Humane killers, with the necessary cartridges, can be obtained at any time at the caretaker's residence or my own home, so that there is no reason for contravention of the Slaughter of Animals Act.

REMOVAL OF GARBAGE.

All garbage is removed twice a week in the summer months and once weekly in the winter. Liquid and powder disinfectant are used as and when necessary. Most of the manure is removed, at the rate of 10/-d per ton, to Holystone Farm, situated outside the area.

INSPECTION OF IMPORTED CARCASSES, HOGSIDES, OFFALS AND BOX MEAT.

A large amount of imported meat from New Zealand, Australia, the United States, Canada, Iceland and the Argentine are brought into the special buildings used for the storage of imported meat, which are under the jurisdiction of the North-Eastern Wholesale Meat Supply Association, who distribute this and English meat to the various Retail Butchers Pools. Just over 70 per cent of the meat is examined, and practically the whole of the offals. Boxed meat is opened and examined.

It will be seen by perusal of the following table that a large quantity of frozen meat has been dealt with by your staff.

Sheep and Lambs	28081
Forcs and Hinds	5147
Beef Sides	203
Kidneys (Boxes)	106
Hearts (Boxes)	506
Ribs (Boxes)	50
Offal (Bags)	1294
Pork (Bags)	10276
Loins (Bags)	800
Livers (Bags)	1906
Veal (Bags)	1020
Hams (Bags)	490
Mutton (Cases)	3933
Tails (Bags)	85
Tongues (Bags)	135

TABLE SHOWING LIST OF UNSOUND BEASTS CONDEMNED AND SURRENDERED, GIVING REIGNS AND CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION, IN MONTHLY ORDER.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Putrefaction	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.
Flukes	-	-	-	-	-	11	133	-	125	234	-	-	503
Inflammation	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	40	20	106	33	10	252
Necrosis	2	1	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	16	1	61
Pneumonia	12	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	4	48	1	25
Tuberculosis	359	921	1203	461	1326	601	254	493	2068½	2002	1619	569	11876½
Cirrhosis	45	237	211	293½	396½	226	457	560	888	758	845	143	5060
Abscesses	27	54	90	97	61	20	174	150	93	78½	47	25	916½
Bruising	-	7	3	-	-	8	126	8	4	-	26	-	182
Moribund	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	-	486
Pleurisy	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Lesions	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	41
Strongylosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	13
Cysts	½	6	-	7	-	27	18	28	24	30	48	-	188½
Intillation	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	12
Actinomycosis	-	-	72	34	-	-	41	31	-	63	-	-	178
Dropsy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	63
Echinococcus	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	55
Decomposition	-	-	18	-	-	4	-	22	-	-	-	-	49
Angioma	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Bone Taint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	36
Carcinoma	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Pericarditis	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	48	-	-	82
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	7
Pest. Foci	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	2	-	43
Totals	445½	1229	1673	937½	1810½	936	1385	1368	3272½	3279½	3163	749	20248½

During the month of September we had consignments of lamb and mutton from the North Shields Cold Store. These were affected with various mould growths, due either to the dampness of the meat when it was put in or a rise in temperature. In the main the moulds were the *Sporotrichum Carnis*, which can be easily wiped off and do not penetrate into the substance of the meat, and the *Cladosporium Herbarum*, commonly called "Black Spot", which is the most destructive of all the cold store moulds. It was my duty to deal with 25-tons of this meat over a period of two days of each week for three weeks. The whole of the carcasses had to be quartered by me, condemned where necessary or otherwise graded into rationed and manufacturing meat after the affected portions had been dealt with and were fit for human consumption.

The following table gives details of imported meat condemned as unfit for human consumption.

6	sides Lamb
1	Lamb
36 lbs.	Beef
14 "	Pork Trimmings
245 "	Pork Shoulders

and a total of 2,176-lbs. affected with "Black Spot".

MEAT VANS, MEAT HAULAGE WAGGONS AND TRAVELLING SHOPS.

These vans, and the commodities exposed for sale, are inspected regularly. The majority of these belong to the Co-operative Society and retail purveyors from Blyth and Seaton Delaval.

Verbal notices were given to the owners of motor lorries carrying meat to and from the public abattoir regarding coverings on their waggons and for the meat. In two cases new waterproof sailcloth covers were provided. No waggon is allowed to deliver or remove meat from the abattoir unless properly covered.

THE MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924 and 1935.

These regulations aim at the inspection of waggons and travelling shops. All waggons transporting meat from the public abattoir, and the railway drays which bring in imported meat from the railway sidings, are examined daily.

The regular meat waggons have special waterproof covers fitted in metal frames, which can be easily detached for washing. All side covers are made in four sections so that they may be easily lowered when the waggon is passing through the streets. All butchers' assistants must have clean coverings for their 'cycles, or alternatively baskets with hinged lids.

Meat hawkers' vans are all fitted with rear doors with proper ventilation.

The railway drays are provided with special sheets and wheat straw when carrying meat from the Monkseaton and Tynemouth Sidings. The vehicles are washed and scrubbed down weekly.

INSPECTION OF RETAIL FOOD PREMISES.

The following is a summary of the retail food premises in the district, and the visits made during the year.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Visits Made</u>
Butchers	34	1280
Fishmongers and Poultry Dealers .	10	395
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	29	520
Grocers	66	1995
Totals	<u>139</u>	<u>4190</u>

It will be appreciated that the routine inspection of food premises is a most important part of your Public Health Department. The various commodities exposed for sale, such as tinned foods, bacon, cheese, fish, and others not detailed are inspected. The shopkeepers have been very helpful in placing on one side for inspection any doubtful articles of food. Whilst it takes considerable time to carry out these routine inspections, they are well worth while.

The following is a full list of the articles which were found unsound and consequently destroyed.

24 tins	Chopped Ham	53 tins	Prem
36 "	Pork Luncheon Meat	6 "	Pork Sausage
16½ lbs.	Luncheon Sausage	14.6 lbs.	Sausage
12 "	Black Pudding	1 tin	Brisket
8 tins	Casserole Steak	6 tins	Party Loaf
6 "	Minced Loaf	2 "	Irish Stew
2 "	Hot Pot	3 jars	Meat Paste
2 jars	Fish Paste	95 tins	Baked Beans
19 tins	Peas	1 jars	Mixed Pickles
80 jars	Chutney	24 tins	Salmon
95 tins	Pilchards	41 "	Sardines
1 tin	Crayfish	9 "	Herrings
6 tins	Mackerel	2 jars	Smoked Fillets
1 bottle	Tomato Sauce	3 tins	Tomatoes
22 tins	Soup	9 "	Meat Soup
3 "	Vegetable Soup	4 "	Celery Soup
1 tin	Mushroom Soup	5 "	Windsor Soup
2 tins	Potato Soup	3 "	Ulster Broth
14 "	Mixed Vegetables	1 jar	Beetox
101 lbs.	Bacon	15 lbs.	Butter
23½ "	Cheese	2½ "	Margarine
1½ "	Lard	3 "	Cooked Ham
5 "	Cooked Bacon	5 tins	Syrup
13 tins	Dried Milk	20 "	Full Cream Milk
17 "	Skimmed Milk	4.80 "	Evaporated Milk

14	tins	Carrots	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	Sugar
66	pkts.	Egg Substitute	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Biscuits
8	"	Biscuits	7	pkts.	Cocoa
38 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	Prunes	178	lbs.	Rolled Oats
32	stones	Sausage Meal	56	lbs.	Dried Peas
10	lbs.	Lentils	28	"	Rice
6	"	Dried Beans	1	lb.	Carton Soup
1	pkt.	All Bran	1	jar	Hors D'Ouvres
31	tins	Cooked Vegetables	38	stones	Potatoes
12	stones	Cod Fish	14		Rabbits
37	pkts.	Chocolate Sauce	5	pkts.	Barley Pudding Mixture
122	"	Yorkshire Pudding	25	"	Sponge Mixture
		Mixture	45	"	Semolina
66	lbs.	Cake Flour	28	"	Semolina Cake Flour
3	"	Self Raising Flour	24	tins	Jam
1	tin	Raspberry and Plum	1	tin	Grapefruit and Lemon
		Jam			Jam
9	tins	Plum Jam	1	tin	Damson Jam
9	"	Apricot Jam	1	"	Strawberry Jam
1	jar	Strawberry Jam	12	tins	Marmalade
3	jars	Marmalade	3	"	Orange Marmalade
11	tins	Grapefruit	5	"	Plums
		Marmalade	6	"	Prunes

The Salvage Officer of the Ministry of Food is contacted in the event of any condemnation involving large quantities. In the case of cereals, wherever possible these were salvaged for pig food. Meat products, after treatment, were sent to the by products plant to be made into protein meal or fertilizer.

SHELLFISH (MOLLUSCAN)

A few mussels were sold during the year. A number of hawkers endeavoured to sell periwinkles on the Promenade, but the Council would not allow the sale of these on their property.

There were only three fish hawkers came into the district, and these on only about six occasions.

It was not found necessary to condemn any molluscan during the year.

CRAB AND FISH HAWKERS! STALLS.

Some trouble was caused by the selling of periwinkles by children.

The Council decided to fix a fee for standages on Watts' Slope and to limit the number of licences issued. Each stallholder was required to pay a fee of 5/- and to obtain a licence before selling crabs, and the sale of periwinkles was prohibited altogether.

There are only three fish hawkers visiting this area and Seaton

Sluice. Their commodities were examined on six occasions and the carts were found to be clean and to have the names and addresses painted on them.

BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of 1944 there were 23 bakehouses on our register. Of these, 21 had mechanical power. There are no basement bakehouses in the area.

These premises are regularly visited, particular attention being paid to the washing and lavatory arrangements, which are very likely to be neglected unless a strict watch is kept. Where cake mixing is carried on it is most essential that washing facilities should be available so that the washing of the hands may take place under hygienic conditions.

It was found necessary to serve 16 notices in connection with the cleansing of sanitary conveniences, limewashing, and the scrubbing down of varnished woodwork.

RESTAURANTS AND CAFE KITCHENS.

There were 20 premises coming within the above category on the register at the end of the year.

A small cooking range of the type in which the fumes are consumed before being allowed to enter the atmosphere was installed at the Marina Cafe, Marine Avenue. The cafe situated in Sydenham Terrace was sold to The Puroh Milk Company, and the premises were decorated throughout. Bell's Cafe changed hands, and the premises were altered slightly and decorated.

During the summer months there was found to be a shortage of catering premises.

24 visits were made to these premises during the year.

Regular collections of refuse are made three times a week from the larger cafes so as to keep the bins free of rubbish.

ICE CREAM.

The prohibition of the manufacture of ice cream was still in force at the end of the year. 27 visits were made to manufacturers' premises.

LICENCED PREMISES AND SOCIAL CLUBS.

There are still 19 public houses in the district, although 1 was in use by the Royal Air Force as a Messing Centre for Officers. 69 visits were made during the year to these premises and all were found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition, though I am still waiting for the necessary materials to become available for the installation of hot water and to complete work which was held up during the war.

There are 4 clubs in the area. 8 visits were made to inspect

the fittings and sanitary arrangements.

Where necessary, notices were issued in connection with the limewashing of cellars.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 - SECTIONS 13 and 14.

The number of premises registered under this Act at the end of 1944 was 52. These were visited regularly, and though there was a reduction in the use of such premises, a high standard of cleanliness was maintained.

36 notices were served.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND THE ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER.

These Acts and Orders confer wide powers on the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and local authorities who are administering units. In the case of our own authority, the Acts and Orders are administered by the Northumberland County Constabulary. I work in close co-operation with the Inspector of Police and all cases coming in this category are examined by me and seen by the Police Authority. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Inspector is called in if the Police desire it.

After examination, all animals found dead in trucks on the Cattle Dock are removed by us and buried, after treatment with approved disinfectant and hydrated lime.

The Cattle Dock is visited regularly to see that proper cleansing is carried out. The water troughs for drinking purposes are also cleansed regularly.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

The object of this Order is the elimination of cows producing milk containing tubercle bacilli, though if it is intended by this method to rid the herds in the country of tuberculosis, the Order is in need of further amendment without delay, and a bi-yearly inspection of all dairy herds, together with thorough testing, is the only real solution.

5 cows were slaughtered under this Order, where, as a result of the sampling of the milk supply, milk was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

The number of persons holding licences under this Authority was 20. These licences are in force for a period of three years, and all will expire at the end of 1945. No new licences were issued during the year.

The "Cash" captive bolt pistol is used on all heavy animals, and a special spring bolt gun on sheep. A Douglas-Schermer captive bolt gun is available for bulls and very strong animals.

HOUSING.

The population has been forced by circumstances to live under rather overcrowded conditions, due to the number of houses requisitioned, the presence of munition workers sent into the area, and servicemen's wives living in rooms so as to be near their husbands serving in the Forces. A number of houses were also used by four and five families evacuated under the Government Scheme, and certain overcrowding was present which could not reasonably be avoided, though regular visits were made to see the conditions prevailing.

The three cottages at Murton from which the roofs had been removed, were demolished completely. The lower flat on Rocky Island was closed when the occupants were allocated a vacant house in the Hartley Housing Scheme. A number of the flats in Northumberland Square were vacated, and the owners would not allow them to be occupied again. They are past their useful life and very congested. They should be included in the Council's Slum Clearance programme.

The effects of enemy air raids are being encountered daily in the form of leaking roofs, cracked walls, etc., and whilst repairs have been carried out, a good deal still remains to be done. The repair work department dealing with property damaged by enemy action, under the supervision of your Surveyor, closed down at the end of the year.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (WAR DAMAGE AMENDMENT) ACT.

Two applications were made for the inspection of premises which were not in all respects fit for habitation. These premises were visited and your Surveyor notified, who gave instructions for the required work to be completed, and the people concerned were satisfied.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTION ACTS, 1920-1939.

Three applications were received for the issue of certificates under the Acts, in cases where the owners were not carrying out repairs and the houses were not in all respects fit for human habitation. On representations being made to the owners and agents the required work was carried out.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The inspection of the district has been systematically carried out during 1944, and a large number of housing defects and nuisances under the Public Health and Housing Acts have been dealt with. In the main, notices have been served under the Public Health Act, 1936, though the various Acts and Orders have been brought into operation where necessary. Considering the lack of materials and the labour shortage, a large amount of work has been carried out, and with routine visits to each part of the urban area, it has been possible to cover most things, although this could not always be done during normal office hours.

The number of defects found and dealt with was 14,200, which constitutes a record in any 12-months since I took up my appointment with this Authority. In 256 cases it was necessary to send second letters or notices, and where these were not complied with, 506 formal notices were served.

AIR PURIFICATION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The two chimneys in the area emitting black smoke were kept under observation.

The boiler at The Whitley and District Laundries is definitely overloaded, and with the changes in firemen and lack of suitable labour, and the unsuitable type and grades of fuel used, the grit emission is on the increase.

Letters of warning were addressed to the managers of the two laundries concerning the emission of black smoke for longer than the prescribed period, and I visited the premises to investigate the methods of firing employed.

It is hoped that the end of hostilities and the provision of bye-laws will see the abolition of smoke and the increase of boiler capacity. In this direction I think we shall succeed, because I have the co-operation of the managers and owners of the laundry plants.

We have no atmospheric precipitation gauges erected within this district.

FISH FRYING.

This trade, whilst not included in the term "offensive trade" is subject to licence under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as the frying of fish is defined as preservation.

The premises are sometimes visited during the day, but mostly at night, when the fish and the preparation rooms are inspected.

During the year the Arcade Fisheries were re-opened. The old gutting shed was demolished and replaced by a new building in brick, with glazed brick beside the sink and potato washing machine, which was also renewed. The other walls of the building were rendered in cement and polished. A suitable drained concrete floor was laid, and ample natural ventilation was provided. The drainage was removed and relaid on modern lines, with the necessary glazed brick manholes, new lavatory accommodation, and yard drainage.

It is hoped that the Victoria Fisheries gutting shed will be modernised, as well as the Algernon Fisheries and the premises in Rosebery Terrace. Plans are in course of preparation to still further modernise Arthur's Oyster Bar.

Representation have been made to the various fish friers in the district regarding the fish and chip papers which litter the streets in the vicinity of their premises, particularly at the week-ends.

The following table gives details of the visits made and notices served.

Address	Name of Occupier	Visits	Notices Served	Complied with
Bridge View, Seaton Sluice	Mrs. J. Elder	11	1	1
Arcade Fisheries	Mrs. W. Griffiths	6	5	5
2, Duke Street	Mr. A. Laidler	15	2	2
Victoria Fisheries	Mr. G. Miller	12	2	2
Arthur's Oyster Bar	Mr. A. Davies	12	1	1
1, Rosebery Terrace	Mr. I. J. Thurston	12	8	8
Algernon Fisheries	Mrs. E. M. Olive	13	6	4

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is still only one offensive trade in the district, namely tripe boiling, which is carried on in premises owned by the Council at the Public Abattoir. These premises are becoming rather congested and a new place will have to be built for this trade and the present premises incorporated in the abattoir as a cooling room for pigs, thereby increasing the throughput.

The premises are under daily supervision and are kept in a clean condition.

WATER SUPPLY OTHER THAN FROM PUBLIC MAINS.

The only premises in the area not supplied from public mains are those on St. Mary's Island. These are supplied from a well situated on the mainland, the water being carried across in pipes by gravitation, which is not satisfactory. The lighthouse is supplied with tanks for the collection of rainwater, which is filtered before use. There is now a one inch main running beside the rifle butts on the mainland. A supply of water from the public main should be considered, though it might involve the Council in some expense, but the Island is visited by large numbers of visitors during the summer months.

PROVISION OF MODERN DRAINAGE AND SANITARY FITTINGS.

The work carried out in accordance with the drainage sections of the Public Health Act, 1936 and the Bye-Laws in force, has been dealt with on up-to-date lines. No deviation is made without the consent of the builder, owner or myself.

Smoke tests are applied to drains found to be in a leaky condition. We have two types of machine for this purpose, one fitted with bellows, and a smaller hand machine with which is used a long-time smoke rocket, which is forced into the drain by compressed air.

A plan of each drain test is made and defects are recorded on a report sheet. These may be seen by the owner or agent of the property, or by the builder, for estimating purposes.

No interceptors are used by the Department, but instead a straight discharge into the sewer. Benching is composed of two courses of glazed bricks,

benched at the top with cement and well polished. Manholes are built in good hard engineering bricks, 9" thick, laid in cement. All branch drains must discharge directly into manholes by means of midget barron bends and glazed invert channels. The drains are all laid on and encased in concrete. The gullies used are of a special self-cleansing type.

The only way in which to obtain uniformity is to use detailed specifications for all drainage work.

Details of the work carried out will be found in the following table.

New waterclosets provided	23
Broken or defective, and insanitary types, removed	22
Kitchen sinks provided	6
New chambers built for the drainage of houses, in 9" brickwork, with glazed brick bench- ing, glazed channels, and barron bends	62
Tapered gullies fixed	70
Feet of drainage taken up and relaid on, and covered with, concrete	1447
New soil pipes erected	52'
Number of intercepting traps removed	13
Privy pails removed	1
Insanitary ashpail recesses abolished	5
Ashbins provided	549
Smoke tests	36
Water tests	107

INSPECTION OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS.

This is dealt with in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT.

Under Ministry of Health Circular 120, the places of public resort in the district have been visited.

At the Playhouse the upstairs urinal was found to be leaking. The flooring was renewed, and a new urinal channel was fitted and the urinals extended in order to prevent fouling of the plaster walls. The downstairs urinal was also extended by the addition of extra stalls, and the floor was relaid.

New urinal stalls were erected at the Picture House, and the watercloset accommodation was enclosed, and additional ventilation provided. These premises were also cleaned from top to bottom, including the upholstery. The interior of the building was painted, as far as the licence would allow.

The urinal at the Coliseum was renewed and extended by 150 per cent. The drainage and flushing arrangements were renewed and a new concrete sill was provided. The ladies' lavatory compartments were enclosed. These are only a

part of the alterations and further improvements will be carried out in 1945, including the renewal of the upstairs accommodation and the provision of additional accommodation for the pit stalls.

The urinal and watercloset accommodation in connection with the pit stalls at the Empire Cinema was altered. A new three-stalled urinal range, with new flushing cistern, was installed and the walls were done in terrazo, and polished. Additional ventilation was provided. Further improvements are pending, but due to shortage of materials, the work could not be completed during the year.

It is hoped that we shall be able to have all the work of modernising the sanitary conveniences in the cinemas completed in 1945.

The one dance hall in the area was still under the jurisdiction of the Royal Air Force but it was loaned to various organisations for dances and similar functions.

FURNITURE REMOVERS.

The vans used for the removal of furniture are closely inspected with regard to the cleanliness of the vans themselves and the packing materials used. No cause for complaint was found.

15 vans were inspected during the year.

VERMINOUS FURNITURE.

The three sale rooms situated within the district are visited to look over the type of furniture sent in for sale.

2 complaints of fleas in furniture were received. The furniture was treated with naphthalene flakes.

A number of couches, chairs and other pieces of furniture removed from premises during refuse collection were burnt.

SECOND HAND CLOTHING SHOPS.

These premises have been inspected to ascertain the type of material being sold and the condition of the premises themselves.

VERMINOUS AND DIRTY HOUSES.

A notice was served on the tenant of No. 82, Whitley Road to clean down the house, which was in a filthy condition. It was necessary to report the matter to the Council for formal action, and the Formal Notice was served. I interviewed the tenant, who seemed incapable of keeping the house clean, and she agreed that the Council should clean the premises and distemper the kitchen and scullery. This work was carried out and the tenant agreed to meet the cost by weekly payments of 2/6d.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

There are very few of these vendors frequenting this district. Only about 4 visit the area regularly. None of these distribute toys in exchange for rags, etc.

INFESTATION ORDER, 1945.RATS AND LICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

During the year a direction was served on this Local Authority to take steps to bait each sewer manhole within the district, and a portion of the sewers of the Seaton Burn Joint Sewage Board.

This work was carried out with the assistance of two hired men and one man loaned from the Surveyor's Department, with the Additional Sanitary Inspector and the Foreman supervising the work. The manhole covers were eased and greased by the Surveyor's staff.

The following table shows the number of manholes treated and details of results, together with the cost of the work.

No. of manholes	1103
No. not baited	122
No. baited	981

Pre-bait takes (complete)	10
" " (good)	170
" " (small)	50
Total takes	230

Poison takes (complete)	3
" " (good)	60
" " (small)	93
Total	156

No. of Rats 2115

Cost:	s.	s.	d.
Health Department - Wages	63.	15.	9.
Surveyors Department - Wages	68.	14.	1.
Accounts	36.	9.	4.
Petrol	2.	0.	4.
	170.	19.	6.

Cost per Rat 1/8d.

A month later the sewers were treated again.

Apart from this survey, the total number of complaints received concerning rats was 139. In all cases the premises were inspected and action taken. In many cases the cause of infestation was bad henkeeping, the erection of huts, and the leaving about of waste food.

The stables at the Hill Heads Yard were demolished, and at the same time, disinfection was carried out at the Public Abattoir, Hill Heads. Rats of the brown type were killed in this particular locality.

A total of 344 rats were trapped and killed at various premises in the area.

It can truthfully be said that no effort was spared in dealing with these destructive and disease carrying vermin.

PIGGERIES.

During the year there were approximately 160 pigs kept in the area. A total of 24 visits were made.

Two of the premises at Frankland Mount were not found in a very good condition, and one requires demolishing altogether. The tenant is old and cannot give proper attention to the cleanliness of the place.

It is hoped that bye-laws will be framed at the end of hostilities to ensure control over the building of pig styes.

INSPECTION OF AIR MINISTRY BILLETS AND MESSING HALLS.

Billets and Messing Halls were inspected in accordance with the various circulars issued. Help was given with the clearing of choked drains, and a report was sent to the Clerk of Works in connection with any defects which required remedying.

A thrice weekly collection of refuse was made from the Messing Halls, and a once weekly collection from the Billets.

TENIS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The old shack standing on the waste land at the side of the road at Hurton was reported on at the end of the year. It is not occupied, but it is detrimental to the amenities of the district. Its removal is long overdue.

The caravan on the opposite side of the road, near Moor Cottage, Hurton, was sold, along with the market garden. The new owner made application to use this caravan for habitation but this was refused and it is to be used as a store only.

The temporary bungalow on the ground in Earsdon Road is still

occupied, though it is deteriorating and the roof has been leaking badly. This land may be sold on the cessation of hostilities.

SHOPS ACT - SECTION 10.

The following table shows the work which has been carried out during the year.

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
1	1	1	1	10	10

The Shops Inspector, Mr. G. Malcolm, carries out the necessary temperature tests. Our aim is to have maintained a temperature of 54°F to 56°F. The number of tests carried out was 66.

I wish to thank Mr. Malcolm for his co-operation.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

When visiting the railway stations within the area, the opportunity was taken to ascertain whether the carriages were in a clean condition. A total of 8 inspections was made, and there was found no cause for complaint.

INSPECTION OF STABLES AND MEWS.

All stables in the area, where horses and ponies are kept, have been inspected. There has been an increase during the year in the number of equines, due to the lack of petrol supplies. Three more stables in Victoria Mews have been brought into use.

Manure pits are inspected regularly. One new manure pit was erected at the temporary stables at Hill Heads, occupied by Mr. F. Smith, who is a tenant of the Council.

Allotment holders make a great demand for manure, and it is only during the summer months that any trouble is experienced in getting the occupiers to clean out the manure pits.

The roof of the stable at the rear of Edwards Road partly collapsed in a high wind. At the end of the year steps were being taken to have the roof renewed.

33 visits were made, and 12 notices served.

CONTROL OF ZYLOTIC DISEASES.

I received from the Medical Officer of Health 494 notifications of cases of infectious diseases, and in accordance with his instructions, I had removed to the isolation hospitals at Scaffold Hill and Wallsend, the cases requiring hospital treatment. 2 cases were removed to the Walkergate Infectious Diseases Hospital. A number of these cases were dealt with on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

233 houses and rooms were disinfected following cases of notifiable diseases. The following schools, in which cases of infectious diseases had been prevalent, were disinfected:

Park School
Monkseaton (Bygate) School

Whitley South (Rockcliffe) School
Hartley School.

7 houses were disinfected following deaths from non-notifiable diseases.

Disinfection is carried out with a mixture of formalin powder and permanganate of potash, to which water is added. Electric sprayers with atomizers are still used in the case of schools and large public buildings.

Library books which have been in contact with cases of infectious diseases are disinfected, either at the office of the Health Department, where a room is set aside for the purpose, or at the patient's house when the disinfection of the premises is carried out. In each case the library concerned is notified.

A number of blankets and articles of clothing from the National Fire Service were disinfected on request.

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

During the year 14 privately owned houses affected with *blatta orientalis*, fleas and bugs were disinfested.

The cockroaches were dealt with by means of I.C.I. 982 powder, which proved to have a very lethal action. This powder is made available to ratepayers at a cost of 6d for 3-ozs.

We were also fortunate in being able to treat a number of houses affected by the same type of pest with D.D.T. (dicbloro-dephenyl-trichloroethone), both in the form of Guesarol Dust (D.D.T./Geigy), and a spray consisting of a 5% solution in kerosene. When forced behind skirting boards by means of a pressure sprayer this proved to be an insecticide slow in action but very deadly. Both the dust and the spray have been tested on furniture infested with fleas, and after treatment, no further trouble has been experienced.

One house in Whitley Road was found to be verminous. The whole of the premises were sprayed out with a 5% solution of D.D.T. The kitchen was stripped, and replastered where necessary, and the walls distempered. The cost of this work was charged against the occupier, who agreed to pay the amount over a period of 2 months.

All dirty houses were sprayed out on request, a small charge being made for the service, which is within the means of any resident.

EVACUEES.

During the year the Department was responsible for the inspection of evacuee billets, the transportation of furniture in connection therewith, and the supervision of repairs necessary to maintain the billets at a proper standard for the housing of families. Additional ashbin accommodation was provided, together with small cooking stoves and gas cookers.

A large amount of furniture and household utensils were collected from residents in the town, by which means added comfort was given to these unfortunate people.

Where necessary, transport was provided for the removal of evacuees from one billet to another.

DISINFECTION AND CLEANSING OF PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTERS.

The cleansing of the shelters, and disinfection when necessary, was carried out by members of the staff. 290 visits have been made during the year.

The pony cart driver is responsible for the cleansing of most of the shelters in the streets abutting on to the Promenade, and the street sweepers deal with the remainder.

In cases of flooding and defects of a structural nature, these were referred to the Surveyor for his attention.

Disinfection is carried out by means of pressure sprayers, and carbolic powder is dusted underneath the seats. The cost of this service has been borne by the Northumberland County Council.

WASTE OF WATER.

Whilst this matter does not affect the Department, all cases of wastage of water are reported to the Water Engineer of the Tynemouth Corporation, who are the water authority for this area. 18 cases were reported during the year.

RIVER POLLUTION.

Observation has been kept on the Brier Dene Stream, which is still polluted, though not as badly as previously. I am still of the opinion that

this effluent discharged by the Backworth Collieries should be made to discharge into the sewer. I do suggest that efforts should be made to deal with this stream.

The new Rivers Boards have not yet been formed.

Seaton Burn is still polluted with coal dust, though it hardly seems as bad as it was about two years ago.

A joint committee consisting of representatives from this and the other authorities concerned should be formed, with a view to meeting the colliery owners to discuss the prevention of these effluents entering the river from several sources.

I do respectfully suggest that this question of pollution should receive your earnest consideration. One of these streams is causing pollution of the foreshore, and in the case of the other, pollution is spoiling one of the beauty spots of the district, which, if cleared of coal dust, may prove to be a producer of revenue.

DEPARTMENTAL CO-OPERATION.

The following table gives details of defects found by the Health and Cleansing Department and passed on to the Surveyor for his attention:

Defective eavesgutter	1
Burst pipes	1
Defective ashbins	29
Choked drains	2
Defective window	1
Choked gullies	7
Waterlogged air raid shelter	1
Defective paving	10
Defective roof	3
Defective spout	1
Defective plaster	1
Accumulation of lime	2
Leaky roof	2
Defective gully grate	2
Defective cisterns	4
Defective doors	2
Defective manholes	2
Defective wall	1
Absence of water	1
Flooding	2
Uncultivated garden	1
Defective passage	1
Infestation of cockroaches	1
Infestation of mice	1
Absence of downpipe	1
Excreta lying on floor	1
Absence of window	1
Damp wall	2
Dirty conveniences	1
Total	85

SICK BENEFIT SCHEME.

The following figures are presented for the information of the Council, in connection with the Sick Benefit Scheme in operation.

Check Number of Employee	No. of Days Absent	Cost to Council		
		£.	s.	d.
142	29 days	18.	2.	2.
143	44 "	27.	19.	0.
146	11 "	7.	6.	6.
147	14 "	9.	4.	0.
148	8 "	5.	9.	0.
149	8 "	5.	9.	0.
154	68 "	42.	10.	0.
156	39 "	24.	7.	6.
158	11 "	6.	10.	2.
161	18 "	10.	19.	0.
162	46 "	27.	4.	4.
163	23 "	13.	12.	2.
165	51 "	30.	3.	6.
169	36 "	21.	6.	0.
170	33 "	19.	0.	6.
	<u>439 "</u>	<u>269.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>10.</u>

After absence from work for three weeks, a letter is sent to the employee concerned asking him to report for medical examination by the Council's Medical Officer of Health. Where the employee is unable to attend, his medical adviser is consulted by the Medical Officer of Health.

PERSONAL.

My personal thanks are due to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, to Councillor Napp, for his help prior to his untimely demise, the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Health and Finance Committees, and all the members of the Council, for their encouragement and help which they have so ungrudgingly given.

Your Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Cunningham, has been most helpful, and his kindness and encouragement have meant a great deal in the carrying out of my multifarious duties. I wish also to thank your Clerk, Mr. A. S. Ruddock, M.B.E., for his help in legal matters, and your Surveyor, and other Officials and their staffs for their co-operation.

Your Additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. F. Richley, carried out his work in a satisfactory and able manner until the time when he severed his connection with the Department, after a period of 10 years, I wish him well in his new sphere of activity. Mr. S. G. Edwards was appointed Additional Sanitary Inspector and has proved himself to be a conscientious worker. At the end of the year he had settled down into the system very well. The senior and junior

members of the clerical staff are to be congratulated on the loyal and efficient way in which the work has been carried out. This has been a record year for the amount of work completed.

Lastly, I must pay a tribute to the Foreman and members of the outside staff for the way in which they have carried out their duties, and who, by their industry and loyalty, have played a large part in the smooth working of the various Services administered by the Council through the Health and Cleansing Department,

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. HOLDEN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector
& Cleansing Supt.

APPENDIX i

Nuisances, Housing and Re-visits	8630
Visits to Drainage Work	444
Factories and Workshops	673
Slaughter Houses	1134
Visits to Meat and Food Shops	4190
Visits to Railway Stations	175
Visits to take Milk Samples	147
Infectious Diseases and Disinfection of Houses	201
Restaurant Kitchens and Cafes	94
Tents, Vans and Sheds	15
Offensive Trades	329
Visits to Fish Stalls	33
Places of Public Entertainment	79
Elementary, Secondary and Private Schools	28
Farms, Dairies and Milk Shops	484
Ice Cream Factories	27
Refuse Tips	626
Visits to Refuse Collectors and Districts	313
Visits to Sweepers' "Beats" and Promenades	392
Visits to Military Billets and Messing Halls	80
Visits to Fried Fish Shops	81
Visits in connection with Salvage	222
Inspection of Static Water Supplies	19
Visits to Stables	33
Visits to Garage	234
Visits to Public Air Raid Shelters	290
Visits to Piggeries	24
Visits to Public Houses and Clubs	77

APPENDIX II.

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

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied With
Defective Ashbins	482	31	34	476
Absence of Ashbins	73	15	3	73
Improper Use of Ashbins	40	2	-	40
Insanitary Privy Pails	3	1	-	1
Insanitary Recesses	8	-	2	7
Accumulation of Refuse	42	-	1	42
Accumulation of Lammure	3	-	-	3
Absence of Lammure Pit	8	1	1	7
Litter on Roads	2	-	-	2
Defective M.C. Basins	36	3	6	34
Defective M.C. Seats	10	-	1	10
Defective M.C. Buildings	2	-	-	2
Insufficient M.C. Accommodation	7	1	-	7
Defective M.C. Cones	7	-	2	7
Defective M.C. Joints	5	2	1	5
Dirty M.C.s.	19	-	-	19
Wastage of Water	18	-	-	18
Insufficient Water Supply	8	2	2	8
Burst Pipes	13	-	-	13
Defective Soil Pipes	17	-	2	17
Defective Tap	1	-	-	1
Defective Grates and Fireplaces	61	1	5	59
Defective Boilers and Setpots	17	-	1	15
Defective Chimney Stacks	35	6	6	32
Defective Chimney Pots	18	2	2	16
Water under Floors	15	1	-	15
Defective Sinks	31	1	3	29
Defective Hot Water System	2	-	-	2
Insufficient Sink	1	-	1	-
Defective Draining Boards	1	-	-	1
Damp Walls	58	10	24	43
Damp Premises	6	-	-	6
Defective Steps	4	-	1	3
Defective Window Sills	13	2	5	12
Defective Sashcords	44	1	5	38
CARRIED FORWARD	1110	83	107	1063

APPENDIX ii (continued).

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied With
BROUGHT FORWARD	1110	83	107	1063
Defective Walls	100	10	14	92
Defective Stonework	2	-	-	2
Defective Brickwork	51	1	11	45
Defective Copings	16	2	6	16
Defective Pebble Dash	1	-	-	1
Defective Paving	103	7	18	94
Defective Roadway	1	-	-	1
Defective Pointing	81	-	14	75
Defective Plaster	50	-	10	44
Defective Ceilings	119	1	6	117
Defective Lead Flashings	14	-	-	14
Defective Drains	34	2	2	31
Choked Drains	145	2	1	143
Defective Gullies	36	3	4	35
Choked Gullies	41	2	6	38
Defective Sink Waste Drains ...	20	-	-	19
Defective W.C. Drains	21	1	2	19
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	101	16	18	92
Defective Hopper Heads	16	-	2	15
Defective Channels	1	-	-	1
Defective Buchan Traps	28	1	7	26
Defective Urinals	1	1	-	1
Defective Bends	2	-	-	2
Defective Manholes	9	-	-	9
Defective Manhole Covers	20	1	6	20
Absence of Manholes	4	1	1	3
Defective Downpipes	182	16	46	172
Choked Downpipes	20	-	-	20
Defective Shoes	2	-	-	2
Defective Spouts	168	18	36	142
Defective Eavesgutters	84	5	23	74
Choked Eavesgutters	25	3	5	24
Choked Spouts	40	4	7	37
Absence of Spouts	4	2	-	3
Defective Bath Wastes	24	-	2	23
Defective Baths	4	-	1	3
Absence of Coalhouse	3	-	1	2
Defective Washbasin	10	-	4	9
CARRIED FORWARD	2693	182	360	2529

APPENDIX II (continued).

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied With
BROUGHT FORWARD	2693	162	360	2529
Defective Cisterns	39	1	2	37
Defective Lead Cows	1	-	-	1
Leaky Roofs	111	8	23	100
Defective Roofs	207	17	31	194
Defective Ridges	12	-	3	10
Defective Vent Shafts	18	1	4	16
Defective Vent Pipes	2	-	-	2
Defective Air Shafts	10	-	-	10
Absence of Ventilation	5	-	-	5
Defective Air Bricks	8	-	3	8
Loose Slates	28	7	15	26
Defective Shelves	2	-	-	2
Defective Benches	12	-	2	12
Defective Floors	44	2	5	42
Defective Stair Rails	5	4	2	5
Defective Landings	2	-	-	2
Defective Windows	65	3	6	64
Defective Frames	37	-	4	34
Defective Lintels	17	5	6	14
Defective Skirtings	2	-	1	1
Defective Fanlights	5	-	-	5
Defective Snow Boards	1	1	-	1
Defective Woodwork	18	3	2	13
Defective Doors to I.C.s	29	-	4	27
Defective Doors to Coalhouses	23	-	3	21
Defective Back Doors	33	2	9	29
Defective Front Doors	19	-	2	18
Defective Yard Gates	73	2	8	68
Defective Front Gates	2	-	-	2
Defective Garden Fences	10	-	-	10
Dirty Premises	64	4	3	63
Dirty Floors	2	-	-	2
Dirty Stairs	2	-	-	2
Dirty Beddings	4	-	-	4
Dirty Yards	28	-	-	28
Defective Hinges to Doors	27	-	4	27
Obstruction by Trees	4	-	-	4
Absence of Food Store	10	-	1	10
CARRIED FORWARD	3674	242	503	3448

APPENDIX ii (continued).

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Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied With
BROUGHT FORWARD	3674	242	503	3448
Defective Poultry Houses	7	1	-	7
Excessive Number of Poultry ...	4	1	-	4
Untidy Garden	9	-	1	9
Breach of Shops Act, 1934	12	-	-	12
Breach of Overcrowding Act	2	-	-	2
Breach of Factory Act, 1937 ...	106	-	1	106
Breach of Public Health Act, 1936	34	-	-	34
Breach of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ...	147	3	-	144
Breach of Housing Act, 1936 ...	2	-	-	2
Breach of Infestation Order ...	3	-	-	3
Breach of Meat Regulations, 1934-35	6	-	-	6
Breach of Litter Bye-Laws	2	-	-	2
Breach of Food and Drugs Act, 1938	36	-	-	36
Premises Need Linewashing	48	5	-	48
Infestation by Vermin and Insects	102	2	-	102
Dirty Cinema Seating	1	1	1	1
Absence of Names on Carts	2	-	-	2
Defective Stables	1	1	1	1
Insanitary Van	1	-	-	1
Absence of Wash-house	1	-	-	1
TOTALS	4200	256	506	3971

APPENDIX iii.

Cleansing Service - Street Cleansing.

Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1945.

Item	Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering		Gully Cleansing		Snow Removal	
		Loan Charges Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
	Revenue Account	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.	Gross Exp.	3369	3369	146	145	207	207
2.	Gross Income	14	14	-	-	-	-
3.	Nett Cost	3355	3355	146	146	207	207
	Unit Costs	s. d.	s. d.				
4.	Nett cost per 10,000 sq. yds. cleansed	7 2.9	7 2.9				
5.	Nett cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed	-	-	£ 13.0.10.	£ 13.0.10.	-	-
6.	Nett cost per 1,000 pop.	£ 101	£ 101	£ 6	£ 6	£ 8	£ 8

7. Street Cleansing:-

	Number of square yards of street cleansed (exclusive of footpaths) ...	183,110
	Number of square yards of street cleansed (exclusive of footpaths) multiplied by number of cleansings ...	92,600,000 (appr.)
8.	Number of gullies cleansed ...	3,731
	Number of gullies cleansed multiplied by number of cleansings during the year (including street orderlies' work)	11,193
9.	Total mileage of street cleansed including 9.40 miles County Roads ...	50.74

(continued on following page)

APPENDIX iii (Continued).

10.	Approximate mileage cleansed daily (including Sunday)	20.6
	(excluding Sunday)	23.4
11.	Approximate mileage cleansed three times weekly	-
12.	Approximate mileage cleansed twice weekly	27.34
13.	Approximate mileage cleansed less than twice weekly	-
14.	Average length of haul to point of disposal (Miles)	$\frac{1}{2}$
15.	Number of employees, other than clerical:-	

Foreman	1 who is responsible for refuse collection also.
Others:	12 full time men. 1 pony cart driver, who also collects swill. Part of wages included in Street Cleansing.
	2 temporary men.

Cleansing Service - House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1945.

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	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
	Revenue Account	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.	Gross Exp.	5845	5563	1336	1226	7181	6789
2.	Gross Income	778	778	2814	2814	3592	3592
3.	Nett Cost	5067	4785	-	-	3589	3197
	Unit Costs						
4.	Gross Exp. (per ton)	s. d. 13 7	s. d. 12 9	s.d. 3 1	s.d. 2 1	s. d. 16 3	s. d. 14 10
5.	Gross Income (per ton)	1 8	1 8	6 7	6 7	8 3	8 3
6.	Nett cost per ton	11 9	11 1	-	-	8 3	6 7
7.	Nett cost per 1,000 pop.	£ 197	£ 186	£ -	£ -	£ 136	£ 124
8.	Nett cost per 1,000 houses	513	486	-	-	363	324
9.	Total refuse collected (in tons) 80% actual weight						8,604
10.	Population - according to Registrar-General's estimate						25,690
11.	Area (statute acres)						3,306
12.	Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to the year)						13
13.	Number of houses and premises						9,876

(continued on following page)

APPENDIX iv (Continued).

14. Method of collection

	<u>No. of Vehicles</u>	<u>Percentage of Refuse Collected</u>
Horse vehicles	-	-
Mechanical vehicles	3	100

1 used part time gully emptying.

15. Method of disposal

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

16. Average length of haul to point of disposal 1 1/2 ml.

17. Number of employees, other than clerical:-

Foreman 1 who is responsible for street cleansing also.

Others:

CollectionDisposal

13 men	2 men (and)
1 man part time	2 youths
1 mechanic	
1 pony cart driver, who also collects swill. Part of wages included in Refuse Collection.	

DETAILS OF COSTS OF CLEANSING SERVICES.

YEAR ENDING 31st March, 1945.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages	3704.	10.	9.
Mechanical Transport	888.	9.	6.
Tools and Clothing, etc.	93.	8.	4.
Taxes, etc.	580.	13.	3.
Miscellaneous	577.	18.	7.
Gross Costs	5845.	0.	5.
Gross Receipts	778.	1.	8.
Nett Cost (Inc. Loan Charges)	5066.	18.	9.
Less Loan Charges	282.	4.	5.
Nett Cost (Exc. Loan Charges)	4784.	14.	4.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages	942.	14.	5.
Mechanical Transport (Inc. Loan Charges)	214.	11.	9.
Taxes, etc.	44.	1.	0.
Baler	11.	1.	3.
Tools and Clothing, etc.	54.	16.	8.
Miscellaneous	69.	9.	6.
Gross Costs (Inc. Loan Charges)	1336.	14.	7.
Gross Receipts	2814.	9.	5.
Profit	1477.	14.	10.

The Loan Charges for the above Service were £110. 10. 7d.

DETAILS OF COSTS OF CLEANSING SERVICES (Contd.)

STREET CLEANSING AND GULLY EMPTYING.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages	3159.	16.	9.
Stables	64.	19.	0.
Tools and Clothing, etc.	169.	15.	0.
Repairs and Spares	65.	12.	9.
Snow Removal	207.	1.	11.
Miscellaneous	54.	19.	9.
Gross Cost	3722.	5.	2.
Gross Income	13.	18.	3.
Nett Cost	3708.	6.	11.

DETAILS OF TOTAL AGREGATE NETT COST.

	<u>Nett Cost</u>			<u>Nett Profit</u>		
	(Including Loan Charges)					
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Refuse Collection	5066.	18.	9.			
Refuse Disposal				1477.	14.	10.
Street Cleansing and Gully Emptying	3708.	6.	11.			
	8775.	5.	8.			
less Profit	1477.	14.	10.			
Total Nett Cost of Services	7298.	10.	10.			

The sum of £7298. 10. 10d shown above includes Loan Charges on the Services to the amount of £392. 15. 0d.

RECEIVED (CONFIDENTIAL)

1891

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal rows of small black dots. The dots are arranged in approximately ten parallel lines across the page, with about 20 dots per row. This type of paper is commonly used for bullet journaling or as a template for creating spreadsheets.

