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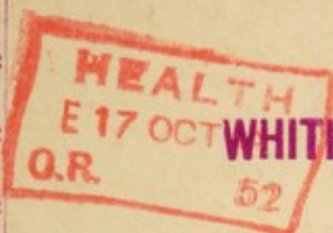
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WHITLEY BAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

AND THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR 1945



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WHITLEY BAY.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1945.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor Mrs. F. M. Laws. J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor G. D. J. Leinster.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman.....Coun. G. D. J. Leinster.

Vice-Chairman.....Coun. H. Jackson.

Coun. Gladstone Adams	Coun. H. C. Hilton
Coun. W. P. Anderson	Coun. Dr. F. Horseman
Coun. C. Crisp	Coun. D. W. King
Coun. J. R. Coates, J.P.	Coun. R. Madgen
Coun. J. Dixon	Coun. G. H. Mayhew
Coun. E. Gandy	Coun. S. Pearson
Coun. N. A. Govan	Coun. N. S. Richley
Coun. T. Greenwood	Coun. T. Rodgers
Coun. J. H. Strachan	Coun. M. M. Snowball, J.P.
Coun. T. M. Whitfield	Coun. G. Wilkinson
Coun. A. Mahless.	

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HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.STAFF 1945.

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 & Cleansing Superintendant	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 Inst. of Public Cleansing, Associate Member of the Inst. of Sanitary Engineers, Membership Cert. of the Inst. of Public Hygiene, Certificates in Sanitary Science and Law and Ollett Silver Medallist.
Additional Sanitary Inspector	NORMAN R. DARLING. A.R.S.I. (Serving with the Royal Air Force)
Additional Sanitary Inspector	STANLEY G. EDWARDS. C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Chief Clerk	PERCIVAL OVINGTON.
Junior Clerk	ALAN H. CARLING. D.F.M.
Junior Clerk	ROY PEEL (Serving in H.M. Forces)
Senior Typist	Miss M. ROBINSON
Typist	Miss P. ARCHER
Junior Clerk	NORMAN HUNTER.

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

September, 1946.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1945. Since the outbreak of the 1939 War this report has been in an abridged form.

Population: According to the Registrar General the population at Mid Year 1945 was 27,230. This is an increase as against 25,690 in 1944. This figure is not strictly accurate, as the Food Office figures are much higher.

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

Births: The Birth Rate dropped considerably in comparison with 1944, but 1944 was exceptional.

Deaths: Total deaths showed a marked increase. The longevity table shows, however, that 59.2% of the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age.

It will be appreciated of course that more and more elderly people are returning to the coast, or retiring to the coast.

Infectious Diseases:

Diphtheria: 30 cases were notified as against 60 in 1944, and no deaths occurred.

5 of the cases had been immunised, but the disease was in every case of a mild form. The drive for the protection still continues and school children are immunised twice a year at the schools.

The small number of objecting parents are contacted by interviews and letters.

Scarlet Fever: A big reduction in notified cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, 97 cases as against 141 in 1944 and no deaths occurred.

Milk:

Tuberculosis: Of 177 samples of milk examined during the year for bacillus tuberculosis, 6 samples were positive. 3 cows, all

outside of the area were slaughtered following the investigations by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Sour and Dirty Milk:

I have to record an improvement in the quality of the milk and the improvement has been due, I think, to increased facilities in transport and more rapid distribution.

Pasteurisation: Plans have been passed for the building of a pasteurisation plant in the area, and a permit to build from the Ministry of Works is being anxiously awaited.

Nutrition: There has been no evidence of real malnutrition amongst the people.

Public Conveniences:

As can be seen from my report, I stress the urgent need for the construction of many more public conveniences throughout the area.

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.

The district is divided into 8 wards with 3 members for each ward.

The following details give the wards and the approximate acreage of each;

<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

It will be seen from the above that the older parts of the district have the smallest acreage.

Population. The population at the end of June,1945,as received from the Registrar General is 27,230,which is an increase of 1,540 to the figure from which the rates were calculated in June 1945.

The above figures have been used in the calculation and preparation of the statistical information set out in the Report.A perusal of the following table shows the estimated population per acre in each of the wards;

<u>Ward.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	<u>Population Per Acre.</u>
Rockcliffe	3150	45.00
Central	3087	51.45
St.Mary's	4927	20.97
Marden	3786	27.04
Monkseaton North	3308	3.82
Monkseaton West	3579	6.69
Monkseaton South	3786	17.03
Hartley	2117	1.94

Geology of the District. The rock of the district belongs to that system known to Geologists as the Carboniferous.The system is divided into the upper and the lower,the upper being divided into two main series with the Millstone Grit below and the Coal measures above.

Coal seams occur in the coal measures of the district and some of these have been worked out.

The Whitley Sands are fine and of no great resistance.

There are outcrops of rock belonging to the Permian system which followed the Carboniferous in order of Stratigraphical deposition. These outcrops consist of Permian, Yellow Sandstone, and also Magnesium Limestone. These are clearly shown at Marden Quarry. These two remaining outcrops owe their preservation to the Geological Faults, which lowered them below the rest of the beds of which they formed part. At Cullercoats this fault is known as the Cone Fault and marks the position of the Ninety Fathom Dyke.

General Position and Physical Characteristics

of the Urban Area. The Urban district is composed of a compact area situated about two miles north of the Tyne Estuary and extends in a northerly direction about three and a half miles along the coast. It depends, to a large extent, on catering for visitors, both of the day and the period type, and has, in addition a large residential population.

The only industries employing work people in large numbers are laundries, clothing factories, and light engineering works consisting of motor and similar allied trades.

There are a number of miners living in the Seaton Sluice area who are employed at the collieries in the Borough of Blyth and the Seaton Valley Urban District.

The total number of houses inhabited at the end of March, 1946, was 10,066. A number of houses were put in habitable order after War Damage.

The following table gives the number of houses in each ward;

<u>Ward.</u>	<u>No. of Houses Inhabited.</u>
Rockcliffe	996
Central	944
St. Mary's	1342
Marden	1504
Monkseaton North	1385
Monkseaton West	1802
Monkseaton South	1430
Hartley	663

Rateable Value.

The rateable value at the end of the year was £284,549.

The product of a penny rate was £1,102.

Unemployment: There was a rise in the number of unemployed during the year and the latest figures received for the end of June 1946 are;

Men.....	344	Increase	174
Youths.....	12	"	3
Women.....	64	"	17
Girls.....	11	"	10

Births. The birth rate was 16.23 per 1,000 of population as compared with 20.79 in 1947, which is a reduction of 4.56 per 1,000 of population. The total number of Live and Still births recorded was 472 as against 534 in 1947. The following shows the birth rates for the past five years:-

Year.	Birth Rate.
1941	10.87
1942	17.58
1943	14.65
1944	20.79
1945	16.23

Of the total births registered 220 were males and 213 were females.

Illegitimate Births. The total number of illegitimate births was 27, which works out at 6.2 per cent of the total births, which represents a .4 per cent decrease. 6 were of the male sex and 21 of the female.

The number of Still Births recorded was 9. The Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live and still births) in comparison with 1947, is shown in the following table:-

1947.		1944.		1945.	
Live	Still	Live	Still	Live	Still
Birhs.	Birhs.	Birhs.	Birhs.	Birhs.	Birhs.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
238	17	214	6	192	1
255	12	214	21	192	0
8	1	2	1	6	2
2	1	2	1	2	2
9.3.	267.	220.	213.	7.	2.

The total legitimate and illegitimate live and still births, 472, equals 16.23 per 1,000 of population.

There were 422 deaths registered in the district during 1945, of which 196 were males and 226 were females.

The Death Rate from all causes was 15.49. The following table gives the deaths from principal causes for the past five years:-

1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
9	11	14	18	19
43	62	54	54	80
103	94	108	108	125
Heart Diseases.....				
9	11	14	18	19
Tuberculosis.....				
43	62	54	54	80
Cancer.....				
103	94	108	108	125
Heart Diseases.....				

9.
Causes of Death in Whitley Bay, 1945.

CAUSES OF DEATH		M.	F.
All Causes		196	226
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-
3.	Scarlet Fever	-	-
4.	Whooping Cough	-	1
5.	Diphtheria	-	-
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	14	2
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1
8.	Syphilitic diseases	2	1
9.	Influenza	-	-
10.	Measles	-	-
11.	Ac. Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	-	-
12.	Ac. Inf. enceph.	-	-
13.	Cancer of B. cav. Oesoph-(M) uterus (F)	2	8
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	5	4
15.	Cancer of breast	-	7
16.	Cancer of all other sites	28	26
17.	Diabetes	3	6
18.	Intra-cran. vasc. lesions	23	27
19.	Heart diseases	55	70
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	9	5
21.	Bronchitis	10	8
22.	Pneumonia	3	7
23.	Other respiratory diseases	1	1
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	5	-
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	-	1
26.	Appendicitis	1	-
27.	Other digestive diseases	3	6
28.	Nephritis	5	10
29.	Puerperal and post-abort. sepsis	-	-
30.	Other maternal causes	-	1
31.	Premature birth	3	-
32.	Con. mal. birth inj. infant dis.	3	5
33.	Suicide	-	1
34.	Road traffic accidents	3	-
35.	Other violent causes	6	4
36.	All other causes	10	24
		422	

(Table continued overleaf)

	M	F
Deaths in Infants under 1 year		
Total	8	10
Legitimate	7	9
Illegitimate .	1	1
Total live Births	220	213
Legitimate	214	192
Illegitimate	6	21
Total Stillbirths	7	2
Legitimate	6	2
Illegitimate	1	0

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

TABLE OF LONGEVITY.

250 deaths (59.2%) occurred at the ages of 65 years and over.

The figures are set out in the age periods.

Ages at Death	Males	Females	Total
65 to 70	22	29	51
70 to 75	27	34	61
75 to 80	23	38	61
80 to 85	14	25	39
85 to 90	7	20	27
90 to 95	4	6	10
95 years and over	1	-	1
Totals	98	152	250

Infant Mortality.

The rates of infant mortality are low by comparison with the following table which gives details of deaths in infants under 1 year of age:

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
All infants	18	41.57
Legitimate infants	16	36.95
Illegitimate infants	2	4.62

SECTION B.

Provision of Health Services in the Area.

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

1. Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

The treatment of all forms of Tuberculosis is under the jurisdiction of the Northumberland County Council and patients from this area are sent to the institution at Wooley Sanatorium, suffering from the Pulmonary type. Provision has also been made for cases of the Non-Pulmonary type, and for children the Stannington Sanatorium, Morpeth, is the recognised institution.

2. Maternity:

The treatment of maternity cases is undertaken at Dilston Hall, Corbridge, Princess Mary Hospital and the Mona Taylor Homes, Stannington. Cases are taken to the private nursing homes in Newcastle, also.

The majority of cases attend the Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics where certificates are given for submission to the Health Department for the use of an ambulance.

The local Medical Practitioners also make arrangements for maternity cases to enter these institutions as required.

I have no knowledge of the number who attend the Maternity and Ante-Natal Clinics, but they appear to be well attended from observation of the number outside on the days they are open.

3. Fever:

The treatment of all cases of infectious diseases is carried out at the hospitals coming within the jurisdiction of the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board, whose hospitals are situated at Scaffold Hill within the area of Longbenton, and the Coast Road Hospital situated just off the Coast Road, Wallsend. The total number of beds available is 158.

Improvements are being carried out to bring the hospitals up to modern standards.

These hospitals are visited daily by the Medical Superintendent to the Joint Board.

4. Smallpox:

The Board have also two smallpox hospitals which have been brought up-to-date and capable of dealing with 36 cases at once, and can be placed in immediate use.

17 Authorities are provided for:

Wallsend M.B.	Whitley Bay U.D.C.
Blyth M.B.	Bedlingtonshire U.D.C.
Morpeth M.B.	Seaton Valley U.D.C.
Morpeth R.D.C.	Gosforth U.D.C.
Newburn U.D.C.	Newbiggin U.D.C.
Ashington U.D.C.	Haltwhistle R.D.C.
Longbenton U.D.C.	Hexham R.D.C.
Castle Ward R.D.C.	Hexham U.D.C.
Prudhoe U.D.C.	

5. Other Hospitals:

A great number of Surgical and Medical cases are dealt with at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the General Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Tynemouth Infirmary and Preston Hospital, North Shields and a large number of private nursing homes.

(b) Nursing in the Home:

This service is administered by the Northumberland County Council.

(c) Treatment Centres and Clinics:

These come under the jurisdiction of the Northumberland County Council.

(d) Ambulance Facilities:

1. Cases of infectious diseases are removed to hospital by the ambulance of the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board, two of which are garaged at Scaffold Hill and one at Wallsend.

2. Non-Infectious and cases of Emergency:

The ambulance service has been taxed during the year and the ambulance covered 25,663 miles.

There are three ambulances, two of which are kept employed, while the small Ford Ambulance is used for sitting cases. Owing to the scarcity of spare parts it has been difficult to keep the vehicles on the roads, but by improvisation and ingenuity many difficulties have been overcome.

There are three drivers employed, two working on day shift and one on night shift, so that cases of emergency can be dealt with at all times.

The delays at various hospitals have upset the schedules and representations have been made to hospital authorities to speed up the transfer and return of patients.

All residents are allowed a free service within a radius of 12 miles.

All cases and mileages are recorded of each journey and a check on the petrol and oil consumed on each journey is carried out.

The following sets out in detail the monthly records during the year of the work done and the cost per case and per mile.

	No. of Cases.	Mileage	Miles per case.	Miles per Gallon.
Apl.	212	2558	12.0	12.1
May.	177	2355	13.3	12.3
June.	177	2243	12.6	12.6
July.	197	2686	13.6	11.2
Aug.	155	2224	14.3	11.7
Spt.	122	1849	15.1	11.1
Oct.	113	1855	16.4	14.6
Nov.	159	1969	12.3	14.0
Dec.	143	1765	12.3	14.5
Jan.	168	2009	11.9	14.3
Feb.	145	1936	13.3	14.0
Mar.	161	2214	13.7	14.4
1929		25663	13.3	13.0
Cost per Case for Year			16/1d.	
Cost per Mile for Year			1/2 ¹ d.	

(e) Laboratory.

The following examinations have been carried out in the County Laboratory, Newburn by Dr. A. Lesser and his staff at the request of the various local practitioners.

The specimens submitted and reported upon was 536 against 757 in 1944:

<u>Examination Requested</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Diphtheria	16	284
B. Tuberculosis	24	152
Streptococcus Haemolyticus	25	27
Faeces (Organisms)	1	-
Urine (Organisms)	-	1
Vincent's Angina	-	4
Vaginal (Organisms)	-	2

(f) Lower Promenade.

The First Aid Station on the Lower Promenade was opened this year on the 31st March. The Station was kept open at week-ends only, until June, when visitors on the beach became more numerous, and it was then staffed daily.

The number of cases dealt with during the year was 1,157, and as will be seen by the analysis of the various types of cases dealt with, broken glass on the beach was again the cause of an extremely large number of these, no fewer than 862 persons having suffered from cuts due to same.

The greatest number of cases dealt with in one day was 66, this day being Sunday, the 8th July. On Bank Holiday Monday the number of cases dealt with was 56. The busiest week during the season was that ending the 30th June, when no fewer than 211 cases were handled.

The following analysis of the various cases which were attended to will prove interesting:

Cuts	863	Sprains	28
Grazing	54	Bruising.....	17
Blistering	40	Crushed Fingers	4
Bleeding Nose	3	Scalding	3
Barbed Wire Cuts ..	3	Fractured Ribs	3
Fractured Arm	3	Fractured Hand	2
Fractured Humerus .	1	Sand in Eye	28
Stings (Wasp)	6	Stings (Jelly Fish)	4
Insect Bites	7	Crab Bite	1
Dog Bite	1	Pony Bites	5
Pony Kicks	7	Dislocations	6
Shock (from falls)	10	Shock (bathing)	3
Cramp	1	Collapse	2
Heart Attack	2	Exhaustion	2
High Temperature ..	1	Concussion	1
Burns	5	Fainting	8
Fits	2	Sunburn	5
Car Accidents	2	'Cycle Accidents	1
Accidents in		Accidents in	
Pleasure Gardens		Pleasure Gardens	
(Model Cars)	8	(Shooting Gallery)	2

TOTAL 1157

(g) Shelter for Lost Children

During the year a Shelter for lost Children was opened on the Lower Promenade, and a matron put in charge.

The number of children brought in and cared for was 461. This service was greatly appreciated by visitors.

SECTION C.Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.1. (1) Water Supply.

The water supplied in the area is from the mains of the Tynemouth Corporation, and has been ample in quantity, though the water had a discolouration in June. I have not been supplied with samples from the Water Engineer to the Corporation. These should be submitted to the Council at least once each month.

Six samples of water have been taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. These are set out below:

Date Sample Taken.	Location of Sample	Presumptive Coli. Count	Result
10/1/45.	Tap in Garden Cafe, Promenade.	0 per 100ml.	Satisfactory
10/4/45.	Tap in Police Station, Lab- urnum Avenue.	"	"
9/8/45	Pump from rain- water tank on St. Mary's Isle.	"	"
14/8/45	Tap at 22, Clarence Street, Seaton Sluice.	"	"
14/10/45	Tap at 13, Northumberland Square.	"	"
14/10/45	Tap at N.F.S. York Road.	"	"

We have still a number of premises which are served with a standpipe outside:-

The Malton, Old Hartley - 2 pipes
East End, Old Hartley - 1 pipe
Rocky Island, Seaton Sluice
9 houses - 1 pipe
Marston Village, 3 houses - 1 pipe

Surveys have been made and reports presented to the Council to have these abolished with the erection of new houses, and where possible to have water piped into all houses in the area over a fireclay sink with trapped waste pipe.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

There is no system of sewage disposal carried out within the area. The main sewage flows by gravitation into the North Sea at three points, another outfall discharges just outside the boundary at Seaton Sluice from the Seaton Burn Joint Sewage Board, of which the Council are constituent members; also a small outfall taking the drainage of 7 premises discharges into Hartley Bay.

There are also three storm overflows. I have had no complaints or any evidence of any sewage being brought back on to the foreshore.

I have had complaints of oil being brought on to the beach owing to oil tankers discharging their waste 3 miles out. I am of the opinion the Board of Trade should increase the limit to 6 miles.

2. Rivers and Streams.

There are two large streams and three small streams in the district which find their way into the sea.

There appears to be no authority other than the County Council and ourselves to deal with the pollution of streams.

The two main streams are the cause of many complaints.

Brier Dene Stream.

The sides of this stream which were impregnated with Barium deposits have been cleared out and the various tree obstructions and overgrown banks have been straightened and cleaned to allow a free passage of the water.

The water is still tested at times and certain deposits still find their way into this stream. I am still of opinion that these effluents should be discharged into the sewer.

Seaton Burn.

The pollution of this stream is still fairly bad and observations have been taken from time to time during the year. The large amount of coal in suspension far exceeds the amount allowed in the 9th Report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, namely 4 parts per 100,000.

Steps were taken to meet the adjoining authorities with a view to meeting the colliery companies concerned regarding the effluents entering the stream.

3. Closet Accommodation.

All houses in the area with the exception of 13 are provided with the water carriage system.

A large number of houses have indoor sanitation as well as a water closet in the yard.

There are about 11,138 water closets in use and about 10,000 ashbins of the covered type including about 100 wall bins.

A standard ashbin will be adopted in the near future throughout the area.

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 one camping site situated at Red House Farm, Monkseaton, and suitable regulations are in force to control the site with regard to lavatory water and provision of galvanised ashbins.

8. Smoke Abatement.

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

I have received no complaints from any residents about the smell from the spoilbanks situated in the Seaton Valley area, and I was unable to find any cause of discomfort from this source.

9. Swimming Baths and Pools.

Only one pool is used for public bathing and this was formerly blasted from the natural rocks to make it of some reasonable size.

There is no chlorination plant and the water is changed by tidal action. The bottom is cleaned by manual labour and flushed out to remove objects thrown in by thoughtless persons.

The Bathing Station was not in use, the dilapidation claims from the Service Departments not having been settled in 1945.

Public Conveniences.

I do respectfully draw the attention of the Council to the woeful lack of sanitary conveniences for both sexes throughout the area.

The number on the front is far from being adequate to cope with the large crowds which come into the area, and the centre of the town is almost unprovided for.

There are none in Monkseaton beyond the Monkseaton Railway Station.

The old conveniences in the centre of the town should be demolished and remodelled on model lines with special Lockwell turnstile apparatus for checking purposes and with proper daily attendants, and also the provision of washing accommodation.

In the interests of Public Health special soap and paper towel containers should be installed in each convenience.

I commend these notes for your special attention so the work can be proceeded with without delay.

11. Eradication of Bed Bugs.

This matter is dealt with under Infestation by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

12. Schools.

Under the new Education Act of 1945 the Schools Curriculum has changed somewhat and the various schools are now classified under three groups: (a) Grammar, (b) Modern and (c) Private.

In the district there is one Grammar School, four Undenominational schools, and one Denominational school. There are also four private schools, one of which may be termed a Private Grammar School and caters for boys up to 16½ years of age.

All the schools are provided with water from the mains and have suitable and sufficient lavatory accommodation except the Park School Junior which has a range of trough closets which are most unsanitary and out of date.

Representations have been made to the Director of Education and the Education Committee have agreed to have these replaced by modern pedestal water closets with separate flushing cisterns in 1946.

SECTION D.Housing.

The prospect of house building after the termination of hostilities with Germany improved, though the housing situation as a whole became definitely worse.

Men returning from the Forces who had married during the war-time period were in need of housing accommodation.

The Housing Committee met and allocated houses on the points system.

Numerous families needed housing accommodation, and the Surveyor and Committee obtained 20 acres of land and were negotiating for other sites, and plans were being drawn for the first 26 houses. Difficulties were experienced with the lack of staff and efforts were made in September to obtain the services of the Engineering Assistant from the Services.

A commencement was made with the rebuilding of a number of houses which had been demolished during the war.

Work under the Slum Clearance and individual unfit houses section of the Housing Act was still suspended, though a comprehensive list of properties due to come under review was kept up-to-date.

Overcrowding.

Some cases of overcrowding in the area came to light and these were reported to the Council.

A number of houses were requisitioned under Ministry of Health Circulars 2845 and 138/45, and a number of cases, where families were living under unsuitable conditions, were rehoused.

A survey was carried out of all the terrace houses in Seaton Sluice by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and assistant to assess the need for new houses and to investigate overcrowded conditions. Good progress was being made and full details have been tabulated for future reference.

A number of houses are sub-let in the area, and I would point out once again as in my 1944 Report, Byelaws are urgently needed under Section 6 of the Housing Act to control this class of property. The powers of your Health Department are very limited and this difficulty should be dealt with as a matter of urgency.

The scarcity of houses along with many other authorities is a problem of great magnitude and relieving of overcrowded conditions is one which should be dealt with as quickly as possible.

SECTION E.

FOOD INSPECTION.

- (a) Milk Supply.
- (b) Milk Sampling.
- (c) Meat and Other Foods.

The above mentioned duties under the above headings are dealt with in detail in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(d) The Northumberland County Council through its Weights and Measures Department are responsible for the taking of samples under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Merchandise Marks Acts and come under the following category.

Public Health Preservation Food Regulations 1925 - 1927.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations 1923 - 1927.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations 1923 and 1927.

Artificial Cream Section 28 Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The Synthetic Cream Restriction Order 1940 made by the Ministry of Food which came into force on the 9th of December, 1940, prohibits the manufacture of artificial cream.

Registration of Factories and Wholesale Premises.

Section 34 Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

I am indebted to the Chief Weights Inspector for details of the following samples taken in Whitley Bay and submitted for chemical analysis:

	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
No. of Milk Samples	48	-
No. of Other Samples	47	-
Total samples taken	95	

All samples submitted proved genuine.

The Health Department through the Chief Sanitary Inspector is responsible for the various Orders issued by the Ministry of Food, and cases of infestation by mites and other matters are dealt with.

(e) Bacteriological and Chemical Analysis:

The specimens for bacteriological examination for the Department and also for the medical practitioners in the district are sent to the County Laboratory, Newburn. 177 samples were sent.

The examination of water was carried out at the Public Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle.

(f) Nutrition.

During the year I found no evidence of malnutrition amongst the population of the district, despite the fact that a number of commodities were in short supply. There was a lack of fruit and complaints of shortage of food for restaurants during the Summer season for the influx of visitors were numerous.

Priority milk permits are issued from the Food Office and also Orange Juice, 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)

Small quantities of mussels were exposed for sale and investigations were carried out to ascertain the sources of supply, to ascertain they were not gathered from polluted "layings".

They are bought from a wholesaler at North Shields, who receives his supply from Eyemouth and occasionally from Boston in Lincolnshire.

Bait mussels are sent from Morecambe Bay to Cullercoats but I have no evidence they were sold for human consumption in this area.

Some trouble was experienced with hawkers and children from Cullercoats and Newcastle selling periwinkles on the Council's property, but they were prevented by the vigilance of the Health officials.

The preparation of these commodities for sale should be prohibited, the boiling being carried out in set pots used for the boiling of wearing apparel, which is most undesirable.

(Crustaceans)

Under this heading the sale of lobster, crabs, cray fish and prawns is included, many of which are prepared for sale on premises which are licenced under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

A number of these are caught locally.

A number of crabs were sold on Watt's Slope by the local fishwives from Cullercoats.

The quantities of cray fish and prawns which are palmed off to the public as pink shrimps have been very small.

SECTION F.

THE INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases during 1945 was 488, the corresponding figure for 1944 was 494, a decrease of 6.

Increases were shown in Measles, Whooping Cough and Tuberculosis with a corresponding reduction in cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia.

The following tables set out in a self explanatory manner, the number of cases which were notified, the monthly incidence set out in the various age groups, the total and percentage of cases removed and treated in hospital and the number of deaths from notifiable diseases.

Infectious Disease During the Year 1945.

	Total Cases (Notified.)	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	97	67 68%	-
Diphtheria	30	29 97%	-
C.S. Meningitis (Meningococcal) ..	1	1 100%	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Pneumonia	29	4 14%	10
Erysipelas	11	2 18%	-
Measles	178	-	-
Whooping Cough	96	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	43	4 9%	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-
Totals	488	107 22%	11

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	0	2	5	5	10	43	16	6	5	4	1	0
Diphtheria	0	0	1	2	1	3	5	5	11	0	2	0
Pneumonia	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	4	2	10	4
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	5
C.S. Meningitis (Meningococcal) ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	5	9	17	8	15	22	12	1	1	4	1	1
Measles	8	12	15	22	18	42	50	9	2	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	18	9	10	0
Food Poisoning ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	16	23	38	38	46	116	85	25	42	21	28	10

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1945.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	11	11	12	9	7	9	8	3	7	8	4	8	97
Diphtheria	8	1	2	5	2	2	2	6	1	-	1	-	30
Pneumonia	2	4	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	-	3	8	29
Erysipelas	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	11
Tuberculosis	3	1	2	3	1	6	4	3	7	4	7	2	43
C.S. Meningitis (Meningococcal)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	76	18	11	17	22	16	14	-	2	-	1	1	178
Whooping Cough	31	12	12	3	5	10	12	4	4	3	-	-	96
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	131	50	40	43	39	45	44	19	24	15	18	20	488

Deaths from Notifiable Diseases for the past 5 years.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	2	2	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	18	12	10	13	10
Tuberculosis	11	9	14	18	19
Totals	31	23	24	31	29

Anthrax.

There were no cases of Anthrax notified during the year.

Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox were notified during the year. Three contacts were notified from the Port of Liverpool and two from Glasgow.

A number of these were from amongst members of the Armed Forces, where cases of smallpox had occurred on board ship.

The contacts were visited and a full detailed report was collated giving details of vaccination and clearance certificates. A number of contacts were vaccinated on board ship.

Typhoid Infections.

There were no cases of Typhoid infections during the year.

Paratyphoid Infections.

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

Dysentery.

One case of Dysentery was notified.

Diphtheria.

30 cases of Diphtheria were notified which is a welcome reduction of 30 cases from the 60 cases recorded in 1944, and the disease on the whole was of a fairly mild type.

The incidence rate per 1000 was 1.10 as against 2.33 in 1944.

The occurrence of cases was fairly distributed throughout the year, with the peak periods in January, April and August.

Supplies of Antitoxin are available day and night and supplies of this are kept at the Health Department and the residence of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

This is issued free and advantage is taken of this by the local medical practitioners.

There were no deaths from Diphtheria.

Immunisation.

The immunisation programme against diphtheria has been carried out with the same vigour as in previous years and propaganda has been pushed in the schools, cinemas, and local press. Free treatment is offered to all whether attending Grammar, Modern or private schools.

The headmasters and teachers co-operate to the full and my thanks are due to all concerned.

We have two schemes, which operate in the spring and early autumn, and each school is circularised and the necessary forms are sent. These are collected on return and the children are dealt with at one centre point.

We have the willing help of four local nursing ladies of the St. John Ambulance Association, who are fully qualified and give their time and labour free, which is a very fine gesture and is of great help to me.

The pupils at Old Hartley Council School are dealt with by the mobile ambulance which takes out the staff complete with equipment.

The records are kept of each child and school, and revisions are made at frequent intervals, while the school medical record cards are also stamped.

Prophylactic material is supplied from the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Kings College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Council also pay private practitioners a fee of 5/-d for each child immunised, the supply of prophylactic being issued free on application.

The following table gives in detail the total number of children dealt with during the past five years.

Immunisation from 1/1/41. to 31/12/45.	Age 1-5	Age 5-15	Totals.
Number of children immunised.	1072	2053	3125
Estimated child population.	2100	3500	5600
Percentage immunised.	51	59	56
Deaths.	0	0	0

Scarlet Fever.

There was a drop in the number of cases notified to me during the year, and the register showed a reduction of 44 cases; 97 in 1945 against 141 in 1944.

The incidence rate per 1000 of population was 3.56 as against 5.49 in 1944.

67 cases were removed to the isolation hospital for treatment which gives a percentage figure of 69%.

No deaths occurred from Scarlet Fever.

The following table shows incidence rates for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in each ward, per 1,000 population.

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>	<u>Incidence</u>	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Incidence</u>
Rockcliffe	6	1.97	2	.66
Central	10	3.48	5	1.74
St. Mary's	15	3.17	7	1.48
Marden	7	1.95	6	1.67
Monkseaton				
North	8	2.66	-	-
Monkseaton				
West	40	12.24	4	1.22
Monkseaton				
South	8	2.55	3	.96
Hartley	3	1.47	3	1.47

Erysipelas.

There was an increase of 3 cases in 1945, the total being 11 cases as against 8 in 1944, giving an incidence rate of .4 per 1000 of population.

The face and head were the parts mostly affected.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever (Meningococcal).

One case was notified and this case was treated at Walkergate Infectious Diseases Hospital, Newcastle.

The patient recovered.

Measles.

During the year 178 cases of measles were notified and entered in the records, which shows an increase of 41 cases from the year 1944.

The outbreak has been of a mild character. The rate of incidence was 6.54 as against 3.53 for the 1944 record.

Whooping Cough.

This was fairly prevalent in the early months of the year, the

total cases notified and registered was 96 which is an increase of 28 cases on the 1944 record.

The cases were distributed throughout the district.

Typhus Fever.

No cases were notified.

Food Poisoning.

One case of food poisoning was notified during the year, and investigations were carried out, but I was unable to find the infecting food. The salmonella group was responsible for the infection.

Scabies.

The number of cases of scabies notified was 10 and these were of a mild type.

Home visitation was carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and also the School Nurses of the Northumberland County Council visit the premises.

Where bedding is found in an unwholesome condition, instructions are given to have the bedding washed, disinfectant of approved quality being supplied, and where necessary arrangements are made for disinfection in a steam disinfecter.

It was not found necessary to establish a centre for the treatment of cases.

A supply of Benzovan cream is kept in the office for immediate use.

Head Lice.

I encountered cases of head lice in some cases which I examined in the fever hospitals under my charge.

Venereal Diseases.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Northumberland County Council, and the publicity campaign as carried out by this authority has been given the widest circulation in this area in public places, hoardings and the most suitable treatment clinics have been given the most prominent publicity.

Information is supplied to all enquiries from the Health Department.

The nearest clinic to Whitley Bay is situated at Blyth.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were no cases notified to me during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Prevention of Blindness - 1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year.

The child affected recovered and the sight was not impaired.

Respiratory Diseases.Pneumonia.

There was published in a report in 1939 a chart giving the death rates of the various diseases included in the respiratory group showing the definite fall which had taken place in the mortality rate of pneumonia during recent years apart from the year 1940. I think this decrease has been maintained.

29 cases were notified during the year as against 42 in 1944, showing a decrease of 13.

The rate of incidence per 1000 of population was 1.06.

I am of opinion some cases are not notified, and notification of death from this cause is the only record I obtain.

There were 10 deaths during the year as against 13 in 1944.

Control of Other Diseases.Cancer.

There is an increase in cancer figures for 1945 of 26. The figures on the register being 80 as against 54 in 1944. The death rate per 1000 of population is 2.94.

I herewith append table giving deaths in age group, also localisation of disease.

	Ages in Years.					Totals
	1-30	31-35	36-45	46-65	66 and upwards	
Lungs	-	-	-	8	4	12
Bladder	-	-	-	1	3	4
Colon	-	-	-	6	5	11
Nose	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stomach	-	-	-	1	8	9
Prostate Gland	-	-	-	2	2	4
Liver	-	-	-	2	6	8
Cervix Uteri	-	-	-	6	2	8
Pancreas	-	-	-	2	1	3
Ovary	-	-	-	1	-	1
Womb	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hepatic Duct	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rectum	-	-	-	-	5	5
Breast	-	-	-	5	2	7
Vulva	-	-	-	-	1	1
Oesophagus	-	-	-	2	1	3
Pharynx	-	-	-	1	-	1

Tuberculosis.

During 1945, there were 35 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified which gives an increase of 7 cases.

8 cases of the non-pulmonary type were also notified, the incidence rate for all types was 1.58 per 1000 of population as against 1.40 for 1944.

It will be seen that the greatest incidence and mortality are in the age group 25 to 35.

19 cases died during the year, 16 being of the pulmonary type and 3 of the non-pulmonary type.

The mortality rate of the pulmonary type per 1000 of population was .51 as against .62 for the year 1944.

The mortality death rate for the non-pulmonary type is .11 per 1000 as against .08 for the previous twelve months.

All positive bacteriological reports are followed up with a letter to the medical practitioner asking him to notify the case as soon as possible for the inclusion in the card index records.

The following table sets out in detail the various cases notified under the age groups of the pulmonary and non-pulmonary type and also mortality.

	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-
15 to 25	2	4	-	-	1	1	1	-
25 to 35	5	7	1	-	6	-	1	-
35 to 45	6	1	2	-	3	-	-	-
45 to 55	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	1
55 to 65	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Totals	22	13	6	2	14	1	3	1

I had hoped all cases in the register would have been visited but owing to the amount of work and shortage of staff this could not be done and the register was not revised as intended.

No action was found necessary during the year for the non-notification of cases.

Disinfection of rooms and clothing is carried out on request.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the Regulations during the year.

Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The power is given in certain cases for the compulsory removal to hospital of patients suffering from Tuberculosis. It was not found necessary to take any action during the year.

Treatment of Infectious Diseases in Hospitals.

Hospital facilities are available and they are used to the fullest extent by the medical practitioners.

Cases are removed as expeditiously as possible.

Visitors to the town are provided with the same facilities as residents.

Scaffold Hill Hospital is used by this authority except when the accommodation has been overtaxed.

Meteorology.

The weather during the year was generally of a mild and open character, January was a wet month and with May, July and August practically the rainfall recorded was nearly 16 inches out of a total of $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the year, the lowest rainfall was in March.

There was an absence of heavy snowfall and except for occasional frosts the last months were fairly mild and dry.

I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. E. Roberts, who has supplied me with the following information.

RAINFALL FOR 1945.

	Inches.
January	5.19
February	1.31
March	.31
April	1.53
May	3.15
June	1.61
July	3.10
August	4.47
September	1.77
October	2.65
November	.88
December	.53

Total 26.50

SECTION G.Factory Act, 1937.

The various sections of the Act which are administered by the Health Department, are carried out with efficiency, and the premises are regularly visited twice or three times per year.

All premises are thoroughly inspected and the various lime-washing registers are closely examined.

Where necessary notices are served under the Factory Act for limewashing, cleansing and sanitary defects, which is most important, where articles of food are prepared for human consumption.

The registers are being continually checked and revised, due to changes of the businesses, installation of new plant and the opening of new premises.

There was increase of 8 mechanical factories and 11 non-mechanical factories during the year.

Workplaces are still retained.

The following tables give in detail the number of visits and notices served to remedy the defects found in course of investigations, by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories			
Mechanical	616	69	-
Non-Mechanical	61	24	-
Total	677	93	-

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	43	43	-
Absence of Abstracts	11	11	-
Sanitary Accommodation ...			
Unsuitable or Defective.	10	10	-
Structural Defects	26	26	-
Absence of Ventilation ...	3	3	-
Totals	93	93	-

	Factories	
	Mechanical	Non-Mechanical
Bakehouses	21	1
Blacksmiths	2	1
Boot Repairers	11	-
Butchers' Shops	34	-
Cake Mixers	1	-
Coach Painters	1	-
'Cycle Repair	-	4
Cafes & Restaurant Kitchens	6	21
Drug Packing	-	1
Glass Cutting	1	-
Hairdressers	11	10
Joiners	9	11
Laundries	2	1
Milliners	-	3
Milliners & Dressmakers	3	2
Motor Repairers	13	7
Painters & Decorators	-	11
Plumbers	-	5
Potato Washers	7	-
Printing	3	-
Steam Pressers	1	-
Sugar Boilers	1	-
Sculptors	1	-
Tailors	-	3
Tin Smiths	1	-
Upholsterers	-	2
Watch Making	1	2
Electricians	-	6
Opticians	3	-
	<u>133</u>	<u>81</u>

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are three upholsterers using rag flocks, which is supplied from a firm in Gateshead.

A warranty is supplied with each consignment supplied.

The parcels sent were examined.

The standard for this class of article is very low, 30 parts soluble chlorine per 100,000 parts of flock.

The position is still very unsatisfactory and samples will be submitted for analysis during 1946.

Section 110 and 111 of the Factory Act, 1937.

Outworkers.

There is one outworker in this area, and is the same as last

year. The addresses are as follows:-

for Fino Needlework Association,
6, Beauchamp Place,
London, S.W.3.

Miss. I. Knight,
24, Edwards Road,
Whitley Bay.

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality, and Case rates for certain Infectious
Diseases in the Year 1945. Provisional figures 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 Pop.				
Live Births	16.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19.1	19.2	15.7
Still "	0.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.58	0.53	0.40
Deaths:-				
All Causes	11.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.5	12.3	13.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Influenza	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
Smallpox	0.00	-	-	-
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Rates per 1,000 Live Births...				
Deaths under 1 year of Age	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	43	53
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteris under 2 years of Age	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6

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

$\frac{1}{2}$ Per 1,000 related births.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Rates per 1,000 Total Population.

(Table continued overleaf)

	England and Wales	126 C.B.s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000	London Adm. County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Pop.				
Notifications:-				
Typhoid	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
Scarlet Fever	1.89	2.02	2.03	1.57
Whooping Cough	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25
Diphtheria	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31
Erysipelas	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.31
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Measles	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03
Pneumonia	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-				
(a) Notifications:-				
Puerperal Fever	10.34	13.13	9.25	3.61
Puerperal Pyrexia	9.93	12.65	8.81	15.87
(b) Maternal Mortality - England and Wales:-				
No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6 148-50 Other	
0.25	0.08	0.24	1.22	
Abortion: Mortality per million women aged 15-45 - England and Wales:-				
No. 140 With Sepsis		No. 141 Without Sepsis		
18		6		

/ Including Puerperal Fever.

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

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your earnest consideration, my Annual Report for the year 1945. The report is set out in tabulated form and covers all of the services coming under the heading of Sanitary Administration and Public Cleansing. Detailed information regarding all matters dealt with, together with the costings of the various Services, are tabulated under the appropriate Sections. The costings of the Public Cleansing Services are shown up to the end of March, 1946.

During the year I was absent from the office for a period of eleven weeks due to a rather serious illness and some of the routine work had to be left in consequence, although the staff carried on in my absence in a very able manner. Despite this, and the acute shortage of materials, the number of defects found and dealt with compares favourably with any other urban area of it's size, the total number being 3373.

The highest standard possible was maintained and you will find, on perusal of the tables that a great deal of valuable work was accomplished.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This Service embraces the collection of House and Trade Refuse, Refuse Disposal by Controlled Tipping and the Utilisation of Refuse, Street Cleansing and the Disposal of Street Sweepings, the Cleansing of the Promenades, Links and Sands, the Emptying of Gullies and Cesspools, and Gritting and Snow Removal. These services are interlocked with Public Health and are predominant in the field of Sanitary Services.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

A regular Refuse Collection Service has been maintained throughout the year. Regular days are set aside for collection of various parts of the district and only at holiday times has there been any dislocation of these arrangements. This has been a source of satisfaction to the residents and complaints made during the year have numbered less than ten. On investigation it was found that in the majority of these cases collection had been missed because the occupants of the houses had omitted to unfasten their doors.

The staff consisted of 3 drivers and 10 dustmen, though

during the summer months, owing to large influx of visitors in the town, it was necessary to transfer a sweeper to the Refuse Collection staff occasionally for two or three days to cope with the increased refuse. Constant reorganisation was necessary to keep pace with the varying conditions.

Close contact is maintained with each vehicle in order to obtain maximum efficiency and to keep loss of time down to a minimum. The old vehicle, which we have had for the past 15 years, was brought into service during the months of July and August to deal with refuse from the cafes and shops. All of our vehicles are of the semi-dustless type.

The coal supplied to householders in the district is still of very poor quality, and large quantities of slate and dross are removed from the ashbins. The refuse from the older part of Whitley Bay is, at present, the heaviest I have known it during the past 18 years, and the total weight of refuse removed during the year has increased by 507 tons.

The district is fortunate in being practically an all-ashbin town, even the farms, with two exceptions, having bins. There are only 14 privy ashpits and pail closets. These are earmarked for conversion and those which are situated on Rocky Island and at Hartley and Murton will be dealt with as soon as the Council decide their policy on Slum Clearance.

The scheme which I inaugurated, after receiving the sanction of the Council, for the standardisation of ashbins throughout the area, and the supplying of ashbins by the Council to property owners and agents on request, continues to work very smoothly and standard bins are gradually being adopted. The light ashbins which were purchased by many residents are showing signs of wear after only 12 months in use. The time saving factor is also a point to be borne in mind. Often repeated visits had to be made by myself or my assistant to ascertain whether ashbin notices had been complied with. 447 receptacles were sold and delivered by the department during the past year. The purchase cost of these bins was £318.10.8. From the sale of the bins we received a total of £341.1.6., the small profit covering storage and handling charges. The residents are very appreciative of this service and we are just able to meet the demands. Where local traders have experienced difficulty in obtaining supplies of ashbins we have supplied them from our stock to help them over a difficult period.

The tonnage of refuse collected during the year was 8297 tons from Whitley Bay and 814 tons from Seaton Sluice, making a total of 9,111 tons, and equal to .97 tons per 1,000 of the population per day. The total number of ashbins emptied was 533,594. A monthly analysis table is shown for your perusal on the next page.

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

Month 1945/6	No. of Loads	No. of Bins.	House Refuse	Shop, Cafe & Hotel Refuse	Seaton Sluice Refuse	Weight
April.....	166	38888	T. 662 c 1 q. 0	T. 19 c 1 q. 0	17	T. 68 c 8 q. 0
May.....	174	38310	611 8 0	32 3 0	17	69 14 0
June.....	147	36893	593 16 0	14 5 0	16	56 11 0
July.....	150	37991	514 1 0	35 10 0	16	56 18 0
August....	148	37416	518 5 0	25 1 0	11	38 14 0
September.	132	34119	442 5 0	39 2 0	16	54 14 0
October...	172	34119	587 19 0	25 1 0	13	57 18 0
November..	119	41273	561 3 0	21 12 0	19	80 10 0
December..	169	38963	702 12 0	48 15 0	22	81 11 0
January...	161	40577	736 15 0	42 7 0	24	98 4 0
February...	172	38518	813 2 0	32 1 0	17	65 9 0
March.....	467	35347	780 8 0	48 16 0	22	85 8 0
Total....	1877	483086	7524 8 0	383 14 0	210	813 19 0
Shop, Cafes Hotels...	109	25297	383 14 0			
Seaton Sluice...	210	45214	813 19 0			
Slaughter Houses...	24		39 5 0			
Sweepings.			350 0 0			
TOTAL..	2220	553597	9111 6 0			

1900

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1941

deposited by haulage contractors from building sites.

The Surveyor's tip was allowed to get out of hand and this was levelled on two occasions by the bull-dozer.

UTILISATION OF REFUSE.

The utilisation of refuse has received the usual close attention during the year. Further markets have been opened up and one appears in the role of commercial agent, acting on behalf of the council, in selling the various commodities salvaged, at the most remunerative figure. The outlet must be constant, and I visit various buyers with the view to obtaining the best prices possible. There has been a demand for used syrup tins for paint, and for 5oz. and 8oz. sauce bottles for varnish. Various buyers have been supplied but the demand has always exceeded the supply. Utilisation must be a sound proposition and close attention to details and markets is of paramount importance. I am pleased to report that our target of £200 income was exceeded each month throughout the year. A waggon-load of paper was despatched each week to Warrington, ensuring a regular flow to the Arperley Works of the Thames Board Mills.

We hold the highest all the year round average for salvage in the three counties of the No.5. District of the Board of Trade. The residents and traders gave us valuable help and we are greatly indebted to them for their cooperation.

The following table shows the commodities collected and disposed of during the year.

Commodity.	T	C	Q	L	£	S	D
Paper.....	219	6	0	0	1413	7	7
Scrap.....	31	11	0	0	76	18	9
Zinc.....	4	12	0	0	10	12	0
Aluminium.....		3	0	24	5	12	7
Lead.....		1	3	5	1	9	1
Copper.....		1	1	24	2	0	3
Brass.....			1	1		6	8
Rags.....	6	14	0	0	69	5	6
Wool.....		9	3	8	27	5	5
Tins.....	22	5	0	0	46	0	11
Bones.....	12	9	0	0	65	7	2
Food Waste.....	292	9	0	0	420	5	0
Manure.....	48	0	0	0	24	16	6
Bottles.....	22	17	0	0	176	3	11
Jars.....	22	2	0	0	167	8	11
Miscellaneous.....	5	6	0	0	6	19	6
Totals.....	688	7	2	6	2513	19	9

The following table shows the amount of salvage collected and the income received during the far years, and up to the 31st. March. 1946. =

Yearly Analysis to March 31st. 1946.				
		£	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	0	0
1945-46	688 "	2513	19	0
Totals	4057 tons.	13432	13	0

SALVAGE TOTALS. 1939-1946				
		£.	s.	d.
Paper.....	1432 tons	8085	3	0
Scrap.....	361 tons	810	0	0
Zinc.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	10	10	0
Aluminium.....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons	99	0	0
Lead.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons	26	10	0
Copper.....	1 ton	17	0	0
Brass.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	26	0	0
Tins.....	131 tons	172	0	0
Rags.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	646	0	0
Bottles & Jars.	123 tons	1431	10	0
Manure.....	502 tons	255	0	0
Bones.....	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	346	0	0
Food Waste.....	1360 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	1672	0	0
Rubber.....	10 tons	36	0	0
Totals....	4057 tons	13432	13	0

TRANSPORT AND REPAIRS TO VEHICLES.

The transport facilities of the department consisted of 3 refuse collection vehicles, 1 gully-emptying and refuse collection dual-purpose machine, and the old Vulcan lorry which we converted and which we loan out to the Surveyor's department.

All the vehicles are out of loans and some are still on the road after 10 and 12 years service, which is proof of the efficient maintenance given.

A second hand Dennis engine was bought for £20 as a spare for use in case of breakdown.

We have also 3 Ambulances, and we have experienced great difficulties in obtaining parts for these, particularly the Austin, and we have had to improvise on a number of occasions. We try, as far as possible, to duplicate the parts in most frequent use in order to avoid delay in repairs.

Our stock of spare parts is kept at the office except for a small emergency stock at the garage. Each stock part is numbered and indexed so that any part required can easily be found by any member of the staff. All receipts and issues of stock are thus checked by this method.

STREET CLEANSING.

The "orderly system" was continued during the year. It was necessary to rearrange the district so as to put the younger men on to the main areas and the older sweepers on to the residential parts of the district.

It is with regret that I find that many of the older members of the staff are getting past their useful working life. Many have been long and excellent servants of the Council, and I am of the opinion that the retiring age of our workmen should be reduced to 65 years.

The staff was heavily taxed during the summer months by the large influx of visitors and daily trippers. The trippers are notorious for litter. They leave litter on the streets, in the shelters, under the seats, and they are mainly responsible for a large amount of unnecessary work. Their routes to the Whitley Bay and Monkseaton railway stations may aptly be termed the "Great White Way."

Many of the streets are swept four times per day during the summer months. In the ordinary way, main roads are swept daily and the most important ones twice per day.

Additional litter bins are needed and it is hoped, now that hostilities have ceased, that we shall be able to augment our rather meagre supply.

We have had assistance from the proprietors of fish and chip saloons in the district, in the clearance of litter deposited in and around their premises during the evening, particularly on Saturday evenings.

A skeleton staff operates each Sunday morning to tidy up

TRADE AND CAFE REFUSE.

The surplus refuse from traders premises is removed once twice or thrice weekly as requested, and appropriate charges are made in compliance with Sec.73. of the Public Health Act, 1936. Most traders agree to the payment of a yearly charge although a few still prefer to purchase books of tickets, valued at 2d. each, one of which they surrender for each extra bin of refuse removed. All salvage is removed free of charge and a check is made daily to see that this is not abused. Each driver carries a list showing which traders have paid the yearly charge entitling them to the removal of extra refuse and instructions have been issued to the leading loaders and drivers on the matter. Excess refuse is noted and letters are sent to the persons concerned.

The income received during the year from this source was £138.18.0. and the amount of trade refuse removed was 516 tons.

Cafe refuse has been classed as house refuse, but some of the larger cafes pay a charge of from 4d. to 6d. per week extra for additional collections, which keep the premises in a hygienic condition.

BILLETS. AIR MINISTRY

Our contract with the Air Ministry ceased on the 30th, May, 1945, and so terminated the departments activities as contractors to the Royal Air Force. We were highly complimented on the services rendered and no complaints were received. The total amount received during the war period for our services was £1,393.19.3.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The main point for the disposal of refuse was at Hill Heads. The tip at Seaton Delaval was used on Tuesdays and Fridays, and all refuse from Seaton Sluice was deposited there.

Preconceived tipping was carried on at Hill Heads and the terraces for the suggested sports arena are being formed from the house refuse, due consideration being given to settlement and weathering. All refuse is being sealed by the bulldozer and the regulation six inches of covering is being carried out and levelled by the line-pull wheeled scraper, which is the ideal tool for this work. The levels are in position and the actual playing area is complete except for dressing and rough levelling before covering with gully debris.

I would warn the Council of our urgent need for more tipping sites, as the erection of disposal works is costly and out of the question.

The total amount of refuse disposed of was 9,111 tons from our own vehicles, plus 80 tons of tradesmens refuse brought in by their own transport, and also roughly 200 tons of debris

the main thoroughfares and promenades.

During the year 600 tons of street debris was removed, of which 350 tons were weighed.

We received the sum of £246.13.4 from the Northumberland County Council for the cleansing of County roads, representing half of the cost. This sum is far too small for the amount of work carried out.

GULLY EMPTYING.

During the year the gully emptier was responsible for the cleaning of all the gullies on the County and district roads, including the back streets. The County Council agreed to pay the cost of gully emptying on County roads, and separate costs were kept for submission to them.

All gullies are checked over regularly during the year and released and cleansed by the street orderly men. During wet weather the sweepers attend to all of the gullies on their particular beat.

The number of gullies mechanically cleansed was 3285 at a cost of £42.14.1. The cost of emptying and sealing with disinfectant (1 in 35 solution), was 3. 2d. per gully. The number of gullies cleansed by hand was 1605.

EMPTYING OF CESSPOOLS.

The number of cesspools in the district remains at five. The septic tank at Earsdon Grange, for the use of the cottages, is working very satisfactorily, the effluent being extremely good. The cesspools were emptied twice during the year. One was altered to receive extra drainage. This work was carried out during my absence from the office and was very unsatisfactory. It was necessary to have this altered on my return to prevent continual soakage. It is hoped that, in the near future, the drainage and cesspools at Frankland Mount and Seatonville Farm will be connected to the sewer which is now drawing near from the new housing site. I am hoping also, to have a roadway constructed at the rear of Crowhall Farm, which will enable the cesspool to be emptied by means of the suction hose attached to the gully emptier, and so eliminate the chain pump.

GRITTING AND SNOW REMOVAL.

Fly gritting of all the main thoroughfares was carried out during frosty weather. We have had better results with the use of small gravel, which spreads better than sharp sand and keeps on the surface better, not being driven into the channels to the same extent by fast moving traffic. Salt and gravel in the proportion 1 shovel of salt to 12 shovels of gravel

is used to break the frost. I have found no evidence of this causing any disintegration of the concrete roads, although I have examined them very closely after even stronger mixtures have been applied.

The bus companies have been grateful for the attention we have given to the roads and on investigation we find that they are well satisfied with the service given.

The arrangements with the Police have been entirely satisfactory, and the warning system with regard to frost has worked very well. I am greatly indebted to Inspector Jackson for his help in this connection.

The gritting arrangements for Seaton Sluice and Old Hartley have been improved and this work is now carried out by mobile sweepers.

All gritting materials are ready for immediate use.

CLEANSING OF PROMENADES.

The promenades are dealt with daily during the summer months, and, even during the winter they are swept once or twice weekly to remove any sand blown up from the beach or debris left by the high tides.

The Southern Promenade is fairly easy to cleanse.

On the Central, or Shop Promenade, two men are required for two or three hours daily to remove the sand emptied on to the ground, from their shoes, by people when leaving the beach. The tarmacadam surface is not easily cleansed and we would like to have this replaced by concrete which could be cleaned by street washing equipment, thus saving time and labour.

The cleaning of the Northern Promenade is the work of one man during the summer months. Shorter hauls to the depots are needed. These depots are used to house the debris from sweepers barrows. Clean sand can be deposited back on to beach, but paper, dog excreta, glass and other rubbish must be deposited away from the public eye until removal can be arranged. In future years I am hoping to keep the cost for each Promenade separate.

CLEANSING OF LINKS AND OPEN SPACES.

The whole of the links were opened to the public during the year, and the daily trippers made the most of this, on many evenings leaving the grass covered with litter, including bread and empty pea pods, which, during the year became a new litter feature. Notices of a larger type than at present in use must be erected and the litter bye-laws enforced.

From June to the second week in September the Links and gardens were cleared early each morning between the hours of 5-30 and 7-30. The litter bins were emptied and the paths swept each day.

REMOVAL OF DEBRIS FROM THE SANDS.

This problem became most acute during the summer period and the accumulation of bottles and litter left on the sands was to say the least of it, disgusting. 14 bags of bottles were removed daily, together with large quantities of paper and waste food. Broken bottles on the sands are a serious menace. We find that a number of people visiting the town for the day make a practice of burying milk and lemonade bottles in the sand and these are broken by the action of the tide. These broken and buried bottles are the cause of many injuries.

6 men were employed on the task of cleaning the sands each Monday morning, and during the nine busiest weeks of the summer it took three or four men between two and three hours to clean the sands each morning. In future years it is hoped, with the aid of more receptacles, to combat this menace, and the cleansing of the sands will have to be carried out in the evenings after 7-30.

COSTINGS.

All time sheets are checked, totalled and allocated in this department. A special check wages register is kept, giving details of the amount spent on any particular job, and also sickness, overtime etc. Details of all income from the various sources are also kept.

I further extended the system to include all transport costs and loading cost, including the cost per lift per ashbin, and the daily work output per team and per man. Petrol and oil consumptions are recorded and checked regularly, all with a view of effecting every possible economy. A time recording system should be in operation in each sweepers depot, including the Cambridge Avenue and Monkseaton Depots, in order to cut down loss of time and obtain maximum efficiency.

I am of opinion that good costing is the basis of all efficient services.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

It has been our endeavour to see that the consumer is protected from any tainted or contaminated food, and, to this end, a very considerable amount of time, out of normal office hours, has been worked, including week ends, to ensure that the various foodstuffs prepared and offered for sale were subjected to rigid examination.

The Public Abbatoir is still a centralised unit for the Ministry of Food and the main allocation centre for the County Borough of Tynemouth and our own Urban District.

The slaughtering facilities are up-to-date and we have ample room in which to carry out the work which has been allocated to this area.

The storage and distribution of all imported meat is carried on from the specially constructed building, situated so as to have direct access to the main traffic roads.

The abattoir is within 60 yards of the railway sidings, where both livestock and ventilated food vans can be unloaded. This gives the abattoir a great advantage over others less favourably situated.

MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936-1943.-1946.

The milk of cows is of first rate dietary value. The Advisory Commission on Nutrition observe the fact that milk is a valuable human food, particularly at the time when new tissue is being formed. It has also been emphasised that new milk is an essential part of children's diet if growth, physique and health are to be maintained.

The supplies of liquid milk have been constant, although we have not the quantity of farmer's milk we had before the war. Most of the accommodation milk is brought in from the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Dairy at Stocksfield. This milk is heat treated. A quantity is also sent in from Messrs Dried Milk Products, Northallerton, and the Western Dairies Ltd., Newcastle upon Tyne. Several letters have been addressed to the Co-operative Wholesale Society, asking them to have their milk sent in earlier so that it does not have to stand out all night.

During the summer we had to complain about souring, and it was found necessary to condemn 14.9 gallons of milk as unfit for human consumption.

We were fortunate in getting further supplies of Tuberculin Tested milk into the area. The dairymen are anxious to sell the best milk possible. Samples were taken regularly for submission to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Sampling is one of the most effective ways of keeping a check on the milk supply and must of necessity be carried out regularly. Supervision alone cannot provide a full and satisfactory measure of control. The ideal method to adopt is a combination of sampling and inspectoral supervision. Regular routine sampling must be carried out, and a proper system inaugurated to ensure that samples from the various producers and dairymen are taken at regular intervals. This is the system used in this area, and tests are carried out for the presence of tuberculosis and for the presence of organisms. The advantages derived from such a system are as follows;

1. The indication of the quality of the local milk supply,

2. The indication of the absence or presence of pathogenic organisms,
3. Evidence of diseases of the udder,
4. The producer of the milk is able, by means of the reports from the Laboratory, to check the work of his staff and equipment,
5. The dairyman has full details of the commodity he is supplying,
6. The officials concerned with the production of clean and wholesome milk, and, in our own case, the Medical Officer of Health and myself are provided with an analysis of the milk supply of the area,
7. The elimination of cows which are excreting the organisms of tuberculosis. These can be detected and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.,
8. The official concerned can make use of the information received as the basis of propaganda for the use of producers, dairymen and the general public.

Copies of the laboratory reports on all unsatisfactory samples are sent to the producers, dairymen, and the local authorities in whose area the milk has been produced, asking them to take steps to see that the matter is rectified.

It was not found necessary to have any retailer removed from the register for breaches of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 22. The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, did not come into force, and our duties still entailed the inspection of cowsheds and dairies.

The following table gives the particulars taken from the register as at the end of 1945:

Cowkeepers and Producers.....	1
Premises used as cowsheds.....	7
Cowkeeper retailers.....	4
Dairymen with Registered Dairies....	15
Persons registered as retail	
Purveyors with premises	
outside the area.....	12
Persons selling milk in sealed	
bottles only.....	18
Number of milk cows kept in	
the area.....	83

The following are details of inspections carried out and

recorded during the year;

Farms.....	149
Dairies.....	217
Bottled Milk Shops.	126
Floats and waggons.	39

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

The year has been one of activity. The method of sampling has been altered so as to obtain samples on Mondays and Tuesdays in the mornings. By sampling on Monday mornings we are able to obtain the Sunday evening milk and also the early Monday morning delivery.

The number of samples taken increased during the year; a total of 177 as against 147 in 1944.

A number of samples were followed up by further sampling due to unsatisfactory reports on the reductase test. A few new sources of supply were notified and one or two of our old producers outside the area sent their supplies elsewhere.

Dr. A. I. Messer, County Bacteriologist, has, as usual, been of very great help to us, as well as the members of his staff at Newburn, and our very grateful thanks are due to them for their cooperation and help during a trying period when they were working with a depleted staff and were short of animals for biological examination.

The following table shows briefly the samples taken and the examinations requested;

Number of samples taken.....	177
Samples submitted for	
Methylene Blue test.....	174
Samples submitted for test for	
presence of Tubercle Bacilli	174

REDUCTASE TEST.

This test does not employ the method of enumerating the bacterial population of a sample of milk, but, I would suggest, is more of an activity test of the bacteria. The following are its advantages;

1. The quality of a sample can be determined within a few hours,
2. It is an inexpensive test,
3. It is fairly fool-proof.

Against this, certain disadvantages are prominent, viz.,

1. The temperature of 37°C is not, as far as I can ascertain, the optimum growth of all organisms in milk,
2. It is only used for raw milk,

3. It is affected by atmospheric temperature, which may be due to the length of time and the conditions under which the sample is kept,
4. The producers are at a loss to understand the test and I am of the opinion that the keenness we had with the bacterial plate count is fast disappearing

The following are the results of the samples submitted for test from the producers in the urban area, and from producers outside the area, most of which are situated in the Morpeth and Castle Ward Rural Districts;

	Total.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory
Local Producers....	32	24	8 = 25%
Producers outside the area	142	120	22 = 15.5%

Pasteurised milk

The quantity of heat treated milk has increased during the year, not only in the Whitley Bay area but in Seaton Sluice also, where the occupier of Hartley West Farm has sent the whole of his supply to the Blyth Cooperative Society and sold his retail business, which covered Old Hartley and part of Seaton Sluice, to the Society, who now supply pasteurised milk. Further supplies are sold in the area by the North Shields Cooperative Society, who buy their supply in bulk from Stocksfield, ready bottled, the Backworth and Shiremoor Cooperative Societies' Federation Dairy, and a small quantity sent in by Messrs Teasdale's Dairy from Messrs Cow & Gate Ltd, Northallerton.

The two local plants are of the "Holder" type. By this method the milk is heated to a temperature of 145°F, maintained at that temperature for 30 minutes, then cooled to 55°F.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1941, made by the Minister of Health under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 it is permissible, for the first time, for licensing authorities to sanction the use of plants approved by them, employing the High Temperature Short Time process, by which milk is maintained at a temperature of not less than 162°F for at least 15 seconds. In many cases these plants actually work at 165°F. and due respect must be paid to the thermometer lag which every thermometer exhibits. This type of plant is becoming very popular, and the holder type, I am afraid, is losing favour.

A number of samples taken did not comply with the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, and it was necessary to take up the matter with the representatives of the plants concerned.

A drawing of the High Temperature and Short Time Pasteurising Plant is shown on the opposite page.

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1900

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair, viewing a screen displaying a target. The target is a small object (e.g., a ball) that is launched from a fixed point. The subject's hand is positioned at the launch point, and the target is launched at a fixed angle. The subject's hand is then moved to a new position, and the target is launched again. The distance between the launch point and the target is measured. The subject's hand is then moved to a new position, and the target is launched again. The distance between the launch point and the target is measured. The subject's hand is then moved to a new position, and the target is launched again. The distance between the launch point and the target is measured.

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1890

Milk Produced in the Whitley Bay Area.			
Type of Milk.	No. of Samples.	Tubercle Bacilli present.	Percentage affected.
Whole	32	Nil.	Nil.

Milk Produced Outside the Area.			
Type of Milk.	No. of Samples.	Tubercle Bacilli present.	Percentage affected.
Whole and Designated.	142	6	4.23%

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION)-ORDERS. 1936 and 1946.

The Council issued supplementary licences to the various retailers supplying special milk in bottles or to dairy-men bottling graded milk on their premises. 21 licences were granted to purveyors to bottle or deliver graded milk in the district.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER. 1926 - Sections 25/26.

Further improvements were carried out during the year at the farms, despite the shortage of materials and labour.

The roof at Hartley East Farm was renewed, with new slates at the front and rear, and the wallheads were built up to the roof in order to avoid unnecessary accumulation of dust. It is hoped to have the wooden partitions removed from the byre and replaced by concrete when the supply of materials becomes a little easier.

The walls in the byre at Crowhall Farm, at the sides and in front of the cows, were rendered in cement, and provision was being made to remove the wooden partitions and replace with concrete during 1946. Extra window accommodation was provided in the dairy, giving through ventilation, and the ceiling was renewed with ceiling board. Perforated zinc was fixed at both windows to prevent the entry of flies when the windows were left open.

At Brierdene Farm, alterations were made to the dairy.

The following are details of the samples taken, and the laboratory results;

	<u>No. of Sample.</u>	<u>Organisms per ml.</u>
From plants	8	12,700
outside the	47	940,000
District	48	1,440,000

We shall in future have the phosphatase test, and by this means it can be seen that the requisite conditions for pasteurisation are complied with. A plate count does not detect the underheating. These tests will be carried out at the Agricultural Department of King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Heat Treated Milk.

The amount of heat treated milk sent into the area rose to about 1,400 gallons between the months of May and September. In the main this came from Stocksfield, Newcastle upon Tyne and Northallerton, and was used as accommodation milk. We had some trouble in July and the early part of August with souring, and the matter was taken up with the Milk Marketing Board and also with the manager of the plant at Stocksfield.

This method of heat treatment, which does not comply with the orders regarding pasteurisation, is to retard souring.

Samples were taken from time to time.

Sterilised Milk in Bottles.

This milk is bottled and sealed in Newcastle and South Shields, and is delivered in this area once per week, usually on Fridays or Saturdays. It keeps well, and on examination proved to be satisfactory.

Examination of Milk for Bovine Tuberculosis.

Milk may become infected with tuberculosis in many ways. Affections of the udder may collapse and allow the organisms to enter the milk before it leaves the cow. Whilst the percentage of cows infected in the udder is low, nevertheless, the milk of even one cow may infect a large bulk supply.

The best method of detection is the regular sampling of the herds and milk supplies, and regular veterinary inspection, to take place not less than twice per year.

The following tables show at a glance the results of samples from local producers and from producers outside the area;

This was made entirely separate from the house, the entrance being from outside. An external air-hopper window was being provided, fitted with perforated zinc.

At Earsdon Grange Farm a new cooler was fitted, with proper cooler connections. The ceiling in the byre was renewed and provision was being made for further cross ventilation.

The work of providing a suitable dairy at East Farm was commenced during the year. This consisted of a boiler house, washing house and steriliser, and cooling and bottling house, all in separate compartments. All walls were rendered in cement and well polished with a steel trowel. Cross ventilation was provided. The occupying farmer provided all the necessary steel pipes, mechanical washer, churn steriliser, bottle and utensils steriliser, and also a new milking machine.

All the farms, with the exception of South West Farm which has only five cows, now have machine milkers.

Your staff are fully alive to the need for the production of clean and wholesome milk, and every endeavour is made to induce the producers to introduce up to date machinery. Clean milk bulletins are issued regularly to the producers, which they are asked to distribute to the members of their staff.

I must, at this juncture, pay tribute to the members of the Women's Land Army. Where these girls have taken over the supervision of the milk there has been a great improvement in the methods employed and the cleanliness of the byres.

I have spent a good deal of time in getting the staffs of the farms to adopt cleanly methods, and I am periodically present during milking operations, both during the day and in the evening.

Inspections made during the year totalled 149, and 49 notices were served in connection with the limewashing of premises and the cleaning of cows.

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

During the year, strict attention has been paid to the examination of milk churns. Monkseaton Station is visited daily for this purpose. All churns are washed out before they are returned empty, and a large number are sterilised. Motor waggons from Broomhill, Ponteland and Stocksfield, used for the carrying of milk are also inspected. 39 motor waggons have been inspected and 185 visits have been made to the railway stations. A total of 1952 churns were inspected, along with a further 216 which were inspected at the dairies.

2 notices were served to withdraw churns which were not capable of being readily cleansed.

Bottles, along with the crates in which they were being returned to the various graded milk bottlers, were also examined periodically.

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

During the year the various dairies, where milk is bottled and stored, were inspected. The main dairies are fitted with steam or electric sterilisers, and the others with gas boilers, producing sufficient quantities of boiling water for the cleansing of the bottles. At least 90% of the milk is delivered in bottles. Hand cans are seldom used.

The number of dairies in the district is 15.

No further licences will in future be issued for dairy premises adjoining dwelling houses.

343 visits were made to dairies and shops selling bottled milk, and it was found necessary to serve 18 notices for the linewashing of premises.

SCHOOL MILK.

School milk is supplied by three local dairymen. The milk sampled at the dairies. Pasteurised milk is supplied to St. Edwards R.C. School.

It is hoped that all milk supplied to the schools in this area will be either Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised, and, wherever it can be arranged, that the milk be supplied by producers for a specific school, so that any milk containing pathogenic organisms could be easily traced. Bulk supplies must be eliminated wherever possible. This measure is a desirable one, as it should be possible to easily segregate an offending supply, especially in cases where bacillus tuberculosis is present.

The total amount of milk supplied to schools in the area is 23625 gallons. Of this quantity 2255 gallons are Tuberculin Tested, 23320 gallons Pasteurised, and 50 gallons whole or treated milk.

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF MILK DELIVERY.

This system of milk delivery continues to function very satisfactorily, with the exception of one or two disagreements regarding the quality of the milk, and a large amount of time and fuel is saved.

Many of the dairies retailing 200 or 300 gallons of milk per day are finished delivery before 1 p.m., and if the waggons delivering the milk are on time, much of the milk is delivered to the consumers within 2 hours of being received.

Letters were sent to the milk hauliers asking them to keep up to their time schedules. Negotiations were entered into with the Cooperative Wholesale Society with a view to getting their milk into the area between 6 and 7 p.m. each night so that it may be placed under cover instead of being left outside the dairy premises until the following morning. The practice of

bringing in both the morning and evening milk supply at one time is wrong, and two deliveries per day are necessary during 12 weeks of the summer season. Representations were made to the Milk Marketing Board to give this system a trial, but it was stated that they could not see their way clear to do this.

PROPOSED PASTEURISATION PLANT.

Further progress has been made in connection with the erection of the Pasteurisation Plant. The land set aside for light industry has been decided upon, and the site for the erection of this plant has been agreed to by the Council and has the approval of the Town and Country Planning Office.

Plans have been drawn up and sent to me for approval of the layout. This was to my satisfaction, with the exception of one or two small points which the architect has agreed to alter. At the time of writing this Report the dairymen are placing the estimates for the work before the Ministry of Works for approval of the expenditure. Certain improvements have been made in the plant to increase its efficiency and for reasons of Hygiene, for instance, to prevent the spilling of milk during capping operations from bottles which have their necks chipped. The plant will employ the High Temperature Short Time Pasteurising process.

It is hoped that this plant will be built and put into operation with the least possible delay, and the Council will grant the plans a speedy passage so that a start may be made with the work as soon as possible.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The Public Abattoir was kept in regular use during the year, although in the month of June no sheep were slaughtered. The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 16,088, being an increase of 2946 on the 1944 figures.

Fortunately, most housewives are not slaves of the tin can and are not dependent upon the tin-opener for the food they prepare, and whatever the change in the dietary habits of the population, fresh meat will still be one of the main features of the table.

It is common knowledge that some animal diseases can be passed on to man by affected meat. It is therefore essential that meat inspection should be an efficient service. The acid test of this service is the amount of unsound meat it has kept off the market. I have no room for laxity. One hundred per cent efficiency is what we aim at and achieve.

It is impossible on this work to keep to regular and normal hours. Much time outside of normal working hours has to be devoted to the work.

Animals lose weight when kept in confinement and in storage places, and to enable the meat to be delivered to the

trader and consumer, slaughtering must be carried out during the first four days of the week, or from Saturday to Wednesday, depending on the markets and sources of supply, and last but not least, on transport by rail.

All animals are subjected to post mortem examination.

1143 visits were made to the abattoir during the year.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining a licence, we were unable to have the stunning pen and race outside the slaughter house erected or the old wooden shed pulled down to erect a bullock pen to hold 40 cattle,

Roof lights were fitted in the beast and sheep slaughter halls to increase the amount of natural light, and the artificial lighting too, was increased.

The abattoir is kept in good order and regular maintenance is carried out to ensure the hygienic condition of the premises, as, if cleanliness is necessary in anything, it is in the food we eat.

The majority of Farmers' and Cottagers' pigs are slaughtered in the Abattoir, as well as animals from registered pig clubs, subject to the production of a Ministry of Food licence from the Food Office concerned.

The Abattoir will compare favourably with any slaughtering establishment in the north-eastern area. Live steam is led through the hunger houses and abattoir and copious supplies of hot water are available at all times.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year;

MONTH.	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS	TOTAL
January....	83	2	883	12	980
February...	118	-	917	25	1060
March.....	249	3	1887	11	2150
April.....	199	-	1006	3	1208
May.....	246	-	160	-	406
June.....	155	1	-	8	164
July.....	287	-	280	54	631
August.....	435	-	207	-	642
September..	492	5	1583	5	2085
October....	348	13	1646	11	2018
November...	342	29	2167	67	2605
December...	184	14	1930	11	2139
TOTALS	3148	67	12666	207	16088

What has meat inspection kept off the market? That is the test. After careful and thorough examination, the carcasses and organs included in the following table were condemned as unfit for human consumption;

6 Beasts Carcasses	48 Beast Buttocks
1420 Beast Livers	5 Cow Carcasses
125 Beast Heads	17 Cow Udders
110 Beast Tongues	2 Calf Carcasses
78 Beast Hearts	8 Sheep Carcasses
369 Beast Lungs	29 Sheep Livers
10 Beast Tails	15 Sheep Plucks
56 Beast Feet	16 Sheep Lungs
15 Beast Tripes	1 Sheep Head
41 Beast Mesenteries	4 Sheep feet
11 Beast Splens	7 Ewe Carcasses
12 Beast Manifolds	38 Ewe Livers
1 Beast Pleura	2 Ewe Heads
6 Beast Omentums	1 Pig Carcase
29 Beast Intestines	6 Pig Heads
38 Beast Skirts	23 Pig Lungs
1 Beast Kidney	1 Pig Pluck
3 Beast Molts	1 Pig Stomach
3 Beast Aitch Bones	7 Pig Loins
2 Beast Rumps	180 lbs. Beef

The total weight of the above was 29,447 lbs.

The condemned meat is treated with acid green and removed weekly to the premises of Messrs British Glues and Chemicals Ltd, Low Walker, Newcastle upon Tyne, where it is treated in the Iwel plant installed there and made into various by-products. A table giving the causes of condemnation is shown on the next page.

The principle of saving and dealing with the various glands taken from the carcasses as soon as the animal heat has disappeared, is carried out, and these are placed in the refrigerator in the fat room. Clean and good, as well as all rough fats, are saved. All useful products are disposed of to commercial users.

EMERGENCY SLAUGHTERING.

In the case of animals injured or becoming ill, arrangements have been made for them to be sent in from the surrounding districts for slaughter. In the case of animals which have already been slaughtered, these are also taken in provided the organs accompany the carcass.

Humane killers, with the necessary cartridges are available at all times at the caretakers house, 1, Lovaine Avenue, or my own home, so that there is no excuse for using any but humane methods.

TABLE SHOWING DEATH CONDENSED AND SURRENDERED, GIVING INCIDENTS AND CAUSES IN MONTHLY ORDER.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Tuberculosis.....	1278	1107	502	1070	1271	1268	1666	1089	1213	2039	1637	2012	16152
Putrefaction.....	44	94	-	465	9	-	148	153	-	-	-	270	1183
Inflammation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	20	-	50	-	102
Flukes.....	3	2	31	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	122	183
Necrosis.....	-	19	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	25
Cirrhosis.....	174	305	398	437	344	316	1544	1299	1524	1197	1073	579	9210
Pneumonia.....	8	4	1	-	2	-	15	-	4	0	60	10	104
Abscesses.....	-	93	161	137	103	50	225	2	85	-	102	22	980
Bruising.....	7	15	24	14	17	-	28	24	-	-	-	6	135
Horibund.....	105	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	295
Oedema.....	18	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	113	140
Cysts.....	20	20	28	6	15	-	59	4	-	-	54	39	245
Pericarditis.....	-	21	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Septicemia.....	-	-	-	4	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Carcinoma.....	-	-	-	40	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Bone Taint.....	-	-	-	-	-	121	49	-	34	44	19	-	223
Actinomycosis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	43	-	18	-	-	66
Dropsy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	117	-	-	149
Strangyiosis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	5	135
Totals.....	1657	1808	1045	2202	1761	1810	3809	2614	2882	3373	3146	3340	29447

REMOVAL OF GARBAGE.

The removal of this garbage is most important, as the presence of flies feeding on this material is a menace to the meat hanging in the cooling rooms.

At present I am waiting for watertight containers to become available, which can be used for the removal of this garbage in conjunction with a Scammel Mechanical Horse. This will be a great improvement on the present system, and will obviate the necessity of loading the refuse into a waggon after drainage.

The sale of manure was taken over by the Council, and every effort has been made to supply local demands. The charge made is 12/6 per ton.

The manure pit was disinfected regularly with both powder and liquid disinfectant.

IMPORTED CARCASSES, OFFALS, BONELESS BEEF AND BOX MEAT.

The flow of imported meat into the allocation centre continued throughout the year, consignments being received from Liverpool and other ports of entry.

Carcasses came from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Iceland, the Argentine and the United States, a large amount being received at the Monkseaton Goods Yard in insulated containers and also from various cold stores.

The consignments are checked over and just over 70% of the meat is examined. The offals are inspected during allocation and the boxes of pork cuts are opened and checked over.

The following table gives some idea of the amount of imported meat dealt with;

Calves.....	19
Sheep and Lambs.....	36846
Fores and hinds.....	2165
Kidneys (boxes).....	41
Hearts (boxes).....	317
Ribs (boxes).....	304
Offal (cases).....	645
Pork (bags).....	7504
Loins (bags).....	232
Livers (bags).....	1018
Veal (bags).....	315
Beef Cuts.....	5758
Mutton (cases).....	782
Corned Beef (cases).....	816
Tongues (cartons).....	146
Hams (bags).....	1033
Ox Tails (bags).....	70
Heads.....	24

It was necessary to condemn 155 lbs. of the beef as unfit for human consumption.

MEAT VANS AND TRAVELLING SHOPS.

These vans, both motor and horse drawn, are inspected regularly, for cleanliness and for the quality of meat offered for sale to the general public.

The majority of these vans belong to the Blyth, Backworth and Seaton Delaval Cooperative Societies, although one or two are the property of private butchers.

The vans are kept in a very clean condition and we have had no cause for complaint.

MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924 and 1935.

Food must be safeguarded in the course of production, storage, handling and delivery to the customer. Cleanliness is absolutely essential. Not only does visible dirt spoil the appetite, but parasitic and bacteriological contamination is to be feared. For this reason, all waggons used for the transporting of meat are examined regularly once or twice per week. All waggons must be scrubbed out with hot water at least once each week. All railway drays are examined each time they enter the abattoir, and if necessary they are sent back for cleaning and the replenishment of straw with clean coverings.

The meat carriers' waggons are covered on four sides with specially waterproof covers, which are made in sections. It is hoped that in the near future, side loading wooden vans will be available for the carrying of meat, fitted with "Brady" roller shutters for loading and unloading, and provided with cross ventilation.

Head coverings are worn by the loaders, though these were in short supply during the year.

2 Notices were served, requiring that meat should be covered when passing through the streets. All butchers' assistants must be provided with coverings for their cycle baskets when passing through the streets. Warnings were issued to a number of assistants who visited the abattoir for offals during the year regarding the provision of proper coverings for their baskets before leaving with the meat.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND ALLIED FOOD SHOPS.

In common with our other multifarious duties, the inspection of the shops selling meat and other foodstuffs is regularly carried out.

The following table shows the premises in the district retailing foodstuffs, and the visits made during the year;

	No. of Shops	visits made.
Butchers.....	34	1474
Fishmongers and Poulterers.....	10	814
Greengrocers and Fruiterers.....	29	276
Grocers.....	66	822
Totals.....	139	3386

During these routine inspections, considerable quantities of meat, fish, tinned foods, bacon and various other foodstuffs are carefully examined.

The arrangements we have with the various shopkeepers has proved very helpful to everyone concerned. All blown and damaged tins and any foodstuffs about which there is any doubt are placed on one side for examination. These are dealt with regularly, and, where necessary, condemnation certificates are issued in duplicate. This work takes up a considerable amount of time, but I am of the opinion that it is the only satisfactory way of checking the food supply. The following gives details of the articles of food condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed;

3 tins	Meat Roll	1 tin	Brisket
12 tins	Chopped Ham	33 tins	Prem
22 tins	Pork Lunch Meat	6 tins	Pork Sausage
3 tins	Tongue	29 tins	Casserole Steak
5 tins	Minced Loaf	1 tin	Party Loaf
37 tins	Cayiette	79 tins	Salmon
148 tins	Baked Beans	35 tins	Sardines
330 tins	Herring	2 tins	Crayfish
171 tins	Pilchards	27 tins	Mackerel
56 tins	Peas	8 tins	Fish Omellette
15 tins	Vegetable Soup	5 Tins	Pea Soup
2 tins	Celery Soup	2 tins	Mixed Vegetables
6 tins	Shrimps	1 tin	Windsor Soup
9 tins	Meat Soup	3 tins	Ulster Broth
1 tin	Hot Pot	5 tins	Syrup
28 tins	Full Cr. Milk	27 tins	Skimmed Milk
5 tins	Dried Milk	5 tins	Carrots
68 jars	Fish Paste	49 jars	Herring Roes
19 jars	Chutney	3 jars	Picallili
6 jars	Beetroot	3 jars	Pickled Cabbage
1 jar	Marmite	24 jars	Salad Dressing
2 jars	Beetox	24 jars	Mixed Pickles

6 tins	meat Paste	6 lbs	Sausage
1 Btle	Tomato Sauce	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Margarine
10 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs	Butter	1 lb	Pea Nut Butter
24 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	Cheese	95	Eggs
325 lbs	Raisins	31 lbs	Biscuits
25 lbs	Prunes	56 lbs	Barley
4 lbs	Lentils	64 lbs	Beans
21 lbs	Macaroni	20 lbs	Rolled Oats
248 lbs	Peas	48 lbs	Rice
119 lbs	Flour	33 lbs	Sugar
1 pkt	Cocoa	22 pkts	Cereals
23 jars	Hors D'ouvres	2 pkts	Ryvita
5 pkts	Potato Crisps	28 lbs	Cake
10 pkts	Ginger Pdg	35 pkts	Chocolate Pdg.
64 pkts	York. Pdg. Mx	9 pkts	Chocolate Spread
67 pkts	Pudding Mx.	43 pkts	Sponge Mixture
56 lbs	Sémolina	1 Btle	Lemon Glycerine
2 jars	Honey	4 jars	Damson Jam
2 jars	Malt Extract	1 jar	Grape Fruit Jam
7 jars	Plum Jam	6 jars	Rasp & Plum Jam
8 jars	Apricot Jam	5 jars	Raspberry Jam
21 jars	Bramble Jelly	15 jars	Strawberry Jam
1 jar	Greengage Jam	3 jars	Blackcurrant Jam
73 jars	Marmalade	1 tin	Peaches
1 tin	Grapefruit	149 Gallons	Milk.

SHELLFISH (MOLLUSCAN)

A number of mussels were exposed for sale in the shops during the year. A communication was addressed to the wholesaler in order to ascertain the "layings" from which the mussels were collected. These came from Eyemouth and Boston.

We were again troubled by people from Cullercoats and Newcastle who tried to sell periwinkles on the sands and Watt's Slope. The premises in which these shellfish are prepared leave much to be desired.

There were no condemnations of shellfish during the year.

FISH HAWKERS.

During the year a number of hawkers came into the district hawking wet fish. Three verbal warnings were given to the owners of barrows to have their names and addresses painted on their vehicles in compliance with Sec. 16. of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938., and provide clean washable coverings for the fish boxes.

The fish exposed for sale were mostly herrings.

CRAB AND FISH HAWKERS STALLS.

The provision of licences for standages on Watt's Slope was enforced during the year, 5 licences being issued. A fee of 5/- is payable for a licence, which remains in force for a period of 12 months, allowing the sale of crabs and other crustaceans. As stated previously, the sale of periwinkles is prohibited altogether. 9 warnings were issued to persons attempting to sell these shellfish from baskets.

9 Notices were served under Sec. 16. of the Food and Drugs Act. 1938. requiring the proper labelling of baskets with the owners name and address.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of bakehouses on our register at the end of the year was 22. Of these 21 were mechanical and 1 not mechanical. There are no underground bakeries in the area.

Regular and thorough examinations have been made of these premises, and due attention is paid to the cleanliness of the sanitary conveniences and the facilities for the washing of the hands. I am of the opinion that a medical examination of all employees should be compulsory at least twice per year in premises where food is prepared for human consumption.

14 Notices were served on owners and occupiers to clean and limewash their premises and to clean the sanitary conveniences.

RESTAURANT AND CAFE KITCHENS.

The premises scheduled under the various headings have received regular visits of inspection, and full details of all premises are kept as a permanent record.

New cooking ranges for the cooking of fish and chips were installed at the Links Cafe, Sydenham Terrace, The Cafe and Snack Bar at 6, Esplanade was not very satisfactory. The lavatory accommodation practically ventilated into the kitchen. Notices were served upon both the owner and the occupier of the property, but the matter was held over as it was proposed that the occupier should remove to premises further down the street.

The Snack Bar at 263, Whitely Road was not well run and the occupier was severely warned. Notice was served to have the premises thoroughly cleaned up.

The Willow Cafe re-opened during the year and was fully redecorated throughout.

A total of 87 visits were made during the year, and it was necessary to serve 21 Notices.

Regular collections of refuse are made from cafes three times per week, for which the occupiers of the premises pay an additional charge. In this way it is ensured that no offensive material is left lying about the premises.

ICE CREAM.SECTION 14. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year the manufacture and sale of ice cream was again permitted. The various premises were visited, and re-registration was insisted upon in every case. The following is a list of premises registered under the above Act for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream;

Mr. A. Charlton,	Back Marmion Terrace.
Messrs F. J. Woolworth & Co,	Whitley Road.
Messrs Bertorelli Bros,	Park Terrace.
Mr. M. Torre,	Marine Avenue.
Mr. A. Gallone,	Marine Avenue.
Mr. T. Miller,	Marine Avenue.
Mrs. F. M. Dawson,	Ilfracombe Gdns.
Messrs Lawson (N'cle) Ltd,	Whitley Road.
Messrs Bertorelli Bros,	Spanish City Bldgs.
Mr. G. Parr,	Whitley Road.

In the main the premises used for manufacture are separate, and in all cases the walls must be tiled from floor to ceiling. The highest possible standard is insisted upon.

During the year the ice cream premises at 15, Marine Avenue were tiled out, and separate washing accommodation provided. A licence for the sale of ice cream was granted to the owner of 1, Marine Avenue on the understanding that an adequate glass partition was provided to separate the special ice cream container from the remainder of the premises.

All premises from which ice cream is sold and not manufactured on the premises, must be provided with a special dustproof container and freezer.

The standard of ice cream in the area is generally fairly low and the percentage of butter fat used is small. A large amount of the milk powder used came from the United States and contained only $1\frac{1}{2}\%$, and in some cases as low as $\frac{1}{2}\%$ of butter fat. A good ice cream should have a standard of 8% of butter fat and not less than 25 % of total milk solids. In normal times this product does not usually contain more than 3% of butter fat. Ice cream may be described as a good food if the proper ingredients are incorporated, although it must be pure and uncontaminated.

All ice cream mixtures should be subjected to a Pasteurisation process and should pass through the stages of homogenisation, cooling, ageing and freezing. All the mechanical apparatus employed should be very thoroughly cleansed.

It is hoped that before long regulations will be in force to compel the pasteurisation of all ice cream mixtures.

A proper chemical standard for this commodity is long overdue.

21 visits were made and 8 Notices were served to clean down and limewash premises.

LICENSED PREMISES AND CLUBS.

SEC. 8, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

SEC. 13, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The total number of premises coming under the above category are 19 public houses and hotels and 4 clubs.

75 visits were made during the year.

We were able to make very little progress with the work of providing hot water to all drainers, but the various breweries concerned have given their assurance that the work will be done as soon as the necessary materials become available. We are hopeful that a start will be made in 1946.

The Avenue Hotel was de-requisitioned by the Royal Air Force but was not reopened for business.

The conveniences in the various premises were inspected and at the Victoria Hotel a Notice was served to render the top of the urinal with terrazo.

A Notice was served to have the paving at the Grange Hotel repaired.

SEC. 14, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The premises not previously mentioned, such as those used for the manufacture of sausages, pickled and preserved foods, etc. have also been visited, and in all cases they were found to be kept in a clean condition.

The total number of premises registered and recorded was 25. 32 Notices were served.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

The above Acts and Orders are administered by the Northumberland County Constabulary, carried out by Officers of the rank of Sergeant. The work is of a non-veterinary nature.

The Inspector of Police and myself work in close cooperation, and the cases coming under this heading, such as animals found dead in the trucks on the cattle dock or in the Hunger Houses, are examined by me and seen by the Police Authority.

The Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Inspector is called in if necessary.

All these animals are removed by us and buried in lime after being well disinfected.

I make regular visits to the cattle dock in order to inspect the drinking troughs and to see that proper cleansing of the Dock is being carried out.

SWINE FEVER.

A number of contact animals from the County Borough of Tynemouth were sent into the abattoir on immediate slaughter licences. They were inspected for swine ulcers but none were found. The Ministry's Inspector also visited the slaughter houses to see these animals.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDERS.

No requests were received from hauliers carrying live-stock to the abattoir for the cleansing and disinfection of vehicles under the above Orders.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

This Order, which has been in force for some years, is due for amendment, and the regular inspection of all dairy herds is long overdue. At present this Order, if worked in conjunction with the sampling of milk, may be useful, but long-drawn out procedure is the drawback.

The number of cows slaughtered under the Order, from which, on sampling, the milk had been found to be affected with *bacillus tuberculosis*, was 3. All these were from herds outside the district.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

The number of slaughtermen holding licences from this Authority is 16. These licences are for a period of three years, ending December 31st. 1945. Renewal forms were sent out for completion to the slaughtermen concerned. 16 renewals were issued for the three years ending December 31st. 1948.

The "Cash" Captive Bolt Pistol is in use in the area for all heavy animals, and the Council own three of these pistols. A spring gun is used for sheep, the slaughtering contractors having two of these. A Douglas-Schermmer Captive Bolt gun is kept in reserve for bulls and strong animals.

Cruelty is kept to an absolute minimum, but the provision of a stunning pen would be an asset and make it unnecessary for the animals to enter the slaughter hall.

H O U S I N G.

The problem of housing is causing every Authority the greatest concern, including the urgent need of demobilised members of the armed forces, many of whom are married, and the sharing of houses by various families.

A model series of byelaws under Sec. 6. of the Housing Act 1936, with amendments, should be drawn up, and all Authorities compulsorily adopt the requirements set out.

The Hobhouse Committee, which issued a circular No. 61/44 to rural authorities, laid down guidance and standards of fitness. This could have been extended to cover all authorities.

All fit houses should comply, as far as possible, with the byelaws in force for building within the area. They should have all modern amenities, be free from all dampness, have sufficient light and ventilation, adequate heating and hot and cold water, bathroom, watercloset, facilities for washing clothes outside the premises, adequate storage for fuel and cycles and prams, a ventilated food store and plenty of cupboard room, sufficient storage accommodation for refuse in a suitable bin, and properly paved surfaces. Where it is necessary to erect flats, suitable refuse receptacles should be provided, and a warden should be appointed to carry out the work of supervision.

Our population is large for the number of houses available, and many people are living under very bad conditions. I am inundated with requests for assistance in finding houses. Some of the cases we come across are really tragic. The sharing of one house by so many families, added to the lack of facilities, is extremely difficult. Life in a sub-let house is by no means a bed of roses and is not conducive to the happiness of the occupants. Even with several branches of a single family unpleasantness often reaches extreme degrees, and the nervous strain involved does not add to mental and physical wellbeing.

The "points" system for the allocation of houses has its advantages but it also has many disadvantages.

The following are the classes into which I, as a Public Health Officer, divide these applications for accommodation;

1. Homeless.

- (a) as a result of enemy action;
- (b) as a result of having given up a previous house for some sound reason, such as ill-health, service in H.M. Forces, etc;
- (c) never having had possession of a house.

2. Overcrowded.

This is an obligation placed upon the Local Authority under Sec. 85. of the Housing Act. 1936.

3. Insanitary and Structurally Defective Houses.

This is also an obligation placed upon the Local Authority by Sec. 85 of the Housing Act. 1936.

4. Medical Cases.

These should be dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health.

While the "points" system is in force some uniformity may be attained, but conditions vary widely in each and every district. In all cases, applicants' premises should be visited to ascertain the position before any final decision is made.

The situation eased somewhat after the houses occupied by the Military and the Royal Air Force became vacant, but a house-selling ramp commenced and houses were sold at prices out of all proportion to the cost. People not in a position to pay these prices were left behind. A number of houses were requisitioned by the Council but these accommodate only about thirty families.

Overcrowding in Whitley Bay and Seaton Sluice became acute. I commenced a housing survey in Seaton Sluice and this work had to be carried out on days when our normal routine work would allow it. About 400 houses were measured up and surveyed, due note being taken of the number of occupants away at the time in H.M. Forces. The conditions in Ryton Terrace, part of Bywell Terrace, Beresford Road and Clarence Street leave much to be desired, many families having only two rooms, both of these being used as sleeping accommodation, with no proper segregation of the sexes. The provision of 64 houses of the three and four bedroom type, and 5 pairs of semi-detached aged persons bungalows, are urgently required to relieve the conditions at present prevailing.

All houses built should be of the semi-detached type, with a separate entrance for each house. Passages and common yards should not be entertained. They are not conducive to cleanliness and cause a great deal of dissatisfaction. This is very apparent in a number of our present Council houses, and in common yards in the area, which are a nightmare to the Health Department. They are continually having to be visited in order to enforce proper cleansing and the storage of refuse.

The conditions at Murton are deplorable, and the adequate housing of the people of this village is long overdue. 5 three bedroomed houses, 1 ~~one~~ bedroomed house and 2 bungalows for aged people are urgently required.

In the Whitley Bay area there are a number of premises where the conditions existing are undesirable, and cases of overcrowding have been found in various parts of the district. The Council houses have a number of cases, and in the flats in the Cambridge Avenue and Margaret Road areas cases exist.

There are also a number of houses which are now past their useful life, a list of which will no doubt be presented to the Council by the Medical Officer of Health and myself in due course. The following table shows the situation of such houses;

	Whitley Bay.	Murton.
Houses in slum clearance Area....	33	3
Individually unfit houses.....	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>37</u>	<u>4</u>

The effects of enemy action on property in the town is being found in the shape of bulging ceilings, cracked walls and other similar defects which are bearing to light.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (WAR DAMAGE AMENDMENT) ACT.

Four applications were made to this department for the inspection of premises where water was running through the roofs, making the rooms uninhabitable. The Regional Manager of the War Damage Commission was notified, and instructions were issued to obtain tenders for the carrying out of the required work. It was not found necessary for certificates to be issued.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of all matters falling in this category has been dealt with in a meticulous fashion. The district was regularly inspected, each area receiving the attention warranted although, naturally, the majority of defects came to light in the older properties.

Several cases of nuisances have been caused by householders placing heaps of decaying vegetation on pieces of waste land. These cases are difficult to deal with due to the difficulty of finding the offenders.

A large number of defects were found during the year, the majority of which were dealt with under the various sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, but where necessary, the Housing and the Food and Drugs Acts and other Acts and Orders have been brought into operation.

In the main, choked drains are dealt with by the Department. I have inaugurated a drain cleansing service for which a charge of 4/6 is made, for the releasing and flushing of drains. A small profit is made, but by means of this service the nuisances are promptly abated, and a large number of residents take advantage of this service.

A large amount of useful work has been carried out, and whilst materials were in short supply, it was possible to get most of the required work completed.

The number of defects found and dealt with was 3373. It is doubtful whether any other Urban Authority Health Department of its size, is dealing with the amount of work which is dealt with by your own Health Department. In 289 cases it was found necessary to serve second Notices, and in 717 cases, where defects were not complied with, Statutory Notices had to be served.

By perusal of the appendix on page 83 the details and numbers of defects found and dealt with during the year will be seen.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The question of smoke emission has received constant attention. During the year, the Council became contributors to the National Smoke Abatement Society.

The two laundries in the area were the worst offenders, and it was necessary to interview the manager of each.

The difficulty of obtaining further plant made renewals of same out of the question, although attempts were made by the directors to discuss the question of delivery.

The number of smoke observations made during the year was 12, and both laundries were found to be at fault.

There have been numerous changes in firemen, one laundry having four in nine months, and they were not of the best. In the case of the Provincial Laundries, the boilers were unable to maintain the steam pressure during heavy periods.

The coal supplied was not of a suitable type and contained too many "fines".

The boiler at the Whitley and District Laundry was found to have little, or no draught. Some complaints were received regarding soot dropping in the Margaret Road area.

I spent some considerable time with both firemen at these laundries, giving instructions and advice with regard to stoking etc.

I am hoping, when materials become more plentiful, to have mechanical sprinklers or coking stokers fitted. This should eliminate the smoke nuisance.

We have no atmospheric precipitation gauges in the area.

FISH FRYING.

There are still no byelaws made under the Public Health Act, 1936, to control these premises, which are not deemed to be offensive, though the premises are licensed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The premises were visited regularly during the year, a number of these visits being made in the evenings when frying was in progress, and the fish and fats used were examined. The pans were examined during the day visits.

The gutting shed at the Victoria Fisheries was repaired and put in order.

At the Oyster Bar, the kitchen was found to be rather small and plans were submitted to extend this and also provide more ventilation, as well as lavatory and urinal accommodation.

The old wooden gutting shed at the Fisheries at Seaton Sluice was taken down and renewed in brickwork, with proper ventilation.

A new potato washer was installed at the Algernon Fisheries. The wooden floor was renewed and relaid in red cement concrete. The gutting premises were rendered in cement mortar.

The fish frying premises at Rosebery Terrace were taken

over again by Messrs F. & R. Taylor, Mr. Thurston only holding the tenancy until the end of the war period.

It was necessary to write to all the fish friers in the district, asking for their cooperation in the cleaning up of the streets in the immediate vicinity of their premises which become littered with fish and chip papers. The Arcade and the Victoria Fisheries cause the sweepers endless trouble.

The following table gives the names and addresses of the friers and the number of visits made;

ADDRESS.	OCCUPIER.	VISITS.	NOTICES COMPLIED	
			SERVED.	WITH.
Bridge View, Seaton Sluice,	Mrs. J. Elder.....	12	1	1
Arcade Fisheries,	Mrs. Griffiths..	12	0	0
2, Duke Street,	Mr. Laidler.....	14	1	1
Victoria Fisheries,	Mr. G. Miller.....	13	2	2
Arthur's Oyster Bar,	Mr. A. Davies.....	14	3	3
1, Rosebery Terrace,	Messrs F. E. Taylor	12	2	2
Algernon Fisheries,	Mrs. E. M. Olive....	12	3	3
		89	12	12

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only trade in the area coming under this heading is tripe boiling, which is carried on on the Council's premises at the Public Abattoir.

Representations were made for the extension of the premises, but the Council still had the matter under consideration at the end of the year. The present premises are rather on the small side.

Daily supervision of the premises is maintained.

WATER SUPPLIES FROM PRIVATE SOURCES.

The premises situated on St. Mary's Island are not supplied from the public mains. The supply to the house belonging to the Rt. Hon. Lord Hastings is derived from a spring on the mainland, from which a concrete tank is filled and the water carried across the sound by means of a pipe, discharging into a tank on the Island and pumped to a tank on top of the building. It is a most primitive arrangement and it is desirable that a supply from the public mains be led to the house as soon as practicable.

The Lighthouse keeper's houses are supplied with water collected from the roofs, which runs into tanks situated underneath the houses and is filtered through charcoal filters. During times of storm and north-east gales, when the sea is running high, the water has a salty taste.

I wrote to the Chief Engineer to the Elder Brethren of Trinity House, who are prepared to pay their share of the cost of putting in a public main. Due to the illness of the newly appointed Surveyor and myself, very little progress was made in the matter, but preparations were being made to get out the cost of a 2" main, with a view to making application for a grant under the new Water and Sewerage Act, 1944. Though it may involve the Council in some expense it is most necessary for a proper and adequate supply to the premises on the Island. During the summer months large numbers of visitors partake of tea and refreshments on St. Mary's Island, besides which the conveniences provided are hard taxed for water, particularly if the weather is inclined to be dry.

DRAINAGE AND DRAIN TESTING.

The drainage of houses and all public buildings is of major importance, although it is sometimes the most neglected of all work in connection with the removal of excretory matter from household and business premises.

I regret to say that the standard of drainage amongst the older property, and, in some cases, in new houses, has been very low, and the provision of inspection chambers has been avoided as far as possible. Junction pipes, both square and oblique, have been used in preponderance.

Since I became your Inspector a proper standard has been adopted, and in all old properties the most modern practice is enforced. No deviation is allowed, and all builders base their estimates on these requirements.

Smoke tests are carried out on old drains where these are found by inspection or by complaint to be unsatisfactory. A proper sketch of each drain, showing the results of the test, is prepared for inspection by the owners or agents of the property, and the builder concerned. It is only by this means that any uniformity can be obtained.

On no occasion, after the removal of an intercepting trap or the relaying of drains without an intercepting trap, have we had any complaint regarding sewer air, or further chokage. Drains laid with self cleansing velocities and true inverts with glazed brick benching, and laid on and covered with concrete, have no equal. The internal water closet ventilating shaft gives all the ventilation required. All manholes are built in 9" waterbond brickwork. The hydraulic test is applied to all manholes and drains before they are covered over, and as a final test.

Details of the work carried out during the year will be found in the following table;

New water closets provided.....	18
Broken, defective or insanitary types removed....	6
Kitchen sinks provided.....	9
Tapered gullies fixed.....	26

New chambers built for the drainage of houses, in 9" brickwork, with glazed brick benching, glazed channels and Barron bends.....	33
Feet of drainage taken up and relaid on, and covered with concrete.....	1060
New soil pipes erected.....	16
Intercepting traps removed.....	6
Smoke tests carried out.....	6
Water tests carried out.....	55

INSPECTION OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS.

Details of this will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the Ministry of Health Circular 120, the various places of public entertainment have been visited.

The sanitary accommodation at the Coliseum Cinema was further improved. The gentlemen's two-stalled urinal was taken out and a new large white-glazed urinal, with special interlocking slabs, substituted. The water closet was removed and two new ones provided. New vitreous china basins and cisterns were fitted and a new flushing cistern to the urinal was fixed, together with a raised concrete sill. The ladies conveniences for the circle were also increased by two, together with those for the pit stalls, for which a new building was erected. The fittings were of vitreous china. Wash basins were also fitted, along with special bulkhead fittings for lighting equipment, in order to prevent the theft of electric light bulbs.

A new fire escape from the projection box was also fitted. The total cost of all of the above work carried out was approximately £800.

The alteration for the gentlemen's conveniences in the pit stalls was left in abeyance due to the shortage of materials and the fact that the licences were curtailed by the Ministry of Works.

The whole of the sanitary accommodation in the places of public entertainment in the area was repainted during the year.

A total of 63 visits were made.

The Empress Ballroom was derequisitioned but had not been opened at the time of this report.

FURNITURE REMOVERS.

Removal vans were inspected regularly, together with the packing materials used. Vans from outside the district were also inspected when delivering furniture in the area.

A total of 11 vans were inspected. There was no evidence of vermin of any kind and no grounds for complaint were found.

VERMINOUS FURNITURE.

There are three sale rooms in the area and there is also one building where furniture is stored and sold. This store was found to be infested with moths and the whole of the premises were sprayed and treated, for which a charge was made. The furniture was packed too closely, and it was impossible to accomplish the work without a large amount of furniture having to be moved. The occupier was instructed to make better arrangements for storage.

Three complaints of bugs in furniture were received, and immediate steps were taken to treat the furniture affected with Guesarol Dust 5% Dust.DDT.

Quantities of upholstered furniture were found in yards of houses after the premises had been evacuated by tenants. This was removed and destroyed by burning.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING SHOPS.

There were two premises in the area from which second-hand clothing was sold, the largest being in the Esplanade.

The whole of the premises were thoroughly cleaned out before the occupier took possession. A new sink, lavatory accommodation and hot water system were provided. The drainage was condemned and steps were taken to have these relaid. The premises were inspected on 6 occasions during the year. Everything was found to be in order and the premises in a clean condition.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT. 1919.

INFESTATION ORDER. 1943.

The number of primary complaints received from residents owners and occupiers of premises, was 42. The number of premises involved in these complaints was 56.

The majority of the complaints related to rats, though in seven cases the infestation complained of was by mice.
Conditions Found.

Primary inspections revealed that 39 of the premises were infested with rats and 3 with mice. There was no evidence of infestation in the remainder.

Causes of Infestation.

Infestations of rats were in the main associated with the keeping of hens and rabbits, though three food premises were affected, where there had been neglect on the part of the manager.

The Public Abattoir had it's occasional few but these were not allowed to breed.

Methods adopted for repression.

It is rather unfortunate that the owners and occupiers of premises do not take immediate steps to deal with rodents. Even if we lend out traps for the purpose, they are often not returned. For this reason a charge is now made for the loan of these traps.

The method of dealing with infestation employed by the Department is the use of rodine, cyanogas, sulphur rockets, and a

mixture of sausage rusk and zinc phosphide. Carbon monoxide is sometimes used by means of attaching a length of armoured hose to the exhaust of an engine and doping the petrol in order to make the exhaust gases more pungent. Steps are also taken to have hen huts removed where these have been found to be the cause of the trouble.

The number of rats actually killed during the year was 174. These were of the brown type. No ship or black rats were found.

PREVENTION OF RE-INFESTATION.

This is most important and in all cases where premises are infested, steps must be taken to have the premises ratproofed.

Part of the floor at Mr. J. Watson's (Butcher) shop was taken up and relaid in concrete and the walls sealed up. The pavement outside the shop was lifted and relaid. The fishmongers shop in St. Paul's Buildings was also ratproofed with rock asphalt throughout.

A report on this matter was submitted to the Council and the suggestion made that the Council should insist on all food premises used by butchers, fishmongers, grocers etc., being provided with a proper concrete floor, or composition floor, in order to prevent the entry of rats or other vermin. All openings made for the entry of pipes, and lower windows, should be sealed and guards should be provided for ventilator openings. A metal strip should be placed along the bottom of all wooden doors to prevent rats gnawing at them.

The sewers were not treated during the year. It may be possible during 1946 to carry out baiting in all the sewers.

Every complaint regarding rats or mice is dealt with and action is taken at once to destroy these pests.

PIGGERIES.

The number of pigs kept in the area during the year was approximately 140.

One of the pig keepers at Frankland Mount gave up his business during the year owing to ill health. During an inspection of his premises one pig was found dead and the others were very neglected. These pigs were slaughtered and the premises were partially pulled down.

Other two premises at Frankland Mount were found to be well kept. These are drained into brick tubs, the contents of which are used on the gardens. There is, however, too much wood about these buildings and the provision of more substantial brick styes must be undertaken.

Most of the other pigs are kept at farms in the district and one or two in private styes.

The provision of byelaws is very necessary to ensure control over the pig keeping fraternity and the provision of the best and most hygienic buildings. 22 visits were made.

INSPECTION OF MILITARY AND AIR MINISTRY
MESSING HALLS AND BILLETTS.

Messing halls and billets were inspected in accordance with the circulars issued, particular attention being paid to the premises where food was prepared and stored.

All defects found were reported to the Commanding Officer and help was afforded the Clerk of Works whenever necessary.

The removal of refuse from the messing halls was carried out regularly, and when the station finally closed down the whole of the rubbish and debris left behind was removed from the billets.

The Station Sick Quarters were disinfected on request.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The premises occupied by Mr. J. Lawson were visited and it was found that one of the vans was being used for sleeping accommodation. The matter was taken up immediately and the practice stopped.

The old shack at the side of the road on the waste land at Murton is gradually falling to pieces. It is hoped that it will be moved before the end of 1946.

The bungalow situated on the land in Earsdon Road which is the subject of a temporary licence, is fast falling into disrepair. It was found necessary to write to the owner drawing her attention to this. The premises require painting and the water closet building is very dilapidated.

The bungalow is past its useful life and if it is not brought up to date, a month's notice should be served to show cause why the temporary licence should not be granted for a further 12 months.

SHOPS ACT - SECTION 10.

The provision of this section is administered by the Sanitary Inspector.

The Shops Inspector, Mr. G. Malcolm, works in close cooperation with this Department. The taking of temperatures was carried out during the year and the number of tests taken was 66.

Mr. Malcolm is retiring from this position early in 1946 and I take this opportunity of thanking him for his willing cooperation at all times, and hope he will enjoy a happy and long retirement.

The following table shows the work carried out during the year in respect of absence of washing facilities, absence of W.C. accommodation and insufficient heating apparatus;

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

RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

When visiting the railway stations for the inspection of milk churns the opportunity was taken to ascertain the cleanliness of the electric and steam train carriages. In all, 7 inspections were made, and on each occasion no cause was found for complaint.

INSPECTION OF STABLES AND NEWS.

The various stables and news in this area were inspected during the year. The number of horses and ponies kept had increased during the year, due to continued petrol restrictions and a number of demobilised soldiers commencing in business.

Three more stables were taken over in Victoria News.

Manure pits are inspected regularly and the removal of manure received our attention. Notices were served where the premises required linewashing.

The stable at the rear of Edwards Road was re-roofed with asbestos sheeting. The walls were taken down half way and rebuilt in cement mortar, extra ventilation was provided and the necessary downpipes fixed. 52 Visits were made and it was found necessary to serve 12 Notices, all of which were complied with.

CONTROL AND REMOVAL OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

During the year I received from the Medical Officer of Health, 488 notifications of cases of infectious diseases, details of which will be found in the report of the Medical Officer. Cases requiring hospital treatment were removed to the Isolation Hospitals at Scaffold Hill and Wallsend.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

Following cases of notifiable diseases, 193 houses and rooms were disinfected. The following schools, where zymotic diseases had been prevalent were also disinfected;

Whitley North Modern School,
 Whitley South Modern School,
 Bygate Modern School,
 Seaton Sluice Modern School,
 Whitley & Monkseaton Grammar School, and
 Monkseaton Preparatory School.

A further 17 houses and rooms were disinfected on request following non-notifiable diseases.

Disinfection is carried out with a mixture of formalin powder and permanganate of potash, to which water is added. Electric sprayers are used where necessary, but for large buildings such as schools, we require a 4 gallon pneumatic sprayer to reduce the time factor.

Library books are disinfected at the home of the patient or in the Health Department, in a room provided for the purpose.

Full details of books which have been in contact with cases are supplied to the libraries concerned.

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

The department was called upon during the year to deal with houses infested with fleas, cockroaches and bugs. The fleas were dealt with by spraying D.D.T. on the floors and sprinkling the carpets with D.D.T. dust.

Cockroaches were dealt with in the same manner. The skirting boards were loosened and the liquid forced in. Dust was also left behind the boards when they were refixed.

A number of premises were infested with bugs and it was necessary to have the wall paper removed and spraying was carried out with a 5% solution of D.D.T. After treatment no more trouble was experienced.

A number of requests were received for the treatment of dirty houses left in this condition by previous tenants. A small charge was made to cover the cost of materials used.

It is a pity the law does not compel these people to have the houses cleaned to the satisfaction of the Health Authority.

EVACUEES.

Up to the time of the return, to their homes, of the evacuees billeted in this district, the department was responsible for the transport of furniture and other necessary requirements, and also for the supervision of the repair of the billets and for the prevention of overcrowding. The Department arranged for the provision of suitable and sufficient ashbin accommodation and cooking arrangements.

The evacuees were all returned within three weeks after the capitulation of Germany. Some of the children did not wish to leave,

DISINFECTION AND CLEANSING OF PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTERS.

Regular disinfection and cleansing of shelters was carried out until the end of the European War. The number of visits made was 140.

WASTEAGE OF WATER.

The wasteage of water from various water fittings in the area was reported to the Engineer of the Water Department of the Tynemouth Corporation.

The Council are under no obligation to do this, but the Department, as a Public Health Authority, realise the value of water and therefore we try to prevent wasteage. The number of cases notified was 28.

RIVER POLLUTION. (Prevention Acts 1876 - 1893.)

Your Department was ever active in it's observation of the two streams, which are still polluted, though there has been some improvement in the Brier Dene stream although it was turbid during the times of my inspections. I do suggest that an effort be made to get the authority to take joint action to clean up the nuisance.

The storm effluent which overflowed was dealt with by the Seaton Valley Surveyor who lifted certain manholes to prevent surface water from entering the sewer.

The Seaton Burn still has large quantities of coal dust in suspension and deposits are to be found on each of the banks.

It has been said by some authorities that the presence of coal dust in suspension does not constitute pollution, but under the 9th. Report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, more than 4 parts per 100,000 is deemed to constitute pollution.

The whole of the pollution is from collieries outside the area, and it is most desirable that steps be taken to acquaint the Councils concerned with a view to joint action being taken to prevent the pollution of the stream.

The pollution of Holywell Dene is detrimental to the development of this Dene with all it's natural beauties, and this stream, below it's tidal point, could be developed as a large boating lake.

DEPARTMENTAL COOPERATION.

The Department gives help, where ever possible, with regard to any defects found in the course of inspection which do not come within the purview of the department. These are recorded and details are passed on to the Surveyor and Engineer for his attention.

The following table gives details of such defects found and passed on;

Defective Eavesgutters.....	3
Burst pipes.....	2
Defective ashbins.....	8
Choked drains.....	4
Defective windows.....	2
Choked gullies.....	7
Water logged air raid shelter.....	2
Defective paving.....	20
Defective roofs.....	2
Defective spouts.....	3
Defective plaster.....	2
Accumulation of lime.....	1
Defective gully grates.....	3
Defective cisterns.....	5
Defective doors.....	5
Defective manhole.....	1
Defective walls.....	2
Wasteage of water.....	1
Infestation of cockroaches.....	2
Infestation of mice.....	1
Absence of downpipe.....	1
Dampness in walls.....	2
Total.....	<u>79</u>

SICKNESS BENEFIT.

During the year the following expenditure was incurred in connection with the outside staff through illness;

Check No.	Days absent.	Cost to Council		
90	8	8	8	6
94	19	11	19	5
95	9	6	1	0
96	26	20	5	2
97	34	22	0	1
99	28	18	5	4
102	18	11	13	3
103	12	8	4	0
105	6	4	3	9
110	28	12	12	0
115	21	9	10	3
117	42	24	10	6
119	78	65	6	8
120	20	11	8	0
<u>Totals.</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>£234.</u>	<u>7.</u>	<u>11.</u>

The Medical Officer of Health is notified after 3 weeks absence and a letter is sent to the employee concerned, asking him to report for medical examination.

The Medical Officer then makes his report on his findings to the Health Committee.

PERSONAL.

It is only fitting I should pay my thanks to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, and all the members of the Council for their encouragement and help in all the matters I have brought before them, and also for their kindness during my absence through ill health.

Your Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. Cunningham, has been very kind, and his advice and experience has been a great help to me during the carrying out of the work of the various services.

Mr. A. S. Ruddock, M. B. E., Clerk to the Council, I must also thank, for his help in legal matters, and also the late Surveyor, Mr. A. J. Rousell and other Officials and their staffs, for their cooperation in various matters.

The Temporary Additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. S. G. Edwards, carried out his work very conscientiously and kept the work going during September and October.

I am indebted to the Chief Clerk, the Senior Typist and other members of the staff for their help and consistently efficient work and loyalty, during a year which has been one of great activity, and a large amount of work has been brought to a successful conclusion.

The Foreman and the outside staff have performed their duties assigned to them with civility and loyalty and they are to be congratulated on the amount of work accomplished and the salvage collected, which is a credit to all concerned.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. HOLDEN.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendant.

APPENDIX 1

Nuisances, Housing and Re-visits.....	8231
Visits to drainage work.....	103
Factories and Workshops.....	540
Slaughter Houses.....	1143
Visits to Meat and Food Shops.....	3386
Visits to Railway Stations.....	186
Visits to take Milk Samples.....	177
Infectious Diseases and Disinfections.....	302
Restaurant Kitchens and Cafes.....	87
Tents, Vans and Sheds.....	28
Offensive Trades.....	316
Visits to Fish Stalls.....	40
Places of Public Entertainment.....	63
Elementary, Secondary and Private Schools.....	11
Farms, Dairies and Milk Shops.....	492
Ice Cream Factories.....	21
Refuse Tips.....	425
Visits to Refuse Collectors and Districts.....	171
Visits to sweepers Beats and Promenades.....	389
Visits to Military Billets and Messing Halls.....	27
Visits to Fried Fish Shops.....	89
Visits in connection with Salvage.....	192
Inspection of Static Water Supply Tanks.....	8
Visits to Public Air Raid Shelters.....	140
Visits to Public Houses and Clubs.....	75
Visits to Stables.....	52
Visits to Garages.....	198
Visits to Piggeries.....	22

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APPENDIX ii.

A Summary of Defects and Nuisances 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.....	394	26	36	390
Absence of Ashbins.....	14	12	0	14
Improper use of Ashbins.....	10	-	-	10
Insanitary Privy Pails.....	14	1	2	14
Insanitary Recesses.....	17	0	4	16
Accumulation of Refuse.....	50	-	-	50
Accumulation of Manure.....	12	-	-	12
Absence of Manure Pit.....	1	-	-	1
Litter on Roads.....	3	-	-	3
Defective W.C. Basins.....	19	3	6	17
Defective W.C. Seats.....	24	-	2	24
Defective W.C. Buildings.....	2	-	2	1
Insufficient W.C. Accommodat'n	10	-	-	10
Defective W.C. Cones.....	7	-	2	6
Defective W.C. Joints.....	13	3	6	13
Dirty W.C.'s.....	10	-	-	10
Wastage of Water.....	28	-	-	28
Insufficient Water Supply....	9	2	2	9
Burst Pipes.....	75	-	11	75
Defective Soil Pipes.....	16	-	2	16
Defective Taps.....	10	-	1	9
Defective Fireplaces.....	38	2	9	38
Defective Boilers and Setpots	31	1	3	31
Defective Chimney Stacks.....	33	4	6	30
Defective Chimney Pots.....	28	1	3	26
Water under the Floors.....	7	-	-	7
Defective Sinks.....	16	-	2	13
Defective Hot Water System...	8	-	-	8
Insufficient Sink.....	6	-	-	6
Defective Draining Boards....	4	-	2	4
Damp Walls.....	65	10	33	57
Damp Premises.....	5	-	-	5
Defective Steps.....	4	-	-	4
Defective Window Sills.....	9	1	3	6
Defective Sashcords.....	33	2	12	32
Carried Forward.....	1024	68	151	995

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.....	1024	68	151	995
Defective Walls.....	78	8	16	76
Defective Stonework.....	10	1	4	10
Defective Brickwork.....	39	-	17	37
Defective Copings.....	1	-	-	1
Defective Paving.....	85	12	34	79
Defective Roadways.....	9	-	-	9
Defective Pointing.....	52	-	8	51
Defective Plaster.....	56	-	18	52
Defective Ceilings.....	60	2	12	60
Defective Lead Flashings.....	13	-	2	13
Defective Drains.....	32	1	1	29
Choked Drains.....	169	-	-	169
Defective Gullies.....	34	3	9	34
Choked Gullies.....	29	-	1	29
Defective W.C. Drains.....	12	-	-	12
Defective Sink Waste Pipes.....	66	15	17	66
Defective Hopper Heads.....	13	-	9	11
Defective Buchan Traps.....	6	1	4	5
Defective Manholes.....	4	1	3	3
Defective Manhole Covers.....	22	-	-	22
Absence of Manholes.....	5	1	2	5
Defective Downpipes.....	102	16	48	91
Choked Downpipes.....	23	-	-	23
Defective Shoes.....	1	-	-	1
Defective Spouts.....	220	39	80	209
Defective Eavesgutters.....	78	7	31	73
Choked Eavesgutters.....	3	-	-	3
Choked Spouts.....	8	2	2	8
Absence of Spouts.....	7	1	1	7
Defective Bath Wastes.....	10	3	5	10
Defective Baths.....	2	-	-	2
Defective Wash Basins.....	15	3	6	14
Defective Cisterns.....	43	3	7	43
Leaky Roofs.....	87	-	-	87
Defective Roofs.....	204	43	81	180
Defective Ridges.....	9	-	-	9
Defective Vent Shafts.....	19	4	11	18
Defective Vent Pipes.....	6	-	-	6
Carried Forward.....	2656	234	580	2562

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.....	2656	234	580	2562
Defective Air Shafts.....	1	-	-	1
Absence of Ventilation.....	10	-	2	10
Defective Air Bricks.....	5	-	2	5
Loose Slates.....	26	2	5	26
Defective Shelves.....	7	-	-	7
Defective Benches.....	9	-	-	9
Defective Floors.....	44	6	13	31
Defective Stair Rails.....	1	-	-	1
Defective Windows.....	35	4	12	35
Defective Frames.....	4	1	2	4
Defective Lintels.....	20	1	2	20
Defective Skirtings.....	4	-	-	4
Defective Fanlights.....	4	-	-	4
Defective Snow Board.....	1	-	-	1
Defective Woodwork.....	21	3	3	21
Defective Doors to A.C.'s.....	31	6	14	29
Def. Doors to Coalhouses.....	23	8	21	20
Defective Back Doors.....	36	7	17	33
Defective Front Doors.....	10	2	5	10
Defective Gates.....	56	4	9	53
Defective Fences.....	8	4	2	8
Dirty Premises.....	39	2	4	39
Dirty Bedding.....	1	-	-	1
Dirty Yards.....	25	-	-	25
Defective Hinges to Doors.....	28	6	13	25
Obstruction by Trees.....	2	-	-	2
Absence of Food Store.....	3	-	1	2
Excessive number of Poultry....	5	-	-	5
Untidy Gardens.....	10	-	-	10
Breach of Shops Act 1934.....	51	2	4	51
Breach of Overcrowding Act.....	5	-	-	5
Breach of Factory Act, 1937.....	32	-	-	31
Breach of Pub. Health Act, 1936..	4	1	3	4
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926....	67	-	-	67
Housing Act, 1936.....	3	-	-	3
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.....	41	-	1	41
Infestation by Vermin & Insects.	54	-	-	54
TOTALS.....	3373	289	717	3262

APPENDIX IV.

Cleansing Service - House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing Costs for the year ending 31/3/1946.

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	
	Inc.	Exc.	Inc.	Exc.	Inc.	Exc.
<u>Revenue Account</u>	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1. Gross Expend.	6596	6463	1854	1744	8450	8207
2. Gross Income.	682	682	3124	3124	3806	3806
3. Nett Cost.	5914	5781	-	-	4644	4401
<u>Unit Costs.</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4. Gross Expend. per ton.	14 5	14 2	4 1	3 10	18 6	18 0
5. Gross Income per ton.	1 6	1 6	6 10	6 10	8 4	8 4
6. Nett Cost per ton.	12 11	12 8	-	-	10 2	9 8
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
7. Nett cost per 1,000 pop.	217	212	-	-	170	162
8. Nett cost per 1,000 houses	598	585	-	-	470	456

9. Total Refuse collected (tons) 80% actual weight.....	9,111
10. Population - Registrar General's estimation.....	27,230
11. Area (Statute Acres).....	3.306
12. Weight (cwt.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to the year).....	18
13. Number of Houses and premises.....	9,876

(continued on next page.)

APPENDIX iv.

(continued.)

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

1 vehicle used part time on gully emptying.

15.	<u>Method of Disposal.</u>	
	Controlled tipping (On lines of Ministry's precautions for tipping....	100%
16.	Average length of haul to point of disposal....	1 1/4 ml.
17.	Number of Employees, other than clerical;	

Foreman. 1 only, who is responsible for street cleansing also.

Others.	<u>Collection.</u>	<u>Disposal.</u>
	13 men	2 men
	1 man part time	2 youths.
	1 mechanic	
	1 pony cart driver	
	who also collects	
	swill. Part of wages	
	included in Street	
	Cleansing.	

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APPENDIX iii.CLEANSING SERVICES - STREET CLEANSING.

Table showing Costs for the year ending 31/3/1946.

Item Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering.		Gully Cleansing.		Snow Removal.	
	Loan Charges. Included Excluded		Loan Charges. Included Excluded		Loan Charges. Included Excluded	
<u>Revenue Account</u>	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Gross Exp.	3917	3917	204	204	158	158
2. Gross Income	8	8	-	-	-	-
3. Nett Cost.	3909	3909	204	204	158	158
<u>UNIT COSTS.</u>	s. d.	s. d.				
4. Nett cost per 10,000 sq.yds. Cleansed.	8 5.3	8 5.3				
5. Nett cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed	-	-	£. 21.	£. 21.		
6. Nett cost per 1,000 pop.	£. 146	£. 146	£. 7	£. 7	£. 6	£. 6

7. Street Cleansing.

No. of square yds. of street cleansed (exclusive of footpaths.....	183,110
No. of sq. yds. of street cleansed (exclusive of footpaths) multiplied by No. of Cleansings.....	92,600,000
8. Number of gullies cleansed.....	3,260
No. of gullies cleansed, multiplied by No. of cleansings during the year (inc. street orderlies' work)...	9,780
9. Total mileage of street cleansed (including 9.40 miles of County Roads.....	50.74

(continued on following page)

APPENDIX iii.

(continued)

10. Approximate mileage cleansed daily
 (including Sundays)..... 20.8
 (excluding Sundays)..... 23.4
11. Approximate mileage cleansed 3 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 only, who is responsible for

Refuse Collection also.

Others. 12 Full time men,

2 Temporary men,

4 Pony cart driver, who also

collects will. Part

wages are included in

Refuse collection.

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DETAILS OF COSTS OF CLEANSING SERVICES.YEAR ENDING 31/3/1945.REFUSE COLLECTION.

	£	s	d.
Wages.....	4542	10	2
Mechanical Transport.....	823	11	8
Tools, Clothing etc.,.....	123	17	2
Taxes etc.,.....	676	11	4
Miscellaneous.....	429	18	6
Gross Costs.....	6596	8	10
Gross Receipts.....	682	6	4
Nett Cost (Inc. Loan Charges)	5914	2	6
Less Loan Charges.	133	7	11
Nett Cost.....	5780	14	7

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

	£	s	d
Wages	1157	18	1
Mechanical Transport.....	198	10	1
Taxes etc.,.....	30	0	0
Baler.....	14	13	5
Tools, Clothing etc.,.....	72	18	6
Miscellaneous.....	380	2	9
Gross Costs (inc. Loan Charges)	1854	2	10
Gross receipts.....	3123	17	8
Profit.....	1269	14	10

The Loan Charges for the above Service
were £110. 15. 5.

DETAILS OF COSTS OF CLEANSING SERVICES.
(CONTINUED)

STREET CLEANSING AND GULLY EMPTYING

	£	s	d.
Wages.....	3770	16	7
Stables.....	57	15	6
Tools Clothing etc,.....	145	6	7
Repairs and spares.....	29	9	3
Snow Removal & Gritting....	158	1	3
Miscellaneous.....	117	9	8
Gross Cost.....	4278	18	10
Gross Income....	8	3	0
Nett Cost.....	4270	15	10

SUMMARY OF NETT COSTS.

	<u>Nett Cost</u>			<u>Nett Profit</u>		
	(Including Loan Charges)					
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Refuse Collection.....	5914	2	6			
Refuse Disposal.....				1269	14	10
Street Cleansing and Gully Emptying.....	4270	15	10			
	10184	18	4			
Less Profit.....	1269	14	10			
Total nett cost	£ 9915	3	6			

The sum of £ 9915. 3.6 shown above includes Loan Charges on the Services to the amount of £347.8.10.

THE
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE
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MEMBERS OF THE
NAVY
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