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Contributors

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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 1946



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WHITLEY BAY

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1946.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL.

Councillor Gladstone Adams. J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL.

Councillor N.A.Govan.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

: Coun. G.D.J.Leinster.	Coun.W.P.Anderson.
= Coun. A.E.Walton.	Coun.R.N.Charlton.
+ Coun. Gladstone Adams.J.P.	Coun.C.Crisp.
+ Coun. N.A.Govan.	Coun.J.Dixon.
+ Coun. G.H.Mayhew.	Coun.J.D.Kidd.
+ Coun.W.Mather.	Coun.D.W.King.
+ Coun. J.R.Coates. J.P.	Coun.S.Pearson.
+ Coun. R.Madgen.	Coun.N.S.Richley.
+ Coun. H.Hepple.	Coun.M.M.Snowball. J.P.
+ Coun. H.Thompson.	Coun.J.H.Strachan.
+ Coun.Mrs.C.F.Waggott.	Coun.J.Sutherland.
+ Coun.Mrs.A.Wake.	Coun.W.A.Walker.

: Chairman of the Health Committee.
= Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee.
+ Members of the Health Committee.

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HEALTH & CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.STAFF. 1946.

Medical Officer of Health.	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.	J. CARRICK. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector & Cleansing Supt.	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 Certificate of the Inst. of Public Hygiene, Certificate in Sanitary Science and Law and Ollett Silver Medallist.
Additional Sanitary Inspector.	NORMAN.R. DARLING, A.R.S.I., Sanitary Inspector's and Meat & Food Certificates.
Chief Clerk.	PERCIVAL OVINGTON.
Senior Clerk.	ALAN.H.CARLING, D.F.M.
Senior Clerk.	ROBERT PEEL (Serving with H.M. Forces).
Senior Typist.	Miss.M.ROBINSON (Terminated employment 30th.June.1946)
Senior Typist.	Miss.F.M.TURNER (Commenced employment 9th.December.1946)
Typist.	Miss.P.ARCHER. (Terminated employment 31st.October.1946).
Typist.	Miss.J.C.CRAGGS (Commenced employment 2nd.December.1946).

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

September 1947.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1946.

Population: According to the Registrar General, the population at Mid Year, 1946, was 30,430. This is an increase as against 27,230 in 1945. This figure is not strictly accurate, as the Food Office figures are much higher.

Unemployment: The figures received from the Ministry of Labour in respect of unemployment for the year 1946, show an increase on last year's figures.

Births: The Birth Rate increased in comparison with the year 1945.

Deaths: Total deaths in the area showed a slight increase of 15. The longevity-table shows, however, that 65.03% 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: 20 cases were notified as against 30 in 1945, and one death occurred. This case had not been immunised. 2 of the cases had been immunised. The drive for protection still continues, and school children are immunised twice a year at the schools.

The small number of objecting parents are interviewed or written to.

Scarlet Fever: A big reduction in notified cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, 31 cases as against 97 in 1945, and no deaths occurred.

Milk:

Tuberculosis: Of 134 samples of milk examined during the year for bacillus tuberculosis, 2 samples were positive. One cow, outside of the area, was slaughtered following investigation by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Sour and Dirty Milk: I have to report that there were 35 complaints regarding sour or dirty milk.

Pasteurisation: Plans have been approved for the building of a pasteurisation plant in the area, and the permit is awaited before

the work can be commenced.

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

Public Conveniences: There is an urgent need for more public conveniences in the area.

Byelaws: Byelaws are urgently required so that the Health and Cleansing Department can have more powers to function.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their great interest in the work of the Department. Their continued encouragement is a great incentive to the Staff.

To Mr. G. Holden, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and all members of the staff, I tender my grateful thanks for their unfailing loyalty and willingness.

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 representing 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	1,092

It will be noticed that the older parts of the district have the smallest acreage, though the population per acre is the greatest.

POPULATION:

The population at the end of June, 1946, as notified by the Registrar General was 30,430, which is an increase of 3,200 on the figure from which the rates were calculated in June, 1946.

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	3360	48.00
Central	3226	53.77
St. Mary's	5127	21.82
Marden	4036	28.83
Monkseaton North	3650	4.21
Monkseaton West	4278	7.99
Monkseaton South	4336	14.12
Hartley	2417	2.21

GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT:

The system belongs to the Carboniferous group, with a division comprising Millstone grit.

Coal seams are found near the surface and longer and deeper seams of coal from 30 to 66 feet throughout the Hill Heads and other parts of the district. Limestone is found in the area of Marden Quarry.

GENERAL POSITION AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE URBAN AREA:

The district is a compact local government unit, situated between the County Borough of Tynemouth and the Borough of Blyth, about 2 miles from the mouth of the River Tyne.

It is largely residential and a seaside resort, and stretches nearly 4 miles along the coast. It caters for staying and day visitors, and from June to the end of August, the population of the town is doubled.

There are no large industries in the district, and only the making of wearing apparel, laundries and light engineering or motor repairs and allied trades such as concrete and mortar mixing, are carried out. A small area of land (about 7 acres) is earmarked for light industries at Hill Heads.

A number of miners live at the northern end of the area in Seaton Sluice. They are employed outside the area at collieries in the Seaton Valley Urban District and in the Borough of Blyth.

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of March 1947, was 10,129.

A number of houses demolished by enemy action were rebuilt.

The following table sets out 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	1491
Hartley	665

RATEABLE VALUE:

The rateable value at the end of the year was £286,751. The product of

a penny rate was £1 130.

UNEMPLOYMENT:

There was a rise in the number of unemployed during the year, and the figures received from the Labour Exchange for March, 1947, were as follows:-

Men.....	361	Increase...	17
Youths.....	19	" ...	7
Women.....	141	" ...	77
Girls.....	21	" ...	10
	<u>542</u>		<u>111</u>

BIRTHS:

The birth rate was 19.19 per 1,000 of population as compares with 16.23 in 1945. This is an increase of 2.96 per 1,000 of population.

The total number of Live and Still births recorded was 584, as against 442 in 1945.

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Birth Rate.</u>
1942	17.58
1943	14.65
1944	20.79
1945	16.23
1946	19.19

Of the total births registered, 290 were males and 278 were females.

Illegitimate Births: The total number of illegitimate births was 31, which works out at 5.5 per cent of the total births and represents a .7 decrease. 11 were of the male sex and 20 of the female sex.

The number of still births recorded was 16.

The birth rate per 1,000 (live and still births) in comparison with 1945, is shown in the following table:-

	1945. <u>Live Births.</u>		1945. <u>Still Births.</u>		1946. <u>Live Births.</u>		1946 <u>Still Births.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Illegitimate	6	21	1	0	11	20	0	0
Legitimate	214	192	6	2	279	258	6	10
	<u>220</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>

The total legitimate and illegitimate live and still births, 584, equals 19.19 per 1,000 of population.

DEATHS.

There were 437 deaths registered in the district during 1946, of which 215 were males and 222 were females. The death rate from all causes was 14.36. The following table gives the deaths from principle causes for the past five years:-

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946.
Tuberculosis.....	11	14	18	19	7
Cancer.....	62	54	54	80	73
Heart Diseases... 94	108	108	125	129	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN WHITLEY BAY 1946.

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH.</u>		M.	F.
All causes.....		215	222
1.	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers.....	-	-
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	-	-
3.	Scarlet Fever.....	-	-
4.	Whooping Cough.....	-	1
5.	Diphtheria.....	1	-
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	3	2
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	-	2
8.	Syphilitic Diseases.....	-	-
9.	Influenza.....	2	1
10.	Measles.....	-	-
11.	Ac.Polio-myelitis & Polio-encephilitis.	-	-
12.	Ac.Inf. Enceph.....	-	-
13.	Cancer of B.cav.Oesoph (M) Uterus (F)	7	4
14.	Cancer of stomach and Duodenum.....	6	6
15.	Cancer of breast.....	-	6
16.	Cancer of all other sites.....	29	15
17.	Diabetes.....	2	2
18.	Intra-cran.vasc.lesions.....	28	50
19.	Heart Diseases.....	65	64

(Table continued overleaf)

CAUSES OF DEATH CONTD. +

		M.	F.
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system....	5.	11
21.	Bronchitis.....	11	6
22.	Pneumonia.....	4	7
23.	Other respiratory diseases.....	2	4
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....	4	2
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years.....	1	0
26.	Appendicitis.....	1	1
27.	Other digestive diseases.....	1	7
28.	Nephritis.....	4	8
29.	Puerperal and post-abor.sepsis.....	-	-
30.	Other maternal causes.....	-	1.
31.	Premature birth.....	2	4
32.	Con.Mal.birth inj.Infant dis.....	10	3
33.	Suicide.....	2	1
34.	Road Traffic accidents.....	-	-
35.	Other violent causes.....	5	1
36.	All other causes.....	20	14
		437.	

Deaths in infants under 1 year.			
	Total....	14	11
	Legitimate...	13	9
	Illegitimate.	1	2

Total live Births.....	290	278
Legitimate.....	279	258
Illegitimate.....	11	20

Total still births.....	6	10
Legitimate.....	6	10
Illegitimate.....	0	0

TABLE OF LONGEVITY.

279 deaths (65.03%) occurred at the ages of 65 years and over. The figures are set out in the age periods.

<u>Ages at Death.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
65 to 70 years.....	31	22	53
70 to 75	41	39	80
75 to 80	27	39	66
80 to 85	24	24	48
85 to 90	7	15	22
90 to 95.....	2	5	7
95 years and over. ...	0	3	3
Totals.....	132	147	279

Infant Mortality.

The rates of infant mortality are low in comparison with the following tables which give details of deaths in infants under 1 year of age:-

	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Live Births.</u>
All infants.	25	44.01
Legitimate Infants.	22	38.73
Illegitimate Infants.	3	5.28.

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. Patients from this area suffering from the Pulmonary type are sent to the Sanatorium at Wooley and in some cases to the Emergency Hospital at Ponteland.

Provision has also been made for cases of the Non-Pulmonary type, and for children the Stannington Sanatorium at Morpeth is the recognised institution.

2. Maternity.

The number of maternity cases from this area to Dilston Hall, Corbridge, somewhat declined during the year, more cases being dealt with at the Princess Mary Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne and the Mona Taylor Homes, Stannington. Cases are also taken to the private nursing homes in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A large number of expectant mothers attend the Anti-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics held in the area, where certificates are given for the use of the Council's Ambulance. The local Medical Practitioners also make arrangements for maternity cases to enter these institutions as required.

The Maternity and Ante-Natal Clinics appear to be well attended.

3. Infectious Diseases:

All cases of infectious diseases needing hospital treatment are dealt with at the hospitals of the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board whose hospitals are situated at Scaffold Hill within the Longbenton area, and the Hospital situated just off the Coast Road in the Borough of Wallsend. The total number of beds available is 146.

Improvements have been carried out to bring the hospitals up to modern standards. These hospitals are visited daily by me in my capacity as Medical Superintendent of the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board.

4. Smallpox.

The Council are contributors to the Board and provision is made at the Grange Hospital, Earsdon and Wallsend, to deal with cases of Smallpox as and when the necessity arises.

36 beds are available and 17 Authorities are provided for.

5. Hospitals (Non Infectious):

A large 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. Also, the Whitley Bay Nursing Association provides a satisfactory service, two nurses being available for district work and one is responsible for maternity cases.

(c) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

These Centres are administered by the Staff of the County Medical Officer's Department.

(d) Ambulance Services.

All cases of infectious diseases are removed to the Isolation Hospitals by the ambulances owned by the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board, two being garaged at Scaffold Hill and one at Wallsend; the bulk of our cases are removed by the Scaffold Hill vehicles.

Non-infectious diseases cases and emergency cases are dealt with by the Council's ambulances. The ambulance service has been in constant demand during the year and a total mileage of 25,401 miles was covered. The costs and mileage are calculated to the end of the financial year, 31st March, 1947.

The Talbot ambulance was taken off the road owing to its condition. A Military Morris ambulance was purchased, together with a Hillman utility vehicle which was converted into a one-stretcher and sitting cases ambulance.

The cost of the two vehicles after painting and alterations had been carried out was £506.

The Ford ambulance was sold for £165.

Some trouble was experienced with the Austin ambulance, and it was used for grave emergency cases only.

A great deal of improvisation has had to be carried out during the year until the new purchases were placed on the road.

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.

Representations were made to the Royal Victoria Infirmary concerning the delay in stretchers being returned to the ambulance Drivers. This upset our schedules and some re-organisation was necessary to obviate these bottle-necks.

The ambulance service is free to all residents within the radius of 12 miles. In a number of cases of grave emergency, patients were removed from Wellfield, which is outside the district, on payment of the usual fees.

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

The following table 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.	142	2094	14.75	13.50
May.	144	1899	13.19	13.28
Jne.	154	1857	12.06	13.46
Jly.	137	1879	13.56	13.53
Aug.	130	1884	14.49	12.65
Sep.	137	1744	12.73	13.63
Oct.	168	2272	13.52	12.91
Nov.	161	2199	13.66	10.09
Dec.	166	2178	13.12	12.30
Jan.	191	2715	13.96	13.39
Feb.	202	2421	11.98	11.90
Mar.	180	2259	12.55	12.91.
	1912	25401	13.29	12.86

Cost per Case for year..18/5d.) (including cost
Cost per mile for year. 1/4d.) of new ambulances)

(e) Laboratory.

The following specimens were submitted to the County Laboratory, Newburn, for examination by Dr. A. Messer and his staff. These specimens were submitted by local Medical Practitioners, and were in addition to the samples sent in by the Local Authority.

The specimens submitted and reported upon were 404 against 536 in 1945.

<u>Examination requested.</u>	<u>Positive,</u>	<u>Negative.</u>
Diphtheria	12	101
B. Tuberculosis.	23	176
Streptococcus Haemolyticus	22	50
Faeces (Organisms)	4 (Dysentery)	10
Urine (Organisms)	-	1
Vincent's Angina.	1	2
Sinus (Organisms)		2

(f) Lower Promenade.

The First Aid Station on the Lower Promenade was opened this year on the 19th April. The Station was kept open on week-ends only until June, when it was staffed daily.

The Station is manned voluntarily by members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, male and female, and provides a valuable service to the residents and visitors who frequent the Sands.

The inauguration of the loud speaker service provided a long felt need, and cases needing treatment were brought quickly to be dealt with in an efficient manner. There was a reduction in the number of cases of cuts from broken glass, the cases numbering 406 as against 862 last year. This reduction was largely due to the appeals over the loud speaker for people to place all glass containers in the receptacles provided.

Details of the cases dealt with were as follows:-

April.....	61 (Easter weekend 59)
May.....	12
June.....	274 (Whit weekend 62)
July.....	268
August.....	381 (Bank Holiday weekend 96)
September.....	32

Total.....1028.

The nature of the cases were:-

Cuts from broken glass.....	406	Falls on rocks.....	17.
Bruises.....	92	Falls on Prom. Steps.	10
Abrasions.....	130	Dislocations.....	5
Fainting.....	6	Septic Feet.....	2
● Collapse.....	2	Burst Boils.....	3
Sickness.....	7	Fractures.....	12
Strokes.....	1	Bone in throat.....	1
Sunburn.....	19	Mouth Injury.....	2
Blisters.....	67	Wounds from stone	
Splinters.....	18	throwing.....	7

Continued in next page.

Fish Hook in thumb.....4	Sprains.....19
Inflammation of Eye.....4	Burns.....14
Wasp Stings.....16	Scalds..... 2
Jelly Fish Stings.....15	Sand in Eye.....33
Insect Bites.....16	Haemorrhage..... 2
Dog Bites..... 4	Bleeding Nose..... 4
Pone bites..... 3	Shock from falls.....32
Accidents in Spanish City..... 8	Pony Kicks..... 7
Shock from Immersion in Sea..... 6	Falls from From..... 4
Accidents on Swings..... 2	Cycle Accidents..... 1
Car Accidents..... 1	Finger Jams in deck Chairs.22

Medical supplies to the value of £16.16.8d were issued to the Station during the year. Goods taken back into store on the closing down of the Station valued £3.4.1d, leaving a cost of £13.12.7d., making an average cost of treatment per case of 3.18 pence.

The Names and Addresses of all patients treated are kept in a Register.

(g) Shelter for Lost Children.

The Lost Children's Shelter was put into service at Easter then closed until Whitsuntide. It was opened again at Whitsuntide and closed in September. The service proved very helpful to parents whose children had strayed or had been lost in the crowds.

Appeals from the speaker, giving the children's names, were very successful, the children being claimed in a very short time. The Matron in Charge looks after the children until they are claimed.

The number of children brought into the shelter during the year was 931. As the children come in, a message is sent out over the loud speaker asking the parents to claim them, and whereas some children were not claimed last year until four or five hours had elapsed, thus causing distress to both child and parents, this year the children were often claimed within two minutes.

Many favourable comments were passed and the service was appreciated very much by the harassed parents.

SECTION C.

THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) Water Supply.

The water supplied to this district is from the mains of the Tynemouth Corporation.

There was a shortage of water during the last two weeks of August, and the water was cut off from 6 p.m. until 6 a.m. every night. This was a most drastic arrangement, and special precautions had to be taken. Dustbins had to be provided in the public sanitary conveniences and also copious quantities of disinfectant had to be sent out to put in the water closet basins. Licensed Houses and Cafes had to lay in quantities of water for their immediate use, and other improvisations had to take place.

I made representation, with the Clerk of the Council, to the Ministry of Health, the Tynemouth Corporation and the County Medical Officer of Health regarding the sudden and severe measures taken in this matter, and the residents of this area were most indignant and concerned at the sudden cutting off of their water supplies.

I made representations to the Council and requested that the figures regarding the number of gallons in the reservoirs should be supplied to me monthly, together with a report as to its bacteriological purity. The quantities were supplied, but only one copy of the bacteriological analysis had been received at the end of the year, though the Tynemouth Corporation were pressed for this analysis.

Twelve samples of water were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The following details show the result of these:-

Date Sample Taken.	Location of Sample.	Presumptive Coli Count.	Result.
14.3.46.	Tap in yard. Hartley East Farm.	0 per 100 M.L.	Satisfactory.
14.3.46.	Public Tap on Rocky Island.	"	"
14.3.46.	Public Tap near Murton Farm.	"	"
3.6.46.	Garden Cafe, Promenade.	"	"
3.6.46.	Slaughter House, Whitley Bay.	"	"
8.8.46	Tap in Yard, 2 Park Terrace.	"	"
8.8.46.	Tap in Yard, Hill Heads Garage.	"	"
16.8.46.	Links Cafe, Sydenham Terrace.	1 per 100 m.l.	"
21.6.46.	Well, St.Mary's Island (private supply)	3 per 100 m.l.	not "
21.6.46.	Kitchen Pump, Lighthouse Cottage. (Private supply)	0 per 100 m.l.	"
29.11.46.	Tap, Priory Garage.	"	"
25.11.46.	Service Room, Carlton Cafe.	"	"

Premises with Standpipes outside.

The following premises are supplied with water from Standpipes, either used in common or privately:-

The Malton, Old Hartley	---	2 Pipes.
East End, Old Hartley	---	1 Pipe.
Rockey Island, Seaton Sluice (9 houses)	---	1 "
Murton Village. 3 houses.	---	1 "
Moor Cottage, Murton.	---	1 "

The Pit House, situated near the Mill Field, Seaton Sluice, has no water supply, the water being carried from Clarence Street. There is only one occupant and the house is due for demolition.

As regards the Quayside Cottage, there is only one occupant, and he obtains his water from Collywell Bay Rd. The house is to be demolished on the vacation of the present tenant who is fairly old. The premises are surveyed in readiness for immediate action for demolition and when proceedings under the Housing Act, 1936, can be undertaken.

Inspections are carried out at regular intervals to see the Standpipes are being properly used.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

The whole of the district is provided with sewers to carry off the sewage from the various buildings in the area.

There is no treatment of sewage, the sewers falling by gravitation and discharge into the North Sea at four points. The sewage from Seaton Sluice and nearly the whole of Old Hartley discharges into the Seaton Burn Joint Sewage Board's sewer. This Council are constituent members of the Seaton Burn Joint Sewage Board. In this case, the outfall, after passing through the tank, discharges into the North Sea into deep water, just inside the boundary of the Borough of Blyth.

There are also 3 storm overflows which function in times of storm.

No evidence has been found of sewage pollution on the fore-shore, nor have any complaints been lodged.

Some oil came back to the beach at the St. Mary's Island end in November, no doubt from tankers discharging their waste. The limit of 3 miles should be extended.

2. River Pollution.

There are two streams which drain the hinterland and land drainage from this area which pass into the sea. The County Council, apart from ourselves, are the only Authority to deal with pollution.

These streams have been the cause of complaints during the year.

(i) Brier Dene Stream.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector checked this stream on several occasions and took samples which were submitted to the Chief Inspector of the West Riding Rivers Board, Wakefield, Mr. J.H. Garner, who kindly offered to carry out the analyses, and our thanks are due to him for his help.

Our thanks are also due to Chairman and Members of the West Riding Rivers Board for the facilities placed at our disposal.

The following table sets out in detail the results of the analyses and the remarks of the Chief Inspector of the West Riding Rivers Board on the samples taken from the Brier Dene Stream on the 28th July, 1946 and the 26th August, 1947.

Analyses of Samples of Brier Dene Burn on 28th July, 1946.

(Results expressed in parts per 1000,000)

The samples were labelled as follows:-

No.3 - Brier Dene Burn, 5 yards left side of Bridge going South to Clarke's House or Bee Hive Inn
5.5.p.m.

No.4 - Brier Dene Burn, 22 yards from bridge which carries road, 7 yards off storm overflow of sewer and where small stream joins Brier Dene Burn, 5.10 p.m.

(Table on next page)

Sample.	No.3.	No.4.
<u>Physical Characteristics.</u>		
Liquid.	almost clear	almost clear
Sediment.	some ochrey	some ochrey.
Odour	very slight	very slight
Reaction to litmus	alkaline	alkaline
pH.	7.8	7.8.
<u>Result of Analysis (parts per 100,000)</u>		
Total solids.	343.6	354.8.
Solids in suspension (dried at 105°C)	10.4	9.8.
Solids in suspension Ash	8.1	7.5.
Solids in solution (dried at 105° C)	333.2	345.0.
Solids in Solution Ash.	267.8	273.8.
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine.	78.1	75.8.
Nitric Nitrogen from Nitrates.	0.48	0.60.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours from N/80 permanganate at 80° Fahr. (Total)	0.28	0.32.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours from N/80 permanganate at 80° Fahr. (Filtrate)	6.12	0.12.
Alkalinity in terms of Calcium carbonate	16.0	15.5.
Coal particles in suspension.	NIL	NIL
Oxide of iron in suspension of Ferric Oxide.	6.4	6.0.
Oxide of iron in solution.	NIL	NIL
Barium sulphate.	NIL	NIL
Oxygen in solution at 18° C.	0.83	0.80.
= per cent. saturation.	87.2	84.2.

∕ The results of dissolved oxygen refer to the sample "as received" and do not necessarily correspond to conditions at the time of sampling, since there may have been re-aeration during transit.

Remarks - The samples from Brier Dene contained no Barium sulphate. The solids in suspension consisted almost entirely of ochrey material. This fact, in conjunction with the high chloride contents of the samples suggest that pit water is discharged to the stream.

Analyses of Samples of Brier Dene Burn on 26th August.1946.

The samples were labelled as follows:-

- No.3. - Brier Dene Burn, 1 yard from bridge culvert below Clark's houses (Bee Hive Inn) 1.5. p.m.
 No.4. - Brier Dene Burn, 50 yards from culvert below Clark's houses (Bee Hive Inn) 1.15 p.m.

Sample.	No.3.	No.4.
<u>Physical Characteristics.</u>		
Liquid.	almost clear	almost clear
Sediment	some blackish	some blackish
Odour	very slight	very slight
Reaction to litmus	acid	acid
pH	2.3	2.2
<u>Result of Analysis (Parts per 100,000)</u>		
Total solids	5746.5	5153.4
Solids in suspension (dried at 105° C)	46.5	53.4
Solids in suspension, (Ash.)	18.1	20.7.
Solids in solution (dried at 105° C)	5700.0	5100.0
Solids in solution (ash)	5200.0	4380.0.
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	2669.0	2290.0
Nitric nitrogen from Nitrates	NIL	NIL
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours from N/80 permanganate at 80° Fahr. (Total)	2.04	2.20
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours from N/80 permanganate at 80° Fahr. (Filtrate)	0.60	0.58
Alkalinity in terms of Calcium Carbonate	-	-
Acidity in terms of Sulphuric Acid	64.2	51.9
Coals particles in suspension	23.1	23.2
Iron compounds in suspension in terms of Ferric Oxide	NIL	NIL
Iron compounds in solution in terms of Ferric Oxide.	3.1	2.4
Barium Sulphate	4.3	3.4
Oxygen in solution at 180° C	0.73	0.76
= per cent saturation	76.8	80.0

The results for dissolved oxygen refer to the sample "as received" and do not necessarily correspond to condition at the time of sampling, since there may have been re-aeration during transit.

Remarks.- The analyses of the samples from Brier Dene Burn indicate pollution by coal slurry or coal-washing water. The high chloride contents of the samples, their acidic character and the presence of dissolved iron compounds, suggest that pit water was being discharged to the stream.

The sewer outfall from Seaton Valley has not been altered. It will be seen from the result of the analyses that coal washing water is finding its way into the stream.

The officials of the Backworth Collieries were interviewed and the Barium plant outfall checked. It was intimated that the coal washery plant was to be altered and that a new £20,000 flocculating plant was to be installed, the order for this having been placed. This order had not been executed at the end of the year.

SEATON BURN.

Observations were made of this stream, and also samples were taken and submitted for analysis to the Chief Inspector of the West Riding Rivers Board. Details of his report on the same are as follows.

"Analyses of Samples of Seaton Burn on the 28th July, 1946. (Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

The samples were labelled as follows:-

No.1 - Seaton Burn, below Bridge, 80 yards from stepping stones, 19 yards from Bridge, 4.35 p.m.

No.2.- Seaton Burn, opposite Water Mill Cottage, 10 yards below house, 4.45 p.m.

Sample	No.1.	No.2.
<u>Physical Characteristics.</u>		
Liquid	almost clear	almost clear
Sediment	large blackish	large blackish
Odour	very slight	very slight
Reaction to litmus	slight alkaline.	slight alkaline.
pH	7.2	7.2.
<u>Result of Analysis (Parts per 1000,000)</u>		
Total Solids	243.9	230.6
Solids in suspension (dried at 105°C)	93.9	85.4
Solids in suspension (ash)	36.0	33.2
Solids in solution (dried at 105°C)	115.0	145.2
Solids in solution (ash)	119.6	117.6
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	20.6	18.5
Nitric nitrogen from Nitrates	0.68	0.52
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours from N/80 permanganate at 80° Fahr. (total)	3.80	3.84
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours from N/80 permanganate at 80° Fahr. (Filtrate)	0.24	0.20
Alkalinity in terms of Calcium carbonate	8.0	7.0
Coal particles in suspension	35.0	40.0
Oxide of iron in suspension in terms of Ferric Oxide	NIL	NIL
Oxide of iron in solution	NIL	NIL
Barium sulphate	NIL	NIL
Oxygen in solution at 18 C. = per cent saturation	0.69 70.5	0.68 69.5

✓ The result for dissolved oxygen refer to the sample "as received" and do not necessarily correspond to condition at the time of sampling, since there may have been re-aeration during transit.

Remarks.- The analyses of the samples from Seaton Burn indicate pollution by coal washing water.

Analyses of Samples of Seaton Burn on the 26th August.1946.
(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

The samples were labelled as follows:-

- No.1 - Seaton Burn, 40 yards from bridge above stepping stones, right bank of stream facing towards sea, 12.30 p.m.
No.2 - Seaton Burn, 88 yards from Water Mill House, left hand side going downstream, 12.50 p.m.

Sample	No.1	No.2.
<u>Physical Characteristics.</u>		
Liquid	almost clear	almost clear
Sediment	some blackish	some blackish
Odour	very slight	very slight
Reaction to litmus	slight alkaline.	slight alkaline
pH	8.0	8.2.
<u>Result of Analysis (Parts per 100,000)</u>		
Total Solids	474.6	471.9
Solids in suspension (dried at 105° C)	29.6	26.9
Solids in suspension (ash)	13.2	12.4
Solids in solution (dried at 105° C)	445.0	445.0
Solids in solution (ash)	355.0	352.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine.	145.6	141.0
Nitric nitrogen from Nitrates	3.92	4.28
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours from N/80 permanganate at 80° Fahr. (Total)	3.92	4.28
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours from N/80 permanganate at 80° Fahr. (Filtrate)	6.23	6.21
Alkalinity in terms of Calcium Carbonate	20.0	19.5
Acidity in terms of Sulphuric Acid	-	-
Coal particles in suspension	3.2	3.3
Iron compounds in solution in terms of Ferric Oxide	NIL	NIL
Iron compounds in suspension in terms of Ferric Oxide	NIL	NIL
Barium Sulphate	-	-
Oxygen in solution at 180° C = per cent. saturation.	0.76 80.0	0.78 82.1

✓ The results for dissolved oxygen refer to the sample "as received" and do not necessarily correspond to conditions at the time of sampling, since there may have been re-aeration during transit.

Remarks. - The analyses of the samples from Seaton Burn indicate pollution by coal slurry or coal washing water.

It is quite evident that pollution is present, and joint action is necessary by the respective Authorities and ourselves to take the matter up with the National Coal Board to effect some improvement from the coal washery plant affluent entering the stream.

The time is overdue, and strong action is necessary to stop this pollution.

3. Closet Accommodation.

The area is practically a 100 per cent water carriage town, there being only 13 houses without waterclosets. These 13 houses are ready, as soon as circumstances permit, to come under the demolition schemes as they are past their useful life.

A large number of houses have indoor sanitation as well as a water closet in the yard. There are about 11,178 closets in use and about 10,058 ashbins of the covered type including about 62 Wall bins.

Standard ashbins of British Standard Specification have been adopted by the Council, these being $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, the most popular size being the latter. A copy of the specification is included in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

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 only one Camping Ground in use during the year, namely the one at Red House Farm. This was licensed by the Council from April until the 1st of October.

The owner's attention was drawn to the choked drains and irregular cleansing of the ashbins and he was requested to have these matters attended to.

8. Smoke Abatement and Nuisance from Spoilbanks.

The details regarding the nuisances caused by the Factory chimney smoke are dealt with in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

There was one evidence of smoke issuing from two spoilbanks in the Seaton Valley Urban District Council's area, but no complaints of discomfort or obnoxious smell in connection with these were received in the Monkseaton or Whitley area.

9. Public Swimming Baths and Bathing Pools.

The natural bath at the Table Rocks was brought into use during the year. The water is changed by tidal action and no chlorination plant is fitted. I suggest a small chlorinator for this bath is essential and a proper weekly cleansing routine should be formulated to remove stones and other objects which are thrown in by persons who have no thought for the safety of the bathers.

The Bathing Station at Panama was re-opened and staffed.

10. Public Conveniences.

I have again to draw the attention of the Council to the lack of up-to-date conveniences for both sexes in the area.

Whilst provision was being made for increased accommodation on the Central Promenade, these are still inadequate to deal with the crowds, and the conveniences in the centre of the town, both Ladies' and Gentlemen's, should be demolished and re-modelled on modern lines.

A large portion of the town is improved for parts of Marden Ward, Central Ward, St. Mary's, Monkseaton West and North and Hartley Ward.

Up-to-date conveniences are long overdue and I respectfully suggest that this matter should receive early consideration. Washing facilities with hot and cold water should be provided in the larger type with checking turnstiles and daily attendants.

I would also draw your attention to the need of paper towels and containers in the interests of public health, or the provision of electric hand-dryers.

11. Eradication of Bed Bugs.

This subject is dealt with by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in his report under the heading of disinfection.

12. Schools.

The district is provided for in the new Education Act, 1945, and when the planned schools are built, the district will be well provided for.

Additional accommodation was being arranged at the Grammar School and at Monkseaton Modern.

The schools are the same as in 1945.

With regard to the private school in Holywell Avenue, this has been provided with extra lavatory accommodation, and alterations were being commenced at the end of the year.

A sufficient water supply from the mains is supplied to each school and there is suitable water-closet accommodation. One range of water trough closets was converted into the single pedestal type during the year. The other range is due for conversion during 1947.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

A start was made with the first scheme of 26 houses on the Roker Avenue Estate. The lack of vital materials rather held up the progress of the work.

During the year, contracts were let for 180 houses on the Seatonville Neighbourhood Unit, 32 houses at Seaton Sluice, 6 in Townsville Avenue and 8 in Cambo Avenue. After representation of this Department, it was decided to negotiate for land for a further 32 houses and land for aged people's cottages.

Naturally, the increase of 3,200 people in the population of the area did not help matters, and a number of overcrowded cases came to light.

The rebuilding of a number of houses to replace the ones demolished by enemy action was carried out, and a total of 17 houses were completed.

Slum Clearance and individual unfit houses powers under the Housing Act, 1936, was still under suspension, the list of properties being continually revised and the details kept up-to-date.

Overcrowding.

The total number of overcrowded cases found during the survey carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Additional Sanitary Inspector of overcrowded conditions under Section 85 of the Housing Act.1936, was 28.

Byelaws to deal with "farmed out" houses are urgently required, as difficulty is being experienced daily. Houses of this nature cannot be controlled without the aid of byelaws, and I ask that representation be made for their adoption after confirmation by the Byelaws Committee and the Council.

Housing Act.1936.

The following figures give the position in the district in connection with Housing:-

<u>Houses erected during the year.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
(a) By Local Authority.....	17
(b) By other bodies or persons.....	17 (rebuilt)
	46 (new houses)

1. Inspection of dwelling houses.

	<u>Total.</u>
(i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	2189
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	3283
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.....	347
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	477
(iii) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	None.
(iv) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation.....	None.

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its Officers.....	1781
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3. Action under Statutory Powers:-

	<u>Total.</u>
(A) <u>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	None.
(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:- (under Public Health Act, 1936)	
(a) By Owners.....	230
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.....	None.
 (B) <u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</u>	
(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	2183
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices.	
(a) By Owners.....	230
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.....	None
 (C) <u>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	NIL
(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	NIL
 (D) <u>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	NIL
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.....	NIL

Byelaws.

The adoption of the various byelaws to help the general public is a matter which needs your careful attention. All our byelaw powers ceased in 1935, and it is most desirable the byelaws dealing with these matters should be adopted.

It is practically impossible for your Health Department to function properly without the aid of the necessary byelaws which are so essential to the health and well-being of the district.

SECTION E.

FOOD INSPECTION.

- (a) Milk Supply.
- (b) Milk Sampling.
- (c) Meat and other foods.

The duties which come under the above headings are dealt with 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 duties of the Merchandise Marks Acts, Feeding Stuffs and Fertiliser Acts and Orders, together with the various Food Orders are also dealt with by the same Department.

The following Regulations and Orders also come under the Weights and Measures Department of the Northumberland County Council:-

- Public Health (Preservation Food) Regulations, 1925 - 1927.
- Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 - 1927.
- Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 - 1927.
- Artificial Cream, Section 28 Foods and Drugs Act. 1938
- The **Synthetic** Restrictions 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 of the Food and Drugs Act.1938.

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

(e) Bacteriological and Chemical Analysis:-

The specimens for bacteriological examination for the Department and also for the local Medical Practitioners were sent to the County Laboratory at Newburn. 134 samples were submitted.

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

(f) Nutrition.

During the year I was unable to find any cases of malnutrition amongst the population of the district.

A number of articles of food were in short supply, and though there was an increase in supplies of fresh fruit, the prices were out of all proportion to the value. There were complaints regarding shortages of goods on points and representations were made to the Divisional Office of the Ministry of Food. The shortage was attributed to the large influx of visitors.

The following commodities were supplied to the public by the Food Office during the year May.1946 to April. 1947. Weekly figures are also given.

Orange Juice	-	48,756 bottles	yearly.
	-	937 "	weekly.
Cod Liver Oil	-	9,573 "	yearly.
	-	184 "	Weekly.
Vitamen Tablets	-	2,300 packets	yearly.
	-	44 "	weekly.
Dried Milk	-	11,000 tins	yearly.
	-	211 "	weekly.

Persons under the National Milk Scheme receiving free milk - 20 per week.

Persons receiving milk at 1½d per pint.

- approximately 2,542 people per week.

Supplies of baby foods of various kinds are supplied through the Clinics administered by the Northumberland County Council.

(g) Shellfish - Molluscan.

The shellfish mostly sold in this area are mussels. Some hawkers tried to sell periwinkles but, after being warned, they left the area. Investigations were carried out to ascertain the "layings" from which the mussels were gathered.

(h) Crustaceans.

Lobsters, crabs, crayfish and prawns come under this heading. There are a number of Fish Shops in the area holding licences to prepare these for sale under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

A number of crabs are caught locally, and the local fishwives from Cullercoats Bay buy quantities from the Fish Market at North Shields.

SECTION F.THE INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 496, which figure is an increase of 8 on the figure of 488 notified in 1945.

The increase in incidence of the diseases notified were in Measles, Whooping Cough and Tuberculosis. There were welcome reductions in cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

Details in the following tables show the various number of cases notified, the incidence during each month, the age group and the percentage of cases removed to hospital for treatment, and the number of deaths occurring from the various notifiable diseases.

Infectious Diseases during the Year 1946.

	Total cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox.....	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.....	31	23 74%	-
Diphtheria.....	20	17 85%	1
C.S.Meningitis (Meningococcal).....	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	-	-	-
Pneumonia.....	31	4 13%	11
Erysipelas.....	9	1 12%	-
Measles.....	257	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	103	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis.....	2	2 100%	-
Tuberculosis.....	39	8 21%	7
Food Poisoning.....	-	-	-
Dysentery.....	4	-	-
Totals.....	496	55 11%	19

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1946.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Spt.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Scarlet Fever.....	2	2	5	7	3	1	4	1	3	2	1	0	31
Diphtheria.....	3	-	2	-	3	2	0	3	2	3	1	1	20
Pneumonia.....	4	5	3	0	4	2	3	2	0	1	5	2	31
Erysipelas.....	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	9
Tuberculosis.....	1	4	-	4	1	2	6	6	-	3	4	8	39
C.S.Meningitis (Meningococcal).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.....	-	3	1	-	-	2	15	43	17	31	54	91	257
Whooping Cough.....	-	-	9	13	13	11	19	7	12	5	10	4	103
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.....	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Food Poisoning.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anterior Polio- myelitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Totals.....	11	17	23	24	25	21	48	62	26	46	77	24	496

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	1	2	3	5	6	8	2	2	0	2	0
Diphtheria.....	0	0	2	1	1	2	3	0	5	4	2	0
Pneumonia.....	4	0	1	0	0	4	0	4	7	2	4	7
Erysipelas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4
C.S.Meningitis (Meningococcal)....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough.....	11	10	15	14	15	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles.....	7	23	23	29	28	138	5	3	1	0	0	0
Polio-myelitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	21	4	6	2
Food Poisoning.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Totals-----	23	34	44	47	49	189	17	13	39	11	17	13

Deaths from Notifiable Diseases for the past 5 years:-

	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Smallpox.....	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.....	2	-	-	-	1
Typhoid Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.....	12	10	13	10	11
Tuberculosis.....	9	14	18	19	7
Totals.....	23	24	31	29	19

Anthrax.

There were no cases of Anthrax notified during the year.

Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox were notified during the year.

The following contacts were notified, the majority of these being members of the armed forces or prisoners-of-war, having been in contact with cases of Smallpox aboard ship.

Southampton 5, Port of London 2. Liverpool 15.
Hunsden 1, Hednesford 2, Leeds 4, Glasgow 2,
Croydon Airport 1, Uxbridge 1.

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.

No cases of Typhoid Infection were reported during the year.

Paratyphoid Infections.

No cases of Paratyphoid were notified to me during the year.

Dysentery.

Four cases of Dysentery were notified, as against one case in the year 1945.

Diphtheria.

20 cases of Diphtheria were notified, which is a welcome reduction of 10 cases on the 30 cases recorded last year, due no doubt to the efficiency of the immunisation scheme.

I regret to record a death from this disease, this being a boy out of Maple Avenue who had not been immunised. The parents delayed calling in a Doctor, the child having been ill for practically a week.

The disease apart from this case was of the mild type.

The incidence rate per 1,000 of population was 0.65 as against 1.10 in 1945.

The cases were fairly well distributed each month, with the exception of February, April and July.

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. Treatment is offered free of charge to all, whether attending Grammar, Modern or Private Schools. My thanks are due to Headmasters and teachers for their co-operation.

We have two schemes which operate in the Spring and early Autumn. 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's Ambulance Brigade, who are fully trained and give their time and labour voluntarily, which is a very fine gesture and is greatly appreciated.

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

Records of each child and school are kept, and revisions are made at frequent intervals. The school medical record cards are also stamped. Prophylactic material is supplied from the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Council also pays private practitioners a fee of five shillings for each child immunised, the supply of prophylactic being issued free on application.

The following tables gives details of immunisation in the area at the 31st December, 1946.

Immunisation from 1.1.41 to 31.12.46.	Age 1-5	Age 5-15	Totals.
Number of children immunised.	1204	2409	3613
Estimated child population.	2250	3580	5830
Percentage immunised.	54	67	61

Scarlet Fever.

There was a drop in the number of cases notified to me during the year, and the register showed a reduction of 66 cases; 31 cases in 1946 against 97 in 1945. The incidence rate per 1,000 of population was 1.02 as against 3.56 in 1945.

23 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, which gives a percentage figure of 74%.

No deaths occurred from Scarlet Fever.

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

Ward.	Scarlet Fever.	Incidence.	Diphtheria.	Incidence.
Rockcliffe.	3	.89	2	.59
Central.	6	1.86	3	.93
St. Mary's.	5	.97	4	.77
Marden.	4	.99	4	.99
Monkseaton North.	4	.93	1	.23
Monkseaton West.	5	1.17	4	.93
Monkseaton South.	4	1.16	2	.58
Hartley.	-	-	-	-

Erysipelas.

There was a decrease of 2 cases in 1946, the total being 9 cases as against 11 in 1945, giving an incidence rate of .3 per 1,000 of population.

The head and face were the parts mainly affected.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever (Meningococcal)

There were no cases notified to me during the year.

Measles.

During the year, 257 cases of measles were notified and entered in the records, which shows an increase of 79 cases on the year 1945.

The rate of incidence was 8.44 as against 6.54 for the 1945 period. The outbreak started towards the close of the year, but on the whole it was of a mild character.

Whooping Cough.

The total cases notified and registered number 103, this figure representing an increase of 7 cases on the 1945 record.

The cases were distributed throughout the district.

Typhus Fever.

No cases were notified to me during the year.

Food Poisoning.

No case of Food Poisoning was notified during the year 1946.

Scabies.

10 cases of scabies were notified during the year, and these were of the mild type. Home visitation was carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The School Nurses of the Northumberland County Council also visited the premises.

Where bedding is found to be in an unwholesome condition, instructions are given to have the bedding washed, disinfectant of an 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 Benzevan cream is kept in the Office for immediate use.

Veneral Diseases.

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

Information is also given at the Health Department on request.

The nearest clinic to Whitley Bay for treatment and consultation is situated in the Borough of Blyth.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were no cases notified to me during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year.

Respiratory Diseases.

Pneumonia - 31 cases were recorded during the year as against 29 in 1945, showing an increase of 2 cases.

The rate of incidence per 1,000 of population was 1.02.

There were 11 deaths during the year as against 10 in 1945.

CONTROL OF OTHER DISEASES.Tuberculosis:

During 1946, 34 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, which gives an increase of 1 case.

5 cases of the non-pulmonary type were also notified, the incidence rate of all types being 1.28 per 1,000 of population as against 1.58 for 1945.

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

7 cases died during the year, 6 being of the pulmonary type and 2 of the non-pulmonary type.

The mortality rate of the pulmonary type per 1,000 of population was .16 as against .51 for the year 1945.

The mortality rate of the non-pulmonary type is .06 per 1,000 as against .11 for 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 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 shows the mortality figures.

	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
15 to 25.....	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35.....	7	8	-	2	-	1	-	-
35 to 45.....	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
45 to 55.....	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
55 to 65.....	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards....	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
Totals....	17	17	2	3	1	4	1	1

No action was found to be necessary regarding the non-notification of cases during the year. Disinfection of rooms and clothing is carried out on request.

Cancer.

There was a decrease in cancer figures for 1946 of 7, the figures on the register being 73 as against 80 in 1945. The death rate per 1,000 of population was 2.46. I herewith append table giving deaths in the age groups, also localisation of the disease.

	Ages in Years.						Totals.
	1-30	31-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	over 65	
Lungs.....	-	-	2	4	2	3	11
Bladder.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Colon.....	-	-	-	-	3	6	9
Ethmoid.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Stomach.....	-	1	-	1	4	4	10
Prostate Gland..	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Liver.....	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Cervix Uteri.....	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Pancreas.....	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Ovary.....	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Epiglottis.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Thyroid Gland....	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Rectum.....	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Breast.....	-	-	-	1	4	-	5
Testis.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Oesophagus.....	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Kidneys.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Bronchi.....	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Tongue.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1938.

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

Section 172 of the Public Health Act.1936.

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

Treatment of Infectious Diseases in Hospitals.

The Medical Practitioners use the available hospital facilities to the fullest extent, and cases are removed as expeditiously as possible. Visitors to the town are provided with the same facilities as residents.

Scaffold Hill Isolation Hospital is used by this Authority, except on occasions when the accommodation there is over-taxed.

SEX EDUCATION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

By arrangement with the Youth Council of Whitley Bay and district, I arranged a course of 3 lectures on "Sex and Personality". Lectures were obtained through the Central Council for Health Education and the first lecture, well attended by girls and young men, was held on December 6th, 1946.

It is intended to develop these courses every winter.

Metereology.

The weather during the year was generally mild and the lowest rainfall recorded was in the month of February. The total rainfall for the year was 24.19 inches. Mr.E.Roberts, the Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, has kindly supplied me with the following information:-

<u>RAINFALL FOR 1946.</u>	
	<u>Inches.</u>
January.....	1.42
February.....	.23
March.....	.90
April.....	1.00
May.....	1.53
June.....	1.68
July.....	3.65
August.....	3.29
September.....	3.25
October.....	1.06
November.....	3.90
December.....	2.28
Total.....	<u>24.19</u>

New Sewers and Roads.

Figures in connection with sewers and road-works carried out during the year 1946 are as follows:-

Sewers - 2060 Lin. Yds.
Roads and Paving- 8500 Sup. Yds.

These are in connection with the Roker Avenue, Maple Avenue and Seaton Sluice Housing Estates.

SECTION G.Factory Act.1937.

The various sections of the Act which are administered by the Health Department are carried out with the maximum efficiency, and two or three visits to each of the premises are made through the year.

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

Where necessary, notices are served under the Factory Act, 1937, for the limewashing, cleansing and sanitary defects, these being most important where articles of food are prepared for human consumption.

The registers are continually checked and revised on account of the various businesses changing hands, the installation of new plant and the opening of new premises.

There was an increase of 14 mechanical factories and 9 non-mechanical factories in the district during the year.

Workplaces are still retained.

The following tables give in detail the number of visits and notices served to remedy defects found in the course of investigations by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Additional Sanitary Inspector:-

Premises.	Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
<u>Factories.</u>			
Mechanical.....	587	39	-
Non-Mechanical.....	40	18	-
Total.....	627	57	-

Particulars.	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Want of Cleanliness.....	29	29	-
Absence of Abstracts.....	5	5	-
Sanitary Accommodation, unsuitable or defective..	14	14	-
Structural Defects.....	8	8	-
Totals.....	57	57	-

FACTORIES.

	<u>Mechanical.</u>	<u>Non-Mechanical.</u>
Bake-houses.....	21	1
Blacksmiths.....	2	1
Boot Repairs.....	13	-
Butcher's Shops.....	35	-
Cake Mixers.....	1	-
Coach Painters.....	-	-
'Cycle Repairers.....	1	2
Cafes & Restaurant Kitchens.....	11	20
Drug Packing.....	-	-
Glass Cutting.....	1	1
Hairdressers.....	11	10
Joiners.....	9	10
Laundries.....	2	1
Milliners.....	-	3
Milliners and Dressmakers.....	3	2
Motor Repairers.....	15	6
Painters & Decorators.....	-	11
Plumbers.....	-	5
Potato Washers.....	7	-
Printing.....	5	-
Gas & Steam Pressers.....	2	-
Sugar Boilers.....	1	-
Sculptors.....	1	-
Tailors.....	-	3
Tin Smiths.....	1	-
Upholsterers.....	-	5
Watch Making.....	1	2
Electricians.....	-	6
Opticians.....	4	-
	147	90

THE RAG FLOCK ACT.1911.

RAG FLOCK REGULATION.1912.

RAG FLOCK.(1911) AMENDMENT ACT.1928.

The duty of administering the above Act is placed on Sanitary Authorities and for this purpose the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector may enter at all reasonable times on any premises which he has cause to believe any offence is being committed and may take samples for the purpose of analysis.

The chlorine test is totally inadequate as it does not indicate organic dirt and is only a rough indication whether the materials in their raw state have been washed.

The standard of 30 parts of chlorine to 100,000 parts of flock is too easily achieved without adequacy of cleansing.

New legislation to control this trade is overdue and registration of premises should be insisted upon.

There were 5 upholsterers using rag flock in this district, and they obtain their supplies from Gateshead.

3 samples of rag flock were submitted for analysis, and the results are appended below:-

Sample 1 - Messrs.Bainbridge and Co, contained 1.18 parts chlorine
per 100,000 parts.

Sample 2 - Mr.Bendell, contained 0.32 parts chlorine per 100,000 parts.

Sample 3 - Mr.Gould, contained 0.26 parts chlorine per 100,000 parts.

These samples appeared to conform to the requirements of the Rag Flock Regulations Act. 1911, (Amendment Act of 1928)

SECTIONS 110 and 11 OF THE FACTORY ACT.1937.

Outworkers.

As last year, there is one outworker in this area. The addresses are as follows:-

For Fine Needlework Association,
6, Beauchamp Place,
LONDON. S.W.3.

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

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

Nov. 1947

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you for your consideration my sixteenth Annual Report, which is for the year 1946.

The Report is drawn up in accordance with Circular 13/47, and is prepared on the lines of Circular 28/46 of the 11th February, 1946.

The Report is tabulated and covers the wide field of Sanitary Administration in all its phases and the various services set out under Public Cleansing. The costings of the various services, together with all the information detailed, has been included and, as in previous years, the costs are shown up to the end of March 1947.

It is worthy of note that, despite the lack of materials required for carrying out repairs, the large number of dilapidations and work dealt with will bear comparison with any other Urban area in the Administrative County.

It has always been my endeavour to obtain the highest possible standard and the members will find on perusal of the various tables and sections that a large amount of work has been brought to a successful conclusion.

STAFF.

The Temporary Additional Sanitary Inspector left the service of the Council in May, and the Permanent Additional Sanitary Inspector returned from service with H.M. Forces, commencing work on the 13th May, 1947.

Miss.M.Robinson, who held the position of Senior Typist, resigned her appointment to be married at the end of June, 1946. Her loss was keenly felt as she had been in the Department for six years and was fully conversant with the multifarious duties carried out.

Miss.P.Archer, the Junior Typist, also left the Department to take up a more remunerative position in September.

Miss.F.M.Turner commenced duties with the Department on the 9th of December, 1946, as Senior Typist and Miss.J.C.Craggs as Junior Typist on the 2nd of December 1946.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Services, which are embraced under the heading of Public Cleansing, are varied, and are classified under the following headings:-

The collection of House and Trade Refuse, the Disposal of Refuse by Controlled Tipping, the Utilisation of Refuse, Street Cleansing and Disposal, including the cleansing and sealing of Gullies, the emptying of Cesspools, the Gritting of Roads and Footpaths, and the Removal of Snow.

The cleansing of the Links and Open Spaces, Promenades and Sands is carried out for the Open Spaces Committee. The Services are interlocked and come under the heading of Sanitary Administration and Public Health Services.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The Refuse Collection Services were kept up to concert pitch during the year, and regular days for groups of houses on the collection round enabled the householders to have their doors open at the proper times and the bins, together with salvage, were placed in accessible positions for removal.

During holiday periods the teams were increased and every endeavour made to clear up any arrears the same week.

Complaints have been very few, and what complaints there were arose from the fact that the householder concerned had his or her door locked and the men were therefore unable to gain entrance.

The staff consisted of 4 drivers, 1 driver loader and 11 dustmen though, during the summer, owing to the heavy influx of visitors, it was necessary to re-organise the Services to obtain maximum efficiency, and two sweepers were brought into the loading teams to remove the Cafe and Promenade Refuse for a period of 10 weeks.

I am in daily contact with each machine in order to obtain the utmost efficiency, to prevent loss of loading time and to see that the disposal of refuse is expeditious and hygienic.

The high ash content during the latter half of the year was phenomenal and the refuse became very heavy. In fact, it was the heaviest period I have known in the lower end of the town. Sea coal was being bought and at nearly every house the ashbins were so heavy it required a double lift to empty a single receptable.

On many days, four loaders were moving 18 to 20 tons per working day for the first three days of the week, and in some weeks the amount of refuse moved was 83 tons, which I consider is a remarkable performance.

The vehicles are all out of loan, the youngest being 8 years old and the oldest 13 years. These are showing signs of wear and the Council agreed, after receiving a comprehensive report, to replace two of the machines.

The side loading canopy machines are the most economical for this area and I have standardised on these.

There was an increase in refuse of 2279 tons during the year.

Every dwelling house in the district is provided with an ashbin, except 14 which have privy pails or ashpits. Most of the business premises have ashbins with lids. Owing to the dearth of houses it was not possible to eliminate the privies, but it is hoped the time is not far distant when all the relics of the insanitary past are abolished.

The dustbin scheme sets out a specification ashbin of the size, construction and material approved by the Council. These are supplied to shopkeepers, agents and owners on request and ashbins of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet capacity are gradually being adopted throughout the area.

A copy of the specification for ashbins is set out below:-

Whitley Bay Urban District Council.

Health & Cleansing Dept.

SPECIFICATION FOR ASHBIN.

<u>Capacity.</u>	<u>$2\frac{1}{2}$ cu ft.</u>	<u>$3\frac{1}{2}$ cu.ft.</u>
Height Internal.	20	23
Diameter, Top.	16	18
Diameter, Bottom.	14	16
Body-Birmingham Gauge.	24	22
Bottom-Birmingham Gauge.	24	22
Lid-Birmingham Gauge.	26	24
Bottom Hoop Birmingham Gauge.	18	16
Weight after Galvanizing.	20-21 lbs.	24-25 lbs.

THE BIN TO BE CORRUGATED OR SWAGED.

This scheme reduced the number of visits made to see if notices are complied with.

During the year, 785 receptacles were sold and delivered by the Department. The purchase cost was £612 and from the sale a total of £694 was received. This figure covered storage cost and cartage.

The residents were very glad to have this service; the purchase of ashbins was very difficult towards the end of the year.

It is my opinion that dustbin provision should be a charge against the rates. Uniformity would be obtained by this method in a much shorter time and many Local Authorities are taking this view. This system would save time and postage and when an ashbin is worn out, it would be replaced without delay. The cost to the town would be about £500 per annum at the present price of ashbins.

I commend this scheme to the Council as a progressive sanitary reform.

The total amount of refuse removed during the year was 11,041 tons, comprising 10,063 tons from Whitley Bay, 926 tons from Seaton Sluice and 52 tons from Murton Village.

The tonnage per 1,000 of population per day was 1.16. The total number of ashbins emptied was 590,725.

A table showing the monthly totals of house, Trade and Cafe Refuse is set out for your perusal. This table, on page 5, includes Street sweeping and the removal of Slaughterhouse manure and garbage.

TRADE AND CAFE REFUSE.

The removal of trade refuse was carried out and special collections were made from the larger premises, charges being made in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The refuse charge is based on an 8 weeks assessment and yearly accounts are sent out in April of each year. Some Traders prefer to pay by the ticket system of 2d per ashbin or receptacle 2 feet high, one ashbin being removed free of charge.

Salvage is removed free of charge and a record kept on a working list of all refuse and salvage collected from each of the various premises.

Drivers and Loading Loaders receive instructions regularly in connection with this matter. Excess refuse is checked carefully and appropriate letters are sent where necessary.

The total income received was £174.10.0d.

Large establishments are accorded extra collections of cafe refuse on payment of additional charges, varying from £1.1.0d to £2.12.6d per season, so the premises are kept in a hygienic condition during holiday periods.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The main disposal centre was Hill Heads, the tip at Seaton Delaval Hall being used on Tuesdays and Fridays for the disposal of refuse from Seaton Sluice and Old Hartley.

Tipping is carried out on controlled lines and the terraces are practically completed.

The acquisition of the Brier Dene Site has been the means of saving a large amount of money both in haulage and disposal costs.

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

Month 1946/7	No. of loads.	No. of Bins.	House Refuse.				Shop, Cafe & Hotel Refuse.				Scaton Sluice Refuse.			
			T.	C.	q.	T.	C.	q.	T.	C.	q.	Weight.		
April.....	175	59222	720	11	0	26	16	0	20	3964	74	7	0	
May.....	216	45113	721	11	0	18	19	0	18	3206	60	12	0	
June.....	273	45117	782	1	0	24	17	0	22	4111	76	1	0	
July.....	283	48182	682	9	0	49	12	0	34	4872	120	8	0	
August.....	270	46831	575	15	0	68	15	0	26	3601	86	18	0	
September.....	206	48112	663	2	0	40	17	0	20	3002	48	15	0	
October.....	176	38458	638	18	0	76	19	0	23	4741	89	11	0	
November.....	158	54096	666	14	0	62	19	0	26	5115	108	7	0	
December.....	185	40388	785	14	0	116	15	0	18	3678	76	9	0	
January.....	186	38217	780	12	0	108	12	0	27	5485	117	19	0	
February.....	162	32362	670	1	0	40	6	0	15	2385	65	10	0	
March.....	240	46137	1018	9	0	35	8	0	13	1398	53	0	0	
Total.....	2532	509235	9295	15	0	670	15	0	262	45556	977	17	0	
Shops, Cafes														
Hotel.....	186	35934	670	15	0									
Scaton														
Sluice.....	262	45556	977	17	0									
Slaughterhouses.	96		96	0	0									
Sweepings.....			550	0	0									
TOTAL.....	3076	590725	11593	7	0									

REFUSE DISPOSAL (Contd).

The total amount of refuse disposed of at Hill Heads was 10,063 tons, together with 75 tons brought in by Trade Men's waggons and about 210 tons of sand and debris from the Links, Sands and Promenade.

Approximately, 550 tons of street debris were removed from the streets and 340 tons were disposed of on the tip.

978 tons were disposed of at the Seaton Hall Tip. This was tipped on controlled lines and levelled with the bulldozer.

The Tips were watched and baited regularly for evidence of rats.

The costs of disposal were £2,054.19.6d.

UTILISATION OF REFUSE.

This branch of the Service is the most remunerative of all the Council cleansing activities and has been developed over a number of years.

The success of this Service depends entirely on the enthusiasm one puts into it, and by obtaining and holding the co-operation of the residents and staff.

I have spent considerable time after working hours developing this Service, visiting the various buyers to keep the markets going and to obtain the best prices.

It has been difficult to fulfil all the orders I have received, and I increased the price of 3 gill bottles and jars during the year.

Utilisation must be an economical proposition and a knowledge of the waste trade is essential.

I fixed a target of £200 per month and this target was exceeded.

The Thames Board Mills received a load of paper each week, so they can count on a regular supply from this area to their mills at Warrington.

It is pleasing to report we held, and have continued to hold for some considerable time, the highest average for the North East Area.

The residents and shopkeepers have given valuable assistance, and I am grateful to them for their co-operation.

UTILISATION OF REFUSE (Contd).

The Council gave their consent for me to act as Assistant District Adviser for the No.5. area of Northumberland for the Board of Trade, and some progress was made to increase salvage production in other areas.

I have set out for your perusal the following table showing the amount of commodities collected and sold during the year. The increase over the previous year was £916, nearly a penny rate.

Commodity.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	£.	S.	D.
Paper.....	306	3	0	0	2082	6	1
Scrap.....	21	18	0	0	72	4	0
Aluminium.....		3	0	0	3	15	0
Lead.....			3	0		18	6
Copper.....			3	7	1	4	0
Brass.....			1	0		7	0
Rags.....	5	19	2	0	74	18	10
Wool.....		5	1	9	16	7	2
Tins.....		9	0	0	11	17	10
Bones.....	7	5	0	0	40	0	10
Food Waste.....	326	13	0	0	653	5	10
Manure.....	96	0	0	0	61	1	6
Bottles.....	20	0	0	12	240	5	11
Jars.....	17	10	2	0	186	6	5
Miscellaneous.....	1	13	0	0	4	18	3
TOTALS.....	804	1	1	0	3429	17	2

The tables on page 5 shows the income received during the war years and up to the 31st March, 1947:-

Table 1

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
...
...
...
...
...
...

Table 2

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

Table 3

<u>Yearly Analysis to</u> <u>March 31st.1947.</u>				
		£.	s.	d.
1939 - 40	63 tons.	149	0	0
1940 - 41	643 "	1301	0	0
1941 - 42	635 "	1907	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
1946 - 47	804 "	3427	17	2
TOTALS.	4861 tons.	17061	11	2

<u>SALVAGE TOTALS 1939-1946.</u>				
	Tons.	£.	s.	d.
Paper.....	1738	10167	10	1
Scrap.....	383	882	4	0
Zinc.....	4	10	10	0
Aluminium.....	6	102	14	0
Lead.....	5	27	8	6
Copper.....	1	18	4	0
Brass.....	5	26	7	0
Tins.....	131	182	17	10
Rags.....	47	737	6	0
Bottles & Jars....	161	1858	2	4
Manure.....	598	316	2	6
Bones.....	83	386	0	10
Food Waste.....	1687	2305	5	10
Rubber.....	10	36	0	0
Miscellaneous.....	2	4	18	3
TOTALS.....	4861	17061	11	2

The graph shows the income per ton received and the cost per ton for disposal, and it will be seen that the cost incurred on the disposal and sorting of refuse cost the ratepayers nothing, but yielded an income of £1647.1.6d over expenditure.

TRANSPORT AND REPAIRS TO VEHICLES.

The transport of the Department comprised 3 refuse vehicles, 1 gully emptier and refuse collection machine, and the old Vulcan Lorry which was used for covering the tip and taking manure out of the Slaughterhouse. The old Vulcan lorry is ready for scrapping.

The vehicles have received efficient maintenance and have given good service.

The supply of spare parts for the older machines has been very difficult and it was only by keeping spare parts of machines being scrapped that we have been able to have spare parts in stock. In this respect, we were fortunate enough to obtain a scrap engine and axle shafts from the National Fire Service depot in transfer.

A special list is kept of all parts, and the jobs are costed out to the various vehicles and services.

A proper index system is kept and parts numbered. A complete check is carried out at regular intervals.

The three Ambulances were kept in repair, and during the year the Talbot was scrapped and the Ford sold for £165. A large Morris Ambulance and a small runabout Hillman Ambulance were purchased from the Ministry of Supply. The whole cost, including alterations and painting was £506, a saving on the purchase of a new Ambulance of over £500. They have carried out the work well and have needed little maintenance.

The tin baler was also checked over, but was not working at the end of the year owing to the lack of a youth to operate it.

Repairs to machines have been carried out, and advice has been given to other Departments running mechanical machinery during the year.

STREET CLEANSING.

The method of street cleansing was based on the "orderly beat" system and a re-arrangement of the district took place to obtain more efficiency.

Four of the older sweepers over 65 years of age were retired. They had all given good service to the Council.

The large amount of visitors during the summer months, together with the day trippers, taxed the resources of the street cleansing system.

to their utmost. It was necessary to start work at 5 a.m. to clean away the sand and rubbish which was scattered all over the place.

By their thoughtless actions they leave bottles, paper and other litter under the seats. The people from Newcastle-on-Tyne and surrounding districts are by far the worst offenders, and on their return to the station they leave litter all over the Streets.

Many of the main thoroughfares require sweeping four times per day during the summer months, and other main roads were swept twice.

A further 78 bins were fitted to the lamp pillars in the town and another 40 larger bins are ready to be fitted.

The proprietors of Fish and Chip saloons have notices exhibited requesting their customers not to throw the paper down in the street, and they also clean up outside their premises.

Sweeping is carried out on Sundays in the main thoroughfares, so that the town presents a tidy appearance.

During the year about 550 tons of debris were removed, of which 210 tons were weighed.

We received the sum of £377.16.9d from the Northumberland County Council for work done on the County Roads, this figure representing half the cost.

Whitley Road, Park View and Park Road, were classified during the year as County Roads. This classification was long overdue as these Roads receive much attention during the year.

GULLY EMPTYING.

The gully emptier was pressed into action to cleanse all the gullies in the area, and also on the County Roads for which a special charge was made. Separate costs are kept in connection with this work.

Written instructions are given to each sweeper to check each gully during the wet weather.

The number of gullies mechanically cleansed was 3009.

The cost of emptying and sealing with disinfectant (1 in 40 solution) was £99.18.6d.

The number of gullies cleansed by hand was 836.

EMPTYING OF CESSPOOLS.

There are five cesspools in the area, which have each been cleansed once during the year, with the exception of the one at Crowhall Farm, this being fitted with a chain pump.

The land at Seatonville Farm has been purchased by the Council, and I understand the drainage of this cesspool and also the cesspool at the Hinds cottage and Bungalow will be taken into the Sewer.

Alterations are pending at Crowhall Farm, and I hope to have a septic tank installed with proper facilities for drainage and a suitable road made for the entrance of the gully emptying machine.

GRITTING.

The Department has 4 fly gritters for dealing with roads during frosty weather.

Washed gravel has been used and we have also used fine ash impregnated with sea water. I find this helps to make the surface better and does not drive into the channels. The mixture of 1 salt to 12 of gravel assists in breaking the frost. No disintegration of concrete roads has been observed.

The gritting service starts at 5 to 5.30 a.m on mornings when the roads are dangerous, the Police warning the Foreman in advance, and when it is very bad I am warned. The Ambulance Driver on the night shift examines the main thoroughfares as far as Monkseaton West and submits his report.

Written instructions are supplied to all personnel of gritting routes and to Sweepers, of duties during the frosty weather.

Gritting arrangements at Seaton Sluice have been brought up to the standard of modern practice. I have arranged with Messrs. Dickinson Brothers to grit the roads on the way to the Sands, and this arrangement has proved very satisfactory.

SNOW REMOVAL.

Preparations are made and plans drawn up each September regarding snow fighting in the ensuing winter. Stocks of salt are built up and gravel and sand are placed in the boxes situated in various parts of the area. Salt is supplied to the Monkseaton Depot. The Plough is oiled, greased and placed in position ready for coupling up. The Caterpillar tractor is kept in good working order for any emergency which may occur.

Snow warnings are given by the Police and Ambulance Drivers, and my thanks are due to Inspector Jackson and his staff for their co-operation in this direction.

A "V" Plough is a necessity for bursting open drifts and keeping roads open for traffic.

The Hill Heads Road, West Monkseaton Road, Bee Hive Road and Hartley Road require snow fences to prevent drifting. The money expended for this work would be recovered in one snowfall.

The snow fighting equipment in this County is due for immediate overhaul, and the vehicle manufacturers will have to take up the question of the advantage of vehicles having a drive to all four wheels.

There were no snowfalls to report in 1946, but in the Report for 1947, a remarkable series of events in this direction will be reported on.

PROMENADE CLEANSING.

It has been necessary to pay attention to the promenades during the year and also on Sundays, from the Esplanade Hotel to the Blyth Bus Stand.

Naturally, the months from May to September are the worst periods and it takes four Sweepers each morning to cleanse the debris and sand away.

The Southern Promenade, which is not too wide, is much easier cleansed. The Central and Northern Promenade take two men at least 3 or 4 hours to remove the sand which falls from the shoes and boots of people coming off the sand, and these Promenades, paved with tarmacadam, are not easily cleansed. If a concrete surface were to be substituted, this would work out much cheaper, as salt water from the sea could be utilised to wash the surface.

On the Northern Promenade, the bad surface makes it necessary to have one man stationed for 3½ months to keep it clean, and at week-ends two men are required to heap the sand, and a waggon is needed to remove it. I trust the Scammell Mechanical Horse will assist us in this direction in future.

A small Depot for the reception of debris was erected during the year.

CLEANSING OF LINKS & OPEN SPACES.

The Open Spaces present a problem each year and, whilst concrete bins were placed to prevent the dropping of litter, a large amount of bread and rubbish was left lying on the ground each night during the

summer months.

A few prosecutions under the bye-laws are overdue, and this course would act as a deterrent to offenders.

It is necessary to hand-pick the litter off the Links each day from 5.30 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. An Orderly sweeps the footpaths and around the Cenotaph each day. The banks and Southern Promenade were cleansed three and four times a week during the summer months. The Loud Speaker system which was inaugurated warned trippers about leaving bottles and other rubbish about.

REMOVAL OF DEBRIS FROM THE SANDS.

The practice of leaving bottles and paper on the sands is a problem of the highest magnitude, though the amount lifted during the year was reduced, and the number of cut feet and injuries from broken glass was decreased by 60% through the talks on the Loud Speaker system.

The daily trippers were again the worst offenders.

Large concrete receptacles were placed on the sands and these were fixed in position so that bottles and paper could be dropped into them. On many mornings it took six men and youths to clean up the long stretch of sands after a fine weekend, and four men and youths were engaged for 10 weeks keeping the sands clean and wholesome.

If we could get the staff, the cleansing of the sands each evening would be a better proposition, but the shortage of suitable labour at the present time is the main drawback.

COSTING SYSTEM.

The costs of all the Services are kept separate, each Service has its weekly expenditure against the estimate and a transport charge is kept for refuse collection.

All time sheets are checked by myself and allocated to the various jobs. Most of the men at Hill Heads are on the clock system. A check wages register is kept, together with a wages sheet in respect of each man, and a special sheet showing time lost by sickness and details of income from all sources is also kept.

All oil and petrol consumptions are checked daily and also weekly and daily output per man. All this is done to ensure the strictest economy.

A time recording system is necessary at Cambridge Avenue depot to cut down any loss of time. Further detailed costs as set out by the Ministry of Health are shown on the following pages.

It will be seen our costs compare favourably with most districts. In fact, our costs are very much lower than many districts in the North Eastern Area.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The protection of the Public Food supply is an important duty of the Health Department, and many long hours have been worked after the offices have closed, including weekends, to ensure that the food prepared for the residents was pure, wholesome, and uncontaminated.

It is impossible for the food supply to be properly controlled unless time is worked to coincide with the slaughtering and transport arrangements.

The Public Abattoir at Hill Heads is still the centralised depot for the Ministry of Food and for the reception of imported meat and offals for distribution to the County Borough of Tynemouth, for the shipping in this particular part of the Tyne, and for our own district.

The slaughtering facilities have been brought up to the modern requirements, and further improvements are contemplated. This will be dealt with under Meat Inspection.

The facilities would be ample for the requirements if the flow of cattle and animals could be regulated. The animals are brought in by rail and other transport, and the Abattoir is admirably situated to receive them.

MILK SUPPLY.

The regulations which govern the production, sale and distribution of milk are set out briefly hereunder:-

Milk and Daires Order. 1926.

Food & Drugs Act. 1938.

Milke (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 - 1946.

Milk, I would suggest, is Nature's masterpiece in food value.

There is, however, no need to elaborate the qualities which make milk the main protective food or to stress the importance of a pure and wholesome supply.

The part which milk supplies play in the national well-being and in public health calls for very close supervision in production, handling and marketing. The producers and retailers are not having an easy time. The acquisition of suitable labour presents a difficulty and has constituted a serious obstacle to the scrupulous care which is so essential. Complaints regarding dirty bottles have been received and the Local Authority was also concerned about the quality of milk delivered to schools in the area.

During the year, the supplies of liquid milk were fairly good and there was an increase in the amount of farm milk delivered direct into the area. A large quantity of accommodation milk is supplied to dairymen from the Stocksfield Dairy plant. This milk has been subjected to some heat treatment but is not up to pasteurisation standard. Milk is also sent into this district from the Western Dairies, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne and the Dried Milk Products, Northallerton.

There was a further increase of Tuberculin Tested supplies into the area, and I have given help to the various endeavours of the dairymen to enable them to obtain the best supplies.

Samples are taken regularly of all milk supplies to ascertain that the milk is kept up to standard and to make sure it is free from pathogenic organisms. It is only by routine sampling of the various supplies that proper control can be kept. The combination of inspectoral supervision and regular sampling of all supplies is the only way to ensure that the milk supply is properly safeguarded.

These are the lines on which the control of milk is based:-

The routine bacteriological sampling of milk and the examination for tubercle bacilli. This is doing good work in the elimination of animals affected with Tuberculosis.

The results of these tests are transmitted to the producers and to the Inspector of the district concerned with a view to the removal of the unsatisfactory conditions or methods which are affecting the milk produced.

It is only by these methods that a true picture of the milk supply in the area can be obtained.

No retailer was reported for removal from the register under Section 22 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The provisions of the Food and Drugs (Milk & Dairies Act) Act, 1944, were not proceeded with and the date of it coming into force has not yet been fixed.

I set out hereunder in tabular form the number of establishments and persons on the register kept in the Department:-

Cowkeepers and Producers:.....	2.
Producer Retailers.....	3.
Premises used as cowsheds.....	7.
Dairymen with registered Dairies.....	14.
Persons registered as retail Purveyors with premises outside the area.....	17.
Persons selling milk in sealed bottles only.....	16.
Number of milch cows kept in the area....	77.

The following inspections were carried out and entered in the registers during the year:-

Farms.....	119.
Dairies.....	203.
Bottles Milk Shops.....	149.
Floats & Waggon.....	69.

EXAMINATION OF MILK BY BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS.

The bacteriological examination of milk has been carried out with the same enthusiasm as shown in previous years, though there was a reduction of samples taken owing to the reduction of producers and the milk being increased from the reduced numbers of producers. The follow up samples have been taken where necessary.

The County Laboratory Staff, under Dr.A.I.Messer, M.A., have been most helpful and our thanks are due for their co-operation.

The following table shows the number of samples taken and examinations carried out:-

Number of samples taken.....	134.
Samples submitted for methylene Blue Test.....	134.
Samples submitted for test for presence of Tubercle Bacilli.....	101.

REDUCTASE TEST.

This test is applied to all our samples. It is a method of testing milk for its bacterial quality and was adopted as an official test after the investigations of Professor G.S.Wilson.

It has certain disadvantages and is not the perfect test despite official approval.

1. The test is not sufficiently sensitive to allow any very minute differentiation between the grades of milk being observed.
2. It is capable of reducing the dye completely, or, on the other hand, no reduction takes place at all.
3. The introduction of this test caused apathy amongst producers who were interested when the bacterial count method was in vogue.

Details of the samples from local producers and producers from Morpeth and Castle Ward Rural Authorities are appended hereunder:-

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Not. Satisfactory.</u>
Local Producers.....	18	12	6 = 33%
Producers outside the area..	114	98	16 = 14%

LOCAL PASTEURISATION PLANT.

I beg to report the land at Hill Heads has been agreed upon as a suitable site for the pasteurisation plant and the plans have been passed.

This plant includes the latest apparatus and will fill a long felt want in the area. It is hoped the number of grades will be reduced to two, namely Pasteurised milk and Tuberculin Tested milk.

It is anticipated, subject to the necessary materials being to hand, a start will be made to erect the plant in 1947.

HEAT TREATED MILK.

This type of milk is used as accommodation milk and is delivered to the dairymen through-out the area.

Most of the supplies come from Stocksfield, Northallerton, Blyth and Newcastle-on-Tyne, the milk being brought during the day and evenings by motor lorry and train. The quantity received during the summer months was about 2,000 gallons and during the winter months from 1,000 to 1,500 gallons. It is subject to a certain amount of heat, but does not comply with the Pasteurisation standards of the Designation Orders as regards Bottling after heat treatment.

STERILISED MILK.

Confusion exists in some minds as to the difference of this milk from Pasteurised milk.

It should therefore be emphasised that sterilised means milk which has been heated to 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

This type of milk is sold from the general stores in the area, and is bought on account of its keeping properties. Many householders do not realise the retarding of souring is gained at the expense of vitamins being destroyed.

The only point in its favour is its value as a disease-free milk.

PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS IN THE MILK SUPPLY.

The examination of the milk supply of the area for the presence of pathogenic organisms is one which receives the closest attention of the Health Department.

Generally, the examinations are made for the presence of the bacillus of tuberculosis, though in certain cases the milk may be examined for other organisms of the group - Streptococci, Abortus and Bacillus Typhosus. The combination of regular sampling and the inspection of cattle by veterinary inspectors should take place at least every six months, though every endeavour is made to obtain a sample from each supply every three months. There is one definite drawback - too much time elapses before the offending cow is located and in some cases six months may elapse before the cow responsible for the infection is found. It is to be regretted that means cannot be found to shorten this period to prevent the consumption of the infected milk by the general public.

Tables are herewith set out to show the results of samples of milk taken from producers inside and outside the area.

Milk produced in the Whitley Bay Area.			
Type of milk.	No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli present.	Percentage affected.
Whole.	18	Nil	Nil

Milk produced outside the Area.			
Type of Milk.	No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli present.	Percentage affected.
Whole and Designated.	113	2	1.77%

It will be seen that 1.5% of the milk samples taken were affected with Tuberculosis.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936 - 1946.

Supplementary licences were issued to 20 retailers and purveyors to deliver and bottle graded milk on their premises.

In the case of bottling licences, the provision of a sterilizer is demanded.

The sale of graded milk is increasing and the number of licences are set out in the following table:-

- 7 Dairies are licenced to sell Tuberculin Tested milk in bottles.
- 4 Dairies are licenced to bottle Tuberculin Tested milk.
- 1 Dairy is licenced to sell Accredited milk in bottles.
- 1 Purveyor of milk with premises outside the district is licenced to sell Accredited Milk in bottles in this area.
- 2 Purveyors of milk with premises outside the district are licenced to sell Tuberculin Tested milk in this area.
- 5 Purveyors of Pasteurised milk are licenced to distribute milk in this area.

PASTEURISED MILK.

The quantity of heat treated milk to pass the standard as laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Orders has shown an increase during the year.

A quantity of milk from the Brier Dene Farm was also sent away for pasteurisation to the Blyth Co-operative Society.

Pasteurised milk is retailed in the area from the North Shields Co-operative Society. They buy their supply in bulk from the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Stocksfield, and the milk is bottled before being delivered to the customers. A large amount is delivered in Whitley Bay, and the Backworth and Shiremoor Co-operative Society deliver milk into Murton village. Seaton Sluice is supplied by the Blyth Co-operative Society, and a certain amount of school milk is supplied from the Dried Milk Products, Northallerton.

The two plants are of the "Holder" type, but a change over to the High Temperature Short Time process is being carried out at Blyth.

A number of samples were submitted for the phosphatase test and Methylene Blue Test, some of which did not come up to the prescribed standard.

IMPROVEMENT OF FARMS AND DAIRIES.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER. 1926, SECTIONS 25 & 26.

Improvements were carried out and completed at East Farm, Monkseaton, in connection with the dairy. A new dairy was provided, together with separate bottling shed and sterilizer.

New concrete partitions were fixed at the large byre at Crowhall Farm, and the wood partitions were removed. The small byre was surveyed and a report made to the Agents with a view to improvements being carried out. It was suggested that the drainage be modernised.

The byre at Earsdon Grange Farm was cemented out above the cows, and the rear walls were hacked off and rendered in cement mortar. The dairy walls were rendered in cement to the ceiling, covered with plaster-board and floated. A new window was fixed to obtain more light and the ventilation was improved.

The Hartley East Farm was also surveyed. Reconstruction of the byre was contemplated. The wooden travises will be removed and concrete substituted, and the byre remodelled with more window space of the Hopper type. It is hoped this work will be completed in 1947.

The drainage was altered at Brier Dene Farm and the yard drained.

The production of clean milk is foremost in the minds of your staff, and numerous talks have taken place to ensure that a clean and wholesome supply is produced.

Various circulars were sent to the Farmers for the guidance of their staff in connection with the production of clean milk.

I have spent some time on the farms during milking operations to give the staff some idea of the right and wrong methods to adopt in milking operations.

The number of notices served during the year in connection with the cleaning of cows and the limewashing and purifying of the cowsheds and dairies was 51.

INSPECTION OF MILK VESSELS.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS, 1926. SECTIONS 28 & 29.

Daily visits were made to the Monkseaton Station to examine churns to see if they were washed out before return to the producers. A large number of churns were sterilized by steam jet before return. The motor transport vehicles bringing in milk and collecting empty churns were also inspected.

26 Waggon were inspected and 201 visits to Railway Stations were made, 1410 churns were inspected, in addition to 352 at dairies.

6 notices were served to withdraw churns incapable of being readily cleansed.

Bottles used for the conveyance of graded milk were also examined and, whilst there are no powers to enforce the washing of these, an interview with the Manager of the firms concerned resulted in all bottles being cleansed before return.

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

The inspection of dairies where milk is bottled and stored was carried out regularly during the year.

The dairies are fitted up with hot water and in a number of cases steam or electrical sterilizers are in use. Quantities of hot water are available in all licensed premises.

We are very fortunate in having the bulk of our milk delivered in glass bottles or special milk cartons, and only a very small quantity of milk is carried in the motor van in hand cans.

The number of dairies in the district is 14.

It is the policy of the Department not to grant any further licences for bottling milk in premises adjoining dwelling houses.

250 visits were made to dairies and 117 visits to premises selling sealed bottled milk. It was found necessary to serve 79 notices for breaches of the order.

SCHOOL MILK SUPPLY.

The various schools in the area are supplied with milk by three dairymen. Pasteurised milk is supplied to St. Edward's Roman Catholic School.

It is essential that all milk supplied to schools should be up to pasteurised standard or Tuberculin Tested. The sources of supply of the latter should be notified to the local Health Authority so that any unsatisfactory samples can be dealt with quickly.

Messrs. Teasdales Dairy supplied 35 gallons of pasteurised milk weekly to the St. Edward's Catholic School during the year. Mr J. Ferguson delivered 90 gallons of pasteurised milk weekly to the Whitley Bay Grammar School. Mr. A. Charleton supplied 468 gallons weekly, to 9 schools, this being Tuberculin Tested milk.

MILK DISTRIBUTION - BLOCK SYSTEM.

This method of milk distribution was brought into force in the area during the War years and continues to be satisfactory. This system saves quite a large amount of labour and petroleum. Late deliveries were uncommon, except in one area and steps were taken to rectify this matter. Communications were addressed to the milk transport hauliers to have the milk brought in on time, and thus save the waiting for supplies.

The Milk Marketing Board was contacted with a view to having two deliveries per day during the summer months, but they would not grant this request. It would appear they would sooner pay for transporting sour milk than pay a little extra for transporting fresh milk.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.INSPECTION OF MEAT.

The slaughtering of animals was carried on during the year at the Public Abattoir.

Further alterations were carried out, including the removal of the existing sanitary conveniences and urinal and the cutting down of the wall to provide a straight access to the allocation shed for sheep and calves.

3 new up-to-date closets and glazed urinals were erected in a new building.

There was an increase in the number of animals killed, and from the month of June to the beginning of November, a large amount of English Stock was killed and slaughtered. It would seem that the policy of the Ministry of Food was to feed the population on English meat to the exclusion of practically all imported meat.

The killings had to be carried on over $4\frac{1}{2}$ days and late hours had to be worked as well as overtime on Saturdays to carry out post-mortem examinations of the animals.

No extra staff was engaged, though at least 60 per cent of this work was for the population of the County Borough of Tynemouth.

Obviously, the housewife is keen to obtain meat flesh for the sustenance of her household, and a tin-can diet does not meet with her approbation, and naturally, the "Roast beef of old England" will always have prior place in the dietary chart of the present and future generation.

Your staff have worked assiduously to see that meat inspection is a very efficient service and to make sure that all meat distributed to the public is wholesome.

The aim of this side of the Public Health Service is 100 per cent inspection, and I see that we get it. Every animal and organ is minutely examined in accordance with Memo 62 Foods.

Cruelty is kept down to a minimum, and I am hoping that the Ministry will grant our request for the new bullock pens and double ended stunning pen, thus eliminating the roping of cattle. This will mean that the animals will not have to enter the killing hall until they have been stunned and ejected from the stunning pen.

1134 visits were made to the Abattoir during the year.

Regular inspection of all equipment was carried out in order to ensure that hooks and rails were in good working order. Above all, the place was kept in a scrupulously clean condition and there was no contamination of meat by dirt.

A number of farms' and cottagers' pigs were brought into the Abattoir on licence from the Ministry of Food.

The Abattoir has been favourably commented on by the Ministry of Food Officials and it is hoped we shall be included in the long term policy which is under discussion at the present time.

The following table sets out the number and types of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year:-

MONTH.	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS	TOTL.
January.....	101	18	1255	8	1382
February.....	133	33	1178	10	1354
March.....	222	39	1864	12	2137
April.....	248	34	956	9	1247
May.....	262	20	446	5	733
June.....	125	9	183	4	321
July.....	442	26	436	2	906
August.....	568	36	678	6	1288
September.....	550	44	984	5	1583
October.....	567	79	1778	4	2428
November.....	662	100	3611	3	4376
December.....	153	38	1635	6	1832
Totals.....	4033	476	15004	74	19587.

The following carcasses and organs were condemned as being unfit for human consumption after a careful and thorough post-mortem examination:-

19	Beasts Carcasses.	3	Calf Lungs.
1983	" Livers.	3	Calf Hearts.
227	" Heads.	18	Sheeps Carcasses.
180	" Tongues.	68	" Livers.
241	" Hearts.	3	" Skirts.
531	" Lungs.	3	" Flanks.
27	" Tails.	21	" Lungs.
81	" Feet.	5	" Heads.
37	" Tripes.	2	" Hearts.
21	" Spleen.	13	" Plucks.
30	" Manifolds.	1	" Kidney.
21	" Omentums.	1	" Stomach.
114	" Intestines.	2	" Intestines.
52	" Skirts.	1	" Foot.
9	" Kidneys.	3	lbs Sheeps Fat.
9	" Melts.	5	Ewe Carcasses.
10	" H'qtrs.	6	" Livers.
42	" F'qtrs.	1	" Pluck.
23	" Plucks.	1	" Head.
3	" Stomachs.	1	" Tongue.
5	" Shoulders.	3	" Trimmings.
155	lbs. Beast Fat.	2	Pig Plucks.
12	Cows Carcasses.	1	Pigs intestine.
106	Cow Udders.	1	" Spleen.
1	Calf Carcase.	5	" Heads.
3	" Plucks.	2	lbs. Pigs Fat.
2	" Ribs.	1097	lbs. Beef.

The condemned meat is treated with acid green and removed weekly to the works of the British Glues and Chemicals Ltd., Low Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where it is placed in the Iwel Digester and made into feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

On the next page a table is set out giving the typical cause of condemnation in detail covering each month of the year.

The practice has been continued of saving all glands. These are frozen and removed for pharmaceutical purposes. All clean and rough fats are saved and passed on to commercial firms appointed by the Ministry of Health. All waste blood is also saved and sent to the blood drier.

76 pigs were killed on farms on licence. These were inspected so that the people concerned were assured the flesh organs were free from disease.

FACILITIES FOR EMERGENCY SLAUGHTERING.

The arrangements made in previous years have been carried out to deal with cases of injury in food animals. Where animals have to be slaughtered, the carcass and organs must be sent in for inspection.

Humane killers, together with the necessary cartridges, are available at all times, and there is no excuse for inhuman killing methods being adopted.

The Backworth colliery farms were instructed that in cases of emergency slaughtering they must inform the Authority's inspector within 24 hours of any slaughter, strong objection being taken to casualty animals being sent in without previous notification.

COTTAGERS' PIGS.

A number of pigs were slaughtered on farms for home consumption, the necessary licences being obtained from the Food Office.

The majority of persons who have pigs to be slaughtered bring them into the Abattoir where they can be dealt with in a humane manner.

The total number of pigs slaughtered and inspected on farms was 76.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR REMOVAL OF MANURE AND OFFALS.

The removal of garbage takes place twice per week to prevent the breeding of flies.

TABLE SHOWING MEAT CONFINED AND SURRENDERED, GIVING WEIGHTS AND CAUSES IN MONTHLY ORDER.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Tuberculosis.....	1598	641	989	2002	3945	5222	6266	3680	4140	3661	10010	1479	43633
Cirrhosis.....	699	628	638	1057	1276	431	2537	3004	3488	4220	3135	1260	22373
Abscesses.....	98	31	304	239	131	52	302	370	796	223	360	82	2988
Flukes.....	7	5	3	22	45	10	77	15	18	85	62	29	378
Cysts.....	32	-	45	14	25	16	64	83	328	388	248	162	1405
Pneumonia.....	35	22	-	27	1	-	-	-	1	38	52	12	188
Neurosis.....	4	11	-	2	11	3	3	-	2	25	26	8	95
Moribund.....	68	70	63	48	48	-	-	59	-	-	39	38	433
Putrefaction....	68	v	2	136	-	52	5	-	12	153	264	36	728
Brising.....	62	3	30	12	19	5	66	42	34	33	101	52	459
Bone Taint.....	23	-	898	570	124	-	233	129	-	-	-	23	2000
Oedema.....	43	139	-	-	30	-	-	-	32	20	84	638	986
Echinococcus....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	31
Jaundice.....	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Angioma.....	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	61
Actinomycosis..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	33	-	52	179
Mastitis.....	-	24	-	-	26	-	-	30	93	58	32	12	275
Emaciation.....	-	4	2	2	10	-	395	-	-	-	-	-	213
Nephritis.....	-	-	-	61	1	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	159
Strongylosis...	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mutilation.....	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Mammitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	23	73
Dropsical.....	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	45	-	-	88
Pest Foci.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	38
Pericarditis....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	57
	2752	1618	2974	4193	5696	5859	9773	7481	9157	9039	14413	3906	76861

The Scammell Mechanical Horse and containers were purchased with a view to using interchangeable containers to remove refuse as and when required.

The sale of manure, when well mixed, has been fairly constant, and numerous allotment holders have taken advantage of this. 96 tons were sold during the year, which brought in the sum of £60.

The receptacles were disinfected out regularly to prevent any smell arising.

IMPORTED CARCASSES, FROZEN BEEF, OFFALS AND BOX MEAT:

During the year, imported meat has been sent into the allocation sheds from various countries, including Australia, Canada, the Argentine and some from the United States of America. The meat is consigned from the ports of entry to Tynemouth and the Monkseaton siding in insulated containers. Some meat was drawn from store in various parts of the country.

A decrease was shown in imported meat from the months of June to October. This was due to the large amounts of English meat being allocated during those months.

The various consignments are checked over and 7% of the meat is examined for Bone Taint and Caseous Lymphadenitis.

Some trouble was experienced with a quantity of heavy hind quarters from the Argentine during the summer months. These had been badly cooled owing to the Workers' strike.

The following amount passed through our hands during the year, and the following figures will show the task which is undertaken.

Calves.....	19
Sheep & Lambs.....	33936
Fores and Hinds.....	7808
Kidneys (Boxes).....	256
Hearts (Boxes).....	226
Ribs (Boxes).....	144
Mutton Legs.....	857
Pork (Bags).....	1424
Loins (Bags).....	541
Livers (Bags).....	1118
Veal (Bags).....	428
Beef Cuts.....	5559
Mutton (Cases).....	293
Corned Beef (Cases).....	4495
Tongues (Cartons).....	56
Hams (Bags).....	377
Ox Tails (Bags).....	14
Heads.....	18

It was necessary to condemn 1816 lbs. of imported meat with Bone Taint as unfit for human consumption.

1943 lbs of corned beef were also condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

TRAVELLING SHOPS.

The inspection of horse and motor drawn vans was carried out regularly during the year. These vans came mostly from Seaton Sluice and West Monkseaton with meat and other commodities such as black puddings and potted meat.

The vans in the main belong to the Blyth, Backworth and Seaton Delaval Co-operative Societies, though four vans are owned by private butchers.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS. 1924 - 1935.

It is most essential that Public Health protection be centred on the cleanliness and condition of food when handled and delivered from the distribution centre to the shops. If this is not done, the precautions taken in production are in vain.

It has been alleged that our standard of cleanliness is too high and we are too strict compared with others, but I maintain that the standard of cleanliness cannot be too high.

All waggons are regularly checked twice weekly, and the coverings must be washed thoroughly with hot water. Only one waggon did not come up to my standard, and the owner was interviewed. He now has a new vehicle with special side curtains on order.

I am still of the opinion that the haulage of meat leaves something to be desired. The loaders should wear special shoes for standing in waggons; the practice of walking about yards and then jumping into waggons where their feet come into contact with carcasses is most undesirable. The packing of quarters of beef on top of one another is not conducive to the keeping qualities.

Running rails should be fixed in each van to prevent meat from being packed down and a small hand winch should be provided for lowering quarters of beef into a "carrier shoulder" at the rear of the van. The van should have "Coburn" roll sliding shutters made of aluminium.

I insist that loaders and draymen be provided with head coverings and special smocks.

Verbal and written instructions were given to the Drivers and Owners of waggons carrying meat to North Shields that the waggons must be provided with closed curtains and the meat covered when travelling along the Broadway. Insulated vans for the conveyance of meat are long overdue.

Errand boys and cyclists were sent back to the shops they came from if it was found that they were carrying uncovered meat through the streets.

All shops in the area have closed windows, and meat is never exposed on slabs in the open air.

FOOD PREMISES AND OTHER FOODS.

The inspection of premises from which meat and other foods are supplied is carried out in an efficient manner and regular weekly visits are made to the various premises which come under this heading.

The following short table gives the various premises which fall under this heading:-

	No. of Shops.	Visits Made.
Butchers.....	35	1507
Fishmongers and Poulterers.....	12	921
Greengrocers and Fruiterers.....	29	274
Grocers.....	76	1145

Food preservation has undergone remarkable advances in the past seven years. Many of the containers used have shown themselves to be unsound and it has been necessary to inspect large quantities of tinned and bottled foodstuffs.

Regular visiting of these premises, together with the co-operation received from various shopkeepers, enables the work to be carried out with some system. All doubtful foodstuffs are kept separate for inspection. Where there is any uncertainty, tins are opened and the same are examined for leakages and other defects.

Condemned certificates are issued by the Department and the commodities condemned kept for a few days to see if any representatives of the firms involved wish to examine the contents of the tins.

The following table shows the number of articles which were condemned as being unfit for human consumption after careful examination:-

9 lbs. Meat loaf.	18 tins Brisket.
4 tins. Chopped Ham.	29 " Prem.
6 " Pork Lunch Meat.	46½ lbs Sausage.
8½ lbs. Pork Lunch Meat.	38 tins. Casserole Steak.
3 tins Tongue.	28½ lbs Bacon.
4½ lbs, Brawn.	106½ tins Salmon.
7 st. Halibut.	33 tins Sardines.
124 tins Baked Beans.	6 tins Crayfish.
1 lbs. Butter Beans.	2 tins Mackerel.
3 tins Herring.	141 Fish Cakes.
88 Tins. Pilchards.	1 Tin spaghetti.
16 st. Haddocks.	54 lbs. Vegetables.
110 tins Peas.	10 lbs. Split Peas.
49 Pkts. Vegetable Soup.	4 loaves Bread.
598 Tins. Soup.	3 tins Syrup.
30 tins Meat & Vegetable.	21 tins Skimmed Milk.
4 tins Vienna Sausage.	10 " Carrots.
42 " Full cream milk.	1 Jar Aspic Jelly.
3 " Dried Milk.	3 tins Vegetables.
1129 " Evap milk.	43 Jars Pickled Cabbage.
14 lbs. Black Pudding.	1 Jar Vaseline.
32 lbs. Beef Links.	29 Jars Mixed Pickles.
7 jars Beetroot.	38½ lbs Toffee & Chocolate.
12 lbs. 10 ozs, Tea.	51 Pkts Nuts & Raisins.
2 pkts. Custard Powder.	19 Jars. Meat Paste.
5 pkts. Baking Powder.	43 Bottles Sauce.
2 Bottles Malt Tablets.	3½ lb. Butter.
25 lbs. Prunes.	97 lbs. Cheese.
1 tin. Prunes.	2 tins. Processed cheese.
1 bottle Horlicks.	26 Pkts. Junket Powder.
7 lbs. Macaroni.	9 tins. Jenners Food.
8 tins Macaroni Cheese.	5 Pkts. Creamola.
2 Bottles Vinegar.	16 Pkts. Semolina.
138 lbs. Flour.	1 tin Coffee.
69½ lbs. Cocoa.	2 Jars. Preserves.
1 tin. "	19 jars. Plum Jam.
2 Bottles Zubes.	4 Jars. Apricot Jam.
51 tins Mustard.	4 jars Bramble Jelly.
6 jars. Gooseberry Jan.	30 lbs. Marmalade.
1 Jar. Lemon Curd.	301 Pies.
1 Hare.	1 tin. Meat Roe.
1 pkt. Jelly Compound.	11 pkts. Gravy Powder.
44 Eggs.	1 lb. Oatcakes.
12 lbs. Flaked Barley.	1 tin. Epsom Salts.
340½ lbs. Rolled Oats.	200 lb. Oatmeal.

3 Bags	Meal.	2 ton 7 cwt.	Biscuit Meal.
1 cwt.	Sausage meal.	3 pkts.	Spice.
9 pkts.	Lump sugar.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	Sugar.
5 Bottles	Essences.	17	Cakes.
6 tins.	Puddings.	1 pkt.	Dessert Mould.
7 pkts.	Sponge Mixture.	1 Jar.	Rhubarb Jam
4 jars.	Danson Jam.	28 tins.	Plums.
12 jars.	Mince-meat.	3 jars.	Raspberry Jam.
6 jars.	Strawberry Jam.	5 jars.	Blackcurrant Jam.
25 tins.	Fruit.	34 tins.	Tomatoes.
48 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Tomatoes.	5 tins.	Dried Eggs.

Where possible, the materials condemned were passed on to producers as animals feeding stuffs or for mixing with food waste.

SHELLFISH. (MOLLUSCAN).

There were a few mussels exposed for sale in fishmongers' shops during the year. Enquiries were made to ascertain the "laying" from which the supply of mussels was derived. The supplies were brought in by a North Shields Wholesaler from Eyemouth and from the Lincolnshire Coast.

I had trouble with hawkers endeavouring to sell periwinkles from baskets on the Promenade and Sands, and I wrote to the hawkers concerned asking them to refrain from selling periwinkles.

Many of these shellfish are heated in set-pots normally used for domestic washing.

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

HAWKERS OF FISH.

There was a general dropping off of fish hawking carts of the horse-drawn type and, apart from the herring season, they were absent from the district.

Warnings were issued to have the fish covered over with washable sail cloth. 3 hawkers commenced selling fish from motor vans in the area and it was necessary to write to the owners of these vans and request them to have their names and addresses painted on the sides of the vans.

Notice was served on one hawker to have his van floor repaired.

CRAB AND LOBSTER STALLS.

In accordance with the resolution of the Council, all stall-holders must be licenced to have a stall on Watts' Slope, a fee of five shilling being charged for the season. This gives them the privilege of selling crabs, lobsters and prawns only.

Warnings were issued to hawkers who attempted to sell crabs and lobsters on this slope without being in possession of a licence.

Proceedings should be instituted and clauses are being inserted in the Parliamentary Bill in respect of these people.

FRUIT HAWKERS.

During the summer months, a large number of hawkers invaded the district from Newcastle-on-Tyne and took up stands at the ends of various streets. They had no names or addresses on their vehicles and were guilty of fleecing the public in the matter of prices. I was called out on Saturday afternoons and Sundays to deal with these offending vendors and 6 notices were served on hawkers insisting that they have their names and addresses painted on the sides of their carts.

The powers for controlling these people are long overdue. They are no ornament to the sea front, they pay no rent for stands, they pay no rates, and they exploit the public wherever and whenever possible. Special powers are required to control these people.

BAKEHOUSES.

Bakehouses are entered in the Factory Register and there were 21 where mechanical power was used and 1 having no mechanical power.

Each bakehouse is visited four or five times during the year, and a thorough examination is made of the premises. The sanitary conveniences and washing facilities are inspected to ascertain they are sufficient and suitable for the staff.

No legislation has been put forward for the compulsory examination of employees engaged in food preparation. It is desirable that examinations should be carried out twice every year, as one sees, in actual inspections, persons who are far from well preparing the food we eat.

57 notices were served during the year to occupiers and owners to have the premises and sanitary conveniences painted or linewashed.

RESTAURANT KITCHENS.

In the past, regular inspections have been made of the premises which come under this heading and steps have been taken to see that, where possible, improvements have been carried out.

The Dainty Cafe was put into order and the premises were modernised. The kitchen was repaired and a new fish cooking range was installed.

The kitchen facilities at 5 Park Terrace were most unsatisfactory, and plans were passed to have this extended and modernized and the lavatory accommodation put in order and increased.

The kitchen walls were tiled and also the floor. New sinks and cooking facilities were provided.

The Snack Bar at 6a, Esplanade, was unsatisfactory and pressure was brought to bear upon the occupier to have certain work done. The occupier was informed that, failing the work being done, the matter would be reported to the Health Committee. The occupier obtained further premises down the street and, whilst improvements could not be carried out; further plans were submitted for alterations including extra lavatory accommodation.

The Snack Bar at 263, Whitley Road, on which I reported in 1945 as being badly run, was sold, and the whole premises were re-planned and the work sanctioned. Hot and cold water was fixed, together with separate cold store for storage of ice-cream at 28 degrees Fahrenheit and separate food-store for food-stuffs. All foodstuffs are now kept under glass containers. The yard at the rear has been closed off. Further plans were drawn up for the provision of an adjoining room for the storage of ice-cream mixture in a frigidaire.

The Collingwood Cafe was opened in Cauldwell Lane and extra lavatory accommodation was provided for the separate sexes, together with washing accommodation. A new hot plate was installed and the premises brought up to a high standard.

The United Buildings Shop was fitted out as a Snack Bar. This is situated next to the Bus Station. All the utensils were constructed of stainless steel and the premises were run on up-to-date lines.

Notices were served on the Secretary of the Whitley Bay Pleasure Gardens Ltd, for the ceilings of the Cafe and walls to be put in order after damage by the Royal Air Force. The work was being put in hand at the end of the year.

The premises numbered 1, Park Terrace, were opened out as a Cafe and a new range was fitted. Plans were put in hand to have the premises modernized and the premises were decorated throughout.

The total number of visits made to Cafes during the year was 324; 20 notices were served.

The Cafe proprietors take advantage of the scheme to remove refuse three times per week for the payment of additional yearly charge. The system does away with the refuse standing for days, and the sight of various dustbins standing full at the rear of the premises. The service is appreciated by the Cafe Proprietors.

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

SECTIONS 13 AND 14 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.1938.

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 23, at which the following foods were prepared:-

Sausages.
Potted Meat and Brawn.
Boiled Ham
Pressed, Pickled, Cooked Beef and Tongue.
Boiled Crabs and Lobsters.
Pickled Fish.
Cooked Herrings.

95. The number of inspections carried out during the year was It was necessary to draw attention to the following defects:-

Insufficient Kitchen accommodation. Premises requiring limewashing, Insufficient washing accommodation.
Absence of maximum price list for Crabs etc.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.1938, SECTION 14.

The manufacture and sale of ice cream was carried on in the following premises:-

Mr.A.Capaldi,	East Parade.
Messrs.F.V.Woolworth & Co,	Whitley Road.
Messrs. Bertorelli Bros.	Park Terrace.
Mr.A.Torre,	Marine Avenue.
Mrs.E.De Mascio.	Whitley Road.
Mr.N.Speed.	Haldene Dairy.
Mr.A.Gallone.	Marine Avenue.
Mr.A.Charleton,	Cauldwell Lane.
Mr.A.Charleton.	St.Ronan's Road.
Mr.A.Charleton,	Back Marmion Terrace.
Mr.T.Miller,	Marine Avenue.
Mrs.F.M.Dawson,	Ilfacombe Gardens.
Messrs.Lawsons(Ncle)Ltd.	Whitley Road.
Messrs.Bertorelli Bros.	Spanish City Buildings.
Mr.S.Miller.	United Buildings, Park Avenue.

Arrangements were made with the County Laboratory to have samples of milk and samples of Ice Cream submitted for analysis. The results of some of the ice cream samples were astounding, and the number of B.Coli. organisms present reached up to 14,51,63 and 78 million per ml. in some cases.

The premises were visited and sterilisation of all containers and vessels used in the manufacture and sale of ice cream was ordered. Proper storage of the mix before freezing was also insisted upon.

Powder of vegetable origin was being used and the handling of this left much to be desired. Close supervision was maintained and a report was presented to the Council on this subject. A standard for the alteration of the manufacturers' premises was fixed.

The following regulations were in force during the year. No ice cream manufacturing premises were to be in direct communication with any dwelling house, and the necessary manufacturing and pasteurisation rooms were to be separate from the cooling and preparation rooms. It was insisted upon that hot and cold water be provided for the use of the staff and that the whole of the premises be tiled out from floor to ceiling. Special cooling chambers had to be provided for storing mix and keeping down the temperature to 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and recording thermographs must be provided.

Notices were served on the various manufacturers and interviews were arranged.

The premises occupied by Mr. A. Capaldi were not suitable and after a number of warnings his licence was withdrawn until he brought his premises up to a suitable standard. He submitted plans for the alteration of his premises, but I informed him the alterations must be carried out in their entirety before a licence would be issued to him.

The work was commenced at 11, Marine Avenue, and the work was proceeding satisfactorily at the end of the year. The necessary apparatus was on order.

Work was also commenced at 7, Marine Avenue, on licence, and the necessary alterations were carried out, suitable pasteurising and other allied plant being ordered.

The building number 7, Park Terrace, was enlarged, the necessary licence for the work being obtained and the requisite apparatus being ordered. Tiling and the installation of hot water and cooling arrangements were carried out. New drainage was installed together with the necessary manholes.

Tiling was also commenced at Charleton's Dairy, the larger scheme of £1,000 being held up on account of the difficulty in obtaining a licence. However, the modernisation of the packing and freezing rooms will fill a long-desired want.

In the case of premises from which only the sale of ice cream is carried out, it is insisted that the ice cream be kept in an insulated closed container.

No standard has yet been devised for the chemical composition of ice cream, and it is hoped that this will be forthcoming at an early date.

The draft form of the Ice Cream Treatment Regulations made its appearance.

The Bacteriological standard has not yet been fixed by the Ministry of Health; such a standard would be welcome and would help the Local Authorities to enforce this standard without fear or favour.

89 inspections of ice cream premises were carried out during the year.

INSPECTION OF LICENSED PREMISES AND CLUBS.
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT. 1936. SECTION 89.
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT. 1938. SECTION 13.

19 licensed public houses and 4 licensed clubs are registered in the area.

All premises were inspected and the various defects were noted. In respect of defects, the Breweries concerned were written to.

The Railway Inn conveniences were inspected with Superintendent Goodfellow of the Northumberland County Constabulary and a representative of the Brewery Company. The work in connection with these conveniences was held back on account of the war, but it was agreed that the alteration of the Ladies' and Gents' sanitary conveniences should be put in hand. The same conditions existed at the Quarry Inn, Marden Road. Plans were submitted and passed by the Council and Brewster Sessions, and the work was proceeding at the end of the year.

At the Waterford Arms Bar, Seaton Sluice, a hot water geyser was fitted and hot water carried over the drainer.

The conveniences at the Monkseaton Arms were inspected with a view to their extension as soon as materials were in a more plentiful supply.

44 Visits were made, and it was necessary to serve 36 notices.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

The above mentioned Acts and Orders are administered by the Police and the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Inspector of the Local Police area and myself work in close co-operation and inspection of the Cattle Dock at Monkseaton is carried out regularly.

The provisions of the Transit of Animals Orders with regard to regular cleansing and the removal of litter are carried out. Animals found dead in the tracks are examined and the police notified.

The necessary arrangements are made for the removal and disposal of the animals by the approved methods.

In doubtful cases, the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is notified.

Inspections of the drinking troughs are carried out and the provision of water for the cattle and animals after long journeys received attention.

No requests to disinfect cattle waggons under the Transit of Animals Orders were received.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER.1938.

The number of cows slaughtered under the order which, on sampling, the milk had been found to be infected with bacillus tuberculosis, was 1.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT.1933.

The number of slaughtermen holding licences from this Authority is 24, including 8 renewals. These licences are issued for a period of three years.

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-Schermer 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.

HOUSING.

There is now no mistake about the economic social and health value of good housing. This is essential for individual and communal well-being. I would say here and now that we are no worse than any other Authority and probably better as regards this vital matter.

Representations were made to the Ministry of Health with regard to the making of byelaws under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1936, but the Ministry were of the opinion that as materials were in such short supply we would have some difficulty in enforcing some of the clauses. Nevertheless, these byelaws are long overdue in this town.

If Local Authorities are to discharge effectively their responsibility for the physical and moral welfare of the community, the erection of houses, whether permanent or temporary, must be proceeded with, with the greatest speed possible. The people who have to live in rooms because of the lack of accommodation have their hardships in that they have no proper sleeping accommodation. Sickness and disability cannot be properly dealt with, and the absence of privacy tends to upset the sub-tenants.

The only way to accommodate families in one house is to provide separate amenities, including cooking and washing facilities and sanitary conveniences. Accommodation which is not based on this principle is never satisfactory.

The Medical Officer of Health and myself know of a number of houses which fall below the general standards of the byelaws in force and there is no doubt that representations will be made to you in due course for their clearance. Numerous housing defects were found during our investigations, some being due to the effects of gun fire and enemy action, and work is being carried out in various parts of the area.

A total of 347 houses and flats were dealt with and a permanent record is kept in a card index in this office.

The housing scheme at Old Hartley was surveyed and a record of all the houses prepared for future reference.

The progress of house building due to the lack of suitable labour and more so the lack of vital materials slowed up the work of completing the scheduled figure for houses erected.

The Department were ever ready to give advice to people in need of houses and where housing conditions were stated to be undesirable, visits were made to investigate the conditions prevailing.

I would respectfully point out that, as in my last year's report the three types of applicants for houses which I consider should have prior claim are as follows:-

(1) OVERCROWDING.

It is the duty of the Local Authority to relieve this, as specified in the Housing Act, 1936.

(2) Insanitary and Structurally Defective Houses.

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

(3) Cases of Tuberculosis of the Open Type.

These can only be dealt with by the report of your Medical Officer of Health.

During the year, and where our multifarious duties allowed, 347 houses were measured and surveyed.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The sanitary administration of the district was again dealt with in the same energetic fashion as in previous years.

Each and every part of the area received regular routine visits and the various defects were noted. Obviously, more defects were apparent in the older parts of the area, though in some of the newer areas, defects in the shape of rotting eavesgutters and woodwork were brought to light.

The total number of defects dealt with was 4,324 and these in the main were dealt with under the appropriate sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, also the sections dealing with food premises, and the various matters coming under the Food and Drugs Act and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were dealt with.

A large number of choked drains came to light and these were mostly due to obstructions in the intercepting trap or to the loose cap being blown out during surcharge of the Sewers.

The residents took advantage of our drain clearing service which dealt with the nuisance promptly, and a small profit was made to cover expenses. This service has been very much appreciated.

Difficulty in obtaining sufficient and suitable materials rather held up some of the jobs but owing to our tenacity a large amount of repair work was completed to the relief of tenant and owner alike.

It can be safely stated this Department is dealing with considerably more work than many Authorities.

In 287 cases it was found necessary to serve Second Notices and where these were not complied with the Final Notice was served, The total number of Formal Notices served was 723.

Full details of the extent and variety of work are shown in an appendix at the end of the Report, and these will give some idea of the wide sphere to which our activities extend.

POLLUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

The Council is a contributor to the National Smoke Abatement Society.

The premises affecting the Health Department are the two Laundries in the area. Considerable pressure was brought to bear upon the proprietors of the Whitley and District Laundry. A series of tests were carried out and the following defects revealed:-

1. Insufficient draught.
2. Poor coal for firing.
3. Constant changing of stokers.

The Company agreed to instal a sprinkler automatic stoker with moving grate of the Hopkinson type, but delivery could not be made until July. 1947.

Letters were also addressed to the proprietors of the Provincial Laundries, Grosvenor Drive, where the smoke was causing a good deal of nuisance during the early mornings and the late afternoons. The Company intimated their desire to provide new boilers and automatic stokers as soon as delivery could be affected.

There are no precipitation gauges in the area.

FRYING OF FISH.

Premises where the frying of fish is carried out are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and this is not considered to be an offensive trade. It is a source of annoyance to this Department that no byelaws are in force and it is essential that these be drafted.

During the year the premises were visited regularly in the day-time and at night when frying was taking place. The fish used was examined and the ranges and fats were also subjected to minute examination.

The premises known as the "Oyster Bar", York Road, were extended and a new 3-pan fish range installed. A Staff room was inaugurated, together with extra lavatory and washing facilities.

New large sinks were provided in the fish shop. A new glazed urinal was built, together with a new building.

A new shed was erected at Messrs.F.E.Taylor's premises in Roseberry Terrace, together with a new sink and benching.

The owners were written to regarding the litter in the streets and notices asking people to refrain from throwing down the paper in the streets were displayed in the shops. The two shops in the Arcade and the Victoria Fisheries as usual were the worst offenders and they caused the sweepers much trouble.

It is necessary to have sweepers out each Sunday to tidy up in the vicinity of these shops.

The following table shows the names and addresses of the fish fryers in the area and the number of visits made:-

ADDRESS.	OCCUPIER.	VISITS.	NOTICES SERVED.	COMPLIED WITH.
Bridge View, Seaton Sluice.	Mrs.J.Elder...	14	1	1
Arcade Fisheries.	Mrs.W.Griffiths.	14	2	2
2, Duke Street.	Mr.A.Laidlér...	12	1	1
Victoria Fisheries.	Mr.G.Miller....	12	1	1
Arthur's Oyster Bar.	Mr.A.Davies....	16	5	5
1, Roseberry Terrace.	Messrs F & R.			
	Taylor.....	10	1	1
Algernon Fisheries.	Mrs.E.Olive....	12	3	3
	Totals....	90	14	14

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only trade which is scheduled as an offensive trade is tripe boiling, and this is carried out in the Public Abattoir, Hill Heads.

The tripe boiler, after making representation for extra premises to be built, withdrew his application on account of the prohibitive cost of the building and the cost of running the plant. A new electric tripe cleaner was installed by the occupier, this machine being supplied by the Industrial Waste Eliminators of London. By this method, all tripes are cleaned by mechanical methods. This method is much quicker and cleaner than the hand system.

WATER SUPPLIES OTHER THAN FROM PUBLIC MAINS.

No progress has been made in the provision of a public water supply to St.Mary's Island.

Representations were made to the Council with a view to having this work put in hand. The large number of holiday-makers visiting the Island warrants a sufficient and suitable supply. The present arrangements are most unsuitable and the water supply leaves much to be desired.

The Elder Brethren of Trinity House have expressed their willingness to pay their share of the cost.

The Surveyor to the Council prepared a scheme for a 2" supply.

It is most desirable that a suitable supply be provided, even if the cost to the Council is a little high. This improvement is a necessity from a public health aspect.

DRAINAGE AND DRAIN INSPECTION.

The Department was ever alive to the necessity of improving the drainage of existing buildings. Good drainage is an integral part of building and it is therefore essential that the most up-to-date drainage system be adopted.

The standard of drainage has been neglected in the older part of the town, and the use of common drains on the new housing estate, with drainage passing under outbuildings and the use of junction pipes, leaves much to be desired.

The reconstruction of old drainage has been carefully supervised and the most modern methods have been adopted; all inverts and benchings are glazed to prevent the accumulation of faecal matter, special barron bends are fixed with special self cleansing gullies where necessary, and all drains are laid on and covered with concrete.

It is hoped to introduce "Monks Patent Channels" during 1947. These special channel blocks are much superior to other forms of channels for inspection chambers.

The building of 9" manholes is always insisted upon, with water bonded joints; no interceptors are fixed.

All drains are tested by the smoke machine on request, and in cases where drains appear to be defective, tests are carried out and plans drawn up so that the owner and builder has a true picture of the situation. Specifications are drawn up and prices submitted to conform with these.

All new or reconstructed drains are tested with water under pressure.

The following improvements were carried out during the year :-

New waterclosets provided.....	36	and 1 urinal.
Broken or insanitary types removed.....	6	
Washing sinks provided.....	17	
Tapered special self cleansing gullies provided.....	69	
Buchan traps removed, new chambers built with glazed brick benching, barron bends and 9" Brickwork.....	51	
Number of drains relaid, in feet.....	1095	
New soil pipes erected 3/16" or 1/4" thick.....	237	
Intercepting traps removed.....	18	
Smoke tests carried out.....	66	
Water tests carried out.....	171	

INSPECTION OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT SCHOOLS.

Full details of inspections and work carried out will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

In accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 120, the places of public entertainment in the area were visited.

The various places come under the supervision of the Health Department, and certificates must be produced at the Brewster Sessions, signed by the Sanitary Inspector, to the effect that the sanitary arrangements are sufficient and in a sanitary condition.

The Ladies watercloset and walls were dealt with at the Empire Cinema, these being done in terazzo. The flooring was lifted and a new W.C. basin fixed. Other work in connection with the Circle was to be started on at the end of the year.

The Picture House Cinema was decorated throughout, all the seats were vacuumed, and work in connection with extra waterclosets was to be put in hand at the end of the year, subject to a licence being granted.

The Playhouse Cinema was found in good order on inspection.

With regard to the Regal Cinema, this was painted out throughout, including the sanitary conveniences.

COLISEUM.

During the year the whole of the Conveniences connected with the Coliseum were entirely reconstructed, this included Ladies Toilets, with the provision of washing facilities, both upstairs and downstairs.

Lavatories and urinals for Gentlemen on both floors were completely modernized.

VERMINOUS FURNITURE.

The three sale rooms have been visited during the year and also three places where furniture is stored.

One place was fumigated out with D.D.T. Guesarol Dust 5% to deal with the infestation of moths. The occupier was warned to have the storage rooms cleared and to cease the excessive packing up of rooms with furniture and bedding.

One storage room was found infested with bugs and immediate treatment was carried out. No further complaints were received or bugs seen after the second treatment of D.D.T.

A number of upholstered couches and chairs were found after houses had been vacated and these were burned in the Destructor at the Tip.

FURNITURE REMOVERS.

Removal vans were inspected regularly, together with the packing materials used. Vans from outside the area were also inspected when delivering furniture into the area. No evidence of vermin of any kind was found and there were no causes for complaint concerning the 13 vans inspected.

SECOND HAND CLOTHING SHOPS.

Two shops in the area were engaged in this trade, the larger being in the Esplanade.

9 visits were made during the year and the premises were kept in a clean condition. The whole of the drainage at the shop in the Esplanade was reconstructed on modern lines, the existing drainage being found in a deplorable condition.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTIONS ACT, 1919.
INFESTATION ORDER 1943.

The number of complaints received during the year was 38, this figure involving 39 premises.

The Condition of the Premises Involved.

Primary inspections revealed that 13 of the premises were infested with rats and 2 with mice. There was no evidence of infestation in the remainder.

Causes of Infestation.

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

The Public Abattoir had its occasional few but these were not allowed to breed.

Methods adopted for repression.

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 110. These were of the brown type. No ship or black rats were found.

STEPS TAKEN TO PREVENT RE-INFESTATION.

It is essential to deal effectively with all the rat complaints, and for this purpose a rodent operator should be engaged to deal with the infestation. He could be well employed on the treatment of sewers and other premises to keep down these pests.

When plans are passed for all new business premises where grocery, butchery or other food premises are contemplated, proper rat-proof floors should be insisted upon and guards for ventilators.

Every effort is made to destroy all rats or mice.

PIGGERIES.

The majority of pigs are kept at Frankland Mount small holdings.

The total number of pigs kept in the area at the farms and other premises is approximately 180 pigs.

The premises at the small holdings are constructed of wood sides and get foul. These premises may be disturbed with the open-cast mining which passes right across this land.

It is desirable when other premises are erected that no more wooden styes be permitted under any circumstances.

The occupier of Frankland Mount also started keeping pigs and a schedule of improvements were submitted regarding drainage of the premises.

Most of the other pigs are kept on farms.

Byelaws for the regulation of pig keepers are long overdue.

27 visits were made during the year.

INSPECTION OF MILITARY CAMPS.

There was only one camp in use during the year, this being situated at the side of the Cemetery and being occupied by detachments of the Royal Artillery.

Arrangements were made to remove the refuse.

Towards the end of the year there was only a Caretaker in occupation.

Up-to-date sanitation was provided, together with efficient drainage discharging into the sewers.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are only two vans in the area on Mr. J. Lawson's land at the top of Links Avenue. These were not being used for human habitation at the times of my visits.

The old shack at the side of the road at Murton Village was removed by arrangement with the owner.

The bungalow situated on Earsdon Road is fast falling into decay and the Council, after my report, agreed to allocate a house to the tenant in the future when found possible, and the Solicitors for the owner agreed to the demolition of the premises.

The Caravan Club made application to the Council for a site for trailer vans, but this matter had not been settled at the end of the year.

SHOPS ACT - SECTION 10.

The administration of this Section is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

The Shops Inspector, Mr.G.Malcolm, retired during the year and was succeeded by Mr.R.Bailey.

The recording of temperatures was carried out and the number of tests taken in the various shops was 99.

The temperature of 56 degrees Fahrenheit could not be maintained owing to the fuel situation, and instructions were given to obtain the best results under the prevailing circumstances.

A number of visits were made in connection with the provision of washing facilities, ventilation, and proper heating apparatus.

The following table shows the defects and the nature of work carried out:-

ABSENCE OF WASHING FACILITIES.		ABSENCE OF W.C'S		INSUFFICIENT HEATING APPARTUS.	
Notices served.	Notices complied with.	Notices served.	Notices complied with	Notices servied	Notices complied with.
19	18 1 in hand.	1	1	5	5

RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

During the inspection of churns, the condition of the trains, both electric and steam, were noted. The windows in the electric trains needed some cleaning and also some of the seats could do with more treatment by strong industrial vacuum cleaners.

INSPECTION OF MANURE PITS AND STABLES.

The Stables in the district are visited from time to time during the year.

There was no increase in the number of horses and ponies

kept during the year.

The Manure pits are not allowed to overflow, and a weekly removal is insisted upon.

Notices are served to have the Stables limewashed out at least once per year.

The number of visits made during the year was 58 and 12 notices were served.

The Stables on the Council land at Hill Heads are showing signs of dilapidation, and they should be repaired and brought up to date or removed.

CONTROL AND REMOVAL OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

During the past 12 months the following cases of infectious diseases, totalling 496 have been received from the Medical Officer Health, complete details of which will be found in his report.

The various cases needing hospital treatment were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Scaffold Hill. One case was removed to Walkergate Hospital and two cases to Tynemouth Jubilee Infirmary, North Shields.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following number of houses and rooms were disinfected after cases of notifiable diseases totalling 61.

The following schools were also disinfected on request from the Headmistresses or Head Teacher:-

Whitley North Modern School.
 " South " "
 Seaton Sluice Modern School.
 Bygate Junior School.

21 houses were also disinfected on request following cases which are not notifiable.

The spraying was done with 40% formalin or formalin and permanganate of potash mixed with water.

Library books are disinfected from infected houses, and the Libraries, public and private, notified.

A new large pneumatic sprayer was purchased during the year to deal with large buildings.

PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTERS.

These have been the source of complaints regarding people using them as public conveniences, and flooding with water, and becoming stagnant.

There were 14 complaints.

WATER WASTAGE.

This matter is entirely under the jurisdiction of the Tynemouth Water Department. This Department reports all cases of waste water as a public health duty, as we realise water is the prime necessity of life and because of the experience we had to put up with in the height of the season.

The total number of cases of water wastage reported was 9

RIVER POLLUTION (PREVENTION) ACT. 1876.

RIVER POLLUTION (AMENDMENT) ACT. 1893.

The pollution of the two streams, namely the Brier Dene Stream and the Seaton Burn, were still being dealt with and improvement took place in connection with the Brier Dene Stream.

Four samples of water were taken from the streams during the year and these were sent for chemical analysis to Mr. J. H. Garner, the Chief Inspector and Chemist to the West Riding Rivers Board, Wakefield, to whom my thanks are due for his help and co-operation.

The results of the analysis are set out in the report of the Medical Officer of Health. This is a full and comprehensive report on the condition of the waters, and leaves no doubt as to the question of pollution.

The pollution is entirely due to works outside this Urban Area, and now that the collieries and allied by-products have been brought under the National Coal Board, steps should be taken to have this matter remedied by the earliest possible representations to the Board.

It is sufficient to say that the Officials of the Backworth Colliery Group were proposing to spend £20,000 on plant to prevent coal washery water entering the stream from two collieries.

The worst stream for coal washery effluents is the Seaton Burn and this comes from collieries situated in the Urban District of Seaton Valley.

The whole of the Holywell Dene amenities are spoiled by the pollution of these streams.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

This Department is always alive to reporting any defects which do not come under the supervision of the duties as set out by statute and delegated by the Council.

A note is taken of all complaints from residents and ratepayers and these complaints are recorded and details passed on to the appropriate Department for attention.

The following table has been drawn up, showing the various matters dealt with:-

Defective Eavesgutters.....	5	Defective Walls.....	1
" Manholes.....	6	" & Leaky Roofs.....	4
" or insufficient		Choked Drains.....	5
Ashbins.....	50	Defective Windows.....	5
Choked Gullies.....	8	" Sink Waste Gully.....	4
Defective Paving.....	22	" Downpipe.....	13
" Ceiling.....	4	" Plaster.....	2
" Floor.....	3	Mice in fireplace.....	1
Rat Infestation.....	2	Defective W.C.Cistern.....	4
Defective Soil Pipe.....	5	" Buchan trap.....	2
" W.C.Basins.....	3	" W.C.Seat.....	2
Infestation of cockroaches.....	2	Dirty premises etc.....	4
Defective floor covering.....	1	Accumulation of debris in	
" Sink benching.....	4	yard.....	1
Sewer backing into cellar.....	1	Defective door casing.....	1
Insufficient washing		" Woodwork.....	3
accommodation.....	1	Absence of W.C.....	
Defective Pointing.....	3	accommodation.....	1
Defective hopper head.....	2	Defective gate.....	3
" Hinges.....	2	" Bath Waste.....	2
" Washbasin.....	2	" Electric Fittings...	2
" Hot Water System.....	1	" Fence.....	1
" Copper Cylinder.....	1	" Tap.....	1
" Lock.....	1	" Letter Box.....	1
" Fireback to kitchen...	1	Smoky Chimney.....	2
Broken Sashcords.....	1	Gipsies camping on	
Defective Spout.....	1	roadside.....	1

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

The general public are generally appreciative of the help which is extended by the Health Department in the solution of their troubles.

Insect pests in the home and, in isolated cases, on the person, have been dealt with during the year.

Some persons become very alarmed at the sight of a bug or cockroach but, on the other hand, some people are inclined to be tolerant of vermin and are not sufficiently energetic to apply the methods suggested for their extermination.

During the year, we had a very extensive infestation of the Australian Spider Beetle (*tinus tectus*) in a shop in Ilfracombe Gardens where a local dog shop proprietor had stored about 150 bags of hound and meat meal. The beetles had started to make their appearance in the street and, on investigation, I found the whole premises alive and the walls and floors were black. A large number of the bags were also infested. I had all the bags removed to the Priory Garage and separated, placing a ring of D.D.T. solution around them to form a barrier.

I inspected the whole of the block of premises and found 5 houses and 4 shops infested under the floor boards, stairs, ceiling and skirting boards. These beetles are very destructive, living on carpets and cereals of every description.

I had the floor boards lifted and the skirting boards eased and, in the provision shops, the stock moved and inspected. D.D.T. powder 5 per cent was spread and pyrethrum was also dusted. I obtained three gallons of heavy pyrethrum oil from the Ministry of Food and this was sprayed in every possible corner. After 11 weeks, the whole of the premises were freed from this pest.

A number of houses were also treated for cockroaches and 3 houses, infested with fleas, were dealt with.

We were also called upon to deal with a number of houses left by dirty tenants, a charge for material used being made in these cases.

More powers are needed forthwith to deal with dirty tenants.

The Slaughterhouses were sprayed out with 5% D.D.T. Solution to keep down the flies.

SICKNESS BENEFIT.

The amount paid out in sickness benefit during 1945 to 1946 to members of the staff was not quite as large as in previous years.

The following table shows the number of days lost and the cost incurred.

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Days absent.</u>	<u>Cost to the Council.</u>		
		£.	s.	d.
126	15 days.	15	12	10
130	17 "	13	0	3
131	3 "	2	5	0
132	15 "	11	16	3
133	9 "	6	12	9
135	12 "	9	3	6
139	19 "	14	16	3
140	30 "	22	15	9
142	3 "	2	1	9
143	1 "		17	4
146	12 "	8	19	6
149	7 "	4	14	5
154	8 "	5	11	9
155	7 "	4	14	5
157	12 "	8	12	2
161	21 "	16	4	3
162	24 "	18	2	4
	<u>215 days.</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>

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

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

PERSONAL.

I beg to thank the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Council and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, also the members of the Council for their kind help and assistance in all matters submitted to them.

Dr.W.Cunningham has been a kind and encouraging counsellor at all times and I should like to express my thanks to him.

Your Clerk, Mr.A.S.Ruddock, M.B.E., has been very helpful in legal matters and I should also like to thank your Surveyor, Mr. E.Roberts, and other officials and their staffs for the co-operation extended on several occasions.

The Additional Sanitary Inspector carried out the duties assigned to him concientiously from the time he returned from service with H.M. Forces.

I also thank the Chief Clerk, Mr.P.Ovington and Miss.P.Robinson the Senior Typist and all members of the staff for their help and assistance, and, also, the new typists who took up their duties in December,1946.

1946 stands out as a year of enormous activity in which a large amount of work has been brought to a successful conclusion.

The Foreman and staffs of the Cleansing Services have carried out their duties in an excellent manner and are a credit to the Department and to themselves.

I am, Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obedient Servant,

G.HOLDEN.

Chief Sanitary Inspector
& Cleansing Superintendent.

Nuisances, Housing and revisits.....	8746
Visits to drainage work.....	163
Factories and Workshops.....	547
Slaughterhouses.....	1134
Visits to meat and food Shops.....	3168
Visits to Railway Stations.....	86
Visits to take Milk Samples.....	134
Infectious Diseases and Disinfections.....	302
Restaurant Kitchens and Cafes.....	102
Tents, Vans and Sheds.....	26
Offensive Trades.....	256
Visits to Fish Stalls.....	80
Places of Public Entertainment.....	54
Elementary, Secondary and Private Schools.....	8
Farms, Dairies and Milk Shops.....	443
Ice Cream Factories.....	41
Refuse Tips.....	410
Visits to Collectors and Districts.....	184
Visits to Sweepers Beats and Promenades.....	364
Visits to Fried Fish Shops.....	67
Visits in connection with Salvage.....	156
Visits to Public Houses and Clubs.....	40
Visits to Stables.....	42
Visits to Garages.....	187
Visits to Piggeries.....	12

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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 Byelaws:-

Nature of Nuisance Dealt with and work required to be done.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Second Notice.	Formal Notice.	Complied with.
Defective Ashbins.....	613	14	37	612
Absence of Ashbins.....	24	-	2	24
Improper use of Ashbins.....	6	-	-	6
Defective Wall Bin.....	3	-	-	3
Insanitary Privy Pails.....	5	-	-	4
Insanitary Recesses.....	16	-	2	15
Accumulation of Refuse.....	53	-	1	52
Accumulation of Manure.....	7	-	-	7
Dirty Manure Pits.....	1	-	-	-
Oil on Roads.....	1	-	-	1
Defective W.C.Basins.....	43	1	8	40
Absence of W.C.Seats.....	10	1	2	9
Defective W.C.Seats.....	22	1	6	20
Defective W.C.Buildings.....	5	6	1	4
Insufficient W.C.Accommodation..	25	2	-	22
Defective W.C.Cones.....	11	2	5	10
Defective W.C.Joints.....	9	1	1	8
Dirty W.C.'s.....	17	1	-	16
Wastage of Water.....	9	1	1	9
Insufficient water Supply.....	12	8	8	11
Burst Pipes.....	13	2	-	12
Defective Soil Pipes.....	17	3	4	14
Defective Taps.....	2	1	1	1
Defective Fireplaces.....	58	2	9	54
Defective Boilers and Setpots...	20	1	5	19
Defective Chimney Stacks.....	14	1	8	14
Defective Chimney Pots.....	15	2	1	15
Smoky chimneys and flues.....	9	2	2	8
Defective sinks.....	43	2	9	42
Defective Hot Water Systems.....	8	-	-	8
Insufficient Sink.....	6	1	1	5
Defective Draining Boards.....	1	-	1	1
Damp Walls.....	61	16	27	51
Damp Premises.....	11	1	2	10
Defective Steps.....	9	-	3	6
Defective Window Sills.....	8	1	4	7
Defective Sash Cords.....	23	1	9	22
Carried forward.	1210	68	160	1162

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..	1210	68	160	1162
Defective Walls.....	116	5	27	104
Defective stonework.....	7	1	3	7
Defective Brickwork.....	49	6	10	46
Defective Copings.....	2	-	1	2
Defective Paving.....	139	6	27	127
Defective Roadways.....	4	-	-	4
Defective Pointing.....	74	8	19	61
Defective Plaster.....	68	9	30	58
Defective Ceilings.....	63	7	10	57
Defective Lead Flashings.....	4	1	1	4
Defective Drains.....	81	6	7	77
Choked Drains.....	116	1	3	114
Defective Gullies.....	56	3	5	48
Choked Gullies.....	22	2	1	22
Defective Rainwater Pipes.....	14	3	3	13
Defective Sink Waste Pipe... ..	91	7	33	84
Defective Hopper Heads.....	15	1	3	15
Defective Buchan Traps.....	19	2	3	14
Defective Manholes.....	49	-	1	47
Defective Manhole Covers.....	40	3	4	37
Absence of Manhole covers.....	3	1	-	3
Defective Downpipes.....	162	14	46	141
Choked Downpipes.....	67	1	4	67
Defective Shoes.....	5	1	5	4
Defective Spouts.....	198	19	62	178
Defective Eavesgutters.....	180	15	28	161
Choked Eavesgutters.....	36	-	15	35
Choked Spouts... ..	62	1	4	60
Absence of Spouts.....	10	1	3	9
Absence of Bath.....	1	-	-	1
Defective Baths.....	12	3	3	9
Defective Wash Basins.....	7	-	-	4
Defective Cisterns.....	53	2	11	49
Leaky Roofs.....	96	5	32	84
Defective Roofs.....	164	20	35	144
Re-decorate.....	27	3	-	26
Defective Vent Shafts.....	19	5	2	16
Defective Cement Verge.....	1	-	-	1
Carried Forward.	3342	230	601	3095.

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.....	3342	230	601	3095
Defective Air Shafts.....	4	-	-	4
Absence of Ventilation.....	13	1	4	12
Defective Air Bricks.....	7	-	4	5
Loose Slates.....	22	3	6	20
Defective Outbuildings.....	53	3	5	50
Defective Benches.....	15	2	4	9
Defective Floors.....	46	2	8	42
Defective Stairs.....	4	-	-	4
Defective Windows.....	60	2	11	53
Defective door frames.....	9	-	1	7
Defective Lintels.....	14	3	3	11
Defective Skirtings.....	8	1	1	7
Defective Fanlights.....	4	1	-	4
Defective Balustrades.....	6	-	4	5
Defective woodwork.....	24	6	15	17
Defective doors to W.C.'s.....	35	1	7	35
Defective Doors to Coalhouses....	23	2	6	23
Defective Back Doors.....	26	3	3	25
Defective Front Doors.....	49	3	7	44
Defective Gates or Posts.....	89	2	11	87
Defective Fences.....	6	1	2	4
Dirty Premises.....	43	1	2	37
Breach of Meat Regulations.....	4	-	-	4
Dirty Yards.....	19	-	-	18
Defective Hinges to Doors.....	25	1	7	22
Obstruction by Trees.....	2	1	-	2
Absence of Food Stores.....	6	-	-	5
Excessive number of Poultry.....	7	2	1	5
Breach of Litter Byelaws.....	9	-	-	9
Breach of Shops Act, 1934.....	38	2	1	32
Breach of Overcrowding Act.....	3	-	-	3
Breach of Factory Act, 1937.....	57	-	-	57
Breach of Public Health Act, 1936.	34	9	8	33
Milk and Dairies Act, 1926.....	98	1	1	98
Housing Act, 1936.....	5	1	-	5
Food & Drugs Act, 1938.....	69	1	-	67
Infestation by vermin and insects.	46	1	-	46
Totals.....	4324	287	723	4008.

APPENDIX iii.CLEANSING SERVICES - STREET CLEANSING.

Table showing Costs for the year ending 31.3.1947.

Item.	Particulars.	Street Sweeping and watering.		Gully Emptying.		Snow Removal.	
		Loan Charges. Included.Excluded.		Loan Charges. Included.Excluded.		Loan Charges. Included. Excluded.	
<u>Revenue Account.</u>		£	£	£	£	£	£
1.	Gross Expend:	4418	4418	100	100	699	699
2.	Gross Income.	13	13	-	-	-	-
3.	Nett Cost.	4405	4405	100	100	699	699
<u>Unit Costs.</u>		s.	d.				
4.	Nett cost per 10,000 Sq.yds. Cleansed.	9	5				
5.	Nett cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed.	-	-	£	£		
6.	Nett cost per 1,000 Pop:	£	£	£	£	£	£
		144	144	3	3	23	23
7.	Street Cleansing.						
	No. of square yards of street cleansed (exclusive of footpaths)						183,110
	No. of square yards of street cleansed (exclusive of footpaths) multiplied by No. of cleansings.....						92,600,000
8.	Number of gullies cleansed.....						3,843.
	No. of gullies cleansed, multiplied by No. of cleansings during the year (Inc. street orderlies' work)						10,529.
9.	Total mileage of street cleansed (including 9.40 miles of County roads.....						50.74.

(contd. on next page)

APPENDIX iii.

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.
 1 Pony cart driver, who also
 collects swill. Part
 wages are included in
 Refuse Collection.

APPENDIX IV.Cleansing Service - House and Trade Refuse.Table showing Costs for the year ending 31.3.47.

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.	7132	7083	2055	1944	9187	9017	
2.	Gross Income.	943	943	3702	3702	4645	4645.	
3.	Nett Cost.	6189	6140	-	-	4542	4372.	
<u>Unit Costs.</u>		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
4.	Gross Expend per ton.	12 6	12 5	3 7	3 5	16 1	15 10	
5.	Gross Income per ton.	1 8	1 8	6 6	6 6	8 2	8 2	
6.	Nett cost per ton.	10 10	10 9	-	-	7 11	7 8	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
7.	Nett cost per 1,000 pop:	203	202	-	-	149	144	
8.	Nett cost per 1,000 houses.	611	607	-	-	448	432.	
9.	Total Refuse collected (tons) actual weight.....						11,390	
10.	Population - Registrar General's estimation.....						30,430	
11.	Area (Statute Acres), including foreshore.....						3,306	
12.	Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to the year).....						20.51.	
13.	Number of houses and premises.....						10,129.	

(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. Method of Disposal.

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

16. Average length of haul to point of disposal..... $1\frac{1}{4}$ ml.

17. Number of Employees, other than Clerical:-

Foreman.

1 only, who is responsible for
street cleansing also.

Others.Collection.Disposal.

13 men.	2 men part of year.
1 man part time.	2 men part of year.
1 mechanic.	
1 Pony cart driver	
who also collects swill.	
Part of wages included	
in street cleansing.	
