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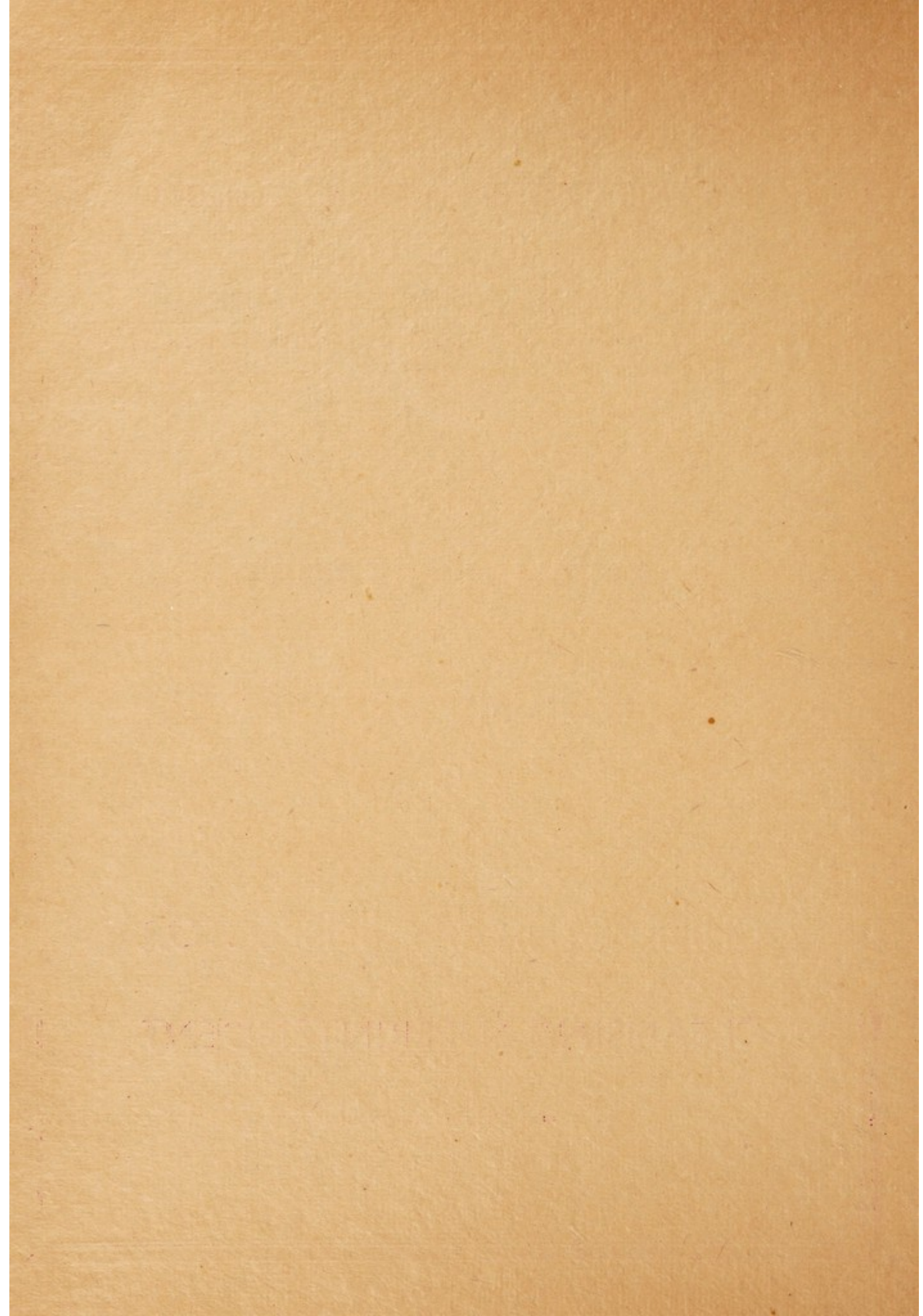
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Whitley Bay Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**
AND THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1948



WHITLEY BAY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1948

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor A. E. Walton, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor J.D. Kidd.

Coun. J.A. Angus.	+ Coun. Mrs. M. Allen.
+ Coun. Mrs. Wake.	Coun. J. Sutherland.
Coun. C. Crisp.	+ Coun. Mrs. G.F. Waggott.
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Coun. M.M. Snowball.	Coun. R. M. Charlton.
Coun. C. H. Williamson.	+ Coun. G.H. Mayhew.

: Chairman of the Health Committee.

= Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee.

+ Members of the Health Committee.

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HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

STAFF 1948.

Medical Officer of Health	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.	J. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.	GILBERT HOLDEN. M.R.S.I., M.INST.P.C., M.I.San. E., Sanitary Inspector's and Meat and Food Certificates. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing; Membership Certificate of the Inst. of Public Cleansing; Assoc. Membership of the Inst. of San. Engineering. Membership Cert. of the Inst. of San. Engineers; Certificates in Sanitary Science and Law and Ollett Silver Medallist.
Additional Sanitary Inspector.	RICHARD W. G. SINCLAIR. M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector's and Meat and Food Certificates.
Sanitary Inspector's Assistant.	ALAN H. CARLING., D.F.M.
Chief Clerk.	PERCIVAL OVINGTON.
Senior Clerk.	ROBERT PEEL.
Clerk.	NORMAN HUNTER.
Senior Typist	Miss WENDY L. JOHNSTON (Commenced employment 12th August, 1948)
Temporary Typists.	Miss H.G.GREY (Commenced employment 9th February, 1948 - terminated 31st July, 1948.) Miss A WEIDNER (Commenced employment 7th June, 1948 - terminated 14th August, 1949) Miss I.N.CROSS (Commenced employment 4th August, 1948 - terminated 30th September, 1948)
Typist and Clerk. (Temporary)	MRS. G. EDGAR.

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

September, 1949.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1948.

Population: According to the Registrar General, the population at Mid-Year, 1948 was 32050. This is an increase against 31285 in 1947. This figure is not strictly accurate as the Food Office figures are higher at December 31st, 1948.

Unemployment: The figures received from the Ministry of Labour in respect of unemployment for the year 1948 shows a decrease of 211 on last year's figures.

Births: The birth rate decreased in comparison with the year 1947.

Infectious Diseases:

Diphtheria - 5 cases were notified as against 9 in 1947, and no deaths occurred. No case had been immunised. The drive for protection still continues, and schoolchildren are immunised twice a year at the schools. The small number of objecting parents are interviewed or written to.

Scarlet Fever - A large increase in notified cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, 83 cases as against 30 in 1947, with no death.

Milk:

Tuberculosis - Of 65 samples of milk examined during the year for bacillus tuberculosis, no samples were positive.

Sour and Dirty Milk - I have to report that there was 1 complaint regarding sour and dirty milk. There has been an improvement in the transport of milk from farms to householders compared with former years.

Pasteurisation - An increasing number of householders are using pasteurised milk. The new Creamery with the modern plant will be working in the autumn 1949.

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

National Health Service Act, 1946: On July, 5th 1948, Northumberland County Council became the Local Health Authority for this area, and delegated certain of their duties to the South-East Area Health Sub-committee on which this Urban District is represented by five members, in addition to 5 members from Longbenton U.D.C. and Seaton Valley U.D.C., myself remaining as Executive Medical Officer for the Area. The only real significant loss in administrative duties by the Whitley Bay U.D.C. was the handing over to Northumberland County Council of the free Ambulance Service and certain duties in Preventive Medicine - e.g. Diphtheria Immunisation.

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 CONDITION OF THE AREA:

Area (in acres), including foreshore (3,612)

There are 8 wards in the district, each of which is represented by 3 Members.

The Wards and acreage are set out in the following table:-

<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

The density of the population to the acre is much larger in the older parts of the district.

Population of the District.

The population shows an increase over the year 1947 of 765. The population, according to the Registrar General, for 1948 was 32,050 as against 31,285 last year.

The figures of the Registrar General have been used for the statistical figures in this report.

The population of each Ward, together with the density figure per acre, is set out for your perusal in each Ward:-

<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	3959	4.57
Monkseaton West	4278	7.99
Monkseaton South	5222	17.01
Hartley	2742	2.51

Social Conditions of the Urban Area:

The district is a seaside resort and residential area, and is bordered on the south by the County Borough of Tynemouth, on the northern boundary by the Borough of Blyth, on the West by the Urban District of Seaton Valley and on the east by the North Sea.

There are no large industries in the district, the only premises which engage more than 50 employees are two laundries and a factory which makes clothing apparel.

Quite a number of miners who live in Seaton Sluice work in the Borough of Blyth and the Seaton Valley Urban District.

The total number of inhabited houses at the end of the year of 1948 was 10,421.

A number of houses which were demolished by enemy action were rebuilt and a number of houses were in the course of erection by the Council and private builders.

The following table gives in detail the number of houses in occupation at the end of 1948:-

<u>Ward</u>	<u>No. of Houses Inhabited.</u>
Rockcliffe	996
Central	970
St. Mary's	1342
Marden	1504
Monkseaton North	1405
Monkseaton West	1802
Monkseaton South	1711
Hartley	691

Rateable Value:

The rateable value at the end of the financial year, 1948, was £294,629. The product of a penny rate was £1177. 13s. 9.87d.

Births:

The birth rate was 14.57 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 18.18 in 1947. This is a decrease of 3.61 per 1,000 of population.

The total number of Live and Still Births recorded was 476 as against 584 in 1947.

The following table shows the birth rates for the past five year per 1,000 of population.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Birth Rate.</u>
1944.	20.79.
1945.	16.23.
1946.	19.19.
1947.	18.18.
1948.	14.57.

Of the total births registered, 236 were males and 240 were females.

Illegitimate Births:

The total number of illegitimate births was 19, 8 boys and 11 girls, which works out at 3.99 per cent of the total births and represents a decrease of 6%.

The number of still births recorded was 9.

The birth rate per 1,000 (live and still births) in comparison with 1947 is shown in the following table:-

	<u>1947.</u> Live Births.		<u>1947.</u> Still Births.		<u>1948.</u> Live Births.		<u>1948.</u> Still Births.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Illegitimate.	10	16	0	0	8	11	0	0
Legitimate.	293	250	5	5	224	224	4	5
	303	266	5	5	232	235	4	5

The total legitimate and illegitimate births, (live and still), 476, equals 14.57 per 1,000 population.

	M.	F.
Total Live Births.....	232	235
Legitimate.....	224	224
Illegitimate.....	8	11
Total Still Births.....	4	5
Legitimate.....	4	5
Illegitimate.....	-	-

Deaths:

There were 439 deaths registered in the district during 1948, of which 215 were males and 224 were females. The death rate from all causes was 13.69. The following table gives the deaths from principal causes for the past five years:-

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Tuberculosis	18	19	7	13	13
Cancer	54	80	73	56	73
Heart Diseases	108	125	129	141	167

Causes of Death in Whitley Bay, 1948.

CAUSES OF DEATH		M.	F.
All Causes.....		215	224
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.....	-	-
2.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.....	-	-
3.	Scarlet Fever.....	-	-
4.	Whooping Cough.....	-	-
5.	Diphtheria.....	-	-
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	10	1
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	2	-
8.	Syphilitic Diseases.....	-	-
9.	Influenza.....	-	-
10.	Measles.....	-	-
11.	Ac. Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis....	-	-
12.	Ac. Inf. Enceph.....	-	-
13.	Cancer of B.cav. Oesoph (M) Uterus(F).....	2	4
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum.....	8	5
15.	Cancer of Breast.....	-	3
16.	Cancer of all other sites.....	27	24
17.	Diabetes.....	1	4
18.	Intra-cran. vasc. lesions.....	15	39
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system.....	11	14
21.	Bronchitis.....	5	5
22.	Pneumonia.....	5	4
23.	Other respiratory diseases.....	3	3
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....	4	1

Table continued overleaf.

CAUSES OF DEATH (Cont):

	M.	F.
25. Diarrhoea. under 2 years.....	-	1
26. Appendicitis.....	-	-
27. Other digestive diseases.....	2	5
28. Nephritis.....	3	5
29. Puerperal and post-abor. sepsis,.....	-	-
30. Other maternal causes.....	-	-
31. Premature birth.....	6	-
32. Con. Mal. birth inj. Infant dis.....	7	1
33. Suicide.....	4	1
34. Road Traffic Accidents.....	2	1
35. Other violent causes.....	2	3
36. All other causes.....	14	15
	439	

Deaths in Infants under 1 year.		
Total	13	2
Legitimate	13	2
Illegitimate	-	-

TABLE OF LONGEVITY

303 deaths (67.48) per cent occurred at the ages of 65 years and over and the following table gives the total number of deaths in the 5 year age periods:-

Ages at Death	Males	Females	Total.
65 to 70 years.....	42	32	74
70 to 75 years.....	41	30	71
75 to 80 years.....	17	46	63
80 to 85 years.....	21	28	49
85 to 90 years.....	7	24	31
90 to 95 years.....	5	7	12
95 years and over.....	-	3	3
Totals.....	133	170	303

Infant Mortality:

The rates of infant mortality are shown in the following table. The rates of Infant Mortality are below that for England and Wales.

	Whitley Bay Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	England & Wales Rate
All Infants.	15	32.12	34.0
Legitimate Infants	15	32.12	-
Illegitimate "	-	-	-

SECTION "B"

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA:

HOSPITAL TREATMENT:

1. Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis:

The treatment of all forms of Tuberculosis was undertaken by the Northumberland County Council up to the 5th July 1948, after which date, under the National Health Service Act 1946, all hospital treatment was undertaken by the Newcastle upon Tyne Regional Hospital Board.

2. Maternity and Child Welfare:

The Northumberland County Council undertook all maternity and child welfare work before and after the implementation of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

3. Infectious Diseases:

Up till 5th July 1948, infectious diseases cases were dealt with by the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board in Scaffold Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital and Wallsend Infectious Diseases Hospital. After which date these hospitals have been controlled by the South East Northumberland Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle upon Tyne Regional Hospital Board.

4. Smallpox:

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

5. Hospitals (Medical and Surgical):

(a) Cases requiring hospital treatment are dealt with in various general hospitals in Newcastle upon Tyne and Tynemouth.

(b) Nursing in the Home - This service is controlled by the Northumberland County Council.

(c) Treatment Centres and Clinics. - These are also controlled by the Northumberland County Council.

(d) Ambulance Service - The Whitley Bay Urban District Council provided a free ambulance service until 5th July 1948, after which date, the Northumberland County Council, as the local health authority, took over and controlled the ambulance services from the Priory Garage Depot, Whitley Bay, since 5th July 1948. The ambulance service has been considerably enlarged and is working smoothly.

(e) First Aid Station: - A First Aid Station is maintained on the Lower Promenade during the Holiday season and is staffed by voluntary workers of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

(f) Laboratory - The following specimens were delivered to the Public Health Laboratory, High Street, Newburn, Northumberland for examination. The bulk of the specimens were sent in by the Local Medical Practitioners. The total number of specimens submitted and examined were 492 as against 572 in 1947.

<u>Examinations Requested</u>	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>
Diphtheria	-	104
B. Tuberculosis.....	27	260
Streptococcus Haemolyticus....	31	56
Faeces (organisms).....	1	9
Vincent's Angina.....	-	2
Blood (Widal).....	-	2
Totals.....	59	433

(g) Lost Children Shelter - The shelter used for the reception of children lost on the beach or promenades was put into regular service at Whitsuntide. This service was helpful to parents. During the day appeals were made over the loud speaker giving a description of the child and it's name wherever possible. This proved very successful. A Matron is employed to look after the children until they are claimed. The total number of children who passed through the shelter was 761. Many parents were grateful for the services which were rendered by the staff.

SECTION "C".

1. SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA:

(i) Water Supply.

All the water supplied to this area is from the mains of the Tynemouth Corporation. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and in quantity.

The bacteriological analysis is undertaken by Tynemouth Water Department and the Medical Research Council, General Public Health Laboratory, Ponteland Road, Newcastle upon Tyne. Five samples of water in this area were submitted for analysis.

The following is a table of the samples:-

Date	Taken from	Examined by.	Result.
3rd May	Keeper's house, St. Mary's Lighthouse.	Medical Research Council	Fairly Good
3rd May	Ass.Keeper's house, St. Mary's Lighthouse.	Medical Research Council	Fairly Good
3rd May	Carlton Cafe	Medical Research Council	Satisfactory
31st May	Well on St. Mary's Island.	Medical Research Council	Satisfactory
20th Aug	Pontburn Venturi Meter Chamber	Tynemouth Water Department.	Satisfactory

(ii) Premises without an Internal Water Supply:

There are only 15 houses in the area without direct water supply and these are supplied by means of a stand pipe. These houses are situated as follows:-

Rocky Island, Seaton Sluice	9 houses.
East End, Old Hartley	1 house.
The Malton, Seaton Sluice	2 houses.
Murton Village	3 houses.

Most of these houses are under consideration and many will be dealt with when slum clearance of the area is commenced.

(iii) Sewage and Drainage:

The whole of the area is provided with sewers. The sewage is discharged into the North Sea. No changes have taken place since 1947 and no complaints of pollution of the foreshore have been received. Only four premises in the area are not connected to the main sewers.

2. RIVER POLLUTION:

Two streams drain the surrounding districts and flow into the sea in this area.

(i) Briar Dene Stream:

A new diversion of the sewer has taken place with out-falls constructed to take sewage from West Monkseaton. Samples of the water from the Briar Dene Stream were taken and showed a PH. value of 4. Further samples have been taken with a view to having the acid content neutralised.

(ii) Seaton Burn:

This tidal stream still remains impregnated with coal dust, but its condition is improving.

3. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION:

There are only 13 houses in the area without water closet accommodation and these will be dealt with by demolition as soon as conditions permit. 210 Council houses in the area have indoor W.C. accommodation as well as out-door. The total number of Water Closets in use in the area is approximately 11528.

There are approximately 11,150 ash bins all of which have covers with the exception of wall-bins, of which there are approximately 50.

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:

Only one site was used as a camping ground and this was

situated at Red House Farm.

A licence was granted by the Council from 1st April to the 31st October. The site is visited periodically throughout the year and a regular collection of refuse is carried out.

8. SMOKE ABATEMENT AND NUISANCES FROM SPOILBANKS:

Nuisances from factory chimneys are dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

9. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS, BATHING AND PADDLING POOLS:

The Table Rocks Bathing Pool has been cleansed quarterly but as there is no means of filling except by tidal action, there have been times when the pool was in an unsatisfactory condition. The matter is under consideration.

During the year samples were taken of the Table Rocks Bathing Pool and the Paddling Pool, and the following was found:-

The sample taken from the Paddling Pool, Southern Promenade was bacteriologically satisfactory.

The sample taken from the Bathing Pool was not a satisfactory sample, bacteriologically.

10. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

The number of public conveniences throughout the district still remains totally inadequate.

Close attention has been given to the existing conveniences but the provision of extra accommodation is urgently necessary. Many of the existing premises require replacement by modern type structures.

11. SCHOOLS:

The water supply to schools has been satisfactory throughout the year, both in quality and in quantity.

SECTION "D"

Housing:

Progress was made with the building of Council Houses on the Seatonville and Seaton Sluice Estates and the total number built and occupied during 1948, was as follows:-

Whitley Bay	104
Seaton Sluice	15

119

Number of houses built by private enterprise and occupied during the year was 16.

Number of War damaged houses rebuilt and occupied during the year was 48.

indiv-

Slum clearance and idual unfit dwelling houses were still under suspension at the end of 1948, but up-to-date records are kept in the office for immediate use as and when necessary.

Overcrowding:

The total number of houses found to be overcrowded during inspections was 13.

Housing Act, 1936:

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

<u>Houses erected during the year</u>	<u>Total.</u>
(a) By Local Authority.....	119
(b) By other persons or bodies.....	16
(c) Rebuilt after being bombed.....	48

1. Inspection of dwelling houses.

- (i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)..... 2028
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose..... 6358
- (11) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub-heading (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932..... 217
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.. 217

- (iii) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... Nil
- (iv) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the pre-ceeding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation..... Nil

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..... 1531

3. Action under Statutory Powers:

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

- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..Nil
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice (under Public Health Act, 1936)
 - (a) By Owners..... Nil
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners..... Nil

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... 2028
- (b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices
 - (a) By Owners..... 243
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners..... 9
(This includes 8 ashbins supplied in default)

(C) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- (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) Proceedings under Section 21 of the Housing Act, 1936:

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

SECTION "E"

FOOD INSPECTION:

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

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

All the above matters are dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

(e) Nutrition: There was no evidence of malnutrition as far as I was able to ascertain in this area during the year.

The following list shows the quantity of various articles supplied to the public from the Food Office during the year 1948.

	<u>APPROX. YEARLY</u>	<u>APPROX. WEEKLY</u>
Orange Juice	59280	1140
Cod Liver Oil	11440	220
Vitamin Tablets	2912	56
Dried Milk	18676	369

A large number of baby foods are supplied also by the Northumberland County Council, but these pass through the clinics situated in the area.

(f) Shellfish: The shellfish which is sold in this area consists in the main of periwinkles, though a few mussels from Holy Island and from Boston in Lincolnshire are imported by a North Shields fish merchant. A number of periwinkle hawkers were warned

(g) Crustaceans: Lobsters, crabs, crayfish and prawns

Crustaceans (Cont)

are sold from fish shops in the district, also a number are sold in the summer from Watt's Slope by fishwives from Cullercoats.

A number of crabs are caught locally by the fishermen from Cullercoats.

The number of carcasses inspected and condemned are as follows:-

	Cattle.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	3261	399	10865	101
All diseases except Tuberculosis:				
Whole carcasses condemned.	3	0	16	2
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned.	1102	28	1670	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis.	33	7	15	7
Tuberculosis only:				
Whole carcasses condemned.	13	0	0	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	704	18	2	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	22	5	-	1

SECTION "F"

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

General:

The number of cases notified during the year was 551 which is an increase of 120 on the figure of 495 notified in 1947.

The increase in incidence of the diseases notified were Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough.

The total number of cases notifiable is to be found in the following table, setting out in detail the cases notified, the age group and the percentage of cases dealt with in hospital, and the number of deaths:-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED DURING 1948.

	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever.....	83	56 67%	-
Diphtheria.....	5	5 100%	-
Pneumonia.....	23	3 13%	9
Erysipelas.....	17	-	-
Measles.....	236	-	-
Whooping Cough.....		-	-
Opthalmia Neonatorum.....	1	1 100%	-
Tuberculosis.....	35	8 23%	13
Food Poisoning.....	1	-	-
Tubercular Meningitis.....	1	1 100%	-
Totals.....	551	74 13%	22

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1948.

Disease,	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever.....	17	9	11	6	9	5	6	5	3	5	3	4	83
Diphtheria.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	3
Pneumonia.....	1	4	2	-	-	2	1	-	2	2	1	6	23
Erysipelas.....	1	4	5	2	1	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	17
Tuberculosis.....	2	2	2	3	9	2	3	3	3	2	4	1	35
Tubercular Meningitis...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles.....	4	18	66	61	32	21	16	10	4	1	2	1	236
Whooping Cough.....	15	20	21	18	32	10	9	8	2	4	6	4	149
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Anterior Polio- myelitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	41	53	108	92	84	40	38	26	17	17	19	16	551

Analysis of Cases under Age Groups.

	Under 1	1- 2	2- 3	3- 4	4- 5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65	65 and over
Scarlet Fever.....	1	1	4	7	5	40	13	5	4	3	-	-
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-
Pneumonia.....	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	7	4
Erysipelas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	4
Tubercular Meningitis.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	11	23	20	24	31	29	2	-	4	3	2	-
Measles.....	7	25	35	33	49	78	4	1	4	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis.....	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	2	12	3	9	2
Food-Poisoning.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Opthalmia Neonatorum.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	23	52	59	64	85	152	23	10	30	14	29	10

Deaths from Notifiable Diseases for the past 5 years.

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Smallpox.....	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.....	-	-	1	-	-
Typhoid Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.....	13	10	11	13	9
Tuberculosis.....	18	19	7	11	13
Totals.....	31	29	19	24	22

Anthrax:

There were no cases of Anthrax notified during the year.

Smallpox:

No cases of Smallpox were notified during the year.

Typhoid Infections:

No cases of Typhoid Infection were reported during the year.

Paratyphoid Infections:

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

Dysentery:

No cases of Dysentery were notified, as against two cases in the year 1947.

Diphtheria:

Diphtheria was less prevalent than in 1947: 5 cases were notified as against 9 recorded last.

There were no deaths.

The incidence rate per 1,000 of population was 0.16 as against 0.29 in 1947.

Immunisation:

The total number which have received the full course of A.P.T. was 3919, and the following table gives details of immunisation in the area on the 31st December, 1948:-

<u>Immunisation from 1.1.41 to 31.12.48.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of children immunised under 5 years of age.....	1336
Estimated child population under 5 years of age.....	2446
Number of children immunised, aged 5-15.....	2583
Estimated child population, aged 5-15.....	3556
Percentage immunised 1-5 years of age.....	55%
" " 5-15 " " ".....	73%
Total Percentage Immunised.....	64%

Scarlet Fever:

There was an increase in the number of cases notified during 1948, 83 cases in 1948 as against 30 in 1947. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 2.59 as against 0.96 in 1947.

56 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, which gives a percentage figure of 67 %

There were no deaths.

The table herewith appended gives details of the incidence rate for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever in each Ward, per 1,000 of population:-

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Incidence	Diphtheria	Incidence
Rockcliffe.....	10	2.98	-	-
Central.....	12	3.72	2	.62
St. Mary's.....	11	2.14	3	.58
Marden.....	2	.49	-	-
Monkseaton North.	12	3.03	-	-
Monkseaton West..	13	3.04	-	-
Monkseaton South.	20	3.83	-	-
Hartley.....	3	1.09	-	-

Erysipelas:

There was an increase of 8 cases in 1948, the total being 17 cases as against 11 in 1947, the incidence rate was 0.53 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 236 cases of measles were notified and entered in the records; this is exactly the same number as in the year 1947.

The rate of incidence was 7.36 as against 7.54 for the 1947 period. On the whole the cases were of a mild character.

Whooping Cough:

The total cases notified and recorded were 149, this figure being an increase of 68 cases on the 1947 records.

The rate of incidence was 4.62.

Typhus Fever:

There were no cases notified to me during the year.

Food Poisoning:

One case of food poisoning, Potsdam type, was notified to me during the year.

Venereal Diseases:

Co-operation with the County Council is maintained and posters are exhibited in various public places throughout the area.

The Clinic for treatment and advice is situated within the Borough of Blyth.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia:

There were no cases notified to me during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified to me during the year.

Respiratory Diseases:

Pneumonia: 23 cases were recorded during the year as against 19 in 1937, showing an increase of 4 cases.

The incidence rate per 1,000 of population was 0.72.

The number of deaths was 9 in 1946 as against 13 in 1947.

Report on Tuberculosis: The number of cases of all types notified was 35. 34 cases were of the pulmonary type and one case of the non-pulmonary type.

The incidence rate of all types being 1.09 per 1,000 of population as against 0.99 for 1947.

The greatest incidence and mortality rate occurred between the aged of 25 and 35.

13 cases died during the year, 12 being of the pulmonary type and 1 of the non-pulmonary type.

The mortality rate of the pulmonary type per 1,000 of population was .41 as against .39 for the year 1947, and the mortality rate of the non-pulmonary type is .03 per 1,000 of

Tuberculosis (Cont):

population as against .03 for the year 1947.

All positive bacteriological reports are followed up with a letter to the medical practitioner asking for written notification for inclusion to the register.

Details are set out in the following table of the various cases notified under their respective 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.....	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25.....	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35.....	4	4	-	-	3	1	-	-
35 to 45.....	5	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
45 to 55.....	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
55 to 65.....	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards..	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
Totals.....	22	12	1	-	11	1	1	-

It was not found necessary to take any action for non-notification of cases during 1948. The disinfection of rooms and clothing is carried out on request.

Cancer:

There was an increase in Cancer figures for the year 1948.

The total figures recorded was 69 and the death rate per 1,000 of population was 2.15.

The following table is included for perusal, setting out the deaths in age groups and situation of the disease.

	Ages in Years.						Totals.
	1-30	31-35	36-45	46-55	55-65	Over 65	
Lungs	-	-	1	-	4	1	6
Bladder	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Colon	-	-	-	1	4	5	10
Vulva	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stomach	-	-	-	-	3	12	15
Jaw	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Liver	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Cervix Uteri ..	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
Caecum	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ovary	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Vertebrae	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Rectum	-	-	2	-	2	7	11
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Intestines	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Kidney	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bronchi	1	-	-	1	-	-	2

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1938:

No action was taken under these regulations during the year.

Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936:

The power which is given under the above Section for the compulsory removal to hospital of patients suffering from Tuberculosis was not found necessary during the year.

Infectious Diseases - Treatment in Hospitals:

The local medical practitioners make full use of the hospital accommodation which is provided, and cases are removed as expeditiously as possible.

In the summer months visitors are provided with hospital facilities.

The majority of cases are dealt with from this area at Scaffold Hill Isolation Hospital.

Meteorology:

The total rainfall for the year was 28.91 inches. The Surveyor and Engineer, Mr. E. Roberts. kindly supplied the following information.

<u>RAINFALL FOR 1948,</u>	<u>Inches.</u>
January.....	7.50
February.....	1.26
March.....	.51
April.....	1.42
May.....	1.63
June.....	2.58
July.....	1.88
August.....	5.41
September.....	2.88
October.....	1.13
November.....	1.36
December.....	1.35
Total.....	28.91

New Sewers and Roads:

The figures in connection with sewers and road-works carried out during the year of 1948 are as follows:-

Sewers.....	2070 yards run.
New Roads.....	1150 yards run.

SECTION "G".

Factory Act, 1937:

The administration of the sections which govern the public health aspect were carried out with the same zeal as in previous years, although, owing to staff shortage, the premises be visited quite as frequently.

The various premises are examined minutely together with the sanitary conveniences, and the linewashing registers are checked over.

In all factories where plans are submitted advice is given to the Surveyors Department on the number of conveniences required, and any defects pointed out, to enable these to be remedied with the least possible delay.

Factory Act (Cont):

The registers are continually checked and brought up to date owing to changes in tenancy, the installation of mechanical plant and the establishing of new premises.

A record is also kept of workplaces in the register.

The following tables give particulars of the inspections during the year and analysis of the defects which were found and the nature of the action taken.

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

1. INSPECTIONS made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions. (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
i) Factories without mechanical power in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced.	113	185	20	Nil
ii) Factories with mechanical power	116	595	56	Nil
iii) Other Premises under the Act excluding out-workers premises	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total.....	229	780	76	Nil

Second table on following page.

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4) By H.M. Inspector (5)		
Want of cleanliness (S1)	63	63			Nil
Overcrowding (S2)			2		
Unreasonable temperature (S3)					
Inadequate ventilation(S4)			1	1	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
a) Insufficient	5	3	1		Nil
b) Unsuitable or defective	6	4			Nil
c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.)	1	1			Nil
Total.....	75	71	4	1	Nil

<u>Factories</u>	Mechanical	Non-Mechanical
Soft Furnishings.....	1	1
Dry Cleaners.....	3	-
Carpet Fitter.....	-	1
Plumber.....	-	8
Electricians.....	-	4
Wireless Engineers.....	-	4
Dental Mechanic.....	1	-
Blacksmith.....	3	1
Tinsmith.....	1	-
Glass Cutting.....	1	1
Glass Grinding.....	1	-
Optician.....	4	-
Sportsfield Construction...	-	1
Leaded Light Maker.....	-	1
Decorator.....	-	1
Paper, rags and tin baling.	-	1
Gut Scraping.....	-	1
Watch Repairer.....	1	6
Sugar Boiler.....	1	-
Laundries.....	2	1
Leather Worker.....	2	1
Plastic Teeth.....	1	-
Printer.....	5	-
Upholsterer.....	-	5
Cycle Repairer.....	1	3
Drug Packer.....	-	1
Food Packer.....	-	1
Bakehouses.....	21	1
Boot Repairer.....	15	2
Joiner.....	11	17
Tailor.....	-	4
Milliner and Dressmaker....	2	8
Hairdresser.....	11	10
Cafes and Restaurant Kitchens	13	22
Motor Repairer.....	15	6
Totals.....	116	113

THE RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

RAG FLOCK REGULATION, 1912.

RAG FLOCK (1911) AMENDMENT ACT, 1928.

There are three premises in the district where rag flock is used in the manufacture of upholstery and visits were made to these at regular intervals.

As previously stated the standard is very low for this type of article.

Rag flock is becoming more abundant in supply. Coire is being used in some cases with a mixture of horse hair.

The present legislation is totally inadequate to deal with the cleansing of rag flock and the time is long overdue when the higher standard for this class of material could be adopted. It is hoped that some new legislation will be introduced to deal with this highly important matter.

SECTIONS 110 and 111 OF THE FACTORY ACT, 1937:

Outworkers:

There is one outworker in this area. The address is as follows:-

The Fine Needlework Assoc. for Women ---	Miss I. Knight,
148 Brompton Road,	121 Whitley Road,
London, S. W. 3.	Whitley Bay.

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

September, 1949

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and privilege of presenting to you my Annual Report for the year 1948.

The report is drawn up in accordance with the Circular 3/49 of the Ministry of Health.

The various sections of the report are drawn up under their appropriate headings which give some idea of the multifarious duties which are carried out in the Sanitary and Public Cleansing Sections of your Public Health Department.

It will be noted also that special reports have been presented to the Housing Committee on the state of overcrowding in a number of Housing Schemes, and a number of houses have been subjected to detailed inspection for overcrowding and alleged state of disrepair and these reports presented to the Housing Sub-Committee who allocate houses.

It will be seen from the number of inspections and work carried out that much useful work has been accomplished.

The highest standard of workmanship has been obtained and whilst some materials were in short supply, improvisation had to take place but a lowering of the rudiments of good sanitation and standards did not take place.

STAFF:

I was without a qualified additional Sanitary Inspector until the 1st December when Mr. R. W. G. Sinclair of Gosforth Urban District Council was appointed and commenced his duties.

We had a number of typists who stayed for a few weeks and then resigned. Mrs. G. Edgar, the temporary typist, kept the work going until Miss W. L. Johnston was appointed on the 12th August. Miss Johnston is young but efficient.

Mr. H. Hunter returned from the Navy and was engaged in a temporary capacity and by working assiduously was placed on the permanent staff by the Council on the 3rd September.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

The public cleansing services of the Council cover a wide sphere of operations including the collection of all house, trade and cafe refuse and the hygienic disposal of same; the cleansing of the streets and gullies; the gritting of the streets; snow removal; removal and disposal of manure and garbage from the Slaughter Houses. Also the following work is undertaken for the Open Spaces Committee.

The daily cleansing of the foreshore in the summer months, all promenades and enclosures on the front, the links, paths and gardens.

The object of this department is to keep the town clean and wholesome and I would respectfully suggest that this is achieved.

REFUSE COLLECTION:

The collection of household and trade refuse was carried out on regular days and at regular times and this was achieved during the year except during the Bank Holiday periods, but the arrears were cleared up the same week.

Many householders in various parts of the town gave assistance by placing ashbins in an accessible position.

Byelaws were adopted by the Council and confirmed by the Ministry of Health and came into force on the 1st day of July, 1948; making it an offence to place liquid in ashbins and also placing duties on the occupier - the duties of placing such ashbins in position for convenient removal.

The number of genuine complaints was extremely low and was due to locked gates and the occupier being out during holiday periods.

During the summer months when the population is practically doubled re-organisation has to be carried out frequently to deal with the boarding houses and hotels.

The staff remained practically the same, as 1947, four drivers and eleven dustmen; and during the months of June to September one extra loader was engaged to deal with cafes and restaurants.

The machines were working to the highest efficiency and I am in regular contact with the vehicles and regular checking systems are kept by a time clock.

The poor quality of coal which is being delivered is causing an increase in ash content and the tonnage lifted per man per day was extremely high. In the lower end of the district - Rockcliffe,

part of Marden and the Central Ward, the loaders were lifting regularly 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons per man per day.

The loan was received for two vehicles and one refuse vehicle was delivered and the other is due for delivery in May 1949.

There was a decrease in refuse of 301 tons.

The district is an all ashbin town and large numbers of the British Standard Specification dustbins were installed during the year, many residents took advantage of this service, whereby the Council provide the ashbins of the standard pattern from stocks held by the department.

The total number of receptacles sold was 582 the purchase price was £513.3.2d. and the revenue received was £651.7.6d.

Steps were taken to advise the Council on the advantages of supplying ashbins as a charge against the rates, which would prove to be a vital link in the service.

The amount of house and trade refuse removed in tons was 9908 tons from the Whitley Bay area, 598 tons from Seaton Sluice

The yield of refuse per 1,000 of population per day was 17.70 or per 1,000 houses 2.6tns; and the yield per house 5.8lbs; and per person was 1.9 lbs.

Tables of the various yields will be found on page 36 The monthly figures of all refuse and other debris collected will also be found on this page.

TRADE AND CAFE REFUSE:

A special service is given to Cafes, large shops and premises with congested storage arrangements.

In the summer months a daily service operates, except for Thursdays and Sundays during the last two weeks of July and the first two weeks of August.

Charges are made according to the amount of refuse removed and services rendered as required by the appropriate sections of the Public Health Act, 1936. A complete inspection is made regularly and the number of bins removed are recorded during each load.

Yearly charges are made in the majority of cases, though in a few cases the occupier purchases books of tickets. The income received from this source was £192.0.0d.

WEIGHTS OF HOUSE REFUSE, TRADE REFUSE AND STREET SWEEPINGS:

Month	No. of loads.	No. of Dins.	House Refuse	Shop, Cafe & Hotel Refuse	Loads.	Seaton Sluice Refuse.	Weight.
1948/9							
April.....	244	44786	F. 633 C. 11 Q. 0	T. 56 C. 2 Q. 0	18	F. 65 C. 5 Q. 0	
May.....	211	52914	709 13 0	75 9 0	9	1676 19 0	
June.....	211	42294	622 5 0	58 13 0	14	2020 33 0	
July.....	208	43395	603 16 0	62 11 0	15	2420 45 0	
August.....	197	40593	553 8 0	31 6 0	22	4156 66 0	
September..	221	45957	652 16 0	37 10 0	9	1725 29 0	
October.....	232	43969	694 15 0	27 2 0	11	2347 41 0	
November...	225	44969	750 3 0	35 17 0	15	3409 64 0	
December...	227	45996	807 12 0	62 0 0	14	3526 56 0	
January.....	238	52137	872 6 0	56 5 0	14	2351 55 0	
February...	204	39582	727 15 0	64 18 0	11	2442 45 0	
March.....	246	44243	840 5 0	50 12 0	16	3240 64 0	
Total	2664	540657	8668 5 0	638 13 0	168	33283 897 13 0	
Shops, Cafes & Hotels..	256	35563	638 13 0				
Seaton Sluice....	168	33283	597 13 0				
Slaughter Houses....	134		149 11 0				
Sweepings..	315		451 9 0				
Total	3537	609703	10505 11 0				

REFUSE DISPOSAL:

The whole of the refuse from Whitley Bay was hygienically disposed of at the Hill Heads Tip. A great deal of work has been carried out in terracing the refuse in the forming of the stadium.

The refuse from Seaton Sluice was disposed of at the Seaton Delaval Hall Tip, which was completed during the year and graded with the bulldozer.

The small quantity of refuse collected in Hurton Village is disposed of on the road leading to the farm fields and is controlled.

All refuse is weighed for costing purposes and the arrangement with the Rt. Hon. Major Astley for weighing refuse has continued during the year.

The tonnage of refuse dealt with at Hill Heads was 9908 tons with 105 tons of refuse from traders also a large amount of sand and debris from the Promenades.

598 tons of refuse were disposed of from Seaton Sluice.

In addition to these amounts, 451 tons of debris was disposed of at Hill Heads.

A new technique was adopted during the year in tipping the refuse in 2'6" to 3' layers and after sorting, consolidation by an eight-ton bulldozer the whole of the refuse is 'blackened' with fine ash and rolled out after the approved levels have been achieved, back blading is carried out by the back side of the dozer blade. This method has much to commend it and the breaking down of the refuse by biological action is accelerated. The terracing of this stadium was being completed fairly quickly.

Rat repression was carried out three or four times during the year.

New Refuse Disposal Site - Briar Dene.

The completion of the road and the provision of a new frame building for the baling of paper was commenced.

The order for the new weighbridge was placed, which is supplied with a new dial faced recorder.

Steps were being taken to provide the drainage and erection of weighbridge, and mess room for the use of the staff with clothes drying and washing facilities.

The total cost of refuse disposal was £3665.0.0. which included the provision of £179.0.0. for fencing and £50.0.0. for timber and corrugated sheets.

The nett cost excluding the above provision of materials and road costs was £3202.0.0d.

SALVAGE AND UTILISATION OF REFUSE:

Many journeys and extra hours were given in the extension of this revenue producing service.

There was a general lowering of prices for glassware and it was necessary to explore other avenues for money producing articles. A market was established for flock beds, pegged rugs and carpets.

This town maintained its high position in the local authorities in the country.

Regular consignments of paper were sent each week to Warrington and some consignments were sent to the Thames Board Mills, Purfleet.

We had the wholehearted support of most of the residents and shopkeepers for which I tender my thanks.

A perusal of the following tables will give some idea of the types of commodities and tonnage returned to the industry.

During the year the following commodities were collected and returned to Industry.

Commodity	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper.....	423	7	0	0	3032	4	0
Scrap.....	20	14	0	0	47	6	0
Aluminium.....		3	2	4	5	3	0
Lead.....		1	2	4	3	1	2
Copper.....			2	25	1	4	1
Rags.....	16	15	0	0	254	17	1
Wool.....		8	0	5	31	10	8
Rubber.....		5	0	0	12	2	6
Bones.....	10	1	3	0	57	19	10
Food Waste.....	399	17	0	0	888	2	5
Manure.....	149	11	0	0	103	4	1
Bottles.....	14	11	3	2	116	6	5
Jars.....	5	4	0	0	46	19	5
Miscellaneous.....	1	0	0	0	8	3	6
Totals.....	1042	0	1	12	4608	9	2

<u>Yearly Analysis to</u> <u>March 31st, 1949</u>					
		£	s.	d.	
1939 - 40	63 tons.	149	0	0	
1940 - 41	643 "	1300	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	608 "	2513	19	0	
1946 - 47	804 "	3427	17	0	
1947 - 48	852 "	3925	14	11	
1948 - 49	1042 "	4600	9	2	
TOTALS.	6755 tons.	2559	15	1	

SALVAGE TOTALS 1939 - 1949					
	Tons.	£	s.	d.	
Paper.....	2507	15439	0	6	
Scrap.....	444	1030	13	7	
Zinc.....	4	10	10	0	
Aluminium.....	6	116	6	11	
Lead.....	5	30	16	8	
Copper.....	1	22	2	1	
Brass.....	5	26	7	0	
Tins.....	136	191	2	10	
Rags.....	71	1175	8	1	
Bottles & Jars.	215	2542	7	2	
Manure.....	806	506	1	9	
Bones.....	98	475	17	2	
Food Waste.....	2363	3754	5	8	
Rubber.....	10	48	2	6	
Miscellaneous..	4	15	13	3	
TOTALS.	6755	2559	15	1	

The increase over the previous year was £603, and the tables on page 39 set out in detail the amount of money received during the years 1939 to the end of the financial year 1949.

Graphs as set out on pages 42-43 give some idea of the expenditure per ton for disposal and the revenue received from each ton of refuse.

It will be seen the revenue received from the utilisation of refuse pays for the cost and a profit of £1566.0.0d. is made.

TRANSPORT AND VEHICLE REPAIRS:

The whole of the repairs to the vehicles with the exception of those repairs involving resleeving and work in connection with crankshafts are carried out.

The transport consists of three collection vehicles, gully emptier, Scammell Mechanical Horse and two containers, David Brown Tractor and low loader and the Cletrac Bulldozer and Scraper.

The old tractor is now only kept for emergency as it is near the end of its useful life. Spare parts are kept in stock and these where possible are kept in duplicate. A complete record of parts is kept by card index which is checked weekly.

The Ambulances were serviced and kept in running order; the County Council taking over this service under the National Health Service on July, 5th 1948. These were serviced up to the end of 1948.

Advice was given to other departments when required and the bulldozer was also loaned to your Surveyor on the Housing Site for levelling.

One new Thornycroft refuse vehicle was supplied during the year and put into operation and the Council authorised the complete overhaul of the large Dennis vehicle.

STREET CLEANSING:

This sanitary service which is carried out on every day of the week, was re-organised. We had considerable trouble on the building sites with mud and debris dropping off the waggons and wheels. It is a matter of regret that we have no bye-laws to deal with the offenders who cause the department untold trouble.

The visitors appeared to come into the area in large numbers, from the end of May to the second week in September, which is the normal summer season.

The litter problem was still with us despite the fact that a large number of receptacles were placed in prominent positions. Channel damping with disinfectant was carried out at various times to increase the efficiency of the services.

Constant patrolling is necessary in various parts of the district to tidy up after the thoughtless day tripper, who appears to delight in throwing or leaving litter in prominent places.

It is necessary to sweep in front of the Spanish City four and five times per day.

Sunday sweeping is carried out every week in the main thoroughfares, all promenades and footpaths.

Most of the street cleansing barrows were converted from 16" by 4" wheels to 20" by 3" ones fitted with pneumatic tyres also the sides of the barrows were renewed in aluminium and the lids where defective were also renewed in the same material.

These alterations lightened the barrows and the mobility on gradient was a great boon to the sweepers and also enable larger loads to be carried.

THE EMPTYING OF GULLIES AND CHANNEL WASHING:

The emptying of gullies was carried out twice by mechanical means during the year and the street sweepers attend and cleanse where necessary, especially on wet days where all gullies on the street orderley's beat are visited to prevent flooding.

Sticks and other debris are cleared out of the gullies and storm overflows are rodded at the same time.

The total number of gullies cleansed by mechanical means was 3100.

The total number of gullies cleansed by hand was 2171.

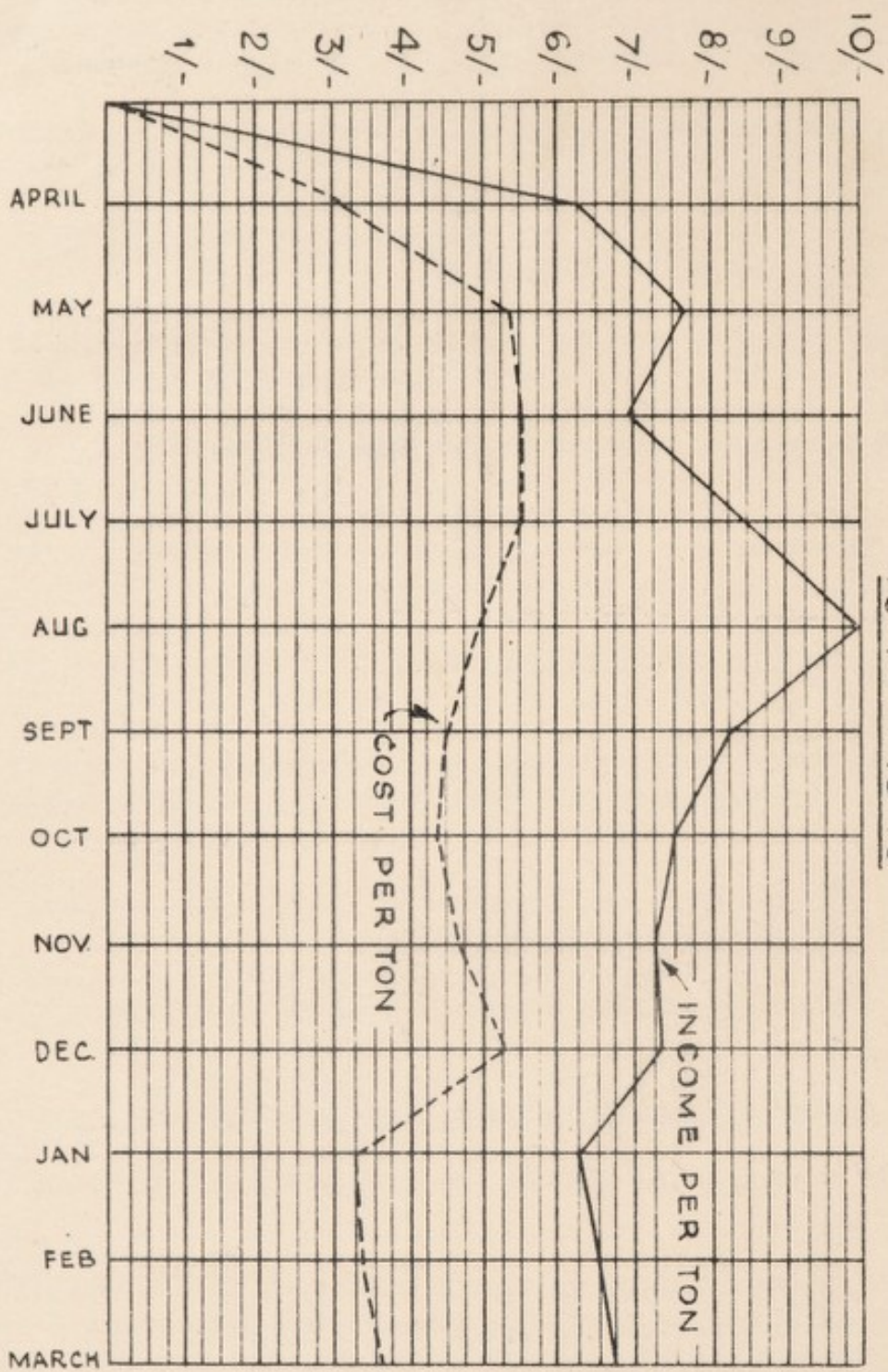
The cost of emptying and sealing gullies with disinfectant was 4.021d. per gully.

A total of 23,000 gallons of disinfectant, 1 in 60, was flushed down the channels in the main streets and promenades which gave the streets the eye sweetness and removed the fine dust which cannot always be removed by the brush.

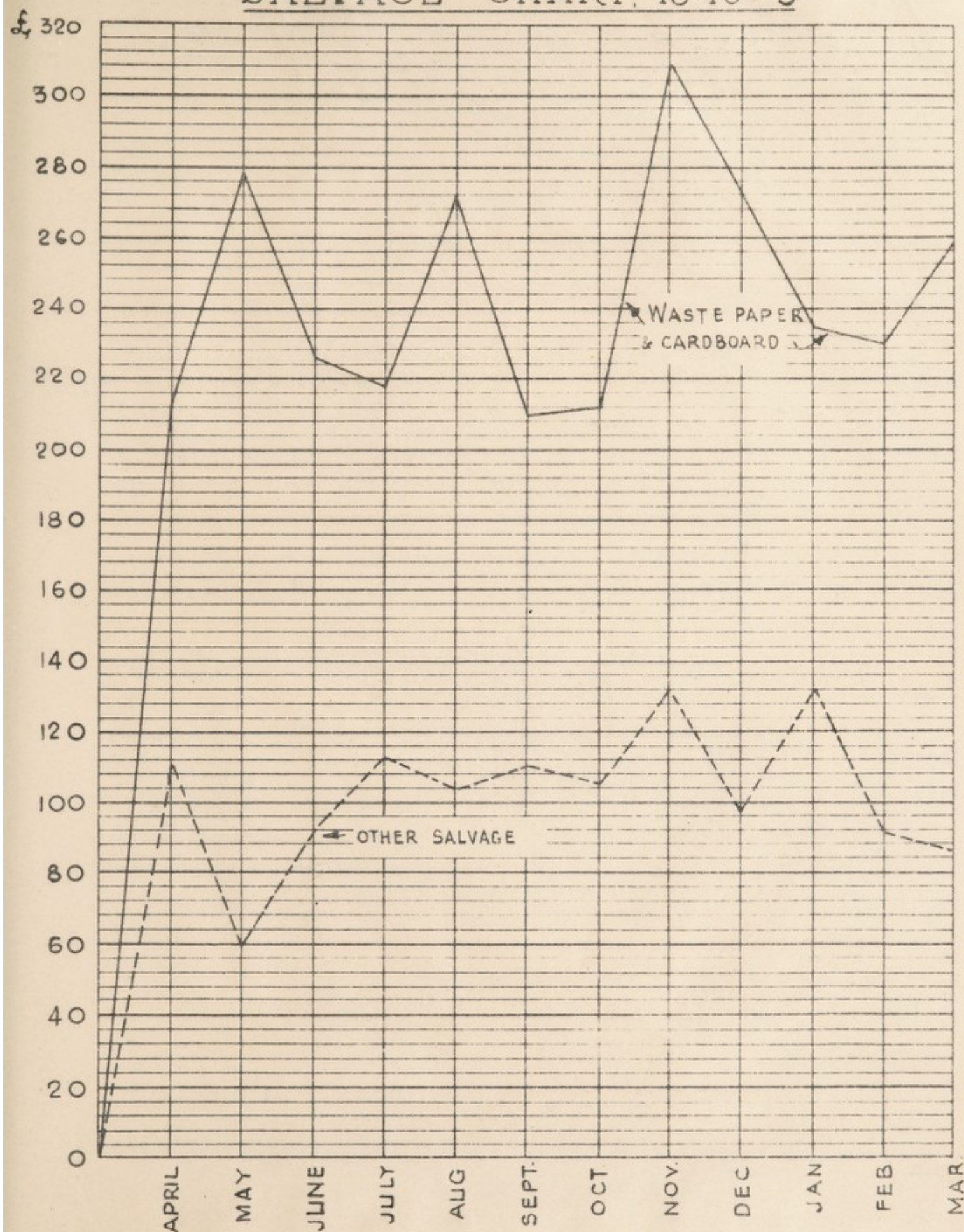
WHITLEY BAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GRAPH SHOWING COSTS & INCOME PER TON FOR DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

1948 - 1949



WHITLEY BAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
SALVAGE CHART, 1948-9



CESSPOOL EMPTYING:

There are five cesspools, which are situated on farms where no sewer is available. These are situated at Seatonville Farm, shortly to be connected to the sewer; Hurton Steads Farm, to be converted into a proper septic tank with bacteria beds after cessation of open cast workings; Earsdon Grange Farm, for cow byre drainage only; Teasdales, Frankland Mount used for land cultivation using sludge pump; Crowhall Farm, Old Hartley alterations pending to make it into a proper septic tank with bacteria beds.

The cesspools were emptied twice during the year.

TREATMENT OF ICE ROADS:

The winter was mild in comparison with the year 1947, though gritting operations had to be carried out as required in the first three months of the year.

Gravel and ashes mixed with salt were used in the mechanical gritters fed by loaders in the rear. In December gritting of the main roads and sanding of the footpaths was carried out. The waggons being on the roads by 5 a.m.

Extra grit boxes were also placed at various points. Trouble was caused at the end of the Dene by householders removing the sand for gardens and also the allotment holders in Deneholm were not free from suspicion.

It will be helpful when we are able to obtain the Hydro-gritter which works automatically from the ram take off.

This type of gritter is such, which will feed automatically into the tail gate and spread as required - the driver has sole control and the spreading can be carried out up to 45 feet, and any material including salt, can be dealt with and the whole apparatus can be detached or attached in 20 minutes. This is of American manufacture but very much ahead of our type and saves two and three men feeding the hopper, which is a saving, on main roads a spread of 30 miles per hour is accomplished as against 10 - 12 miles per hour by the towed type.

I submit this as an economical proposition.

SNOW REMOVAL:

Very little snow fell during the year - just a light covering.

The jeep was fitted up with a footpath plough, designed by myself and executed by the local firm of Stephen Thompson & Son of Backworth. It performed the duties very satisfactorily and it will prove a great asset to assist pedestrians to walk more easily.

The snow fighting arrangements were ready to put into action, but they were not necessary.

The total cost of snow removal was £4. 3s. 7d.

CLEANSING OF THE FORESHORE:

The extent of the work entailed in keeping the sands cleansed from the Rex Hotel to the other side of Palm Court cannot be minimised. The area extends from 75 to 45 yards in width, depending on the state of the tides.

The litter left by the thoughtless people is well beyond the bounds of all decency and consists of orange peel, bottles of all descriptions - whole and broken - including dozens of milk bottles, and all kinds of paper and rubbish.

The day trippers from Newcastle and district are by far the worst offenders.

The staff engaged is from 4 to 8 men daily for 3 hours commencing work at 5 a.m. and also trailers for receiving the trash, as it is nothing more or less than trash.

This work is very exacting and the nail and stick method useless, and I find the use of the hands is a much quicker job and more economical. On some mornings as much as a ton and a half of rubbish was removed. I am of the opinion that the beach patrols could exercise some control during the heavy parts of the day and place baskets out for the reception of litter. The round bins which I placed were reasonably filled. The use of cartons for ice cream made our task even more exacting and the profit made from the sale was very much offset by the money spent in picking them up.

This work was carried out regularly for 14 weeks and the organisation had to be dealt with daily. The litter was so bad it was necessary to harrow the sands with a large spike harrow to bring broken glass and buried litter to the surface.

The notices at the top of each slope were not fixed, this is long overdue and it is hoped they will be placed in position for 1949.

LINKS AND PATHS:

Large amounts of litter and crab shells are left on the open spaces, shelters and gardens.

The rubbish is picked up and the places cleansed by at least

three men also the Panama Gardens are cleansed daily.

The enforcement of the penalty for leaving litter on the 'shop window' of this district is long overdue and an authorised official should be detailed to take proceedings against the offenders which would prove a deterrent against further litter.

COSTING:

The essential of economical services is a good costing system and all the costs involved are carefully scrutinised and recorded under their services, transport and labour costs are available each fortnight and wages each week; purchases and sales are all recorded. Stock lists are kept on card index together with the price paid. The Ministry of Health's system of costing is carried out and the tables will be found on pages 91 to 96.

The costs of your services will compare with any in the country and despite wage increases the costs of the Refuse Collection and Disposal are about the same as in 1938. The costs are much below those of the adjoining authorities.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:

The care of the food supply of the district is foremost in the minds of your health staff, naturally the bulk of the inspectorial work had to be carried out and a large number of hours after normal office routine had to be worked.

The drawing of animals from various parts of the county and Scotland together with the transport difficulties did not ease my task.

The Regional Slaughter House at Hill Heads was in full use during the year, the peak periods being from August to December.

Motor Transport was used in bringing in the stock, though the cattle from Scotland were put through the Cattle Dock at Monkseaton Siding.

MILK SUPPLY:

The various articles of the law relating to the production distribution and sale are found in the following Act, Orders and Regulations.

- Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.
- Food and Drugs Act, 1938.
- Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936-1948.

The Food and Drugs Order, 1948 - Transfer of Functions - made certain amendments to the granting of licences and appeals against a local authority's decision to refuse, suspend or revoke any licence, not being a producer licence.

The milk supplies were sufficient during the year, most of the accommodation milk coming from the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Plant at Stocksfield, Messrs. Western Dairies Ltd., and Dried Milk Products Ltd., Northallerton.

Naturally the largest supplies being heat treated milk from Stocksfield.

There was an increase in the quantity of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk supplied in the area.

At least six new producers sent milk in to the area and this was fairly well distributed in parts of the district.

The supplies of Pasteurised Milk are also increasing.

Regular sampling of milk was carried out during the year though we were somewhat restricted.

Constant supervision was kept over the sale, distribution and production.

Your Health Department kept a strict vigilance to ensure the milk was pure and wholesome and free from disease producing organisms.

No retailers were the subject of action under Section 22 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 for the removal from the register.

The following details are set out for your information, these are kept in the registers of the department.

Cowkeepers and Producers.....	2
Producer Retailers.....	3
Premises used as cowsheds.....	7
Dairies in register.....	14
Retail Purveyors with premises outside the area	15
Shops selling milk in sealed bottles only.....	11
Number of milch cows kept.....	81

The following inspections were carried out and entered on card indexes together with the various defects found:-

Farms.....	97
Dairies.....	226
Bottled Milk Shops.....	41
Floats and Waggon.....	63
Churns.....	382

MILK:

The various sections of the Law are set out in detail as follows:-

<u>ACTS OR ORDERS.</u>	<u>SECTION OF THE ACT OR ARTICLE WHICH APPLIES.</u>
Public Health(Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.	Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.	The whole of the regulations.
Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.	Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6.
Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927.	Sections 10 and 11 Schedule 1.
Milk Act, 1934	Section 9.
Public Health Act, 1936 Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 - 1948.	Sections 3 to 11 and the whole of the Orders.
Agriculture Act, 1937	Section 20.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	Sections 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 40, 41, 42, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 77, 79, 84, 84.
Tuberculosis Order, 1938	Section 2, Sub-section 3.
Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939	Sections 1, 2 and 3.
Milk (use of churns) Order, 1941	Section 2.
Milk (use of bottles) Order, 1943	Section 2
Heat Treated Milk (Prescribed Tests) Order, 1944.	Section 2.

PASTEURISED MILK:

The treatment of milk by heat is gaining favour and if properly carried out is a safeguard for public health.

There are four ways of treating milk:

1. Pasteurisation. The low and high temperature system.
2. Sterilisation. The process which milk is heated to destroy all bacteria.
3. Stassanisation. Used in Sweden and in use in this country, short time heating process, which is claimed to be very efficient.
4. Hoemogenisation. This treatment aims to emulsify the fat globules to ensure equal cream.

The milk sold in this area is subject to the Low Temperature process and also for the Seaton Sluice and Old Hartley area the milk is subject to the High Temperature process.

LABORATORY CONTROL OF THE MILK SUPPLY:

The main aspect of our sampling efforts is for the presence of dirt and bacillus tuberculosis.

The following table is set out giving the number of samples submitted for biological examination from farms in the district and from outside, embracing Morpeth and Castle Ward Rural Authorities and Seaton Valley and Long Benton Urban Authorities.

The following tables are included for comparison:-

Samples of milk produced at local farms.				
Type of Milk.	No. of samples.	No. of samples tested for Tubercle bacilli	Tubercle Bacille present	Percentage affected.
Whole	19	6	Nil	Nil.

Samples of milk produced outside the area.				
Type of Milk.	No. of samples	No. of samples tested for Tubercle bacilli.	Tubercle Bacilli present	Percentage affected.
Whole and designated	85	21	Nil	Nil

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1938 - 1940:

The following supplementary licences to deliver or retail special milks in the area after checking the various producers licences sent down from the County Medical Officer's Department.

- 4 Dairymen were licenced to bottle T.T. milk received in bulk.
- 4 Dairymen were licenced to sell T.T. certified milk in bottles.
- 16 Dairymen were licenced to sell T.T. milk in bottles.
- 3 Purveyors with premises outside the area were licenced to deliver T.T. (Certified milk) in bottles.
- 5 Purveyors with premises outside the district were licenced to deliver Pasteurised milk in bottles.
- 3 Purveyors with premises inside the district were licenced to deliver Pasteurised milk to schools.

Checking of these supplies was carried out and one purveyor was warned for having discs marked 'T.T.' Milk in a dairy not licenced for bottling special milk.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926:

Sections 25 and 26.

Representations were made in connection with the cesspool at Crowhall Farm and the provision of a bacteria bed and subsoil drainage for the purification of the effluent. This work was in hand at the end of the year.

The small cowshed was not up to standard and steps were being taken to stop milk production in this byre.

The walls at Earsdon Grange Farm were hacked off and rendered in cement and a new cooler was fitted for milk cooling.

The supervision of milk production was carried out regularly during the milking times to supervise the milking, the methods adopted and how the milk production was carried out.

The washing of the utensils was also checked very carefully.

The number of Notices served during the year to cleanse and limewash the cowsheds and dairies was 63 all were complied with.

97 visits were made during the year.

TRANSIT AND STORAGE OF MILK - MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926:

Sections 28 and 29

A large number of visits were made to Monkseaton Station and

11 visits were made to Whitley Bay Station to examine the churns for cleanliness and whether any were incapable of being readily cleansed. In all 402 churns were inspected.

The total number of visits made was 27.

Many churns are subjected to steam sterilisation before they are returned to the respective dairies concerned.

5 Motor vehicles bring milk in daily and a large number of examinations were carried out. 80 inspections were made - some during the night, and over 500 churns were inspected.

A number of visits were made to dairies and the number of churns opened and inspected was 443

The number of churns found rusty and incapable of being readily cleansed was 8 and it was necessary to serve 8 Notices to have the churns removed from service.

A number of new churns were also the subject of inspection and these were found to be contaminating the milk owing to peculiar nature of the construction and metal.

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES:

The total number of dairies on the register was 15 including Farm Dairies.

The whole of the dairies have hot water supplies and most of them electric bottle washers. In many cases stainless steel hand bottle filters have been installed, doing away with the hand filling method of one wash time, which is much more hygienic.

The whole of the milk supply is delivered in bottles and hand cans are never seen.

During the year 226 visits were made to dairies during bottling operations and the checking of the capping of Tuberculin Tested Milk. also 41 visits were made to bottle shops.

The department has never looked with favour on dairies abutting on to a dwelling house and this type of dairy is fast disappearing.

BOTTLED MILK SHOPS:

The total number of shops registered to sell 'sterilised milk' is 10.

The types sold are 'Puroh' 'Dymo' and a type from Craven Dairies, South Shields.

The seal is not allowed to be broken before delivery to the customer. This milk keeps well and the samples taken proved satisfactory.

SCHOOL MILK SUPPLY:

Under Section 9 of the Milk Act, 1934 provision is made for payment to be made for the securing of a pure milk supply.

The Milk in Schools scheme wherein each child is guaranteed $\frac{1}{3}$ of a pint of milk each day for $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week, and in many cases the children in this area are drinking $\frac{2}{3}$ d. of a pint of milk each day.

Heat treated Pasteurised Tuberculin Tested and whole milk is being supplied to the schools in the area.

The Tuberculin Tested milk has increased enormously and the capping of same with blue discs has enhanced the look of the bottle and made it easy to check.

Most of the milk is supplied to the schools by a local purveyor.

DISTRIBUTION:

The block system came off towards the end of the year and there were a few changed.

The milk hauliers from the Castle Ward area, Broomhill and Worpeth Rural Councils area and Stocksfield gave regular deliveries.

There is very little horse drawn delivery except by the North Shields Co-operative Society and Teasdales Dairy. Motor and electric vehicles are taking their place and the electric hand barrow had made its appearance made out of aluminium and carries 75 gallons.

The vehicles are checked for cleanliness and the filling of bottles in the street is watched very carefully.

Letters were sent to each dairyman about the practice of assistants leaving broken bottles in the street.

Bacteriological Control of Milk Supplies:

The sampling of the milk supply has been carried out practically weekly during the year and the maximum sent to the laboratory was 4 or 5 weekly. The following table is set out showing the number of samples submitted for the necessary tests.

Number of samples taken.....	104
Samples submitted for Methylene Blue Test.....	96
Samples submitted for test for presence of Bacillus Tuberculosis.....	34

The thanks of the department to Dr. A. S. Messer and his staff for their help are herewith recorded.

The table herewith appended shows the samples submitted for the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Test.

Number of samples.	Phosphatase Test and Methylene Blue Test.	Satisfactory.
104	98	83

The Future Provision of the Milk Supply for the area.

The co-operation of the milk supplies of the area into one centralised building became an acknowledged fact and the building of the Dairy was proceeded with as fast as materials would allow, at the end of the year the building was completed and the drainage together with the necessary connection to the sewer. The cold store was also completed and the necessary plant was arriving daily.

It is hoped by June or July, 1949 the plant will be working and supplying Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested milk to the whole of the dairymen in the district where facilities exist for the most hygienic process to be carried out.

Sampling will be centralised and also supervision can be easily carried out.

The machinery is of the latest type and the whole project is a rightful step in the progress for a pure and wholesome milk supply.

ACCOMMODATION MILK:

The type of milk which is supplied is milk which has been subject to heat treatment principally at Northallerton and Stocksfield.

The supplies are received ~~once~~ a day by motor lorry and train and the quantity is fairly high, especially in the summer months.

It does not comply with the Special Designations Order, but, nevertheless it is a fairly good product.

STERILISED MILK IN BOTTLES:

The supplies of this milk are derived from Newcastle and South Shields and are delivered twice a week and it is sold in sealed bottles which must not be broken before delivery to the consumer. There is a ready sale for this product in various parts of the area.

RESTAURANTS, KITCHENS AND CAFES:

In the control of these places the law is somewhat loose and stronger legislation is required to obtain a standard which must be the highest.

Whilst the type of premises in the district is excellent, constant supervision is necessary to check over the methods adopted by the staff.

Improvements were carried out at the Links Cafe, the whole of the chimney breasts were cleared out of the dining-room, and the small scullery where cooking was done abolished, the centre wall gutted and the wooden floor removed and the floor concreted; the whole of the premises were painted out and the cockery arrangements moved upstairs.

Alterations were also carried out at 21 Marine Avenue and extra lavatory accommodation was provided, but more is necessary.

The work at 1 Park Terrace was completed and the whole of the premises are modernised.

Arthur's Fish Restaurant, York Road was also improved. The room was fitted out for frying with new modern range and the storage room floor lifted and renewed in concrete, together with the rendering of the walls.

The number of inspections made during the year was 112 and 25 Notices were served.

The premises on the whole are kept clean, especially the rooms where the actual preparation is carried out.

Regular collections of refuse are made, three or four times a week in the summer.

SECTIONS 13 and 14 of the FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938:

The total number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 23.

These premises were regularly and rigidly inspected, 82 visits were made and 59 Notices were served for painting of walls, insufficient lavatory accommodation, absence of hood to prevent fumes from frying entering the adjoining building.

THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF ICE CREAM:

Food and Drugs Act, 1938:

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947:

The increase of the sale and production of Ice Cream during the year of 1948 was most marked, though the ingredients for making this commodity were in short supply.

The register is set out in two sections, producers and retailers.

Manufacturers of Ice Cream

Address of Premises.

Messrs. Bertorelli Bros.	8 Park Terrace.
Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	6 East Parade.
Mr. A. Charleton	Back Marmion Terrace.
Mrs. E. M. de Mascio.	263 Whitley Road.
Mrs. F. Dawson	Ilfracombe Gardens.
Mr. A. Gallone	5 Marine Avenue.
Mr. T. Miller	15 Marine Avenue.
Mr. N. Speed.	Holdene Dairy, Seaton Sluice.
Mr. A. Torre.	9 Marine Avenue.

Purveyors of Ice Cream.

Address of Premises.

Mr. L. Borrow	Plessey Hall Dairy.
Mr. S. Bird.	Empire Cinema, Esplanade.
Messrs. L. & P. Bertorelli.	8 Park Terrace.
Messrs. L. & P. Bertorelli	13 and 15 Pleasure Gardens.
Mr. H. Botchin	14 Station Road.
Mr. G. Cafferky	96 Oxford Street.
The Manager	Coliseum Cinema, Whitley Road.
Mr. A. Charleton.	Back Marmion Terrace.
Mr. A. Charleton.	26 St. Ronans Road.
Mr. A. Charleton.	97 Cauldwell Lane.
Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	6 East Parade.
Whitley Bay U. D. C.	Cafeteria, Lower Promenade.
Colman's Cafe.	Esplanade.
Mrs. F. Dawson.	40 Ilfracombe Gardens.
Mrs. E. M. de Mascio.	263 Whitley Road.
Mrs. E. M. de Mascio.	Kiosk on Lower Promenade.
Mr. A. Gallone	5 Marine Avenue.
H. & T. Gray.	2a Park Road.
T. S. Hatley	Front Street.
Mr. Johnston.	Esplanade.
Mr. J. W. Y. Johnston.	34 Esplanade.
Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Kiosk on Beach
Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Trailer Kiosk above Table Rocks.
A. E. Gregory, Esq.,	Kiosk, Souter Park.
Anthony Quadrini.	Kiosk on beach, Panama.
Messrs. R. Latimer & Sons.	142 Park View.
Messrs. Lawsons.	242 Whitley Road.
Donigo Lopez	2 Arcade, Spanish City.
Donigo Lopez	No. 1 Snack Bar, Spanish City.
Messrs. Maynards.	Belvedere Buildings.
F. W. Mills	3 Earsden Road.
S. C. Miller.	Snack Bar, United Bus Station.
Mr. T. Miller	15 Marine Avenue.
Mr. S. Robinson.	17 Marine Avenue.
Mr. R. P. Robinson.	7 Collywell Bay Road, Seaton Sluice.

Mark Reay	Kiosk on Beach, Northern Promenade.
Mr. D. Houghton	Regal Cinema, Cauldwell Lane.
The Manager	Picture House, Park Terrace.
Mr. Norman Gilbertson	Playhouse, Park Road.
Whitley Bay U.D.C.	Panama Kiosk.
G. L. Rhode, Esq.,	70 Earsdon Road.
J. Riale, Esq.,	Kiosk on Foreshore, Watts Slope.
G. K. Small, Esq.,	Marine Restaurant, 8 Marine Avenue.
Messrs. N. & W. Speed	Holdene Dairy, Seaton Sluice.
Arthur Symington	13a Marine Avenue.
Mrs. F. Symington	3 Marine Avenue.
W.W.Tulip, Esq.,	Palm Court Cafe.
Mr. M. Torre	9 Marine Avenue,
W. Taylor, Esq.,	10 Station Road.
A. Torre, Esq.,	14 Park Terrace.
Messrs. Teasdales Dairy, Ltd.,	Park View.
Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co.	238 Whitley Road,
Miss E. Watts.	Beach Cafe, Watts. Slope.

The number of samples taken was 31 and the details of each sample are set out in the following table with reduction time and the provision grade.

No.	Name.	Reduction Time.	Provisional Grade.
1	Bertorelli Bros.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Hour	Grade 4
2	A. Gallone	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 4
3	A. Torre	2 "	" 3
4	T. Miller		" 1
5	A. Gallone	2 "	" 3
6	A. Gallone	2 "	" 3
7	A. Capaldi		" 1
8	Woolworths	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 4
9	De Mascio	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 2
10	A. Charleton		" 1
11	Whitley Bay U.D.C.		" 1
12	F. Dawson		" 1
13	A. Gallone		" 1
14	A. Torre	Nil "	" 4
15	A. Capaldi	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 2
16	Whitley Bay U.D.C.		" 1
17	T. Miller		" 1
18	D. Lopez		" 1
19	A. Charleton	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 3
20	Bertorelli Bros.	Nil "	" 4
21	Woolworths	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 3
22	De Mascio	Nil "	" 4

No.	Name.	Reduction Time.	Provisional Grade
23	Mark Reay	Nil Hours	Grade 4
24	J. W. Y. Johnston	Nil "	" 4
25	N. Speed	"	" 1
26	Woolworths	3 "	" 2
27	Bertorelli Bros.	Nil "	" 4
28	A. Charleton	4 "	" 4
29	T. Miller	Nil "	" 4
30	A. Gallone	"	" 1
31	A. Torre.	"	" 1

These grades must be taken over a period, and I am of the opinion that this needs some amendment.

It is essential that a chemical standard should be defined, the fat standard varies considerably.

The various new machines were arriving at various times.

The freezing apparatus was installed at Mr. Torre's premises, and special covered glass racks were provided to protect sandwiches, special coolers and a Giusti Pasteuriser were on order.

The premises of the Whitley Bay Ice Cream Company under Mr. A. Capaldi were tiled out and a new frigidaire cooling chamber was erected, a new pasteuriser and homogeniser were fixed and a new horizontal freezer was also fitted up. The floor needs to be laid with terrazo to complete the premises.

Mr. A. Gallone modernised his premises even further, a separate mixing room was built together with his own patent stainless steel mixer, stainless steel homogeniser and his own patent cooler and a separate freezing room, also special sterilising equipment to deal with the stainless containers and buckets. The whole of the premises were tiled out and the floor covered in terrazo slabs.

Charleton's Ice Cream premises were also improved, ageing vats were installed and a stainless steel pipe was erected to feed direct into the horizontal freezer.

The undertakings of the Council were kept under supervision and two of the attendants were stopped from smoking in the trailer van.

The introduction of an electric conservator at the Panama Cafe was a great improvement. It is also essential to fix a steriliser in the trailer.

Also the standages for Ice Cream were closely supervised and thermometers and sterilisers were installed.

A constant supervision was kept on motor and horse drawn vehicles.

The two stalls in the Spanish City operated by Mr. D. Lopez were modernised and hot water was provided and an electric conservator installed which was a great improvement on last year.

A number of applications were refused from fruiterers to sell Ice Cream, who had no hot water and the premises were not suitable.

When licences are granted all premises must be provided with an electrically controlled container and a part of the shop set aside for the sale.

The number of applications received during the year was 25.

260 inspections were carried out during the year and 32 Notices were served.

LICENCED PREMISES AND CLUBS:

Public Health Act, 1936; Section 19:

Food and Drugs Act, Section 13:

The number of licenced houses in the register was 19 and also 6 clubs.

A number of premises were visited and the arrangements for the washing of glasses and the provision of cleansing with hot water facilities were made. The introduction of the apparatus 'Clean-glass' for the cleansing of glasses during rush hours was demonstrated. This apparatus was also demonstrated to the Health Committee who approved of it.

Letters were sent round all the licenced houses and clubs, requesting them to use this apparatus and the response was fairly good.

The arrangements at the Robin Hood Inn were altered for the storage of beer. A new coalhouse and outbuilding were erected and the coal removed from the beer cellar.

It was not possible to make any progress at the Monkseaton Arms, to extend the conveniences as they are congested, but it is hoped that some alteration will be made as soon as materials can be obtained for this job.

The buffet arrangements in the Rex ballroom left much to be desired and the attention of the new owners, was drawn to it - they agreed to provide a new bar and buffet.

The total number of visits made was 39 and it was found necessary to serve 62 notices.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS:

The administration of the above Acts and Orders was carried out as in previous years.

The Inspector and Sergeant of the Northumberland County Constabulary work in close co-operation and the conditions at the cattle dock on the railway siding were carefully watched, the dock on the whole was kept clean.

A good deal of the cattle and sheep are transported in the motor waggons and the drivers are questioned regularly as to the cleansing and disinfecting of their waggons.

Two sheep were examined which were found dead in the motor waggon due to suffocation by lying down in the vehicles.

One pig was examined microscopically which had been brought in for emergency slaughter and was diagnosed as suffering from swine erysipelas.

There were no defined cases of swine fever though two pigs brought in from North Shields were suspected, but no swine ulcers were found and the owner of these pigs was warned to call in a Veterinary Surgeon.

The Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was notified and asked to investigate this case.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938:

The number of cows slaughtered under the Order from Milk Sampling showing a positive result of bacillus tuberculosis was NIL.

Two cows sent in from a Tuberculin Tested producer's herd were examined by Veterinary Surgeons, in one case no sign of Tuberculosis was found and in the other lesions were found in the mesenteric glands.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933:

The number of slaughtermen who hold licences from the Council is 16.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:

Meat Inspection:

The Control of Slaughtering was still in the hands of the Ministry of Food and the Livestock (Restrictions of Slaughtering) No. 2 Order 1940, was in force.

The slaughtering for 98,000 people was catered for in the Public Abattoir at Hill Heads.

A commencement was made by your Surveyor to erect the new lairage to hold 50 extra cattle and the work progressed towards the end of the year, the walls being glazed 6' high.

The stunning pen was also ordered and the passage covered to prevent the entry of cattle into the actual slaughter hall.

This is a much needed improvement and places the Council in a position for the long term. Policy of the Ministry of Health and Food.

The slaughtering is carried on in the first four days of the week and the finishing on such days is after 6 p.m. at night and killing had to be carried out on a number of Saturdays during the heavy periods from July into November.

The whole of the animals slaughtered were subject to a post mortem. No animal or offal is allowed to be moved unless inspection has taken place.

The animals are despatched with all speed to prevent any unnecessary suffering.

The visits made during the year were 999.

The premises, walls and floors are washed down weekly with hot and cold water of which there are copious quantities available.

A number of self suppliers pigs, and pigs from organised pig clubs are slaughtered in the separate section allocated and fitted up for this type of animal.

A perusal of the following table will give some idea of the type of animal slaughtered under their appropriate headings.

Month	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
January	149	70	1397	9	1625
February	154	34	1037	12	1237
March	184	55	869	13	1121
April	177	27	220	12	436
May	145	16	336	7	504
June	140	13	312	8	473
July	184	10	453	3	650
August	353	23	732	3	1111
September	494	39	1072	3	1608
October	504	36	1603	4	2147
November	479	48	1533	7	2067
December.	198	26	1301	20	1647
Totals.	3261	399	10865	101	14626

The Cash Bolt Pistol is used on all heavy animals and the spring gun for sheep.

Humane killers are loaned to slaughtermen in the area for stunning animals on farms to prevent unnecessary pain.

Cards must be sent in for any pigs or other animals to be slaughtered to the office. Casualties must be notified to the Ministry of Food Slaughter House Manager who immediately notifies me.

The total number of pigs slaughtered on small holdings or farms was 16 and there was also 1 goat.

THE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT:

All condemned meat is weighed and placed in a special condemned room and stained with green stain and then removed weekly to the factory of Messrs. British Glues and Chemicals Ltd., Low Walker, Newcastle upon Tyne for processing into feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

To my mind this procedure is wrong, a responsible official should see that this meat and offal when loaded in waggons is seen safely to its destination, and a certificate sent to the official in charge of Meat Inspection at the abattoir or central slaughter house.

The type of vehicle should have watertight bodies and sliding canopy covers of non-corrosive material.

The present method of removal by private waggon can be, and has been the subject of abuse, and condemned meat has a chance to be short circuited to unscrupulous dealers and may find its way back to the market for human consumption.

Our condemned meat is copiously covered with a mixture of green stain and diluted disinfectant.

Details of condemnations appear in tabulated form on the following page.

REMOVAL OF MANURE AND WASTE GARBAGE:

The removal of manure and contents of the stomachs with waste blood takes place twice per week and in summer months the manure is treated with D.D.T. to keep down fly breeding.

The sale of this commodity, which I have developed over the last few years continues to bring in revenue, and is widely sought after by allotment holders and when kept in compost form for three months is a suitable fertiliser.

The cost per ton was increased by 2/6d. to 15/- per ton. The tonnage sold was 149 tons 11 cwt and the revenue received was £103.4.1d.

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

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Abscesses.	27	39	239	146	21	52	46	92	119	237	110	13	1141
Actinomycosis	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	135	124	-	-	309
Truising	-	4	28	2	-	-	-	33	13	56	22	36	194
Bone Taint	565	159	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	786
Cirrhosis	1169	1479	1169	1623	669	1076	2103	5049	6075	5574	5343	1920	33749
Cysts	30	141	137	90	63	90	112	301	518	492	532	173	2779
Carcinoma	-	-	37	-	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	190
Milk Fever	-	-	35	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
Flukes	275	205	72	68	160	39	305	113	275	263	223	315	2443
Inflammation	2	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	24
Jaundice	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Infestitis	26	16	137	-	-	-	135	147	55	227	635	46	1436
Horibund	-	100	83	-	-	-	12	1	32	4	31	52	270
Necrosis	19	11	1	2	-	2	41	93	10	50	-	-	267
Oedema	56	104	282	47	117	-	37	43	117	-	12	9	306
Putrefaction.	44	60	77	62	3	15	143	66	24	65	52	263	434
Pneumonia	61	31	27	6	3	10	-	161	-	-	-	-	761
Septicæmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161
Strongylosis	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Tuberculosis.	390	1262	1741	1722	1470	2354	551	3562	2034	3529	3496	1518	24437
Totals.	2730	3693	4152	3030	2526	3091	3405	9661	10257	10622	11056	4441	70344

DISEASED CONDITIONS:

The inspection consists of the supplementary Memorandum 62b/Foods for the inspection of carcasses for Caseous Lymphadenitis.

Carcasses of beef are also inspected for deep seated putrefactive changes commonly termed as bone taint.

It was found necessary during the course of inspection to condemn after minute examination 786 lbs. of beef as being affected.

6983 cases of corned beef were also passed through the abattoir and a large number of cases were examined. 1043 lbs. were found to be unfit for human consumption and condemned.

SUPPLY OF IMPORTED MEAT AND OFFALS:

There are large amounts of imported meat from the various parts of the world, large quantities arriving from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the Argentine.

The weekly consignments are checked over each day they enter the stores before allocation to the various buying groups from Whitley Bay, and the County Borough of Tynemouth.

The average being one third for Whitley Bay and two thirds for Tynemouth, based on population.

75% of the meat and offals are checked over before re-allocation.

The following table will give some idea of the magnitude of the task and the type of imported meat and offals which are passed through the abattoir stores in 12 months.

Table on following page.

Sheeps and Lambs.	37076
Fores and Hinds.	8514
Corned beef, cases	6983
Mutton - cases	646
Kidneys - boxes	150
Hearts - boxes.	443
Ribs - boxes	131
Pork - bags	280
Loins - bags	116
Veal - bags	372
Livers - bags	1372
Boneless Beef	1469
Tongues - cartons	125
Oxtails - cartons	16
Ox Cheeks	76
Sow Sides	95
Lamb Legs - bags	57
Lamb shoulders - bags	32
Crops - bags	853
Pigs	21
Cattle	1

THE SALE OF HORSEFLESH:
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1930:

A shop was licenced by the Ministry of Food to sell horseflesh for human consumption at 161 Whitley Road.

The shop was fitted out in proper style with proper benches and the large signs exhibited, as provided for in the Act describing "Horseflesh is Sold Here".

The business was carried out on first class lines.

Inspections were carried out twice a week when supplies came in, the slaughtering being carried out in Newcastle.

The number of horses sold up to the end of the year was 75 horses and 3 extra livers.

It was only necessary to condemn about 16 lbs. of liver.

The general public appeared to patronise this shop very well.

A piece of horseflesh was found in a butchers shop in Whitley Road on the making up table, this was mixed with flesh of bovines.

The owner of the shop was interviewed and said he had stored it in his refrigerator for a friend who kept greyhounds. The whole of the matter was placed before the Committee who were eager to take proceedings but they were advised that they would have difficulty in

obtaining a successful prosecution.

This advice I took with some reserve as a similar case 3 weeks after was successful and was a similar case to ours. The offender was in our case, sent a severe letter of caution by the Medical Officer of Health.

Some amendment in the law is desirable and I am of the opinion that all licencing of shops and the administration of the law should be in the hands of the local authorities, and not jointly with the Ministry of Food. This procedure would save overlapping.

THE KNACKERS YARD ORDER, 1948:

This order came into force on the 19th December, 1948 which gives a very much tighter grip on Knackers Yards and no premises may be used unless licenced by the Minister of Food.

This is long overdue as the revolting case in the Burnley area was the revelation of the practices which have been carried out in many knackeries without the supervision they needed.

INSPECTION OF MEAT HAWKING VANS:

The meat vans used for the delivery and sale of meat and products were examined during the year, the majority of the vehicles sell their commodities in Hurton Village, Seaton Sluice and West Monkseaton.

The vans were examined and one was found in a bad condition, the sides showing signs of corrosion.

The matter was referred to the General Manager of the concern and an immediate order was placed for a new van.

The other vans were found to be very clean and the boards for cutting joints were in excellent condition.

THE MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924 - 1948:

The handling of meat is a matter which has received my close attention during the year.

The latest waggon was placed in this district by Mr. J. G. Petherick, it is lined with aluminium fitted with special duck boards and special rails for hanging quarters. The whole van being insulated, without a doubt it is the most hygienic waggon in the area.

Another waggon with canvas covers was replaced during the year with a covered type lined out with aluminium.

The owner of the third waggon was contacted and it is hoped this will be converted from a canvas covered type to an aluminium covered waggon.

The meat porters were also furnished with new hats and smocks which were a great improvement on previous overalls.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES:

The inspection of food premises was carried out as often as was possible though the regular routine inspections could not be carried out when I had not the services of an assistant with the qualifying certificate.

However a large number of visits were made and the table sets out in detail the work accomplished.

Type of shop.	No. of shops.	Visits made.
Dutchers	35	489
Fishmongers and Poulterers	10	130
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	29	212
Grocers.	50	331
Totals	124	1160

The inspection of canned goods was carried out with some precision as in previous years, the inspection of brawns, luncheon sausage and other prepared meats was carefully checked.

The arrangements made with owners and managers of shops to place damaged articles on one side, was carried out. These are opened and examined carefully and certificates are issued and the articles removed from the respective premises and kept at the office for 4 days for any representatives to check them.

The list of detailed condemnations is set out in the table on the following page.

Asparagus	1 tin	Pickles (Mixed)	69 jars
Baked Beans	25 tins	Pickles (Cabbage)	14 "
Boiled Beef	17 "	Potatoes	5 pkts
Beetroot	45 "	Pork Lunch	13 tins
Brawn	14 lbs.	Pressed Meat	29 "
Black pudding	38 "	Peaches	7 lbs.
Bacon	40 "	Prunes	2 "
Biscuits	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Pigeons	26
Barley	110 "	Rabbits	40
Cakes	12 "	Sauce	92 bottles
Carrots	31 tins	Self Raising Flour	9 pkts.
Cereal	11 pkts.	Savoury Stuffing	12 "
Chocolate	7 lbs.	Sugar	3 lbs.
Chestnuts	4 "	Salmon, Grade A	3 tins
Crawfish	6 tins	" Grade 3	11 "
Crab	2 "	Sardines	77 "
Chicken	55 lbs.	Soup	88 "
Cheese	15 "	Spinach	1 "
Dried Eggs	2 tins	Skimmed Milk	4 "
Dates	7 lbs.	Stewed Steak	1 "
Eggs	60	Semolina	47 lbs.
Evaporated Milk	258 tins	Syrup	8 tins
Full Cream Milk	92 "	Spaghetti	12 tins
Fruit (asst)	107 "	Split Peas	27 lbs.
Fish Flaked	36 lbs.	Tea Cakes	7 lbs.
Fish Paste	25 tins	Tomato Juice	14 tins
Fish Cakes	106	Tomatoes	35 "
Flour	351 lbs.	Tongue	2 "
Herrings	3 tins	Turkey	7 "
Honey	11 jars	Veal Loaf	3 "
Horse Liver	8 lbs.	Veal Loaf	54 lbs.
Ham	24 "	Wheat Flakes	1 pkt
Irish Stew	2 tins	Whalemeat	1 tin
Indian Corn	12 "		
Jam	75 "		
Luncheon Meat	15 "		
Marmalade	114 "		
Meat Paste	18 "		
Mixed Vegetables	13 "		
Macaroni	4 lbs.		
Mussels	108 tins		
Minced Beef	75 "		
Minced Cereal	3 "		
Oats	42 lbs.		
Pies	385		
Pigs Feet	28 lbs.		
Pineapple Juice	3 tins		
Peas	92 "		
Pilchards	44 "		
Potted Meat	1 lb.		

FISH VANS:

There are six fish hawking vans which sell fish in the area. Two were requested to have their names and addresses painted on the vans to comply with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The fish exposed for sale was of very good quality and the vans were kept in a very good condition.

The herring hawkers drays were conspicuous by their absence and it would appear that owing to the controls they are unable to purchase fish to sell economically to the residents.

SHELLFISH, MOLLUSCAN AND CRUSTACEANS:

There were very few mussels exposed for sale in the shops, some of these came from Boston in Lincolnshire and were from doubtful "layings", this matter was being investigated at the end of the year.

We had some trouble from Cullercoats residents selling periwinkles on the sands and car parks at Bournemouth Gardens.

A number of escallops were exposed for sale in two fish shops.

CRAB AND LOBSTER STALLS:

A large number of crabs and lobsters were sold during the year.

Four stalls were licenced to stand in Watts Slops and some improvement was noted and 21 visits were made at all times.

BAKERIES:

The bakeries in the area were visited as often as possible and the majority now have mechanical power.

Bakeries	Number with Mechanical Power	Number with no Mechanical Power
23	22	1

The methods used and the condition of the sanitary appliances were carefully scrutinised.

Clean Food Bulletins were sent out and placed by the principals of the premises in prominent positions.

The Belvedere Bakery was extended and additional watercloset accommodation and separate washing facilities were provided, with a separate mess room for the staff.

The bakery in Cauldwell Lane became infested with cock-roaches and this was treated with Gammexane fluid.

Representations were made with regard to Wilsons (Edinburgh) Bakery, Ltd., Park View, owing to its being congested and in an untidy condition, and new plans were submitted for a new bakery on the Foxhunters Light Industry Site.

34 Notices were served during the year to owners and occupiers to have their premises linewashed or painted and the sanitary conveniences cleansed.

FRIED FISH AND CHIP SHOPS:

The inspection of fried fish and chip shops was carried out regularly and many visits were made in the evening to see the class of fish sold and the cooking ranges and fat.

The Bye-laws to give further control over these premises are long overdue and it is hoped that these will be adopted in 1949.

The fish premises at Algernon Place were tiled out in the shop and the back premises were painted out.

Orders were placed for the rehabilitation of the Roseberry Terrace premises after war damage.

The table herewith gives details of the premises on the register and the notices served

ADDRESS	OCCUPIER	Visits	Notices Served	Complied with
Bridge View, Seaton Sluice	Mrs.J.Elder	9	2	2
Arcade Fisheries	Mrs.W.Griffiths	8	2	2
2 Duke Street	Mr.A.Laidler	11	2	2
Victoria Fisheries	Mr.G.Miller	9	3	3
Arthur's Oyster Bar	Mrs.A.Davies	9	7	7
1 Roseberry Terr.	Messrs.F.E.Taylor	15	5	5
Algernon Fisheries	Mrs.E.M.Olive	8	4	4
	Totals.....	69	25	25

FISH FRYING (Cont):

The Minister of Food made an announcement in the last months of the year that fish frying premises could be opened and supplies of fat were available, and four applications were made and these were dealt with under the Town and Country Planning Act, at the end of the year.

MOBILE FISH FRYING VANS:

A mobile van was found on inspection to be operating from West Monkseaton in the area of Seaton Valley Urban District Council.

On inspection the fish was being prepared in a garage which was not clean and contravened Sections 13 and 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The owner was immediately stopped and he arranged to have his fish and potatoes prepared in a proper place, first he went to North Shields and then to Park Terrace, Whitley Bay.

This van is now being closely watched.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:

The only trade which comes under the appropriate section of Public Health Act, 1936 is tripe boiling.

This is situated in the Public Abattoir, the rental was increased during the year to £2.0.0d. and £3.0.0d. in the heavy season.

Plans were being drawn for the erection of a new tripery and also for the provision of a new guttery.

SMOKE POLLUTION:

The Council are contributors to the National Smoke Abatement Society.

The provision of an automatic sprinkling stoker was proceeded with at the Whitley and District Laundry and this was completed at the end of the year. I was disappointed with the stationary hoppers for charging, these should have been moveable so the stoker had not to charge these at a height of 6'6" but about 2'6" off the ground and moved back to charging position after filling.

SMOKE POLLUTION: (Cont)

There was an improvement in the smoke nuisance.

I had considerable trouble with the Provincial Laundry chimneys, for emitting black smoke for a considerable period over the time allowed.

The plans were passed for a new boiler house during the year and it is hoped the new plant will be delivered in 1949. This improvement is long overdue.

In fairness to the managements of both laundries the coal which they have to show leaves much to be desired.

We felt the effects of the fumes from the De La Rue Plastic Factory in North Shields, to me the control of these fumes needs some supervision.

HOUSING:

The Bye-laws for houses let in lodgings were not granted during the year owing to the Ministry of Health shortages of essential materials.

It is impossible to improve housing conditions in farmed out houses with the powers we have at present.

The department must have these powers to effectually deal with these problems.

A number of Council houses were inspected and surveyed and a comprehensive report made to the Housing Committee, in the older Council scheme the houses having no hot water were particularly stressed and the Committee decided to instal hot water over the bath and sink at a cost of £1200. New baths were also fitted throughout this scheme.

The number of new houses erected on the housing sites up to the end of 1948 was 153 which helped to relieve a good deal of the overcrowded conditions.

A large number of special reports have been made upon houses for the Housing Sub-Committee.

The number of houses surveyed and measured and recorded on special cards and indexed was 217.

There are a number of properties in Whitley Bay which are due for closing, the following come under this heading:-

HOUSING (Cont):

Northumberland Square	Woodbine Cottages, Murton.
Alexander Terrace (part)	Ryton Terrace, (part)
Devonshire Terrace (part)	Part of Rocky Island.
The Fold (part)	

There are also about 10 individual unfit houses.

A number of houses are also due for reconstruction and it is hoped when the necessary new Housing Bill becomes law it will help both owners and occupiers.

A comprehensive survey of the whole of the houses occupied by the middle class totalling about 1750 is necessary, but an extra Inspector will be necessary to carry out this work.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT:

The general inspection of the area was carried out in a methodical and efficient manner,

I tried as far as I was able to give attention to the various parts of the district and deal with any matters needing attention and in addition to this a large number of complaints and defects for other departments were received and the details were passed on to the departments concerned for their attention.

The number of complaints received was 1214.

The number of defects and other nuisances which were dealt with under the various Acts and Orders was 3836.

The drain clearing service was well patronised during the year. Requests for the clearance of choked drains are dealt with the same day.

The high cost of repairs and the lack of certain essential materials tended to hold up repairs.

In 143 cases it was found necessary to serve Second Notices and also 655 Formal Notices were served.

The appendix on page 87 will show a detailed table of the various defects which were dealt with and brought to a successful conclusion.

WATER SUPPLIES OTHER THAN FROM PUBLIC WATER MAINS:

I had complaints about the state of the conveniences on St. Mary's Island and the supply to these conveniences leaves much to be desired.

The water supply is scanty and is totally inadequate to serve visitors to the Island with adequate drinking water and the bacteriological reports are not at all good.

A meeting was arranged with the Rt. Hon. Major Astley, Chairman of the Council, Clerk of the Council, Medical Officer of Health and myself to discuss the provision of a sufficient water supply for the whole of the Island, - the lighthouse, and keepers houses. This will result in the abolition of the chemical closets and the provision of the water carriage system in connection with the property owned by the Elder Bretheren of Trinity House.

The whole question was discussed fully and the owner promised to give this his earnest consideration, with a view to laying a main from the public supply across the sand to the Island the cost being somewhere in the region of £1,000

The provision of such a supply would obliterate the complaints of the residents and visitors we receive each year, and remove a danger from a Public Health point of view.

This improvement is long overdue.

RECONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS IN EXISTING BUILDINGS:

The drainage systems of existing houses and buildings forms a special duty in connection with the Public Health department of the area.

Where the drainage system is defective or in need of amendment, advice is given and the work is carried out as specified.

The drainage specification of the department will compare with any other authority and the highest possible standard is obtained.

All drains are laid and covered with concrete with direct access to manholes of all connections and main drains, no junction connections being allowed. Special midget "Barron slipper bends" being specially stocked by the Builder's Merchants for this purpose and we have a number of "Brookes Patent Channels" in stock which we sell to builders for special jobs.

The manholes are constructed in special water-bond which renders them absolutely watertight, with glazed brick benching.

RECONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS
IN EXISTING BUILDINGS: (Cont)

The application of two hydraulic tests is carried out on each drain and internal waterclosets must stand up to this test from its highest point.

A large amount of work was carried to a successful conclusion.

The following table gives the work which has been carried out during the year, and the test applied.

New waterclosets provided.....	49 and 1 urinal
Broken or insanitary types removed.....	24
Washing sinks provided.....	7
Tapere? special self cleansing gullies provided.	57
Duchan traps removed, new chambers built with glazed brick benching, Barron bends and 9" brickwork.....	52
Number of drains relaid in feet.....	1015
New soil pipes erected 3/16" or 1/2" thick.....	257
Intercepting traps removed.....	10
Smoke Tests carried out.....	26
Water Tests carried out.....	135

INSPECTION OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT THE SCHOOLS:

The details of the work carried out by the staff and myself will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT:

Circular 120 Ministry of Health:

In accordance with the terms of the circular a certificate must be presented to the Magistrate during the licencing sessions, duly signed by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, stating that the Sanitary accommodation is sufficient and clean.

The conditions of the dressing rooms for the artistes come under this Circular.

The places of public resort are visited regularly, and include cinemas, dance halls and other places of entertainment.

The Council's project, the Priory Pavilion, was further improved by the fixing of urinal stalls, the remodelling of the drainage from the mens dressing rooms, and the provision of a ventilated air space.

PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT: (Cont)

The drainage was also altered, likewise the servery for ice cream was altered.

The alteration to the lavatory accommodation at the Empire Cinema was completed during the year.

No further improvements were made to the Picture House, though the tenancy was about to change at the end of 1948 and the difficulty of obtaining licences for the work was a drawback.

The premises on the whole were kept in a cleanly state.

INSPECTION OF SECOND HAND FURNITURE STORES AND SALE ROOMS:

The three sale rooms in the district were visited during the year at regular intervals, 11 visits were made in all.

The articles exposed for sale were inspected for vermin.

Some old chairs were removed from two salerooms infested with flies and woodworm.

Old settees and old chairs found in vacant houses were removed and burnt.

FURNITURE REMOVAL VANS:

A number of local and vans from outside the district were examined for cleanliness and the presence of bugs and other vermin, to prevent the infestation of furniture being removed.

No evidence was found and 12 vans were inspected.

SECOND HAND SHOPS:

There are still two second hand clothing shops in the district which are now in good order and controlled by the owners.

A good class of article was being sold and the premises in general were kept clean.

14 visits were made during the year of 1948.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919:
INFESTATION ORDER, 1943:

The war on rats in this area is waged unceasingly from day to day. All complaints are dealt with, though I regret to say that some people make little or no attempt to try and exterminate these pests.

A total of 41 complaints was received during the year which covered 41 premises.

The extent and type of Infestation:

The primary investigation revealed that 26 premises were infested with rats and in 4 cases mice.

Causes of Infestation:

The main causes of infestation was the improper keeping of hens, not cleaning the food away and bad siting of the hen huts.

The Slaughter Houses^{and} refuse tips received their full share of attention both receiving five treatments during the year with an estimated kill of 195.

Repression - Methods Adopted:

The methods adopted vary in accordance with the type of Infestation - Cymag; Rodine; Cyanogas pump; Zinc Phosphide and Rusk; Arsenic and Bread.

The total number of actual rats killed and bodies found was 302 these were all of the Hanoverian Brown Rat Specie, no ship or black rats were found.

42 mice were also destroyed.

Sewer Baiting:

The treatment of all sewers was undertaken in October to December, when the whole of the sewerage system except for the manholes subject to tidal action and the deep sewers in Front Street, were treated.

A total of three men and a member of the Staff for recording purposes, were employed with the Jeep and trailer to carry staff, poison and tools.

Details are appended here taken from my report to the Health Committee.

DETAILS OF THE RAT REPRESSION SCHEME:

Record of Treatment undertaken by Whitley Bay Urban District Council

The total number of manholes in foul and connected systems is 1193.

The treatment commenced on the 6th December 1948 and went on in-to 1949. Up to the end of the year however, 503 of the 1193 manholes had been baited with Rusk Meal and Zinc Phosphide.

66 takes of pre-bait (16 part and 50 complete) and 20 takes of poison bait (5 part and 15 complete) were shown.

The principal areas affected being the lane between Albany Gardens and Whitley Road and behind East Parade in the vicinity of Greggs Cafe.

INSPECTION OF PIGGERIES:

The number of pigs in the area at the end of the year was about 116. The largest piggeries are situated at Frankland Mount Dungallow and Earsdon Grange Farm.

The remainder are kept on farms.

The premises on the whole were kept in fairly good order. 21 visits were made during the year.

MILITARY CAMPS:

The only military establishment in the area is situated near the Cemetery.

A number of troops were in occupation during the year. They are fitted up with sanitary appliances and good drainage and the huts are kept in good repair.

SECTION 269 of the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS:

There was only one application for a licence to use ground for the temporary accommodation of trailers, vans and tents; at Red House Farm.

During Glasgow Fair Week trouble arose owing to the crowded conditions of the land and the Glasgow Boys Brigade moved to the rear of the Cemetery for the remaining five days of their stay.

CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS: (Cont)

The matter was taken up with the farmer and also attention was drawn to the condition of the washing facilities which were inadequate.

A site was procured by the Council at Old Hartley to accommodate trailers and vans of the Caravan Club.

I am of the opinion that camps of this sort should have a resident caretaker who is responsible for the conduct of the occupants, the provision of sufficient waterclosets for each sex and the laying out of plots with roads to prevent congestion.

A number of tents on the Links were moved.

21 visits were made and 4 notices were served to cleanse drains and put water closet apparatus in order.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 10 of the SHOPS ACT, 1934P

The section which deals with the comfort and health of the shop worker is administered with the same enthusiasm as our other duties, to see that the shop worker is in good healthy premises to carry out their daily duties.

A number of visits were carried out in connection with defects found in sanitary conveniences, the provision of heating apparatus, washing and sanitary facilities.

The following detailed table shows at a glance the number of defects discovered and the number removed.

ABSENCE OF WASHING FACILITIES.		ABSENCE OF W.C.'S		INSUFFICIENT HEATING APPARATUS.	
Notices Served	Notices Complied with.	Notices Served	Notices Complied with	Notices Served	Notices Complied with
7	2	11	8	1	1

One shop became vacant following the death of the tenant and this has not been re-let.

The provision of washing facilities at 7 Deresford Road, Seaton Sluice has been delayed due to a technical difficulty with the treatment of the waste water. A fresh investigation will be made and it is hoped that the problem will be solved.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES:

12 Inspections were made to the electric and steam train carriages which pass through this area.

The windows could do with a little more attention and the seats could be improved.

RAILWAY SIDINGS:

The siding at Monkseaton was visited on 15 occasions and representations were made to the District Engineer's Office, of the British Railways to provide a watercloset for the use of the staff. The officials suggested a chemical closet, which I immediately turned down. I was successful in changing this but the rate of progress is very slow - it would appear to have to pass through many hands before a decision is reached.

INSPECTION OF STABLES AND MANURE PITS:

The stables which are used for the stab~~ling~~ling of horses in the area were inspected regularly during the year, more so in the summer months.

There was a drop in the number of horses kept.

The only existing stable at the Hill Heads was practically vacant at the end of the year.

I had some trouble with the manure pits at Victoria News and it was necessary to serve 9 Notices to cleanse regularly, and linewash the premises.

A number of horses are kept at Old Hartley and some at Seaton Sluice.

One stable was found to be in a derelict condition and a notice was served to have this demolished.

A total of 36 visits were made.

THE CONTROL AND REMOVAL OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES:

This was a service which was left outside the County Council Scheme when the Health Service came into operation on July 5th 1948.

The number of cases which I received from the Medical Officer of Health was 551

THE CONTROL AND REMOVAL OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES:

The cases needing hospital treatment were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Wellsend and Scaffold Hill. 6 cases were also removed to Walkergate, 10 to the R.V.I., 1 to St. George's Morpeth, 1 to Lincoln Military Hospital

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES:

The number of houses which were disinfected on request from medical practitioners and residents after cases of zymotic diseases was 105.

The following schools were also disinfected on request from the Heads of the schools.

Dygate Infants School.....	2
Park School.....	2
Rockcliffe School.....	3
Monkseaton Grammar School.....	1
Monkseaton Senior School.....	1
Whitley Bay Grammar School.....	1

The department was also responsible for the disinfection of 38 houses following cases of non-notifiable diseases.

The system carried out is by spraying with 40% formalin and also disinfectors consisting of permanganate potash and formalin.

The whole of the Priory Pavilion was disinfected throughout with special pine disinfectant.

The library books are disinfected from both Public and Private libraries and notification is sent to the Librarian and Public trader.

WASTE OF WATER:

The waste of water from defective water fittings are reported to the Tynemouth Corporation Water Department, not because the department is under obligation, but the wastage of water, especially in an area which has not a great deal of surplus, is a public duty.

The number of reports sent in was 2.

RIVER POLLUTION (PREVENTION ACTS 1876 - 1893)
(AMENDMENT ACT, 1893)

RIVERS BOARD ACT, 1948:

The new Rivers Board Act, 1948 came into force with powers for establishing river boards.

This measure is long overdue and it is hoped the pollution of the streams in this area will be dealt with as soon as the Board is constituted for this area.

There was a considerable improvement in the Briar Dene Stream, but the PH value was 2 and 4 which shows the acidity, which would appear to be from the presence of pit water pumped direct into the stream of which we have no powers to deal with. I am fortunate in having the ripe experience and help of Mr. J. H. Garner, Chief Inspector of the West Riding Rivers Board who is one of the highest authorities on pollution.

It is hoped the culverting of that part of the stream used by the Council for a tip will straighten at the various bends and allow the stream to obtain a greater velocity.

There has been no improvement in the condition of Seaton Burn, and coal washing effluents are still finding their way into the stream. It will only be by the joint action of this Council and Seaton Valley Council with the National Coal Board Regional Offices, that this will be stopped. The policy of this Board in other parts of the country is for every co-operation to be given to Local Authorities to deal with pollution.

It is only by a concentrated effort that the cleansing of this stream will be achieved.

If this stream was cleansed and the Slyice gates fitted, the whole of the area from Starling Castle to the Bridge near Sandy Island would be open for boating, and this would, no doubt, prove to be a source of revenue to the Council.

I trust the Council will press for the clearing up of this Dene.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS:

The policy of your Health and Cleansing Department is close co-operation with the various departments of the Council.

Numerous complaints of residents on various matters are carefully noted and passed to the appropriate department,

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS (Cont):

Details of the complaints received or found in the course of our duties can be seen from the table appended below:-

Defective bath.....	1	Dirty yards.....	1
Absence or defective bath...	19	Defective pointing.....	10
Burst pipes.....	2	Defective steps.....	5
Defective sink bench.....	4	Defective brickwork.....	9
Defective wash basin.....	4	Defective fireplaces.....	17
Absence of or defective		Defective plaster.....	9
Hot water system.....	27	Damp walls.....	10
Defective sink waste pipe...	5	Defective doors.....	15
Defective stopcock	1	Defective door casings.....	3
Defective water fittings...	2	Defective woodwork.....	4
Defective bath waste pipe...	1	Defective gates.....	16
Insufficient gullies.....	1	Defective gate posts.....	3
Choked Gullies.....	14	Defective sills.....	5
Defective Gullies.....	14	Defective Floors.....	9
Sewers backing up.....	2	Defective ceilings.....	5
Absence of rainwater gully..	1	Defective pavings.....	32
Defective vent shafts.....	2	Defective roofs.....	16
Defective soil pipes.....	1	Defective windows.....	11
Defective manhole.....	3	Defective roads.....	3
Defective drain.....	2	Defective ovens.....	6
Sunken channel.....	1	Defective chimney pots.....	3
Choked Drains.....	10	Defective flashings.....	1
Defective downpipes.....	14	Defective sashcords.....	14
Defective spouts.....	22	Dirty premises.....	2
Absence of spouts	6	Priory Pavilion.....	1
Defective W.C. cistern	6	Ashbins.....	162
Defective W.C. basins.....	5	Infestations.....	6
Defective W.C. seats.....	4	Defective Balustrade Rails..	3
Insanitary conveniences.....	3	Miscellaneous Nuisances....	26
Smoke nuisances.....	4	Defective walls.....	5

SICKNESS BENEFIT:

The amount paid in sickness to the outside staff during the financial year was £204.8.5d.

The table on the following page gives the number of man days lost.

SICKNESS BENEFIT: (Cont)

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>No. of days.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>S.</u>	<u>D.</u>
142	72	68	6	6d.
145	6	4	5	5d.
147	7	3	4	5d.
154	9	5	8	6d.
158	69	45	16	3d.
159	14	8	10	1d.
161	8	7	4	0d.
168	46	24	19	11d.
169	1		18	2d.
171	4	2	0	4d.
172	31	16	3	1d.
176	7	6	7	11d.
179	12	7	11	9d.
181	1		7	0d.
183	4	2	16	7d.
	291	£204	8	5d.

One man was warned by the Chairman of the Committee for taking undue advantage of the scheme, he was subsequently dismissed for slacking.

After 17 days absence a man is notified to report to the Medical Officer of Health for medical examination. In case he is unable to attend the Medical Officer contacts the employer's medical adviser.

The report of the Medical Officer of Health is placed before the Committee.

CONCLUSION:

I am indebted to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council and the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and other members of the Council for their kindly help and support in carrying the various improvements which I have brought forward for the efficiency of the services under my control.

Dr. W. Cunningham has been very helpful on occasions and I am grateful for kindly advice.

The Clerk of the Council, Mr. A. S. Ruddock, has been very helpful with his legal knowledge for which I tender thanks - also

CONCLUSION: (Cont)

to your Surveyor, Mr. E. Roberts and other officials for help and co-operation in several matters.

Mr. R. W. G. Sinclair, the Additional Sanitary Inspector during the short time is proving an asset. Mr. A. H. Carling, who acted in the capacity of Sanitary Inspector's assistant and Mr. P. Ovington, the Chief Clerk, and the other members of the clerical staff all carried out their work in an efficient manner.

The Foreman and members of the outside staff in the Public Cleansing Service have carried out their numerous duties in an able manner, despite the many difficulties which were encountered and my thanks are due to them for the work carried out during the twelve months of 1948.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. HOLDEN

Chief Sanitary Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

APPENDIX i

VISITS:

Nuisances, Housing and re-visits.....	7770
Visits to Drainage work.....	555
Factories and Workshops.....	780
Slaughterhouses.....	999
Visits to meat and food shops	1170
Visits to railway stations.....	27
Visits to take milk samples.....	104
Infectious Diseases and disinfections.....	153
Restaurant kitchens and cafes.....	112
Tents, vans and sheds.....	21
Offensive trades.....	82
Visits to Fish stalls.....	21
Places of Public entertainment.....	22
Elementary, Secondary and Private Schools.....	10
Farms, Dairies and Milk shops.....	353
Ice Cream Factories	137
Ice Cream shops.....	123
Visits to premises registered under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.....	82
Refuse Tips.....	411
Visits in connection with Rat Repression.....	125
Visits to Collectors and Districts.....	160
Visits to Sweepers' beats and Promenades.....	775
Visits to fried fish shops.....	69
Visits to public houses and clubs.....	39
Visits to piggeries.....	39
Visits to stables.....	36
Visits to meat hawking vans.....	14
Visits to fish hawking vans.....	6
Visits to horse flesh shops.....	35
Visits in connection with Salvage.....	126
Visits to Garages.....	318
Removal vans.....	12
Used Clothing shops.....	14

14,700

APPENDIX ii

A summary of Defects and Nuisances dealt with and work required to be done under the Public Health and Housing Acts, Regulations, Orders and Bye-laws:-

Nature of Nuisance Dealt with and work required to be done.	Verbal or written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with.
Defective Ashbins.....	756	5	78	747
Defective wall bin.....	6	-	-	6
Insanitary Privy and Middens..	3	-	-	2
Insanitary Recesses.....	4	-	-	4
Accumulation of Refuse & Manure	30	-	-	30
Dirty Cesspools.....	1	-	1	1
Defective W.C. basins.....	46	2	7	37
Absence of W.C. seats.....	6	-	2	5
Defective W.C. seats.....	16	1	2	13
Defective W.C. buildings.....	4	-	1	4
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	22	1	2	14
Defective W.C. cones.....	2	1	1	1
Dirty W.C.'s.....	10	-	-	9
Burst and Defective pipes.....	12	1	2	10
Defective soil pipes.....	12	1	3	10
Defective taps.....	2	-	-	2
Defective Fireplaces.....	55	1	4	47
Defective boilers and setpots.	25	2	8	24
Defective Chimney Stacks.....	9	1	2	5
Defective Chimney pots.....	19	1	6	16
Smoky chimneys and flues.....	14	1	3	10
Defective sinks.....	31	1	6	26
Absence of or Defective				
Hot water systems.....	31	-	-	5
Insufficient washing facilities	3	-	-	1
Damp walls.....	55	5	24	38
Damp floors.....	1	1	1	1
Defective steps.....	12	-	1	8
Defective window sills.....	13	3	6	9
Defective sashwvords.....	29	1	6	25
Defective walls.....	97	1	15	92
Defective brickwork.....	33	1	11	24
Defective pavings.....	130	1	38	91
Defective pointing.....	106	5	29	102
Defective plaster.....	82	12	38	64
Carried Forward	1768	49	297	1493

APPENDIX 11 (Continued)

Nature of Nuisance dealt with and work required to be done.	Verbal or Written Notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
Brought Forward.....	1768	49	297	1493
Defective ceilings.....	54	2	7	45
Defective lead flashings.....	3	-	-	2
Defective drains.....	69	3	8	66
Defective gullies.....	43	4	4	29
Choked gullies.....	29	-	4	28
Choked drains.....	95	-	2	94
Defective sink waste pipe.....	38	2	12	34
Defective hopper heads.....	6	-	-	6
Defective buchan traps.....	10	1	4	7
Defective manholes.....	36	1	3	31
Defective manhole covers.....	9	-	2	7
Nuisances.....	23	-	-	8
Defective downpipes.....	112	4	30	94
Choked downpipes.....	15	4	2	13
Defective spouts.....	154	3	31	145
Defective eavesgutters.....	48	-	18	42
Choked eavesgutters.....	5	-	2	3
Choked spouts.....	11	3	2	10
Absence of bath.....	21	-	-	21
Defective baths.....	7	-	-	7
Defective wash basins.....	17	-	-	13
Defective cisterns.....	34	2	5	29
Leaky roofs.....	106	7	36	83
Defective roofs.....	186	18	57	166
Defective vent shafts.....	18	2	8	15
Defective Cement verge.....	2	-	-	2
Unfit & dangerous dwellings.....	16	1	3	13
Absence of spouts.....	8	-	2	5
Defective air shafts.....	18	2	8	16
Absence of sufficient ventilation..	8	-	2	6
Defective air bricks.....	10	1	2	9
Loose slates.....	13	-	3	11
Defective benches.....	7	-	-	4
Defective floors.....	55	4	13	47
Defective stairs.....	1	-	-	1
Defective windows.....	56	8	22	46
Defective door frames.....	26	-	9	22
Defective lintels.....	12	-	6	9
Defective Balustrades.....	6	1	3	4
Defective woodwork.....	8	1	1	7
Carried Forward	5163	133	608	2697

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.....	3163	133	608	2693
Defective doors.....	59	2	12	44
Absence of doors.....	3	-	2	3
Defective gates or posts.....	98	3	10	78
Defective fences.....	9	-	-	9
Dirty premises.....	19	2	3	17
Dirty yards.....	20	-	-	20
Defective hinges and locks to doors.	10	1	2	5
Obstruction by trees.....	3	-	2	2
Excessive number of poultry... ..	4	-	1	3
Breach of Shops Act, 1934.....	30	6	2	20
Breach of Heat Treatment Reglts, 1947	10	-	-	10
Breach of Factory Act, 1937.....	75	1	3	70
Breach of Public Health Act, 1936...	44	2	-	15
Milk and Dairies Order 1926.....	126	3	3	126
Housing Act, 1936.....	6	-	4	3
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.....	144	-	2	125
Infestation by vermin and insects...	24	1	-	22
Memo 112 (Cinemas).....	3	-	-	3
Absence of sink.....	1	-	-	1
Defective stop cock.....	3	-	-	2
Defective water tank.....	1	-	-	1
Defective sewers and roads.....	6	-	-	3
Provide a suitable entrance.....	1	-	-	1
Absence of food store.....	1	-	-	1
Absence of coalhouse.....	3	-	-	2
Defective shop front.....	1	-	-	1
Absence of gate.....	6	-	-	6
Insufficient urinal accommodation...	4	-	-	4
Absence of eavesgutters.....	4	-	3	2
Absence of downpipe.....	6	-	3	5
Defective oven.....	8	-	1	6
Sunken channel.....	1	-	-	-
Totals.....	3896	154	661	3303

APPENDIX iii

CLEANSING SERVICES - STREET CLEANSING.

Table showing costs for the year ending 31.3.49.

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.	4500	4431	114	114	4	4
2.	Gross Income	46	46	-	-	-	-
3.	Nett Cost.	4464	4385	114	114	4	4
<u>Unit Costs.</u>							
4.	Nett Cost per 10,000sq.yds. cleansed.	10s.3d	10s.3d				
5.	Nett cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed			£7	£7		
6.	Nett cost per 1,000 popn.	£. 139	£. 137	£ 4	£ 4	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 2 6
7.	<u>Street Cleansing.</u> No. of square yards of street cleansed (Exclusive of pavements)... 183,110 No. of square yards of street cleansed (exclusive of footpaths, and the large Promenade footpaths) .. multiplied by no. of cleansing, approx..... 86,526,464 No. of gullied cleansed..... 5,351 No. of gullied cleansed, multiplied by number of cleansing during the year.(including street orderlies' work)..... 16,053 Total mileage of street cleansed (including 9.40 mls of County roads)..... 51.9						

(Contd on next page)

APPENDIX iii (Contd)

10.	Approximate mileage cleansed daily (Including Sundays).....	23.4
	(Excluding Sundays).....	21.0
11.	Approximate mileage cleansed 3 times weekly.....	7
12.	Approximate mileage cleansed twice weekly.....	24
13.	Approximate mileage cleansed less than twice weekly.....	6
14.	Average length of haul to point of Disposal(Miles).....	1
15.	Number of employees, other than clerical:-	

Foreman: One only, who is responsible
for Refuse collection also.

Others: 13 full time men.
1 part time fully emptier.
1 temporary, during season.

APPENDIX iv.

Cleansing Service - House and Trade Refuse

Table showing costs for the year ending 31-3-49.

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.	8332	7914	3665	3312	11997	11226
2.	Gross Income	970	970	5233	5233	6203	6203
3.	Nett Cost	7362	6944	-	-	5794	5023
<u>Unit Costs</u>							
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4.	Gross Expend per ton	16.1.	15.5.	7. 1.	6. 5.	23. 2.	21. 8.
5.	Gross Income per ton	1.10.	1.10.	10. 1.	10. 1.	11.11.	11.11.
6.	Nett Cost per ton.	14.3d.	13.5.	-	-	11.3d.	9.9d.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
7.	Nett Cost per 1000 pop:	299	216	-	-	181	157
8.	Nett Cost per 1000 houses	707	667	-	-	556	482
9.	Total refuse collected (tons) actual weight.....						10,356
10.	Population,Registrar General's estimation.....						32,050
11.	Area (Statute Acres), including foreshore.....						3,306
12.	Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day(36. days to 1 year)						17.70
13.	Number of houses and premises.....						10,421

(Contd on next page)

APPENDIX iv. (Contd)

14.	<u>Method of Collection</u>	<u>No. of Vehicles.</u>	<u>Percentage of Refuse Collected.</u>
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	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 precaution for tipping)..... 100%

16. Average length of haul to point of disposal..... $1\frac{1}{2}$ mls.

17. Number of employees, other than Clerical:-

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

<u>Others.</u>	<u>Collection.</u>	<u>Disposal.</u>
	12 men	4 men.
	2 men 1 day per week.	1 tractor driver.
	1 mechanic	

DETAILS OF COSTS OF CLEANSING SERVICES:

Year Ending 31.3.49.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages.....	5297.	15.	3.
Mechanical Transport.....	1252.	4.	8.
Tools, Clothing etc.....	115.	3.	8.
Taxes, etc.....	997.	1.	2.
Miscellaneous.....	156.	7.	7.
Bing.....	513.	3.	2.

Gross Costs.....	8331.	15.	6.
Gross Receipts...	969.	16.	6.

Nett Cost (Inc. Loan Charges)....	7361.	19.	0.
Less Loan Charges.....	418.	0.	0.

Nett Cost.....	6943.	19.	0.
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REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Wages.....	1663.	13.	11.
Mechanical Transport.....	482.	4.	0.
Taxes etc.....	194.	16.	9.
Baler.....	163.	8.	4.
Tools Clothing etc.....	105.	11.	5.
Miscellaneous.....	592.	0.	1.
New tip.....	463.	11.	6.

Gross Costs (Inc Loan Charges)....	3665.	6.	0.
Gross Receipts.....	5233.	10.	1.

Profit.....	£ 1568.	4.	1.
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The Loan Charges for the above Service
were £353. 0s.0d.

Included in the above service is the cost of a new road to
Briar Dene for tipping purposes. The sum of £463 spent on this
project was ~~xxx~~ not included in the estimates.

DETAILS OF COSTS OF CLEANSING SERVICES

(Continued.....)

STREET CLEANSING AND GULLY EMPTYING.

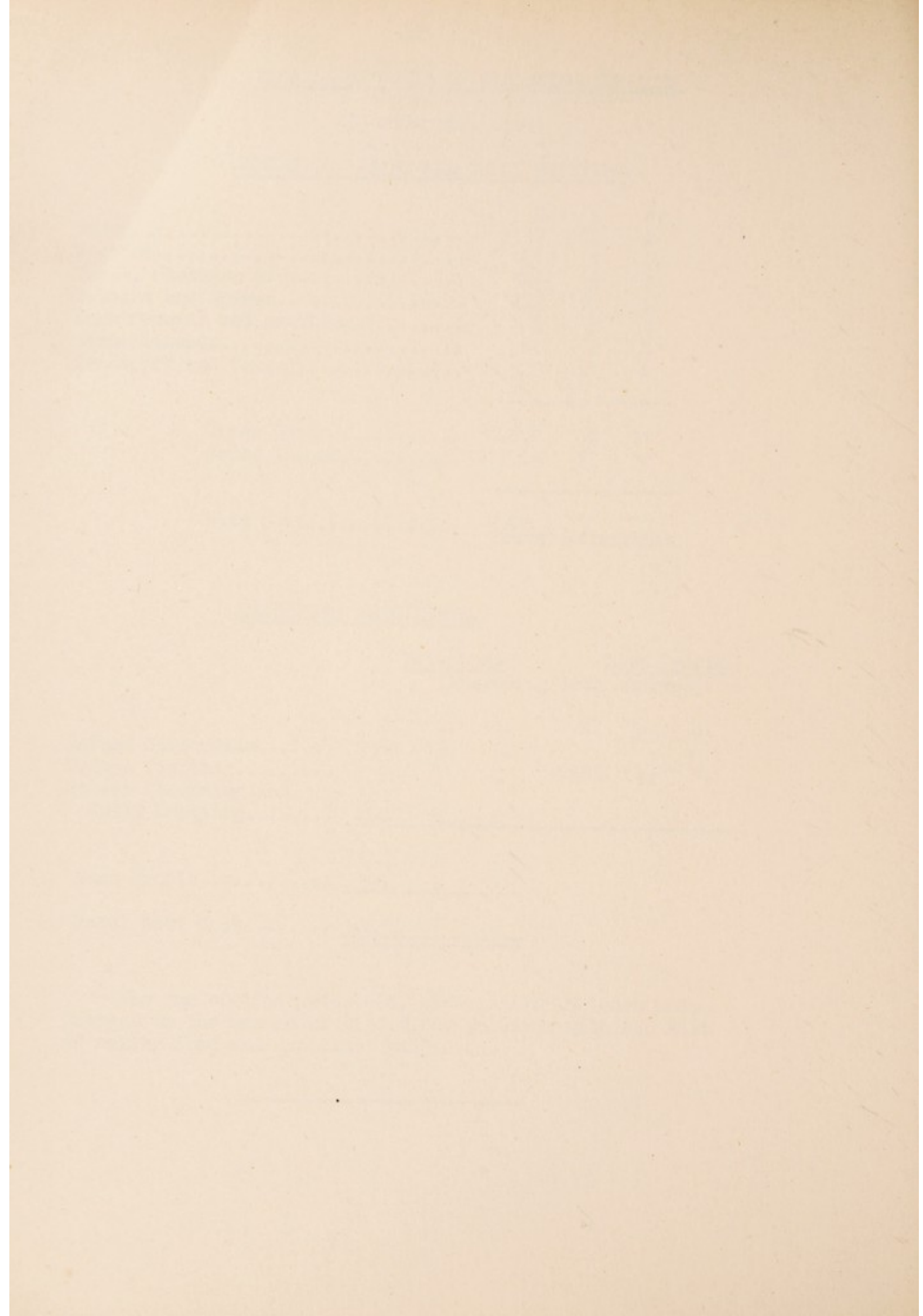
	£.	s.	d.
Wages.....	3397	18	2
Stables.....	41	2	7
Tools, Clothing etc.....	381	6	5
Repairs and Spares.....	248	16	4
Snow removal and gritting.....	4	3	7
Miscellaneous.....	68	2	6
(Transport and Taxes).....	528	11	4
Gross Cost.....	4670	0	11
Gross Income.....	45	19	2
Nett Cost.....	4624	1	9

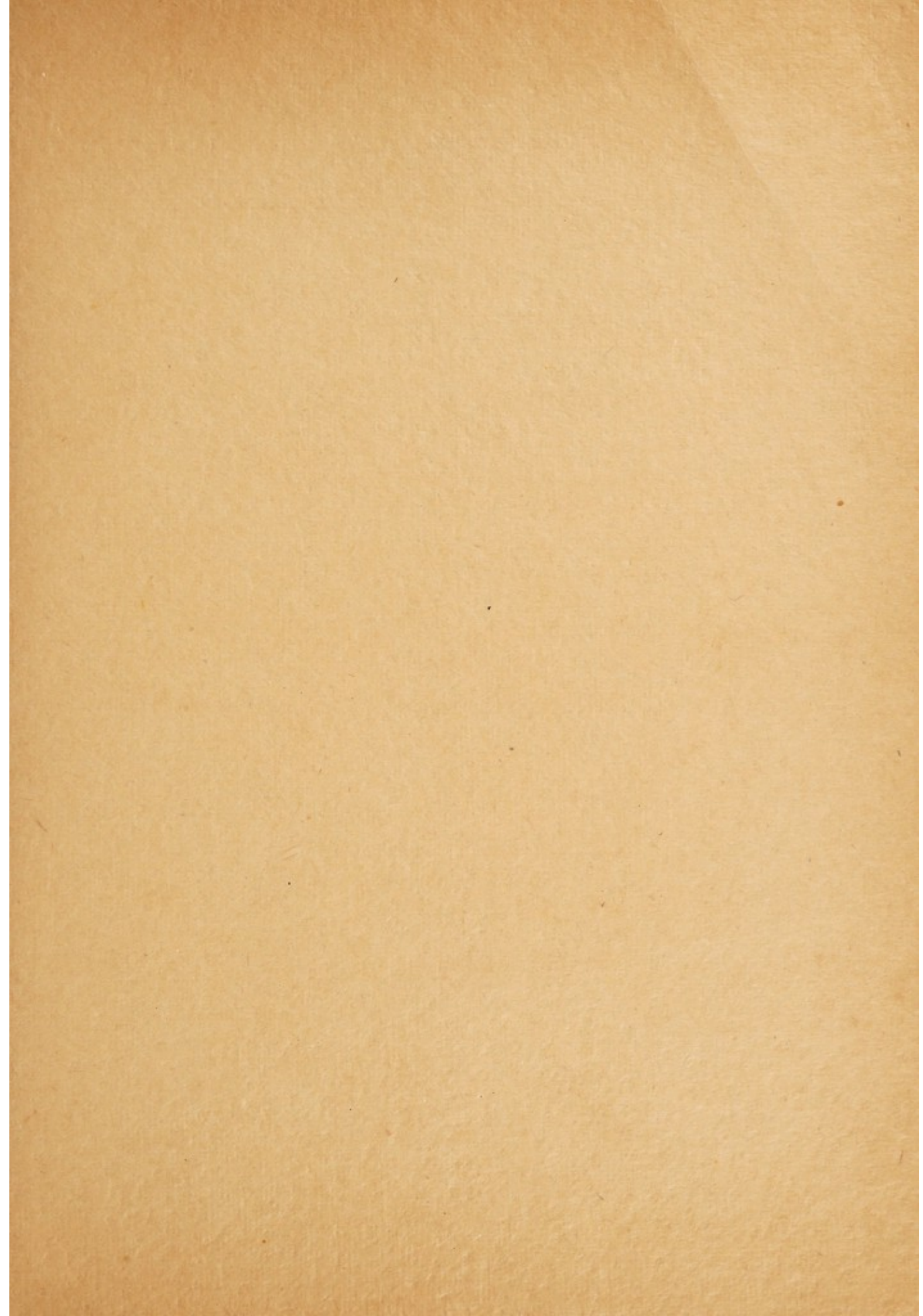
SUMMARY OF NETT COSTS.

	<u>Nett Cost</u> (including loan charges)			<u>Nett Profit.</u>		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Refuse Collection.....	7361	19.	0.			
Refuse Disposal.....				1568	4 ¹	1.
Street Cleansing and Gully Emptying.....	4624	1	9			
	11906	0	9			
Less Profit.....	1568	4	1			
Total Nett Cost.....	10418	16	8			

The sum of £10418 -16s.-8d. shown above includes Loan Charges to the amount of £850.0.0d. together with the cost of making road and drainage: £463.0.0d.







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