

[Report 1949] / Medical Officer of Health, Whitley Bay U.D.C.

Contributors

Whitley Bay (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1949

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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 1949



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WHITLEY BAY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1949

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor J. D. Kidd, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor R. M. Charlton.

CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE - Councillor C. H. Williamson.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE - Councillor Mrs. A. Wake.

+ Coun. G. Adams.	+ Coun. Mrs. M. Allen.
Coun. W. P. Anderson.	+ Coun. S. A. Brown.
Coun. R. M. Charlton.	+ Coun. C. Crisp.
+ Coun. N. A. Govan.	+ Coun. H. Hepple.
+ Coun. A. F. Holmes.	+ Coun. J. D. Kidd.
+ Coun. D. W. King.	+ Coun. Mrs. F. M. Laws.
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+ Coun. R. H. Storer.	+ Coun. Mrs. G. F. Waggott.
+ Coun. Mrs. A. Wake.	Coun. W. A. Walker.
+ Coun. A. E. Walton.	+ Coun. C. H. Williamson.

+ Members of the Health Committee.

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HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.STAFF 1949

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 In- spector's and Meat and Food Certificates. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing: Membership Certificates of the Inst. of Public Cleans- ing; Membership of the Inst. of San. Engineering; Member- ship Cert. of the Inst. of San. Engineering; Certificates in Sanitary Science and Law and Ollett Silver Medallist.
Additional Sanitary Inspect- ors	RICHARD W. G. SINCLAIR. M. S. I. A. , Sanitary Inspector's and Meat and Food Certificates. ALAN H. CARLING, M. S. I. A. , A. R. S. I.
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Senior Typist	Miss WENDY L. JOHNSTON.
Typist	Miss D. BROWN (Commenced employment 9.2.49)

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1949.

Population: The Registrar General returns the population Mid-Year, 1949 as 32,290. This is an increase of 240 compared with 1948.

Unemployment: Figures received from the Ministry of Labour show a decrease of 109 on last year's figures.

Births: The birth rate increased 14.83 per 1,000 as against 14.57 in 1948.

Deaths: The death rate rose from 13.69 in 1948 to 14.18 per 1,000 in 1949.

Infectious Diseases:

Diphtheria - Six cases were notified with no deaths. No case had been immunised. The drive for mass immunisation of school children continues.

Scarlet Fever - A large decrease was shown, 42 cases in 1949; 83 in 1948. There was no death.

Milk:

Tuberculosis - Of 37 samples of milk examined during the year for bacillus tuberculosis, 3 were positive.

Sour and Dirty Milk - No complaints were received.

Pasteurisation - The Coast Creamery, Whitley Bay was opened on 4th October, 1949 and has since been producing an excellent supply of pasteurised milk. By the end of 1949 the dairy production was 2500 gallons per day. It is hoped that in spring 1950 the dairy output will reach 3,500 gallons per day, and by the installation of extra plant a maximum of 8,000 gallons per day will be reached.

Sanitation: I have to record my annual complaint that public conveniences are not only inadequate in numbers to serve the district, but in many cases are not sufficiently up to modern sanitary requirements.

Water Shortage: Owing to the abnormal drought beginning in March 1949, the level of the Font Reservoir (Tynemouth Corporation) steadily fell from the middle of the month by gradual drawing off and evaporation till the lowest level was reached in the third week of October, after which with the coming of the rains the level rose steeply and reached top water level in the first week of December.

Restrictions to household supplies were imposed beginning in the third week in August, coming into full effect throughout the district in the second week of September. Thereafter the supplies to the householders were maintained at a very low level until the third week in October when normal supplies were quickly restored. During the shortage sewers at strategic points were scoured by pumped sea water and water from Marden Quarry. No serious nuisance recurred.

Conferences between Tynemouth Corporation and the authorities supplied were held so that the position was always clearly understood. Whitley Bay representatives pressed for immediate alleviation of this serious situation. It was stated that a new mains link up with Newcastle and Gateshead Water supply would be made as soon as possible. On November 16th work was begun on an 18" water mains from West Moor to Chirton with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per day. At the moment of writing this main is functioning and 2,000,000 gallons of water daily are being drawn from this new supply, mainly supplying Whitley Bay, fully and satisfactorily.

I had no evidence of water borne disease during the shortage.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continual interest in the work of the department, and their encouragement to the Staff.

To Mr. G. Holden, Chief Sanitary Inspector and all members of the staff, I tender my grateful thanks for their ungrudging hard work.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM 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 three 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 South	307
Monkseaton West	535
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 1948 of 240. The population, according to the Registrar General, for Mid-Year 1949 was 32,290 as against 32,050 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 as follows:-

<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	4378	7.99
Monkseaton South	5462	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 1949 was 10,591.

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 1949:-

<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	1867
Hartley	705

Rateable Value:

The rateable value at the end of the financial year, 1949 was £299,186. The product of the penny rate was £1212. 0s. 0d.

Births:

The birth rate was 14.83 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 14.57 in 1948. This is an increase of .26 per 1,000 of population.

The total number of Live and Still Births recorded was 494 as against 476 in 1948.

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>
1945	16.23
1946	19.19
1947	18.18
1948	14.57
1949	14.83

Of the total births registered, 253 were males and 241 were females.

Illegitimate Births:

The total number of illegitimate births was 26, 16 boys and 10 girls, which works out at 5.26% of the total births and represents an increase of 1.27%

The number of still births recorded was 15.

The number of births (live and still births) in comparison with 1948 is shown in the following table:-

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1949</u>	
	Live Births.		Still Births		Live Births		Still Births	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Illegitimate	8	11	0	0	16	10	1	0
Legitimate	224	224	4	5	230	223	6	8
Total:	232	235	4	5	246	233	7	8

The total legitimate and illegitimate births, (live and still), 494, equals 14.83 per 1,000 population.

	M.	F.
Total Live Births.....	246	233
Legitimate	230	223
Illegitimate	16	10
Total Still Births	7	8
Legitimate.....	6	8
Illegitimate	1	0

Deaths:

There were 458 deaths registered in the district during 1949, of which 212 were males and 246 were females. The death rate from all causes was 14.18. The Registrar General's Comparability figure for the district is 0.88. This makes the standardised death rate 12.46. The following table gives the deaths from principal causes for the past five years:-

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Cancer	80	73	56	73	76
Heart Diseases	125	129	141	167	172

Causes of Death in Whitley Bay, 1949

CAUSES OF DEATH	M.	F.
All Causes	212	246
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever.....	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever.....	-	-
4. Whooping Cough.....	-	-
5. Diphtheria	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System....	8	2
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	-	5
8. Syphilitic Diseases.....	-	-
9. Influenza.....	1	3
10. Measles.....	-	-
11. Ac. Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-
12. Ac. Inf. Enceph.....	-	-
13. Cancer of B. cav. Oesoph(M) Uterus(F).	4	7
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodendum.....	6	7
15. Cancer of Breast.....	1	9
16. Cancer of all other sites.....	21	21
17. Diabetes.....	-	2
18. Intra-cran. vasc lesions.....	24	32
19. Heart Diseases.....	79	93
20. Other diseases of circulatory system..	3	15
21. Bronchitis.....	8	9
22. Paeumonia.....	8	5

Table continued overleaf.

CAUSES OF DEATH (cont)

	M.	F.
23. Other respiratory diseases.....	4	4
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....	2	1
25. Diarrhoea, under 2 years.....	1	0
26. Appendicitis.....	2	1
27. Other digestive diseases.....	2	3
28. Nephritis.....	6	3
29. Puerperal and post-abor. sepsis...	-	-
30. Other maternal causes.....	-	-
31. Premature birth.....	4	-
32. Con. Mal., birth inj., Infant dis.	5	5
33. Suicide.....	4	3
34. Road Traffic Accidents.....	1	-
35. Other violent causes.....	3	-
36. All other causes.....	15	15
Total.....	458	
Deaths in Infants under 1 year.		
Total.....	12	5
Legitimate..	10	5
Illegitimate	2	0

TABLE OF LONGEVITY

292 deaths (63.76) 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.....	34	21	55
70 to 75 years.....	30	43	73
75 to 80 years.....	32	33	65
80 to 85 years.....	17	36	53
85 to 90 years.....	10	27	37
90 to 95 years.....	5	3	8
95 years and over.....	-	1	1
Totals.....	128	164	292

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
All Infants	17	37.53
Legitimate Infants.....	15	37.52
Illegitimate Infants...	2	

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. Since this date these hospitals have been controlled by the South East Northumberland Hospital Managements Committee on behalf of the Newcastle upon Tyne Regional Hospital Board.

4. Smallpox:

Arrangements in connection with smallpox were 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 and Tyne-mouth.

(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, 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, Ponteland and the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle General Hospital. The bulk of the specimens were sent in by the Local Medical Practitioners. The total number of specimens submitted and examined were 413 as against 492 in 1948.

<u>Examinations Requested</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Diphtheria	1	85
B. Tuberculosis.....	40	150
Streptococcus Haemolyticus...	22	45
Faeces (organisms).....	-	4
Vincent's Angina.....	-	4
Blood (Widal).....	1	6
Urine (Organisms).....	18	37
<hr/>		
Totals	82	331
<hr/> <hr/>		

(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. The 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 655. Many parents were grateful for the services which were rendered by the staff.

SECTION "C"

1. SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA:

(a) Water Supply: (See introduction)

(i) All the water supplied to this area is from the mains of the Tynemouth Corporation. (See introduction)

(ii) The bacteriological analysis is undertaken by Tynemouth Water Department.

Fifteen samples of water in this area were submitted for analysis, taken by your department.

The following is a table of the results:-

Date	Taken From	Examined By.	Result
4.1.49	Foxhunters Inn	Central Public Health Laboratory	Satisfactory
24.3.49.	Ambulance Room Priory Garage	Public Health Laboratory	do
24.3.49.	Slaughter Houses Hill Heads Road	do	do
24.3.49	Ambulance Room Priory Garage	Public Analysts Laboratory	do
5.7.49.	Foxhunters Inn	Public Health Laboratory	do
12.9.49.	Slaughter Houses Hill Heads Road	do	do
28.9.49.	Priory Pavilion	do	do
3.10.49	Shields Road	do	do
18.10.49	Slaughter Houses	do	do

Table continued overleaf.

Date	Taken from	Examined by	Result
18.10.49	Council Offices	Public Health Laboratory	Satisfactory
8.11.49	Council Offices	do	do
7.12.49	5 South Parade	do	do
30.12.49	Park Avenue	do	do

(iii) The Chemical analyses are controlled by Tynemouth Corporation.

(iv) as for (iii)

(v) 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.

(b) Sewerage 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 district and flow into the sea in this area.

(i) Brier Dene Stream: See Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report for details of samples taken from this stream.

(ii) Seaton Burn: This tidal stream still remains impregnated with coal dust but its condition is improving.

3. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION:

There are only 11 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 outdoor. The total number of water closets in use in the area is approximately 11,678. There are approximately 11,680 ashbins all of which have covers with the exception of wall bins, of which there are approximately 40.

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:

One of the sites used as a camping ground is situated at Red House Farm.

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

Caravan Site: An agreement was made between the Whitley Bay Urban District Council and the Caravan Club of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to use a field at Seaton Sluice for the exclusive use of members of the Caravan Club. Caravans use the site from 1st March until 31st October in each year. The site was officially opened on Saturday 16th April, 1949. Charges are 2/6d. per night or 12/6d. weekly. Average lengths of stay have been 8 to 9 days and the average number of caravans per week has been 14. Water supply and sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

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 was the subject of some comment and samples were taken and the pool was found to be

in an unsatisfactory condition. During the year samples were taken from the Table Rocks Bathing Pool and the Paddling Pool and in both cases the samples were not entirely satisfactory and steps were taken to have both the pools cleaned out with chloros and weekly cleansing was enforced. The Table Rocks Pool is not satisfactory even yet.

10. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

The number of Public Conveniences throughout the district is still totally inadequate. The provision of extra conveniences is a matter of great urgency. Some of the existing premises also want modernising with modern fittings, and at the end of the year it was intended to transfer the conveniences to the Health Committee, and a Sub-Committee was formed to look into this matter with a view to having a comprehensive scheme brought forward with regard to the new conveniences.

11. SCHOOLS:

The water supply to schools was satisfactory though there was a shortage during the months of August and September when the Tynemouth Water Company supply nearly failed.

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 1949, was as follows:-

Whitley Bay	136
Seaton Sluice.....	14

150

Number of houses built by private enterprise and occupied during the year was 20.

Slum clearance and individual unfit dwelling houses were still under suspension at the end of 1949, 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 7.

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	150
(b) By other persons or bodies	21

1. Inspection of dwelling houses.

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	1925
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	6133
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling houses (Included under Sub-heading (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932.....	245
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	245
(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 preceding 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.....	1553
--	------

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).....	Nil
(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..... 1925
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices
 - (a) By Owners..... 156
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners..... Nil

(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 1949.

The following list shows the quantity of various articles supplied to the public from the Food Office during the year, 1949.

<u>APPROX. YEARLY</u>	<u>APPROX. WEEKLY</u>
Orange Juice 41351	795
Cod Liver Oil 9604	184
Vitamin Tablets 2595	49
Dried Milk 17215	332

A large number of baby foods are supplied 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 are sold from fish shops in the district, and some are sold in the summer from Matt's Slope by fishwives from Cullercoats.

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

Meat and Other Foods:

The number of carcasses inspected and condemned will be found in the table on the following page.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs
Number killed	3269	708	12,563	194
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	16	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2301	3	874	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis.	70.4	.7	7.1	7.8
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	22	1	0	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	307	3	0	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	10.6	.5	0	4.6

SECTION "F"

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

General:

The number of cases notified during the year was 793 which is an increase of 242 on the figure of 551 notified in 1948.

The increase in the incidence of the diseases notified was due to measles;

The total number of cases notifiable is to be found in the following tables, 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 1949

	Total cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever.....	42	25 60%	-
Diphtheria	6	6 100%	-
Pneumonia	26	- -	13
Erysipelas	16	- -	-
Measles	539	- -	-
Whooping Cough	114	- -	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	- -	-
Tuberculosis	45	10 20%	15
Malaria	1	- -	-
Tubercular Meningitis	-	- -	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	3	3 100%	-
Totals	793	44 6%	28

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1949

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever.....	5	4	4	4	3	1	1	3	-	1	3	13	42
Diphtheria	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Pneumonia.....	5	2	3	-	2	4	-	-	1	1	3	5	26
Erysipelas.....	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	5	-	-	4	16
Tuberculosis.....	1	6	4	1	7	6	5	3	2	3	3	4	45
Tubercular Meningitis..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.....	2	64	166	172	44	31	18	12	7	5	-	18	539
Whooping Cough.....	5	13	1	1	3	3	8	11	15	6	10	28	114
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anterior Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Malaria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals.....	18	93	179	180	60	48	32	33	33	16	29	72	793

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	Over 65
Scarlet Fever	1	-	1	2	3	24	2	3	3	3	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-
Pneumonia.....	2	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	2	-	8	9
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	5
Tubercular Meningitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	6	11	18	16	21	38	1	-	-	2	-	1
Measles.....	12	48	69	55	100	238	10	2	5	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	7	18	5	9	-
Food-Poisoning.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	22	59	88	73	126	310	17	12	33	11	26	16

Deaths from Notifiable Diseases for the past 5 years.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Small pox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever....	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.....	-	1	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever....	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.....	10	11	13	9	13
Tuberculosis.....	19	7	11	13	15
Totals.....	29	19	24	22	28

Anthrax:

There were no cases of Anthrax notified during the year.

Small pox:

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.

Diphtheria:

Six cases were notified as against 5 recorded last year.

There were no deaths.

The incidence rate per 1,000 of population was 0.19 as against 0.16 in 1948.

Immunisation:

The total number which have received the full course of immunisation is 4,762, and the following table gives details of immunisation in the area on the 31st December 1949:-

<u>Immunisation from 1.1.41. to 31.12.49.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of children immunised under 5 years..	1582
Estimated child population under 5 years....	2446
Number of children immunised, aged 5-15.....	3080
Estimated child population, aged 5-15	3556
Percentage immunised 1-5 years	60%
" " 5-15 "	85%
Total Percentage Immunised	72.5%

Scarlet Fever:

There was a decrease in the number of cases notified during 1949, 42 cases in 1949 as against 83 in 1948. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 1.29 as against 2.59 in 1948.

25 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital for Treatment which gives a percentage figure of 60%

There were no deaths.

The table 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	5	1.99	2	.76
Central	8	2.48	0	-
St. Mary's	10	1.95	3	.58
Marden.....	0	-	0	-
Monkseaton North.	5	1.26	1	.25
Monkseaton West..	3	.70	0	-
Monkseaton South.	7	1.33	0	-
Hartley.....	4	1.45	0	-

Erysipelas:

There was a decrease of 1 case in 1949, the total being 16 cases as against 17 in 1948. The incidence rate was 0.49 per 1,000 of population.

The head and face were the parts affected mainly.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever (Meningococcal):

There were no cases notified to me during the year.

Measles:

During the year 539 cases of measles were notified and entered in the records; this is an increase of 303 over the year 1948.

The rate of incidence was 16.59 as against 7.36 for the 1948 period. On the whole the cases were of a mild character.

Whooping Cough:

The total cases notified and recorded were 114, this figure being a decrease of 35 cases on the 1948 records.

The rate of incidence was 3.53

Typhus Fever:

There were no cases notified to me during the year.

Food Poisoning:

No case of food poisoning 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 was no case notified to me during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

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

Respiratory Diseases:

Pneumonia: 26 cases were recorded during the year as against 23 in 1948, showing an increase of 3 cases.

The incidence rate per 1,000 of population was 0.80

The number of deaths was 13 in 1949 as against 9 in 1948.

Tuberculosis: The number of cases of all types notified was 45; 36 were of the pulmonary type and 9 of the non-pulmonary type.

The incidence rate of all types being 1.09 per 1,000 of population as against 1.39 for 1948.

15 cases died during the year, 12 being of the pulmonary type and 3 of the non-pulmonary type.

The mortality rate of the pulmonary type per 1,000 of population was 0.37 as against 0.41 for the year 1948, and the mortality rate of the non-pulmonary type is 0.09 per 1,000 of population as against 0.03 for the year 1949.

All positive bacteriological reports are followed up with a letter to the medical practitioner asking for written notification for inclusion in 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, which also shows the mortality figures:-

	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1-5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15 "	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
15-25"	3	6	-	1	2	1	-	-
25-35"	6	6	1	2	2	1	-	-
35-45"	1	4	-	-	3	-	-	-
45-55"	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
55-65"	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals..	19	17	3	6	10	2	-	3

It was not found necessary to take any action for non-notification of Tuberculosis cases during the year 1949. The disinfection of rooms and clothing is carried out on request.

Cancer:

There was an increase in Cancer figures for the year 1949.

The total figure recorded was 76 and the death rate per 1,000 of population was 2.35

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

	<u>Age in Years.</u>						<u>Totals.</u>
	1-30	31-35	36-45	46-55	55-65	Over 65	
Lungs	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Bladder	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Colon	-	-	-	-	4	5	9
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Stomach	-	-	2	-	8	6	16
Peritoneum	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Liver	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cervix Uteri	-	-	-	2	2	3	7
Sacrum	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ovary	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lip	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Rectum	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Breast	-	-	-	3	2	6	12
Tongue	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kidney	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bronchi	-	-	-	2	3	2	7
Prostrate	-	-	-	-	-	3	3

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.

METEROROLOGY:

The total rainfall for the year was 14.84 inches. The Surveyor and Engineer, Mr. E. Roberts, kindly supplied the following information.

<u>RAINFALL FOR 1949</u>	<u>Inches</u>
January87
February.....	.45
March.....	.75
April.....	1.35
May.....	.67
June.....	.85
July.....	1.05
August.....	1.69
September.....	.38
October.....	2.00
November.....	2.38
December	2.40
Total.....	<u>14.84</u>

New Sewers and Roads:

The figures in connection with sewers and road-works carried out during the year of 1949 are as follows:-

Sewers	935 yards run.
New Roads	2145 yards run.

SECTION "G"

Factory Act, 1937:

The administration of the Factory Act governing the public health side was carried out at regular intervals during the year. The premises were visited at least twice during the year and the sanitary conveniences as regards cleanliness and adequacy were checked over together with the number of persons using them.

The lime washing registers were also inspected and instructions given for lime washing or washing down or both if necessary.

All plans of factories are given to the Surveyor's Department and advice is given with regard to the number of conveniences required and any other matters which come under the Public Health Acts.

The registers which are kept are checked regularly and amendments made owing to the changes of tenancy which occur in a seaside resort, the installation of mechanical plant, and H.M. Inspector of Factories notified.

A record of workplaces is also kept in the register.

The following tables give the number of inspections carried out by the staff during the year, the analysis of the defects, and the action taken to remedy these defects.

Inspection under Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1937
and 1948

1. INSPECTIONS made by Sanitary Inspector.s.

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.	87	399	25	Nil
ii) Factories with mechanical power.	144	677	59	Nil
iii) Other premises under the Act, excluding out-workers premises.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total.....	231	1076	84	Nil

Second table on following page.

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)	Remitted (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	59	52			Nil
Overcrowding (S2)					
Unreasonable temperature(S3)					
Inadequate ventilation(S4)	1	1			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
a) Insufficient	3	1			Nil
b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6			Nil
c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork)	5	2			Nil
Absence of Abstracts.	10	6			Nil
Total.....	84	68	Nil	Nil	Nil

<u>Factories</u>	Mechanical	Non-Mechanical
Stone Mason	1	0
Soft Furnishings.....	1	1
Dry Cleaners.....	2	0
Carpet Fitter.....	0	1
Plumber.....	2	4
Electricians.....	1	1
Wireless Engineers.....	3	2
Dental Mechanic.....	1	0
Blacksmith.....	2	0
Tinsmith.....	1	0
Glass Cutter.....	1	1
Sportsfield Construction...	0	1
Decorator.....	0	1
Paper, rags and tin baling	0	1
Gut Scraping.....	0	1
Watch Repairer & Optician..	3	1
Sugar Boiler.....	1	0
Laundries.....	2	1
Plastic Teeth.....	1	0
Printer.....	5	0
Upholsterer.....	0	3
Cycle Repairer.....	2	1
Drug Packer.....	1	0
Bakehouses.....	21	1
Boot Repairer.....	15	1
Joiner and Builder.....	21	17
Tailor, Dressmaker & Milliner.	4	10
Hairdresser.....	14	10
Cafes & Restaurant Kitchen.	14	22
Motor Repairer.....	15	6
Fish Fryer.....	10	0
Total.....	144	87

THE RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911:

RAG FLOCK REGULATIONS, 1912:

RAG FLOCK (1911) AMENDMENT ACT, 1928:

There are three manufacturers in the district using rag flock and visits were made to these premises during the year.

The standard of cleanliness is extremely low and this type of rag flock is becoming more abundant. Coire is being used in some cases.

The need for legislation covering rag flock is urgently needed.

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, 1950

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have again the honour of submitting to you the Annual Report of the Services which come under the purview and jurisdiction of the Sanitary and Cleansing Department.

The report which is detailed under separate headings is drawn up under the Ministry of Health Circular 2/50.

By perusal of the matter set out the Council will see the amount of work which has to be carried out to deal with the various sections which come under the duties of the Sanitary Officer as set out by statute and the various instructions which the Council issue from time to time.

A number of special reports have been presented during the year on Licenced Houses, Hairdressers and Slum Clearance together with the numerous reports presented for submission to the Housing Sub-Committee on the various sanitary and housing defects in a number of properties.

Much work has been carried out in improvement of food preparing establishments, large alterations took place, and many food premises were supplied with hot water, further progress was being made at the end of the year.

STAFF:

Miss D. Brown was added to the staff after a probationary period for dealing with extra typist's work.

Mr. A. H. Carling qualified as a Sanitary Inspector obtaining his Sanitary Inspector's Certificate and his appointment as second Sanitary Inspector was under consideration for confirmation by the Ministry of Health at the end of 1949.

On the clerical side Mr. R. Peel and Mr. N. Hunter gained certificates from the Rutherford Technical College Newcastle in Building Construction and Science.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

The cleansing services were kept up to concert pitch during the year and the usual services were carried on without any hitch.

The cleansing of the Sands and Open Spaces was carried out at the request of the Open Spaces Committee.

The cleanliness of the town is the first objective of the department.

REFUSE COLLECTION:

The collections during the twelve months were regular and no dislocation occurred except during the holidays of Easter, Whitsuntide and August, by close supervision the arrears were cleared up within the week.

Complaints were very few, many of these being due to the doors of garages being locked and not placing the ashbin in an accessible position.

During the summer owing to the fine weather the population is doubled some weeks, and frequent re-organisation had to be made to see that the large Cafes and Boarding Houses were kept clear of refuse.

There has been a slight improvement in the class of coal but the ash content is still high, and the proportion of stone found in the ashbin does not decrease.

Constant supervision and checking is necessary.

Two of the machines are 15 years old and are passed their useful life, the dual purpose machine had not been received at the end of 1949.

In April a scheme came into force to provide ashbins as a charge against the rates. The standard 2½ cubic foot dustbin was decided on and the scheme inaugurated on the 1st April. This decision was one of the most progressive steps made by the Health Committee and Council and the residents of the area expressed their opinion in no uncertain manner, both owners, occupiers and ourselves made the most co-operative effort to carry out the wishes of the Council and look after the ashbins supplied.

A card system was commenced, and the ward system in streets with different coloured cards for each Ward. The effect of this is to ascertain where the most defective ashbins have been found and to ascertain the life of the bin.

A total of 663 ashbins were supplied one only free allowed to each of the premises in the area. In addition the new Council houses were also provided and 142 ashbins were sold bringing in a revenue of £174. 13s. 2d.

There is no doubt that there was a speed up in the collection and an increase in sanitary conditions throughout the area.

The following table will show the yield of refuse per day, per 1,000 houses, per 1,000 of population, together with the amount per house and per person.

Description	1949 - 1950		
	Tons per annum	Tons per week	Tons per day (365 days to 1 year)
House and Trade Refuse. Disposed of at <u>Whitley Bay</u> and <u>Seaton Sluice</u>	9288 714	178.61 13.73	25.45 1.93
Refuse per head of population	6.2 cwt	13.35lb.	1.91 lbs.
Refuse per 1000 of population	310 tons	5.96tons	17.03 cwts.
Refuse per house	18.88cwt	40.67lbs	5.81 lbs.
Refuse per 1000 houses	944 tons	18.15tn	2.59 tons

By a perusal of the table on the following page the full monthly details of refuse collected together with street sweepings will be found.

TRADE AND REFUSE FROM CAFES:

Special services are given to large residential hotels, cafes and large shops which have small yards for the storage of debris.

It was found necessary in July and August to collect the refuse daily including five Sundays in these months.

These premises are subject to a charge and we have very little difficulty in collecting this, as the extra collections are very much appreciated.

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Inspections are made regularly and a working sheet is carried in each vehicle and a loading sheet is filled in after each load.

Charges are made on a quarterly basis and the revenue received was £200. 14s. 2d.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE:

The disposal of refuse must of necessity be a service which must conform to the highest principles of hygiene, and be also a sound engineering project.

The disposal of the refuse was carried out on controlled lines and its utilisation was foremost in the mind of your official.

The terracing of the Stadium was carried out and the grading of the refuse together with its consolidation by the bulldozer and scraper.

The total amount of refuse disposed of was 10,433 tons, together with about 440 tons of other debris from business premises and garages.

A total of 444 tons of refuse was disposed of in the cinder hills by the side of Seaton Burn, the object is to make a suitable walk towards the unaccessible portion of the Holywell Dene. Some trouble was experienced with the high tides which destroyed a portion of the sleeper barrier.

A small controlled tip is used at the top of Murton Village.

Rat repression is carried out at regular intervals and the tips are searched by the staff weekly.

Brier Dene New Disposal Site:

Further progress was made as men were available for the preparation of the above site for the disposal of refuse.

The new weighbridge was erected out of the Clinker breeze blocks, which I was successful in procuring for cartage only, together with a mess room. The foundations of the weighbridge were built and the weighbridge installed. Drainage was also laid together with sanitary accommodation.

The large baling hut was also erected, drainage provided and the roadway laid and ashed.

This was not included in the estimates but by judicious handling of the staff this extra work was carried out with no extra cost to the rates.

The total cost of disposal was £3183 2s. 2d. including £183 for the hut etc. The generator for the production of light and power has not yet been purchased. There was a profit of £415 0s. 1d. shown on this service.

UTILISATION OF REFUSE:

A large amount of time was given to this side of the service and I have worked many hours after a normal day, if I may be permitted to say so, this side of the service and the markets have been built up with my own efforts, giving a total of nearly £30,000 in 11 years.

The complete collapse in the sale of glassware took place and whilst I was able to sell some bottles and jars at reduced prices a search had to be made for other markets.

During the year the price of paper was reduced by a considerable amount. However this did not deter me, I arranged for the trailers to be halved and newspapers to be kept separate from mixed cardboard. By this method the income exceeded the cost of disposal.

The residents gave a good deal of support and continued to save paper and my thanks are due to them.

The following tables are included, giving in detail the amount of residuals recovered during the year also tables will be found of amounts of money and tonnage for the past years.

The total income over expenditure was £415. 0s. 1d.

Your attention is also directed to the graphs on the pages following.

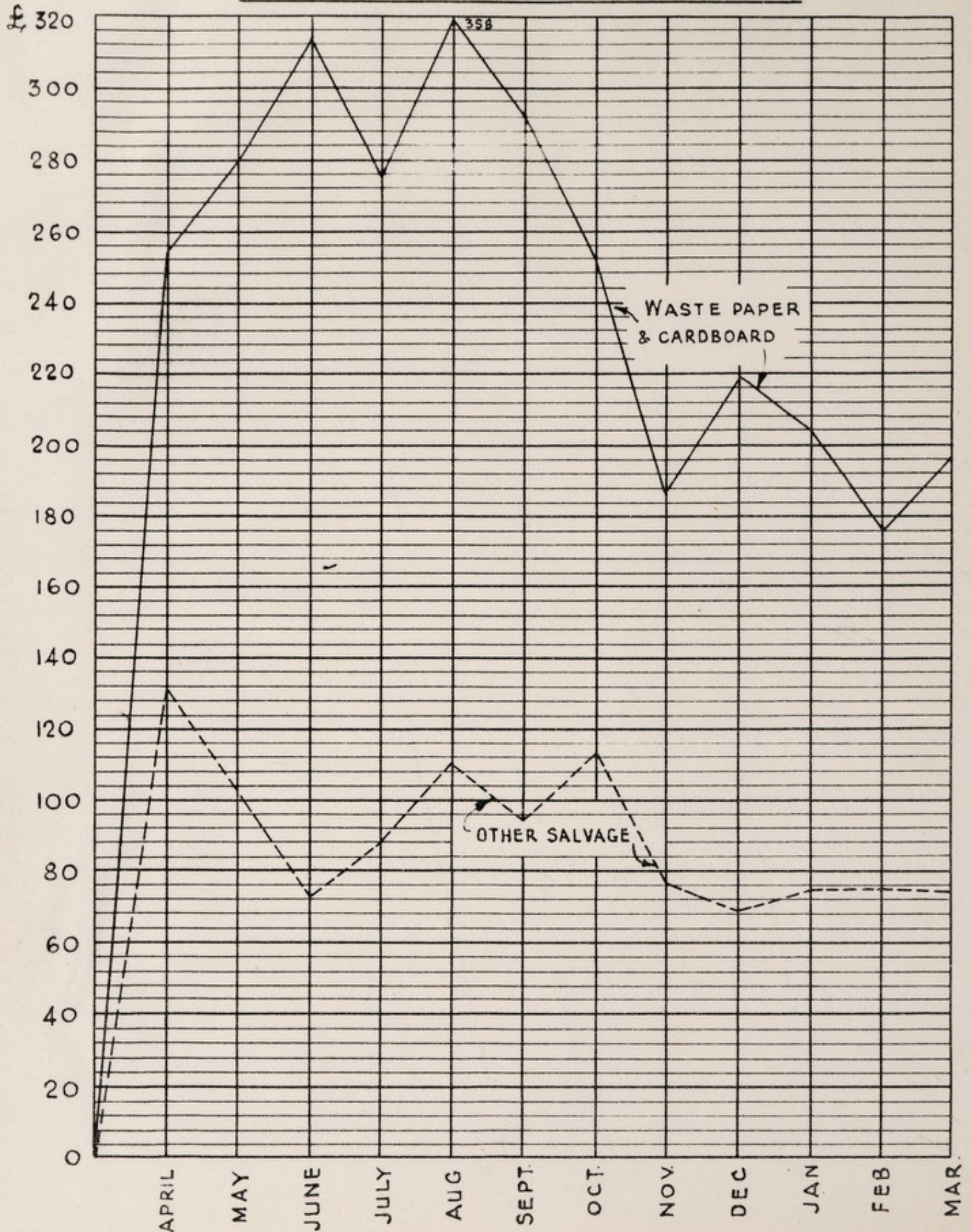
In addition to this work the bulldozer and scraper carried out work on the Housing Site which saved the Council over £2,000 up to the end of the financial year.

Commodity	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	477	8	0	0	3331	8	10
Scrap	23	1	0	0	56	9	7
Aluminium		1	3	3	2	0	6
Lead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper			2	7		18	3
Rags	14	1	2	0	148	3	3
Wool		7	0	7	26	3	2
Rubber			1	0	1	0	0
Bones	5	9	0	0	31	7	8
Food Waste ...	267	14	0	0	671	6	8
Manure	120	13	0	0	90	9	9
Bottles	4	19	0	0	22	5	9
Jars	4	3	0	0	7	4	6
Miscellaneous.	7	1	1	10	12	15	6
Totals....	924	19	1	25	4401	13	5

Yearly Analysis to March 31st, 1950				
	Tons.	£	s.	d.
1939 - 40	63	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	688	2513	19	0
1946 - 47	804	3427	17	0
1947 - 48	852	3925	14	11
1948 - 49	1042	4608	9	2
1949 - 50	925	4401	13	5
TOTALS..	7680	29996	8	6

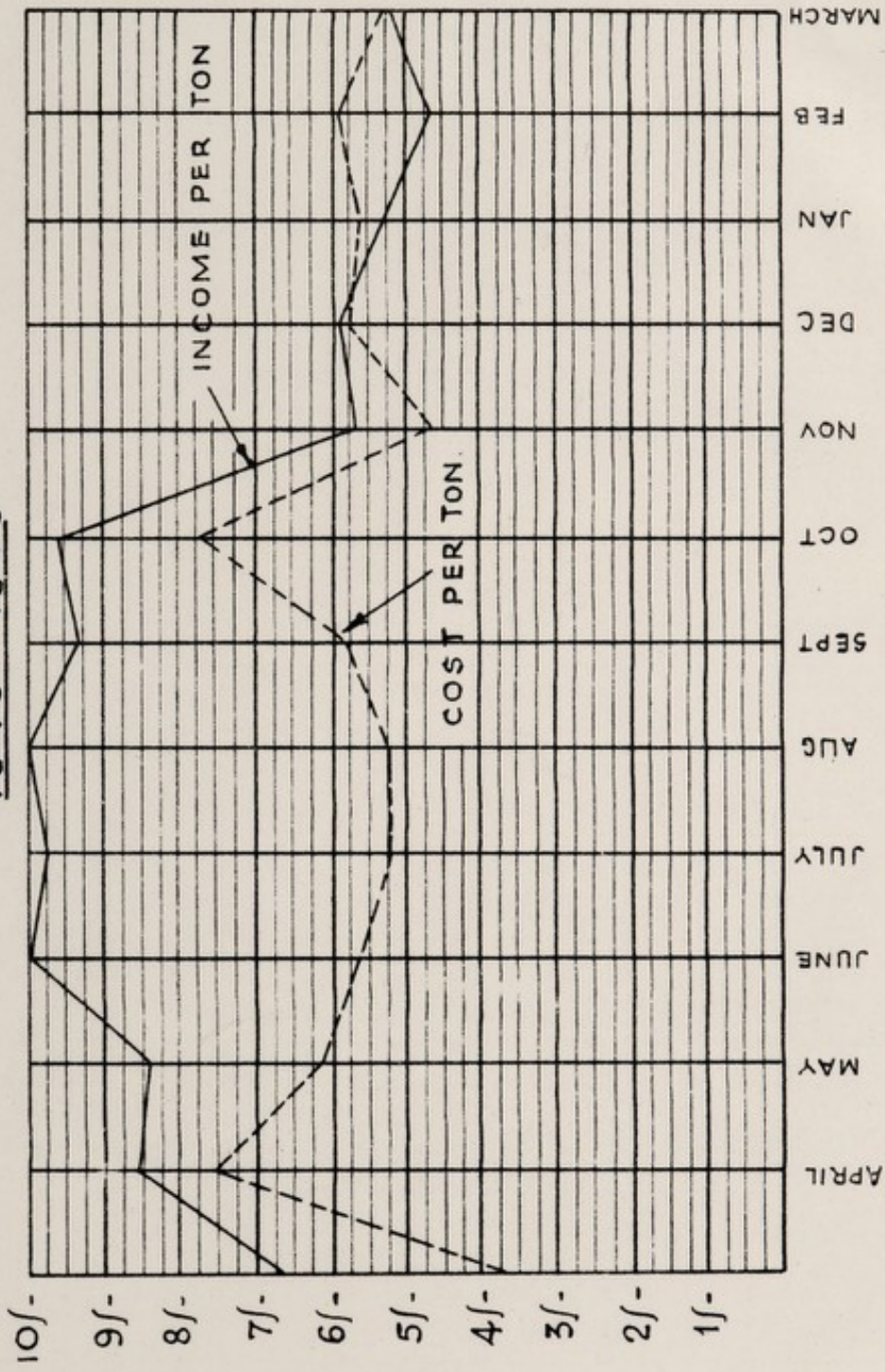
Salvage Totals 1939 - 1950				
	Tons.	£	s.	d.
Paper.....	2984	18770	9	4
Scrap.....	467	1096	3	2
Zinc.....	4	10	10	0
Aluminium.....	6	118	7	5
Lead.....	5	30	16	8
Copper.....	1	23	0	4
Brass.....	5	26	7	0
Tins.....	136	191	2	10
Rags.....	85	1450	14	5
Bottles & Jars.	226	2671	17	5
Manure.....	1006	596	11	6
Bones.....	103	507	4	10
Food Waste.....	2630	4425	12	4
Rubber.....	10	49	2	6
Miscellaneous..	12	28	8	9
TOTALS.....	7680	29996	8	6

WHITLEY BAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
SALVAGE CHART 1949-50



WHITLEY BAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
GRAPH SHOWING COSTS & INCOME PER TON FOR DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

1949 ~ 1950



REPAIRS AND TRANSPORT:

The whole of running repairs were carried out in the garage also complete assemblies, only re-sleeving and grinding of crankshafts were not undertaken.

The replacement of two of the machines should be undertaken and steps were taken to replace one vehicle by a large capacity machine.

The gully emptier was also coming to the end of a very useful career of 17 years service.

The large Dennis machine was completely overhauled.

Two four wheeled Bedfords were purchased from the Ministry of Supply for haulage work and the filling of snow, the vehicles were practically new and these were provided with bodies and tipping gears from our old machines. They are also fitted up for snow removal and ploughing.

STREET CLEANSING:

The cleansing of the town is first and foremost in the mind of your official and the sweeping of the streets is carried out in some parts of the area each day including Sundays.

The work was made most exacting owing to the waggons from the building sites and of our own Housing Estate dropping large quantities of mud and dirt from their wheels. Bye-laws to prevent this are long overdue and I press the Committee and Council to make representations to the County Council for the creation of such Bye-laws which are operative in Blackpool and other resorts.

During the dry months of the season the 'litter lout' made the most of his time, plastering the streets with litter.

Some of the main streets had to be cleansed four times to keep down the rubbish.

The daily visitors appear to be oblivious to the need for clean streets.

The street orderly barrows were painted during the year and only two barrows have small pneumatic tyres now.

The time is now ripe for electric orderly barrows to replace the hand pushed type, larger loads can be carried and quicker travel to disposal points. Also another important advantage with electrically propelled orderly barrows - two sweepers would cover the ground of three sweepers with hand pushed orderly barrows.

GULLY EMPTYING AND CHANNEL WASHING:

Gully emptying was not carried out as frequently as previous years but more disinfecting of gullies was carried out during the shortage of water from the Tynemouth Corporation mains.

During wet weather the gullies are inspected, cleansed and released where necessary.

The total number of gullies cleansed was 3593 by mechanical means. 1338 gullies were cleansed by hand.

The cost of cleansing and sealing with disinfectant was £233 (this includes loan charges) The cost per gully was 3.01 pence.

Copious quantities of disinfectant mixed with water were flushed down the streets and gullies which sealed the traps and removed fine dust from the channels, the actual gallonage being 45,475

A large quantity of water was removed from Marden Quarry.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING:

At the end of the year the cesspools which number five were emptied. The one at Crowhall Farm was converted into a septic tank and the Seatonville Farm Cesspool was emptied and the work of connection to the sewer on the housing estate was in progress.

The other cesspools were emptied during the year and the contents discharged into the Sewer.

ICE CONTROL OF ICY PAVEMENTS:

The mild winter saved additional expense. The grit and snow fighting organisation was ready in October to deal with emergencies.

The liason scheme with the Police was checked and this worked well during the few times the roads were icy and dangerous.

Grit boxes were painted and placed at dangerous corners.

A new type of gritter should be obtained which will eliminate three men in the waggon and will be operated by the driver through the tail gate and on to discs, the breadth of spread can be controlled and speeds up to 30 miles per hour, as against 12 miles obtained by the towed gritter.

SNOW REMOVAL:

The winter was free from heavy snow though on three occasions we had about 3 inches. The Jeep footpath plough rendered valuable aid and ploughed the wide footpaths thus saving labour.

During the year the Council authorised me to purchase a four wheeled drive for fitting up with snow plough, I purchased one for £75 and another for spares for £35, these machines had only covered about 7,000 miles; both were fitted up in our own garage with lorry bodies for utility jobs and with tipping facilities for the removal of debris. The ploughs can be fitted up and detached within 1½ hours.

Special maps were ready for distribution to plough operators setting out the routes and details of re-fueling.

FORESHORE CLEANSING:

This work is carried out for the Open Spaces Committee and the magnitude of the task cannot be minimised.

During the summer months when the tides are low the long stretch of sands have to be cleansed, 70 to 80 yards wide from Greggs Slope to the other side of the Cafe owned by the Council.

The litter left is absolutely disgraceful and most unnecessary, hundreds of bottles are left, many of them milk bottles, bread and orange peel.

The daily trippers are the worst offenders, the new Bye-laws may prevent some of these 'litter bugs' who defile the beach which nature has provided for the benefit of all.

It was necessary to organise each day to cope with this problem and keep down costs. Six to eight men were engaged to remove the debris and trailers were placed to receive the contents of the bags.

The largest total moved in one week was 14 tons, during the week 24th July to 31st July.

The purchase of a Beach Sanitizer should be investigated for the easy removal of debris and saving in beach maintenance and reduction in first aid cases.

We have the tractor and the trailer already. The Beach Sanitizer operates by riddling the sand and taking glass and other debris out and discharging this into trailer bins, it does not break valuable glasses and jewellery; it takes a feed of 9" which is screened and replaced at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 square yards per hour.

A vehicle of this type would be a great asset on our sands, and they could be cleansed at night.

CLEANSING OF THE LINKS:

Large amounts of paper were left on the green open spaces despite the fact that numerous litter bins were placed on the Links.

The paths are swept daily and the gardens are cleaned each day.

The new bye-laws were ready to send to the Ministry of Health and it is hoped a few prosecutions will take place to act as a deterrent to people who will not use these receptacles.

COSTING:

A new system was inaugurated during the year together with a stores system of receipt and time sheet for mechanics.

The Ministry of Health costs are strictly adhered to.

The costs of your services will compare with any of the adjoining area in fact, they are much cheaper despite the fact there were wage increases.

The disposal costs of the department cost the rate-payers as in previous years, nothing, which is I suggest with all humility is a notable achievement for the staff and department.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:

The examination of the food supply of this district is of great importance and no stone is left unturned to see a 100% supervision is maintained and I had to work many hours after the usual office hours.

The transport of animals from Scotland and also from the northerly part of Northumberland by motor transport did not help things along.

The Regional Slaughter House was in full operation during the year and the peak period was from July to December.

MILK SUPPLY:

The various articles of the law relating to milk, saw a vast change during the period and the Milk and Dairies Order 1926, together with the Milk (Special Designations) Order, were repealed.

The following Articles are now in force and the local authority officers' duty to visit farms ceased as from 1st October, 1949, a most regrettable step as far as this authority was concerned - visits being made at least twice or more per month and at the end of the year no visits had been made to farms in the area for three months.

The bulk of the milk supplies entering the district was somewhat changed in the early part of the year, whereas the bulk milk was received from the C. W. S. Model Dairy, Stocksfield from September a large amount of Pasteurised milk was supplied from the Coast Creamery Ltd., Hill Heads.

The increase of Tuberculin Tested milk was maintained and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk was supplied in large quantities in the district.

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>
Food & Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944	Section 3
The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	Regulations 1,2,3,4,5,8,14, 17(2),,18,19,20,21,22,23,24, 25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34.
The Milk(Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations 1949.	Regulations 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,14, 15,16,17,18,21(b),22,23,24.
The Milk(Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilized Milk) Regulations 1949	Regulations 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, 10,11,12,13,14,15,16, 1st and 2nd Schedules.

The following legislation also deals with milk, administered by the various authorities.

Agriculture Act, 1937 Section 20	Attested herds
Animals Act, 1948	Attested herds.
Agriculture Act, 1937 Section 23	Declaration and eradication rates.
Agricultural Marketing Act, 1931; and two amendment acts, 1933	Milk Marketing scheme.
Milk Marketing (Approved Order) 1933 (No. 879) Amended by Orders 1936(No.767) 1937(No.228) 1938(No.744) 1939(No.324)	" " " " "
Milk Act, 1934 Section 12	Main purposes of milk marketing scheme
Milk (Amendment) Act, 1937 Section 7	"

(Continued overleaf)

Milk Legislation (Cont)

ACTS OR ORDERS.

Milk Industry Act, 1939 Section 6.	Same as Milk Marketing scheme
Milk Marketing Board, Order 1933	"
Defence General Regulations 1939. No 55	Sale of Milk
Waste Food Order, 1940	Sale of Milk
Food Transport Order, 1941 and 1942	
Sampling of Food Orders, 1942	Sampling of Milk
Food (Licencing of retailers) Order, 1948	Licencing of Retailers.
Welfare Food Orders, 1937	Supply of milk at cheap rates
Milk (Control of Maximum Prices) (Great Britain) Orders 1947 and 1948	"
Milk (Retail Delivery) Rest- riktion Orders, 1940 & 1941	Sale and Delivery of Milk in certain areas.

A new system of capping was inaugurated - red aluminium caps for T.T. Pasteurised, and a different coloured aluminium cap for each day for Pasteurised Milk.

The practice of taking regular samples was continued during the year.

Regular visits were made to the dairies and farms and milk vans and lorries.

Strict vigilance was kept to see the milk supply of the area was pure and free from pathogenic organisms.

It was not necessary to take any action against any retailer under Section 22 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following details were extracted from the register of Cowkeepers and producers not being under our jurisdiction after the 30th of September 1949:-

Cowkeepers and Producers	2
Premises used as Cowsheds.....	4
Producers and Retailers ,.....	2

The total number of dairies on the register was 14.

The number of Retail Purveyors with premises outside the area was 9.

The number of shops selling milk in sealed bottles only was 10.

The number of milch cows on the 30.4.49 was 56.

A total of 561 inspections were carried out and entered on the appropriate cards and the defects found were also recorded.

Farms	53
Dairies	278
Sealed bottle milk shops	38
Milk Vans and Drays.....	83
Waggons delivering milk from outside the area.....	109

PASTEURISED MILK:

Approximately 80% of the milk supplied in the area is Pasteurised and it is hoped a 100% will be achieved.

The whole of the milk is treated by the High Temperature Short Time Process.

The placing in operation of the new dairy at Hill Heads at an approximate cost of £55,000 was the most forward step in this area and the elimination of 45 back yard dairies has been no mean task, and the advice of the Medical Officer of Health and myself has borne fruit. A long way has been travelled and numerous obstacles have been surmounted including petitions against the erection of this plant within a short distance of the present site.

The plant is one of the most up-to-date in the County and can be duplicated.

LABORATORY CONTROL:

The main object of our efforts is to ensure a clean milk supply and a milk free from bacillus tuberculosis. The tables appended on the following page, set out in

detail the samples submitted for biological examination from farms and supplies outside the urban area.

<u>Samples of milk produced at local farms</u>				
Type of milk	No. of samples	No. of samples tested for Tubercle bacilli.	Tubercle bacille present	Percentage affected.
Whole	24	12	Nil	Nil

<u>Samples of milk produced outside the area.</u>				
Type of milk	No. of samples	No of samples tested for Tubercle bacilli.	Tubercle bacille present	Percentage affected.
Whole and designated	129	25	3	12%

One animal slaughtered after positive samples.

Food and Drugs(Milk and Dairies Appointed Day)Order, 1949:
Milk(Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)
Regulations, 1949:
The Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949:

The above Regulations came into force on the 1st October 1949, and the following supplementary licences to deliver or retail special milks were issued after close scrutiny and co-operation with the authorities adjoining.

The sources of supply were also checked.

Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949:

11 Dealers Licences were issued to retail milk under the Special Designations T.T. (Pasteurised) and T.T. in the

Whitley Bay Urban area from premises in the area.

6 Supplementary Licences were issued to deliver T.T. milk in the Whitley Bay area.

Milk(Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)
Regulations, 1949:

15 Dealers Licences were issued to retail milk under the special designations Pasteurised in the Whitley Bay Urban Area from premises within the area.

5 Supplementary Licences were issued to deliver Pasteurised Milk in the Whitley Bay Urban area.

9 Dealers Licences were issued to retail Sterilised Milk in the Whitley Bay Urban area.

Milk Regulations, 1949:

16 Distributors and retail dairy premises were registered in the Whitley Bay Urban area.

The following work was carried out under the old Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

A new bacteria bed was built at Crowhall Farm and the old cesspool altered and lifted to prevent soakage and discharge of the effluent into the Seaton Burn, the whole of the installation was fenced round.

The production of milk ceased at East Farm, Monkseaton and this registration was removed from the register.

Regular visits at milking times were made to check over the methods.

The storage of the milk and the cleansing of the utensils were closely watched.

It was found necessary to serve 45 Notices to cleanse cows and limewash the cowsheds and dairies and all were complied with.

The cowsheds and dairies when handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were clean and in good condition with adequate water supplies remodelled and good drainage.

A total of 129 visits were made during the year.

THE CONVEYANCE AND STORAGE OF MILK:

A large number of visits were made to Monkseaton Station to examine churns for cleanliness and 9 visits were made to Whitley Bay Station.

The total number of churns inspected was 1061.

Seven motor waggons were bringing in bulk supplies from the farms and they were examined regularly, inspections were made and over 2,000 churns were examined.

The churns at dairies were also examined to see if they had been rinsed out and 82 churns were examined.

The number of churns found rusty and incapable of being readily cleansed was 7 and the necessary Notices, 7 in all, were served to remove the churns from circulation.

DAIRY INSPECTIONS:

The total number of dairies in the register at the end of the year was 16. All except two were storage premises only, the milk being recovered bottled from the main processing plant at Hill Heads.

A number of dairymen are installing large electrically controlled frigidaire to hold their supplies.

The only two bottling dairies are due to finish when the firms have centralised their work in one Factory outside the area.

The total number of visits made was 253.

39 visits were made to premises selling sealed bottles.

337 visits were made to the Creamery and the thermographs were checked, also the washing, bottling, loading and carting facilities.

BOTTLED MILK SHOPS:

The number of shops registered to sell sterilised milk is 9

The two grades of milk are Puroh and Dymo.

MILK SUPPLY TO SCHOOLS:

The bulk of supply to schools is T.T. Pasteurised and Pasteurised, the bulk of this milk is supplied from the Creamery and a small quantity from the Dried Milk Products, Northallerton, through Messrs. Teasdales Dairy.

The milk is supplied from the cold storage and is not allowed to stand about the school premises very long.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK:

There has not been a great deal of changes during the year, the milk was brought in from Broomhill, brine cooled milk for the processing plant is brought in from Northallerton and whole milk from Castle Ward Rural Council.

Horse drawn delivery is still carried out from the North Shields Co-operative Society and from Nixon's of Frankland Mount, other are by motor van and lorry.

The condition of the lorries and vans are checked regularly and any filling of bottles otherwise than in the register is watched very carefully.

THE CONTROL OF THE MILK SUPPLY IN THE LABORATORY:

Samples of milk were taken weekly except at holiday periods, the number which we are allowed to send is four or five weekly, and four each month for the biological test.

Details of the samples are appended for your perusal giving the tests which they are subjected to.

Number of samples taken	153
Samples submitted for Methylene Blue Test.....	128
Samples submitted for test for presence of Bacillus Tuberculosis	37

Thanks are due to Dr. A. Messer and his staff for their help and co-operation.

The table on the following page shows the results of the Phosphatase test as applied to processed milk.

Samples from Local Heat Treatment Plant	Phosphatase Test	Satisfactory	Percentage
22	22	21 ✓	96%

‡ One sample was queried and omitted.

ACCOMMODATION MILK:

This is derived from the Local Creamery except for one firm, and this was subject to some form of heat treatment.

The provision of a large tank for the storage of milk unloaded from road tankers was completed and much of the accommodation milk was drawn from this source and placed in 10/12 gallon churns, after treatment.

CAFES, RESTAURANT KITCHENS AND EATING HOUSES:

The law relating to premises of this nature is somewhat loose and a definite standard is required which can be enforced by regulations.

The washing up arrangements should be mechanised and the use of detergents to ensure proper sterilisation should be automatically controlled.

This district is fortunate in the type of occupier or owner in charge of this type of premises, though in the season regular visits were made.

A number of improvements were made during the year or were in the process of alteration.

The work of providing extra lavatory accommodation at the Sydenham Cafe and 21 Marine Avenue commenced at the end of the year.

A new Snack Bar was fitted out next to Arthur's Oyster Bar in the most modern style with stainless steel fittings and plastic topped counters.

The Snack Bar at the United Buildings was opened out and more ventilation provided for the staff and also for the storage of food stuffs.

The number of inspections made during the year was 263 and it was found necessary to serve 61 Notices.

The premises will compare favourably with the adjoining areas.

Regular collections are made to remove the refuse and garbage, in the summer at least three and four times a week including weekend collections if necessary.

SECTION 13 and 14 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938:

The number of premises in the register at the end of the year was 122. These premises are subjected to rigid inspections. 348 visits were made and 79 Notices were served to paint the walls and provide extra lavatory accommodation, and 101 Notices were served for insufficient washing facilities.

PREPARATION AND SALE OF ICE CREAM:

Food and Drugs Act, 1938:

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 and 1948:

There was a large increase in the sale of Ice Cream during the year and the number of applications to sell pre-wrapped blocks and chocolate ice bars was phenomenal.

The register of these premises is kept by card index of producers and retailers.

The following tables give in detail the manufacturers and retailers of loose and pre-wrapped ice cream.

<u>Manufacturers of Ice Cream</u>	<u>Situation of Premises.</u>
Messrs Bertorelli Bros.,	8 Park Terrace.
The Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	6 East Parade.
Mr. A. Charleton	Marmion Terrace.
Mrs. E. Di Mascio	263 Whitley Road.
Mrs. H. F. Macdonald.	Wensleydale Dairy, Ilfracombe
Mr. A. Gallone	5 Marine Avenue. /Gds.
Mr. T. Miller	15 Marine Avenue.
Mr. A. Torre	9 Marine Avenue.
Mr. N. Speed.	Holdene Dairy, Seaton Sluice.

Retailers of Ice Cream:- The following premises retail Ice Cream in a loose form:

H. Macdonald	40 Ilfracombe Gardens.
T. Miller (W. Bay) Ltd.,	15 Marine Avenue.
A. Quadrini	Beach Kiosk.
M. Reay	Beach Kiosk.
M. Riale,	Beach Kiosk.
D. Shinwell	Duchess Dene Kiosk.
N. Speed	Holdene Dairy, Beresford Rd.
A. Torre	Wonder Bar, Marine Avenue.
A. Torre	14 Park Terrace.
Bertorelli Bros.	8 Park Terrace.
Bertorelli Bros.	13 Pleasure Gardens.
A. Charleton	26 St. Ronans Road.
A. Charleton	97 Cauldwell Lane.
Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	6 East Parade.
Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Beach Kiosk.
Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Trailer Kiosk.
W. Bay U. D. C.	Cafeteria, Central Promenade.
Di Mascio.	263 Whitley Road.
A. Gallone	Venetian Cafe, Marine Avenue.
D. Lopez	Snack Bar, Spanish City
D. Lopez	Snack Bar, Spanish City.
Woolworth Ltd.,	238 Whitley Road.
W. Bay U. D. C.	Kiosk, Panama.
Di Mascio.	Southern Promenade.
S. Bird	Empire Cinema

The following premises retail Ice Cream in a pre-packed form:

<u>Purveyors of Pre-wrapped Ice Cream</u>	<u>Address of Premises.</u>
A. Davis	Arthur's Oyster Bar.
Mrs. E. Bagnall	Manor House.
A. Borrow	24 Whitley Road,
Mr. S. Bird	Empire Cinema.
Beckman Bros.	51 Marmion Terrace.
H. Botchin	34 Station Road.
Caffs Cafe	Oxford Street.
Colman's Cafe	Esplanade.
H. & J. Gray	2a Park Road.
Gregory	Souter Park Kiosk.
Griffiths	22 Front Street.
Hateley	Front Street.
Potter	41a Ilfracombe Gardens.
Johnson	88 Marden Road South.
Johnston	34 Esplanade.

Purveyors of Pre-wrapped
Ice Cream

Address of Premises.

The Manager	Coliseum Cinema.
Lawsons	Whitley Road.
Massicks	Grosvenor Cafe.
Maynards	Park Terrace.
Maynards	Belvedere Buildings.
Mills	Earsdon Road.
Miller	Snack Bar, United Buildings.
Muncaster	10 Station Road.
North Shields C. W. S.	Oxford Street.
Parkinson	St. Ronan's Road.
Robinson	17 Marine Avenue.
The Manager	Regal Cinema.
The Manager	Playhouse Cinema.
The Manager	Picture House Cinema.
G. L. Rhode	Earsdon Road.
Riale	Beach Kiosk.
Sharp	189 Park View.
Sharp	12 Front Street.
Scott	Eastbourne Gardens.
Small	Palm Court Restaurant.
Small	Marine Restaurant.
Taylor	46A Esplanade.
Teasdales Dairy	Park View.
Watts	Beach Cafe.
Watson	156 Park View.

Samples were taken during the summer months and 53 samples were procured.

The table on the following page gives in detail the reduction time and provisional grade.

No.	Dealer	Manufacturer	Reduction Time.	Provisional Grade
1	Bertorelli Bros.	Bertorelli Bros.	0 hours	4
2	T. Miller (Ltd)	T. Miller(Ltd)	0 "	4
3	A. Gallone	A. Gallone	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
4	A. Torre	A. Torre	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
5	W.Bay Ice Cream	W.B. Ice Cream Co	0 "	4
6	Coliseum Cineam	De Mascio	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2
7	Woolworths, Ltd.,	Midland County Dairy	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
8	Woolworths, Ltd	Fullcreme, Ltd.,	0 "	4
9	De Mascio	De Mascio	1 "	3
10	Cafferky	Eldorado, Ltd.,	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
11	Muncaster	Dora's, Felling	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	3
12	Empire Cinema	A. Fella	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
13	A. Charleton	A. Charleton	0 "	4
14	Griffiths	G. Fella	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	3
15	Mills	Walls & Sons	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
16	Teasdales Dairy	W.B. Ice Cream Co	0 "	4
17	H. Macdonald	H. Macdonald.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
18	Saint	Dora's, Felling	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	3
19	Grosvenor Cafe	A. Bove	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
20	Small.	Dora's, Felling	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	3
21	W. Day U. D. C.	Eldorado	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
22	A. Torre	A. Torre	0 "	4
23	S. Miller	S. Miller	4 "	2
24	M. Reay	M. Reay	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	3
25	W.B. Ice Cream Co	W.B. Ice Cream Co	0 "	4
26	D. Lopez	D. Lopez	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
27	T. Miller(Ltd)	T. Miller(Ltd)	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	3
28	A. Torre	A. Torre	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
29	A. Gallone	A. Gallone	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
30	Bertorelli Bros	Bertorelli Bros	0 "	4
31	W.B. Ice Cream Co	W.B. Ice Cream Co	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3
32	Beckman Bros.	G. Bove.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
33	Charleton	A. Charleton	0 "	4
34	De. Nascio	De Mascio	0 "	4
35	H. Macdonald	H. Macdonald	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
36	Woolworths	Fullcreme, Ltd	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3
37	A. Charleton	A. Charleton	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
38	A. Charleton	A. Charleton	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
39	A. Charleton	A. Charleton	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
40	A. Charleton	A. Charleton	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
41	A. E. Gregory	Dora's, Felling.	4 "	2
42	North Shields	G. W. S. A. Fella	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2
43	Bertorelli Bros.	Bertorelli Bros.	4 "	2
44	Bertorelli Bros.	Bertorelli Bros.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2
45	T. Miller(Ltd)	T. Miller(Ltd)	2 "	3
46	J. Lawson	J. Lyons, Ltd.,	4 "	2
47	De Mascio	De Mascio	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2

Table continued overleaf

No.	Dealer	Manufacturer	Reduction Time.	Provisional Grade.
48	T. Miller(Ltd)	T. Miller(Ltd)	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours	1
49	T. Miller(Ltd)	T. Miller(Ltd)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2
50	W.B. Ice Cream Co	W.B. Ice Cream Co.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
51	W.B. Ice Cream Co.	W.B. Ice Cream Co.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
52	Arthur's Oyster Bar	Whites(Sunderland)	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1
53	Miss E. Watson.	Walls & Son.	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1

The analysis of the grading is as follows:-

Grade I	23
Grade II	9
Grade III	10
Grade IV	11

These grades must be taken over a period and some legislation should be introduced to deal with regular offenders.

No chemical standard was introduced through the Council made representation to the Ministries of Health and Food.

Further improvements were carried out under my supervision.

A new Giusti Pasteuriser was installed, with cooler and steriliser at Mr. A. Torre's premises in Marine Avenue.

Mr. T. Miller of Marine Avenue also built a new preparation room with plant for manufacture, the whole room was tiled out and the interior of the premises was fitted out with plastic counters.

Further modernisation was in progress at Mr. A. Charleton's premises in Marmion Terrace, a new freezing chamber was built and the brine cooling apparatus removed and horizontal freezer provided and new compressors fitted.

In the Spanish City special conservators were provided at the stalls of Mr. D. Lopez and hot water also provided.

The undertakings of the Council were inspected and the practice of exposing open blocks of ice cream to the atmosphere was explained to them.

The stalls on the sands were examined regularly to see that the utensils were kept clean.

The checking of motor vehicles and tricycles took place and these were kept down during the summer months and also the three vans which retail in the winter months were checked over regularly.

The total number of applications received was 26 the Council granted 25 and refused 1.

The number of inspections made was 227 and 48 Notices were served.

LICENCED PREMISES AND CLUBS:

Public Health Act, 1936; Section 89:

Food and Drugs Act, 1938; Section 13:

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

A complete survey of the premises visited and the arrangements for washing of glasses was undertaken during the year and a complete report on each of the premises was being compiled for submission to the Health Committee and Council.

The sanitary arrangements at the Monkseaton Arms and Ship Hotel were under consideration and plans were to be submitted to the Council for increased accommodation and the remodelling of the ladies toilets.

The managers of the premises were helpful and courteous and gave all the assistance they could.

A new bar was erected at the Rex Ballroom with modern pumps and proper storage for the beer.

It was found necessary to serve 54 Notices on the premises.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT AND ORDERS:

Close co-operation with the officers of the Northumberland Constabulary was maintained during the year.

Regular visits were made to the Cattle Dock to see that regular cleansing and frequent changing of the water in the water troughs was carried out.

Two sheep were found dead in the trucks and the police notified, these were examined by a Veterinary Surgeon.

There were no defined cases of Swine Fever encountered during the year.

Arrangements are made for the burial of any moribund animals in accordance with the regulations in force.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938:

The number of cows slaughtered under the Order from Milk sampling was one.

Two cows were sent in on Veterinary Surgeons certificates from Tuberculin Tested herds, localised Tuberculosis was found in both animals.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933:

The number of men holding licences issued under the above Act is 20. These licences expire on the 31st December, 1951.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:

Inspection of Meat:

The slaughtering of animals was still in the hands of the Ministry of Food.

The new lairage and stunning pen was completed during the year, this was constructed for beast lairage, and as usual the Manager wanted it for sheep lairage.

Slaughtering is carried out on four days of the week, though in the busy period which lasted a month longer than is normal this year, a good deal of killing was carried out on Saturdays lasting till 1,30 and 2 p.m.

The whole of the animals slaughtered were subject to post mortem examination.

No offals or carcasses are to be moved unless they have been fully inspected.

The cruelty is kept down to a minimum though the Foreman of the Slaughtering Contractors was warned about cruelty and bad language; this was also brought to the notice of the North Eastern Slaughter House Agent.

The total number of visits made was 1503.

The premises, walls and floors, are washed with hot and cold water and large quantities of this are available every day.

There are a number of private pigs and pigs from organised clubs slaughtered in the pig slaughter hall.

The number of animals slaughtered was 16,734 and they are divided out into their proper categories as shown in the following table.

Month	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
January.....	119	28	862	15	1023
February.....	117	19	818	22	976
March.....	170	21	903	34	1128
April.....	165	12	462	10	649
May.....	266	6	303	4	579
June.....	87	4	170	2	263
July.....	316	5	358	26	705
August.....	415	19	581	5	1020
September.....	457	38	1664	11	2170
October.....	380	297	2410	4	3091
November.....	438	211	2514	13	3176
December.....	339	48	1519	48	1954
Totals.....	3269	708	12563	194	16734

The Cash Bolt pistols which are the property of the Council are used on cattle and pigs.

All sheep are stunned by a special spring gun and all animals are tied before stunning.

Humane Killers can be obtained from the office for the stunning of animals, and advantage is taken of this service so animals can be dispatched without any suffering.

Written notification must be sent into the office giving the necessary notice of the time of slaughter.

Any casualties sent into the abattoir are notified to me.

The number of animals which were slaughtered in piggeries for private owners was 23.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT:

The meat condemned in the abattoir is weighed and placed in the condemned room and stained with acid green and diluted disinfectant and is removed weekly by the Tyneside Butchers Bye-products Co., Gateshead.

This is processed into feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

More control of this condemned meat is long overdue. This material should be under constant supervision until its delivery to the proper destination.

The vehicles used for this purpose should be of the closed type and watertight.

Details of the articles condemned are set out in detail on the following page.

UTILISATION OF MANURE AND GARDAGE:

The manure, waste blood and the contents of the stomachs are well mixed and removed at least twice a week and D.D.T. is sprayed on the walls and manure pit to prevent fly infestation.

The sale of this commodity which I have developed during the past years, brings in a revenue and apart from this provides a manure for the allotment holders and gardeners in the area.

The total weight sold was 120 tons 13 cwts, which brought in £90. 9s. 9d. in cash.

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

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Abcesses.....	103	73	60	147	151	118	472	727	458	532	676	1207	4724
Actinomycosis.....	-	-	-	67	37	-	20	37	-	46	32	-	241
Angioma.....	-	-	-	-	22	-	15	-	-	-	14	-	51
Draining.....	28	7	-	-	14	-	106	54	361	236	179	79	1064
Bone Taint.....	90	129	10	225	299	74	373	974	44	114	24	-	2356
Fibrosis.....	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Cirrhosis.....	912	511	801	747	1064	526	3378	2234	2571	2970	2882	1724	20321
Cysts.....	39	176	86	99	121	87	384	178	119	219	252	91	1851
Eaten by Animals.....	4	-	-	2	8	2	-	-	-	6	7	-	29
Echinococcus.....	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Emaciation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	74
Flukes.....	187	591	438	332	965	385	1299	1365	1255	1223	1974	449	10463
Haemorrhage.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	7	-	-	54
Immaturity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	35
Inflammation.....	-	-	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185
Mastitis.....	69	46	20	-	43	-	-	51	69	54	110	76	538
Moribund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	80	70	216
Necrosis.....	36	4	22	27	2	10	7	-	2	21	8	-	139
Nephritis.....	-	12	-	-	-	-	68	35	-	-	-	-	115
Oedema.....	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	43	-	144
Peritonitis.....	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Putrefaction.....	49	54	50	132	133	114	-	197	10	56	-	-	895
Pneumonia.....	193	8	10	31	5	18	-	7	193	178	113	39	795
Strongylosis.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	13
Traumatic Pericarditis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	39
Tuberculosis.....	764	1150	1593	524	1835	1872	1485	2436	1788	2752	8433	1509	28141
	2526	2762	3357	2333	4799	3222	7607	8295	8952	8550	14827	5319	72549

INSPECTION:

The inspection of animals and offals is carried out in accordance with the Memos 62 and 62b/Foods and the offals are also inspected for *Cysticercus Bovis*, a cystic condition found in bovines.

Carcases of imported meat are inspected for deep putrefactive changes, and other disease.

It was found necessary during the year to condemn after examination 2356 lbs. of beef. (Imported)

4031 cases of corned beef and mutton passed through the abattoir and a large number of cases were examined after opening, most cases are opened and unpacked so inspection is rendered much easier.

The total amount of corned beef and mutton condemned was 421 lbs.

THE SUPPLY OF IMPORTED MEAT AND OFFALS:

Large amounts of imported meat were received from Australia, New Zealand and United States, the latter mostly pork sides, and the Argentine.

The consignments which arrive in the first four days of the week and Saturdays are inspected before delivery to the shops in Whitley Bay and the County Borough of Tynemouth.

At least 75% of the mear is inspected and the rest is checked over in the shops.

The table appended on the following page will give some idea of the task which is undertaken for the benefit of the inhabitants of the two communities.

Sheep and Lambs.....	31827
Fores and Hinds.....	6648
Corned beef and Mutton - cases...	4031
Mutton - cases.....	315
Kidneys - boxes.....	60
Hearts - boxes.....	222
Pork - sides.....	280
Pork - bags.....	376
Veal - bags.....	292
Livers - bags.....	1222
Boneless Beef.....	454
Tongues - cartons.....	224
Ox Cheeks.....	77
Lamb shoulder - bags.....	43
Crops - bags.....	525
Pigs.....	59

SALE OF HORSEFLESH:

Food and Drugs Act, 1938:

There is no shop selling horseflesh in the district. Keen supervision is kept on a few shops for the presence of horseflesh for sausage making, the supply is getting somewhat scarce and the traffic in this commodity is dying down. A number of prosecutions where the animals are slaughtered have steadied things up somewhat.

THE KNACKERS YARD ORDER, 1948:

It has not been necessary to take any action under this order. These premises should be also registered by the Local Authority, and the premises used for casualty animals should be kept separate from animals the flesh of which is to be used for dog meat.

TRAVELLING SHOPS AND VANS:

The meat shops used for delivery of meat to houses in West Monkseaton, Old Hartley and Seaton Sluice were examined regularly.

A new van was placed into commission by the Seaton Delaval Industrial Society.

The vans were kept in excellent condition and the attendants were clean in their habits.

MEAT REGULATIONS:

The Meat Regulations, 1924 - 1948:

The conveyance and handling of meat received my close attention during the year and two other waggons of the covered type lined out with aluminium were placed into commission.

The men were all fitted out with smocks and head coverings.

The British Railways who transport meat from Tyne-mouth Goods Station were asked to provide more up to date vehicles of the covered type.

Slow progress was being made though the Health Committee were pressing this matter at the end of the year.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES:

The inspection of food premises was carried out regularly during the year.

The following table will give some idea of the work carried out.

Type of shop	No. of shops.	Visits made.
Butchers	35	656
Fishmongers and Poulterers	10	136
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	32	372
Grocers	50	592
Totals.....	127	1756

The inspection of the various commodities exposed for sale was rigidly pursued and prepared meats and brawns were carefully examined.

Damaged tins were segregated and opened for evidence of putrefaction and where unfit certificates were issued and the articles destroyed by burning, the representatives of the firms concerned having had suitable time to inspect same. The list of articles condemned is set out on the following page.

Bacon	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Fruit Salad	9 tins
Cheese	2 "	Prunes	2 "
Sugar	7 "	Peaches	7 "
Butter	7 "	Apples	9 "
Margarine	354 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Apricots	2 "
Cereals	146 "	Apricots	277 lbs.
Flour	54 "	Grapes	12 tins
Sausage	178 "	Cherries	4 "
Pies	108 "	Peas	83 "
Blackpudding	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Tomatoes	74 "
Cheeks	3 "	Carrots	12 "
Beef steak	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Spinach	1 "
Brisket	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Beetroot	24 "
Chitterlings	76 "	Potatoes	15 "
Tinned Meats	165 "	Spaghetti	4 "
Luncheon Meat	34 "	Onions	14 lbs.
Corned Mutton	4 tins	Mushrooms	1 tin
Corned Beef	48 "	Beans	60 "
Whalemeat	1 "	Mixed Vegetables	49 "
Rabbit	1 "	Soup	84 "
Rabbit	43 lbs.	Pate de Foie	2 "
Ducks	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Pickles	12 jars
Chicken	290 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Condensed Milk	10 tins
Wet Fish	507 "	Evaporated Milk	661 "
Jellied Eels	1 bowl	Jams and Marmalade	70 "
Tunny Fish	4 tins	Orange Juice	10 "
Brisling	11 "	Tomato Juice	4 "
Sardines	11 "	Pineapple Juice	1 "
Herrings	2 "	Syrup	1 "
Pilchards	38 "	Jellies	1 pkt.
Crayfish	16 "	Sandwich Spread	288 jars
Crawfish	9 "	Salad Cream	107 "
Salmon	13 "	Salt	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt
Mussels	30 "	Vinegar	1 bottle
Mussels	14 stone	Sauces	379 "
Shrimps	9 lbs.	Mint Sauces	1 "
Fishcakes	27	Cooking Fat	16 pkts
Snoek	1 tin	Ginger Cake	29 lbs
Fish Spread	63 tins	Swiss Rolls	2
Pears	10 "	Pudding and Cake Mixtures	304 pkt
Strawberries	2 "	Nescafe	1 tin
Prunes	117 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	Ice Cream Cones	1500
Prunes	2 tins	Ice Cream Powder	28 lbs
Dates	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	Sweets	23 "
Fruit	16 tins	Sweets	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross
Grape Fruit	19 "		
Plums	22 "		

FISH HAWKING VANS:

There were five fish hawking vans selling fish in the area and fish hawkers who sell from a creel.

One hawker was written to, to have his name and address painted on his van in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The fish were brought daily from the Fish Quay, North Shields and were of a good condition though the variety was limited, the codfish being most predominant.

Only one herring hawker came into the area during the month of July having difficulty in purchasing herrings at an economical price for sale to the residents.

SHELLFISH, MOLLUSCAN AND CRUSTACEANS:

There were a few mussels exposed for sale and samples were submitted for analysis to the laboratory and these were found to be unsatisfactory and the shop-keeper was advised not to purchase from this source.

Oysters were also traced and some were being sent from West Mersea and had not passed through purification tanks, the suppliers were notified, and they changed to the oysters from Brightlingsea, which are purified in the tanks under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries supervision.

We had trouble with two Cullercoats residents who were caught on Sundays selling winkles from the bus station in Bournemouth Gardens the source was investigated and they were being collected from the sea-shore at Cambois near Blyth, a most unsatisfactory place for use for human consumption.

CRAB AND LOBSTER STALLS:

There were four licences granted to Cullercoats stall holders during the year.

These stall holders and their forebears have sold crabs and lobsters for over 21 years at the same place on Watts Slope.

19 visits were made during the season and the crustaceans were fresh and all rubbish was cleared up.

BAKERIES:

Regular visits were made to bakeries.

Representations were made in connection with Wilson's Bakery, Park View, owing to the congestion and poor system of working. After pressing for increased facilities the matter was placed into the hands of an accountant and it was decided to build a model bakery on the Foxhunters Light Industries Site.

The building was in the course of erection at the end of the year.

Bakeries	Number with Mechanical Power	Number with no Mechanical Power
22	21	1

The limewashing and washing of the premises were carried out regularly in accordance with the Factory Act, 1937, also the lavatory accommodation was carefully checked for cleanliness.

The whole of the premises are fitted up with hot water for washing purposes.

33 Notices were served on the owners or occupiers to have their premises cleaned or limewashed or the sanitary conveniences cleansed.

FRIED FISH AND CHIP SHOPS:

The inspection of the fish and chip premises were carried out day and night.

The purport of the visits was to inspect the fish, the oil and the fat used in the cooking process.

Samples of oil were taken from premises and the details of these are set out for your perusal on the following page.

Samples of oil and fat:

1. Sample of Tea Seed Oil, used for Chip frying.

Acid value	0.3
Acid Value expressed as Oleic Acid.	0.15%
Saponifiable matter.....	99.2%
Tea Seed Oil.....	Positive re- action

This sample of tea seed oil is suitable for use in chip frying.

As constant heating of this oil is liable to decompose it, a check should be constantly kept on its acid value.

2. Cooking oil used in frying.

Acid value.....	1.1
Acid value expressed as Oleic Acid	0.5%
Saponifiable matter.....	98.3%

This is a vegetable oil, and although the saponifiable matter should not be less than 99 per cent., it is suitable for use in frying.

FISH FRYING: (Cont)

The premises situated in Roseberry Terrace were repaired, the whole of the front was rendered and the new windows and frames were fixed.

The back premises were ripped out and new benches fitted up.

Licences were granted for 9 Seatonville Road, 13 Marine Avenue and 11 Marine Avenue next to the Wonder Bar Ice Cream Parlour. At 13 Marine Avenue a new range and stainless steel counters were fitted together with plastic coverings to the walls, and a hot water supply was fitted in the back premises. An undertaking was given that no fish would be prepared for sale in the premises at 13 Marine Avenue and all fish and potato preparation would be carried out at Park Terrace.

The shop next to the Wonder Bar in Marine Avenue was gutted and the latest type of quick service range fitted with stainless steel was installed, the serving counter was constructed of hardwood covered with plastic.

The walls were tiled out with ashlar size 'vitrolite' in peach with a black border.

A new stainless steel sink was ordered for fitting at the end of the year.

The storage shed for potatoes could not be proceeded with owing to the hold up of the licence and the bricking up of the wall to separate the ice cream factory.

The design and work was carried out to the satisfaction of the Council under my supervision.

The Arcade Fisheries were also extended, the storey which was damaged during the war and subsequently demolished was commenced and fitted out in first class style, the interior was glazed out with white vitrolite, extra lavatory accommodation was provided, a serving hatch, hot and cold water and a new range also fitted.

Millers Fisheries, Victoria Terrace changed hands and a complete rehabilitation was being discussed at the end of the year.

Two applications were turned down to establish fish frying premises during the year on account of the unsuitability of the premises.

MOBILE FISH VAN:

One van was fitted up to sell fish and chips round the Council Houses at Hill Heads.

The fish and potatoes were prepared in a restaurant kitchen of the owner of the van.

The interior was fitted out and the chipped potatoes were properly stored in galvanised containers.

15 visits were made at night to this van to watch the process of frying and to inspect the fat used and the products before sale to the general public.

CONTROL OF OFFENSIVE TRADES:

The only trade which is carried out in this area under the Offensive Trades Section of the Public Health Acts, is that of tripe boiling.

The premises are under the Council's control in the abattoir, who are the owners.

The premises are on the small side during the heavy slaughtering periods. The plans for the new tripery were passed by the Council but the applicant decided not to proceed with it on account of the increase in rental.

A plan was also prepared for a guttery, but this was turned down after consultation between the Ministry of Food Official, the Chairman of the Health Committee, the Clerk to the Council, the Medical Officer of Health and myself.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

The Council contribute to the Smoke Abatement Society. There has been a decided improvement in the smoke nuisance from the Whitley and District Laundry and this is due to a rather improved supply of better fuel.

The Provincial Laundries had not received delivery of the new boilers or coking sprinklers at the end of the year, steps were taken by the Management to reduce any smoke nuisance to the least possible degree.

The Authorities in North Shields were notified of the fumes from the Pastic Factory of De La Rue on the Coast Road. These fumes should receive some treatment before being allowed to penetrate the atmosphere.

HOUSING:

During the year the Housing Act of 1949 was placed in the stature book.

The term "working classes" is now omitted and amongst other things further provision is made to make bye-laws as to the number of persons permitted to occupy working class houses.

These bye-laws were under consideration at the end of the year.

Without these bye-laws in force, it is impossible to deal with the houses which are let in lodgings or houses which farmed out to the people who cannot obtain suitable housing accommodation in the area and are forced to take a room or rooms in many cases with no proper cooking or washing facilities at an abnormal rent.

The powers for the proper control of these houses is most essential.

The total number of houses erected on the Housing Estates was 150, during the year and 21 private houses were erected by owners who obtained licences from the Council.

The number of houses which were inspected for the Housing and Housing Sub-Committee was 245.

The following special report was submitted to the Health Committee in connection with slum clearance, the total number of houses being involved in proposed slum clearance areas and individual unfit houses was 189 involving 194 families and 642 persons.

The matter was placed before the Regional Officer of the Ministry of Health and a number of houses were visited, in Whitley Bay and Seaton Sluice.

The houses under review were as follows:-

Area 1	10 - 32 Clarence Street, Seaton Sluice.
Area 2	62, 64, 66 Clarence Street, Seaton Sluice
Area 3	74 - 76 Clarence Street, Seaton Sluice
Area 3a	82 - 84 Clarence Street, Seaton Sluice.
Area 4	31 - 79 Clarence Street, Seaton Sluice.
Area 5	1 - 35 Bywell Terrace, Seaton Sluice.
Area 6	2 - 38 Bywell Terrace, Seaton Sluice.
Area 7	1 - 35 Ryton Terrace, Seaton Sluice.
Area 8	2 - 20 Ryton Terrace, Seaton Sluice.
Area 9	1, 2, 3 Brighton Villas, Seaton Sluice.
Area 10	25, 27, 27a, 7, 8 Front Street, Whitley Bay
Area 11	86, 88 Front Street; 1, 3, 5, 7 The Fold.
Area 12	4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 20 The Fold
Area 13	3, 4 Bromley Avenue; 87, 89 Front St.
Area 14	1 - 9 Marden Cottages.
Area 15	1 - 14 Northumberland Square.

Individual Unfit Houses:

Pit House, Seaton Sluice.

Ticket Houses, Seaton Sluice.

Quayside Cottage, Seaton Sluice.

Tower House, Seaton Sluice.

Haven House, 9 Beresford Road, Seaton Sluice.

Haven House, 3 Beresford Road, Seaton Sluice.

Victoria Cottage, Bygate Lane.

Algernon Cottage, Algernon Place.

135 Whitley Road.

Hartley East Farm, Nos 1 and 2.

East End, Old Hartley

1, 2, 3, Red House Farm Cottages.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT:

There was a steady routine inspection of the area during the year. The various wards received the usual attention, to the defects and nuisances coming within the various duties of your Health Department and a large number of defects and other matters were checked and passed onto other departments for their attention.

The number of complaints received and recorded was 751 and also in addition a large number of verbal complaints were received and taken on the streets.

The total number of defects and nuisances which were dealt with under the Act, Orders and Bye-laws were 3198.

The service of drain cleansing provided by the department for the benefit of the residents was brought into operation on numerous occasions.

Requests are dealt with within a few hours, a total of 99 choked drains were cleansed during the year.

The high cost of labour tended to hold up repairs and owners and agents with reduced incomes found some difficulty in meeting their liabilities, the main object of the department was to see houses were free from dampness and were watertight.

It was found necessary to serve 41 second Notices after non-compliance after a reasonable time. 553 Formal Notices were served.

The appropriate appendix on page 92 will give on perusal the numerous defects which have been dealt with and completed to the satisfaction of the tenants and owners.

Certificates are issued on request that the work has been carried out to the satisfaction of the Council and official concerned.

WATER SUPPLY:

Details of the shortage from the mains of the Tyne-mouth Corporation is dealt with in the report of the Medical Officer of Health, sufficient to say the water was sampled regularly as soon as the shortage became apparent. Details of samples will be found in the above mentioned report.

DETAILS OF WATER OTHER THAN FROM THE PUBLIC SUPPLY:

The supply of water from the well on the mainland which supplies St. Mary's Island practically failed during the drought and water had to be carted to the Island on three occasions.

This water supply is totally inadequate for the Island and the conveniences.

The purchase of the Island was being followed up by the Clerk, at the end of the year and the provision of a water main was being explored together with the cost to provide a sufficient and wholesome supply to the Island and the employees of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House.

This improvement when it becomes an accomplished fact will remove a long standing complaint.

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS:

The Public Health Department is responsible for the amendment and alterations to the drains of existing buildings and the provision of sufficient drainage where it is insufficient.

The highest standard is insisted upon and we have no difficulty in attaining this from the builders.

The provision of glazed brickwork and self cleansing inverts in the manholes and the removal of interceptors where badly set gives the flush to sewers which is highly necessary.

Special self cleansing gullies are fitted and the whole of the drainage laid and encased.

At least two hydraulic tests are applied to each drain and soil pipes.

The perusal of the following table will give details of the work undertaken and brought to a successful conclusion.

New water closets provided.....	35	and	3	urinals
Broken or insanitary types removed.....	8			
Washing sinks provided.....	2			
Tapered special self-cleansing gullies provided....	57			
Buchan traps removed.....	9			
New chambers built with glazed brick benching, Barron bends and 9" brickwork	54			
Number of drains relaid in feet	942			
New soil pipes erected $\frac{3}{16}$ " or $\frac{1}{4}$ ".....	269			
Intercepting traps removed.....	1			
Smoke Tests carried out	31			
Water Tests carried out	116			
Flushing tanks provided	1			
Cast iron (W.M.S.) drainage.....	132'			
Visits.....	349			

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS:

The details of work carried out in connection with the schools will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT:

Circular 120 Ministry of Health.

The premises which are subject to inspection under the above Circular were inspected during the year and certificates were issued to the Managers for submission to the Licencing Justices setting out details of the condition and sufficiency of the places.

The Picture House was taken over by another circuit and the whole of the premises were renovated and cleansed which placed this theatre in the first class, from a very poor place having very little support.

The premises were on the whole kept in a cleanly condition and the conveniences were disinfected out and cleansed regularly.

Improper use by patrons in disfiguring walls and damaging the fittings was the only cause of complaint and these were remedied in drawing the Managers attention to them.

THE INSPECTION OF FURNITURE REPOSITORIES AND SALE ROOMS:

There are three sale rooms which are situated in the southern part of the area.

10 visits were made during the year and a number of the articles were inspected for vermin.

An arrangement has been made if any furniture is not clean or under suspicion this is notified and the articles are removed and burnt, no complaints or any bed bugs were seen during the inspections.

Old furniture left in houses which is staff is removed and destroyed.

PREMISES DEALING SECOND HAND CLOTHING:

One of the second hand clothing shops closed down during the year, which left one in operation on Whitley Road. The premises were found on inspection to be clean and the articles sold were of a fairly good type.

Seven visits were made during the year.

REMOVAL VANS FOR FURNITURE:

The local vans which number five in all, were examined at different periods during the year for cleanliness and the wrappers used to protect furniture so no infestation of furniture would take place.

Six vans from other parts of England and Scotland were examined but no evidence of bugs were found.

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

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 made to re-enact with modifications the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919; to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation and dated the 30th July 1949 does not go into force until the 31st March, 1950.

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 53 complaints was received during the year

which covered 53 premises.

The extent and type of infestation.

The primary investigations revealed that 46 premises were infested with rats and 7 premises with mice.

Causes of infestation.

The main cause of infestation was the improper keeping of hens, not cleaning away surplus food and the bad arrangement of huts.

The Slaughter Houses, the Refuse Tips, the Promenades and Council Houses received their full quota of attention, both receiving three treatments with an estimated kill of 170 rats.

Repression - Methods Adopted.

The methods adopted vary in accordance with the type of infestation. The following baits, poisons and gases are available for dealing with infestations of rats and mice; Cymag, Cyanogas pump, Zinc Phosphide, Arsenic, rusk meal, bread mash, Rodine and rat and mouse traps.

Sewer Baiting.

Following the baiting of the manholes in the sewerage system from December 1948 to January 1949 maintenance treatments were carried out in March and December, 1949.

A party of three men with a member of the staff for recording purposes was employed with the Jeep and trailer to carry personnel, baits, poison and tools.

Details of these maintenance treatments follow:-

Treatment, March 1949

Out of a total of 84 manholes baited 18 showed pre-bait take (9 part and 9 complete) and 2 showed poison takes (2 part take).

No bodies were recovered, the estimated number of rats killed being 8.

Treatment, December, 1949

Out of a total of 139 manholes baited 17 showed pre-bait take (17 part takes) and none showed poison takes.

PIGGERIES:

The largest pig keepers in the area are situated at the following premises - Frankland Mount, Seatonville Farm, Earsdon Grange Farm and Red House Farm.

A few are kept at other farms in the area and at Dicky's Holm and Murton Village.

The total number of pigs kept in the area is about 150.

A new piggery was erected at Murton constructed of brick with proper drainage to the sewer.

The premises were visited regularly, 23 visits were made, the premises were kept in a cleanly condition except Earsdon Grange Farm and the tenant was warned.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS:

The military establishment was used during the year near the Cemetery. The rehabilitation of the premises was being undertaken at the end of the year, the hut roofs being renewed in galvanised sheeting.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS:

Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936:

One application was received for a licence for temporary storage of trailers, vans and tents on the field at Red House Farm.

Two complaints were made to the licencees about calves in the field and not cleaning the dung away and poor setting out of the trailers, this was somewhat remedied after Notice.

Two trailers were ordered off the field after the expiration of the licence.

The trailer camp site at Old Hartley was well laid out and the use of the public conveniences was made, sufficient closet accommodation is necessary for this field with a suitable drainage hopper for the reception of the contents of Elsan Closets connected to the drain.

A water supply is readily accessible.

36 visits were made and four Notices were served to clear choked drains, repair flushing apparatus in public conveniences and remove manure off the field.

- 5 -

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SHOPS:

Shops Act, 1934 - Section 10, Sub-section 4.

This section is administered by the Health Department and the welfare of the shop workers is safeguarded so their work is carried out in good surroundings.

The number of visits carried out was 1170 and the defects which are enumerated in the table will give some idea of the improvements carried out.

Insufficient 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
21	15	1	1	1	1

It was impossible to obtain drainage facilities in connection with 1 Beresford Road and 7 Beresford Road, the layout of the shops and the shallow condition of the drain rendered it impossible to obtain a fall for the sink waste pipe.

SECTION 13 of the FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938:
Provision of Hot Water.

A commencement was made before the end of the year to obtain the provision of a constant supply of hot water for use of the staffs in food premises and where any type of food for human consumption was sold.

The most popular type of apparatus was the Ascot heater with a stainless steel discharge pipe over the existing sink or wash basin.

The total number of Notices served was 97.

The total number of hot water facilities provided at the end of 1949 was 69.

A large number of orders were placed but owing to the rapidity of the Notices served the National Gas Board in this area was unable to cope with the demand,

the total number ordered but waiting fixing was 16.

This provision of hot water was appreciated by the assistants and the owners were most co-operative though the imposition of a tax on a heater is to my mind very unnecessary, and it leaves not a nice impression on the owner or shopkeeper willing to comply with the Act but is expected to pay purchase tax on a most vital part of the hygiene of these premises.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES:

During observations of the carriages used for the conveyance of passengers to the stations on the electric circuit some of the carriages were in need of a good clean out internally also the use of a vacuum cleaner of the industrial type on the seats.

The windows both inside and outside should have some more attention than they do.

MONKSEATON GOODS SIDINGS, BRITISH RAILWAYS:

The provision of lavatory accommodation for the use of the staff is very much overdue and this matter has been continually under review by this department.

This matter was being dealt with at York but the progress was most irritably slow and no proper progress could be made.

The present employee has to walk nearly 400 yards to Monkseaton Station for a watercloset and the clerical employees of the coal firms who have their offices in the yard and pay rent, have to depend for a water supply and sanitary conveniences on either the Railway Inn or the Abattoir.

I would suggest with all respect this is a very poor state of affairs.

THE CONTROL OF STABLES AND MANURE PITS:

The number of horses used in the area is being reduced gradually. The largest number of horses are kept by sand contractors at Seaton Sluice, and Old Hartley.

The stables at Old Hartley were renovated and re-roofed and the dilapidated ones demolished.

Some further trouble was experienced with the stable near Messrs. John Favours Ltd., and representations were made to the agents to either keep the premises in a hygienic condition or vacate them.

16 Notices were served to remove manure and limewash the premises and 28 visits were made.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES, CONTROL AND REMOVAL:

During the year, I received from the Medical Officer of Health 793 cases of Infectious Diseases.

The cases needing hospital treatment were removed to the Isolation Hospitals at Wallsend and Scaffold Hill, three to the Royal Victoria Infirmary and 6 to other hospitals.

The ambulances serving the district are used for removal of cases, one is kept for this purpose and disinfected immediately after use.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES:

The total number of houses which were disinfected on request from medical practitioners and residents after cases of Zymotic diseases was 67.

The following schools were disinfected:-

Park School, Infants Department
Rockcliffe School, Infants Department.

The department also disinfected 40 houses following cases of sickness or cases of non-notifiable diseases.

Disinfection is carried out by spraying formalin and disinfectors.

The Priory Pavilion was sprayed out with pine disinfectant on three occasions.

Library books are disinfected from the private and public libraries, notification of this is sent to the Librarian and shop-keeper.

WASTE OF WATER:

A number of defective fittings were found and reported to the Tynemouth Corporation Water Department to prevent waste of water. The number of reports sent in was 3.

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

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

RIVERS BOARD ACT, 1948:

Steps were being taken during the year with the formation of a River Board, some opposition was encountered from the City of Newcastle as to the area of the proposed board and the representation on such board by this authority.

During the year 4 samples of the stream were taken by the department and the following are the results of the analysis kindly undertaken by Mr. J. H. Garner, Chief Inspector of the West Riding Rivers Board and Mr. M. Lovett his successor, for which I tender my grateful thanks for undertaking such a comprehensive check for the Council.

It will be seen the acidity is very pronounced.

Report on Samples of the Brier Dene Stream, taken on the
28th July, 1949.

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

Sample No. 1.

Taken 8 yards from railway culvert, 11.48 a.m.

Physical Characteristics: Odour..... very slight
Reaction to Litmus.. slight acid
pH value..... 4.5

Analysis of Sample:

Chlorides in terms of Chlorine..... 1770.0
Acidity in terms of Sulphuric Acid..... trace
Sulphates in solution in terms of SO₃... 81.2

Sample No. 2.

Taken near Beehive Inn, 20 feet from overflow of sewer, 11.9 a.m.

Physical Characteristics:

Odour	very slight
Reaction to Litmus.....	acid
pH value.....	1.6

Analysis of Sample:

Chlorides in terms of Chlorine.....	4780.0
Acidity in terms of Sulphuric Acid.....	99.0
Sulphates in solution in terms of SO ₃ ...	55.5

Sample No. 3.

Taken from tributary, 14 yards from where the stream joins Brier Dene Stream near the Beehive Inn.

Physical Characteristics:

Odour.....	slight
Reaction to Litmus.....	acid
pH value.....	1.7

Analysis of Sample:

Chlorides in terms of Chlorine.....	4420.0
Acidity in terms of Sulphuric Acid.....	88.0
Sulphates in solution in terms of SO ₃ ...	57.3

Sample No. 4.

Taken at other side of the road bridge, near the Beehive Inn, about 45 yards away (This is the true Brier Dene Stream, where it flows from the colliery)

Physical Characteristics:

Odour.....	slight
Reaction to Litmus.....	acid
pH value.....	1.5

Analysis of Sample:

Chlorides in terms of Chlorine.....	5290.0
Acidity in terms of Sulphuric Acid.....	113.3
Sulphates in solution in terms of SO ₃ ...	53.8

SEATON BURN:

No appreciable improvement was made in this stream and it is quite evident the effluent from coal washing plants are finding their way into this stream.

The Seaton Valley Council made some representation to prevent the pollution but little progress was made.

It is time this eyesore was cleared up and the pollution stopped.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE COUNCIL:

It has been the policy of the Health and Cleansing Department to give close liason and co-operation to the various departments of the Council.

A large number of complaints which are received from the various residents in the town during routine work.

The following complaints received are set out below:

Defective sink.....	1	Defective pointing.....	6
Burst pipes.....	2	Defective steps.....	5
Defective sink bench.....	2	Defective fireplaces....	6
Defective wash basin.....	5	Defective plaster.....	13
Defective sump.....	1	Damp walls.....	3
Defective sink waste pipe.....	2	Defective doors.....	7
Flooding.....	4	Defective woodwork.....	14
Defective water fittings.....	2	Defective gates.....	4
Insufficient gullies.....	1	Defective gate posts....	4
Choked gullies.....	21	Defective ceilings.....	4
Defective gullies.....	11	Defective pavings.....	31
Choked sewers.....	6	Defective roofs.....	17
Defective vent shafts.....	2	Defective windows.....	14
Defective soil pipes.....	2	Defective roads.....	13
Defective manhole covers.....	6	Defective ovens.....	14
Choked drains.....	12	Defective chimney stacks	4
Defective channel.....	4	Defective valley gutters	3
Defective downpipes.....	7	Defective fences.....	3
Defective spouts.....	3	Defective ashbins.....	196
Choked & defective hopperheads..	5	Infestations	4
Defective W.C. cisterns.....	1	Defective stair cases...	4
Defective W.C. basin.....	1	Defective walls.....	17
Insanitary conveniences.....	2	Smoke nuisances.....	6
Miscellaneous Nuisances.....	31		

SICKNESS BENEFIT:

The total amount paid in sickness to the outside staff during the financial year 1949 - 1950 was £268. 2s. 3d. an increase of £61. 13s. 10d. on the previous year.

The table following gives the number of men days lost.

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>No. of days.</u>	£	s.	d.
150	1	1	3	9
151	18	13	2	9
152	16	9	13	6
153	12	8	2	11
154	44	25	4	4
155	25	6	16	3
156	15	8	11	11
157	3	2	10	10
158	15	9	12	0
160	78	38	1	0
161	15	6	16	4
162	9	6	1	4
165	1		19	4
167	2	1	18	8
171	11	6	16	4
172	4	2	0	4
174	28	14	19	8
179	78	36	15	3
180	34	17	16	1
181	3	2	14	4
182	4	3	3	7
183	27	11	1	3
184	41	19	6	8
186	12	7	8	0
187	16	7	5	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	502	£268	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Letters are sent to each man after 17 days absence to report to the Medical Officer of Health.

In case any employee cannot attend, the Medical Officer contacts the employee's medical practitioner and a report is presented to the Establishment Committee.

CONCLUSION:

In completing this report I must render thanks to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and other Members of the Council for their help and support they have given me in carrying out the improvements for increasing the efficiency of the services under my control.

Your Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. Cunningham, has been helpful with his kindly advice.

I am also grateful to your Clerk, Mr. A. S. Ruddock, for his legal advice, and the Surveyor, Mr. E. Roberts, and other officials for their co-operation in various occasions.

The Additional Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. R. W. G. Sinclair and Mr. A. H. Carling have carried out the work assigned to them, in a very satisfactory manner.

The Chief Clerk, Senior and Junior Clerks together with the Typists have recorded and dealt with the costings and clerical work in an efficient manner despite the large amount of work which was entailed.

Your Foreman and members of the outside staff on the Public Cleansing side have carried out their onerous duties in a very satisfactory manner, despite the many difficulties which arose, and my thanks are due for their loyalty and work during 1949.

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	6313
Visits to drainage work.....	349
Factories and workshops.....	1016
Slaughterhouses.....	1503
Visits to meat and food shops.....	1756
Visits to railway stations.....	58
Visits to take milk samples.....	126
Infectious Diseases and disinfections.....	134
Restaurant-kitchens and cafes.....	263
Tents, vans and sheds.....	67
Offensive trades.....	52
Visits to fish stalls.....	19
Places of Public Entertainment.....	15
Elementary, Secondary and Private Schools....	13
Farms, Dairies and Milk shops.....	561
Ice Cream Factories.....	88
Ice Cream shops.....	212
Visits to premises registered under Section 13 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938....	591
Refuse tips.....	468
Visits in connection with Rat Repression....	525
Visits to Collectors and Districts.....	210
Visits to Sweepers' beats and Promenades....	1208
Visits to fried fish shops.....	116
Visits to public houses and clubs	63
Visits to piggeries.....	23
Visits to stables.....	28
Visits to meat hawking vans.....	17
Visits to fish hawking vans.....	1
Visits to horse flesh shops.....	7
Visits in connection with Salvage.....	150
Visits to Garage.....	449
Visits to removal vans.....	16
Visits to used clothing shops.....	7

16,424

APPENDIX ii

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

Nature of Nuisances Dealt with and work required to be done.	Verbal or written notice.	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
Defective ashbins.....	868	-	15	868
Defective wall bin.....	6	-	2	4
Insanitary pail closet...	1	-	-	- *
Insanitary recesses.....	1	-	-	1
Accumulation of refuse & manure.....	16	-	-	16
Dirty Cesspools.....	1	-	-	1
Defective W.C. basins....	17	-	6	13
Absence of W.C. seats....	1	-	1	-
Defective W.C. seats....	7	-	2	7
Insufficient W.C. accomm..	25	-	-	22
Defective W.C. cones.....	6	-	2	6
Dirty W.C. 's.....	2	-	-	2
Burst and defective pipes	15	-	4	15
Defective soil pipes.....	12	-	4	12
Defective taps.....	4	-	-	4
Defective fireplaces.....	34	1	8	32
Defective boilers and set pots.....	17	-	5	16
Defective chimney stacks.	9	-	2	9
Defective chimney pots...	16	-	3	15
Smoky flues & chimneys...	11	3	6	11
Defective sinks.....	19	-	-	19
Absence of or defective hot water systems.....	11	-	1	7
Insufficient washing facilities.....	4	-	-	4
Damp walls.....	45	3	25	32
Defective steps.....	3	-	-	3
Defective window sills and mullions.....	10	-	6	10
Defective sashcords.....	32	-	10	30
Defective walls.....	83	-	15	80
Defective brickwork and stonework.....	24	3	10	19
Defective pavings.....	58	5	17	50
Defective pointing.....	93	2	34	86
Defective plaster.....	29	-	10	28
Carried Forward.....	1479	17	188	1422

* This work was in hand at the end of the year.

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..	1479	17	188	1422
Defective ceilings.....	33	-	16	27
Defective lead flashings	3	-	-	3
Absence of and defective drains.....	31	-	2	27
Absence of and defective gullies.....	23	-	2	21
Choked gullies.....	6	-	-	6
Choked drains.....	99	-	1	99
Defective sink waste and bathwaste pipes.....	45	1	17	44
Defective hopper heads..	4	-	2	4
Defective Buchan traps..	10	-	3	9
Absence of and defective manholes.....	45	-	6	42
Defective manhole covers	8	-	1	8
Defective downpipes.....	93	1	25	89
Choked downpipes.....	1	-	-	1
Defective spouts.....	90	2	28	82
Defective eavesgutters..	75	2	33	64
Choked eavesgutters.....	6	-	1	6
Choked spouts.....	12	-	3	12
Absence of bath.....	3	-	-	3
Defective baths.....	6	-	-	6
Defective wash basins...	8	-	2	6
Defective cisterns.....	20	-	7	20
Leaky roofs.....	46	4	23	41
Defective roofs.....	143	2	57	133
Defective vent shafts...	15	-	8	9
Defective cement verge..	2	-	1	2
Unfit and dangerous dwellings.....	13	-	1	11
Absence of spouts.....	3	-	-	3
Absence of sufficient ventilation.....	1	-	-	1
Defective air bricks....	11	1	2	10
Absence of D.P.C.....	13	1	6	13
Defective benches.....	15	-	4	15
Defective floors.....	34	-	10	31
Defective windows.....	45	-	19	38
Defective door frames...	17	-	5	15
Defective lintels.....	11	1	8	11
Defective balustrades...	6	-	2	6
Defective woodwork.....	18	-	5	16
Carried Forward.....	2493	32	488	2356

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....	2493	32	488	2356
Defective doors.....	47	-	20	41
Absence of doors.....	2	-	-	2
Defective gates or posts	55	-	4	55
Defective fences.....	5	-	1	5
Dirty premises.....	15	-	-	14
Dirty yards.....	14	1	1	14
Defective hinges and locks to doors.....	18	-	4	17
Obstruction by trees....	2	-	-	2
Excessive number of poultry.....	11	-	-	11
Breach of Shops Act, 1934	25	-	1	21
Breach of Heat Treatment Regulations, 1947.....	3	-	-	3
Breach of Factory Act, 1937	85	4	10	79
Milk and Dairies Order				
1926.....	66	1	1	66
Housing Act, 1936.....	4	-	-	4
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	219	2	4	198
Infestation by vermin and insects.....	9	-	1	9
P.H. Act, Section 89.....	24	-	-	19
Absence of sink and wash basins.....	5	-	-	5
Bye-laws.....	13	-	-	13
Meat Regulations.....	2	-	-	2
Defective sewers & roads	2	-	-	2
Absence of food store...	5	-	5	4
Absence of coalhouse....	2	-	1	2
Absence of gate.....	4	-	-	4
Insufficient urinal accommodation.....	6	-	-	3
Absence of eavesgutters.	6	-	5	6
Absence of downpipe.....	7	-	6	6
Defective oven.....	4	1	1	3
Defective urinal.....	1	-	-	1
Miscellaneous nuisances.	45	-	-	38
Totals.....	3198	41	553	3004

APPENDIX iii

CLEANSING SERVICES - STREET CLEANSING.

Table showing costs for the year ending 31st March, 1950

Item	Particulars	Street Sweeping and watering.		Gully Emptying		Snow Removal.	
		Loan Charges Included	Loan Charges Excluded	Loan Charges Included	Loan Charges Excluded	Loan Charges Included	Loan Charges Excl.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
<u>Revenue Account</u>							
1.	Gross Expend	5015	4941	233	233	23	23
2.	Gross Income	39	39	-	-	-	-
3.	Nett Cost	4976	4902	233	233	23	23
		s. d.	s. d.				
<u>Unit Costs</u>							
4.	Nett Cost per 10,000 sq. yards cleansed	13 - 5	10 - 4				
5.	Nett cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed			7	7		
6.	Nett cost per 1,000 population	£ 154	£ 152	7	7	s. d. 14 - 3	s. d. 14 - 3
7.	<u>Street Cleansing</u>						
	Number of square yards of street cleansed (Exclusive of pavements).....						202,880
	Number of square yards of street cleansed (Exclusive of footpaths and the large Promenade footpaths) multiplied by the number of cleansings during the year.....						74,051,200
8.	Number of gullies cleansed.....						4,931
	Number of gullies cleansed, multiplied by the number of cleansings during the year (Including street orderlies work).....						14,793
9.	Total mileage of streets cleansed (including 9.40 miles of County Roads).....						52.8

(Continued on next page)

APPENDIX iii (Continued)

10.	Approximate mileage cleansed daily	
	Including Sundays.....	26.4
	Excluding Sundays.....	22.6
11.	Approximate mileage cleansed 3 times per week.....	7.2
12.	Approximate mileage cleansed twice weekly.....	12.6
13.	Approximate mileage cleansed less than twice weekly.....	6.6
14.	Average length of haul to point of disposal (miles)	$\frac{1}{2}$
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 gully emptier	
	1 temporary, during season.	

APPENDIX iv

Cleansing Service - House and Trade Refuse

Table showing costs for the year ending 31st March, 1950

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	8830	8554	3183	2572	12013	11,126	
2.	Gross Income	804	804	3597	3597	4401	4,401	
3.	Nett Cost	8026	7750	-	-	7612	6,725	
<u>Unit Costs</u>								
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
4.	Gross Expend (per ton)	16 - 11	16 - 5	6 - 1	4 - 11	23 - 0	21 - 4	
5.	Gross Income (per ton)	1 - 7	1 - 7	6 - 11	6 - 11	8 - 6	8 - 6	
6.	Nett Cost (per ton)	15 - 4	14 - 10	---	---	14 - 6	12 - 10	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
7.	Nett Cost per 1000 popl.	249	240	-	-	235	208	
8.	Nett Cost per 1000 houses.	757	732	-	-	718	635	
9.	Total refuse collected (tons) actual weight.....							10,356
10.	Population - Registrar General's estimation.....							32,290
11.	Area (Statute Acres) including foreshore.....							3,306
12.	Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to 1 year).....							17.03
13.	Number of houses and premises.....							10,591

(Continued on next page)

APPENDIX iv. (Continued)

14. Method of Collection. No. of vehicles. Percentage of Refuse Collected

Horse vehicles	Nil	Nil
Motor vehicles	4	100

One 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..... 1½ miles until 24.2.50. then 3¾ miles for 75% of refuse.

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, 4½ days per week from Feb. 24th.	1 tractor driver.
	1 mechanic	

DETAILS OF COSTS OF CLEANSING SERVICES:

Year ending 31st March 1950

REFUSE COLLECTION

	£	s.	d.
Wages.....	5404	3	2
Mechanical Transport.....	1172	4	3
Tools, Clothing, Etc; ;...	81	4	8
Taxes, Etc.....	950	1	2
Miscellaneous.....	241	6	4
Bins.....	980	14	2
<hr/>			
Gross Costs...	8829	13	9
Gross Receipts	803	11	2
<hr/>			
Nett Cost (inc. Loan Charges).....	8026	2	7
Less Loan Charges.....	276	0	0
<hr/>			
Nett Cost.....	7750	2	7
<hr/> <hr/>			

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Wages.....	1557	6	4
Mechanical Transport.....	475	8	6
Taxes Etc.....	432	2	9
Electric Baler.....	110	1	1
Tools, Clothing, Etc....	26	10	0
Miscellaneous.....	398	9	4
New Tip.....	183	4	2
<hr/>			
Gross Costs(Inc. Loan Charges)...	3183	2	2
Gross Receipts.....	3598	2	3
<hr/>			
Profit.....	£ 415.	Os.	1d.
<hr/> <hr/>			

The Loan Charges for the above service were £611. Os. 0d.

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DETAILS OF COSTS OF CLEANSING SERVICES: (Continued)

STREET CLEANSING AND GULLY EMPTYING

	£	s.	d.
Wages	4204	6	4
Stables.....	35	2	8
Tools, Clothing, Etc.....	251	14	7
Repairs and Spares.....	227	9	3
Snow Removal and Gritting.	23	11	7
Miscellaneous.....	38	1	1
(Transport and Taxes).....	458	4	2
Gross Cost.....	5248	9	8
Gross Income.....	39	9	9
Nett Cost.....	5208	19	11

SUMMARY OF NETT COSTS

	<u>Nett Cost</u>			<u>Nett Profit</u>		
	(including Loan Charges)					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Refuse Collection.....	8026	2	7			
Refuse Disposal.....				415	0	1
Street Cleansing and Gully Emptying.....	5208	19	11			
	13235	2	6			
Less Profit.....	415	0	1			
Total Nett Cost	12820	2	5			

The sum of £12,820·2s. 5d. shown above includes Loan Charges to the amount of £961 0s. 0d.

ADDENDUM:

The above expenditure included the provision of an electric paper baler at £110, the construction of a new baling hut and weighbridge building, and the provision of a roadway and drainage. The total being over £600 which was not estimated for in Disposal.

