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MINISTER OF HEALTH
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Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

.....

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH
FOR THE YEAR 1930,
BY

ADAM WHITE, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and
Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital.

G. T. BAGGULEY, PRINTER, HIGH STREET, NEWCASTLE.





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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,
Ironmarket,
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,
Staffs.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual
Report on the Health of the Borough for the year
1930.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ADAM WHITE,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

● Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	1,756 acres.
Population	{	Census 1921	...	...	...	20,410
		Estimated 1929	...	...	...	22,630
Number of families or separate occupiers					(Census 1921)	4,301
Number of inhabited houses			...		(Census 1921)	4,198
Number of inhabited houses			...		(end of 1930)	5,190
Rateable value		...	...	...	...	£95,042
One Penny Rate in the £ produces...				...	...	£359

Social Conditions.

In the Borough there are 3 Fustian Cutting Mills, a Paper Mill, Laundry, Saw Mill, Colour Works and 3 Motor Garages. In addition, the town serves as a shopping centre for contiguous areas.

Vital Statistics for the Year.

			Total	Male	Female
Births {	Legitimate	...	434	194	240
	Illegitimate	...	15	7	8
Birth Rate (R.G.)		...	19.8		
Deaths		...	263	147	116
Death Rate (R.G.)		...	11.6		
Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth :—					
	(a)	From Sepsis	Nil		
	(b)	Other causes	1		
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1000 births :—					
Legitimate	34.6	Illegitimate	Nil	Total	33.4
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		Nil			
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)		Nil			
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		4			

The Birth-rate, 19.8 per thousand, is higher than that of England and Wales as a whole and than the rates for any of the divisions into which the country is divided for statistical purposes. It is, however, below the average of the corresponding Borough Rates for recent years.

The Death-rate, 11.6 per thousand, is the lowest ever recorded in the district, but it is a shade higher than the corresponding rate for England and Wales.

The Infant mortality rate, 33 per thousand births, is the lowest recorded in the district (the next lowest being that of 65.4 in 1928) and it is also lower than the corresponding rates for England and Wales as a whole and for the various divisions into which the country is divided for statistical purposes.

Table 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

				Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	147	116
1. Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...
2. Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	...	...	...	...	...
4. Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	2
7. Influenza	...	...	...	2	...
8. Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	1	...
9. Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	...	...	...	4	8
11. Other Tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	2	1
12. Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	16	17
13. Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	...	1
14. Diabetes	...	...	...	1	2
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	5	10
16. Heart disease	...	...	...	44	30
17. Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	8	1
18. Bronchitis	...	...	...	7	1
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	9	9
20. Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	2	1
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	1
22. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)...	...	...	...	3	1
23. Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	2	1
24. Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...
25. Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	2	1
26. Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	...	...	...	...	1
28. Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	...	...	...	3	3
29. Suicide	...	...	...	5	...
30. Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	10	4
31. Other defined diseases	...	...	...	21	20
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown...	...	...	...	...	1

Causes of Sickness.

Sickness due to and the incidence of the infectious diseases is dealt with in the section on the prevalence of these diseases. Otherwise there is nothing noteworthy to record.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

1. Medical Officer of Health who is also Medical Officer of Health of the Wolstanton United Urban District and School Medical Officer for both areas.
2. Sanitary Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, etc. This Officer holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and the Certificate granted by the Institute with regard to the inspection of meat and other foods.
3. A part-time Medical Officer who attends with the Medical Officer of Health at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.
4. A part-time Medical Officer who attends at the Ante-natal Clinic.
5. Two Nurses (Whole time). It is estimated that the time of each of these nurses is taken up as follows :—

School Work	...	...	...	50 %
Maternity and Child Welfare Work	...	...	...	50 %
6. One Clerk.
7. The Hospital porter carries out disinfections under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

A. General.

There are two general Nurses in the Borough in the service of the Newcastle Nursing Association. There is no financial arrangement between the Local Authority and the Association.

B. *For Infectious Diseases, e.g. Measles, etc.*

An arrangement has been made between the Council and the Newcastle District Nursing Association for the home nursing of children suffering from complicated measles. The fee paid by the Council to the Association is 1/6 per visit made by a Nurse.

Midwives.

There are seven Midwives practising in the area. All of these are trained. None of them is subsidised.

Laboratory Facilities.

Specimens under the Food and Drugs Acts, and the Milk and Cream Regulations are dealt with by Mr. A. E. Johnson, of Wolverhampton, who is the Borough Analyst. Pathological specimens are dealt with at the County Laboratory at Stafford. The results of the examinations of the samples and specimens investigated during the year are stated in the appropriate section.

Legislation in Force.

ACTS.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.
The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.
Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8,
The Public Health Act, 1925.

BYE-LAWS.

Date of Adoption.

Relating to :—

Common Lodging Houses	...	1894
Houses let in lodgings	... ..	1894
Slaughter Houses	... ..	1894
Offensive Trades	... ..	1894 and 1926
New Streets and Buildings	... ..	1926

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

A. (1) *Fever.*

The Newcastle Isolation Hospital is a 26 bed hospital for the treatment of cases of scarlatina, diphtheria, and enteric fever. It is situated in the Borough and serves the Borough and the Newcastle Rural District with a combined estimated population of 28,734.

(2) *Small-pox.*

The Newcastle Borough Council is one of the Authorities which form the North Staffordshire Joint Small-pox Hospital Board which administers the Small-pox Hospital, Bagnall, situated in the Leek Rural District.

B. (1) *Tuberculosis.*

The Tuberculosis Authority for the area is the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Tuberculosis Committee, and Sanatoria are provided by that Committee, at Groundslow, Yarnfield, Himley, etc. All these institutions are situated outside the Borough. The total beds maintained number 412.

(2) *Maternity.*

There is no special Maternity Hospital in the district, but cases of the acute complications of pregnancy, labour and the puerperium are admitted to the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary or to the Longton Cottage Hospital.

(3) *Children.*

The North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and the Cripples' Guild Hospital, Hartshill (both situated in the adjoining City of Stoke-on-Trent), are voluntary hospitals which admit children. General medical and surgical cases are dealt with at the Royal Infirmary, while the Cripples' Hospital deals particularly with orthopædic cases.

(4) *Other Hospitals.*

The Royal Infirmary, apart from what has already been stated, admits cases of disease in children and is a general medical and surgical hospital, with the special departments usually found in such an institution.

Maternal Mortality.

A gynæchologist is available for consultation in cases of puerperal fever, etc.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

St. Johns' Hospital, an institution taken over by the County Council under the Local Government Act 1929, provides for the reception of such cases.

Ambulance Facilities.

There is a horse ambulance, provided by the Borough Council for the removal of cases to the Isolation Hospital. A motor ambulance, maintained by the Corporation, is available for the removal of non-infectious and accident cases.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, financed by the Local Authority, is held in the Ebenezer Church School, Marsh Street. The accommodation consists of covered space for prams, a large hall where the babies are weighed etc., and rooms in which the Medical Officers interview the mothers and examine the children.

A School Clinic, financed by the Education Committee, is held at No. 14, King Street. There are two waiting rooms and a treatment room. These premises are also utilised as an ante-natal clinic.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary, maintained by the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Tuberculosis Committee, is situated in Florence Street.

A Venereal Diseases Centre provided and maintained under arrangements made between the County Council and the Governors of the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary is in operation at the Infirmary which is situated in the adjoining City of Stoke-on-Trent.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

The water supply of the district is obtained from the works of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board of which

the Council is a Constituent Authority. The supply is on the constant system and at the rate of, approximately 25 gallons per head of the population per day. All the houses in the Borough, with the exception of 5 are supplied from this source. These 5 houses are supplied from springs.

I am indebted to Mr. R. C. Frain, Engineer and Manager of the Water Board, for the following information.

So far as Newcastle is concerned all water supplied is pumped from deep wells in the new red sandstone, the Pumping Stations being at Hatton and Mill Meece. This water is pumped to a Service Reservoir at Hanchurch, from which the entire District concerned is served. As a portion of Newcastle is on a low pressure system of distribution the pressure for that portion is broken by a small reservoir situated off Shelton New Road.

The following is an analysis of the water, the amounts being stated as grains per gallon.

Total solid matter dried at 212 F.	...	14'56
Free and Saline Ammonia	... ..	0'000
Albuminoid Ammonia	... ..	0'001
Nitric Nitrogen	... ..	0'24
Combine Chlorine	... ..	0'84
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 F.	...	0'000
Colour through 2 feet	... very pale bluish tinge	
Appearance	... ..	clear
Hardness before boiling	... ..	7'95
„ after „	... ..	5'40
„ temporary	... ..	2'55

The water is of excellent quality for drinking, domestic, and industrial purposes.

Rivers and Streams.

The Lyme Brook, which is a stream of small volume flowing through the Borough from North to South, receives some trade waste from collieries and from Bye-Product Works, and also the effluents from Silverdale Sewage Works and Holditch Sewage Farm, both of which are situated in the Wolstanton United Urban District, and the surface washings from the streets of the Borough, but no serious instance of pollution occurred during the year.

Closet Accommodation.

At the end of 1930 there were existing :—

Pails	...	...	...	Nil
Privies with fixed receptacles				6
Waste Water Closets	...			47
Hand Flushed Closets	...			555*
Water Closets	...	...		4964

*Of this number 230 belong to premises in areas scheduled for demolition or to individual premises classified as unfit for human habitation.

The number of privies, six, is due to the extension of the Borough which caused the taking in of 6 houses situated in an outlying district of rural character.

The above table shows that the town is now in a good state with regard to domestic sanitation, very few premises being on the conservancy system. The hand flushed closets are being energetically dealt with under Section 36 of the Public Health Act 1875 and during the year under review 659 of them have been provided with a proper flushing apparatus.

Scavenging.

There are 66 covered ashpits and approximately 5,801 dust-bins in the Borough. The number of ashpits has been reduced to the present number from 600 in 1919 and the number of bins has been correspondingly increased. In November, 1920, the Council decided to purchase bins in quantity for sale to owners at cost price plus a small charge for delivery, etc. Since that date 1,633 bins have been sold. The scheme has had the effect of stimulating owners to replace pits by bins. During the year 1930, 59 bins were sold and 350 were replaced by the Council in pursuance of an arrangement by which, if an owner provides a bin of approved type, the Council replaces it when unserviceable, free of cost.

The collection of house refuse is made weekly or more frequently in the case of bins and less frequently, but as occasion demands, from ashpits. House refuse is disposed of by separation and salvage.

Mr. R. Holden the Sanitary Inspector presents the following summary of the work done in his department during the year.

			Number of		Abatement Notices		Nuisances abated after notice by	
			Inspections and Observations made	Defects found	Informal by Inspector	Formal by Authority	Inspector	Authority
Dwelling-houses	Dampness	...	79	24	24	10	17	9
	Foul Conditions	...	26	9	9	1	9	1
	Defective floors, walls & ceilings	...	1654	605	605	219	358	116
	Whitewashing	...	291	96	96	29	64	18
	Defective windows and windows not made to open	...	765	278	278	82	159	52
	Defective roofs, spouting and chimney stacks	...	743	251	251	96	129	63
	Defective firegrates and wash-boilers and absence of washboilers	...	250	92	92	36	36	29
	Obstructive & dangerous buildings	...	33	14	14	3	10	2
	Ashpits and Bins	...	205	67	67	22	49	17
	Water Closets	...	678	243	198	121	126	111
	Other faults	...	256	96	96	50	39	43
	W.C. walls, roofs, floors, and yard walls	...	384	153	153	103	50	83
	Absence of flushing cisterns to W.Cs.	...	1883	618	526	295	399	260
	Absence of sinks and defective sinks and def. sink waste pipes	...	267	81	81	37	48	26
	Blocked and defective drains	...	52	23	23	1	22	1
	Fowls improperly kept	...	12	5	5	1	4	1
	Other Nuisances	...	791	310	310	108	159	63
Total			8369	2965	2828	1214	1678	895

Number of seizures	...	...	56
Condemned by Magistrates	...	...	Nil
Prosecutions for exposing for sale	...	...	Nil
Convictions	...	...	Nil
Samples taken for analysis	...	...	91
Number found adulterated, &c.	...	...	2
Proceedings taken	...	...	1
Number of convictions	...	...	1

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Lots of infected bedding disinfected or destroyed	...	74
Houses disinfected after infectious diseases	...	74

The following table shows the
Administration of the Factories and Workshops Act.

**No. I.—Inspections of Factories, Workshops, and
Workplaces, 1930.**

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	24	1	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	55	5	...
Workplaces (other than outworkers) ...	8	...	...
Total ...	87	6	...

**No. II.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and
Workplaces, 1930.**

Particulars			Nature of Work			
			Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness ...	...	...	5	5	...	...
Want of Ventilation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation	} Insufficient Unsuitable Defective	...	...	...	...	...
	
	
Total ...	...	...	6	6	...	...

No. III.—Homework Outworkers' List.

	Lists received from Employers sending once in the year	
	Lists	Contractors
Wearing Apparel	Nil	Nil

No. IV.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops	130
Workshop Bakehouses	11
Total ..	141

No. V.—Other Matters.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts	Notified by H.M. Inspector Nil
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector Nil

Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year ... Nil

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws, etc.

Bye-laws are in force for the supervision of common lodging houses of which there are 7, slaughterhouses of which there are 13, offensive trades of which there are 37, and houses let in lodgings of which there are none at present. The common lodging houses are under Police inspection.

The offensive trades are :—

Fellmongers ...	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	6
Fish Fryers ...	29

Schools.

Generally speaking, the hygienic conditions in the schools are good. Although there may be minor defects, the water supply, heating, lighting, ventilation, equipment, etc., are adequate.

Housing.

(a) Statistics

Number of New Houses erected during the Year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	153
(i) By the Local Authority	72
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies and persons	81

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—

(i) By the Local Authority	Nil
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925	72
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	Nil
(c) For other purposes	Nil
(ii) By other bodies or persons	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

- | | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made | (a) 782 | (b) 2146 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses (including Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made | (a) 356 | (b) 850 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... | 3 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation... | ... | 200 |

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	159
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By Owners | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... | Nil |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 782 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By Owners | 206 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | 47 |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, & 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 3 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | Nil |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 3 |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 2 |

4. Number of houses owned by the Local Authority distinguishing those built in the last two years and held under (1) Part III of the Housing Act 1925, (2) Part II of the Housing Act, 1925 and (3) other powers. See Table following

List of Houses erected within the Borough 1919—1930.

BY	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	TOTAL
Ministry of Health	...	24	30	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	38	102	18	...	72	260
Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	27	22	54	127	63	101	...	394
(SUBSIDY)													
Private Enterprise	1	...	...	8	14	24	38	18	12	14	25	81	235
(OTHER THAN SUBSIDY)													
	1	24	30	82	14	69	72	110	241	95	126	153	1017

Houses in course of erection
or erected since 1909

By Corporation

By Private Enterprise

62

23

Contracts let for erection of Working Class Houses :—

By Corporation

The Monnoyer British Construction Company (layout prepared) for

The Workmen's Housing Association, Ltd.

do.

for

152

100

100

Houses erected and in course of erection under the various Housing Acts.

				ACT.
Corporation Cottages, Lower Green	...	29	1890	
Whitfield Avenue and Westlands Avenue...	104	1919		
Goodwin Avenue and Mayer Avenue	...	24	1919	
Liverpool Road	...	30	1923	
Stanier Street	...	30	1923	
Silverdale Road	...	18	1923	
Subsidy Houses (Private Enterprise)	...	394	1923	
Liverpool Road	...	110	1924	
Poolfield	...	134	1924	
Poolfield (Contract let)	...	152	1924	

(b) Housing Conditions.

The majority of the houses are of working class type, the most prevalent variety being those containing two living rooms, two bedrooms and a small scullery. Approximately twenty per cent of the houses are very old and present major defects; fifty per cent of them are moderately old, present minor remediable defects and some overcrowding on site; while thirty per cent may be said to have been built within the last thirty years and to be, generally speaking, satisfactory.

Defective floors, walls, and ceilings; want of white-washing, windows not made to open and defective yard surfaces are typical of the prevailing forms of defects found to exist in unsatisfactory houses.

A census taken during March 1930 revealed 125 cases of overcrowding, overcrowding being constituted by a population in the house of more than two persons per room. Since the date of the census 134 houses have been built so that the overcrowding thus found to exist should, theoretically at least, have been diminished if not eliminated. But there are still in the town individual cases of serious overcrowding. One hundred and fifty-two houses are at present under construction by the Corporation.

In many cases the straightened circumstances of property owners constitute a real difficulty in the way of action taken to remedy defects in unfit houses.

There are only 22 houses which have not an adequate internal water supply, 12 of these being supplied from private sources and 10 from common sources.

There are no houses which do not have adequate sanitary accommodation within their own curtilage.

Four unhealthy areas were scheduled under the 1925 Act and are now in process of being dealt with under the 1930 Act.

There are also 63 houses in the Borough unfit for human habitation in addition to those in the scheduled areas, and it is hoped to deal with these houses at the same time as the scheduled areas are dealt with.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

The bulk of the milk sold in the district is brought in from farms in the country surrounding the area. There are in the Borough : Cowkeepers and Dairymen 7, Dairymen 17, Purveyors of milk 1. The condition of the milk shops and cow sheds is generally satisfactory. The quality of the milk is of good standard.

Meat.

Meat is regularly inspected at the time of slaughter, 373 visits being made to slaughter-houses during the year and the carcasses of the following animals examined :—

Beasts	...	255	|	Sheep	...	569
Pigs	...	533	|	Calves	...	64

The Meat Regulations are, on the whole, being properly observed by the meat traders.

Meat Condemned.

A. Tuberculous.

Beasts.

Beasts	...	3	|	Lungs	...	19
Brisket	...	3	|	Livers	...	15
Forequarters		2	|	Stomachs	...	7
Heads	...	4	|	Fat	...	265 lbs.

			Pigs.			
Pigs	...	5	|	Livers	...	21
Heads	...	21		Lungs	...	24
				Stomachs	...	7

B. *Other than Tuberculous.*

1 Pig. 1 Calf. 100 lbs. of Beef.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

There is no public slaughter-house in the Borough. The following table shows the number of private slaughter-houses in use in the area at the dates mentioned :—

	In 1920	In Jan., 1928	In Dec., 1928
Registered	10	9	8
Licensed	4	4	5
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 13

On the whole these slaughter-houses are in a satisfactory condition, but they possess the disadvantages which are inherent in private slaughter-houses.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During the year 91 samples were taken, 46 being formal, and 45 informal. These were as follows :—Milk 46, Butter 8, Lard 7, Cheese 4, Jam 4, Sausage 17, Tea 4, Sausage Spice 1.

Two samples were certified as not genuine by the Public Analyst as follows :—

Sample No. 30 was a sample of pork sausage which on analysis was found to contain 20 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide. A sample of sausage spice was analysed but was found to be genuine.

Sample No. 67 was a sample of milk 9% deficient in solids not fat. Legal proceedings were taken, and defendant was ordered to pay £2 7s. 0d. costs.

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk.

Eighteen samples of milk were taken for Bacteriological examination from retailers of milk during the year.

No. of Sample	Tubercle Bacilli	Coliform Organisms present				Bacteriological Count Organism present per c.c.
		1 c.c.	$\frac{1}{10}$ th	$\frac{1}{100}$ th	$\frac{1}{1000}$ th	
1	yes	yes	yes	nil	nil	15,000
2	nil	yes	yes	nil	nil	22,000
3	yes	yes	yes	yes	nil	184,000
4	nil	yes	yes	nil	nil	10,000
5	nil	yes	yes	yes	nil	38,000
6	nil	yes	yes	yes	yes	560,000
7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	46,000
8	nil	yes	yes	nil	nil	34,000
9	nil	yes	yes	yes	nil	27,000
10	nil	yes	yes	yes	nil	96,000
11	nil	yes	yes	nil	nil	30,000
12	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	88,000
13	nil	yes	yes	nil	nil	1,000
14	nil	yes	yes	yes	nil	16,000
15	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	15,000
16	nil	yes	yes	yes	yes	65,000
17	nil	yes	yes	yes	nil	200,000
18	nil	yes	yes	nil	nil	18,000

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

General.

Cases of scarlatina and diphtheria, except those which can be nursed at home (a very small percentage of the total number) are isolated in the Newcastle Joint Isolation Hospital, which is a 26 bed hospital serving the Borough and the Newcastle Rural District with a combined estimated population of 28,734. There is a high pressure steam disinfecter at the hospital. Houses are disinfected by means of sulphur fumigation. There are facilities for dealing with verminous persons at St. John's Institution.

Examinations of Pathological and Bacteriological Specimens.

Under arrangement made by the Staffordshire County Council pathological and bacteriological specimens are examined, free of charge to medical practitioners, at the County Laboratory.

The following table shows the specimens sent.

		From Isolation Hospital	By Private Practitioners
Throat swabs (for Bacillus Diphtheria)		132	54
Blood (for Widal Reaction)	...	...	5
Sputum (for Tubercle Bacilli)	...	4	17
Total	...	136	76

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year.

Table 2 shows the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year 1930, according to specified age groups and the percentage of cases removed to hospital.

Table 3 shows the deaths from such notifiable diseases during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case was notified. The child recovered with vision unimpaired.

Table 2.—Cases of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1930.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED															Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital
	AT ALL AGES	AT ALL AGES													Total cases removed to Hospital	
		Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 years and over	Total cases removed to Hospital		
Small-pox ...						1					*				1	100
Typhoid Fever ...	47	1	1	2	5	22	9	1	6						45	95.7
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	19		1	2	1	11	2		2						16	84.2
Scarlet Fever ...																
Puerperal Pyrexia ...																
Pneumonia ...	13	1	1			2	1		3	3	2	1				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1														
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...																
Encephalitis Lethargica ...																
Puerperal Fever ...																
Erysipelas ...	5							1	1			2	1			

Table 4.—Notification of and Deaths from Tuberculosis.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...
20	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	4	3	1	1	...	1	...	1
35	1	7	...	...	2	4	1	...
45	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
55	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15	16	3	4	4	1	2	1

Tuberculosis.

Table 4 shows the notifications of and the deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

Of the 15 deaths from tuberculosis, 11 or 73.3 per cent had been notified. Of the 12 deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system, 9 or 75 per cent were notified, and of the 3 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis 2 or 66.6 per cent were notified. These figures are capable of improvement, and the attention of medical practitioners should again be drawn to their obligations with regard to the notifications of cases of tuberculosis.

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925
and Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.**

No action under these was taken during the year.

The first of the following is the first of the following

The first of the following is the first of the following

The first of the following is the first of the following

The first of the following is the first of the following







1 W^r ~~Wagner~~ ^{Wagner}

2 State S. L. $\frac{6}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ Don

3 P. A.

Sad $\frac{21}{4}$