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Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

## HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1933

BY

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

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

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

Ironmarket,

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,

Staffs.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Public Health Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1933.

The birth-rate for the year (15.75 per thousand of the population) is the lowest recorded in the history of the Borough but it is higher than the corresponding rates for England and Wales as a whole and for the divisions into which the country is divided for statistical purposes.

The death-rate (11.54) is below the average rate for the Borough and it is also below the corresponding rate for England and Wales as a whole.

The infantile mortality rate (62.77 per thousand births) is below the average of the Borough in recent years and it is lower than the corresponding rate for England and Wales as a whole although somewhat higher than the rates for some of the areas into which the country is divided for statistical purposes.

I desire to thank the members of the Committee generally for the support which they have given me throughout the year, and to express my thanks to all the members of the staff for the way in which they have co-operated with and assisted me.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

**ADAM WHITE.**



## SECTION A.

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### Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

#### Area.

The area of the Borough is 8,882 acres.

#### Population, etc.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for 1933 is 57,640.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1933 according to the rate books was 14,450.

#### Rateable Value, etc.

The rateable value of the Borough is £229,188 and one penny rate in the £ (General Rate) produces £835, exclusive of voids, etc.

#### Social Conditions.

The following industrial undertakings are situated within the district :—

Coal Mines ...	...	...	4
Ironstone Mines ...	...	...	1
Brick Yards ...	...	...	15
Chemical Works ...	...	...	3
Wagon Works ...	...	...	1
Colour Works ...	...	...	1
Engineering Works ...	...	...	1
Tar Macadam Works ...	...	...	3
Bone Works ...	...	...	1
Slag Works... ...	...	...	2
Cotton Factory ...	...	...	1
Clothing Factory ...	...	...	1
Fustian Mills ...	...	...	2
Paper Mills... ...	...	...	1
Saw Mills ...	...	...	1
Pottery ...	...	...	1
Laundries ...	...	...	2
Foundries ...	...	...	4



In addition, the town serves as a shopping centre for contiguous areas and accordingly we find in it shops, garages and such other business premises as one would expect to encounter in such a centre of population.

With regard to the extent of unemployment, I am indebted to Mr. J. H. Finney, Manager of the Employment Exchange, for the following information. The average unemployment figure for the area during 1933 was 4,500, as compared with 6,000 during the year 1932. The present figure represents 28.125 per cent. of the 16,000 insured population, compared with 37.5 per cent. for the year 1932. The corresponding figures for England and Wales as a whole were 22 per cent. in 1932 and 19.8 per cent. in 1933.

#### Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

			Total	Male	Female	Rate	
Live Births	Legitimate		880	415	465	15.75	per 1000 population
	Illegitimate		28	7	21		
Stillbirths	...	...	68	34	34	69.67	per 1000 total live and still births
Deaths	...	...	665	337	328	11.54	per 1000 population

Deaths and death-rates from puerperal causes :—

			Deaths	Rate per 1000 total Births
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	2	2.05
Other puerperal causes	...	...	—	—
Total	...	...	2	2.05

Death-rate of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Total	...	...	62.77
Legitimate	...	...	59.1
Illegitimate	...	...	178.57
Deaths from measles (all ages)	...	...	—
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	...	...	5
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	3

**Table 1.**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH.**

CAUSES OF DEATH						Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	337	328
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	—	1
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	2	3
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	23	22
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	1	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	22	16
10.	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	3	2
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	—	1
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	3	1
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	29	46
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	3	4
15.	Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	22	25
16.	Heart disease...	...	...	...	...	83	82
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	1	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	14	12
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	13	16
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	31	25
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	3	2
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	2	1
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	3	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	2	2
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	1	1
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc....	...	...	...	...	—	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	6	8
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	6	6
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	2
30.	Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	14	13
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	4	9
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	4	2
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	21	6
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	20	18
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	—	1



### Causes of Sickness.

During the year there was a relative increase in the incidence of influenza, the death-rate from this disease being 0.78 per 1,000 of the population.

There was also an increase in the number of cases of scarlatina notified, but the disease was mild in type and there were no deaths.

## SECTION B.

### General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

#### Public Health Officers of the Authority.

##### (a) *Medical.*

1. Medical Officer of Health who is also School Medical Officer.
2. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, a part time official.
3. Two part-time Medical Officers (one a woman) who attend the maternity and child welfare centres, and a part-time Medical Officer who attends at the ante-natal clinic.

##### (b) *Others.*

1. Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is also Cleansing Superintendent.
2. Deputy Sanitary Inspector, who is also an Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, etc.
3. Three District Sanitary Inspectors.

All the Inspectors possess Royal Sanitary Institute Certificates as Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

In addition the Chief Inspector holds Royal Sanitary Institute Certificates for Sanitary Science and as a Smoke Inspector; the Liverpool University Meat and other Foods Certificate; and the Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

4. Five nurses, all whole-time. One of these nurses devotes the whole of her time to maternity and child welfare work and in the case of the other four, fifty per cent. of their time is devoted to maternity and child welfare work and fifty per cent. to school work.



5. The Public Analyst is a part-time officer and a Veterinary Surgeon is available for consultation.
6. Three clerks.
7. The hospital porter carries out disinfections.

### **Professional Nursing in the Home.**

#### *A. General.*

There are three District Nursing Associations working in the Borough, one in the southern portion of the area (old Newcastle) employing two nurses, one in Wolstanton employing one nurse and one in Chesterton also employing one nurse. There is at present no financial arrangement between the Local Authority and the Associations.

#### *B. For Infectious Diseases.*

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..

### **Laboratory Facilities.**

Specimens under the Food and Drugs Acts, and the Milk and Cream Regulations are dealt with by Mr. E. V. Jones, of the County Laboratory, Stafford, 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.

The Public Health Act, 1925

Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.



## BYE-LAWS.

Relating to :—	Date of Adoption.
Common Lodging Houses ...	1894
Houses let in lodgings ...	1894
Slaughter Houses ...	1894
Offensive Trades ...	1894 and 1926
New Streets and Buildings ...	1926

**Hospitals.****A. (1) *Fever.***

The Newcastle Isolation Hospital, belonging to and situated in the Borough, is a 26 bed hospital for the treatment of cases of scarlatina, diphtheria, and enteric fever. Cases from the old Newcastle area are admitted to this hospital.

The Bradwell Joint Isolation Hospital, also situated within the Borough, belonging to the Bradwell Joint Isolation Hospital Committee of which the Borough Council is a constituent Authority, is a 45 bed hospital, admitting notifiable infectious diseases from the portion of the Borough originally forming the old Wolstanton United Urban District and from the Newcastle Rural District and Kidsgrove Urban District.

**(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 456.

**(2) *Maternity.***

There is no special maternity hospital in the Borough, 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 (voluntary hospitals situated in the adjoining City of Stoke-on-Trent) with both of which institutions the Council have an arrangement under which cases are admitted at a charge of three guineas per week.



(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 orthopaedic cases.

(4) *Other Hospitals.*

The North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, the Longton Cottage Hospital and the Burslem Haywood Hospital, which are all situated in the adjoining City of Stoke-on-Trent, are general medical and surgical hospitals possessing the special departments usually found in such institutions.

St. John's Hospital, situated within the Borough, an institution taken over by the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929, also provides for the admission of certain medical and surgical cases.

(5) *General Comments.*

The isolation hospital accommodation is adequate but the same cannot be said of the accommodation available for maternity and general cases. The Borough Council are considering methods to meet the shortage of maternity beds and it is understood that the County Council propose to enlarge and re-organise St. John's Hospital with the object of increasing the accommodation for acute medical and surgical cases.

**Ambulance Facilities.**

The Bradwell Committee has two motor ambulances for the removal of cases to their institution and by an arrangement between the Committee and the Corporation those ambulances are also used for the transport of cases to the Newcastle Isolation Hospital. For the removal of non-infectious cases there are available two motor ambulances, one belonging to the corporation and the other loaned to the corporation by the St. John's Ambulance Association.

**Clinics and Treatment Centres.**(a) *Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*

Of the five child welfare centres which are maintained by the Council, four are held in School Clinics: one at Ellison Street School, Wolstanton, one at Broadmeadow School,



Chesterton, one at the Senior Mixed School, Knutton and one at the Council School, Silverdale. The fifth and largest centre is held at the Ebenezer School, Marsh Street, Newcastle. An ante-natal centre is held at the school clinic No. 14, King Street, Newcastle. At all the Child Welfare Centres accommodation is providing for waiting, for consultations and for the parking of prams, etc. The Marsh Street Centre is open each Monday, the Broadmeadow Centre each Thursday, and the Ellison Street Centre each Wednesday ; while the Silverdale Centre is open on alternate Wednesdays and the Knutton Centre on alternate Thursdays. The Ante-natal Centre is open on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

(b) *School Clinics.*

There are five School Clinics in the Borough, particulars of which are given in the preceding paragraph.

(c) *Tuberculosis.*

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

(d) *Venereal Disease.*

A Venereal Diseases Clinic 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.

### **Midwifery and Maternity Services.**

There are nineteen midwives practising in the area, of whom all are trained and none is subsidised by the Local Authority.

A gynaecologist is available for consultation in cases of complicated pregnancy, etc. The matter of hospital accommodation has already been dealt with, as also has the subject of the ante-natal clinic.

### **Health Visitors.**

Four of the nurses employed by the Council devote half of their time to maternity and child welfare work and one of them devotes the whole of her time to this service.

The visitation of children from birth till the attainment of school age is carried out by these nurses and during the year under review 8,999 visits were made in this connection.



### **Children Act, 1908, etc.**

The arrangements for discharging the functions of the Local Authority under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, are in conformity with the Memorandum L.G.A. 28, issued by the Ministry of Health on 26th November, 1929. The obligations of persons receiving children for reward under the circumstances dealt with in the Act and outlined in the Memorandum have been made known to the general public, a register is kept and the health visitors of the Local Authority act as Infant Protection Visitors.

### **Orthopaedic Treatment.**

Cases of orthopaedic disability are catered for by the Cripples' Guild Hospital, Hartshill, and the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary. The Education Committee have placed in their estimates the sum of £700 as being earmarked for payment to the Cripples' Guild Hospital.

The Health Visitors undertake a certain amount of after-care and following up of cases dealt with by the Institutions named.

### **Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, etc.**

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

## **SECTION C.**

### **Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.**

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SECTIONS C, D AND E, DEALING WITH THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA, HOUSING, AND INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD EMBRACE THE SUBMISSION OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

### **Water Supply.**

Practically the whole of the area is served by a piped supply on the constant system through the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, the Borough Council being a Constituent Authority. A small hamlet at High Lane, Knutton, is served by a piped supply taken from the Newcastle Rural District



Council. Certain outlying isolated houses and farm premises derive their water supplies from wells and springs. Such supplies received consideration during the latter part of the year and in consequence of the continued drought depleted supplies in a few instances were under suspicion and receiving attention. In a few instances where water is not reasonably accessible the houses involved were scheduled for action under the quinquennial slum clearance programme.

The Staffordshire Potteries Water Board supply is derived from deep wells in the new red sandstone, the pumping stations being situated at Hatton and Mill Meece. The water is pumped to a Service Reservoir at Hanchurch which serves the whole of the District; a portion of the Borough served through a low pressure distribution system has the pressure broken by a small reservoir situated off Shelton New Road.

The following is an analysis of the water, kindly furnished by Mr. R. C. Frain, Water Board Engineer :—

*Analysis.*

Total solid matter dried at 212° F.	14.56 grains per gallon
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.*

Hardness before boiling	... 7.95
After boiling	... 5.40
Temporary	... 2.55

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

The consumption in the district is at the rate of approximately 25 gallons per head per day.



Thirty-four special visits have been made to houses re water supplies. One hundred and forty dwelling-houses have been given improved facilities for usage of water, including the provision of 58 additional taps and 65 additional sinks.

Six samples of water were submitted for analysis.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The greater part of the district is sewered, one portion on the combined system, the remainder having a separate system for surface water purposes. At present there are six points of outfall to disposal works of different types, some of which are inadequate or unsuitable for this purpose. Agreement has been reached with the City of Stoke-on-Trent whereby certain of these works will be discontinued, the sewage being conveyed by new outfall sewers to the recently constructed works at Strongford Bridge, which is to the south of the Borough. Over 1,000 yards of new sewers were laid during the year in the Liverpool Road, Cross Heath housing area and Talke Road district. Portions of the area as yet unsewered include Audley Road (part) and Springwood, High Lane and Black Bank, Ravensdale, and Clayton Village. Building development in this latter area demands consideration of a sewerage scheme.

Sixty-one inspections following complaints regarding sewers etc., were made, and 32 nuisances therefrom have been abated.

### **Rivers and Streams.**

The Lyme Brook flows through the area from north to south and then, crossing the southern boundary, discharges into the River Trent.

The Fowlea Brook runs in a general direction of from north to south on the east side of the area forming for part of its course the eastern boundary of the district. After passing through the City of Stoke-on-Trent it also discharges into the River Trent.

The effluents from the Holditch Sewage Farm, from Silverdale Sewage Farm and from the Cross Heath irrigation area are discharged into the Lyme Brook which also receives waste water from bye-product works, etc.

The Fowlea Brook receives the effluents from the Tunstall Sewage Works and from Basford Sewage Works and trade effluents from chemical works.



Both these streams are of small size and receive considerable quantities of sewage and trade effluents. The period of drought during the year considerably taxed the cleansing capacity of these streams, and, although no unusual pollution gave rise to complaint, a great improvement in conditions is anticipated when the new sewage disposal scheme, now well advanced, is operating.

Eighteen inspections regarding pollutions were made during the year.

### Sanitary Accommodation.

The following is a summary of the various types of sanitary convenience existing in the Borough at the end of the year :—

No. of houses and premises served by flushed water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,505
No. of houses and premises served by waste water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	356
No. of houses and premises served by hand-flushed water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	451
No. of houses and premises served by privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	324
No. of houses and premises served by pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
No. of houses and premises served by standard dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,593
No. of houses and premises served by ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	166

Particulars of conversions made during the year :—

Privies converted to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pail closets converted to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	44
Waste water closets converted to flushed water closets	...	...	...	...	...	32
Hand-flushed closets provided with cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	38
Privies converted to pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water closets and cesspools connected direct to public sewers	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of dry ashpits abolished in favour of bins	...	...	...	...	...	151
Standard dustbins replaced or provided	...	...	...	...	...	1,329

The Council's forward policy in contributing financial assistance to owners who voluntarily convert waste water and hand-flushed closets continues to give good results. The execution of notices for the conversion of privies and pails to water-closets by the local authority in default of the owners, involved



considerable work during the year in the preparation of specifications, submission of tenders and supervision of the conversions.

The Council's enlightened policy of providing free dust bins where ashpits have been abolished, and maintaining the bins, has almost eliminated the ashpits and this has resulted in an efficient and expeditious refuse removal service.

### **Public Cleansing.**

#### **(1) GENERAL.**

The year under review brought into operation a complete re-organisation of the refuse collection, disposal and street cleansing services. This involved not only the dovetailing of existing services in separate areas now forming Greater Newcastle but the unification of all the services under the control of the Public Health Department. From the elimination of contract work and the operation of a direct labour service there has resulted greater efficiency and accuracy of data, the latter being capable of producing proper comparative costing records.

During the year special consideration was given to the following features by the Cleansing Sub-Committee :—

1. General policy of refuse disposal involving purchase of additional land and adoption of controlled tipping in preference to an extension of the Separation-Incineration Plant.
2. Centralization of cleansing transport. (Discontinuing of three Depots in favour of one Depot, necessitating certain alterations and improvements).
3. Provision of a general utility motor vehicle.
4. Inauguration of a direct nightsoil collection service by mechanical transport.
5. Report on gully emptying service. (Substitution of existing horse transport service by mechanical means.)
6. General policy of employment of temporary labour in cleansing services.

The subjects mentioned under headings 5 and 6 were incomplete and still under consideration at the end of the financial year.



## (2) SERVICES :

The following is a summary of the cleansing services performed during the year ending March 31st, 1934 :—

*Refuse Collection :—*

Number of houses and other premises receiving a refuse collection service ...	15,278
Number of premises receiving special trade refuse collection service ... ..	161
Average number of ashbins cleansed per week ... ..	14,525
Average number of privy middens cleansed per week ... ..	231
Average number of pail closets cleansed per week ... ..	103
Number of cesspools cleansed during the year	182
Number of ashpits (emptied each month) still in use ... ..	166
Total refuse collected ... ..	14,269 tons
Weight collected per 1,000 population per day ... ..	13.6 cwts.

*Refuse Disposal :—*

Total refuse dealt with at the Disposal Plant or Tips (3) ... ..	16,171 tons
(Separation-incineration 30%, Tipped 70%)	

*Street Cleansing :—*

Total number of gullies cleansed ... ..	23,823
Approximate mileage of streets cleansed daily ... ..	7.42 miles
Approximate mileage of streets cleansed three times weekly ... ..	2.58 „
Approximate mileage of streets cleansed twice weekly ... ..	3.83 „
Approximate mileage of streets cleansed once weekly ... ..	43.83 „
Approximate mileage of streets cleansed less than once weekly ... ..	6.33 „
Total miles ... ..	<u>63.99</u>

*Public Conveniences :—*

The following conveniences are maintained and supervised :—

Newcastle :	Marsh Street	(Males and Females)
„	George Street	(Males)
„	Smithfield Road	(Males)
Wolstanton :	High Street	(Males and Females)
Silverdale :	Crown Street	(Males)
Chesterton :	Victoria Street	(Males)

## (3) COSTS :

The summary of costs for the year ending March 31st, 1934, is as follows :—

	Refuse Collection			Refuse Disposal		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Net cost (loans excluded) ...	5,750	0	0	1,589	0	0
Net cost per ton ...		8	0.7		1	11.6
Net cost per 1000 population	99	15	2	27	11	4
Net cost per 1000 premises...	376	7	2	104	0	1
Net cost equivalent rate in £			6.6			1.8

	Street Cleansing			Gully Cleansing		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Net cost (loans excluded : Grants deducted) ...	1208	0	0	394	0	0
Net cost per 10,000 square yard cleansed ...		3	4		—	
Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed ...		—		16	10	9
Net cost per 1,000 population	20	19	2	6	16	9
Net cost equivalent rate in £	1.8d.					



**Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**  
**Record of Inspections and Results.**

Inspections made with respect to :	No. of Inspections	Nuisances or defects reported	Re-visits made re abatement	Nuisances or defects remedied
Houses under P.H.A. ...	601	541	626	464
Overcrowding ... ..	146	85	22	10
Water Supply ... ..	22	15	12	12
Drains—Inspected ... ..	217	125	247	106
Tested ... ..	75	6	9	6
Sewers, Street Gullies, &c. ...	52	32	9	32
Sanitary Accommodation ...	248	66	229	84
Ashes                    “ ...	616	485	1077	884
Accumulations        ... ..	72	43	48	36
Animals                ... ..	10	4	8	4
Rivers Pollution Acts... ..	12	10	6	2
Rats and Mice Act    ... ..	43	21	14	12

Other visits :

Respecting Infectious Diseases ... ..	195
“ Disinfection ... ..	101
“ Schools ... ..	12
“ Public Buildings, Cinemas, etc. ... ..	15
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	280
Interviews—owners and tradesmen ...	524

**Notices served and complied with.**

	Notices Served		Notices Complied with	
	Prelim.	Statutory	Prelim.	Statutory
Public Health Acts ... ..	481	190	423	219
P.H. (Smoke Abatement) Act	2	—	2	—
Housing Acts ... ..	186	62	105	25
Factory and Workshops ...	13	—	12	—
Cowsheds, Dairies, &c. ...	13	—	13	—
Bye-laws and Local Acts ...	10	1	11	1

**Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**  
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.  (1)	Number of		
	Inspec- tions. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	30	2	—
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	85	6	—
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	68	5	—
Total ... ..	183	13	—

**Defects found in Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.**

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecu- tions were instituted. (5)
	Found or brought forward. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	8	8	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	1	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	22	20	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient ... ..	2	1	—	—
Unsuitable for Defective ...	4	4	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of under- ground Bakehouses ...	1*	—	—	—
Other Offences ... ..	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	39	33	—	—

\*Condemned in Clearance Area.





### Houses let in Lodgings.

In consequence of the number of applications made for Council houses from occupiers of this class of house, special consideration was given to the subject, and formal steps were taken during the latter part of the year to adopt the modern Bye-laws in order to ensure better control. A special report submitted to the local authority gave the following information :—

Number of houses	...	...	...	18
Families in occupation	...	...	...	65
Population	...	...	...	265 persons
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	43
Nuisances or defects found	...	...	...	73
Nuisances or defects remedied	...	...	...	12

### Tents, Vans and Sheds.

During the year special consideration was given to the subject of permanent caravan colonies in the area, and although the question of adoption of the Bye-laws was not proceeded with some steps were taken to enforce removal where sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory. A special report submitted to the local authority gave the following information :—

Total number of vans, etc., on sites	...	...	...	70
Number of vans in occupation	...	...	...	64
Total population in occupation	...	...	...	160
(Adults, 114 : Children under 10 years, 46)				
Number of vans, etc., found to be overcrowded	...	...	...	41
Number of vans, etc., in possession of owner-occupiers	...	...	...	51
Number of vans, etc., found to be unfit for habitation	...	...	...	6

Following the service of several notices the Department was successful in obtaining demolition of 36 structures, but difficulty continues in so far as temporary sites are concerned.

Number of visits and inspections made	...	...	...	135
Nuisances or defects found	...	...	...	70
Nuisances or defects remedied	...	...	...	44



### Smoke Abatement.

Action to control industrial atmospheric pollution in the area is difficult, especially in regard to certain areas affected by smoke from brick and tile works where having regard to the type of kilns in use, the "best practical means" clause is pleaded as an exemption from action. Observations were made on certain other chimneys and advice was given where necessary with some practical improvement.

Number of recorded observations made	...	14
Number of notices served (Section 1, Public Health Smoke Abatement Act)	...	2
Number of notices complied with	...	2
Visits to premises following observed nuisances		7

### Schools.

Generally speaking, the hygienic conditions in the Council Schools are good and those obtaining in the recently erected schools are excellent. Means have been taken to effect sanitary improvements during the year at the following :—

Orme Boys' Modern School.  
 Wolstanton C. of E. School.  
 Albert Street Schools (3 Departments).  
 Broad Meadow Senior Girls' School.  
 Cross Heath C. of E. School.  
 Silverdale Council Junior Mixed School.  
 Silverdale Council Infants' School.  
 Watlands Senior Mixed School.

## SECTION D.

## Housing.

## General.

*Housing Census :—*

(1)	Total number of inhabited houses in the Borough ... ..	14,450
(2)	Estimated number of working class houses (included in the above) ... ..	12,500
(3)	Number of new houses erected during the year :—	
	(a) by Private Enterprise ... 436	} 868
	(b) by Local Authority ... 432	

The principal work done under the Housing Acts, 1925-1930 can be summarised as follows :—

<i>Inspections :—</i>	Primary	Re-visits
(a) Part 1—Clearance Areas ... ..	530	275
do. other visits	46	13
(b) Part 2—Section 17—Recondition- ing ... ..	199	684
Sections 19/20—Demoli- tion or closure ... ..	243	191

*Five Year Programme :—*

The general survey of housing conditions rendered necessary to supply the Minister of Health with the local programme of slum clearance to be carried out, involved the sanitary staff in the expenditure of considerable time in the preparation of the necessary reports, and the work involved in the representation and development of this programme is much greater than perhaps is realised.

As a result of the survey the Council confirmed a provisional slum clearance programme as follows :—

454 houses in 20 clearance areas, involving a population of 2,093

220 individual unfit houses, involving a population of 908.



Of the 674 houses, 642 are occupied, which necessitates the re-housing of 670 families.

During the year six clearance areas (containing 124 houses and a population of 528 persons) have been represented to the local authority, and three local Public Enquiries have been held. Confirmation of six Compulsory Purchase Orders, involving 170 houses, has been received during the year.

In addition representations to the local authority have been made in respect of 38 individual unfit houses.

### Statistics.

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

- |                                                                                                                                                                        |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..                                                     | 1573 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...                                                                                                                     | 3349 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925... ..         | 425  |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...                                                                                                                     | 2122 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..                                    | 220  |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... .. | 1315 |

#### 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 ... ..	338
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

#### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

- (a) Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 36
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
- (a) By Owners ... 45
- (b) By local authority in default of owners ... Nil
- (b)—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 38
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- (a) By Owners ... 48
- (b) By local authority in default of owners ... Nil
- (c)—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 5
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 15
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure ... 7
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses closed on undertakings (not demolished) ... 3
- (d)—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil
- (2) 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.

## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

## (a) Milk Supply.

Number of Dairy Farms in the Borough ... 60

The number of milch cows kept approximate  
to ... .. 1350

There are no producers of graded milks.

Number of Retail Purveyors of Milk, 170 (including non-residents). Several of these purveyors distribute both loose and bottled milk. Number of Dairy Milkshops, 15.

There are eight shops licenced for the sale of graded milks and the following licences were issued during the year, viz. :—

Certified milk	...	...	...	4
Grade A (T.T)	...	...	...	3
Grade A	...	...	...	6
Pasteurised	...	...	...	1

*Dairies and Cowsheds.*

Number of existing Cowsheds reconstructed ... 1

Number of new Cowsheds erected ... .. 1

Number of new Dairies provided ... .. 7

	Inspection.	Re-Inspections.	Nuisances or defects	
			Found	Abated
Cowsheds ... ..	54	14	20	15
Dairies and Milkshops ...	68	23	18	14
Ice Cream Premises ...	19	11	4	4

## (b) Meat and Other Foods.

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 1932	Dec. 1933
Registered ...	...	25	20	18
Licensed ...	...	6	8	10
		—	—	—
		31	28	28
		—	—	—

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

The standard of meat slaughtered in the area is high. Shops deriving their meat supply from sources outside the Borough were frequently inspected and kept under observation.

The following are the numbers of animals slaughtered and inspected at private slaughterhouses :—

Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1,601	5,520	3,379	613	11,113

The following tables, giving particulars as to the extent of disease and causes of condemnation, are interesting as showing the necessity for meat inspection by competent officers :—

#### Surrenders of Unsound Meat.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
Whole Carcases (including Organs) ...	3	3	5	1	12
Part Carcases ...	15	1	3	1	20
Heads ...	106	3	183	2	294
Lungs ...	79	5	155	2	241
Livers ...	72	57	145	3	277
Hearts ...	14	3	146	2	165
Kidneys ...	16	6	22	2	46
Spleens... ...	19	3	45	1	68
Stomachs ...	18	3	39	1	61
Omentum ...	13	3	24	1	41
Mesenteries (Intestines) ...	32	3	60	1	96
Udders ...	7	—	—	—	7



### Causes of Condemnation and Weight.

Disease	Beasts. lbs.	Sheep. lbs.	Pigs. lbs.	Calves. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Tuberculosis ... ..	8,333	—	5,437	120	13,890
Distomatosis ... ..	69	174	—	—	243
Parasitical Cysts ... ..	77	52	24	—	153
Cirrhosis ... ..	237	26	35	6	304
Abscesses ... ..	150	20	29	35	234
Angiomatosis ... ..	43	—	—	—	43
Inflammatory Condition ... ..	44	—	270	—	314
Sarcoma ... ..	20	—	—	—	20
Actinomycosis ... ..	40	—	—	—	40
Moribund (Suffocation) ... ..	—	60	—	—	60
Emaciation (Dropsical) ... ..	—	105	50	—	155
Decomposition ... ..	250	—	3	5	258
	9,263	437	5,848	166	15,714
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
	7	0	1	6	

### Surrenders of other Foods.

The following additional foodstuffs were condemned on account of contamination or decomposition :—

Tinned Foods ... ..	584 lbs.
General Dry Groceries ... ..	247 „
Chocolates and Sweets ... ..	71 „
Jam ... ..	74 „
Biscuits (Cocoanut) ... ..	56 „
Mixed Nuts ... ..	168 „
2 Barrels of Apples ... ..	114 „
	1314 „
= 11 cwts., 2 qrs., 26 lbs.	

Considerable attention has also been given to the inspection of meat, fish and general foodstuffs in the Borough, and the market shops and stalls have received regular inspection on market days. Conditions as to cleanliness were found on the whole to be fairly good, but it has been necessary on several occasions to call attention to the lack of cleanliness at some premises. It is unfortunate that legislation is long overdue for controlling the exposure of general foodstuffs to contamination. Reference is made elsewhere to the supervision of Offensive Trades, Milk and Dairies work, etc.

The following is a record of the inspections made :—

Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	2804
Private Slaughter-houses	...	...	3092
General Food Premises	...	...	272
Bakehouses	...	...	39
Food Preparing Premises...	...	...	24
Market Inspections	...	...	73

(c) **Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.**

Total number of samples taken ... 135

Milk	...	...	41	Raspberry Jam	...	...	4
Cornflour	...	...	1	Cream	...	...	1
Lard	...	...	6	Cheshire Cheese	...	...	4
Margarine...	...	...	7	Tinned Cream	...	...	2
Marmalade	...	...	1	Banana Cream	...	...	1
Cocoa	...	...	2	Lemon Curd	...	...	1
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	2			Strawberry Jam	...	...	2
Coffee	...	...	8	White Pepper	...	...	3
Butter	...	...	9	Gooseberry and Straw-			
Baking Powder	...	...	7	berry Jam	...	...	1
Tea	...	...	18	Ground Rice	...	...	2
Lobster Paste	...	...	1	Dessicated Cocoanut	...	...	2
Black Currant Jam	...	...	4	Self-raising Flour	...	...	1
Ground Almonds...	...	...	4				

**Observations.**

Four samples of milk were reported upon adversely by the Public Analyst for the year 1933.

Sample No.	Description	Result of Analysis	Remarks
197	Milk	8% deficient in fat ...	Warning letter sent to vendor
201	Milk	13.3% deficient in fat...	do. do.
260	Milk	10% deficient in fat	do. do.
264	Milk	8.7% deficient in fat...	Sample taken "in course of delivery" at request of Stoke Corporation.

All the milk samples were reported by the Analyst to be free from preservatives and artificial colouring matter.

During the course of sampling, several opportunities arose for cautioning milk vendors regarding minor offences under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act and Orders made thereunder.



## SECTION F.

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

#### General.

The great majority of cases of scarlatina and diphtheria notified in the Borough are isolated in the Newcastle Isolation Hospital or in the Bradwell Joint Isolation Hospital. In addition, cases of erysipelas and, in special circumstances, cases of measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, etc., are admitted to both hospitals. Fortunately, there have been no cases of typhoid in the Borough for some years, but should any occur they also would receive hospital treatment at one or other of the institutions. The Newcastle Hospital caters for patients coming from the old Borough of Newcastle while the Bradwell Hospital (which is administered by the Bradwell Joint Isolation Hospital Committee of which the Borough Council is a constituent Authority) receives cases from the portion of the Borough formerly known as the Wolstanton United Urban District, from the Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District and from the Kidsgrove Urban District.

#### Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1933.

Table 2 (page 33) shows the cases of infectious disease notified during the year.

Table 3 (page 34) shows the deaths from notifiable diseases during the year.

#### Tuberculosis.

Table 4 (page 35) shows the notifications of and the deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

#### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The following table shows particulars relating to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year :—

Cases			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
6	6	—	6	—	—	—



TABLE 2.—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING 1900.

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	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) 36	36	1				1	11	10	3	4	2	3	1	34 94.44
Scarlet Fever ... ..	123		1	3	10	11	61	28	5	3	1			120 97.56
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1									1				
Pneumonia ... ..	87	7	4	5			8	3	7	16	12	21	4	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	6	6												
Pemphigus Neonatorum ... ..	1	1												
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	1							1						1 100
Erysipelas ... ..	19	1			1	1	1			2		11	2	
Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	1												



Table No. 3.—  
Deaths from Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1933.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS												
	AT ALL AGES	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
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	1	1											
Scarlet Fever ...										1			
Enteric Fever ...	1												
Puerperal Fever ...													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
Pneumonia ...	56	9	5	1		1	4	2	2	2	3	13	14
Encephalitis Lethargica ...													
Erysipelas ...	3											2	1

The death from enteric fever occurred in a patient resident at Cheddleton Mental Hospital and appears in the death returns as an inward transfer. The disease was not contracted in the Borough and at no material time was

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.
Under 1								
1 and under 5	1		3	6	1			1
5 and under 15	6	6	11	5				
15 and under 25	7	13	1	3	3	4	1	
25 and under 35	4	11		3	4	6		1
35 and under 45	10	6			4	4		
45 and under 55	10				7	1		
55 and under 65	2				3			
65 and upwards		1	2			1	2	
TOTAL ... ..	40	37	17	17	22	16	3	2

Of the 43 deaths from tuberculosis 31 or 72.1% had been notified, of the 38 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 29 or 76.3% had been notified and of the 5 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis only 2 or 40% had been notified. The attention of general practitioners in the district should again be drawn to their obligations in the matter of the notification of cases of tuberculosis.



