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Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

## HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1937

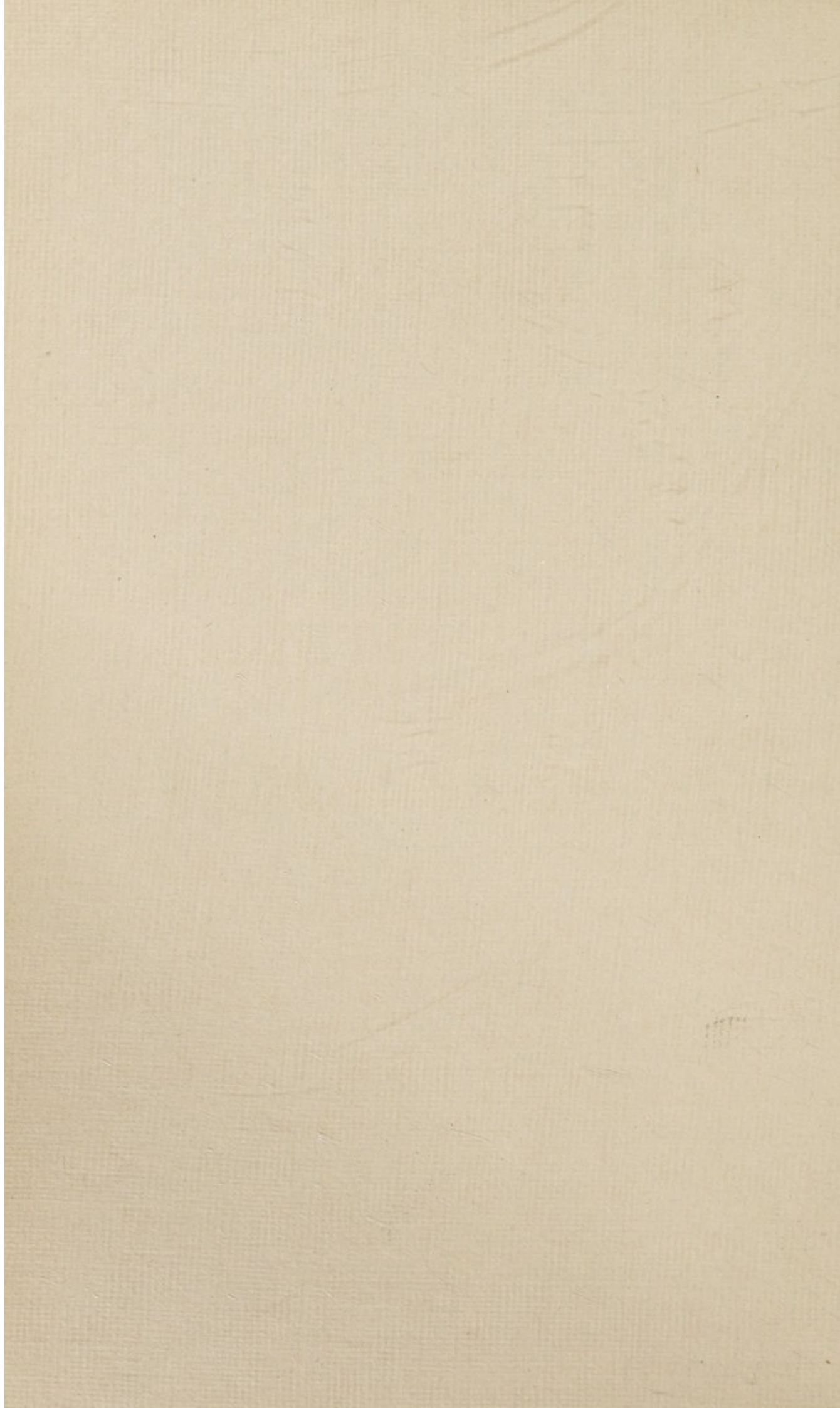
BY

**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,  
6, Queen Street,  
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,  
Staffs.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1937.

The birth-rate for the year (17.62 per thousand of the population) is above the average rate for the district in recent years and it is also considerably 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 (12.65) is rather above the average rate for the Borough in recent years and it is also slightly above the corresponding rate for England and Wales as a whole.

The infantile mortality rate (69.87 per thousand births) is below the average for the Borough in recent years but it is higher than the corresponding rate for England and Wales as a whole.

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, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
**ADAM WHITE.**





## SECTION A.

---

### 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 1937 is 62,540.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1937 according to the rate books was 18,646.

#### Rateable Value, etc.

The rateable value of the Borough is £277,963, and one penny rate in the £ (General Rate) produces £1,008, exclusive of voids, etc.

#### Social Conditions.

The following industrial undertakings are situated within the district :—

Coal Mines ...	...	...	5
Ironstone Mines ...	...	...	1
Brick Yards ...	...	...	19
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
Mineral Water Factory ...	...	...	1



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 a centre of population of this character.

With regard to the extent of unemployment, I am indebted to the Manager of the Employment Exchange for the following information. The average weekly unemployment figure for the Newcastle-under-Lyme area during 1937 was 3,107, as compared with 3,575 for the year 1936. The present figure is approximately 17 per cent of the insured population, as against 20 per cent for the year 1936, 23 per cent for the year 1935, 22 per cent for the year 1934, 25 per cent for the year 1933, and 37 per cent for the year 1932. According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette the average percentage of unemployed throughout Great Britain for 1937 was 11 per cent, varying from 12.6 per cent in July to 12.0 per cent in December.

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

		Total	Male	Female	Rate	
Live Births	{ Legitimate	1068	541	527	17.62	per 1000 population
	{ Illegitimate	34	19	15		
Stillbirths	... ..	65	35	30	55.7	{ per 1000 total live and still births
Deaths	... ..	791	417	374	12.65	per 1000 population

Deaths and death-rates from puerperal causes :—

	Deaths	Rate per 1000 total births
Puerperal sepsis ... ..	1	.857
Other puerperal causes ...	3	2.57
Total ... ..	4	3.427

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

Total ... ..	69.87
Legitimate ... ..	70.22
Illegitimate... ..	58.82
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	87
Deaths from measles (all ages) ... ..	—
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages) ...	6
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	5

**Table 1.**  
CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH						Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	417	374
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	1	1
4.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	3	3
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	13	11
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	14	8
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	17	13
10.	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	8	4
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	—	1
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	36	51
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	6	8
15.	Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	12	26
16.	Heart disease...	...	...	...	...	95	102
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	—	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	11	9
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	17	6
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	32	20
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	3	5
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	1	2
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	5	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	5
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	1	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc....	...	...	...	...	2	5
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	4	11
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	11	12
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	1
30.	Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	—	3
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	35	17
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	8	12
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	3	1
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	50	6
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	27	31
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	—	1



### Causes of Sickness.

During the year there was a greatly increased incidence of diphtheria. Two hundred and fifty-eight cases were notified, involving 24 deaths, representing a case mortality of 9.3 per cent. All the measures recommended for the control of diphtheria are in operation in the Borough. Immunisation of children is provided free of charge, the product used being T.A.M., supplied by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The increased incidence of scarlatina, experienced during the years 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936, was continued during 1937. The disease was mild in type, there being only two deaths representing a case mortality of .75 per cent.

## SECTION B.

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

#### Public Health Officers of the Authority.

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

1. The Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer, and Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital.
2. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, a part-time official.
3. Four part-time Medical Officers who attend the maternity and child welfare centres, and a part-time Medical Officer who attends at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics.

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

1. The Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is also Cleansing Superintendent.
2. The 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 the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute relating to inspection of meat and other foods.

In addition, the Chief Inspector holds the 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. Six nurses, all whole-time. Two of these nurses devote the whole of their 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. Five clerks.

### **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 sections.

### **Ambulance Facilities.**

The Bradwell Joint Isolation Hospital Committee have two motor ambulances for the removal of cases to their institution and, by an arrangement between the Committee and the Corporation, these 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 Ambulance Brigade.

### **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. The Corporation make an annual grant to each of these Associations amounting to £10 per nurse employed by them.



## B. *For Infectious Diseases.*

An arrangement has been made between the Council and the District Nursing Associations of Newcastle and Chesterton 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.

### **Treatment Centres and Clinics.**

#### (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 and post-natal centre is held at the school clinic, No. 14, King Street, Newcastle. At all the child welfare centres accommodation is provided 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 and Silverdale centres each Wednesday; while the Knutton centre is open on alternate Thursdays. The ante-natal centre is open each Monday and Friday afternoon. The post-natal centre is in operation on the second and fourth Tuesday 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 Board for Tuberculosis, 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.

## Hospitals.

### A. (1) *Infectious Diseases.*

The Newcastle Isolation Hospital, belonging to and situated in the Borough, is a 26 bed hospital. Cases from the old Newcastle area are admitted to this institution.

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 cases of infectious disease 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 Board for Tuberculosis, and sanatoria are provided by that Board at Groundslow, Yarnfield, Himley, etc. All these institutions are situated outside the Borough. The total number of beds available during the year was 485.

### (2) *Maternity.*

There is no special maternity hospital in the Borough, 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.

(5) *General Comments.*

The isolation hospital accommodation had, up to the present year, proved to be adequate for the admission of cases of notifiable infectious diseases except pneumonia; but during the height of the increased prevalence of diphtheria and scarlatina recently experienced in the Borough, accommodation had to be found for some cases of these diseases in the hospitals of neighbouring local authorities. The accommodation for maternity and general cases is not adequate. The Borough Council desire to make maternity beds available by themselves providing a Maternity Hospital, and have had the matter under discussion with the Minister of Health. Up to the present, however, the Minister has not felt justified in sanctioning the necessary loan and thus departing from the recommendation made by the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity that new maternity accommodation should, where practicable, be associated with general hospitals. The County Council are in course of re-organising and enlarging St. John's Hospital, Keele Road, to the end that it may become a modern, well equipped hospital for acute medical, surgical and maternity cases.

### **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, 6 and 8.

Newcastle-under-Lyme Corporation Act, 1937.

### BYE-LAWS.

Relating to :—	Date of Adoption
Common Lodging Houses ...	1894
Slaughter Houses ...	1894
Offensive Trades ...	1894 and 1926
New Streets and Buildings ...	1926
Houses let in lodgings ...	1934

### Midwifery and Maternity Services.

There are in the Borough ten midwives employed by the Staffordshire County Nursing Association under the Midwives' Act, 1936, by arrangement with the Staffordshire County Council. In addition there are nine midwives in the Borough in private practice.

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 two of them devote the whole of their 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 10,695 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 obligation 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 Life 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 now an arrangement with the Cripples' Guild Hospital for the treatment of orthopaedic cases (both in-patients and out-patients) on an agreed scale of charges.

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

## **SECTION C.**

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

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 of that Board. A small hamlet at High Lane, Knutton, and a portion of the Red Street area are served by piped supplies taken from the Newcastle Rural District Council. A few out-lying isolated houses and farm premises still derive their water supplies from wells and springs, some of which have been under consideration during the year. In a few instances where water is not reasonably accessible, the houses involved have been scheduled and are being dealt with 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 off Shelton New Road.

The following is an analysis of the water, kindly furnished by Mr. P. Wilkinson, Water Board Engineer :—

Analysis of a sample of water taken from Mill  
Meece Pumping Station on 21st February, 1938.

Results in parts per 100.000

Appearance ...	...	...	Clear and bright	
Colour ...	...	...	Normal	Odour ... Nil
Reaction pH ...	...	...	Neutral : 7.6	
			Free Carbonic Acid	... 0.88
Electric Conductivity at 20° C. ...	...	...	405	
Total Solids, 180° C. ...	...	...	27.0	
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	...	...	2.3	
Nitrogen in Nitrates ...	...	0.32	Nitrates ...	Absent
Hardness : Permanent ...	...	8.0		
Temporary ...	...	14.5		
Total ...	...	22.5		
Metals ...	...	Iron	0.005	
Free Ammonia ...	...	0.0024	Ammoniacal Nitrogen—	
Albuminiod Ammonia ...	...	0.004	Albuminiod Nitrogen—	
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F. ...	...	...	0.010	

REPORT : This is a clear and bright water, of normal colour, and of neutral reaction. The water contains no excess of saline matter, is hard in character, although not unduly so, is free from metals, with the exception of negligible trace of iron and is of the highest degree of organic quality.

From the chemical standpoint it is a pure and wholesome water, suitable for purposes of public supply.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from Hatton  
Pumping Station on 21st February, 1938.

Results in part per 100.000

Appearance ...	...	...	Bright ; slight deposit of Floccu- lent mineral particles.
----------------	-----	-----	---------------------------------------------------------------



Colour	...	...	Normal	...	Odour	...	...	Nil
Reaction pH	...		Neutral :	7.4				
			Free Carbonic Acid	...	...	...	0.88	
Electric Conductivity at 20° C.	...	...	...	365				
Total Solids, 180° C.	...		...	24.0				
Chlorine in Chlorides	...		...	1.3				
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...		...	0.32	Nitrates	...	Absent	
Hardness : Permanent	...		...	7.0				
Temporary	...		...	12.0				
Total	...	...	...	19.0				
Metals	...	...	Iron :	0.010				
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0000	Ammoniacal Nitrogen—			
Albuminiod Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0004	Albumiod Nitrogen—			
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	...	...	...	0.010				

REPORT : This is a bright water, containing an occasional particle of mineral matter in suspension. It is of normal colour, neutral reaction and contains a small trace of free carbonic acid. The water contains no excess of saline matter, is hard in character, though not unduly so, is free from metals, with the exception of a minute trace of iron and is of the highest degree of organic quality.

From the chemical standpoint it is a pure and wholesome water, suitable for the purposes of public supply.

Routine examinations for purity are made.

The consumption in the district for domestic purposes is at the rate of approximately 23 gallons per head per day.

Forty special visits have been made to houses regarding water supplies. Fifty-five dwelling-houses have been given improved facilities for the usage of water by the provision of 13 additional taps and 13 additional sinks, and by the provision of water supply to sanitary accommodation at 34 houses.

Nine special samples of water were submitted for chemical and bacteriological analysis, five of which were reported unfit. The premises affected by the adverse reports were satisfactorily dealt with. One house was dealt with by a Demolition Order, a farm is the subject of notice, and improvements to supply were carried out at the remaining premises.

### **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. An agreement reached with the City of Stoke-on-Trent enabled the sewage, previously flowing to four works, to be connected to the main trunk sewer for conveyance to the recently opened new works at Strongford Bridge, which lie to the South of the Borough. Some 11,250 yards of new sewers were laid during the year in connection with new property development and Corporation re-housing schemes. Portions of the area as yet unsewered include Audley Road (part), Springwood, High Lane, Black Bank and Ravensdale. Building developments at Clayton Village continue and the sewerage scheme covering this area was completed during the year.

Ninety-one inspections following complaints regarding sewers, street gullies, etc., were made, and 39 nuisances 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 Lyme Brook, which previously was much polluted by sewage effluents, has shown marked improvement, although it still receives some waste water from bye-product works and deposits of solid waste material. Powers to deal with this latter nuisance are now available in a private Act passed during the year.



The Fowlea Brook receives the effluents from the Tunstall Sewage Works and from Basford Sewage Works and trade effluents from chemical works. This stream is of small size and receives considerable quantities of sewage and trade effluents. In time of drought, therefore, its cleansing capacity is heavily taxed. A scheme to eliminate the Basford Sewage Works is in hand and this elimination should improve matters considerably.

Six inspections regarding pollution 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	...	...	...	...	...	18,043
No. of houses and premises served by waste water closets	...	...	...	...	...	302
No. of houses and premises served by hand-flushed water closets	...	...	...	...	...	170
No. of houses and premises served by privies (229)	...					206
No. of houses and premises served by pail closets (97)						88
No. of houses and premises drained to cesspools (33)						26
No. of houses and premises served by standard dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	18,450
No. of houses and premises served by ashpits (56)						62

Particulars of conversions made during the year :—

Privies converted to water closets	...	...	...	5
Pail closets converted to water closets	...	...	...	5
Waste water closets converted to flushed water closets				11
Hand-flushed closets provided with cisterns	...	...	...	29
Privies converted to pail closets	...	...	...	8
Water closets and cesspools connected direct to public sewers	...	...	...	20
No. of dry ashpits abolished in favour of bins			...	9
Standard dustbins replaced or provided through the Local Authority	...	...	...	826

During the year 77 privies and pail closets were abolished.

The Council's forward policy of contributing financial assistance to owners who voluntarily convert waste water and hand-flushed closets has produced good results, and the number now outstanding and capable of conversion is limited, apart from property scheduled for slum clearance action.

The Council's practice of providing free of charge dustbins in cases in which ashpits have been voluntarily abolished and of maintaining them has almost resulted in the elimination of ashpits serving private houses. This bin replacement scheme has contributed to a much more efficient and expeditious refuse removal service.

### **Public Cleansing.**

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

The department controls the services connected with house and trade refuse collection and disposal, street cleansing, and public conveniences, which services are under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector who is the Cleansing Superintendent. These services are now based on a standardised system which enables proper costing records to be kept.

The continued expansion of building development coupled with slum clearance re-housing is being met by organised changes in the collection service from time to time, although these changes involve difficulties and expansion of service. The addition of new streets and the making up of private streets is, however, overtaking the already insufficient staff employed on street cleansing. It is hoped this staff will be augmented in the near future.

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

1. A scheme to re-organise street scavenging which included increase of personnel. This was only partially adopted on grounds of economy.
2. Scheme for separation and baling of waste paper.
3. Opening of central conveniences in Pepper Street, Newcastle.
4. Development of decontamination scheme in Air Raid Precautions local service.

#### **(2) SERVICES :**

The following is a summary of the cleansing services performed during the year ending 31st March, 1938 :—



*Refuse Collection :—*

Number of houses and other premises receiving a refuse collection service ...	18,500
Number of premises receiving special trade refuse collection service ... ..	220
Average number of ashbins cleansed per week ... ..	19,200
Average number of privies cleansed per week	204
Average number of pail closets cleansed per week ... ..	97
Number of cesspools (33) cleansed during the year ... ..	170
Number of ashpits (emptied each month) still in use ... ..	56
Total refuse collected—Dry ... ..	15,600 tons
Wet ... ..	850 „
Weight collected per 1 000 population per day (Dry refuse) ... ..	13.6 cwts.

*Refuse Disposal :—*

Total refuse dealt with at the Disposal Plant or Tips (3) (excluding wet refuse) or covering material ... ..	18,120 tons
(Separation-incineration 10%, Tipped 90%)	

*Street Cleansing :—*

Number of Gullies ... ..	3,850
Total number of gully cleansings ... ..	24,298
Approximate mileage of streets cleansed daily ... ..	7.42 miles
Approximate mileage of streets cleansed three times weekly ... ..	3.58 „
Approximate mileage of streets cleansed twice weekly ... ..	4.86 „
Approximate mileage of streets cleansed once weekly ... ..	48.84 miles
Approximate mileage of streets cleansed less than once weekly ... ..	6.33 „
Total miles ...	<u>71.03</u>

The staff employed in these services is as follows :—

	Average		
Refuse collection ... ..	...	...	35
Refuse disposal ... ..	...	...	10
Street cleansing... ..	...	...	23
One foreman (all services)			

*Public Conveniences :—*

The following conveniences are maintained and supervised :—

Newcastle :	Pepper Street	(Males and Females)
„	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)
„	Dragon Square	(Males and Females)

Staff employed :	Males (full-time) ...	2
	„ (part-time) ...	6
	Females (full-time)	3
	„ (part-time)	2

(3) Costs :

The summary of costs for the year ending 31st March, 1938, will be approximately as follows :—

	Refuse Collection			Refuse Disposal		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Net cost (loans excluded) . .	6,780	0	0	1,936	0	0
Net cost per ton ... ..		8	8.3		2	1.6
Net cost per 1000 population	108	8	3	30	19	1
Net cost per 1000 premises	366	1	0	104	13	0

	Street Cleansing			Gully Cleansing			Snow Removal		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Net cost (loans excluded) ... ..	3,153	0	0	434	0	0	464	0	0
Net cost per 10,000 square yds. cleansed		6	2.1		—	—		—	—
Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed ... ..		—	—	17	17	3		—	—
Net cost per 1,000 popu- lation ... ..	50	8	4	6	18	9	7	8	5



**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. ...	660	280	297	266
Overcrowding ...	7396	44	124	113
Verminous Conditions ...	189	64	25	62
Water Supply ...	40	20	32	16
Drains—Inspected ...	241	163	141	119
Tested ...	30	3	3	3
Sewers, Street Gullies, &c. ...	71	47	40	39
Sanitary Accommodation ...	147	82	123	74
Ashes ...	828	817	15	829
Accumulations ...	55	40	27	24
Animals ...	18	7	12	7
Rivers Pollution Acts...	2	2	4	2
Rats and Mice Act ...	42	24	24	21

Other visits :

Respecting Infectious Diseases ...	620
„ Disinfection ...	475
„ Schools ...	120
„ Public Buildings, Cinemas, etc. ...	7
Miscellaneous Visits ...	174
Public Cleansing visits ...	2,347
Interviews—owners and tradesmen ...	553

**Notices served and complied with.**

	Notices Served		Notices Complied with	
	Prelim.	Statutory	Prelim.	Statutory
Public Health Acts ...	232	6	227	7
P.H. (Smoke Abatement) Act ...	7	—	5	—
Housing Acts ...	109	183	92	175
Factory and Workshops ...	41	—	37	—
Cowsheds, Dairies, &c. ...	18	—	17	—
Bye-laws and Local Acts ...	13	—	12	—

**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)	134	19	—
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	123	15	—
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	107	7	—
Total ... ..	364	41	—

**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)	Reme- died.  (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor  (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	21	22	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	5	5	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	2	2	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	26	24	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient ... ..	6	4	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective ...	6	6	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	2	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of under- ground Bakehouses ...	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ... ..	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	68	64	—	—



**Outworkers.**

Premises of outworkers visited (wearing apparel) ... 6

**Shop Sanitation.**

The provisions of the Shop Act, 1934, in relation to ventilation, temperature control and sanitary accommodation are receiving attention. Unsatisfactory conditions discovered by the Shops Inspector (operating under the Watch Committee) and referred to this department were also given attention.

Number of sanitary visits made to shops	...	35
Number of nuisances or defects found	...	11
Number of nuisances or defects remedied	...	8

**Registered Trades and Premises.**

The existing records are incomplete in regard to the enlarged Borough and in consequence of pressure from other duties very little progress was made during the year in checking by visits the trade premises entered in the registers in relation to the Factories Act, 1937. These registers show a record of some 274 factories (non-mechanical).

**Offensive Trades.**

Number recorded as being within the Borough	...	68
Fish Fryers	... ..	50
Fat Melters, etc.	... ..	4
Tripe Boilers	... ..	9
Rag and Bone Dealers	...	5
Number of new offensive trades established	... ..	2
Fish Fryers...	... ..	1
Rag Dealer...	... ..	1

The standard of many of the fish frying premises is low, especially of those established prior to adoption of the Bye-laws in 1926.

The consideration of applications made during the year has been governed by modern requirements and the terms of the Bye-laws.

Number of inspections made	...	...	63
Nuisances or defects found	...	...	16
Nuisances or defects remedied	...	...	25

### Common Lodging Houses.

Number of registered houses in use	...	6
------------------------------------	-----	---

During the year two of these registered houses were dealt with as being in clearance areas, and one was closed as being an individual unfit house. Of the three remaining houses, only two can be regarded as satisfactory. Alternative provision for houses affected by the orders has been made by the erection of a municipal lodging house containing 59 beds for males. These premises were officially opened in December.

Number of inspections made	...	...	19
----------------------------	-----	-----	----

### Houses let in Lodgings.

In consequence of the number of applications made for Council houses from occupiers of this class of house, further consideration was given to these premises. Several cases of overcrowding are known to exist and these are receiving attention. Difficulties have arisen in enforcing the provisions of the Byelaws as in several cases owners do not desire registration, occupiers being responsible for the sub-lettings.

Notices served (affecting 3 houses)	3
Notices complied with	... .. 1
Premises approved for registration	—
Number of inspections made	... .. 20
Nuisances or defects found	... .. 19
Nuisances or defects remedied	... .. 9

### Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Investigations for the purpose of checking overcrowding gave opportunity for reviewing the position regarding caravans in the area. Steps were taken to enforce improvement or removal where sanitary conditions were unsatisfactory.



Total number of vans, etc., existing at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	30
Number of vans, etc., in possession of owner-occupiers	...	...	...	...	24
Number of vans, etc., found to be overcrowded					17
Number of vans, etc., found unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	8

Following the service of notices the Department was successful in obtaining removal or demolition of ten structures, but difficulty of control arises in the case of temporary sites.

Number of visits and inspections made	...	37
Nuisances or defects found	...	17
Nuisances or defects remedied	...	19

### Smoke Abatement.

Action to control industrial atmospheric pollution in the area is difficult, especially in the case of certain areas affected by smoke from brick and tile works where, having regard to the type of kilns in use, the "best practicable means" clause is pleaded as a defence against action. The matter received attention and some 37 new type kilns have been constructed. Observations were carried out on certain other chimneys and advice given where necessary, with some practical improvement.

Towards the end of the year the Committee gave careful consideration to the question of local atmospheric pollution in consequence of correspondence received from the Chief Inspector of Alkali Works. Steps were instituted to adopt Bye-Laws to standardise emission of smoke constituting a nuisance, and the committee formed a policy of co-operation with adjoining authorities and the manufacturers, with a view to improvements being obtained.

Number of recorded observations made	...	26
Number of notices served (Section 1, Public Health Smoke Abatement Act)	...	7
Number of notices complied with	...	5
Visits to premises following observed nuisances		16

### Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Public Baths are owned by the Corporation and are modern in character, continuous mechanical filtration being operated. An improvement scheme for enlarging accommodation is in hand. During the year two samples of bath water were examined and reported on as highly satisfactory.

### Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Particulars of action taken is as follows :—

COUNCIL HOUSES				PRIVATE HOUSES			
Inspection	Infested	De-infested		Inspection	Infested	De-infested	
		HCN	Other Insecticides			HCN	Other Insecticides
115	30	30	—	44	14	—	12

Inspection of property dealt with in the slum clearance programme continues to indicate a high percentage of infested houses and the belongings of all families re-housed are subjected to fumigation by the HCN process in moveable containers. This work is carried out by a private contractor under the supervision of the local authority. The woodwork from property demolished under schemes is burnt on the sites.

Supervision and education of tenants on Council estates to prevent re-infestation is undertaken in co-operation with the department of the Woman Property Manager. Similarly, owners and tenants of private property are assisted by advice as required.

### 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 :—

Priory Road Infants' School.

Albert Street Schools.



## SECTION D.

## Housing.

## General.

*Housing Census :—*

(1) Total number of inhabited houses in the Borough ... ..	18,646
(2) Estimated number of working class houses (separately occupied accommodation) ...	15,800
(3) Number of new houses erected during the year :	
(a) by Private Enterprise ... 682	} 945
(b) by Local Authority ... 263	

The principal work done under the Housing Act, 1936, can be summarised as follows :—

<i>Inspections :—</i>	Primary	Re-visits
(a) Part 1—Clearance Areas ... ..	609	747
do. other visits	394	36
(b) Part 2—Section 9—Reconditioning	81	398
Sections 11/12—Demolition or closure ... ..	161	198

*Five Year Programme.*

The general survey of housing conditions rendered necessary to operate the local programme of slum clearance has been given further consideration during the year and the measures to be taken have been amended to meet the changed circumstances. The work involved in the representation and development of this programme is much greater than perhaps is realised, and has materially taxed the resources of the Department's normal staff. The programme as amended is as follows :—

1,221 houses in 80 clearance areas, involving 1,318 families and a population of 5,623.

254 individual unfit houses, involving 276 families and a population of 1,125.

During the year 28 clearance areas (containing 261 houses, 293 families and a population of 1,225 persons) have been represented to the Local Authority. Eighteen local Public Enquiries have been held in connection with opposed orders. Confirmation of eight Compulsory Purchase Orders and three Clearance Orders, involving 159 houses (187 families, 772 persons) have been received during the year.

In addition, representations to the local authority have been made in respect of 81 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) ... ..                                                     | 757  |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...                                                                                                                     | 3151 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925... ..         | 401  |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...                                                                                                                     | 851  |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..                                    | 342  |
| (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 ... .. | 156  |

#### 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 ... ..	153
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

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

(a)—Proceedings under sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

- |                                                                                               |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... .. | 2 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|



(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) by Owners	...	...	...	...	9
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners					5

(b)—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... .. 2

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) by Owners	...	...	...	...	3
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners					nil

(c)—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... .. 85

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... .. 91

(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure ... .. 4

(4) Number of dwelling-houses closed on undertakings (not demolished) ... .. 9

(5) Number of dwelling-houses reconditioned on undertakings ... .. 5

(d)—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... .. 2

(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

## 4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

A.	(1)	No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	704
	(2)	No. of families overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	743
	(3)	No. of persons overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	4752
B.		No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year :—						
		Houses	...	...	...	...	...	44
		Families	...	...	...	...	...	44
		Persons	...	...	...	...	...	272
C.	(1) and (2).	No. of cases of overcrowding abated during the year :—						
						Council	Ordinary	
		Houses	...	...	...	6	90	
		Families	...	...	...	7	106	
		Persons	...	...	...	45	537	
D.		Cases in which dwellings have again become overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
E.		Other unusual circumstances respecting overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

## SECTION E.

## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

## (a) Milk Supply.

Number of Dairy Farms in the Borough	...	43
The number of milch cows kept approximate to	1028	
Producers of graded milk	...	7
Number of Retail Purveyors of milk	...	229
(a) Resident	...	195
(b) Non-Resident	...	37



Several of these purveyors distribute both loose and bottled milk, but of the resident purveyors, 99 retail bottled milk only.

Number of Dairy Milkshops ... .. 36

Twenty-one retail purveyors hold licences for the sale of graded milk. The following licences were issued during the year :—

Grade A (T.T.) ... 11  
Accredited ... .. 7  
Pasteurised ... .. 3

Two bottling licences were issued during the year :—

Grade A (T.T.) ... 1  
Accredited ... .. 2

During the year 22 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination :—

Grade A (T.T.) ... 3  
Ungraded bottled ... 1  
Loose milks ... 18

None of these were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

Three graded and ten ungraded samples were found unsatisfactory and warning letters were sent.

#### DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Number of existing Cowsheds reconstructed ... 7  
Number of Cowsheds discontinued ... .. 4  
Number of new Cowsheds erected ... .. —  
Number of new or improved Dairies ... .. 11

	Inspection.	Re-Inspection.	Nuisances or defects	
			Found	Abated
Cowsheds ... ..	67	13	10	14
Dairies and Milkshops ...	66	11	8	8
Ice Cream Premises ... ..	19	3	2	2

#### (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. 1937
Registered	...	25	20	15
Licensed	...	6	8	10
		<u>31</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>25</u>

The number of men licensed to slaughter animals in accordance with the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, is 67.

On the whole, the slaughter-houses are maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition, but they possess the disadvantages which are inherent in private slaughterhouses. One registered slaughterhouse, included in a slum clearance area, the subject of an order which has been confirmed, was still in existence at the end of the year.

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

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

Beasts.	Sheep	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1,922	6,066	31,83	407	11,578

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.

(SLAUGHTERHOUSES).

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
Whole Carcases (including Organs) ...	8	—	9	2	19
Part Carcases ...	10	—	3	—	13
Heads ...	85	—	209	—	294
Lungs ...	151	14	168	—	333
Livers ...	63	27	117	—	207
Hearts ...	9	—	113	—	122
Kidneys ...	8	—	2	—	10
Spleens... ..	14	—	20	—	34
Stomachs ...	18	—	69	—	87
Omentum ...	14	—	10	—	24
Mesenteries (Intestines) ...	70	—	79	—	149
Udders ...	7	—	—	—	7



**Causes of Condemnation and Weight**  
(SLAUGHTERHOUSES).

Disease	Beasts. lbs.	Sheep. lbs.	Pigs. lbs.	Calves. lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis ... ..	13,089	—	5,207	65	18,361
Distomatosis ... ..	101	77	—	—	178
Parasitical Cysts ... ..	97	33	33	—	163
Cirrhosis ... ..	34	8	27	—	69
Abscesses ... ..	114	—	—	—	114
Angioma ... ..	14	—	—	—	14
Mastitis ... ..	8	—	—	—	8
Inflammatory Conditions ...	14	—	22	—	36
Bruising and Injury ...	—	—	41	—	41
Melanosis ... ..	10	—	—	—	10
Swine Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	558	—	558
Immaturity... ..	—	—	—	90	90
	13,481	118	5,888	155	19,642

Tons      cwts.      qrs.      lbs.  
8           15           1           14

**Surrenders of other Foods.**

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

Tinned Foods	... ..	98 lbs.
Cooked Tongues	... ..	31 „
Jellied Veal	... ..	246 „
Cooked Ham	... ..	800 „
Turkey	... ..	12 „
Apples	... ..	92 „
Pears (20 boxes)	... ..	970 „
Dates (1 box)	... ..	76 „
Cheese	... ..	18 „

= 20 cwts., 3 qrs., 19 lbs.

Considerable attention is given to the inspection of meat, fish and general foodstuffs in the Borough, and the market shops and stalls receive regular visits on market days. Conditions as to cleanliness were found to be fairly good on the whole, 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	...	...	2242
Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	2212
General Food Premises	...	...	109
Bakehouses	...	...	25
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	39
Market Inspections	...	...	141

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

Total number of samples taken ... 116

Milk	...	...	44	Nutmeg	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	12	Marmalade	...	...	1
Cheshire Cheese	...	...	9	White pepper	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	5	Cocoa	...	...	1
Lard	...	...	4	Baking powder	...	...	1
Tea	...	...	3	Gregory powder	...	...	1
Aspirin	...	...	3	Raspberry jam	...	...	1
Ground rice	...	...	2	Blackcurrant jam	...	...	1
Iodine ointment	...	...	2	Vitalade	...	...	1
Cream of tartar	...	...	2	Custard powder	...	...	1
Tartaric Acid	...	...	2	Calcium lactate tablets	...	...	1
Boracic powder	...	...	2	Self-raising flower	...	...	1
Zinc ointment	...	...	2	Margarine...	...	...	1
Calomel ointment	...	...	2	Chicken, ham and tongue			
Flowers of sulphur	...	...	2	paste	...	...	1
Camphor	...	...	1	Bicarbonate of soda	...	...	1
Ground almonds	...	...	1	Yellow mercuric oxide			
Sugar	...	...	1	ointment	...	...	1
Loose oats	...	...	1				

**Observations.**

One sample of milk and one sample of drugs were reported upon adversely by the Public Analyst.

Sample No.	Description	Result of Analysis	Remarks
201	Loose Milk	3.6% deficient in fat 1.7% deficient in solids —not fat	Retail producer warned
278	Calomel Ointment	8% deficient in Calomel	Informal sample. Formal sample genuine. Vendor warned



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.

### **Nutrition.**

No systematic public ventilation of the subject has been undertaken during the year, but lectures under a scheme sponsored generally by the Staffordshire Insurance Committee and the Corporation are to be given in October and it is hoped that nutrition will be dealt with under this scheme.

## **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, cerebro-spinal fever, and enteric fever, and, in special circumstances, cases of measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, etc., are admitted to both hospitals. 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 1937.**

Table 2 (page 38) shows the cases of infectious disease notified during the year.

Table 3 (page 39) shows the deaths from notifiable diseases during the year.

**Tuberculosis.**

Table 4 (page 40) 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				
4	3	1	4	—	—	—



Table 2.—Cases of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1937.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED													Total cases removed to Hospital	Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital
	AT ALL AGES		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			
Small-pox ... ..					1					1			1	50.	
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	2														
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	258	1	4	10	13	24	123	60	8	3	2		256	99.22	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	267		4	9	17	25	124	49	16	20	2	1	238	89.1	
Puerperal Fever ... ..	2								2				2	100.	
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	3								3						
Pneumonia ... ..	85	1	4	1	2	4	18	3	5	14	10	18	5	*	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	4	4											1	25.	
Pemphigus Neonatorum ... ..															
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..															
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	2	1					1						2	100.	
Erysipelas ... ..	14						1	1	3	1	7	1	3	21.43	
Poliomyelitis ... ..															

\* Information not available.





Table 4.—Notification of and Deaths from Tuberculosis.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	1			1	1			
1 and under 5		1	5	2		1	4	1
5 and under 15	4	5	6	5	1	2	1	1
15 and under 25	3	13	2		5	4		
25 and under 35	7	7	1	3	2	4		1
35 and under 45	6	9		1	3	2	1	
45 and under 55	3	4	1		3	1	1	
55 and under 65	8	1		1	2			
65 and upwards					1			
TOTAL ... ..	32	40	15	13	18	14	7	3

Of the 42 deaths from tuberculosis 28 or 66.66% had been notified, of the 32 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 25 or 78.13% had been notified and of the 10 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis 3 or 30% had been notified. These figures are unsatisfactory and 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.