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CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THIRTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

Sanitary Condition of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

WITH

TABULAR RETURNS

OF THE


SICKNESS AND MORTALITY

DURING THE YEAR 1903.



Newcastle-upon-Tyne:
TYNE PRINTING WORKS Co., 22 TO 26, SIDE.

1904.



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CONTENTS.

GENERAL STATISTICS—

PAGE.

Rates of Mortality from "All Causes" and the seven "Chief Zymotic Diseases," 1870-1903	11
Deaths from each of the "Chief Zymotic Diseases" in each quarter of 1903	12
Infant Mortality	13
Uncertified Deaths	13
Marriages	13

INFECTIOUS DISEASE INQUIRY—

Cases of Infectious Disease..	14
Different Diseases in the respective Wards of the City	14
No. of Households, &c., in which Infectious Disease was notified	15
Scarlet Fever and School Attendance	15-16
Diphtheria in relation to Milk Supply	16
Enteric Fever in relation to Milk Supply	17
Puerperal Fever	17
Infectious Disease Inquiry and Disinfection	17
Compensation granted in connection with Infectious Disease	17
Cases of Infectious Disease in Public Institutions	17

CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES—

Admissions, &c....	18
SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, TOWN MOOR	19
PERCENTAGE OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL TO CASES NOTIFIED IN THE SAME FORM OF PRACTICE	19
MAINTENANCE OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL	19
SUMMARY OF REPORTS MADE	19-21

WORK OF THE INSPECTORS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT—

Report of the Inspector of Nuisances, New House Drainage, Common Lodging Houses, Workshops, and Adulteration	21-25
Report of the Inspector of Cattle, Slaughter Houses, Cow-sheds, and Provisions	26-28

HOUSES BUILT DURING THE YEAR—

Accommodation provided	29
PLANS—Sanitary Alterations	29

APPENDIX A.

	PAGE.
Births and Deaths in City and Sub-districts. Numbers (Table I.) ...	30
Number of Deaths from different causes, City and Sub-districts (Table II.)	31-34
Annual Death-rate from "All Causes," and from the seven "Chief Zymotic Diseases"—Newcastle and Large Towns Compared (Table III.)	35
Ages at Death (Table IV.) ...	35
City Hospital for Infectious Diseases (other than Smallpox)—Admissions and Deaths (Table V.) ...	36
Smallpox and "Contact" Isolation Hospitals—Admissions, Deaths, &c. (Table VA) ...	36
Infected Articles destroyed and replaced by Health Department (Table VI.)	37
Infected Articles purified in Disinfecting Apparatus (Table VIA.) ...	37
Provisions—Inspection Returns (Table VII.) ...	38
Nuisance Removal Returns (Table VIII.) ...	39
Works carried out in the Abatement of Nuisances (Table IX.) ...	40
Magisterial Proceedings (Table X.) ...	41-44
Food and Drugs Adulteration Acts—Analyses (Table XI.) ...	45-46
Common Lodging Houses, &c. (Tables XII. and XIIIa) ...	47
Health Visitors—Work done by (Table XIII.) ...	48

APPENDIX B.

Report on Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases, in which is embodied the substance of previous Reports from 1896 to date—February, 1903.

APPENDIX C.

Interim Report on the Outbreak of Smallpox from 18th March to 31st August, 1903.

TO MR. ALD. H. W. NEWTON, J.P., L.F.P.S., CHAIRMAN OF
THE SANITARY COMMITTEE OF THE CORPORATION OF
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

SIR,

Herewith I beg to submit to you my Thirty-first Annual Report, viz., that for the year 1903.

The *Death-rate* (uncorrected) of Newcastle from "All Causes" during the year was 18·6 per 1,000 population. Details as to the general mortality in the different Registration Sub-districts will be found at pages 30-34. The Death-rate (uncorrected) from the seven "Chief Zymotic Diseases" in Newcastle was 1·1 per 1,000 population (the lowest on record for the city), against a corresponding rate of 1·88 for the 76 large English towns. (See pages 12 and 35).

Marriages (see page 13). In the year ended 31st March, 1903, 2,167 marriages were registered in the Registration District of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (which includes the sub-district of Benwell and Fenham), a decrease of 110 on the number (2,277) during the previous twelve months.

Zymotic Diseases caused 237 deaths, against 348 in the previous year. The most prominent of these diseases were Diarrhoea† and Whooping Cough, from which 118 and 52 deaths occurred respectively, against 57 and 98 in the previous year. (See pages 12 and 35).

The number of deaths from *Scarlet Fever* was 31* against 59* in the previous year. The mortality from that disease per cent. to cases notified was 2·6, as compared with a rate of 4·3 for the year 1902. 1,175 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, a decrease of 207 on the returns of the year before.

†Dysentery, Epidemic and Zymotic Enteritis, and Intestinal Catarrh included.

*Corrected by distribution of those of persons belonging to the City occurring in the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever caused 9* deaths, against 8* in the previous year. The rate of mortality to cases notified was 12.0 per cent., as compared with 14.4 in the year 1902. The number of cases notified (75) shews an increase of 18 on the previous year's return.

Typhus.—Three cases of Typhus were notified during the months of May and July. All recovered.

Diphtheria caused 30* deaths, against 17* in 1902. The rate of mortality to cases was 21.9 per cent., as against 13.8 in the previous year. The total number of cases (137) notified shews an increase of 14 on those of the previous year.

Measles.—During the year the number of deaths from Measles was only 12, as against a total of 137 for the year 1902.

The death-rate from the "*Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases*" i.e. Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, "Fever," and Diarrhœa, (including Dysentery, Epidemic and Zymotic Enteritis, and Intestinal Catarrh) is 1.20* per 1,000 of the population.

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.—633 patients were admitted to the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases at Walker Gate. The proportion of patients in private medical practice removed to Hospital was 38.0 per cent. of the cases notified in the same form of practice. The proportion of cases notified in public practice (including those of the Dispensary) removed to Hospital was 74.7 per cent. The mortality to cases was 5.4 per cent. Details are given on pages 18, 19, and 36.

Smallpox Hospital.—167 cases of Smallpox were admitted during the year, 9 of which died. 592 "contacts" were isolated in Hospital, and 2,278 other persons were kept under observation at their homes. 20 patients and 51 "contacts" (included in above figures) were removed to Hospital or Isolation from Walker Urban District.

*Corrected by distribution of those of persons belonging to the City, occurring in the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

The first case of Smallpox reported in the city occurred on 19th March. Two others were reported from Walker the previous day.

An Interim Report on the Outbreak of Smallpox from its commencement to the 31st of August was prepared by request of the Local Government Board. A copy is given in Appendix C.

The Notification of Chickenpox.—On the recommendation of your Committee, the consent of the Local Government Board was obtained by the Council for the compulsory notification of Chickenpox for a period of six months, commencing 1st April, 1903. After the expiration of this period, voluntary notification of the disease has been and still continues in operation.

As on a former occasion the part played by *tramps* in the spread of the present epidemic throughout the country forced itself under notice, and led to the preparation of a Special Report,* which was completed and issued in February, 1904.

The number of *Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified* by medical practitioners (see page 14) is 2,191, including 436 Chickenpox notified from April 1st, against 2,103 in the previous year.

Infant Mortality.—The deaths of infants under one year of age (1,142) show an increase of 132 on the returns for the year before (see pages 13 and 35).

The *Uncertified Deaths* registered are 26 against 36 in the preceding year.

Bacterial Examination of Water.—The Bacterial Examination of the Water Supply has been continued by Professor George Murray as hitherto. Four specimens, drawn from taps in different parts of the City, have been examined each month of the year. The results are tabulated on the following page:—

* On Smallpox in relation to Vagrancy in England and Wales during the year 1903, by the Medical Officer of Health for Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Sample No.	Date of Collection.	GELATINE PLATE CULTIVATION FROM 1 C.C. OF WATER.			FOUL SMELL BY GROWTH OF BACTERIA.		CONDITION.			REMARKS.	
		BACTERIA FOUND.					Very Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Fairly Satisfactory.		
		Number Liquefying Gelatine.	Number not Liquefying Gelatine.	Total.	No.	Yes.					
1	1903.										
2	Jan. 12	50	305	355	1	Not satisfactory. Not at all satisfactory. Too many Bacteria in each of these samples.	
3		200	721	921	...	{ 1	...	...	...
4		212	778	990*	...		...	...	...
1		130	472	602*	1		...	...	...
1	Feb. 2	10	50	60*	{ 1	...	1		
2		57	208	265		...	...	...	1
3		20	82	102		...	...	1	...
4		68	201	269		...	...	...	1
1	Mch. 2	16	274	290	1	1	Not satisfactory.	
2		45	284	329	...	1	...	...	...
3		37	194	231+	{ 1	...	...	...	1
4		20	109	129		...	...	1	...
1	April 6	19	94	113	{ 1	{ 1	...		
2		24	82	106	
3		14	114	128	{ 1
4		15	112	127	
1	May 4	53	178	231	{ 1	{ 1		
2		64	150	214	
3		30	87	117		1			...
4		62	146	208				1
1	June 2	25	32	57	...	1	{ 1		
2		29	37	66	...	...		...	...
3		42	42	84*	{ 1
4		33	29	62	
1	July 14	98	175	273	{ 1	1		
2		42	113	155+		...	...	{ 1	...
3		34	99	133	
4		6	70	76+		...	1	
1	Aug. 4	27	79	106	{ 1	1	...		
2		69	195	264		...	...	...	{ 1
3		64	164	228	
4		38	137	175		1			...
1	Sept. 16	5	22	27	{ 1	...	{ 1		
2		15	27	42	
3		45	98	143		1		...
4		11	36	47		...		1
1	Oct. 6	25	123	148	{ 1	{ 1	...		
2		25	141	166	
3		34	188	222			1
4		25	143	168			1		...
1	Nov. 6	20	179	199	{ 1	1	...	Not satisfactory.	
2		27	274	301		...	...	...	1
3		31	433	464		...	...	...	...
4		26	279	305		...	...	...	1
1	Dec. 10	43	543	586	{ 1	Not Satisfactory. Contains too many Bacteria. Not at all satisfactory. Contains too many Bacteria.	
2		4	71	75		...	1	...	...
3		62	796	858		...	...	...	...
4		35	566	601		...	...	...	...

* Estimated from $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. plate only.

† Estimated from 1 c.c. plate only.

THE WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Reports of the Inspectors are given on pages 21 to 28, and the returns of their work will be found in Appendix A. (Tables VII. to XIII).

24,834 *Inspections of Tenement Property* have been made during the year. The number of contraventions of the Bye-laws returned is 1,922.

840 cases of *Nuisance, &c.* (including 676 for contravention of Bye-law 31—limewashing of passages, &c.), have been ordered to be taken before the magistrates. For details see Table X.

Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890, s. 26 (2).

Applications for certificates entitling the owners to exemption from inhabited house duty have been made during the year in respect of 31 tenement houses. In 28 cases certificates were granted, the owner of 24 of these houses having first carried out certain works at the request of the Medical Officer of Health. In 3 cases certificates were refused, the houses not being in accordance with the requirements.

Factory and Workshop Act.

Last year 23 "workshops" were reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories to the Medical Officer of Health on account of nuisance or sanitary defect. After examination, various insanitary conditions, as specified by the Inspector of Nuisances in his report (pages 23-25), were dealt with.

Fire Escape.—List of places requiring additional means of escape in case of fire, reported during 1903 to the Sanitary Committee by the Medical Officer of Health, viz:—

- *Kingo Works, Stowell Street.—Referred to Town Improvement Committee.
- *6, Charlotte Square.—To be again reported when number of workers reaches 40.
- *8, Elswick Court.—Referred to Town Improvement Committee.

* Reported to the Health Department by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

*Insanitary Dwellings dealt with under the
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Improvement Act, 1882, Section 32.*

31, Silver Street.—Closed in April.

1, 3, 5, 6, White Boar Entry.—1 room only in No. 1 closed, the Sanitary Committee agreeing to the other 4 remaining occupied. Nos. 3, 5, and 6 closed in June.

Rennoldson's Entry, City Road, and No. 4, City Road.—Closed in May.

3, 4, 5, Albion Yard, City Road.—Closed in April.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Hogg's Yard, Side.—Closed in January, 1904.

11, 13, 15, Blackgate and 7, Dog Leap Terrace.—Closed in August and September.

Hail's Yard, 176, Pilgrim Street.—Alterations in progress (April, 1904).

7, Castle Garth and 1, 2, 3, 4, Dowie's Corner, Castle Garth.—Closed in October.

6, 8, Spicer Lane, Quayside.—(Common Lodging Houses).—Closed in October.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Front Long Row, and 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, Back Long Row, Byker Hill.—Nos. 1 and 2, Front, and 2 and 3, Back Long Row have been allowed to stand over until June, 1904, to allow the owner to dispose of the property. The remainder of the houses were closed in March, 1904.

Total: 2 Common Lodging Houses and 65 Tenement Houses (120 holdings or 183 rooms).

The following houses, first reported for closure in 1902, were finally dealt with during 1903:—

81, Back Blandford Street.—Certified as unfit for habitation in August, 1902, owing to the rooms being over stables. The stables have not since been used as such. The rooms are therefore to be considered as habitable.

21, Blandford Street.—(Damp bedroom). The damp wall has been cemented. This has proved effectual and the room is in consequence allowed to be inhabited.

Housebuilding in the City.

New accommodation has been provided for 1,000 families against provision for 976 families during the previous year. Details are given on page 29.

Health Visitors.—The report of Inspector Wells on the work of these ladies in their extended areas, given on pages 25 and 48, is in every way satisfactory. Two additional visitors were appointed in April of the present year.

Hospital Accommodation.—In January, 1903, the Health Department Committee instructed the Medical Officer of Health to bring up to date his report on the extensions required to the different Hospitals for Infectious Diseases, and to issue copies to the members, which was done. A copy of this report is given in Appendix B. The scheme proposed for the extension of the Hospital at Walker Gate was, with certain modifications, adopted by the Sanitary Committee, and recommended to the City Council for confirmation in a Special Report, dated 14th December, 1903.

This report, with plan by Mr. F. H. Holford, property surveyor, was considered by Council, and confirmed on 1st June, 1904.

The estimated cost of the extensions, as shewn on the plan, on the site of present Hospital, together with the Nurses' Home as indicated on the land to the north of the present Hospital premises, is £53,650.

Smallpox and "Contact" Isolation Hospitals.—2 additional pavilions, rooms for the nurses, &c., were provided during the year 1903, at a cost of £4,146. The number of beds available at the end of the year was 176.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY E. ARMSTRONG, D.H.Y.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*Health Department,
Town Hall,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
2nd June, 1904.*

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

REPORT, 1903.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

DURING the 52 weeks ended 2nd January, 1904, 6,887 births and 4,143 deaths have been registered in the City. The births represent a rate of 31.0 and the deaths a rate of 18.6* per 1,000 of a population of 222,241 at all ages, as estimated by the Registrar General to the middle of the year.

The following is a Table of the recorded rates of mortality from "All Causes," and the seven "Chief Zymotic Diseases," for the year under report and previous years:—

RATES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 POPULATION OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

A.D.	All Causes.	Seven "Chief Zymotic Diseases."
	Average for the Decade.	Average for the Decade.
1870	25.4	3.9
1871	32.2	9.3
1872	26.3	4.5
1873	30.1	6.9
1874	29.2	5.5
1875	26.1	3.6
1876	22.7	2.6
1877	22.3	2.5
1878	23.7	4.6
1879	23.5	3.9
1880	22.3	3.2
1881	21.7	2.6
1882	23.0	3.3
1883	25.4	4.3
1884	23.5	3.2
1885	26.0	4.4
1886	22.2	2.5
1887	25.2	3.3
1888	20.5	1.4
1889	25.0	3.0
1890	26.2	2.1
1891	23.6	2.5
1892	19.5	1.5
1893	20.9	2.3
1894	18.0	1.9
1895	20.0	2.1
1896	18.4	1.8
1897	18.7	1.6
1898	20.9	2.2
1899	20.2	1.6
1900	19.1	1.2
1901	21.2	2.2
1902	19.6	1.6
1903	18.6	1.1†

* This return does not include the deaths in the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, 34 in number, of persons belonging to Newcastle. With these included the death-rate is 18.8 per 1,000. This latter rate is further corrected to 17.7 per 1,000 by deducting the deaths in the Infirmary of non-citizens (240).

† Deducting deaths from diseases not ordinarily notifiable (Diarrhoea, 118; Whooping Cough, 52; Measles, 12), the rate is 0.2.

Births and
Deaths.

The numbers of births and deaths in the different Registration Sub-districts of the City during the year 1903 are given in Appendix A, Table I.

Mortality
from Chief
Zymotic
Diseases.

The mortality from the "Chief Zymotic Diseases" during successive seasons of the year is as follows:—

“CHIEF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.”—NUMBER OF DEATHS IN 1903.*

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND CITY.

	WESTGATE. †					ST. ANDREW'S.					ST. NICHOLAS'.					ALL SAINTS'.					BYKER.					CITY.				
	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.					
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	9	
Measles	2	...	...	4	6	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	3	...	6	1	...	5	12	
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)	3	1	3	1	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	7	9	2	4	2	17	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	4	1	4	1	10	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	5	...	3	1	9	12	2	9	3	26	
Whooping Cough	6	5	6	5	22	2	2	2	4	10	2	1	1	...	4	3	1	9	3	16	13	9	18	12	52
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Simple Continued or Ill-defined Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea (including Dysentery, Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis, and Intestinal Catarrh)	2	1	3	1	45	1	...	12	5	18	2	2	4	...	2	10	...	12	4	2	22	11	39	9	3	77	29	118
TOTALS	18	8	4	22	92	9	5	22	10	46	...	1	3	3	7	...	5	1	1	18	19	4	3	16	74	51	19	115	52	237†

* Exclusive of deaths in the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases.
† Exclusive of Benwell and Fenham.
‡ Representing a Rate of 1.1 per 1,000 population.

The most fatal Zymotic diseases have been Diarrhœa and Whooping Cough, from which 118 and 52 deaths respectively are returned.

Diarrhœa
and
Whooping
Cough.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of Infants dying before the completion of the first year of life is 1,142, as compared with 1,010, 1,226, and 1,204, respectively in 1902, 1901, and 1900.

Infant
Mortality.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Deaths of Children under 1 year of age.		Rates per cent. of Deaths under 1 year to Births registered.	
	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.
Westgate... ..	446	368	16·9	13·2
St. Andrew's	142	123	18·4	15·3
St. Nicholas'	45	39	31·7	23·6
All Saints'	157	156	15·6	15·9
Byker	352	324	15·1	12·9
City	1,142	1,010	16·6	13·9

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1903.

26 deaths have been registered for which no proper medical certificate has been given or inquest held, as compared with 36 during the previous year.

Uncertified
Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered in Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Superintendent Registrar's district†), during each of the past ten years (1894-1903), is as under :—

Marriages

Year ended March 31.	Number of Marriages.	Year ended March 31.	Number of Marriages.
1894	1,812	1899	2,370
1895	1,851	1900	2,288
1896	1,983	1901	2,077
1897	2,173	1902	2,277
1898	2,208	1903	2,167

† Includes the Municipal area and the Extra-municipal Townships of Benwell and Fenham.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE INQUIRY.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE KNOWN TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Notification
of Infectious
Disease.

During the year under report the following cases of Infectious Disease have been made known to the Medical Officer of Health by medical practitioners and otherwise.

					CASES KNOWN TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.	
					1903.	1902.
Plague	...	...	...	...	—	1
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	155	13
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1,175	1,382
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	137	123
Typhus	...	...	...	...	3	1
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	...	...	...	...	75	57
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	2	4
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	7	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	191	179
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	10	40
Chickenpox*	...	...	...	...	436	332
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2,191	2,103

A Return to the Local Government Board of the Notifications during the previous week continues to be forwarded each Monday morning during the year, on the form supplied for the purpose.

The following Table shows the different diseases in the respective Wards of the City :—

Infectious
Diseases
in the
respective
Wards of the
City.

WARDS.	Smallpox.	Chicken-pox.*	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhus.	Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas	Membranous Croup.	TOTAL.
Elswick East	14	10	50	6	...	8	...	1	7	...	96
Elswick North	7	38	113	7	...	2	...	1	20	...	188
Elswick South	3	29	128	11	...	4	...	1	15	1	192
Arthur's Hill	4	43	111	12	...	2	...	...	24	...	196
Westgate North	21	29	43	11	...	4	...	1	10	...	119
Westgate South	23	26	45	6	...	12	...	...	14	...	126
St. Andrew's North	14	12	36	9	...	3	...	...	9	1	84
St. John's	1	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	11
St. Nicholas'	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	11
All Saints' West	9	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	25
All Saints' East	9	18	34	4	...	8	...	...	5	...	78
All Saints' North	2	21	62	8	...	3	1	...	7	...	104
St. Andrew's South	7	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	25
Jesmond	11	67	98	5	...	12	...	...	19	2	214
Heaton	15	51	193	26	3	4	1	...	18	1	312
Byker	14	69	246	28	...	13	...	3	32	5	410
City	155	436	1175	137	3	75	2	7	191	10	2191

* Notified from 1st April.

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, &C., IN WHICH
INFECTIOUS DISEASE WAS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1903.

No. of
Infected
Households,
&c.

DISEASES.	HOUSEHOLDS WITH							Public Institu- tions. *	TOTAL.
	Single Cases.	2 Cases each.	3 Cases each.	4 Cases each.	5 Cases each.	6 Cases.	9 Cases.		
Smallpox ...	87	18	5	1	...	...	1	2	114†
Scarlet Fever ...	663	123	41	15	4	1	...	10	857‡
Diphtheria ...	119	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	127
Typhus ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever {	39	4	2	1	2	...	...	3	51
Continued Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Erysipelas ...	164	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	173
Membranous Croup {	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
TOTAL ...	1,090	153	50	17	6	1	1	24	1,342

* See page 17.

† Not including the case of a tramp sent to the Smallpox Hospital by the Medical Officer of Health of Gosforth.

‡ This total does not include a patient employed in the City, but residing in another district, who presented himself at the Health Department, and was removed to the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever in relation to School Attendance.—Of the households infected with Scarlet Fever, 677 contained scholars of one or other of 71 different schools in the City. Scholars of 19 of the largest elementary schools resided in upwards of 10 of such households during the year, the largest number of such households from which children attended any one school being 50.

In two schools there was infection in the households of its scholars during twelve months of the year, in five during eleven months, and in three during ten months.

Rate of
Scarlet
Fever in
Council
Schools.

Rate of Scarlet Fever in City Council Schools.—Through the courtesy of the Secretary to the Education Committee, Mr. A. Goddard, who has furnished the average daily attendance at each of the Council Schools of the City, it has been possible to prepare the subjoined statement, shewing the percentage of households of scholars in which Scarlet Fever was notified to the average number of scholars in each school:—

School.	Per cent. of House- holds infected with Scarlet Fever.
Arthur's Hill	1·7
Bentinck	1·9
Blenheim Street	1·6
Chillingham Road	3·3
Diana Street	1·1
Elswick Road	2·6
Heaton Park Road	2·2
Leighton Memorial... ..	3·3
North View	1·4
Ouseburn	1·4
Raby Street	2·2
Royal Jubilee	0·5
Scotswood Road	2·0
Shieldfield	0·9
Spital Tongues	2·2
Saint Peter's	2·2
Sandyford Road	3·3
Todd's Nook	2·1
Victoria Jubilee	2·3
Westmorland Road	1·5
Westgate Hill	1·5
West Jesmond	2·1

The Medical Officer of Health continues to inform principals of schools of the presence of infectious disease in the homes of their pupils, as also of the cessation of infection.

Diphtheria
and Milk
Supply

Diphtheria in relation to Milk-supply.—The households affected were supplied by a large number of dealers. There is no reason to suppose that any outbreak was attributable to milk. 8 dairies supplied milk to more than 1 infected household, viz. :—

1 Dairy	*15 households.
1 „	*10 „
6 Dairies	2 „ each.

* Large Dairies. The cases were spread over many months of the year.

Enteric Fever in relation to Milk-supply.—The milk supplies of the households infected with Enteric Fever were derived as follows:—

1 Dairy supplied ... 6 households.
2 Dairies ,, ... 3 ,, each.

Each of the remaining households was supplied by a separate dairy.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Inquiries were made in 7 households containing 7 cases. Two of the patients had been attended in their confinements by midwives, who were suspended from work for one month, for which compensation was paid.

Infectious Disease Inquiry and Disinfection.—2,191 cases of notifiable infectious disease have been inquired into by the Special Inspectors, and the houses or rooms connected therewith disinfected. The bedding and other infected articles were removed to the Disinfecting Station, and, after purification, returned to the owners.

Compensation granted on account of infection.—In two cases compensation was allowed by the Sanitary Committee to the occupiers of infected houses for articles of food destroyed.

INFECTIOUS CASES NOTIFIED IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

INSTITUTIONS, &c.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.	Infectious Disease in Public Institutions &c.
Lying-in-Hospital ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Royal Infirmary ...	2	6	2	3	...	4	17	
St. Joseph's House ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Barracks (Military) ...	..	5	...	...	...	1	6	
Prison ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
St. Vincent's Home ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	
St. Cuthbert's Grammar School ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	
Fleming Memorial Hospital, North Road ...	...	23	4	2	1	7	37	
Children's Hospital, City Road ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Workhouse ...	...	7	2	...	...	6	15	
Central Police Station ...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	
Arthur's Hill Police Station ...	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	
Dispensary ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	3	56	8	5	1	21	94	

CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.*

Work at the
City Hos-
pital for
Infectious
Diseases.

633 patients have been treated at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases at Walker Gate during the year, including 10 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted from the Walker Urban District. The cases were as under:—

Admitted as		After observation proved to be																		
	No. of Cases.	Scarlet Fever.	Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria(combnd.)	Diphtheria.	? Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	? Enteric Fever.	Typhus.	Rötheln.	German Measles.	Tonsillitis.	Gastro-enteritis.	Pleurisy.	Pyrexia.—Cause not ascertained.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Ruptured Bladder.	Cerebral Haemorrhage.	Bronchitis.	Catarrhal Enteritis.	Diseases of uncertain non-infectious.
Scarlet Fever	531	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
Diphtheria ...	47	5	1	33	2	...	...	..	...	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	51	...	...	...	...	39	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...
Typhus ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
TOTALS ...	633	520	1	33	2	40	4	3	2	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	11

* For other details see Appendix A, Table V.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, 1903.

167 cases were admitted during the year. For other details see pages 5 and 36. Smallpox Hospital.

NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REMOVED TO THE CITY HOSPITAL
FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES, WALKER GATE, DURING 1903.

	No. of cases Removed.	Rate per cent. of cases re- moved to cases notified in the same form of practice.
In private practice ...	440	38·0
In Dispensary practice ..	124	73·8
In public practice (including Dispensary) ...	183	74·7

Expense of Maintenance.—Of the patients admitted, the expense of maintenance is charged as under :— Expense of Maintenance of Patients.

	Cases
To the Newcastle Sanitary Authority ...	614
To private guarantors ...	9
To Walker Sanitary Authority ..	10
Total ...	633

SUMMARY OF REPORTS MADE DURING 1903.

The following, among other matters, have been brought before the Sanitary Committee during the year :— Summary of Reports, &c made during the year.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

	DATE.
Smallpox "contacts" in Lodging Houses ...	January
Smallpox Hospital—Alterations ...	"
Scarlet Fever—Ceasing to occupy house without previous disinfection or giving notice to owner	February
Ptomaine Poisoning by meat pies ...	"
Smallpox at Matfen Water Works ...	Jan., Feb., March
Army Blankets infected with Enteric Fever ...	June
Diphtheria in and near Warton Terrace ...	"
Typhus—Outbreak in City ...	June and July
Smallpox—Re-vaccination <i>versus</i> Isolation of Contacts ...	June
" Payment of Public Vaccinator for re-vaccination of children under 10 years	"
" Payment of Private Medical Practitioners for re-vaccination of contacts	"
" Patient sent from Gosforth to Smallpox Hospital across Town Moor	June
" not reported ...	July

SUMMARY OF REPORTS—*Continued.*

Smallpox—at Royal Infirmary	July, Sept., Nov.
„ and control of the spread of infection by tramps	July
„ at a laundry in Gosforth and infected linen belonging to a citizen of Newcastle	„
„ Escape of patient before removal could be effected	September
„ Compensation to wage earners for loss of work through re-vaccination	„
„ Claim for compensation for loss of business by owner of Common Lodging House	„
„ Information withheld	October
„ at Common Lodging Houses—Difficulty of obtaining information	„
„ at Dispensary	„
„ Failure of employer to supply list of workmen exposed to infection	November
„ Wages of Contacts from outside the City ...	December
„ Expected contacts from Scotland	„
„ and Isolation Hospitals—Appointment of Caretakers	July
„ Hospital—Charge for private wards	September
Puerperal Fever in Midwifery Practice	Sept. and Oct.
Notification of Chickenpox	December

CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Rent of site	March
Death of Chief Ambulance Driver George Kemp	June
Appointment of Resident Medical Assistant	„

GENERAL.

Sewage contaminated shellfish	March
Appointment of Assistant Inspector of Nuisances	„
Underground Bakehouses... ..	May, Nov., Dec.
Spitting in tramcars and public places	May and Dec.
Tuberculous Butcher's Meat—Statement by Mr. W. Field, M.P., as to meat owned by members of the Newcastle and District Butchers' Insurance Society and destroyed from April, 1899, to December, 1902	June
Nuisance from hides, skins, &c., on carriers' carts near Town Hall	July
Scale of salaries of Inspectors of Health Department ...	August
Common Lodging Houses—Survey	December

LOCALITIES.

Newcastle Improvement Act, 1882, Sec. 32.—	
17, 19, Dog Bank. and 6, 7, 8, Church Walk	January
31, Silver Street	Feb. and Nov.
1, 3, 5, 6, White Boar Entry	Feb., Apr., June, Nov.
4, City Road and Rennoldson's Entry	Feb. and Nov.
3, 4, 5, Albion Yard	Feb., May, Nov.
4, 5, Meeting House Lane	February

SUMMARY OF REPORTS.—*Continued.*

7, Castle Garth, 1, 2, 3, 4, Dowie's Corner, Castle Garth	July and Nov
1—8, Hogg's Yard, Side	"
11, 13, 15, Black Gate, and 7, Dog Leap Terrace ...	"
Hails' Yard, Pilgrim Street..	July, Sept., Oct., Nov.
6 and 8, Spicer Lane	Oct. and Nov.
Long Row, Byker Hill	October
21, Blandford Street	Nov. and Dec.
Factory and Workshop Act.—	
Kingo Works, Stowell Street—Fire escape	February
6, Charlotte Square—Fire escape	May
73, Westgate Road—Underground Bakehouse	June
8, Elswick Court—Fire escape	October
9, Blandford Street—Limewashing	June

WORK OF THE INSPECTORS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Report of Mr. W. H. Wells, Inspector of Nuisances, New General
House-Drainage, Common Lodging-houses, Workshops, and Work of the
Food Adulteration, is given below :— Health
Department

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I beg to present you my report of the work done in my section of the Department during the year ended December 31st, 1903, which includes Tables VIII. to XIII (Appendix A).

Nuisance Abatement.—The details of this work are given in Tables VIII. and IX. Water-closets have been substituted for a further number of midden-privies, viz., 176. Nuisance
Abatement.

Magisterial Proceedings.—See Tables X. and XI. Magisterial
Proceedings

Tenement Bye-Laws.—*Limewashing.*—The Authority having given instructions for the enforcement of the bye-law for tenement houses which requires the walls of yards, &c., to be lime-washed twice a year, a report was made in May that in 1,259 yards, &c., the bye-law had not been complied with. Instructions were then given by the Authority for the initiation of proceedings, and after getting as much of the work done as possible by notices, letters, visits to owners, &c., 665 summonses were applied for and issued. Eventually all were complied with. Tenement
Bye-laws

This duty entailed an amount of work upon the staff which cannot be shewn in tables of figures.

Drains of
New
Buildings.

Drains of New Buildings.—This work is shown in the following Table.

No. of Drains Tested with Water.	No. of Drains Tested with Smoke.	Supplementary Tests.	Supervisions of Works in Progress.	Visits to Learn if Works were in Progress.
759	88	1,019	4,061	778

Smoke
Inspection.

Smoke Inspections.—The details of these inspections are shown in tabular form.

No. of Observations of Chimneys made.	No. of Cases in which black smoke issued in such quantity as to be a nuisance for periods of over 5 minutes in the aggregate in one hour.	No. of Notices Served for the Abatement of Smoke Nuisances.
179	72	33

Offensive
Trades.

Offensive Trades.—There are 44 premises in the City where offensive trades are carried on. These have been systematically visited. The trades referred to are—Tripe Boilers (8), Gut Scraper (1), Soap Boilers (2), Tanners (2), Leather Dressers (1), Fish Curers (7), Manure Manufacturers (2), Fell-monger (1), Bone Store (1), Tallow Melter (1), Hide and Skin Dealers (2). 16 Marine Store Dealers are included in the total given above.

Common
Lodging-
houses.

Common Lodging-houses.—These houses have been well conducted. Six of the older ones have been closed. Fourteen additional houses, and 5 rooms in other houses already registered, have been placed on the Register. The number of Common Lodging-houses in the City at the end of the year was 65. The total number of lodgers for which the houses were registered was, at the close of 1902, 2,022. At the end of the year under report the number was 2,234. The average number of lodgers per night was 1,825. The highest and lowest numbers on any one night were respectively 1,925 and 1,609. For details see Tables XII. and XIII.

Bakehouses.

Bakehouses.—The Retail Bakehouses (80) have been systematically inspected. They are all kept in good order.

The number of Underground Bakehouses in the City is 29. They have been reported to the Medical Officer of Health for the purposes of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Adulteration Acts.—The total number of samples of food and drugs dealt with during the year was 379. See Table XI. The number of milk samples purchased was 203. Of these 27 were either suspected to be adulterated, or for other reasons were submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst, who certified that 8 of them were adulterated, and 19 genuine. The remaining samples, on examination at the office of the Health Department, were found to be genuine. The percentage of samples adulterated, to the total number taken was 2·9, and the percentage of milk samples adulterated to the number of milk samples taken, was 3·9. The total number of samples taken was at the rate of 1·7 per 1,000 of the population (estimated) of the City for the year 1903.

Margarine Acts.—22 samples of Margarine have been purchased and analysed. One of them contained 5·5 per cent. excess of water, and another contained 30 per cent. of butter fat. In the former case the vendor was cautioned.

The margarine warehouses have been systematically visited. There have been 111 visits made.

Houses Demolished.—21 tenemented houses (71 holdings) have been taken down to make room for business premises, etc.

27 houses have been closed as unfit for habitation under Sec. 32 of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Improvement Act, 1882. In addition to these, proceedings were initiated in respect of 47 houses.

Factory and Workshop Acts.—28 workshops “not previously reported,” and a large number of those already on the books of the Department, have been visited. 373 visits were made to the latter.

There are now 650 Workshops on the Register which are periodically inspected as frequently as can be done with the present staff. In addition to these, there is a large number of factories, workplaces, domestic workshops, and out-workers’ premises.

The following sanitary defects were found and dealt with:—

Sanitary Defects Found.	In Workshops not previously reported.	In Workshops on the books at end of the year 1902.
Overcrowded rooms	3	3
Dirty rooms	10	29
Dirty passages and staircases ...	—	10
Dirty yards	1	2
Gas Stoves without means provided to carry off the fumes	2	1
No water-closet accommodation ...	3	1
Insufficient w.c. accommodation ...	7	3
Defective water-closets	10	7
Dirty water-closets	3	18
Choked water-closets	—	1
Defective drains	6	—
Insufficient means of escape from fire	2	2
Yard pavement defective	1	1
Totals	48	78

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

During the year, 23 complaints of insanitary conditions, &c., in factories and workshops were received from H.M. Inspectors of Factories. Particulars of these are given below:—

FACTORIES.		
Wholesale Grocery Warehouse.	Insufficient means of escape in case of fire.	Additional means of escape provided.
Tailoring	do.	Could not be dealt with under existing law on account of number of workers being below 40.
Printing, &c.	do.	do.
Coachbuilding	do.	Matter under consideration.
Packing Sauce, Refining Syrup, &c.	do.	Additional means of escape provided.
Making of Under-clothing.	Door broken off w.c.	Door provided to w.c.
Joinery	Roof of closet leaking, and drain not properly trapped.	W.C. roof repaired and drain trapped.
Engineering	W.C.'s opening directly into factory and workshop.	Privacy ensured.
Marble Works, &c.	W.C. leaking and unfit for use.	Nuisance abated.
General Drapery...	Number of sanitary conveniences insufficient, and closets not easily accessible.	Additional w.c. accommodation provided, and existing w.c.'s made more conveniently accessible.
Pottery	Sanitary accommodation for women unsuitable, in being unprovided with doors.	Privacy ensured,
General Grocery & Provision Warehouse.	Insufficient w.c. accommodation.	Additional w.c. accommodation provided.

WORKSHOPS.		
Tailoring	W.C. for females unsuitable, and communicating with workroom above.	This has been made satisfactory.
Cabinet making ...	Convenience dirty and used by general public.	Convenience put in order and separate w.c. provided for the workpeople.
Joinering	Closet unfit for use.	Old closet removed, and new one provided in more suitable position.
Fish Curing	Both sexes employed—no separate sanitary accommodation.	Separate w.c. accommodation provided for each sex of workers.
Tailoring	do.	Premises ceased to be used as a workshop.
Do.	do.	do.
Dressmaking	Workroom overcrowded.	Overcrowding abated.
Glass Staining ...	Premises rather dirty.	All the workrooms were limewashed.
Millinery	Workroom overcrowded and apparently damp.	Overcrowding abated—room not found to be damp.
Bakehouse	Limewashing required.	Premises were limewashed.
Do.	Premises dirty	Error as to address given—place stated was not a workshop.

Health Visitors.—These officers continue to do a good work. An improvement in the domestic habits of the women who come under their supervision is distinctly visible.

For details of the work of the Health Visitors see Table XIII.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. WELLS,

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES, COMMON
LODGING HOUSES, &c.

Health Department,

Town Hall,

2nd June, 1904.

The following is the report of Mr. Wm. Hedley, Inspector of Cattle, Cow-sheds, Slaughter Houses, and Food :—

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I beg to present to you my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1903.

Three cases of Anthrax have been dealt with. In two cases animals intended for the fat market were found dead in the trucks on arrival here by rail. The other case was that of a horse belonging to the city, which died after a few hours illness.

In each case the disease was confirmed by a microscopic examination of the blood. All necessary precautions were taken, and no spread of infection is known to have occurred. There has been one outbreak of Glanders, and two horses have been destroyed.

With these exceptions the animals in the city have continued free from infectious disease as defined under the Diseases (Animals) Acts.

Four persons have declined cowkeeping during the year. This business appears to be gradually dying out. There are now only about 360 cows kept in the city for the purpose of supplying milk to the public, while the quantity of milk brought from a distance by train and the surrounding districts by cart is gradually increasing.

Seventeen cows have been sent to the knackers' yards during the year owing to various causes. Several were yield cows which had been put on the Town Moor to graze. 31 other cattle, principally intended for sale in our fat markets, were sent to the knackers. The majority of these were affected with tuberculosis, and had gone down in the railway waggons during transit, or showed signs of exhaustion on arrival.

Several necessary repairs to cowsheds, such as cementing floors, re-roofing, &c., have been done.

One person was proceeded against for beginning to occupy, as a cowshed, premises which were in an insanitary condition. Three summonses were issued. Defendant was fined £15 and costs.

No case of infectious disease has been reported in the family of any cowkeeper during the year.

Slaughter-houses.—Little change has occurred in these. One licence has been allowed to lapse, and plans have been passed for a new building, to be used as a slaughter-house.

This leaves the same number on the register as in the previous year, viz., 124.

The principal places have been visited almost every day, and the others on the outskirts as often as practicable, but owing to the wide area in which the latter are situated, and their often being found locked up, the close supervision that is desirable is scarcely practicable.

Generally they have been kept in fairly good order. Any neglect has been at once attended to on verbal complaint being made.

The returns of suspected provisions dealt with are given in Table VII. Of the carcasses returned as destroyed, 48 of beef, 2 of veal, and 11 of pork were found to be affected with tuberculosis. Twenty-six of the cattle had been purchased as healthy animals by members of the Butchers' Association, and when slaughtered, being found diseased, were surrendered to be destroyed.

Nearly all the smaller articles, such as hearts, kidneys, livers, etc., were American produce imported in cases. When opened and thawed they were found to be unsound, and were destroyed with consent of the owners.

Owing to the cold summer, and the more general use of cold stores by butchers and others, there was a smaller quantity of provisions and fruit found unsound than in some former years.

Fish Market, Close.—The supplies of fish have been very small throughout the year. No boats bring fish up the river. All are landed at Shields.

The Market has been visited regularly, and 212 stones of fish found to be unsound were destroyed. 784 lbs. of trout, imported from Norway, were also found to be unclean and unfit for food.—They were destroyed with consent of the consignees.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. HEDLEY,

INSPECTOR OF CATTLE, PROVISIONS, &c.

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

12th May, 1904.

HOUSES BUILT DURING THE YEAR 1903.

The following return of houses built during the year under report ^{House-} is supplied through the courtesy of the City Engineer :— ^{building.}

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.				Houses. Self-contained.	Houses of Two Flats each.
Elswick Township	...	...	...	1	3
Westgate Township	...	..	...	37	26
Byker Township	...	...	...	5	59
Jesmond Township	..	...	...	128	136
Heaton Township...	..	...	...	77	152
St. Andrew's Parish	...	...	...	—	—
St. John's Parish	...	...	...	—	—
St. Nicholas' Parish	..	...	...	—	—
All Saints' Parish...	...	...	...	—	—
				248	376
				(for 752 families.)	

New accommodation has thus been provided for 1,000 families, or ^{New Accom-} at the rate of 5 persons to a family, 5,000 persons, as compared with ^{modation.} accommodation estimated for 4,880 persons provided during 1902.

SANITARY ALTERATIONS.

70 plans for minor sanitary works have been examined and approved or otherwise by the Medical Officer of Health and forwarded to the City Engineer for his consideration, as compared with 68 during the previous year.

HENRY E. ARMSTRONG, D.Hy.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

2nd June, 1904.

City and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1903.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE I.

POPULATION (ESTIMATED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE MIDDLE
OF THE YEAR)—222,241.

Registration Sub-districts and City.	Different Quarters of the Year.	Births Registered in 52 Weeks ended 2nd January, 1904.			Deaths Registered in 52 Weeks ended 2nd January, 1904.		
		Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Westgate ...	1st Quarter ...	366	331	697	232	191	423
	2nd „ ...	339	319	658	202	172	374
	3rd „ ...	315	343	658	235	187	422
	4th „ ...	309	309	618	225	193	418
	Total ...	1,329	1,302	2,631	894	743	1,637
St. Andrew's ...	1st Quarter ...	96	93	189	83	65	148
	2nd „ ...	103	113	216	61	58	119
	3rd „ ...	100	105	205	75	66	141
	4th „ ...	81	82	163	78	81	159
	Total ...	380	393	773	297	270	567
St. Nicholas' ...	1st Quarter ...	25	15	40	79	53	132
	2nd „ ...	18	17	35	83	35	118
	3rd „ ...	20	20	40	83	35	118
	4th „ ...	14	13	27	82	50	132
	Total ...	77	65	142	327	173	500
All Saints' ...	1st Quarter ...	118	141	259	57	73	130
	2nd „ ...	123	116	239	46	59	105
	3rd „ ...	117	143	260	64	55	119
	4th „ ...	114	134	248	69	60	129
	Total ...	472	534	1,006	236	247	483
Byker ...	1st Quarter ...	314	275	589	130	126	256
	2nd „ ...	337	278	615	97	88	185
	3rd „ ...	292	301	593	135	132	267
	4th „ ...	275	263	538	122	126	248
	Total ...	1,218	1,117	2,335	484	472	956
City ...	1st Quarter ..	919	855	1,774	581	508	1,089
	2nd „ ...	920	843	1,763	489	412	901
	3rd „ ...	844	912	1,756	592	475	1,067
	4th „ ...	793	801	1,594	576	510	1,086
	Total ...	3,476	3,411	6,887	2,238	1,905	4,143

The Births represent a rate of 31·0, and the Deaths a rate of 18·6 per 1,000 estimated population. The increase of births over deaths is 2,744 this year, as compared with 2,963 in 1902.

TABLE II.

RETURN OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND ENTIRE CITY DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 2ND JANUARY, 1904.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND CITY.					
	City.	Westgate.	St. Andrew's.	*St. Nicholas.	All Saints.	Byker.
I.						
Smallpox	9	...	9	...	...	...
Measles... ..	12	6	2	...	1	3
Scarlet Fever	17	8	1	...	1	7
Epidemic Influenza	21	8	4	...	2	7
Whooping Cough	52	22	10	...	4	16
Diphtheria	20	9	3	2	...	6
Membranous Croup	6	1	1	1	...	3
Croup	4	2	...	...	...	2
Enteric Fever	3	1	2	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	61	21	11	1	8	20
Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis	57	24	7	3	4	19
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	...	1	...	...	...
III.						
Syphilis	12	4	1	...	3	4
IV.						
Erysipelas	9	5	1	...	2	1
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	8	2	1	4	...	1
Puerperal Fever	4	2	...	...	...	2
Infective Endocarditis	1	...	...	1	...	...
Other Septic Diseases	15	4	1	9	...	1
V.						
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart	9	2	1	...	2	4
Tetanus	3	...	...	3	...	...
VI.						
Tubercular Disease of Brain or Meninges, Acute Hydrocephalus	97	42	22	1	8	24
Laryngeal and Pulmonary Phthisis	371	195	40	24	44	68
Tabes Mesenterica, Tubercular Disease of Intestine	60	23	9	2	8	18
General Tuberculosis, Tubercular Disease of Undefined Position	34	15	4	2	4	9
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	10	5	3	1	...	1
<i>Total Tuberculosis—Class VI. ..</i>	572	290	78	30	64	120
VII.						
Thrush	4	...	...	...	...	4
VIII.						
Starvation and Want of Breast Milk	4	2	1	...	...	1
Rickets... ..	24	7	1	2	11	3
Chronic Alcoholism	9	2	5	...	2	...
Acute Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens	3	1	...	2	...	...
X.						
Osteo-arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis	6	1	2	...	2	1
Carried forward	946	414	143	58	106	225

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

RETURN OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND ENTIRE CITY DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 2ND JANUARY, 1904.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND CITY.					
	CITY.	Westgate.	St. Andrew's.	*St. Nicholas'.	All Saints'.	Byker.
Brought forward	946	414	143	58	106	225
X. Contd.						
Gout	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer	200	70	36	43	17	34
Diabetes Mellitus	15	5	3	4	1	2
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	2	1	1	...	...	...
Anæmia, Leucocythæmia	7	3	...	2	...	2
Lymphadenoma	2	...	...	...	1	1
Hodgkin's Disease	1	...	1	...	...	...
XI.						
Premature Birth	173	73	14	5	19	62
Debility at Birth	212	67	30	4	39	72
Injury at Birth	8	3	...	...	...	5
Atelectasis	4	1	3	...	...	...
Malformation of Heart	2	...	1	...	...	1
Spina Bifida, Hydrocephalus	9	3	2	1	1	2
Imperforate Anus	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cleft Palate, Hare-lip	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other Congenital Defects	11	3	3	1	1	3
Old Age, Senile Decay	210	111	25	5	22	47
XII.						
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	55	17	6	1	6	25
Convulsions	111	49	8	3	13	38
Apoplexy	128	68	11	6	12	31
Softening of Brain	11	7	3	...	...	1
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	33	19	5	1	2	6
Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane	2	1	1	...	...	...
Chorea	1	...	1	...	...	...
Epilepsy	10	7	...	...	...	3
Laryngismus Stridulus	5	3	1	...	...	1
Paraplegia, Disease of Spinal Cord	3	2	...	...	...	1
Other and Undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System ..	28	8	5	5	2	8
XIII.						
Otitis, Otorrhœa	4	1	...	3	...	...
Ophthalmia, Diseases of Eye ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
XIV.						
Endocarditis, Valvular Diseases of the Heart	100	45	19	10	11	15
Pericarditis	2	1	...	...	...	1
Hypertrophy of Heart	1	...	1	...	...	...
Angina Pectoris	5	5	...	...	...	...
Aneurism	11	3	1	5	...	2
Senile Gangrene	3	1	...	1	1	...
Embolism, Thrombosis	9	4	1	2	...	2
Phlebitis	1	...	...	1	...	...
Other and Undefined Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System ...	190	64	35	23	33	35
Carried forward	2,519	1,061	360	185	288	625

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

RETURN OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND ENTIRE CITY DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 2ND JANUARY, 1904.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND CITY.					
	CITY.	Westgate.	St. Andrew's.	St. Nicholas.	All Saints.	Byker.
Brought forward	2,519	1,061	360	185	288	625
XV.						
Laryngitis	8	4	...	1	2	1
Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea	3	1	...	1	1	...
XVI.						
Bronchitis	214	102	22	6	27	57
Lobar, Croupous Pneumonia ...	46	14	8	7	7	10
Lobular, Broncho Pneumonia ...	191	69	23	19	26	54
Pneumonia, form not stated ...	131	45	17	12	15	42
Emphysema, Asthma	19	10	...	3	1	5
Pleurisy	14	2	3	1	4	4
Other and Undefined Diseases of Respiratory System	26	15	1	3	1	6
XVII.						
Sore Throat, Quinsy	2	1	...	...	1	...
Diseases of Stomach	67	17	12	12	10	16
Enteritis	74	32	10	17	5	10
Cirrhosis of Liver	31	13	5	3	3	7
Obstruction of Intestine	30	3	7	20	...	...
Peritonitis	17	1	5	8	1	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	67	26	13	18	1	9
XVIII.						
Diseases of Lymphatic System ...	2	1	...	1	...	...
XIX.						
Acute Nephritis	85	35	9	20	14	7
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria ...	42	22	7	3	3	7
Disease of Bladder and of Prostate	22	7	5	8	...	2
Other and Undefined Diseases of the Urinary System	38	14	7	9	2	6
XX.						
Female:—Diseases of Ovaries ...	7	1	3	3	...	...
Diseases of Uterus and Appendages	10	1	2	7	...	...
Diseases of Vagina & External Genital Organs...	3	2	...	1	...	...
XXI.						
Abortion, Miscarriage	1	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Mania	1	...	...	...	...	1
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	2	1	...	...	...	1
Other and Undefined Accidents of Childbirth	12	2	4	...	3	3
Carried forward	3,684	1,502	523	368	416	875

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

RETURN OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND ENTIRE CITY DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 2ND JANUARY, 1904.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND CITY.					
	City.	† Westgate.	St. Andrew's.	* St. Nicholas.	All Saints.	Byker.
Brought forward	3,684	1,502	523	368	416	875
XXII.						
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	3	2	...	1	...	...
Other and Undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	10	4	3	3	...	...
XXIII.						
Eczema	2	1	1	...	...	...
Pemphigus	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other and Undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	1	...	...	1	...	...
XXIV.						
<i>Deaths from Accident or Negligence :</i>						
By Vehicles and Horses	1	...	...	1	...	...
On Railways	1	...	...	1	...	...
In Building Operations	2	...	...	1	1	...
By Weapons and Implements	1	...	...	1	...	...
Burns and Scalds	26	2	2	19	1	2
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	5	1	2	1	1	...
Drowning	14	6	...	3	4	1
Suffocation, overlaid in bed	28	17	2	...	2	7
Suffocation, otherwise	2	...	...	1	...	1
Falls	5	5	...	...	...	...
Otherwise, and not stated	86	12	5	63	2	4
XXV.						
Homicide	3	1	...	2	...	...
Suicide	32	7	10	4	5	6
XXVI.						
Sudden Death, cause not ascertained	2	...	1	...	...	1
Other Ill-defined and not Specified Causes	234	77	18	30	51	58
TOTALS	4,143	1,637	567	500†	483	956

† Includes Union Workhouse.

* Includes Royal Infirmary.

‡ The number of Deaths is increased by 396 in the Royal Infirmary, 240 of which came to that Institution from beyond the City. In 15 other Infirmary cases the residences are not stated in the returns.

TABLE III.

ANNUAL DEATH-RATE FROM ALL CAUSES AND FROM THE SEVEN "CHIEF ZYMOTIC DISEASES" PER 1,000 LIVING IN NEWCASTLE, COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE RATES IN THE LARGE TOWNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	All Causes.		Seven "Chief Zymotic Diseases." ^a	
	1903.		1903.	
	Average in 76 Towns.	Rate in New-castle.	Average in 76 Towns.	Rate in New-castle.
1st Quarter	17.3	19.6	1.67	0.92
2nd "	15.3	16.2	1.55	0.34
3rd "	15.1	19.2	2.66	2.07
4th "	17.3	19.5	1.66	0.94
Annual Rate	16.2	18.6	1.88	1.07

^a Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhus, Enteric, and Continued "Fever," Measles Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa, which now includes Dysentery, Epidemic and Zymotic Enteritis, and Intestinal Catarrh.

TABLE IV.—AGES AT DEATH.

Periods.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.					
	Total in City.	Westgate.	St. Andrew's.	St. Nicholas'.	All Saints'.	Byker.
Under 1 Year	1,142	446	142	45	157	352
1 Year and under 5 Years ..	481	175	62	36	59	149
5 Years " 20 " ...	264	71	44	68	18	63
20 " " 40 " ...	542	179	77	132	66	88
40 " " 60 " ...	784	319	107	141	94	123
60 " " 80 " ...	805	385	110	77	78	155
80 " and upwards ...	124	62	25	1	10	26
Age not known	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total (all ages) dying } during 52 weeks ended } 2nd January, 1904 ... }	4,143	1,637	567	500	483	956

TABLE V.

ADMISSIONS TO AND DEATHS AT THE CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(OTHER THAN SMALLPOX) DURING THE YEAR 1903.

DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.													DEATHS.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	53	38	30	43	58	21	36	46	66	33	50	46	520*	3	...	...	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria... ..	2	3	4	3	...	...	2	2	4	5	2	6	33	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	10
? Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	6	5	3	3	2	4	4	6	1	4	1	1	40	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	6
? Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Measles ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
? German Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastro-enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia- cause not ascertained ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ruptured Bladder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tonsillitis	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catarrhal Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of uncertain nature (non-infectious) sent in as Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	66	54	40	52	68	28	43	56	73	44	55	54	633	7	1	1	3	4	1	4	3	2	5	1	2	3

* Includes 10 cases from Walker Urban District.

No case of infectious disease occurred amongst the staff of the Hospital during the year.

TABLE VA.

SMALLPOX AND "CONTACT" ISOLATION HOSPITALS, 1903.

	SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.		"CONTACT" ISOLATION HOSPITAL.	
	PATIENTS ADMITTED.	Died.	"CONTACTS" ADMITTED.	Number developing Smallpox after admission and transferred to Smallpox Hospital.
January ...	...	...	1	...
March ...	9	...	28	...
April ...	6	...	16	...
May ...	6	1	19	1
June ...	18	...	64	5
July ...	14	1	69	1
August ...	38	4	131	1
September ...	19	2	77	3
October ...	27	...	74	5
November ...	23	1	72	3
December ...	7	...	41	...
	167 (including 20 from Walker U.S.D.)	9	592 (including 51 from Walker U.S.D.)	19 (including 3 from Walker U.S.D.)

TABLE VI.

INFECTED ARTICLES DESTROYED AND REPLACED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

	1903.	1902.
Half Straw Mattresses	153	49
Bed Ticks	2	1
Straw Bed... ..	1	—
Flock Beds	6	—
Flock Pillows	5	—
Bolsters	2	—
Sheet	—	1
Quilt	1	—

TABLE VIa.

INFECTED ARTICLES PURIFIED IN THE DISINFECTING APPARATUS AT THE CITY
HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES, WALKER GATE.

ARTICLES FROM CITY.		ARTICLES—HOSPITAL PROPERTY.	
1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.
12,883	15,308	1,619	2,403

In addition to the above, 6,837 articles from the City were purified in the disinfecting apparatus at the Smallpox Hospital, Town Moor, during the year.

TABLE VII.

RETURN OF SUSPECTED AND UNWHOLESOME PROVISIONS INSPECTED DURING
THE YEAR 1903.

PROVISIONS INSPECTED.	Amount of Suspected Provisions Inspected.	CONDITION.		BAD—HOW DISPOSED OF.	
		Fit for Food.	Unfit for Food.	Destroyed by Order of Justices.	Destroyed with Owner's Consent.
Carcases of Beef ...	128	64	64	...	64
Sides of Beef ...	28	28	...	...	...
Quarters of Beef ...	6	3	3	...	3
Carcases of Veal ...	69	36	33	...	33
Carcases of Mutton ...	83	21	62	...	62
Carcases of Pork ...	274	131	143	1	142
Pieces of Beef and Pork, lbs. ...	175	...	175	...	175
Ox and Pig Hearts ...	46	...	46	...	46
„ Tongues ...	29	...	29	...	29
„ Kidneys, lbs. ...	1,243	...	1,243	...	1,243
„ Livers, lbs. ...	960	...	960	...	960
Ox Tails, lbs. ...	307	...	307	...	307
„ Tripe, lbs. ...	1,200	...	1,200	...	1,200
Calf and Sheep Heads ...	52	...	52	...	52
Sheep and Pig Plucks ...	320	...	320	...	320
Turkeys ...	24	...	24	...	24
Geese ...	7	...	7	...	7
Ducks ...	8	...	8	...	8
Fowls ...	18	...	18	...	18
Rabbits (Couples) ...	33	...	33	...	33
„ (Tinned), lbs. ...	50	...	50	...	50
Pheasants (Brace) ...	27	...	27	...	27
Ptarmigan „ ...	1,810	...	1,810	...	1,810
Capercaillie ...	7	...	7	...	7
Plums (Stones) ...	224	...	224	...	224
Pears „ ...	10	...	10	...	10
Strawberries (Stones) ...	85	...	85	...	85
Eggs ...	1,200	...	1,200	...	1,200

(Signed)

WM. HEDLEY, INSPECTOR.

TABLE VIII.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES FOR THE ABATEMENT OF WHICH NOTICES
HAVE BEEN SERVED DURING 1903.

Foul privies and ashpits (to replace with water-closets or pail-closets)	f Privies Ashpits	179 112
Foul ashpits not connected with privies (to remove and provide tubs)...		94
Insufficient privy accommodation (additional water-closets or pail- closets ordered)		51
Defective or insufficient tubs for dry house refuse (to provide new or additional tubs)		556
Defective water-closets (to repair)		295
Water-closets without water supply (to provide water)		97
*Choked water-closets (mostly served on tenants)		244
*Dirty water-closets (all served on tenants)		21
†Defective pail-closets		667
†Dirty pail-closets (all served on tenants)		32
Want of drainage (to provide)		16
Defective drains (to repair, or construct new drains)		320
Choked drains, etc. (to cleanse)		629
Defective or choked sinks, soilpipes, etc. (to repair or cleanse)		132
Defective pavement in yards and passages (to repair)		123
Dirty or dilapidated rooms (to be cleaned or repaired)		72
Overcrowding (to abate)		32
Cellar dwellings not in conformity with law (to be closed or not used separately as dwellings)		4
‡Dirty yards and passages (to cleanse or limewash)		170
Animals, pigeons, and fowls improperly kept (to remove)		14
Offensive accumulations (to remove)		114
Accumulations of manure (to periodically remove)		31
Broken roofs and water spouting (to repair)		580
Want of water (to provide supply)		175
Want of or defective sanitary conveniences in public houses (to provide or repair)		6
Smoke nuisances (to abate)		33
Want of or defective manure pits (to provide or repair)...		9
Want of proper ventilation to tenement rooms owing to window cords being broken (to provide proper sash cords)		87
Unclassified minor nuisances (to abate)		38
Total		4,933

*To cleanse. †To provide new pans, or to repair the roofs, seats, floors, &c., or to cleanse. ‡These are in addition to the 665 reported in Table X.

(Signed,) W. H. WELLS,

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

TABLE IX.

DETAILS RELATING TO CERTAIN WORKS CARRIED OUT IN THE ABATEMENT
OF NUISANCES DURING 1903.

Length in yards of old drains removed	3,167
„ „ new „ constructed	3,842
New trapped gullies provided to drains	520
Combined privies and ashpits removed { privies	*176
„ { ashpits	*102
Water-closets provided	†255
Pail-closets removed and water-closets provided	25
Defective water-closets removed, and closets of a better design substituted	34
Dry ash-tubs substituted for dry ash-pits where water-closets existed...	91
No. of drains tested	704
No. of tests of above drains made by smoke and water... ..	1,340
No. of complaints made at office (verbally or by letter)	1,017
No. of tenement inspections made	24,834
No. of contraventions of Tenement Bye-laws for which notices have been served to obtain remedy	‡1,922
Inspections of houses made from complaints received outdoors or nuisances discovered in the districts, including a large number of minor nuisances, such as choked drains and dirty yards, the abatement of which was accomplished at the time of visit, and without legal notice	6,002
Inspections to learn if works ordered were in progress	8,743
Common yards and courts in the worst localities specially visited on Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings to obtain weekly cleansing of same	29,120
Inspections after infectious disease	1,282
Supervisions of works in progress	2,434
Inspections of milk shops and ice creameries	1,065
„ bakehouses	687
„ offensive trades	586
„ wholesale margarine warehouses	111
„ as to limewashing of tenements	6,806

* Some ashpits have more than one privy attached.

† 20 of these have been provided on premises where the accommodation was previously insufficient.

‡ In addition to this number the District Inspectors have daily had premises cleansed on verbal order.

(Signed) W. H. WELLS,

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

TABLE X.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ORDERED TO BE TAKEN BEFORE
THE MAGISTRATES FOR THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES, &C., DURING
THE YEAR 1903.

Nature of Complaint.	No. of Cases.	How disposed of.
Foul Privies and Ash-pits.	27	In 12 cases the owners were summoned, and the cases withdrawn (on payment of costs by defendants) in consequence of the acceptance by Committee of defendants' promise to abate the nuisances by a given date. The work was afterwards done. In 15 cases the nuisances were abated before the summonses were applied for.
Defective Drains.	13	Nuisances abated before the summonses were applied for.
Choked Drains.	3	Ditto.
Want of Drainage.	1	Nuisance abated before the summons was applied for.
Sink wastepipes connected directly to drains.	3	Nuisances abated before the summonses were applied for.
Defective sink wastepipes.	3	Ditto.
Scullery sink in foul condition.	1	Nuisance abated before the summons was applied for.
Defective water-closets.	7	Work done before the summonses were applied for.
Choked water-closets.	3	Nuisances abated before the summonses were applied for.
Defective privies.	2	Work done before the summonses were applied for.
Want of pails to privies.	1	Pail provided before the summons was applied for.
Want of Ashtubs	12	In 1 case the owner was summoned and the summons withdrawn on tubs being provided and costs paid by defendant. In 11 cases tubs were provided before the summonses were applied for.
Defective yard pavements.	2	Work done before the summonses were applied for.
<i>Carried forward...</i>	78	

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ORDERED TO BE TAKEN BEFORE
THE MAGISTRATES FOR THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES, &C., DURING
THE YEAR 1903.

Nature of Complaint.	No. of Cases.	How disposed of.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	78	
Defective Rain-spouts.	1	Work done before the summons was applied for.
Want of proper Manure Pits.	2	Work done before the summonses were applied for.
Foul Accumulations.	5	In 1 case the occupier was summoned, and fined 10/- and costs; an order also being made prohibiting recurrence of the nuisance. In 4 cases the nuisances were abated before the summonses were applied for.
Smoke nuisances.	3	In 1 case a summons was issued, and defendant was fined 20/- and costs; an order also being made prohibiting recurrence of the nuisance. In 2 cases the nuisances were abated before the summonses were applied for.
Fumes caused by burning coke in room used as a workshop.	1	Nuisance abated before the summons was applied for.
<i>Tenement Bye-laws.</i> — Contravention of Bye-law 12 (water-closet accommodation).	12	In 1 case a summons was issued. Defendant was convicted, but no penalty imposed; the case was adjourned 14 days to allow defendant time to comply, and was afterwards withdrawn on Byelaw being complied with. In 11 cases the work was done before the summonses were applied for.
Contravention of Bye-law 15 (dirty yards).	3	Work done before the summonses were applied for.
Contravention of Bye-law 16, (water-closet structure and apparatus).	8	Ditto.
Contravention of Bye-law 17, (structure of privies and maintenance in good order of receptacles for filth)	9	Ditto.
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	122	

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ORDERED TO BE TAKEN BEFORE
THE MAGISTRATES FOR THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES, &c., DURING
THE YEAR 1903.

Nature of Complaint.	No. of Cases.	How disposed of.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	122	
<i>Tenement Byelaws (continued) ... Contraventions of Byelaw 18, (dirty water-closets).</i>	2	Work done before the summonses were applied for.
Contravention of Byelaw 19, (dirty privies)	5	In 4 cases the occupiers (20) were summoned and fined 2/6 each without costs. In 1 case the work was done before the summons was applied for.
Contraventions of Byelaw 31 (lime-washing of passages, staircases, yards, &c.)	676	In 665 cases summonses were issued. In 16 cases defendants were fined 1/- and costs, in 8, 5/- and costs, and in 2, 10/- and costs. In 602 cases the summonses were withdrawn on the work being done and costs being paid by defendants. In 37 cases the summonses were withdrawn on account of errors. In 1 of the cases where conviction and penalty were obtained, a distress warrant had to be issued to obtain payment, but this was not levied, the defendant immediately paying the amount due. In 11 cases the work was done before the summonses were applied for.
Contravention of Byelaw 32 (rooms in dirty condition).	2	Work done before the summonses were applied for.
Contravention of Byelaw 33 (defective yard pavement).	8	Ditto.
Contravention of Byelaw 34 (want of water supply).	9	Water supplies provided before the summonses were applied for.
<i>Newcastle Improvement Act, 1899, sec. 46 (want of water supply).</i>	9	In 2 cases summonses were issued, and withdrawn on water being provided and costs paid by defendants. In 7 cases water was provided before the summonses were applied for.
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	833	

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ORDERED TO BE TAKEN BEFORE
THE MAGISTRATES FOR THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES, &c., DURING
THE YEAR 1903.

Nature of Complaint.	No. of Cases.	How disposed of.
<i>Brought forward ..</i>	833	
<i>Factory and Workshop Act.</i> —No water-closet accommodation.	1	Work done before the summons was applied for.
<i>Public Health Act</i> , sec. 86 (using as a common lodging house a room which was not registered as such).	1	Room ceased to be so used. Summons not applied for.
<i>Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses.</i> —Contravention of Bye-law 2 (overcrowding).	1	Summons issued and afterwards withdrawn.
Contravention of Bye-laws 3 & 4 (sexes not properly separated and screened).	1	Summons issued. Case withdrawn on defendant leaving the premises and paying costs.
Contravention of Bye-law 6 (Room, etc., not swept).	1	Keeper summoned, and fined 5/- and costs.
Contravention of Bye-law 10 (Bedroom pails not emptied).	1	Ditto.
Failing to submit for registration the name of a person as deputy keeper.	1	Keeper afterwards complied. Summons therefore not issued.
Total	840	Total amount of penalties, £8 1s. 0d.

(Signed,) W. H. WELLS,

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES AND COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

TABLE XI.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACTS.

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS DURING THE YEAR 1903.

Articles taken for Analysis.	No. of Samples	Result of Analysis.	Proceedings taken and result.
New Milk ...	203	<p>195 genuine.</p> <p>1 was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 5·6%</p> <p>1 contained 2·2% of added water.</p> <p>1 contained 7·3% of added water, and was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 4·6%.</p> <p>1 contained 10·1% of added water, and was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 8·0%.</p> <p>1 contained 7·5% of added water, and was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 7·3%.</p> <p>1 contained 15·5% of added water, and was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 3·3%.</p> <p>1 contained 22·7% of added water.</p> <p>1 was deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of 3·7%.</p>	<p>Vendor summoned. Case withdrawn, by order of Committee.</p> <p>Vendor cautioned.</p> <p>Vendor summoned and fined £10 and costs.</p> <p>Vendor summoned and fined £10 and costs.</p> <p>Vendor summoned and fined £10 and costs.</p> <p>Vendor summoned and fined 20/- and costs.</p> <p>Vendor cautioned.</p>
Butter ...	65	<p>64 Genuine.</p> <p>1 contained 100% of margarine.</p>	Vendor summoned. Case dismissed on payment of costs.
Margarine ...	22	<p>20 Genuine.</p> <p>1 contained 30% of butter fat.</p> <p>1 contained 5·5% excess of water.</p>	Vendor cautioned.
Lard ..	15	All Genuine.	
Ground Ginger	6	All Genuine.	
White Pepper	6	All Genuine.	
Black Pepper	6	All Genuine.	
Ground Rice	6	All Genuine.	
Corn Flour ..	6	All Genuine	
Carried forward }	335	Amount of penalties carried forward ... }	£41 0s. 0d.

TABLE XI.—CONTINUED.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACTS.
 SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS DURING THE YEAR 1903.

Articles taken for Analysis.	No. of Samples	Result of Analysis.	Proceedings taken and result.
Brought forward)	335	Amount of penalties brought forward ...	£41 0s. 0d.
Arrowroot ...	6	All Genuine.	
Flour ...	6	All Genuine.	
Bread ...	12	All Genuine.	
Glycerine ...	1	Genuine.	
Olive Oil ...	3	All Genuine.	
Cream of Tartar ...	5	All Genuine.	
Precipitated Sulphur ...	3	All Genuine.	
Camphorated Oil ...	4	All Genuine.	
Spirits of Nitre	3	All Genuine.	
Tartaric Acid	1	Genuine.	
Total ...	379		Total amount of penalties <u>£41 0s. 0d.</u>

(*Signed*), W. H. WELLS,

INSPECTOR UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACTS.

TABLE XII.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1903.

Number of Houses on the Register at end of the year...	...	65
Applications for Registration (14 granted and 3 refused)	...	17
New Houses Registered	...	14
Additional Rooms registered in Old Houses	...	5
Houses Closed	...	6
Inspections made in the Daytime	...	10,318
" " Night-time	...	763
Notices served { " Washing of Bed clothes 267 " Lime Washing of Houses 133	... }	400
Contraventions of Bye-laws <i>re</i> Cleaning and Ventilation of Houses	...	16
" " " Separation of Sexes	...	1
" " " Overcrowding	...	4
" " " Removal of Liquid Filth	...	3
" " " W.C. Accommodation	...	42
Structural Defects in Houses	...	29
Choked Drains, Defective Water-closets, &c. (Cleansed and Repaired)	...	57
Defective Roofs and Spouts	...	36
Dirty Water-closet	...	1
Want of Water Supply	...	1
Cases of Infectious Disease reported	...	13
Deaths Reported (Non-Infectious Diseases)	...	7

TABLE XIII.

LODGERS OCCUPYING COMMON LODGING HOUSES IN THE CITY
DURING THE YEAR 1903.

	Year. 1903.	Corresponding Nos. for Year 1902.
Average number of Lodgers per night	1,825	1,702
Highest number on any one night	1,925	1,792
Lowest	1,609	1,546
Number of Lodgers for which accommodation was provided in the Common Lodging Houses of the City at the end of the year..	2,234	2,022

(Signed) W. H. WELLS,

INSPECTOR OF COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

TABLE XIII.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Reports made as to—	
Insanitary Conditions	144
Breaches of regulations for tenement dwellings	322
Cellar dwelling not in conformity with law	1
Dirty houses, tenants, yards, passages, stairs, and conveniences	1,809
Accumulations of filth or refuse	70
Dampness or darkness of rooms	159
Defective drainage... ..	10
Offensive smells	45
Dilapidations and structural sanitary defects... ..	280
Suspected overcrowding	58
Cases of infectious disease amongst occupants of tenement dwellings	22
Children,—cruelty to, neglect of, feeding, etc.	66
Babies,—feeding, health, care of	251
Improvements effected generally in the above matters ...	1,803
Number of cases in which advice has been given about ventilation, food, clothing, temperance, thrift, and the carrying out of sanitary precautions	11,085
Number of instances in which directions have been given as to method of making applications to Dispensary, Poor Law, Infirmary, and Children's Hospital... ..	36
Leaflets distributed	2,813
Total Number of Visits made	11,140

(Signed) W. H. WELLS,

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES, ETC.

APPENDIX B.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

R E P O R T

ON

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

FOR

INFECTIOUS DISEASES,

IN WHICH IS EMBODIED THE SUBSTANCE OF PREVIOUS
REPORTS FROM 1896 TO DATE,

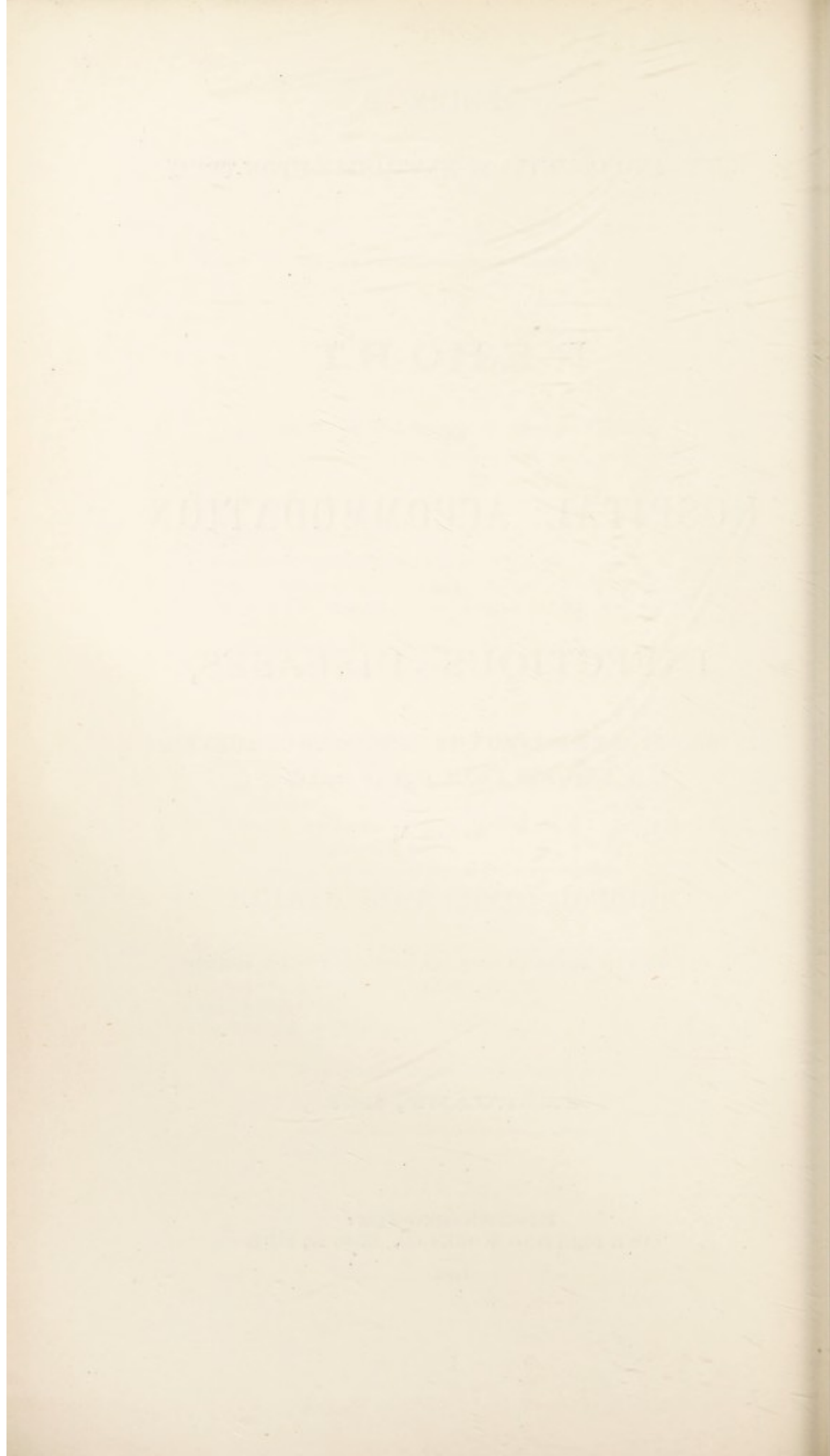
BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

TOGETHER WITH EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEES
CONCERNED.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne:
TYNE PRINTING WORKS CO., 22 TO 26, SIDE.
1903.



CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Department
Sub-Committee of the Sanitary Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

So long ago as April, 1896, the insufficiency of the accommodation at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases was shewn in a report submitted to the Health Department Sub-Committee, by whom the urgency of the situation was fully recognised. That Report shewed that shortly before its date, the daily number of patients in the Hospital had reached 114 (principally cases of Scarlet Fever). All of these were housed in a total of 105 beds, of which 33 were of necessity reserved for Enteric Fever. The remaining 72 beds had been occupied by an average daily number of 100 cases during the month of November, 1895. This crowding, though partly due to increased number of cases notified, was undoubtedly, to a large extent, the result of the growing popularity of the Institution among both the poor and well-to-do classes, and indicated the necessity of the provision of additional general and private wards. The report advocated the erection of a block of two general wards for 30 patients, and 6 single wards for private patients, together with a dayroom for convalescents, offices, &c. A Discharge House of three rooms for convalescents after Scarlet Fever, and the accommodation necessary for the staff, were also recommended.

Subsequent experience has confirmed the urgent need of still more fever accommodation than was advised in the report above referred to. Along with this has been learnt the necessity of more effectual provision for coping with Smallpox, a disease which of late years has assumed an increasing prevalence in the country. To meet these various demands, not only as they claim

attention now, but as they are likely to do in the near future, a scheme was framed in August, 1901, for the immediate and future extension of the City Hospital, and for the erection of a permanent Smallpox Hospital and Isolation House for Smallpox "contacts," on land belonging to the Corporation at Walker Gate. In October of the same year, a Report, with sketch plans of these proposals, was prepared. Copies of the Scheme and Report are appended hereto. (Appendices Nos. 1 and 2.)

The action taken by the different Committees concerned in the subject of Hospital Accommodation, from Sept., 1901, to date, is shewn by the attached Extracts from the Minutes of the Meetings of those Committees. (Appendix 3.)

All of the existing buildings, and those proposed to be added, on the present site of the Hospital for Infectious Diseases, together with those suggested for erection on the land to the north of the Hospital, are shewn on the attached plan (C), prepared by the Property Surveyor on information supplied by the Medical Officer of Health, in accordance with the instruction of the Health Department Sub-Committee, given in December last.

The recent resolution of the Estate and Property Committee, declining to lease land at Walker Gate on which to build a Smallpox Hospital and Isolation House for Smallpox "Contacts," leaves the question of a site for these purposes still to settle.

The matter is urgent.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY E. ARMSTRONG, D.H.Y.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

17th February, 1903.

APPENDIX No. 1.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

SCHEME FOR PROPOSED EXTENSION

OF THE

CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

AND THE ERECTION OF A

PERMANENT SMALLPOX HOSPITAL

AND

ISOLATION HOUSE.

AUGUST, 1901.

CITY HOSPITAL

FOR

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(NOT SMALLPOX).

ACCOMMODATION FOR PATIENTS (EXISTING AND PROPOSED.)

	BEDS.
Beds at present	105
Two proposed New Pavilions of 26 Beds each	52
Proposed Isolation Extension (as stated below)	4
Alteration of 6 present Duty Rooms to Wards (as stated on following page) ...	6
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Four future Pavilions... ..	167
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Four future Pavilions... ..	104
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Total... ..	271
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

REQUIRED AT THE PRESENT TIME.

- 1.—*Two New Pavilions*, according to sketch plan in report * dated April, 1896, somewhat modified, with fire extinction appliances, fire alarm gongs, telephone, &c.
- 2.—*Additions to Present Isolation Block*.—Add a double-bed ward with veranda, and provide a proper bathroom to each end of the block—4 beds.

* Plan A herewith.

- 3.—Convert present nurses' duty rooms (6) in four pavilions and isolation block into wards of one bed each.
- 4.—*A Discharge House* of three pairs of rooms for undressing, bathing, and redressing in uninfected clothing.
- 5.—*A Nurses' Home** to accommodate staff for complete hospital of ten pavilions and isolation block.
- 6.—*Existing Administrative Block*:—Additions, &c., as specified on pages 9 and 10.
- 7.—*A Receiving Room* for each large Pavilion for the admission and examination of patients before their transference to the wards.

AFTER COMPLETION OF PROPOSED EXTENSIONS.

Staff required for Ten Pavilions and Isolation Block (two sides):—

<u>Medical Superintendent</u> (non-resident).		
Resident Medical Officer.		
2 Assistant Resident Medical Officers.		
Matron.		
Assistant Matron.		
Book-keeper and Telephone Assistant.		
Cook.		
Kitchenmaid.		
Scullerymaid.		
2 Housemaids.		
House Waitingmaid.		
General Cleaner.		
2 House Laundrymaids.		
Total 15		

15 to
reside in
Administra-
tive Block.

*Provision is needed at present or in the early future for the staff of six pavilions and isolation block. (For details see pages 8 and 9.)

STAFF REQUIRED—(continued).

Total 81

House Steward.
Porter and Wife at lodge.
Engineer (resident).
Firemen (3 shifts of 8 hours each).
Ambulance Men (resident and non-resident).
Gardeners (1 resident and 2 assistants non-resident).

PROPOSED NURSES' HOME.

ROOMS, &c., REQUIRED.

- 1 Sitting Room for Superintendent of Night Nurses and Home Sister.
2 Bedrooms. " " "
Nurses' Sitting Room.
 " Recreation Room.
 " Dining Hall.
 " Kitchen (off Dining Hall).
 " Scullery.

ROOMS, &c., REQUIRED.—(*Continued.*)

Maids' Dining Hall.

Lecture Room.*

57 Single Bedrooms for Nurses and Probationers.

11 Double Bedrooms for Maids.

4 Double Bedrooms for Sick Nurses and Maids, &c.

Provision Store.

Linen Room.

Ware Store.

Box and Cloak Room.

6 Bath Rooms.

Lavatories and w.c.'s on each floor.

Coal Stores.

Shed.

The above shows the Nurses' Home accommodation needed for a complete Hospital of 10 Pavilions and Isolation Block. The building should be designed to provide *at present* 38 single bedrooms for nurses and 10 double bedrooms for servants—*i.e.*, the staff for 6 large pavilions and the Isolation Block, the remainder of the bedrooms being left until the carrying out of future extensions.

PROPOSED EXTENSION, &c., ON PRESENT SITE.†

TO EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK.

Offices for Medical Superintendent, Resident Medical Officers, and Matron.

General Room for Medical Staff, Committee, &c.

Cottage and Office for House Steward.

Waiting room (present Medical Superintendent's room).

Two new rooms for Resident Medical Assistants.

Laboratory for Bacteriological, Clinical, and Pathological Work (to be removed away from house to extended site).

* This is now (February, 1903) proposed to be at S on Plan C.

† See Plan B.

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.—(*Continued*).

Larger private laundry to west of present one.

Bakehouse (in building of present private laundry).

Larger storerooms for linen and clothing. (Present clothing store to be enlarged by adding present dispensary).

Additional bath and w.c.'s over cloak room (continuation of first floor corridor).

Cloak room and lavatories as extension of corridor.

Larger Dispensary on extended site.

2 *New Pavilions* (as indicated on page 6), with fire extinction appliances, fire alarm gongs, telephones, &c.

Isolation Block.—Additions and alterations as stated on page 6.

Patients' Laundry, &c., Block.

Enlargement of washhouse.

„ ironing room.

„ drying chamber.

Additional laundry machinery.

„ boiler power for heating and lighting

Mortuary to rebuild (in three rooms) near main road (40 ft. distant).

Extra stabling.

Meal-room for male staff and workmen.

Additional lavatory, &c., accommodation for male staff and workmen.

Cottage for Engineer. The lodge to be kept by a Porter in uniform, assisted by his wife.

Cottage for head gardener, on land north of cinder path.

Greenhouse.

Ground near Pavilions C and D to lay out for airing court.

Cinder path (see below) to divert.

Icehouse.

Electric lighting.

Fire extinction appliances and fire alarm gongs to all Pavilions.

Larger workshop for Engineer.

Yard wall for present boiler-house.

ADDITIONAL LAND REQUIRED.

The field to the north of the present site, between it and the North-Eastern Railway, and to west of turnpike road, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area (B on plan),* would be required for four future pavilions, airing courts, and exercise ground for convalescents, discharge-house, &c.

The *cinder path* between present Hospital and the above field should be diverted.

NURSES' HOME.

The Nurses' Home would be conveniently situated on the land opposite the entrance gates of the City Hospital (G on plan).*

PROPOSED SMALLPOX HOSPITAL FOR 120 PATIENTS.

STAFF REQUIRED.

Resident Medical Officer.	}	To reside in Administrative Block.
Day Sister to act under general direction of Matron of C.H.I.D.		
Dormitory maid.		
Sewing maid.		
Cook.		
Kitchenmaid.		
2 Housemaids.		
<hr/> Total 8		
1 Superintendent of Night Nurses.	}	To reside in Nurses' Home.
4 trained Day Nurses.		
4 trained Night Nurses.		
6 Probationers.		
4 Wardmaids.		
2 Laundrymaids.		
<hr/> Total 21		

* Plan B.

PROPOSED SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.—(*Continued*).STAFF REQUIRED.—(*Continued*.)

1 Porter, at Lodge.	}	Resident
1 Engineer.		
3 Ambulance Men		
2 Firemen (non-resident).		
Dispenser (in connection with C.H.I.D.)		
1 Gardener.		
Total 34 Resident.		
„ 4 Non-Resident		
—		
Total 38		
—		

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.

(a) WARDS.

- 2 Pavilions of 50 beds each (2 wards of 25 beds to each pavilion), with offices, &c. (See notes).
- 1 Pavilion of 20 beds (in two halves of 10 beds each) for private patients, and special or doubtful cases.
- Space for future extension (say 4 acres).

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK.

Resident Medical Officer.—Sitting room, bedroom, office, bathroom, lavatory, w.c., &c., clinical laboratory, dispensary.

Day Sister.—Sitting room, bedroom, office, bathroom, w.c., &c.

3 Double bedrooms }
1 Single bedroom } for maids.

1 Servants' dining hall.

1 Provision store.

1 Linen room (for maids).

1 Ware store.

1 Box and cloak room

2 W.C.'s.

2 Bathrooms.

Coal store.

Shed.

PROPOSED SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.—(*Continued.*)ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.—(*Continued.*)

Kitchen, scullery, housemaid's pantry, meat larder, cook's larder, milk store, w.c. in yard.

Private laundry.

(c) SMALLPOX NURSES' HOME.

Night Sister's sitting room, bedroom.

18 Nurses' bedrooms (14 regular, 4 extra).

1 Sickroom (2 beds)

2 Wardmaids' bedrooms (2 beds each).

1 Nurses' general sitting room.

1 „ reading and writing room.

Nurses' dining hall.

Small provision store.

Linen room.

Ware store (small).

Box and Cloak room.

3 Bathrooms, 2 lavatories (6 basins), 3 w.c.'s, coal store.

Shed.

Disinfecter.

Bedding Shed with airing racks (as at C.H.I.D.)

Stables (2 stalls).

Ambulance House (for 2 vans, &c.)

Shed for 2 carts.

Hayloft.

Harness Room.

Discharge House for convalescents (6 rooms—3 male, 3 female).

Mortuary (2 parts).

Meal Room for Male Staff, Workmen, &c., with bath, lavatory, urinal, w.c.

Playshed and Recreation Ground.

Water Tank (elevated).

Patients' Laundry.

Lodge.

Cottages for Engineer and Chief Ambulance Man.

SITE.

Ten acres of land are required for a Smallpox Hospital of the extent above indicated. The field to the east of the proposed Fever Hospital extension (C on attached plan),* is 10 acres and 28 perches in area, and is otherwise suitable as a site for the proposed Smallpox Hospital.

ISOLATION HOUSE FOR "CONTACT" CASES.

A site is required for an *Isolation House* for the reception of healthy persons removed from infected dwellings for observation. The amount of land required for this purpose will depend on the extent of the scheme, which has yet to be agreed on. Field H on plan* will be suitable for the purpose.

H. E. A.

August, 1901.

* Plan B.

APPENDIX No. 2.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

FOR

INFECTIOUS DISEASES,

PRESENTED TO THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT SUB-COMMITTEE

ON THE 9TH OCTOBER, 1901,

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Department
Sub-Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

As you are aware, the accommodation at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, both as regards patients and staff, is insufficient for the growing requirements of the town, in consequence of which the Scarlet Fever wards have been dangerously crowded, patients have lately been refused admission, and several nurses, owing to want of bedrooms, have had to sleep in the wards. Since the present hospital was opened in 1888, the population of Newcastle has increased from 159,000 to 216,000, *i.e.*, at the rate of about 36 per cent. in 13 years. With this increase of the inhabitants there has also been a steadily growing tendency on the part of the public to make use of the institution as a means of isolating their infectious diseases. For these reasons the hospital has become far too small for its purpose. As there is no prospect that matters will of themselves tend to improve in this respect, but quite the reverse, extension of the accommodation is needed. This question is twofold, inasmuch

as it concerns both the pressing wants of the moment, and proper provision for the future. The latter point claims attention *now*, in order that the land adjoining the existing hospital may be secured whilst it is still to be had, which may not be for long.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The additional accommodation required *at the present time* is as detailed on pages 6 and 7, viz. :—

- 1.—*Two new pavilions* of 26 beds each.
- 2.—*Additions to present Isolation Block.*
- 3.—*Convert Nurses' Duty Rooms* into wards.
- 4.—*A Discharge House.*
- 5.—*A Nurses' Home.*
- 6.—*A small Receiving Room for each large Pavilion.*
- 7.—*Existing Administrative Block* (alterations, &c.)

The foregoing additions and alterations, with the exception of item No. 5 (Nurses' Home) may be made on the existing Hospital premises, as shewn at A on the plan of the Corporation's estate at Walker, submitted herewith.† The proposed immediate extensions are shewn in red.‡

In addition to the site of the existing Hospital, other land is required at present for the Nurses' Home (Fever), which may be most conveniently erected on the west part of the field G,† opposite the Hospital entrance, as shewn on the plan.

† Plan B.

‡ The Report up to this point has been adopted, and the estimated cost has been confirmed by Council.—H. E. A., 8th April, 1902.

FUTURE EXTENSIONS.

1.—To meet the requirements of the City, and also of Walker Urban District during (say) the next twenty-five years, four additional pavilions similar to the two proposed for immediate erection, will be needed. These, together with airing courts and a recreation ground for convalescents, may be provided on field B, as shewn in blue on plan.† These new wards will necessitate considerable enlargement and extension of the Administrative Department, which was not originally designed to serve for more than six pavilions. The cinder path separating the present Hospital premises from field B should be diverted to provide for the continuity of the Hospital premises.

2.—It is recommended that a *permanent Smallpox Hospital* of 120 beds, with its own Administrative Block, Nurses' Home, and offices, be provided on field H, as shewn on plan.* †

3.—An *Isolation House* for the reception and observation of "contact" cases is greatly wanted, and may be provided on the east portion of field G on plan.* †

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY E. ARMSTRONG, D.Hy.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
8th October, 1901.

* These sites were suggested as alternatives for those in the original scheme (see page 14).—H. E. A., 8th April. 1902.

† Plan B.

APPENDIX No. 3.

EXTRACTS
FROM
MINUTES OF COMMITTEES
RELATIVE TO
HOSPITAL EXTENSION.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT SUB-COMMITTEE,
16th SEPTEMBER, 1901.

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—NURSES' CUBICLES.

The City Engineer submitted plan of proposed temporary galvanized building, lined with wood, with cubicles for 10 nurses, to be erected in the grounds of the Hospital for Infectious Diseases, estimated cost £500.

Resolved: "That the City Engineer be instructed to order the work to be proceeded with at once."

The Medical Officer of Health reported that the furnishings required for the nurses' cubicles would cost about £150, and the Committee authorised him to order such furnishings as he considered absolutely necessary.

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Medical Officer of Health informed the Committee that owing to the Hospital for Infectious Diseases being overcrowded, he had had to refuse admission of a number of Scarlet Fever cases.

Resolved: "That the City Engineer be instructed to obtain tenders for the erection of two temporary blocks of 22 beds each, to be erected in the grounds of the Hospital for Infectious Diseases, and that the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Sanitary and Health Department Committees be authorised to order the work to be carried out at once."

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES—PROPOSED EXTENSION.

The following minute of the Sanitary Committee of 15th July was read:—

“The Committee considered the proposal of the Health Department Committee to secure additional land at Walker Gate for the extension of Hospital, &c., and referred the subject back to the Committee to prepare ground plans of suggested additional buildings, and to show the area of land required.

Resolved: “That the City Engineer be instructed to prepare plans in accordance with the request of the Sanitary Committee.”

 HEALTH DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE,

9th OCTOBER, 1901.

Preliminary Report and Plan of Medical Officer of Health presented and considered. Resolved: “That an application be made to the Estate and Property Committee to sell the land at Walker Gate shown on the plan submitted by the Medical Officer of Health for purposes of Hospital extensions, &c.; and that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman be requested to submit the application to the Estate and Property Committee.”

 ESTATE AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE,

14th OCTOBER, 1901.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Department Committee attended as a deputation from the Health Department Committee, and stated that they had been deputed to ask whether they could have about 40 acres of the Corporation Estate on both sides of Benton Road at Walker Gate for the purpose of enlarging the Fever Hospital and erecting an Isolation House, Nurses' Home, and Smallpox Hospital. The Committee agreed to survey the land. (Survey by Estate and Property Committee on 6th November.)

 HEALTH DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE,

26th NOVEMBER, 1901.

The following minute of the Estate and Property Committee read: “The Chairman (Ald. Sutton) stated that the members who visited the land at Walker Gate on 6th November were of

opinion that the land adjoining the Tynemouth Railway should not be granted to the Sanitary Committee, as it would shut out the back land from Benton Road. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Ald. Baxter Ellis, and Mr. Archibald, were appointed a Sub-Committee to confer with the Sub-Committee of the Sanitary Committee upon the subject. The Property Surveyor was instructed to value the land asked for by the Sanitary Committee."

Resolved: "That the Sanitary Committee be recommended to authorise the Health Department Committee to confer with the Estate and Property Committee upon the subject."

These minutes were confirmed by the Sanitary Committee on 2nd December, 1901.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE,
7th FEBRUARY, 1902.

Resolved: "That the Estate and Property Committee be requested to inform the Sanitary Committee as early as possible of their decision relative to the application for additional land at Walker Gate for Hospital extensions."

SANITARY COMMITTEE, 2nd JUNE, 1902.

WALKER GATE HOSPITAL—SMALLPOX.

The Committee Clerk read the following resolution of the Estate and Property Committee of 26th May, relative to the application of the Sanitary Committee for additional land at Walker Gate:—

Resolved: "That this Committee decline to lease land on which to build a Smallpox Hospital or Isolation House for suspected Smallpox cases; and agree to lease the plot marked B on the plan for enlarging the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases and a Nurses' Home."

Resolved: "That a rent of £60 per acre per annum be charged for Plot A (occupied by the existing Hospital) containing an area of 10 acres, 1 rood, 4 poles, and Plot B containing an area of 9 acres, 2 roods."

Referred to the Health Department Committee to arrange for an interview with the Estate and Property Committee."

SANITARY COMMITTEE, 25th AUGUST, 1902.

The following minutes of the Health Department Committee dated 19th August were read and confirmed, viz. :—

“ WALKER GATE HOSPITAL—ADDITIONAL LAND, ETC.

The Committee considered the resolution of the Estate and Property Committee relative to additional land at Walker Gate for Hospital extensions, submitted to the Sanitary Committee on 2nd June; and appointed Mr. Wilson, Mr. Murray, and the Mayor, to have an interview with the Estate and Property Committee on the subject.”

“ ENLARGEMENT OF WALKER GATE HOSPITAL.

The Committee authorised the Medical Officer of Health to confer with Mr. Holford, as soon as possible after entering upon his duties, relative to preparing plans for the enlargement of the Hospital for Infectious Diseases upon the land at Walker Gate already in the possession of the Sanitary Committee.”

HEALTH DEPARTMENT SUB-COMMITTEE,

6th OCTOBER, 1902.

Present—Dr. Wilson and Mr. Murray. Considered the resolution of the Estate and Property Committee relative to additional land for extension of Walker Gate Hospital.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT SUB-COMMITTEE,

7th NOVEMBER, 1902.

Present :—Dr. Wilson and Mr. Murray. The Property Surveyor submitted a block plan shewing by a pink verge a site for the suggested Nurses' Home.* The area of the site was $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and was sufficiently large to allow for an extension of the Buildings should the Committee at any future time desire to increase the accommodation.

The Sub-Committee waited upon the Estate and Property Committee and applied for a site upon which to erect a Nurses' Home at Walker Gate.

* i.e. on east side of Benton Road, near Rosy Cottage.

ESTATE AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE,

7th NOVEMBER, 1902.

Councillors Wilson and Murray and the Medical Officer of Health attended from the Health Department Sub-Committee and asked the Committee to grant $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the Walker Estate on the east side of Benton Road (Rosy Cottage), opposite Walker Gate Hospital, as a site for a Nurses' Home.

The Committee Clerk informed the Committee that the Sanitary Committee presented a report to the Council on 2nd July, 1884, relative to the site of the Hospital for Infectious Diseases at Walker Gate, in which it was recommended that there should be carried to the City Fund, by way of rental for the site, an annual sum to be agreed upon between the Committees. The deputation were requested to consider the question of rent.

It was agreed that the Estate and Property Committee and the Health Department Committee should hold a survey of the place.

ESTATE AND PROPERTY COMMITTEE AND HEALTH
DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE SURVEY.

21st NOVEMBER, 1902.

The Committees drove to Walker Gate and inspected the land applied for by the Sanitary Committee for extension of the Hospital for Infectious Diseases and Nurses' Home.

The Property Surveyor was instructed to prepare a block plan shewing thereon all the buildings, &c., proposed to be placed upon the land adjoining the present Hospital.

SANITARY COMMITTEE, 15TH DECEMBER, 1902.

The following minutes of the Health Department Committee, dated 12th December, were read and confirmed, viz.:—

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES—EXTENSION.

The following minute of the Estate and Property Committee of 8th December was read:—

"The Property Surveyor, in accordance with the minute of the Estate and Property and Health Department Sub-Committees' Survey of 21st November, submitted two block plans, one shewing all the buildings proposed to be placed upon the land with the present hospital buildings, and also one shewing the suggested site for a Nurses' Home, in addition to the present and proposed buildings."

"The Committee, after examining the plans, decided to adhere to their resolution of the 26th May, 1902, offering to lease the plot of land between the present Hospital site and the railway for an enlargement of the Hospital, and a Nurses' Home, and declined to lease any land on the east side of Benton Road."

Resolved: "That the Property Surveyor be instructed to shew upon the block plan all hospital buildings contemplated to be erected upon the land at Walker Gate, the list of buildings to be supplied by the Medical Officer of Health."

HEALTH DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE,

19th JANUARY, 1903.

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—EXTENSIONS.*

The Property Surveyor submitted block plan shewing all the Hospital buildings contemplated to be erected on the land at Walker Gate according to the list supplied by the Medical Officer of Health.

The Medical Officer of Health was instructed to bring his report upon the subject up to date, and send a copy to the members of the Committee.

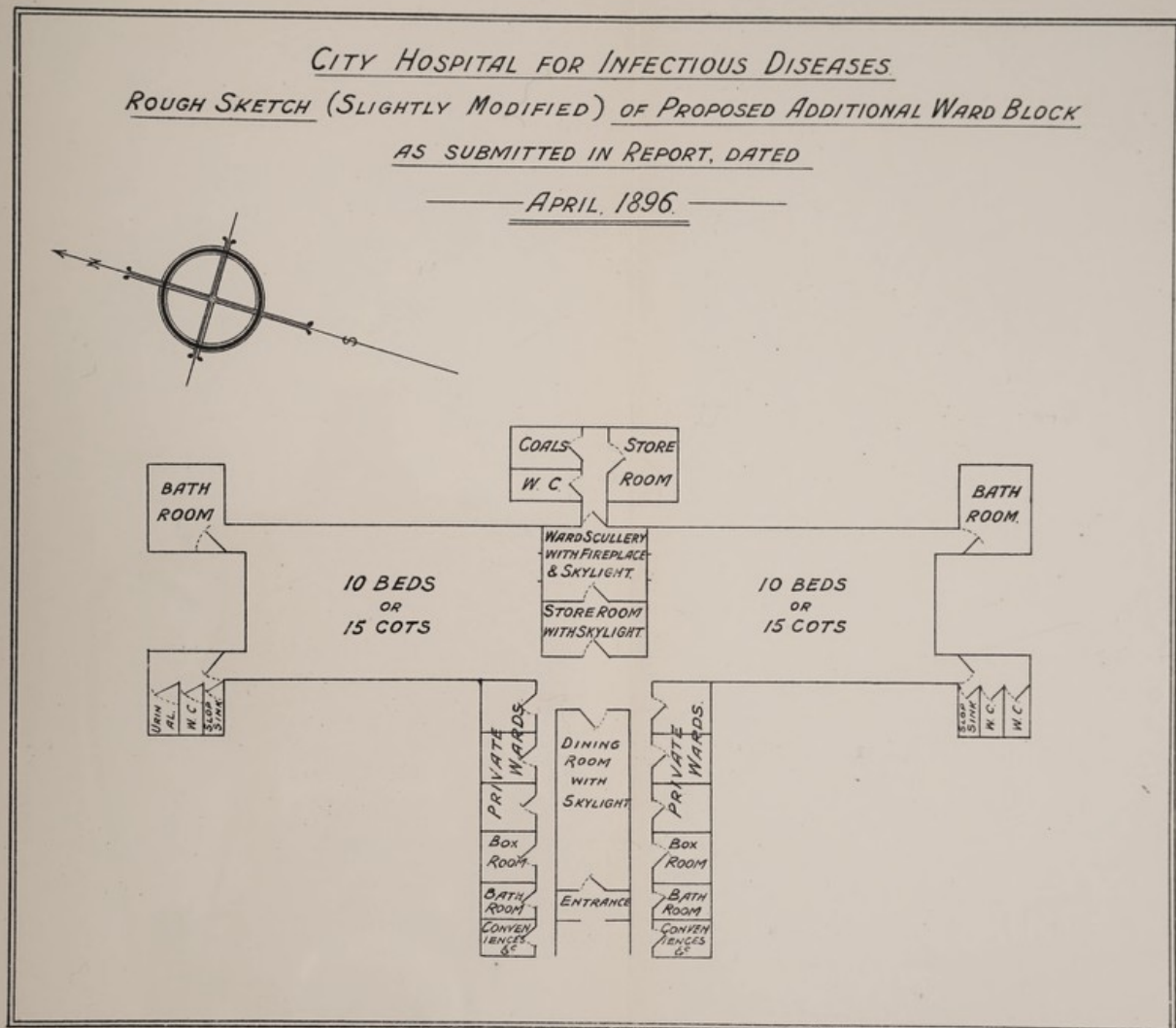
The consideration of the subject was deferred until after the report is circulated.

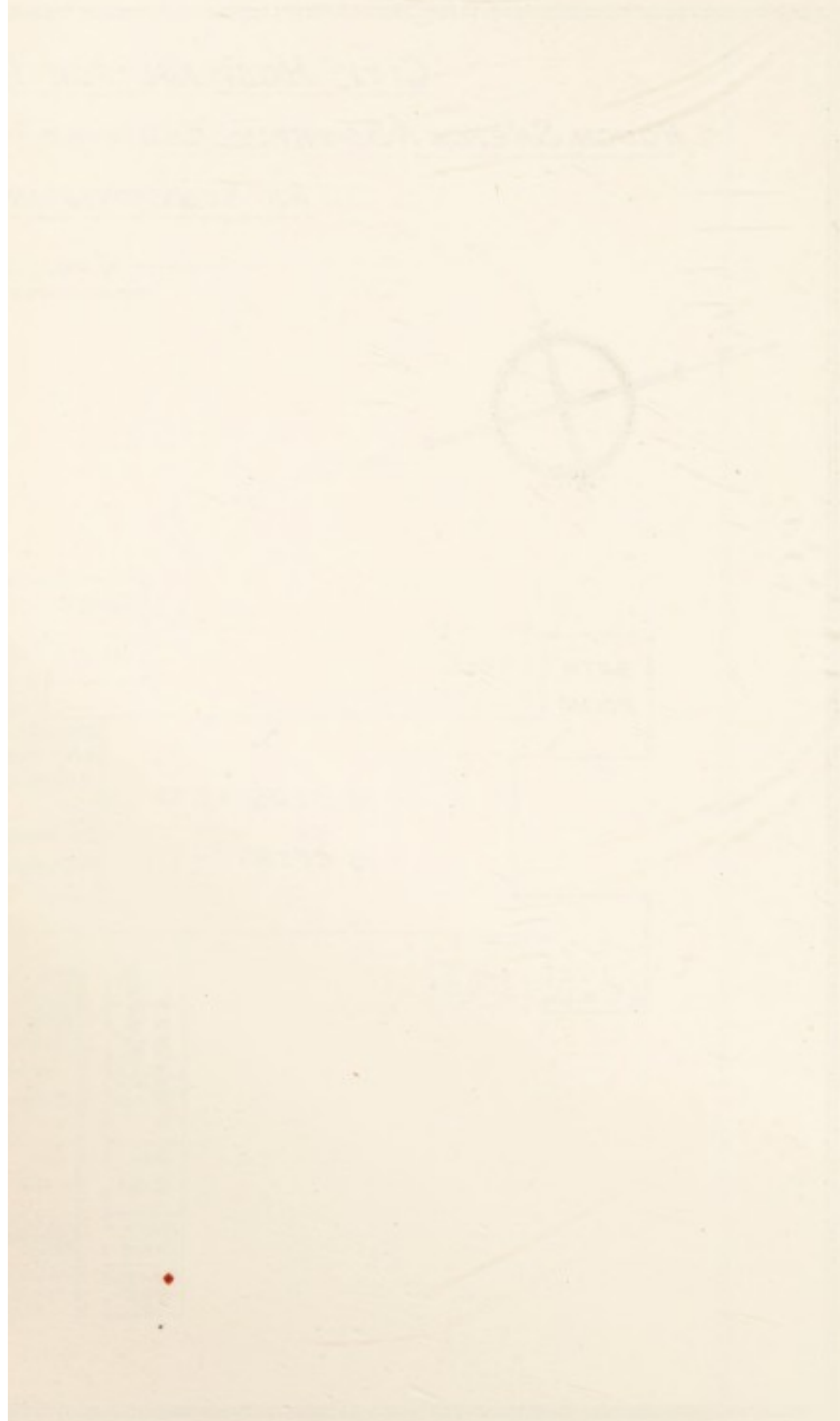
SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.—SITE.

The Committee considered the question of providing a site for building a Smallpox Hospital, and referred the matter to the Chairman, Medical Officer of Health, and Property Surveyor to look out for sites and report to a future meeting.

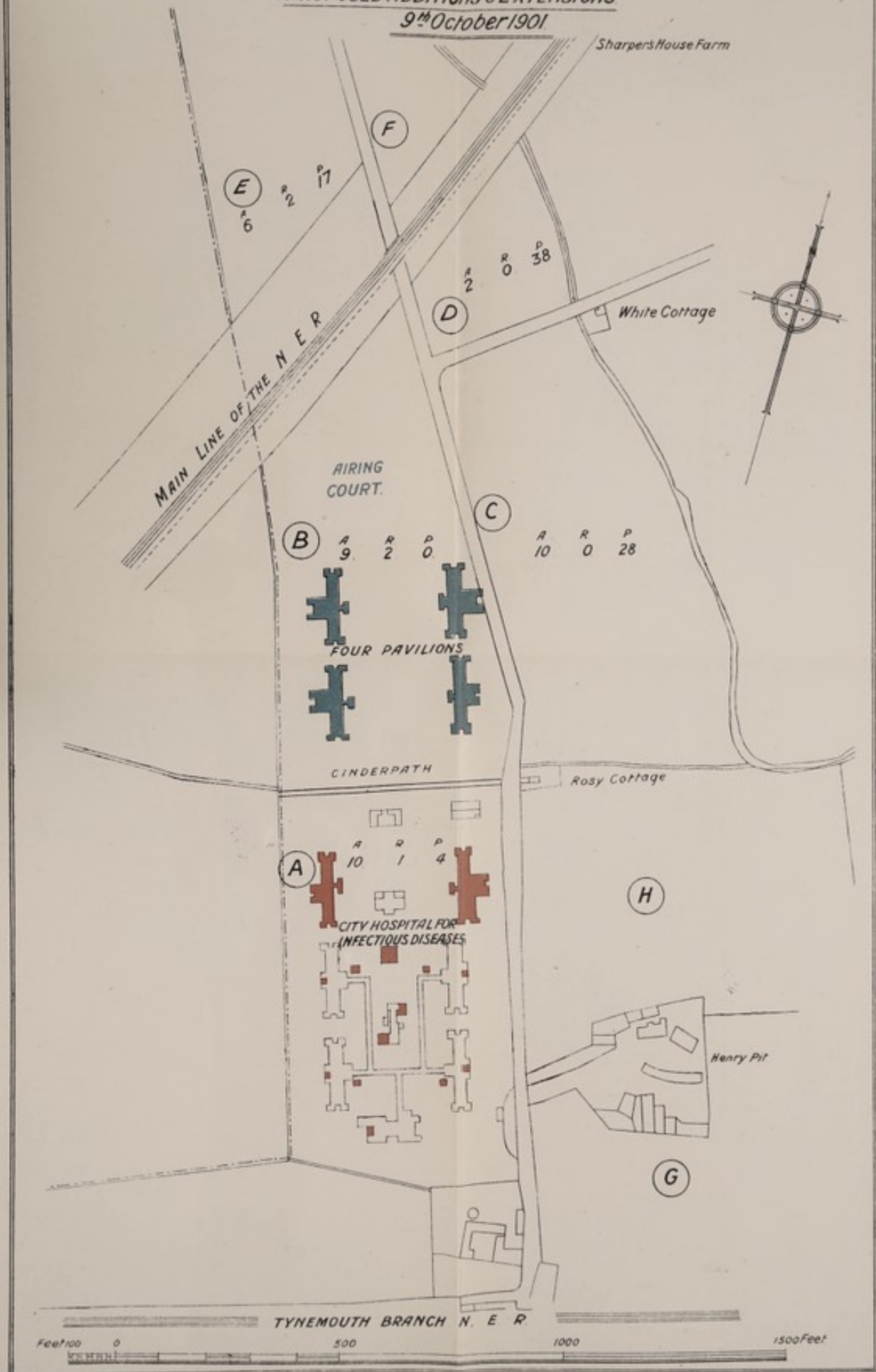
* See Plan C (attached).

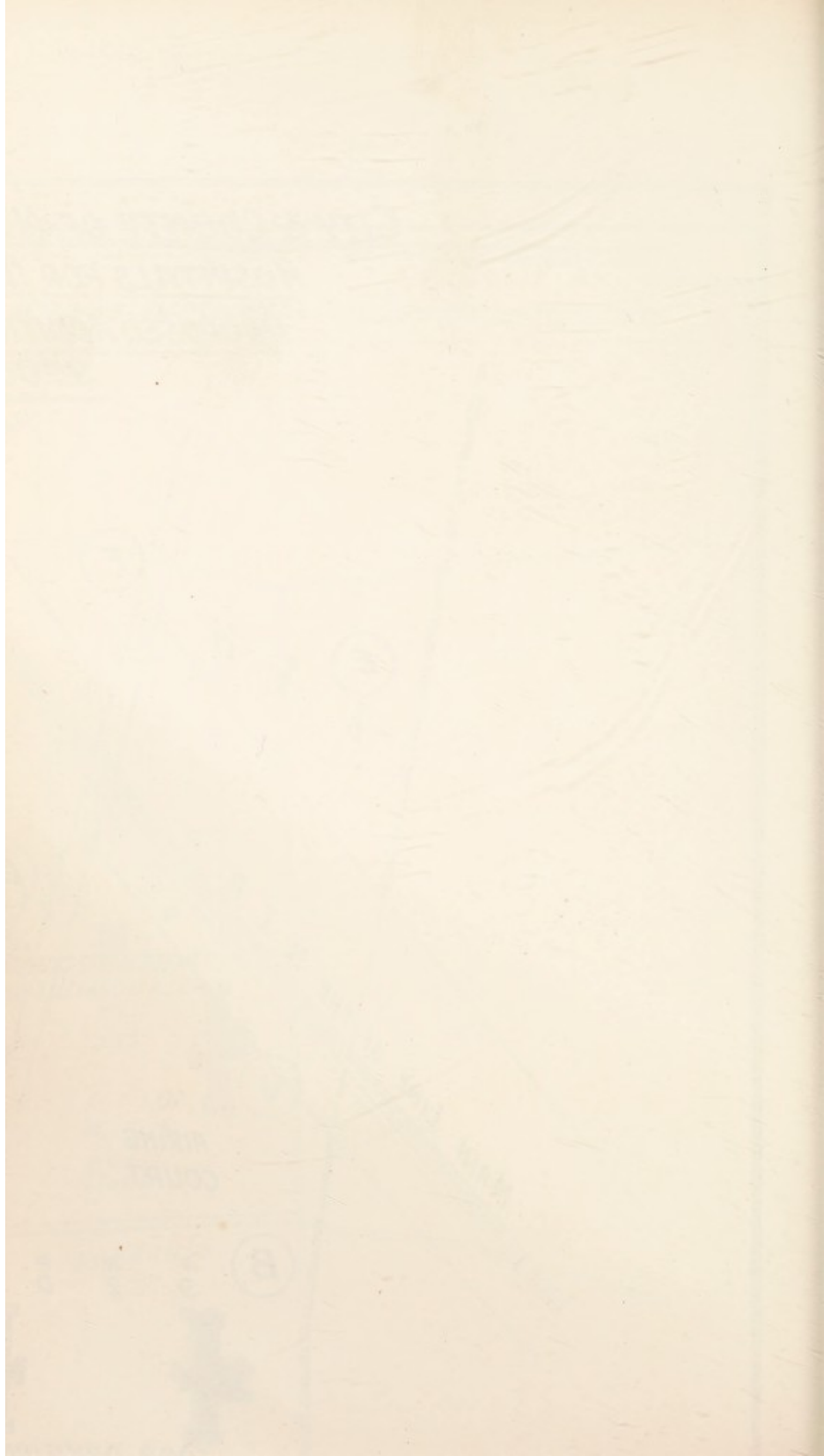
PLAN A.

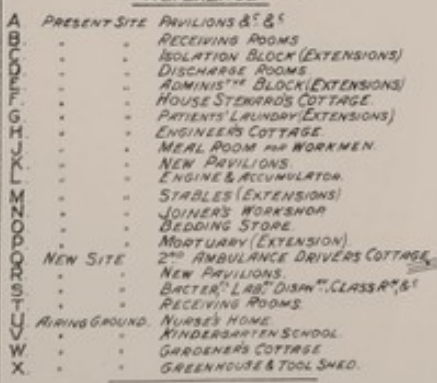




CITY & COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES
PROPOSED ADDITIONS & EXTENSIONS
 9th October 1901





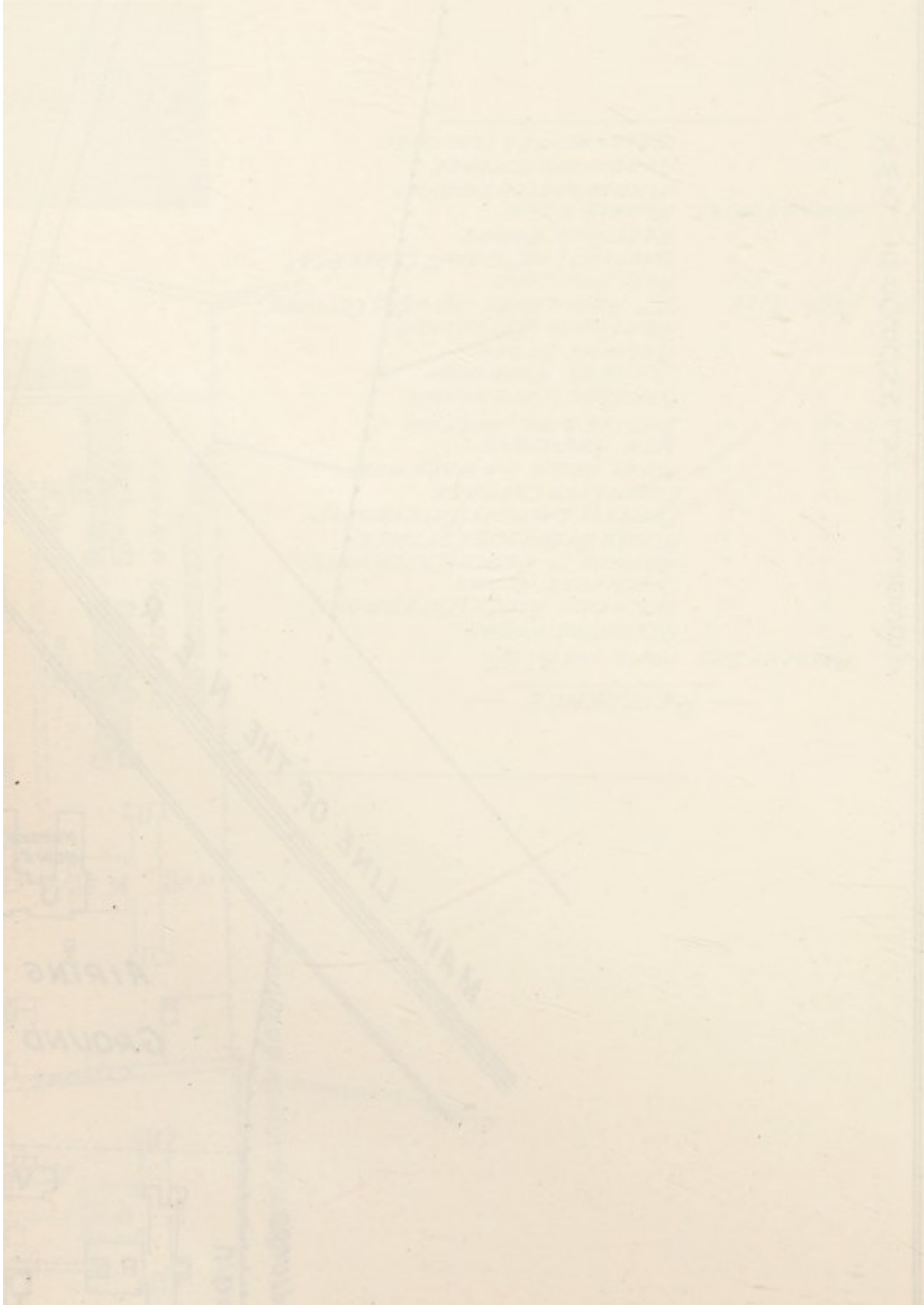


CITY & COUNTY OF NEW YORK

CITY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

PROPOSED ADDITION

FEB 1



RAILROAD
GROUND

APPENDIX C.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

INTERIM REPORT ON THE OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX

COVERING THE PERIOD EXTENDING

From 18th March to 31st August, 1903,

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE

OF THE CORPORATION OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

SIR,

In compliance with the request of the Local Government Board of the 2nd inst., to be furnished with a report on the outbreak of Smallpox now present in the city, I beg to submit to you the following particulars:—

The first two cases admitted to the Newcastle Smallpox Hospital were removed on 18th March from the Walker Urban Sanitary District, in accordance with the arrangement made by your Committee in May, 1901, to admit to the Newcastle Hospital cases of smallpox from Walker, so far as they were able to do so.

Next day a case occurred in Newcastle. From the beginning of the outbreak to 31st August, the monthly return of cases notified is as follows:—

				Newcastle Cases.	Walker U.S.D. Cases.
March (from 18th)	...	...	...	6	3
April	...	...	...	6	—
May	...	...	...	6	—
June	...	...	...	11	7
July	...	...	...	14	—
August	...	...	...	31	10
Total	...	...	...	<u>74</u>	<u>20</u>

With three exceptions, all of the above cases were isolated in the Newcastle Smallpox Hospital. The exceptions are (1) those of two persons found quite recovered after mild previously unrecognised attacks, who were removed to the Isolation Hospital and disinfected; (2) a woman found late at night to be suffering from smallpox in a Common Lodging House, who escaped secretly before the arrival of the Hospital ambulance. She went to Gateshead, and was taken to the Smallpox Hospital there.

The number of direct "contacts" removed to the Isolation Hospital from the houses in which smallpox cases occurred is—

From Newcastle 275, of whom 5 afterwards developed Smallpox.
From Walker... 51, of whom 3 afterwards developed Smallpox.

Total ... 326, of whom 8 afterwards developed Smallpox.

The number of indirect "contacts" and "suspects" connected with the smallpox cases in Newcastle is 1,157. The houses of all of these were visited on alternate days by special officers, whose duty it is to keep each household under observation for 17 days.

In the period in question, there have been about 30 separate centres of smallpox infection in different parts of Newcastle, between each of which and the rest the strictest inquiry failed to

establish any connection in the way of cause and effect. These extended to the extreme east, west, and north of the city, and occurred in dwellings of good class and others, as well as lodging houses and public institutions. The streets and other places in Newcastle from which cases were removed are grouped as follows, viz. :—

Leazes Terrace.

Mowbray Street, Heaton; Wingrove Avenue, North Elswick (infection carried from one place to the other.)

Liverpool Street and Patterson's Court, Percy Street.

Guildford Place and Warwick Street, Heaton.

Union Road, Byker.

George Street, Blandford Street, Railway Street.

Grosvenor Road, Jesmond.

James Place, Thompson Street, and Byker Bank.

Philip Street, Arthur's Hill.

Royal Infirmary (two cases imported from Consett and Sheriff Hill).

New Bridge Street (Common Lodging House), four cases in all.

Race Street, St. Mary's Place (two cases), Lisle Street (possibly infected from the New Bridge Street cases).

Sandyford Court (imported from Walker).

Breamish Street.

James Street, Westmorland Road.

Thornborough Street.

Charlotte Street, Scotswood Road (imported from Walker).

Fern Avenue, Forsyth Road and Oakland Road, West Jesmond.

Newcastle Dispensary (from Forest Hall).

Wellington Street and Oystershell Lane.

Russell Square, Ridley Villas.

Haymarket (at a hotel). From this case arose two others at Spital Tongues.

Brunel Street and Wharnccliffe Street (2 undertaker's men infected at a funeral at Forest Hall).

Chest Hospital (from Shotley Bridge and a Common Lodging House in Pilgrim Street).

Carlil Street (an Italian ice cream vendor recently arrived from Scotland).

Stone Street, Arthur's Hill and Haymarket (the latter infected from the former, a fellow worker).

Panmure Street, Scotswood Road (infected at Consett).

Eversley Place, Heaton.

Gibson Street.

Pilgrim Street (a case in a Common Lodging House, imported from Consett. Also a tramp in another Common Lodging House, recently arrived from Haltwhistle, &c.)

This large number of separate areas of infection, with the number of contacts, direct and indirect, belonging to each, illustrates one of the greatest difficulties to encounter in dealing with the disease. Hitherto each centre has been, it is believed, effectually dealt with and disposed of, so to speak, on its own merits, with very little spread, if any. It is confidently hoped that other introductions of Smallpox from without will yield in like manner to the vigilance and efforts of the special officers of the Health Department. But such a result "is not accomplished without sweat"!

On investigation, several cases have been traced to others which had occurred upwards of a month before, and which, unrecognised at the time, have doubtless caused mischief in the city and beyond it. Of these, perhaps the most glaring was one which caused a group of three cases in as many days at a Common Lodging House in New Bridge Street. This occurrence naturally suggested a pre-existing case from which the three in question had received infection; but a careful inquiry on the

spot at the time failed to discover any such. Soon afterwards, however, information reached the Health Department from the Medical Officer of Health of Forest Hall, that smallpox had attacked the master and an apprentice in a tailor's shop at that place, and that their infection was attributed to a journeyman tailor from Newcastle, who had worked recently at this shop whilst apparently convalescent after smallpox. This man was ultimately found on a public street in Newcastle, and was brought by a police constable to the office of the Medical Officer of Health with unmistakeable signs of the disease upon him. He had lived at the lodging house in question, and when afterwards proceeded against before the Magistrates, was proved to have been there with the smallpox eruption upon him and to have been in contact with the persons who about two weeks afterwards developed the disease. He was fined £7, or six weeks imprisonment.

The following case illustrates the danger of the British tramp at large :—

On Friday, 28th August, a woman was reported late at night to be ill in a Common Lodging House in Pilgrim Street. She was visited by the Medical Officer of Health, who found her to be suffering from smallpox. She had tramped across the county to Newcastle from Haltwhistle, viâ Hexham. Her removal to hospital was ordered, but, before this could be effected, the patient escaped secretly from the house and disappeared. Two days and a half afterwards, she was found in a beershop in Gateshead, and was taken to the Gateshead Smallpox Hospital. She said she had walked on Friday night to Felling, and does not know where she passed the night, but thinks it was in a shed. Next morning she walked to South Shields, and came to Newcastle through Gateshead in the evening. She passed the Saturday night, Sunday, and Sunday night without food in the open air on the Leazes, a public park of Newcastle. On Monday she walked back to Gateshead.

Action Taken.—With two exceptions, every case of smallpox or suspected smallpox reported to the Medical Officer of Health has been promptly visited by him for verification prior to

its removal to Hospital or otherwise. These reports included a much larger number of "false alarms" than of actual cases of smallpox. Every case of the disease was removed to Hospital in Newcastle except the woman who fled and who is now in Hospital at Gateshead, and two persons found recovered from smallpox contracted several weeks before. All direct contacts were re-vaccinated, and, with one or two exceptions, removed to the Isolation House. These very satisfactory results were to a large degree due to the cordial co-operation and support of the medical profession with the Medical Officer of Health in the fulfilment of his public duty. The wages of "contacts" whilst in the Isolation House were paid by the Corporation. The sum disbursed in compensation for loss of work, infected goods destroyed, &c., is £183 12s. 7d. Firms were duly advised of the existence of smallpox in the homes of their employes. The Public Vaccinators and Vaccination Officers have been informed of the localities infected. Printed information in favour of vaccination and re-vaccination has been freely circulated in the infected localities and among the operatives of works and other places of business. The Sanitary Committee in June approved of a recommendation to the effect that certain re-vaccinations of children under ten years of age by Public Vaccinators may be charged to the Corporation, there being no payment for such by the Government. The Medical Officer of Health was also authorised in special cases to obtain the re-vaccination of "contacts" by the private medical attendant, at the charge of the Corporation.

Direct "contacts," *i.e.*, resident members of the household of the infected person (or, in the case of a Common Lodging House, those who occupied the same room as the patient) removed to isolation, were detained there for a period of 10 days each. As two persons so isolated sickened with smallpox on the day of their discharge, the period of detention has since been extended to 12 days. There has been good reason to be satisfied with the results of this isolation of "contacts."

Some persons who, after re-vaccination, have been prevented from following their employment through inflamed arms, have been paid their wages during such period.

The largest number of admissions, both of smallpox and "contacts," occurred during August. In the middle of that month, there were 31 patients in Hospital, and 67 "contacts" in isolation at the same time. The number of patients afterwards increased to 36 at one time. As these numbers seriously threatened the accommodation available, the Sanitary Committee decided to erect two additional ward blocks, capable of accommodating either 40 patients or double the number of "contacts," as occasion might require, together with the requisite rooms for nurses. These buildings are now in course of erection.

The usual disinfection of premises and bedding has been effected in every case of smallpox under observation.

Desideratum—The Control of Tramps.—Next to the legalised sanction to individuals to disregard vaccination, one of the most serious defects in the machinery for preventing the spread of smallpox is the want of control over tramps and vagrants. The writer has no hesitation in asserting that the dissemination of this highly contagious disease from town to town and village to village, during the present and recent epidemics, has been more the result of the licence allowed by the legislature to this class of persons, their mode of life, and the provision made for their entertainment, than to any other circumstance whatever, or to all of these put together. The neglect of vaccination and re-vaccination will not convey the disease from place to place. The vagrant does this, has done this in the past, and will do this in the future, so long as he is allowed to ramble about at his own sweet will (often the only thing in his possession to which the adjective applies!).

In relation to this nationally serious matter, the writer asks attention to the section of his Thirtieth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for Newcastle-upon-Tyne (1902, pp. 6-10), under the head of *Spread of Disease by Vagrants*, in which reference is made to the inquiry addressed by your Committee to the London County Council as to the action following the Conference of the Sanitary Authorities of England and Wales, summoned by the County Council to consider this

matter, in the year 1894. At this Conference nine resolutions were adopted, and sent to the President of the Local Government Board. From the reply of the Clerk to the County Council to your Committee, it appears that this step has led to some improvement as regards the Common Shelters and Common Lodging Houses of the Metropolis, but that so far as concerns the provinces, the efforts of the Conference have been made in vain.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY E. ARMSTRONG,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*Health Department,
Town Hall,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
5th September, 1903.*

ADDENDUM—RE-VACCINATION.

The following information has been received since the above report was submitted :—

Numbers of primary vaccinations of children over 2 years of age, re-vaccinations of persons under 14 years of age, and total re-vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinators of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from 18th March to 31st August, 1903, inclusive.

	Primary Vaccinations of Children over 2 years of age.	Re-vaccinations of Persons under 14 years of age.	Total Re-vaccina- tions.
No. 1 District—Dr. H. W. Newton	255	1,443	1,535
No. 2 District—Dr. F. Hawthorn...	257	1,116	2,777
No. 3 District—Dr. J. A. Angus ...	62	714	1,135
No. 4 District—Dr. J. Don ...	216	886	1,559
TOTALS... ..	790	4,159	7,006

