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WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THIRTIETH

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 1902.



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

—
1903.

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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 Thirtieth Annual Report, viz., that for the year 1902.

The *Death-rate* (uncorrected) of Newcastle from "All Causes" during the year was 19·6 per 1,000 population. Details as to the general mortality in the different Registration Sub-districts will be found at pages 33 and 37. The Death-rate (uncorrected) from the seven "Chief Zymotic Diseases" in Newcastle was 1·6 per 1,000 population, against 2·12 in the 76 large English towns. (See pages 16 and 38).

Marriages (see page 17). In the year ended 31st March, 1902, 2,277 marriages were registered in the Registration District of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (which includes the sub-district of Benwell and Fenham), an increase of 200 on the number (2,077) during the previous twelve months.

Zymotic Diseases caused 348 deaths, against 479 in the previous year. The most prominent of these diseases were Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa,† from which 137, 98, and 57† deaths occurred respectively, against 68, 105, and 249 in the previous year. (See pages 16 and 34).

The number of deaths from *Scarlet Fever* was 59* against 42* in the previous year. The mortality from that disease per cent. to cases notified was 4·3, as compared with a rate of 3·0 for the year 1901. 1,382 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, a decrease of 7 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 8* deaths, against 12* in the previous year. The rate of mortality to cases notified was 14·4 per cent., as compared with 15·8 in the year 1901. The number of cases notified (57) is a decrease of 19 on the previous year's return.

Typhus.—One case of Typhus was notified during the month of March. The patient died in Hospital, as did also another case admitted at the latter part of 1901.

Diphtheria caused 17* deaths, against 32* in 1901. The rate of mortality to cases was 13·8 per cent., as against 22·5 in the previous year. The total number of cases (123) notified shews a decrease of 19 on those of the previous year.

Plague.—A case of Plague admitted to the Royal Infirmary from a ship in the river, died at that Institution on 8th August.

The death-rate from the "*Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases*" i.e. Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, "Fever," and Diarrhoea, (including Dysentery, Epidemic and Zymotic Enteritis, and Intestinal Catarrh) is 1·75* per 1,000 of the population.

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.—664 patients have been admitted to the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases at Walker Gate. The proportion of patients in private medical practice removed to Hospital was 33·3 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 76·0 per cent. The mortality to cases was 5·6 per cent. Details are given on pages 22, 23, and 29.

Smallpox Hospital.—13 cases of Smallpox were admitted during the year, one of which died. 24 "contacts" were isolated in Hospital, and 219 other persons were kept under observation at their homes.

*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 in January, others were notified in April, May, June, August, and September. Every patient was removed to the Smallpox Hospital, together with all known contacts. The last of the cases was discharged from Hospital on October 28th.

The Concealment, etc., of information bearing on Infectious Disease in households.—In January, the attention of your Committee was directed to the report dated 25th November, 1901, to the Council of the Borough of Islington by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. A. E. Harris, on the giving of misleading information, or the withholding of information, as to "contacts," etc., in infected houses. The Council of Islington had unanimously passed a resolution asking the Local Government Board to secure legislation. The Committee resolved to support the action of the Council of Islington.

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, 1902.

Spread of Disease by Vagrants.—In May, a tramp was found in a common lodging-house in the city, suffering from confluent smallpox of a severe type, from which he died in hospital four days afterwards. The man had travelled here from Middlesborough and Stockton.

Several months before the occurrence of this case the Sanitary Committee had instructed the Town Clerk to enquire of the London County Council as to the action taken on the Conference of the Sanitary Authorities of England and Wales on the spread of disease by vagrants, convened by the County Council in the year 1894. At this large and representative conference, the following resolutions were adopted, viz. :—

- 1.—That common shelters which are not subject to the law relating to common lodging-houses should be made subject to such law.

- 2.—That there should be power for the local authority to require medical examination of all persons entering common lodging-houses and casual wards, and that each inmate of a common lodging-house or casual ward should, on admission, have a bath of fresh water.
- 3.—That the local authority should have power to order the keeper of a common lodging-house in which there has been infectious disease, to refuse fresh admissions for such time as may be required by the authority.
- 4.—That the local authority should be empowered to require the temporary closing of any common lodging-house in which infectious disease has occurred.
- 5.—That the local sanitary authority should have power to require the detention of any inmate of a common lodging-house or casual ward who may reasonably be suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.
- 6.—That means should be provided for the detention of any vagrant found wandering in a public place, if reasonably suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.
- 7.—That the local authority should have full power to require the disinfection of the person and clothes of any person in a common lodging-house or casual ward, whether infected or exposed to infection.
- 8.—That arrangements should be made by which the occurrence of infectious disease in common lodging-houses or casual wards should be made known by the local authority of the district to the local authorities of other districts.
- 9.—That local authorities should be empowered to require the vaccination, or re-vaccination, of persons in common lodging-houses or casual wards who are exposed to the infection of Smallpox.

The need of control over the movements of tramps who may be incubating or suffering from infectious disease was abundantly demonstrated in a report prepared by myself in 1893 on "Smallpox and Vagrancy in England and Wales" during the epidemic of 1891—93, which report led to the conference of Sanitary Authorities above-mentioned. In that report, the diffusion of the disease from town to town was traced month by month, and the number of instances in which primary and subsequent introductions of infection into each of the different towns, etc., were due to tramps was shewn. These returns were striking. Thus, of 63 urban districts invaded by Smallpox, in no less than 59 per cent. the disease was known to have been first introduced there by vagrants; and in 73 per cent. it was carried there sooner or later by persons of this class. During the epidemic, *secondary* introductions of Smallpox by vagrants occurred 10 times in each of 14 districts, 12 times in 1 district, 15 times in another, 18 times in another, and no less than 25 times in another!

The reply to the enquiry of the Town Clerk of Newcastle was as follows:—

London County Council,

County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.,

27th January, 1902.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, I have to inform you that a copy of the resolutions adopted at the Conference on the spread of disease by vagrants, held at the County Hall, Spring Gardens, on 19th July, 1894, was sent to the President of the Local Government Board.

One of the most important of the resolutions was "that common shelters which are not subject to the law relating to common lodging-houses should be made subject to such law." Effect has been given to this resolution by the decision of the High Court, obtained at the instance of the Council, in the cases of *Logsdon v. Booth*, and *Logsdon v. Trotter*, under which common shelters can now be dealt with as common lodging-houses.

I am not aware that any legislation has been obtained to give effect to the remaining resolutions, but I may say that the course proposed by resolution 4, relating to the temporary closing of common lodging-houses would lead to the dispersal of the inmates. In dealing with cases of Smallpox in common lodging-houses in London during the present outbreak, the policy of the Council has been to induce lodgers who have been in contact with cases of the disease to remain in the lodging-house, so as to prevent them from introducing the disease into other common lodging-houses, and to keep them as far as possible under observation until the period of incubation of the disease has passed.

Resolution 8 was to the effect that arrangements should be made by which the occurrence of infectious disease in common lodging-houses or casual wards should be made known by the local authority of the district to the local authorities of other districts. The Council has made arrangements under which all particulars obtained by the Medical Officer of Health of any London District with regard to cases of smallpox therein, including information as to the names and addresses of persons who have been in contact with the cases, are manifolded and sent to all the Medical Officers of Health in London.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. L. GOMME,

Clerk of the Council.

The Town Clerk,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

From the foregoing reply it is evident that the action taken on the resolutions of the conference of Sanitary Authorities of England and Wales has been limited to (1) the common shelters and the common lodging-houses of London only. So far as the provinces are concerned, these important resolutions appear to be a dead letter.

In addition to the powers asked for in the resolutions, it is submitted that in times of the prevalence of dangerous epidemic diseases, tramps should not be allowed to travel at will from

house to house, and from town to town, without supervision. If, in such times each vagrant, on leaving a common lodging-house or casual ward, were furnished with a ticket or pass stating the place and date of his departure, and the place he intended to stay at next, which ticket he must present before admission into another common lodging-house or casual ward—then his movements and his power as an agent in the spread of infection might be fairly well watched and held in check.

Hospital Accommodation.—The accommodation at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Walker Gate, has again proved unequal to the requirements. During the months of October and November, 53 persons suffering from infectious disease were refused admission, owing to the want of wards or beds in which to place the cases.

The proposed new Pavilions, Nurses' Home, and other additions to this Hospital will, it is expected, be proceeded with shortly.

Infant Mortality.—The deaths of infants under one year of age (1,010) show a decrease of 216 on the returns for the year before (see page 17).

The *Uncertified Deaths* registered are 36 against 65 in the preceding year.

The number of *Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified* by medical practitioners (see page 18) is 2,103, including 332 Chickenpox notified from April 1st to September 30th, against 1,784 in the previous 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:—

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.			No.	Yes.	Very Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Fairly Satisfactory.	
		Number Liquefying Gelatine.	Number not Liquefying Gelatine.	Total.						
1	1902.									
2	Jan. 13	38	274	312	1	Not satisfactory.
3		14	70	84		...	1	...	...
4		54	312	366		...	...	...	...
		5	48	53		...	1	...	...
1	Feb. 3	40	503	543	1	Not Satisfactory. Too many Bacteria.
2		15	276	291		...	...	...	1
3		40	509	549		...	...	...	...
4		46	622	668		...	...	...	...
1	Mch. 3	57	645	702	1	All these samples are very unsatisfactory, as they all contain far too many Bacteria, especially 2, 3, and 4. This large increase is probably the result of the thaw, and consequent inrush of surface water, but it also indicates that the filter beds are not efficient, as they allow so large a number of Bacteria to pass through.
2		121	1,767	1,888		...	...	...	...
3		161	2,201	2,362		...	...	...	...
4		90	2,594	2,684		...	...	...	...
1	April 7	17	41	58	1	1	...	Estimated from 1 c.c. plate only, which had partly liquefied, and so is probably less than the actual number.
2		30	82	112		...	...		...
3		46	116	162		...	...		...
4		22	54	76		...	...		...
1	May 5	10	32	42	1	...	1	Estimated from 1/2 c.c. plate, which was partly liquefied, and so is probably less than the actual number.
2		68	162	230		...	...	...	1
3		20	87	107		...	...	1	...
4		45	104	149		...	...	1	...
1	June 2	35	89	124	1	1	...	
2		67	207	274		...	...	...	1
3		9	28	37		...	1	...	...
4		2	14	16		...	1	...	...
1	July 7	53	172	225	1	1	
2		81	175	256		...	...	...	1
3		40	124	164		...	...	1	...
4		55	108	163		...	...	1	...
1	Aug. 5	37	53	90	1	...	1	Not satisfactory.
2		35	44	79		...	1	...	...
3		147	218	365		...	...	...	...
4		21	42	63		...	1	...	...
1	Sept. 18	55	44	99	1	...	1	{ Estimated from 1/2 c.c. plate as 1 c.c. plate had liquefied.
2		63	64	127		...	...	1	...
3		108	84	192		...	...	1	...
4		43	42	85		...	1	...	...
1	Oct. 7	24	36	60	1	...	1	1	...	{ Estimated from 1/2 c.c. plate as 1 c.c. plate had liquefied.
2		32	42	74		...	...	...	...
3		18	10	28		...	...	...	...
4		8	70	78		...	...	...	...
1	Nov. 3	11	77	88	1	...	1	
2		22	105	127		...	...	1	...
3		9	44	53		...	1	...	...
4		18	129	147		...	...	1	...
1	Dec. 2	14	67	81	1	...	1	{ Estimated from 1/2 c.c. plate as 1 c.c. plate had liquefied.
2		76	212	288		...	...	...	1
3		39	244	283		Strong but not foul smell	...	...	1
4		18	98	116		1	...	1	...	

THE WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Reports of the Inspectors are given on pages 24 to 31, and the returns of their work will be found in Appendix A. (Tables VII. to XIII).

29,771 *Inspections of Tenement Property* have been made during the year. The number of contraventions of the Bye-laws returned is 2,045.

249 cases of *Nuisance, &c.*, have been ordered to be taken before the magistrates. Of the defaulting persons only 30 were summoned, the rest doing the work before the order to summon could be carried out.

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 6 tenement houses. An application for certificates for these houses was made in 1901, but refused. The owner made some slight alterations in 1902, and again asked for certificates, which were refused.

Factory and Workshop Act.

Last year 63 "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 26 and 27), were dealt with.

Fire Escape.—List of places requiring additional means of escape in case of fire, reported during 1902 to the Sanitary Committee by the Medical Officer of Health or Inspector of Nuisances, viz :—

1, 5, 6, 7, 8, Elswick Court,* Northumberland Street.
Howard Street (Jebb Brothers).

*Strawberry House, Strawberry Place, including Albion Buildings.

27, 29, 31 ; 41 ; 45, 47, Grainger Street.

*City Road (L. Pearson & Co.).

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

Each of the above cases was referred by the Sanitary Committee to the Town Improvement Committee.

Insanitary Dwellings dealt with.

(1) *Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.*

7, 8, Scott's Entry.—The room which had been illegally occupied by one of the tenants at the end of 1901, was finally closed in March, 1902. The premises are now fastened up.

3, 4, Grenville Street.—The owner having persistently refused to comply with the closing order made against these houses, an order for their demolition was obtained, and they were pulled down in June, 1902.

(2) *Under the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Improvement Act, 1882, Section 32.*

2, 5, 6, Sellar's Entry, Sandgate.—Notices served in 1901. Dwellings closed in February, 1902.

38, Close.—(Cottage and 3 rooms unfit for habitation). Closed in April.

Sweepers' Entry, Close.—(Room and 2 attics). Closed in April.

Jones' Buildings, Close.—(1 room). Closed in April.

Groves' Entry, Close.—(3 rooms). Closed in April.

81, Back Blandford Street.—Plans for alterations have been submitted to the Town Improvement Committee. Nothing yet done.

48, West Blandford Street.—House put in habitable repair.

4, 5, Meeting House Lane.—Houses closed in February, 1903.

17, 19, Dog Bank, and 6, 7, 8, Church Walk.—Houses closed in March, 1903.

- 21, Blandford Street.—(Damp bed-room). The defective drain, which was thought to cause the dampness, has been repaired. There has not yet been time to ascertain whether this has been effectual.

Total: 59 Tenements of 70 rooms dealt with.

Housebuilding in the City.

New accommodation has been provided for 976 families against provision for 655 families during the previous year. Details are given on page 32.

Health Visitors.—The two ladies who entered on duty as Health Visitors toward the close of the year 1901, have now gained considerable experience in their duties. The area of tenement property over which each was given supervision has been extended. Attention is directed to the report on their work by Inspector Wells (pages 27 and 28), which in every respect I fully confirm.

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,
4th May, 1903.*

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

REPORT, 1902.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

DURING the 53 weeks ended 3rd January, 1903, 7,260 births and 4,297 deaths have been registered in the City. The births represent a rate of 33·1 and the deaths a rate of 19·6* per 1,000 of a population of 219,021 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	26·2	...	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	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	20·6	...	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†

* This return does not include the deaths in the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, 37 in number, of persons belonging to Newcastle. With these included the death-rate is 19·8 per 1,000. This latter rate is further corrected to 18·5 per 1,000 by deducting the deaths in the Infirmary of non-citizens (248).

† Deducting deaths from diseases not ordinarily notifiable (Measles, 137; Whooping Cough, 98; and Diarrhoea, 57), the rate is 0·3.

Births and
Deaths.

The numbers of births and deaths in the different Registration Sub-districts of the City during the year 1902 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 1902.*

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1			
Measles ... ..	...	16	20	11	47	1	2	9	5	17	...	...	1	1	2	...	11	5	12	19	47	18	25	43	51	137				
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)	1	1	4	6	12	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	8	13	6	2	6	17	31			
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	...	3	5	10	18				
Whooping Cough ...	14	16	7	1	38	1	4	3	1	9	2	2	...	...	4	5	8	1	4	18	12	9	6	2	29	34	39	17	8	98
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever ...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued or Ill-defined Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhea (including Dysentery, Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis, and Intestinal Catarrh)	2	3	6	6	17	...	1	3	1	5	2	1	7	8	18	...	3	6	8	17	4	8	22	23	57
TOTALS	17	39	38	26	120	4	9	16	11	40	2	2	1	1	6	13	12	10	30	65	26	17	30	44	117	62	79	95	112	348†		

* Exclusive of deaths in the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

† Exclusive of Benwell and Fenham.

‡ Representing a Rate of 1·6 per 1,000 population.

The most fatal Zymotic diseases have been Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa, from which 137, 98, and 57 deaths respectively are returned.

Measles,
Whooping
Cough,
and
Diarrhœa.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of Infants dying before the completion of the first year of life is 1,010, as compared with 1,226, 1,204, and 1,386, respectively in 1901, 1900, and 1899.

Infant
Mortality

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Deaths of Children under 1 year of age.		Rates per cent. of Deaths under 1 year to Births registered.	
	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.
Westgate... ..	368	458	13·2	16·3
St. Andrew's	123	133	15·3	18·1
St. Nicholas'	39	35	23·6	23·5
All Saints'	156	171	15·9	18·4
Byker	324	429	12·9	18·6
City	1,010	1,226	13·9	17·7

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1902.

36 deaths have been registered for which no proper medical certificate has been given or inquest held, as compared with 65 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 (1893-1902), is as under :—

Marriages

Year ended March 31.	Number of Marriages.	Year ended March 31.	Number of Marriages.
1893	1,892	1898	2,208
1894	1,812	1899	2,370
1895	1,851	1900	2,288
1896	1,983	1901	2,077
1897	2,173	1902	2,277

† 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.	
					1902.	1901.
Plague	...	...	...	...	1	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	13	25
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1,382	1,389
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	123	142
Typhus	...	...	...	...	1	2
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	...	...	...	...	57	76
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	4	8
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	179	135
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	10	4
Chickenpox*	...	...	...	...	332	—
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2,103	1,784

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.	Plague.	Smallpox.	Chicken- pox.*	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Typhus.	Enteric(or Typhoid) Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas	Membran- ous Group.	TOTAL.
Elswick East	15	54	3	...	...	1	...	6	...	79
Elswick North	...	1	16	98	8	...	2	1	...	7	...	133
Elswick South	26	134	4	...	3	...	...	13	...	180
Arthur's Hill	...	1	74	141	11	...	4	...	...	23	...	254
Westgate North	20	60	4	...	5	...	...	10	...	99
Westgate South	1	1	22	57	6	...	6	...	1	7	...	101
St. Andrew's North	17	45	8	1	6	1	...	3	...	81
St. John's	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
St. Nicholas'	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6
All Saints' West	...	1	2	5	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	15
All Saints' East	...	1	21	50	8	...	3	...	...	14	...	97
All Saints' North	20	67	9	...	3	...	...	9	1	109
St. Andrew's South	14	12	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	32
Jesmond	29	106	7	...	4	...	...	8	...	154
Heaton	...	6	19	257	31	...	8	...	...	19	2	342
Byker	...	2	32	277	22	...	11	1	...	49	7	401
City	1	13	332	1382	123	1	57	4	1	179	10	2103

* Notified from 1st April to 30th September.

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, &C., IN WHICH
INFECTIOUS DISEASE WAS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1902.

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.	7 Cases.	9 Cases.		
Plague ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Smallpox ...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	9
Scarlet Fever ...	718	158	73	12	3	2	1	1	8	976
Diphtheria ...	91	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	104
Typhus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever {	49	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	54
Continued Fever	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	154	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	158
Membranous Croup ...	{ 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
TOTAL ...	1,035	171	75	12	4	2	1	1	17	1,318

* See page 21.

Scarlet Fever in relation to School Attendance.—Of the households infected with Scarlet Fever, 826 contained scholars of one or other of 78 different schools in the City. Scholars of 23 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 78.*

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

* This School was disinfected throughout.

Rate of
Scarlet
Fever in
Board
Schools.

Rate of Scarlet Fever in Board Schools.—Through the courtesy of the Clerk to the School Board, Mr. A. Goddard, who has furnished the average daily attendance at each of the Board 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:—

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

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. 3 dairies supplied milk to more than 1 infected household, viz. :—

1 Dairy	*16 households.
1 „	*10 „
1 „	*5 „

* 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	...	...	...	5 households.
1 „ „	...	...	...	3 „
1 „ „	...	...	...	2 „

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

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Inquiries were made in 1 household containing 1 case. The patient had been attended in her confinement by a midwife, who was suspended from work for one month, for which compensation was paid.

Infectious Disease Inquiry and Disinfection.—2,103 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 one case compensation was allowed by the Sanitary Committee to the occupier of an infected house for articles of food destroyed. The sum of £36 : 18 : 3 was also allowed for loss of work or other loss sustained in connection with Smallpox.

INFECTIOUS CASES NOTIFIED IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

INSTITUTIONS, &c.	Plague.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
Deaf & Dumb Institution	9	...	...	...	9
Royal Infirmary	1	1	10	2	4	...	18
Eye Infirmary	1	...	...	...	1
Barracks (Military)	2	...	...	...	2
Home for Incurables	1	...	...	...	1
St. Vincent's Home	1	...	...	...	1
Fleming Memorial Hospital, North Road	13	1	4	...	18
Workhouse	1	...	20	21
Scotswood Road Police Station	1	...	...	...	1
Industrial Schools	1	1
Total	1	1	38	4	8	21	73

Infectious Disease in Public Institutions &c.

CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.*

Work at the
City Hos-
pital for
Infectious
Diseases.

664 patients have been treated at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases at Walker Gate during the year, including 38 admitted from the Walker Urban District. The cases were as under:—

Admitted as	No. of Cases.	After observation proved to be																					
		Scarlet Fever.	? Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	? Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	? Enteric Fever.	Typhus.	Rotheln.	? Rotheln.	? Puerperal Fever.	? Influenza.	Pyrexia.—Cause not ascertained.	Laryngitis.	Croup.	Follicular Tonsillitis.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Pharyngitis.	Syphilis.	Alcoholism.	Delirium.	Nil.
Scarlet Fever	580	563	8	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	43	8	1	25	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	39	...	...	...	26	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
Typhus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	664	571	9	25	6	26	4	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

* For other details see Appendix A, Table V.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, 1902.

Thirteen cases were admitted during the year. For other details see pages 39 and 40. Smallpox Hospital.

NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REMOVED TO THE CITY HOSPITAL
FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES, WALKER GATE, DURING 1902.

	No. of cases Removed.	Rate per cent. of cases re- moved to cases notified in the same form of practice.
In private practice ...	446	33·3
In Dispensary practice ..	116	76·3
In public practice (including Dispensary) ...	174	76·0

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 ...	619
To private guarantors ...	7
To Walker Sanitary Authority ..	38
Total ...	<u>664</u>

SUMMARY OF REPORTS MADE DURING 1902.

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.
Typhus ...	Jan. and March
Smallpox—Outbreaks in City ...	Jan., Feb., April, June, Sept., Oct.
Smallpox and Vagrancy ..	January
Concealment of information bearing on Infectious Disease ...	„
Chickenpox—Notification ...	„
Infectious Cases and “ Home ” Nurses ..	April
Smallpox—Case in the Royal Infirmary ...	June
„ Tramp in a Common Lodging-House ...	June
„ at Gosforth, in connection with Tramway Employés	June
Diphtheria at an Italian Ice Creamery, 30, Trafalgar Street	June
Measles in connection with the Drysdale Hall School ...	June
Notification of Chickenpox ...	July
Case of reported Plague at the Royal Infirmary ...	August

SUMMARY OF REPORTS—*Continued.*

Smallpox not notified—Proceedings against Medical Attendant	Oct. and Dec.
Scarlet Fever not notified	Oct.
„ Outbreak in City	November
Puerperal Fever in Midwifery Practice	December
Payment of Wages for Smallpox “Contacts” in Isolation Hospital	June
Smallpox—Infection brought to the City by Nurses... ..	Aug. and Sept.

CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Application for remittance of Charge for maintenance of Patients	May and June
Insufficiency of accommodation and refusal of admission to cases of Infectious Disease	Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.
Enteric Fever Convalescents and the Whitley Convalescent Home	July

GENERAL.

Unpaved Streets	January
Annual Estimates	„
Bacterial Examination of Water Supply	Monthly
Proposed Slaughter House in Wrangham’s Entry, Sandgate	April
Tram Fares for Inspectors	June
Death of Special Inspector Richardson... ..	June
Practical Training for intending Sanitary Inspectors ...	July
Ice Cream making—Legal Proceedings taken... ..	July
Limewashing of Tenements	September
Restaurant Kitchens—Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 ...	December

WORK OF THE INSPECTORS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

General
Work of the
Health
Department.

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

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, 1902, 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., 172. Nuisance
Abatement

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

Tenement Bye-Laws.—Bye-law No. 31, which provides for the lime-washing of, amongst other things, the walls of yards and closets, has been more rigorously enforced than heretofore, which action has met with much resistance from property owners, though on the whole the bye-law has been fairly well complied with. There have been 1,259 notices served, and 6,243 inspections made, in respect of this bye-law alone. These notices and inspections are not recorded in the Tables. Tenement
Bye-laws

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

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.
885	89	873	3,374	870

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

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.
195	57	34

Offensive Trades.—There are 42 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), Bone Boiler (1), Soap Boilers (3), Tanners (3), Leather Dressers (2), Fish Curers (5), Manure Manufacturers (2), Fell-monger (1), Bone Store (1). 15 Marine Store Dealers are included in the total given above. Offensive
Trades.

Common Lodging-houses.—These houses have been well conducted. Two of the older ones have been closed. Common
Lodging-
houses.

One additional house, and 10 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 57. The total number of lodgers for which the houses were registered was, at the close of 1901, 2,013. At the end of the year under report the number was 2,022. The average number of lodgers per night was 1,702. The highest and lowest numbers on any one night were respectively 1,792 and 1,546. For details see Tables XII. and XIII.

Bakehouses.

Bakehouses.—The Retail Bakehouses (74) have been systematically inspected. They are all kept in good order.

Adulteration Acts.

Adulteration Acts.—The total number of samples of food and drugs dealt with during the year was 373. See Table XI. The number of milk samples purchased was 211. Of these 37 were suspected to be adulterated, and were submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst, who certified that 12 of them were adulterated, and 25 genuine. The remaining samples, on examination at the office of the Health Department, were found to be genuine.

Margarine Acts.

Margarine Acts.—26 samples of Margarine have been purchased and analysed. Four of them contained an excess of water. In one of the cases the vendor was summoned, and fined 20s. and costs. In the other three cases, in which the excess was slight, the vendors were cautioned.

The margarine warehouses have been systematically visited. There have been 149 visits made.

Houses Demolished.

Houses Demolished.—24 houses (69 holdings) have been taken down to make room for business premises, etc.

Two tenemented houses have been pulled down under a Demolition Order (Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890).

Factory and Workshop Acts.

Factory and Workshop Act.—63 workshops "not previously reported," and a large number of those already on the books of the Department, have been visited. 473 visits were made to the latter.

There are now 808 Workshops on the Register. These are periodically inspected as frequently as can be done with the present staff.

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 1901.
Overcrowded rooms	1	—
Dirty rooms	15	42
Dirty passages and staircases ...	1	11
Dirty yards	1	4
Foul accumulations	—	3
Gas Stoves without means provided to carry off the fumes	1	4
No water-closet accommodation ...	10	3
Insufficient w.c. accommodation ...	9	3
Defective water-closets	7	10
Want of water supply to water-closet	—	1
Dirty water-closets	7	39
Choked water-closets	1	6
Defective drains	1	1
Foul privies and ashpits	2	—
Insufficient means of escape from fire	3	8
Water-closet opening directly into bakehouse (wholesale)	1	—
Unclassified nuisances	3	—
Totals	63	135

Health Visitors.—The work of these officers has had a very salutary effect. A very large number of rooms have been visited and kept under constant supervision. They have all been thoroughly cleansed, and it is clearly seen that habits of regular cleansing are being formed. The visits of the officers are expected, and, in most cases, welcomed. The inspections are taken as a matter of course. The people are beginning to realise that they do not know things which they ought to know, and are grateful for the advice and help given them. They also show appreciation of the interest taken in their homes, and the well-being of their children. Your intended issue by the hands of these officers of leaflets on the care and rearing of infants will do an immeasurable amount of good, and if persistently continued, cannot fail to result in helping to lower the rate of infant mortality, and increasing the bodily strength and fitness of the children.

Health
Visitors.

The districts covered by these two officers have this year been extended, so as to cover as large an area as is consistent with the due concentration of their work. It is scarcely necessary to state, however, that this area includes but a small part of the tenement property of the City.

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,

24th April, 1903.

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, 1902.

Four cases of Anthrax have been dealt with. Two of the animals intended for the fat market were found dead in the trucks on arrival here by rail. One dead animal was brought in from the county of Durham to be dressed, the owner not knowing that it was affected with anthrax. One, a milch cow belonging to a dairyman in the city, died of that disease.

In each case the blood was examined microscopically, and the disease confirmed. The carcasses were taken to Messrs. Langdale's manure works, and all articles that had been in contact were either destroyed or disinfected. No spread of disease occurred in any of the cases.

With the above exception, the animals in the city have continued free from infectious disease as defined under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.

For various reasons, seven persons have declined cow-keeping. Three others have commenced that business in the city.

Twenty-two cows belonging to dairymen have been sent to the knackers' yards for various causes. Two in milk and two yield cows from the Town Moor were found to be affected with tubercle; other 42 cattle, principally "wasters" intended for our fat market, were sent to the knackers; 15 of that number were found tuberculous.

There have been no cases of infectious disease in the families of cowkeepers during the year.

Slaughter-houses.—There is little change to note in these, two places having been pulled down to make way for improvements, and one license allowed to lapse. Three places situate in Back Diana Street, which were approved of by the Sanitary Committee, have been occupied as slaughter-houses.

Plans were submitted to build a slaughter-house in Sandgate. After being reported on, the Sanitary Committee rejected the application.

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

There is need of more accommodation for slaughtering animals, especially in the western districts of the City. Twenty years ago, when the population was 71,000 less than at present, there were 13 more licensed slaughter-houses.

The principal groups have been visited almost daily, and outside places as often as time permits, but, owing to their being so far apart, it is impracticable to keep them under such close supervision as is necessary for the proper examination of the animals slaughtered and the meat prepared therein.

Generally they have been kept fairly clean. Gut scraping is still practised, and occasionally gives rise to complaints of bad smells. This practice should be prohibited, as it is impossible to carry it on without at times causing a nuisance.

After being cautioned, one person was summoned and fined twenty shillings and costs for not removing the refuse within the prescribed time, and ten shillings and costs for not limewashing his slaughter-house.

The returns of suspected provisions dealt with are given in Table VII. Considerably less meat of a diseased or unwholesome character is sent in from the country districts

than was the case a few years ago. Of the 71 carcasses of beef returned as unfit for food, 25 of the animals had been purchased in the public markets as healthy by members of the Butchers' Association. When slaughtered they were found diseased, 24 being tuberculous, and one having other disease of liver and kidney. The carcasses were surrendered to be destroyed.

A considerable quantity of American produce, such as ox kidneys, livers, tripe, etc., has been dealt with. These articles arrived in a frozen state, and when thawed were found to be in bad condition, and were surrendered to be destroyed.

Fish Market, Close.—The fish exposed for sale has been inspected daily. Only small quantities are delivered, the principal fishmongers receiving their supplies from Shields. 734 stones of fish, principally herrings, were found stale, and were destroyed. 1,083 lbs. of salmon and trout imported from Norway were found unfit for food. They were destroyed with the consent of the consignees.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. HEDLEY,

INSPECTOR OF CATTLE, PROVISIONS, &c.

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

19th March, 1903.

HOUSES BUILT DURING THE YEAR 1902.

House-
building.

The following return of houses built during the year under report is supplied through the courtesy of the City Engineer :—

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.				Houses. Self-contained.	Houses of Two Flats each.
Elswick Township	...	...	...	1	10
Westgate Township	...	..	...	22	47
Byker Township	...	...	...	9	98
Jesmond Township	..	...	...	111	127
Heaton Township...	...	...	...	37	115
St. Andrew's Parish	...	...	...	—	—
St. John's Parish	...	...	...	—	—
St. Nicholas' Parish	..	...	...	—	—
All Saints' Parish...	...	...	...	—	1
				180	398
(for 796 families.)					

New Accom-
modation.

New accommodation has thus been provided for 976 families, or at the rate of 5 persons to a family, 4,880 persons, as compared with accommodation estimated for 3,275 persons provided during 1901.

SANITARY ALTERATIONS.

68 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 71 during the previous year.

HENRY E. ARMSTRONG, D.Hy.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*Health Department,**Town Hall,**Newcastle-upon-Tyne,**4th May, 1903.*

City and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1902.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE I.

POPULATION (ESTIMATED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE MIDDLE
OF THE YEAR)—219,021.

Registration Sub-districts and City.	Different Quarters of the Year.	Births Registered in 53 Weeks ended 3rd January, 1903.			Deaths Registered in 53 Weeks ended 3rd January, 1903.		
		Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Westgate ...	1st Quarter ...	343	319	662	237	191	428
	2nd „ ...	374	331	705	215	219	434
	3rd „ ...	372	350	722	213	187	400
	4th „ ...	358	344	702	223	206	429
	Total ...	1,447	1,344	2,791	888	803	1,691
St. Andrew's ...	1st Quarter ...	86	103	189	80	64	144
	2nd „ ...	104	104	208	63	71	134
	3rd „ ...	98	104	202	60	65	125
	4th „ ...	108	97	205	67	76	143
	Total ...	396	408	804	270	276	546
St. Nicholas' ...	1st Quarter ...	22	24	46	102	64	166
	2nd „ ...	21	17	38	86	46	132
	3rd „ ...	16	24	40	73	40	113
	4th „ ...	20	21	41	92	55	147
	Total ...	79	86	165	353	205	558
All Saints' ...	1st Quarter ...	115	108	223	57	69	126
	2nd „ ...	121	115	236	59	64	123
	3rd „ ...	129	116	245	45	56	101
	4th „ ...	131	146	277	62	76	138
	Total ...	496	485	981	223	265	488
Byker ...	1st Quarter ...	311	304	615	132	136	268
	2nd „ ...	312	310	622	106	113	219
	3rd „ ...	335	283	618	120	99	219
	4th „ ...	349	315	664	147	161	308
	Total ...	1,307	1,212	2,519	505	509	1,014
City ...	1st Quarter ..	877	858	1,735	608	524	1,132
	2nd „ ...	932	877	1,809	529	513	1,042
	3rd „ ...	950	877	1,827	511	447	958
	4th „ ...	966	923	1,889	591	574	1,165
	Total ...	3,725	3,535	7,260	2,239	2,058	4,297

The Births represent a rate of 33·1, and the Deaths a rate of 19·6 per 1,000 estimated population. The increase of births over deaths is 2,963 this year, as compared with 2,337 in 1901.

TABLE II.

RETURN OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND ENTIRE CITY DURING THE 53 WEEKS ENDED 3RD JANUARY, 1903.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND CITY.					
	City.	Westgate.	St. Andrew's.	*St. Nicholas.	All Saints.	Ryker.
I.						
Smallpox	1	...	1	...	...	...
Measles... ..	137	47	17	2	24	47
Scarlet Fever	31	12	4	...	2	13
Epidemic Influenza	24	11	3	...	1	9
Whooping Cough	98	38	9	4	18	29
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	18	3	4	...	2	9
Croup	6	1	...	1	...	4
Enteric Fever	6	3	...	...	1	2
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	32	6	3	...	13	10
Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis	25	11	2	...	5	7
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	..	...	1 (Plague)	...	...
III.						
Syphilis	12	8	1	...	2	1
IV.						
Erysipelas	10	4	...	...	1	5
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	8	5	...	2	1	...
Puerperal Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...
Infective Endocarditis	1	...	...	1	...	...
Other Septic Diseases	28	7	4	9	5	3
V.						
Malarial Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart	6	4	...	1	..	1
VI.						
Tubercular Disease of Brain or Meninges, Acute Hydrocephalus	75	32	5	1	9	28
Laryngeal and Pulmonary Phthisis	357	190	41	24	38	64
Tabes Mesenterica, Tubercular Disease of Intestine	48	17	10	4	9	8
General Tuberculosis, Tubercular Disease of Undefined Position	27	7	...	5	3	12
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	18	2	4	7	1	4
<i>Total Tuberculosis—Class VI. ...</i>	525	248	60	41	60	116
VII.						
Thrush	2	1	...	...	1	...
VIII.						
Starvation and Want of Breast Milk	5	2	2	1	...	...
Rickets... ..	16	7	...	1	2	6
Scurvy	1	...	...	1	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism	13	6	2	...	5	...
Acute Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens	8	5	1	...	2	...
X.						
Osteo-arthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis	4	3	...	1	...	...
Carried forward	1,020	434	113	66	145	262

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

RETURN OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND ENTIRE CITY DURING THE 53 WEEKS ENDED 3RD JANUARY, 1903.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND CITY.					
	City.	Westgate.	St. Andrew's.	*St. Nicholas.	All Saints.	Byker.
Brought forward	1,020	434	113	66	145	262
X. Contd.						
Cancer	197	69	40	48	9	31
Diabetes Mellitus	22	6	1	6	1	8
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	2	...	1	...	1	...
Anæmia, Leucocythæmia	7	2	2	1	1	1
Lymphadenoma	2	1	...	1	...	...
Hodgkin's Disease	1	...	...	...	...	1
XI.						
Premature Birth	159	43	21	3	26	66
Debility at Birth	144	59	23	4	16	42
Injury at Birth	8	2	1	1	2	2
Atelectasis	9	6	...	1	...	2
Malformation of Heart	15	6	1	3	3	2
Spina Bifida, Hydrocephalus	14	4	4	2	1	3
Cleft Palate, Hare-lip	3	2	...	...	...	1
Other Congenital Defects	20	9	3	1	4	3
Old Age, Senile Decay	222	125	32	3	22	40
XII.						
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	35	8	8	2	1	16
Convulsions	129	53	13	6	21	36
Apoplexy	129	55	16	12	15	31
Softening of Brain	7	2	...	...	2	3
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	34	14	4	3	4	9
Paralysis Agitans	2	2	...	...	...	...
Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane	4	...	...	1	...	3
Chorea	2	1	...	...	...	1
Epilepsy	12	5	2	...	...	5
Laryngismus Stridulus	5	2	1	1	...	1
Paraplegia, Disease of Spinal Cord	10	7	1	1	...	1
Other and Undefined Diseases of Brain or Nervous System ..	31	9	1	9	5	7
XIII.						
Otitis, Otorrhœa	8	2	2	3	...	1
XIV.						
Endocarditis, Valvular Diseases of the Heart	139	65	12	21	14	27
Pericarditis	4	1	...	1	...	2
Hypertrophy of Heart	4	4	...	...	...	...
Angina Pectoris	5	1	2	...	1	1
Aneurism	6	...	1	3	1	1
Senile Gangrene	4	1	1	1	1	...
Embolism, Thrombosis	15	6	3	3	...	3
Other and Undefined Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System ..	168	70	32	21	15	30
Carried forward	2,598	1,076	341	228	311	642

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

RETURN OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND ENTIRE CITY DURING THE 53 WEEKS ENDED 3RD JANUARY, 1903.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND CITY.					
	CITY.	Westgate.	St. Andrew's.	*St. Nicholas.	All Saints.	Byker.
Brought forward	2,598	1,076	341	228	311	642
XV.						
Laryngitis	5	3	...	...	1	1
Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea	4	1	...	...	2	1
XVI.						
Bronchitis	284	136	30	16	27	75
Lobar, Croupous Pneumonia ...	44	20	3	11	3	7
Lobular, Broncho Pneumonia ...	182	67	24	11	27	53
Pneumonia, form not stated ...	143	59	21	9	20	34
Emphysema, Asthma	21	8	2	1	4	6
Pleurisy	25	18	4	1	1	1
Other and Undefined Diseases of Respiratory System	21	8	3	3	...	7
XVII.						
Sore Throat, Quinsy	2	1	...	...	...	1
Diseases of Stomach	55	16	6	10	4	19
Enteritis	46	12	10	15	2	7
Cirrhosis of Liver	43	17	9	5	5	7
Obstruction of Intestine	41	3	3	29	2	4
Peritonitis	31	3	7	14	1	6
Other Diseases of Digestive System	53	11	11	23	4	4
XVIII.						
Diseases of Lymphatic System ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
XIX.						
Acute Nephritis	89	40	7	27	2	13
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria ...	35	18	7	5	1	4
Calculus	1	...	1	...	...	...
Disease of Bladder and of Prostate	14	6	...	5	1	2
Other and Undefined Diseases of the Urinary System	22	10	5	3	1	3
XX.						
Male :—Diseases of Penis	1	...	...	...	1	...
Female :—Diseases of Ovaries ...	3	...	...	2	...	1
Diseases of Uterus and Appendages	11	3	1	4	2	1
XXI.						
Abortion, Miscarriage	2	...	...	1	...	1
Puerperal Mania	2	1	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Convulsions	4	2	1	...	...	1
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	4	2	...	...	1	1
Other and Undefined Accidents of Childbirth	26	8	3	2	2	11
Carried forward	3,813	1,549	499	426	425	914

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

RETURN OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND ENTIRE CITY DURING THE 53 WEEKS ENDED 3RD JANUARY, 1903.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND CITY.					
	City.	Westgate.	St. Andrew's.	*St. Nicholas.	All Saints.	Byker.
Brought forward	3,813	1,549	499	426	425	914
XXII.						
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ...	2	1	...	1	..	...
Other and Undefined Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	6	3	...	1	...	2
XXIII.						
Ulcer, Bedsore	4	3	...	1	...	...
Eczema	2	...	1	...	...	1
Pemphigus	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other and Undefined Diseases of Integumentary System	4	3	1	...	...	...
XXIV.						
<i>Deaths from Accident or Negligence—</i>						
In Mines and Quarries	1	...	...	1	...	...
By Vehicles and Horses	2	..	...	1	...	1
On Railways	1	...	...	1	...	...
By Weapons and Implements ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Burns and Scalds	35	5	3	26	1	...
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours ...	7	2	...	3	...	2
Drowning	13	1	...	6	5	1
Suffocation, overlaid in bed ...	24	6	2	1	5	10
Suffocation, otherwise	3	3	...	...	...	...
Falls	6	3	...	3	...	...
Otherwise, and not stated	74	6	4	52	4	8
XXV.						
Homicide	1	1	...	...	...	...
Suicide	24	6	4	11	1	2
XXVI.						
Sudden Death, cause not ascertained	2	1	...	...	1	...
Other Ill-defined and not Specified Causes	271	98	32	23	46	72
TOTALS	4,297	1,691	546	558‡	488	1,014

† Includes Union Workhouse.

* Includes Royal Infirmary.

‡ The number of Deaths is increased by 438 in the Royal Infirmary, 248 of which came to that Institution from beyond the City. In 8 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."*	
	1902.		1902.	
	Average in 76 Towns.	Rate in New-castle.	Average in 76 Towns.	Rate in New-castle.
1st Quarter	19.9	20.6	1.92	1.13
2nd "	16.6	19.0	1.84	1.44
3rd "	15.3	17.5	2.57	1.73
4th "	17.9	21.3	2.14	2.05
Annual Rate	17.4	19.6	2.12	1.59

* Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhus, Enteric, and Continued "Fevers," 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	1,010	368	123	39	156	324
1 Year and under 5 Years..	585	216	70	32	79	188
5 Years " 20 " ...	286	75	40	79	28	64
20 " " 40 " ...	589	199	56	171	56	107
40 " " 60 " ...	874	350	109	171	87	157
60 " " 80 " ...	790	402	116	59	68	145
80 " and upwards ...	162	81	32	7	14	28
Age not known	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total (all ages) dying } during 53 weeks ended } 3rd January, 1903 ... }	4,297	1,691	546	558	488	1,014

TABLE V.

ADMISSIONS TO AND DEATHS AT THE CITY HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(OTHER THAN SMALLPOX) DURING THE YEAR 1902.

DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.													DEATHS.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
Scarlet Fever ...	49	39	53	40	54	39	37	46	63	42	58	51	571*	7	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	...	2	1	28	
? Scarlet Fever ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	1	4	1	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	25†	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3
? Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	2	2	7	...	1	3	4	4	1	1	26‡	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	43
? Enteric Fever...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rotheln ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
? Rotheln ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
? Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1§	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup and Laryngitis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Follicular Tonsillitis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2*§	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pharyngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delirium ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nil ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	53	43	61	51	69	43	44	62	74	50	61	53	664	8	4	5	4	4	3	1	3	1	2	2	37	

* Includes nurse and wardmaid in Hospital, and 28 cases from Walker Urban District.

† Includes 6 cases from Walker Urban District.

‡ Includes 1 case from Walker Urban District.

|| Hospital Engineer's Children.

§ From Walker Urban District.

*† Hospital Gardener.

*‡ Kitchenmaid in Hospital.

*|| From Walker Urban District.

*§ Includes 1 case from Walker Urban District.

TABLE VA.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS DURING 1902.

	Admissions.	Deaths.
January...	6	—
April ...	1	—
May ...	2	1
June ...	1	—
August ...	1	—
September ..	2	—
Total ...	13	1

SMALLPOX "CONTACTS," 1902.

24 "Contacts" were isolated in the Reception House during the disinfection of the infected premises, &c. 4 of these were isolated for from two to six days, after which they were allowed to return to their homes and there watched until danger of possible incubation of the disease was over. 20 others were detained in the Reception House for from 13 to 17 days each.

Other persons were kept under observation for a period of 17 days each, as follows, viz. :—73 at their homes, 70 at the Royal Infirmary, and 76 at a Common Lodging House.

TABLE VI.

INFECTED ARTICLES DESTROYED AND REPLACED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

	1902.	1901.
Half Straw Mattresses	49	124
Flock Beds	—	2
Bed Ticks	1	1
Sheet	1	—

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

ARTICLES FROM CITY.		ARTICLES—HOSPITAL PROPERTY.	
1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.
15,308	18,371	2,403	2,347

TABLE VII.

RETURN OF SUSPECTED AND UNWHOLESOME PROVISIONS INSPECTED DURING
THE YEAR 1902.

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 ...	135	64	71	6	65
Sides of Beef ...	435	435	...	...	...
Quarters of Beef ...	18	13	5	...	5
Carcases of Veal ...	85	29	56	...	56
Carcases of Mutton ...	91	34	57	...	57
Carcases of Pork ...	222	100	122	...	122
Pieces of Beef and Mutton, lbs. ...	110	...	110	...	110
Pieces of Veal and Pork, lbs. ...	56	...	56	...	56
Ox Heads ...	7	...	7	4	3
„ Kidneys, lbs. ...	1,509	...	1,509	...	1,509
„ Livers, lbs. ...	276	...	276	...	276
„ Tripe, lbs. ...	1,260	...	1,260	...	1,260
„ Tails, lbs. ...	305	...	305	...	305
Calf Plucks ...	10	...	10	...	10
Sheep Plucks ...	135	...	135	...	135
Pig Plucks ...	55	...	55	...	55
„ Kidneys, lbs. ...	223	...	223	...	223
„ Tongues ...	21	...	21	...	21
Sweetbreads, lbs. ...	26	...	26	...	26
Turkeys ...	31	...	31	...	31
Geese ...	20	...	20	...	20
Ducks ...	15	...	15	...	15
Fowls ...	56	...	56	...	56
Hares ...	19	...	19	..	19
Rabbits (Couples) ...	165	...	165	...	165
Tomatoes (Stones) ...	475	...	475	...	475
Eggs ...	3,000	..	3,000	...	3,000

Two persons have been summoned for being the owners of diseased meat, exposed for sale as food. One was fined £20 and costs; the other case was dismissed.

(Signed)

WM. HEDLEY, INSPECTOR.

TABLE VIII.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES FOR THE ABATEMENT OF WHICH NOTICES
HAVE BEEN SERVED DURING 1902.

Foul privies and ashpits (to replace with water-closets or pail-closets)	{ Privies Ashpits	288 175
Foul ashpits not connected with privies (to remove and provide tubs)...		129
Insufficient privy accommodation (additional water-closets or pail- closets ordered)		31
Defective or insufficient tubs for dry house refuse (to provide new or additional tubs)		430
*Defective water-closets		323
Water-closets without water supply		160
*Choked water-closets (mostly served on tenants)		380
*Dirty water-closets (all served on tenants)		22
†Defective pail-closets		685
†Dirty pail-closets (all served on tenants)		13
Want of drainage (to provide)		13
Defective drains (to repair, or construct new drains)		406
Choked drains, etc. (to cleanse)		530
Defective or choked sinks, soilpipes, etc. (to repair or cleanse)		100
Defective pavement in yards and passages (to repair)		152
Dirty or dilapidated rooms (to be cleaned or repaired)		130
Overcrowding (to abate)		35
Cellar dwellings not in conformity with law (to be closed or not used separately as dwellings)		6
Dirty yards and passages (to cleanse or limewash)		164
Animals, pigeons, and fowls improperly kept (to remove)		20
Offensive accumulations (to remove)		79
Accumulations of manure (to periodically remove)		17
Broken roofs and water spouting (to repair)		238
Want of water (to provide supply)		313
Want of or defective sanitary conveniences in public houses (to provide or repair)		5
Dirty bakehouses (to cleanse)		5
Smoke nuisances (to abate)		34
Unclassified minor nuisances (to abate)		30
Totals		4,913

*To repair or cleanse. †To provide new pans, or to repair the roofs, seats, and floors, or to cleanse.

(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 1902.

Nature of Complaint.	No. of Cases.	How disposed of.
Want of Privy Pails, Pails defective, &c.	6	In 4 cases the work was done before the summons was issued. In 1 case the summons was withdrawn on the pail being provided, defendant paying costs. In 1 case the defendant was summoned and fined 5/- and costs
Choked or defective Drains.	19	Nuisances abated before the summonses were applied for.
Want of Drainage.	1	The nuisance abated before the summons was applied for.
Drain Ventilating Shafts terminating in improper positions	6	Work done before the summonses were applied for.
Foul Privies and Ash- pits.	14	In 10 cases the nuisances were abated before the summonses were applied for. In 4 the summonses were withdrawn on the nuisances being abated, defendants paying costs.
Choked or Defective Water-closets.	4	Nuisances abated before the summonses were applied for.
Defective Roofs and Spouting.	4	In 3 cases the nuisances were abated before the summonses were applied for. In 1 case the summons was withdrawn on the work being done, and costs paid by defendant.
Defective Floor.	1	Case withdrawn on work being done, and costs paid by defendant.
Want of Ashtubs	6	Tubs provided before the summonses were applied for.
Accumulations of refuse	4	Nuisances abated before the summonses were applied for.
Want of Manure Pits	2	In 1 case the nuisance was abated before the summons was issued, and in the other the summons was withdrawn on the work being done, and costs paid by defendant.
Want of Hatch Door to Pail closet.	1	Work done before the summons was applied for.
<i>Carried forward...</i>	68	

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ORDERED TO BE TAKEN BEFORE
THE MAGISTRATES FOR THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES, &C., DURING
THE YEAR 1902.

Nature of Complaint.	No. of Cases.	How disposed of.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	68	
Defective Yard Pavements.	6	In 5 cases the work was done before the summonses were applied for. In one case the summons was withdrawn on the work being done and costs paid by defendant.
Smoke Nuisances.	3	Nuisances abated before the summonses were applied for.
Steam discharged from works so as to be an annoyance to the public.	1	Case withdrawn on nuisance being abated.
Want of Water Supply.	15	In 13 cases the work was done before the summonses were applied for. In 2 cases the summonses were withdrawn on the work being done, and costs paid by defendant.
Obstruction of workmen sent by owner to execute repairs ordered by the Sanitary Committee.	1	Occupier allowed the necessary work to be done. Order to enter, therefore, not applied for.
<i>Factory and Workshop Act.</i> —No separate water-closet accommodation for each sex of workers.	1	Separate water-closet accommodation provided before the summons was applied for.
<i>Common Lodging-house Byelaws.</i> —Overcrowding.	1	Overcrowding abated before the summons was applied for.
<i>Newcastle Improvement Act, 1899.</i> —Manufacturing ice cream under conditions likely to expose it to contamination.	9	Each defendant fined 2/6 without costs.
<i>Tenement Bye-laws.</i> —Contravention of Bye-laws 4 and 6, (overcrowding).	4	Nuisances abated before the summonses were applied for.
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	109	

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ORDERED TO BE TAKEN BEFORE
THE MAGISTRATES FOR THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES, &C., DURING
THE YEAR 1902.

Nature of Complaint.	No. of Cases.	How disposed of.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	109	
<i>Tenement Byelaws (continued).</i> -- Contraventions of Byelaw 12, (water-closet accommodation).	14	In 11 cases the work was done before the summonses were applied for. In 1 case the summons was withdrawn on the premises being vacated and costs paid by the defendant. In 1 case the summons was withdrawn on the work being done and costs paid by defendant. In 1 case the defendant was fined 40/- and costs.
Contravention of Byelaw 15, (dirty yard).	1	Nuisance abated before the summons was applied for.
Contraventions of Byelaw 16, (water-closet apparatus).	21	In 19 cases the work was done before the summonses were applied for. In 1 case the summons was withdrawn on the work being done and costs paid by defendant, and in 1 case the defendant was fined 20/- and costs.
Contravention of Byelaw 17, (defective pail-closets).	10	Work done before the summonses were applied for.
Contravention of Byelaw 18, (dirty water-closet).	1	Nuisance abated before the summons was applied for.
Contravention of Byelaw 19, (dirty pail-closet).	1	Nuisance abated before the summons was applied for.
Contraventions of Byelaws 24, 25, and 32, (dirty rooms).	3	Nuisances abated before the summonses were applied for.
Contravention of Byelaw 27, (dirty passage and staircase).	1	Nuisance abated before the summons was applied for.
Contravention of Byelaw 28, (fowls improperly kept).	1	Ditto.
Contraventions of Byelaw 31, (lime-washing).	38	Nuisances abated before the summonses were applied for.
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	200	

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ORDERED TO BE TAKEN BEFORE
THE MAGISTRATES FOR THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES, &C., DURING
THE YEAR 1902.

Nature of Complaint.	No. of Cases.	How disposed of.
<i>Brought forward ..</i>	200	Nuisances abated before the summonses were applied for.
<i>Tenement Byelaws (continued.)—Contraventions of Byelaw 33, (defective yard pavement).</i>	10	
Contraventions of Byelaw 34, (no water).	39	In 34 cases the nuisances were abated before the summonses were applied for. In 1 case the summons was withdrawn on the premises being vacated, and costs paid by defendant. In 3 cases the summonses were withdrawn on the work being done, and the costs paid by the defendants. In 1 case the defendant was fined 40/- and costs.
Total	249	Total amount of penalties, £5 7s. 6d.

(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 1902.

Articles taken for Analysis.	No. of Samples	Result of Analysis.	Proceedings taken and result.
New Milk ...	211	<p>199 genuine.</p> <p>1 contained 22·3% less fat than natural.</p> <p>1 contained 4·67% less fat than natural.</p> <p>1 contained 12·0% less fat than natural.</p> <p>1 contained 5·4% added water.</p> <p>1 contained 4·0% added water.</p> <p>1 contained 3·88% added water and 5·6% less fat than natural.</p> <p>1 contained 3·88% added water.</p> <p>1 contained 23·3% less fat than natural.</p> <p>1 contained 28% added water and 17·3% less fat than natural.</p> <p>1 contained 6·9% added water.</p> <p>1 contained 2·5% added water and 5·6% less fat than natural.</p> <p>1 contained 3·0% added water and 5·3% less fat than natural.</p>	<p>Vendor summoned and fined 10/- and costs.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Vendor summoned. Case dismissed on defendant proving that he did not add water to the milk.</p> <p>Vendor summoned. Case withdrawn, because of the dismissal of the previous case.</p> <p>The Sanitary Committee decided to take no action in the matter.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Vendor summoned and fined 40/- and costs.</p> <p>Vendor summoned and fined 40/- and costs in each case.</p> <p>The Sanitary Committee decided not to prosecute.</p> <p>Vendor summoned. Defendant proved a warranty. The case was therefore dismissed and proceedings taken against the givers of the warranty, who were fined £10 and costs.</p>
Butter ...	49	All Genuine.	
Margarine ...	26	<p>22 Genuine.</p> <p>1 contained 11·1% excess of water.</p> <p>1 contained 1·8% excess of water.</p> <p>1 contained 1·4% excess of water.</p> <p>1 contained 0·6% excess of water.</p>	<p>Vendor summoned and fined 20/- and costs.</p> <p>Vendors cautioned.</p>
Bread...	12	All Genuine.	
Ground Rice	10	All Genuine.	
Carried forward }	308	Amount of penalties carried forward ... }	£18 10s. 0d.

TABLE XI.—CONTINUED.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACTS.

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS DURING THE YEAR 1901.

Articles taken for Analysis.	No. of Samples	Result of Analysis.	Proceedings taken and result.
Brought forward }	308	Amount of penalties brought forward ...	£18 10s. 0d.
Lard	9	All Genuine.	
Whisky ...	8	*7 Genuine. 1 was 27·59 deg. under proof.	Vendor summoned and fined 20/- and costs.
White Pepper	6	All Genuine.	
Black Pepper	5	All Genuine.	
Corn Flour ..	5	All Genuine.	
Ground Ginger	4	All Genuine.	
Cream of Tartar ...	4	All Genuine.	
Precipitated Sulphur ..	4	All Genuine.	
Arrowroot ...	3	All Genuine.	
Flour ...	3	All Genuine.	
Vinegar ...	3	All Genuine.	
Malt Vinegar	3	All Genuine.	
Compound Liquorice Powder ...	2	Both Genuine.	
Peregoric ...	2	Both Genuine.	
Condensed Milk ...	2	Both Genuine.	
Spirits of Nitre	2	Both Genuine.	
Total ..	373		Total amount of penalties £19 10s. 0d.

* 5 of these were taken by special direction of the Medical Officer of Health for analysis for injurious ingredients (fusel oil, &c.). None of them contained more than mere traces of furfural, and the amounts of higher alcohols (fusel oil) present were in all cases very small. The presence of other deleterious ingredients could not be detected. They were all good samples of commercial whisky.

(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 1902.

Inspections made in the Daytime	9,321
" " Night-time	696
Notices served { <i>re</i> Washing of Bed clothes 230 }	347
{ ,, Lime Washing of Houses 117 }	
Contraventions of Bye-laws <i>re</i> Cleaning and Ventilation of Houses	35
" " ,, Separation of Sexes	1
" " ,, Overcrowding	12
" " ,, Removal of Liquid Filth	14
Structural Defects in Houses	10
Choked Drains, Defective Water-closets, &c. (Cleansed and Repaired)	96
Defective Roofs and Spouts	18
Yards in a filthy condition	4
Houses Closed	2
New Houses Registered	1
Additional Rooms registered in Old Houses	10
Dirty Water-closets	6
Deaths Reported (Non-Infectious Diseases)	13
Applications for Registration (1 granted and 1 refused)	2
Cases of Infectious Disease reported	3
Number of Houses on the Register at end of the year... ..	57
Want of Water Supply	2

TABLE XIIIa.

LODGERS OCCUPYING COMMON LODGING HOUSES IN THE CITY
DURING THE YEAR 1902.

	Year. 1902.	Corresponding Nos. for Year 1901.
Average number of Lodgers per night	1,702	1,719
Highest number on any one night	1,792	1,825
Lowest " " "	1,546	1,580
Number of Lodgers for which accommodation was provided in the Common Lodging Houses of the City at the end of the year..	2,022	2,013

(Signed) W. H. WELLS,

INSPECTOR OF COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

TABLE XIII.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Reports made as to—							
Insanitary Conditions	...	..	...	...	...	...	221
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Breaches of regulations for tenement dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	254
Cellar dwellings not in conformity with law	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Dirty houses, tenants, yards, passages, stairs, and conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,603
Accumulations of filth or refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Dampness or darkness of rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Offensive smells	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Dilapidations and structural sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Suspected overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Cases of disease amongst occupants of tenement dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Children,—cruelty to, neglect of, feeding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Babies,—feeding, health, care of	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Improvements effected generally in the above matters	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,214
Number of cases in which advice has been given about ventilation, food, clothing, temperance, thrift, and the carrying out of sanitary precautions	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,855
Number of instances in which directions have been given as to method of making applications to Dispensary, Poor Law, Infirmary, and Children's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Leaflets distributed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,735
Total Number of Visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,709

(Signed) W. H. WELLS,

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES, ETC.

