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County Borough of Tynemouth.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH,

1908,

BY

LESLIE MILBURN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

Medical Superintendent of Moor Park and Percy Square Hospitals.



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County Borough of Tynemouth.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent of Moor Park and
Percy Square Hospitals :*

LESLIE MILBURN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London,) D.P.H.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NORFOLK STREET,
NORTH SHIELDS.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
County Borough of Tynemouth.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Report on the health of the County Borough of Tynemouth and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1908.

As this is the last report I shall have the honour of presenting to you, I will take this opportunity of expressing to the Council my gratitude for the consideration and kindness shown to me during the time I have held the appointment of Medical Officer of Health, an appointment which I relinquished with the greatest regret.

I also owe my sincerest thanks to all my assistants in the Public Health Department, to whose loyalty and ever ready help, whatever measure of success has attended my efforts in the cause of Public Health, must be largely ascribed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Sèrvant,

LESLIE MILBURN,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1909.

County Borough of Tynemouth.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT.

GENERAL SURVEY.

The year 1908 was marked especially by the establishment of a water supply amply sufficient for the present and probable future needs of the County Borough of Tynemouth from its own water works at the Font, so that the necessity of obtaining water from neighbouring localities has now entirely ceased.

The nearly completed dam of the Font Reservoir was closed up during the month of February, and almost immediately afterwards a heavy fall of rain flooded the contributory burns and caused the water in the reservoir to rise to a considerable level. The "compensation water" outlet was opened to its fullest extent, so that the lower water necessarily turbid from flushing out the new reservoir site might pass out as quickly as possible.

The main supply to the reservoir is derived from the Fallowlees and Newbiggen Burns. There are also smaller contributory burns which add their quota to the reservoir contents. The nature of these several sources varies considerably. The water from the Fallowlees and Newbiggen Burns is very soft and is frequently peat stained, this water giving the main character of the total reservoir water.

There is, however, a runner coming from the subjacent limestone formation and joining the Newbiggen Burn near its entrance into the reservoir whose water is alkaline and hard, thus tending to reduce to its lowest minimum any action on lead which the other peat stained water might otherwise have had.

The water coming from the Font Reservoir to the Borough has been analysed chemically and bacteriologically from time to time throughout the year.

These analysis have naturally varied within slight limits owing to the water in a new reservoir having not yet attained its permanent characters, but on each occasion the water has proved itself a perfectly safe and wholesome drinking water.

The question of the colour of the water remains to be decided in the future. The presence of peat staining in a water has of itself no deleterious effect from the health point of view, but in relation to commercial enterprise the colouration of the water may become of far greater importance.

It is possible that in the course of time the water may, by the action of sedimentation and bleaching by the sun and wind acting on the large surface of the reservoir, part with a considerable portion of its colour. On the other hand it may become advisable in the future to clear the water completely of its yellowish colours by employing either mechanical filters or by chemical means.

On the 1st January, 1908, the Education (Administration Provision) Act of 1907 came into force. This Act laid upon education authorities the duty of providing for medical inspection of the children of elementary schools. Some delay necessarily occurred before a new departure on so important a matter could be brought into working order.

In the month of May I was directed to obtain all the information I could from other localities and to formulate a scheme for this inspection. In the following July I had the honour to present my report on these matters. It was obvious that here was a great opportunity of extending the influence and usefulness of the Public Health Department, also that any defects or ailments which might be revealed by inspection must be considered in relation to home conditions or sanitary defects before the full advantage of this opportunity could be obtained; or, as so ably put in the circular of the Board of Education

"School hygiene cannot be divorced from home hygiene, and this in its turn is intimately bound up with the hygienic condition of the community."

Reporting, therefore, on these lines, and finding that the large number of school children in the borough would occupy one man the whole of his time, it was proposed that an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, working under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health and in close touch with him, should be appointed.

After full consideration of the matter it was decided to appoint a Medical Inspector, independent of the Health Department, for a period ending July, 1909. The matter thus passed out of direct connection with the Health Department.

The question of the advisability of adopting the Notification of Births Act which had been discussed the previous year, and postponed for a period of six months, was again raised. In my opinion, as I have before stated, the adoption and energetic working of this act would tend to spread very valuable instruction on the proper methods of feeding young children, and would probably lead to a much needed reduction of the infantile mortality of the Borough. I was, therefore, greatly disappointed to find that after a further discussion on the matter, the adoption of this Act was postponed *sine die*. It must be admitted, however, that the adoption only of the Notification of Births Act without the provision of the means of putting its enactments into full force would result in but little good. Quite otherwise would it, I think, be if more active measures were adopted; and I am convinced that the expense of providing at least one lady health visitor, which is the minimum which would be required by a borough having a total number of births of about 1900 per annum, would be well rewarded by the results obtained.

During the year 1908 a detailed house to house survey of the Borough was commenced. Such an inspection was urgently needed, especially in regards to the poorer localities, as it gave an opportunity of obtaining details of the sanitary arrangements and hygienic conditions of a district of which there was no previous record.

The area taken to form section 1 extends from the east end of Bell Street on the east to the Borough Road on the west, and includes the Low Street Quays, Banks, and Stairs, which are situated on the south side of a line drawn immediately below the south side of Tyne Street, Union Street, and East Ropery Banks.

A considerable proportion of the houses formerly standing on the area have been pulled down, and many more are closed. In some cases the closure is complete, while in other cases access can be obtained to the empty houses either through broken windows or through absence of doors. In the latter cases the empty houses are frequently used as receptacles for the deposit of rubbish and filth.

Many of the remaining houses in this area are in a more or less defective condition, while some of those in an otherwise sanitary state are robbed of light and air by adjacent buildings which, though closed for habitation, yet remain standing.

Overcrowding was met with in several cases, but great difficulty was experienced in dealing with this subject owing to the migratory habits of many of the population of this area. It was found that some of the families inhabiting the houses and tenements of this locality wandered from place to place, sometimes changing their place of abode as often as twice a month. A family occupying, at one time, rooms in which they are considerably overcrowded, will perhaps within a week be living in a house which provides them with ample cubic space, only to return again before long to their former condition.

The cases in which obvious sanitary defects were encountered during the course of this inspection were dealt with in the usual way, but the permanent solution of the difficulties of this locality can only be settled by considering an improvement scheme for this area. But for the discussion of such a scheme the present is not an opportune moment.

A considerable improvement could, however, be effected were all those houses now closed for habitation, but still standing, pulled down, and all the rubbish, both from these houses and also from others already pulled down, cleared away.

As I am now leaving the Borough, it is my duty to make some brief reference to the work carried on in the Health Department during the first few months of the year 1909.

It is obviously better that statistics should be left to be dealt with by your new Medical Officer, in conjunction with those for the remaining portion of the year.

In the month of January, 1909, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations came into force. By these regulations the occurrence of pulmonary tuberculosis in "poor persons" coming under the care of the workhouse officials, or Poor Law district medical officers, is compulsory notifiable to the medical officer of health for the district. The introduction of such regulations makes a distinct step forward in the battle against tuberculosis. At the same time we cannot but remember that it is only 15 months ago that the Council of this Borough applied to the Local Government Board for sanction to make all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring within the district compulsorily notifiable. This sanction was at that time refused, but we may now hope that if a further application be made to the Local Government Board, the permission then refused may now be granted.

The house to house survey, commenced last year, has been continued, and a further portion of the low town area reported on, but the facts revealed and considerations suggested being similar to those of the previous occasion, no further comment is required.

The number of specimens sent to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination shows a considerable increase over that for a corresponding period of 1908, there being 67 specimens examined during the first three months of 1909, as compared with 16 during 1908. As there was during the period no special prevalence of infectious disease, it would indicate that the advantages offered by the Laboratory are becoming more widely appreciated by the medical practitioners of the district.

The question of administration with regard to the medical inspection of school children was reconsidered, and it was decided that after July next this inspection should be brought into closer touch with the Public Health Department, and the supervision of the work was included in the list of duties of the new medical officer.

Finally, I would offer my sincerest good wishes to Dr. J. A. Hislop on his taking over the duties and responsibilities of Medical Officer of Health to the County Borough of Tynemouth.

VITAL STATISTICS,

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

POPULATION.

The estimated population for the County Borough of Tynemouth at the middle of the year 1908 was 55,244.

The natural increase of the population for the whole year, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths was 945.

The estimated populations for the various sub-divisions of the Borough, together with the density of the population, are seen on reference to Table A.

Density of Population :—

The density of the population, *i.e.*, the number of persons to the acre, for the Borough as a whole was 12·8.

The density varied widely in the different Townships, being greatest in the Township of North Shields, where it was 141·6 per acre, and least in the Township of Preston, where it was 6·9 per acre.

POPULATION ESTIMATED TO JUNE 30th, 1908. TABLE A.

LOCALITIES.			Population.	Area in Acres.	Persons to the Acre.
Township of Chirton	...	...	17,630	2,375	7.4
"	...	...	1,830	15	122.0
"	...	...	5,525	39	141.6
"	...	...	4,468	645	6.9
"	...	...	21,290	1,210	21.3
Village of Tynemouth	...	...	4,501		
Un-named area from Murton	...	...	—	4	—
Borough of Tynemouth	...	...	55,244	* 4,288	12.7

* Exclusive of 2 acres in Tynemouth, 81 in Chirton, and 1 in Preston Townships which are covered by water.

BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1908. TABLE B.

LOCALITIES.		Total Number of Births.	Number of Births to 1000 Persons living.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.	Number of Illegitimate Births.	Percentage of Illegitimate Births to Total Births.
Township of Chirton	...	663	37.6	86	129	14	2.11
„ Cullercoats...	...	73	39.9	10	137	1	1.36
„ North Shields	...	128	23.1	19	148	7	5.46
„ Preston	...	122	27.3	17	139	4	3.26
„ Tynemouth	...	803	37.7	117	146	33	4.10
Village of Tynemouth	...	79	17.5	7	89	1	1.26
Workhouse	...	28	—	6	—	21	—
Borough of Tynemouth		1,896	34.3	262	138	81	4.27
Do. Mean of 10 years 1898-1907...		1,734	32.5	266	153	59	3.38

BIRTHS.

During the year 1908 the number of Births registered was 1896, which is equal to an annual birth rate of 34·3 per 1,000 of the population.

The birth rate shows an increase of 1·5 over the corresponding rate of 1907, which was 32·8. At the same time it is considerably above the corresponding rates for either the whole of England and Wales, the 76 great towns, or the County of Northumberland.

BIRTH RATES, 1908.

England and Wales.....	26·5
76 great towns.....	26·9
Northumberland	30·7
Tynemouth	34·3

Of these 1,896 Births, 81 were illegitimate children, which is 4·27 per cent. of the total Births.

Table B shows the total Births which have taken place in the different townships of the Borough, also the number of illegitimate Births and rate per 1,000 for each of these districts.

DEATHS.

The total number of Deaths registered within the Borough during the year 1908 was 1037. All these, however, did not belong to the district, and certain corrections are therefore applied to this figure before taking out the death rate of the Borough.

1. All deaths of non-residents occurring in Public Institutions are excluded and returned to the district to which the patient belonged.
2. Any death of a resident of the Borough of Tynemouth which may have occurred in a Public Institution situated outside the district are added to the number belonging to the Borough.

During the year 1908 85 deaths of non-residents occurred in Public Institutions within the Borough, and are therefore excluded. There was one death of a Tynemouth resident outside the district.

The remaining nett number of deaths belonging to the district is 951, which is equal to a death rate of 17·21 per 1000 of the population.

The death rate, although showing a small increase of ·03 per cent. above that recorded for 1907 is still below the average death rate of the Borough for the past 10 years by 1·85 per 1000.

The year 1907 gave the lowest death rate ever recorded for the Borough of Tynemouth. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the present rate remains so nearly at that satisfactory level. When compared, however, with the death rate of England and Wales, or with that of the 76 great towns, it is found that Tynemouth still ranks with those localities which have a high death rate. The death rate of England and Wales was 14·7, while that for the 76 great towns was 14·9.

The rates recorded for the several towns of this latter group varied considerably, being lowest in Hornsea, where it was 8·3, and highest in Oldham and Middlesbrough, where it was 19·8.

A comparison of the death rates, both for the Borough as a whole and also for the various Townships, for the years 1907-8, is given on Tables C and D.

From Table D, it will here be noted that the death rates of the sub-districts of the Borough vary considerably, being lowest in the Village of Tynemouth, where it was 10·2, and highest in Tynemouth Township, where it was 20·1 per 1000 of the population.

DEATHS FROM THE ZYMOTIC DISEASES :—

Zymotic Diseases include Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea.

The total deaths from these several diseases numbered 81, which gives a Zymotic death rate of 1·46 per 1000. This shows a decrease of ·33 per 1000 from that recorded for 1907. It is also ·13 lower than the corresponding rate for the 76 great towns.

The number of deaths due to the various diseases included under the heading "Zymotic Diseases" are set out below and compared with a similar list for the year 1907.

	1908.	1907.
Small Pox	0	0
Measles	14	23
Scarlet Fever	2	5
Diphtheria	7	12
Whooping Cough	20	28
Typhoid Fever	3	0
Diarrhœa	35	30
Total...	81	Total... 98

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—

The total number of deaths occurring among children under 1 year of age was 262. This gives an Infantile Mortality figure, *i.e.*, the number of deaths under 1 year of age to 1000 births, of 138.

The corresponding rate for the 76 great towns was 129, while the similar rate for the Borough of Tynemouth for the year 1907 was 122. The rate for 1907 was exceptionally low for this Borough, and the figure 138 is considerably below the average for the last 10 years, which is 154.

An analysis of all deaths under 1 year of age is given in Table V. From this it is seen that no less than 60 deaths occurred during the first week of life, and 97 with one month of birth.

This would suggest that anti-natal causes were largely responsible for the high Infant Mortality of the Borough, while the large number of infant deaths ascribed to Marasmus (59) and Convulsions (33) also support this suggestion.

At the same time the other two high figures seen in Table V, namely Diarrhœa (25) and Bronchitis (29), indicates that much ignorance still prevails as to the proper methods of feeding and nurture of infants.

DEATHS, 1907. TABLE C.

LOCALITIES.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths from 7 Chief Zymotic Diseases.	Annual rate per 1,000 living.	
			From all causes.	From 7 Chief Zymotic Diseases.
Township of Chirton ...	278	40	15.4	2.29
„ Cullercoats ...	34	2	18.5	1.09
„ North Shields ...	103	11	18.4	1.97
„ Preston ...	63	4	15.4	.98
„ Tynemouth ...	405	38	18.5	1.78
Village of „ ...	43	3	9.5	.66
Borough of Tynemouth ...	926	98	17.1	1.79
Mean of 10 years 1897-1906 ...	1,001	100	18.9	1.89

* The seven chief Zymotic Diseases are :—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Continued Fevers (which embrace Typhus and Typhoid, or Enteric), and Diarrhoea.

DEATHS, 1908. TABLE D.

LOCALITIES.	Deaths from all causes.	* Deaths from 7 Chief Zymotic Diseases.	Annual rate per 1,000 living.	
			From all causes.	From 7 Zymotic Diseases.
Township of Chirton ...	289	31	16.3	1.75
„ Cullercoats ...	27	4	14.7	2.18
„ North Shields ..	94	10	17.0	1.80
„ Preston ...	66	4	14.7	.89
„ Tynemouth ...	429	27	20.1	1.26
Village of „ ..	46	5	10.2	1.11
Borough of Tynemouth ...	951	81	17.2	1.46
Mean of 10 years 1898-1907 ...	999	98	18.8	1.90

* The seven chief Zymotic Diseases are :—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Continued Fevers (which embrace Typhus and Typhoid, or Enteric), and Diarrhoea.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications.

During the year 1908 there were 267 cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease recorded as occurring within the Borough.

These cases classified both in age periods and also under the headings of the respective Townships in which they occurred are set out in Table III.

It should be noticed that a marked improvement is seen when comparing the infectious diseases notified in Tynemouth Village and Cullercoats during 1908 with those notified during 1907.

	1908.	1907.
Tynemouth Village	3	57
Cullercoats	2	18

SMALL POX :—I am pleased to be able to report that no case of Small Pox has occurred during the year.

TYPHUS FEVER :—At the end of the month of November last a case of Typhus Fever occurred in the Township of Tynemouth. The source from which the infection of this case was derived was not discovered. No other case has at all recently been notified along Tyneside, and no contact with any suspicious circumstance could be traced. The patient, Mrs. N., was living in a one room tenement together with her husband and three children. The husband was temporarily out of work, thus two predisposing factors towards the disease—namely, a certain degree of overcrowding and poverty—were present in this case. The patient was removed to a special ward in the hospital before the rash appeared, and after six weeks made a most satisfactory recovery. The bedding on which the patient had been lying while at home was destroyed and the room disinfected.

The whole of the family was kept under the closest observation for a fortnight, but no further case occurred.

DIPHTHERIA :—Sixty-one notifications of Diphtheria occurring within the Borough were received during the year. Of the number, 50 occurred in children under 15 years of age, 25 being within the age period 1 to 5, and 25 within the period 5 to 15. Of these 61 cases seven terminated fatally, which is equal to an incidence mortality of nearly 11·5 per cent., while in those cases which occurred within the age period 1 to 5 the

incidence mortality was 24 per cent.

No death occurred in any case in which "Antitoxin" had been given during the first two days of the disease.

I would again point out that the usefulness of Diphtheria Antitoxin is only really great when it is administered early in the disease; it is, therefore, most important that the medical attendant on the case should employ this valuable drug as soon as his suspicions as to the true nature of the disease are aroused, and its use should not be postponed until after the diagnosis has been confirmed by bacteriological examination or further clinical observation.

The cases of Diphtheria notified during 1908 were confined chiefly to the Townships of Chirton and Tynemouth. There appeared, however, to be no connection in any of these cases with the attendance at school, and no school was closed on account of this disease during the year. At one time early in the year Diphtheria assumed an epidemic type, and it was found that the majority of the families involved obtained their milk from the same farm. The farm was immediately visited, and as no case of Diphtheria or sore throat could be discovered, the throats of all those at work on the farm were examined bacteriologically by means of swabbings. Eight of the nine cultures thus obtained proved to be devoid of Diphtheria Bacilli, while in the remaining culture, obtained from the throat of one of the milk-maids, Diphtheria bacilli were found. The milk-maid, who afterwards confessed to having had a "slight sore throat" a few days previously, was immediately removed to hospital, and the premises, milk vessels, etc., thoroughly disinfected, and no further case occurred traceable to the milk supply.

SCARLET FEVER:—The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year was 127, of which 55 were removed to hospital. This compares favourably with the year 1907, during which 146 cases were notified, 88 being removed to hospital. The type of disease was in the majority of cases mild.

Two deaths occurred during the year from this cause, giving an incidence death-rate of not quite 1·6 per cent. This shows a considerable reduction on the corresponding rate for 1907, which was 3·4 per cent.

MOOR PARK HOSPITAL.

The total number of cases admitted to Moor Park Hospital during 1908 numbered 86, which is an increase of 34 over that recorded for 1907.

A comparison of the cases admitted during these two years is shown below.

			1908.		1907.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	55	...	38
Diphtheria	...	...	23	...	12
Typhoid Fever	...	...	7	...	2
Typhus Fever	...	...	1	...	0
			—		—
Total	...	...	86	...	52

During the year two members of the hospital staff contracted Diphtheria during the execution of their duties. Both patients made a satisfactory recovery, and after a short leave of absence to complete their convalescence resumed their duties as usual. An analysis of cases admitted to the hospital is shown on Table E.

MOOR PARK HOSPITAL

ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, 1908.

TABLE E.

DISEASE.	Admitted	Discharged	Died.	In Hospital 1st January, 1908.	In Hospital 1st January, 1909.
Scarlet Fever ...	55	44	1	4	14
Diphtheria ...	23	17	2	1	5
Typhoid ...	7	7	—	—	—
Typhus ...	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	86	68	3	5	20

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the year 1908 151 specimens were sent to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination, as compared with 134 during 1907.

The number of throat swabs examined for the presence of *Bacillus Diphtheria* shows a considerable increase over the previous year, while the specimens of sputum fell from 34 to 19. This fewer number of examinations for *Tubercle Bacillus* cannot, unfortunately, be attributed to an equal diminution in the number of cases of *Phthisis* present within the Borough, and it is greatly to be hoped that the medical practitioners of the district will in future make greater use of the Laboratory assistance in all cases suspected of being tubercular in nature. The total number of throat swabs examined for the presence of *Bacillus Diphtheria* was 118. A large percentage of these were "diagnosis swabs," and I have still to regret the small number of "clearance swabs," *i.e.*, swabs taken at the end of the disease to prove the complete absence of the specific bacillus from the patient's throat, sent up by the general practitioners. The practice at Moor Park Hospital is to discharge *Diphtheria* patients only after two successive clear swabs have been obtained, and I would again urge that no child should be allowed to return to school until these conditions have been complied with. A table showing the number and results of bacteriological specimens is given below.

Specimen.	Result Positive.	Result Negative.	Total.
Throat Swab for <i>B. Diph.</i>	44	74	118
Sputum for <i>B. Tuberculosis</i>	3	16	19
Blood for Typhoid Test	7	5	12
Miscellaneous	0	2	2
Totals	54	97	151

METEOROLOGY.

The mean barometric pressure for the various months varied from 29.772 inches of mercury recorded in March to 30.561 recorded for August.

The rainfall for the year amounted to 20.02 inches, rain falling on 183 days. During the previous year the total rainfall amounted to 24.94 inches, which fell in 196 days.

The smallest monthly rainfalls recorded were 0.8 in the months of June and August, while the greatest monthly falls occurred in March and July, during each of which months the rainfall was 2.77 inches. The maximum temperature was 79°, and was recorded in July, while a minimum of 19° was recorded during December. Details as recorded by the Post Office at North Shields are set out in the following table:—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, NORTH SHIELDS, 1908.

1908. MONTH.	BAROMETER		TEMPERATURE OF AIR.						Prevailing Direction of Wind.	RAINFALL.	
	Means of Pressure at 8 a.m.		Means of				Absolute Extremes.			Number of Days on which Rain has fallen.	Amount of Rainfall in inches.
			8.0 a.m. Dry Bulb.	9.0 a.m. Wet Bulb.	Daily Max.	Daily Min.	Max.	Min.			
January	30.024		37.16	36.06	43.24	31.09	56°	23°	9	1.26	
February	29.908		39.28	38.18	47.08	34.19	55°	28°	12	0.75	
March...	29.772		37.06	35.26	44.26	32.19	56°	26°	21	2.77	
April ...	29.958		40.29	39.15	46.21	34.29	60°	23°	19	2.21	
May ...	29.932		51.16	49.06	58.00	44.19	68°	39°	18	2.27	
June ...	30.066		54.14	51.22	60.27	46.17	77°	40°	12	0.80	
July ...	29.774		56.23	54.13	63.29	50.28	79°	45°	13	2.77	
August	30.561		54.07	53.11	63.21	50.06	75°	42°	15	0.80	
September	29.869		52.28	51.07	60.26	47.18	76°	38°	23	2.10	
October	30.135		51.09	50.08	59.20	47.12	78°	39°	13	1.31	
November	29.971		43.10	41.29	50.24	38.01	59°	27°	14	1.23	
December	29.823		37.22	37.03	43.25	32.10	53°	19°	14	1.75	

FOODS AND DRUGS.

During the year 1908 the total number of samples taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Acts was 196, which is an increase of 25 over the number analysed during 1907.

These samples included :—

Milk	...	90	Cheese	...	10
Butter	...	47	Pepper	...	1
Margarine	...	1	Whisky	...	33
Lard	...	6	Rum	...	8

Of the 90 samples of Milk, 25 or 26·66 per cent. were below the limit of the Board of Agriculture in one or more points. 12·7 per cent. of the samples of butter were found to contain small quantities of boric acid, and 21 per cent. of the samples of whisky were found to be diluted below the legal 25 per cent. under proof. An analysis of the various samples taken is shown in the following tables.

FOOD AND DRUGS' ACT.
List of Specimens taken for Analysis during 1908.
1st QUARTER—JANUARY 1st to MARCH 31st.

Substance Analysed.	No.	Result of Analysis.	Where obtained.	Remarks.
Milk	25	Genuine ...	Vendor	
"	11	Genuine ...	Shop	
"	1	Fat 3.20 % Solids 8.30 %	Vendor	No proceedings.
"	1	" 2.80 % " 9.03 %	Vendor	Cautioned.
"	1	" 2.70 % " 8.26 %	Vendor	"
"	1	" 2.90 % " 8.95 %	Vendor	"
"	1	" 2.50 % " 8.54 %	Vendor	No proceedings.
"	1	" 2.90 % " 8.36 %	Vendor	"
"	1	" 3.10 % " 7.98 %	Vendor	"
"	1	" 2.80 % " 8.70 %	Shop	"
"	1	" 3.40 % " 8.28 %	Shop	"
"	1	" 2.60 % " 8.79 %	Shop	Cautioned.
"	1	" 2.60 % " 8.79 %	Shop	"
"	1	" 2.90 % " 8.72 %	Shop	"
"	1	" 2.85 % " 8.59 %	Shop	"
"	1	" 2.70 % " 8.83 %	Shop	"
"	1	" 2.90 % " 8.46 %	Shop	No proceedings.
"	1	" 3.40 % " 8.12 %	Shop	"
Butter	14	Genuine ...	Shop	
"	1	0.16 % Boric Acid	Shop	No proceedings.
"	1	0.10 %	Shop	"
"	1	0.14 %	Shop	"
"	1	0.22 %	Shop	"
Lard	6	Genuine ...	Shop	
				Genuine ... 56
				Adulterated ... 20
				Total...76

FOOD AND DRUGS' ACT—Continued.

2nd QUARTER—APRIL 1st to JUNE 30th.

Substance Analysed.	No.	Result of Analysis.	Where obtained.	Remarks.
Milk ..	2	Genuine ...	Vendor ...	No proceedings. Summoned—Fined £2 and costs. Summoned—Fined £2 and costs.
" ..	2	Genuine ...	Shop ...	
" ..	3	Genuine ...	Farmer ...	
" ..	1	Fat 2·85 % Solids 9·00 %	Farmer ...	
" ..	1	" 3·60 % " 7·57 %	Farmer ...	
" ..	1	" 2·80 % " 7·66 %	Farmer ...	
Butter...	17	Genuine ...	Shop ...	No proceedings. No proceedings. Summoned—Fined £1 and costs. Summoned—Fined £2 and costs.
Margarine	1	Genuine ...	Shop ...	
Cheese...	10	Genuine ...	Shop ...	
Pepper	1	Genuine ...	Shop ...	
Whisky	19	Genuine ...	Shop ...	
" ..	1	27·0° under Proof	Shop ...	
" ..	1	28·1° under Proof	Shop ...	No proceedings. No proceedings.
" ..	1	27·2° under Proof	Shop ...	
" ..	1	55·5° under Proof	Shop ...	
Rum ...	3	Genuine ...	Shop ...	
" ..	1	27·4° under Proof	Shop ...	
" ..	1	27·4° under Proof	Shop ...	

Genuine	...	58
Adulterated	...	8
Total...		66

FOOD AND DRUGS' ACT—Continued.
3rd QUARTER—JULY 1st to 30th SEPTEMBER.

Substance Analysed.	No.	Result of Analysis.	Where obtained.	Remarks.
Rum ...	3	Genuine ...	Shop	No proceedings.
" ...	1	30·8° under Proof	Shop	
Whisky	7	Genuine ...	Shop	No proceedings. No proceedings. No proceedings. No proceedings.
"	1	36·4° under Proof	Shop	
"	1	27·5° under Proof	Shop	
"	1	25·6° under Proof	Shop	
Milk	12	Genuine ...	Vendor	No proceedings. No proceedings. No proceedings. No proceedings. No proceedings. No proceedings.
"	1	Genuine ...	Farmer	
"	3	Genuine ...	Shop	
"	1	Fat 2·80 % Solids 8·90 %	Vendor	
"	1	" 3·00 % " 8·24 %	Shop	
"	1	" 2·40 % " 9·00 %	Vendor	
"	1	" 2·90 % " 8·50 %	Vendor	
"	1	" 3·10 % " 7·42 %	Vendor	
				Genuine ... 26
				Adulterated ... 9
				Total...35

FOOD AND DRUGS' ACT—Continued.

4th QUARTER—OCTOBER 1st to DECEMBER 31st.

Substance Analysed.	No.	Result of Analysis.	Where obtained.	Remarks.
Milk ...	4	Genuine ...	Vendor ...	Summoned—Fined £1 and costs.
" ...	2	Genuine ...	Shop ...	
" ...	1	Fat 2.75 % Solids 7.01	Vendor ...	
Butter...	10	Genuine ...	Shop ...	No proceedings. No proceedings.
" ...	1	0.11 % Boric Acid	Shop ...	
" ...	1	0.09 % ,,	Shop ...	
<hr/>				
Genuine ...				16
Adulterated ...				3
Total...19				—
TOTAL FOR YEAR—Genuine ...				156
Adulterated ...				40
Total...196				—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NORFOLK STREET,
NORTH SHIELDS.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I beg to submit for your consideration my report on the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors of the County Borough of Tynemouth during the year 1908.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
GIBSON EDWARDS,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

April, 1909.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT
FOR 1908.

During the year regular house to house visits throughout the Borough have been made by the Inspectors. These include visits to workshops of all kinds, bakehouses, farm-houses, dairies and milk shops, private slaughter houses, and butchers' shops; visits to private houses in connection with infectious diseases, tenement houses, courts, alleys, common and seamen's boarding houses, etc., also offensive trades. The latter include several gut-scraping premises, which were always found in a satisfactory condition, considering the extensive trade which is carried on, there being many tons of skins sent out of the town annually, but in my opinion this trade ought not to be permitted on premises situated near dwelling houses.

Inspections have also been made for the supervision of works in progress, relaying of drains and sanitary fittings to further the abatement of nuisances; consultations have taken place and visits made with builders, owners, etc., concerning work required to abate nuisances, and visits or calls respecting complaints.

The taking of 196 samples of food and drugs, and forwarding the same to the Public Analyst, also has occupied a considerable portion of your Inspector's time.

The nuisances discovered during the routine inspection were of a varied nature. Many were of such a character as to require no constructional alterations to procure abatement, or to require the service of a notice; in many instances verbal intimations to the persons responsible being sufficient. In other cases preliminary or statutory notices were required to be served under the Public Health Acts and District Bye-laws before abatement could be procured. A list of nuisances dealt with is subjoined.

Again, as in previous years, the principal nuisances arose from deficiencies in the privy pail system, 2,443 notices being served to remedy nuisances arising from this cause, and in my opinion will always be a great nuisance until replaced by the water carriage system.

Among other work carried out for the abatement of nuisances were repairs to dwelling houses, including new spouting and downcomers, to which we have given special attention, as this is a great nuisance to foot passengers in wet weather, and is also the cause of dampness to rooms of dwelling houses; the repairing and cementing of yard surfaces, and also the cleaning and limewashing of several houses, including passages, outhouses, etc.

DRAIN TESTING.—Following on cases of infectious diseases, or upon receipt of a complaint or request, the drains and sanitary fittings of 409 houses were inspected, and where necessary, tested defects being revealed in many cases. In those cases where defects were revealed the necessary alterations or repairs were carried out, after which the drains were retested, and in all cases were found to be satisfactory.

Frequent inspections have been made of butchers' shops and private slaughter houses. These were found to be in a satisfactory condition respecting cleanliness. In the removal of garbage a great improvement has been made by the introduction of galvanized iron receptacles, but in my opinion will never be entirely satisfactory until public abattoirs are provided by the Council, where all carcasses can be inspected immediately after slaughter.

The offensive trades in the Borough number 23, all of which were visited periodically during the year. These establishments are, in general, conducted satisfactorily very few complaints being received about them.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.—The register now contains 22 cowkeepers and 103 milkshops and dairy-keepers, who carry on the trade as purveyors of milk. The various premises have been frequently visited, and on the whole were found satisfactory.

The average air space in the cow sheds is equal to 680 cubic feet per cow.

The total number of cows kept by the various cowkeepers at the last inspection was varying from 4 to 40.

There were 163 workshops and bakehouses on the register on the 31st December, 1908, which were regularly visited every six months, and oftener when required. The requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act as to cleanliness, sufficient air space, ventilation, and sanitary conveniences were properly observed.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.—There were 38 houses on the register on 31st December, 1908, providing accommodation for 471 lodgers. They are regularly visited and inspected, and found to be in a satisfactory condition so far as cleanliness and management is concerned, as the licensee must now reside on the premises.

A Summary of Nuisances dealt with by Notice under the Public Health Acts and Bye-laws.

Nature of Nuisance dealt with and Work required to be done.

	Informal Notices.	Statutory Notices.
Obstructed and Defective Drains and Gullies ...	153	32
Defective Ashpits, Privies, and W.C.'s ...	69	15
„ W.C. Cistern, Pipes, etc. ...	10	1
„ Spouting, Eaves, Gutters, etc. ...	48	24
„ Walls, Floors Ceilings, etc. ...	25	6
„ Ashpits, and to convert to Pail Closets or W.C.'s ...	1	10
To Cleanse Dirty Yards, Privies, W.C.'s, etc. ...	67	10
To Cement defective Yard Paving... ..	20	9
Water Supply to Premises, W.C.'s, etc. ...	5	1
To Clean Dirty Rooms	11	1
Additional Privies or W.C.'s	5	28
Untrapped Scullery Sinks, etc.	6	3
To provide New Drains and Gullies	1	4
Keeping Poultry in a dirty state	3	2
Accumulation of Manure and other Refuse ...	44	13
Houses Unfit for Human Habitation	0	1
Overcrowding of Rooms	0	1

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

Name of District: COUNTY BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.

1.—Inspection (Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ...	6	2	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	80	7	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)...			
Total...	86	9	

2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	...	...	...	...
Want of Ventilation ...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ...	1	1	1	1
Want of drainage ...	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ...	5	5	...	...
§Sanitary accommodations { insufficient, unsatisfactory or defective (and separate for sexes) ...	2	2	2	2
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ...	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ...	...	...	...	...
Failure as regards lists of outworkers (S. 107) ...	...	...	...	...
Giving out work to be done in unhealthy premises (S. 108) ...	...	...	...	...
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109) ...	...	...	...	...
Other offences ...	...	...	...	...
Total...	8	8	3	3

3.—Home Work.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107:—Lists received from Employers sending twice in the year—			
Wearing Apparel—(1) Making, &c. ...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...
Inspection of Outworkers' premises ...	...	...	...
Lists ...	...	...	...
Outworkers—Workmen ...	...	...	...
Women ...	...	...	...

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
(1).	(2).
The most important Workshops are:—	
13 Engineers ...	...
14 Fish Curers ...	...
11 Bakers ...	...
16 Dressmakers and Milliners ...	...
3 Ice Manufacturers ...	...
14 Tailors ...	...
92 Other Trades ...	...
Total number of workshops on Register ...	103

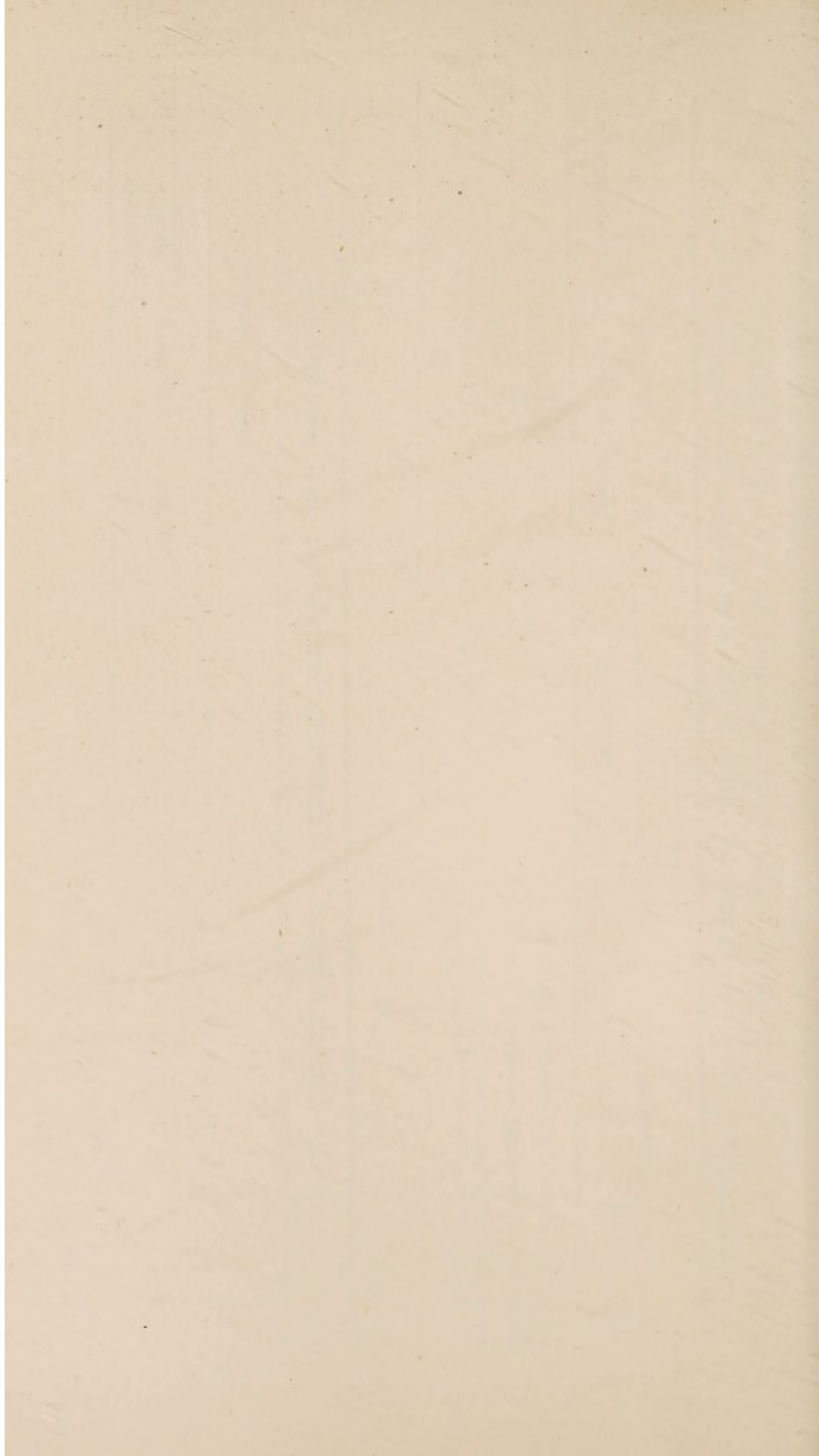
5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—	
Failure to add Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ...	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors (Notified by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not H.M. Inspectors Reports (of action taken) sent to under the Factory Act (S. 9) ...	3
Other ...	...
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	...
In use at the end of the year ...	1

Dated March 11th, 1903.

(Signature) LESLIE MILBURN,

Medical Officer of Health.



Scavenging of Houses and Trade Refuse.

The quantity of refuse removed from the various premises in the district during the year amounted to something like an aggregate of 34,917 loads, viz. :—

From Ashpits	} 34,917 loads or about 43,646 tons.
From Ashboxes and Privy Pails	...	...	...
From Trade Refuse	...	...	...

At the end of the year 1908, 3311 houses were supplied by water closets, 9418 were supplied by privy pails, and there were 786 ashpits.

During the year 3 ashpits were removed, and w.c.'s or pail closets erected in their stead.

Notices served on account of defective sanitary pails ..	2443
Number of new pails provided during the year	505
Number of pails repaired	375

Disinfection of Houses, etc.

Cause.	Rooms.	Articles.	Articles Destroyed.
Scarlet Fever.....	119	990	0
Diphtheria	56	518	0
Typhoid	12	78	0
Tuberculosis	14	57	0
Pneumonia	2	20	0
Septic Diseases	8	50	26
Vermin	4	7	0
Typhus Fever.....	1	10	6

List of Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.

Basket Makers	1	Farriers	1	Photographers	2
Bakers	11	Fish Curers	14	Plumbers	4
Boiler Makers	1	Hosiers	1	Printers	5
Biscuit Manufacturers	1	Ice Manufacturers..	3	Saddlers.....	2
Blacksmiths	1	Jewellers	3	Sail Makers	2
Block & Mast Makers	1	Joiners	18	Salt Packers..	2
Brewers	1	Laundries	1	Sausage Makers	1
Brick Makers	3	Lead Manufacturers	1	Shoemakers	6
Cabinetmakers	1	Lifebuoy Makers...	2	Tailors	14
Cartwrights	1	Metal Founders	3	Tanners	1
Coffee Grinders	3	Milliners	6	Timber Merchants	5
Coach Builders	2	Mineral Water		Tinsmiths	2
Compass Adjusters...	1	Makers	7	Waggoners	1
Cycle Repairers	1	Net Makers	1		
Dressmakers	10	Oil and Guano		Total	163
Dyers	1	Manufacturers	1		
Engineers	13	Paint Manufacturers	1		

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLE
TABLE I.—TYNEMOUTH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in District.		Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond District.		NETT DEATHS ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*		10	11	12	13		
													3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1898	50073	1604	32.0	256	158	926	18.4	142	58	16	884	17.6		
1899	50554	1640	32.4	253	154	1036	20.4	157	51	21	1006	19.8		
1900	51038	1649	32.3	256	155	1115	21.8	144	65	24	1074	21.0		
1901	51520	1780	34.5	313	175	1039	20.1	118	51	19	1007	19.5		
1902	52044	1753	33.6	263	150	1058	21.0	175	74	25	1009	19.3		
1903	52506	1734	33.02	280	160	1014	19.3	170	63	18	969	18.4		
1904	53022	1851	34.91	283	152	1081	20.3	193	75	25	1031	19.4		
1905	53542	1775	33.15	282	159	1107	20.7	201	57	16	1066	19.9		
1906	54138	1759	32.49	264	151	1089	20.1	188	70	3	1022	18.8		
1907	54688	1796	32.84	219	122	1006	18.3	187	80	0	926	16.9		
Averages for years 1898-1907	52312	1734	33.12	267	154	1047	20.04	166	64	17	999	19.06		
1908	55244	1896	34.32	262	138	1037	18.77	192	85	1	951	17.21		

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 4,288.

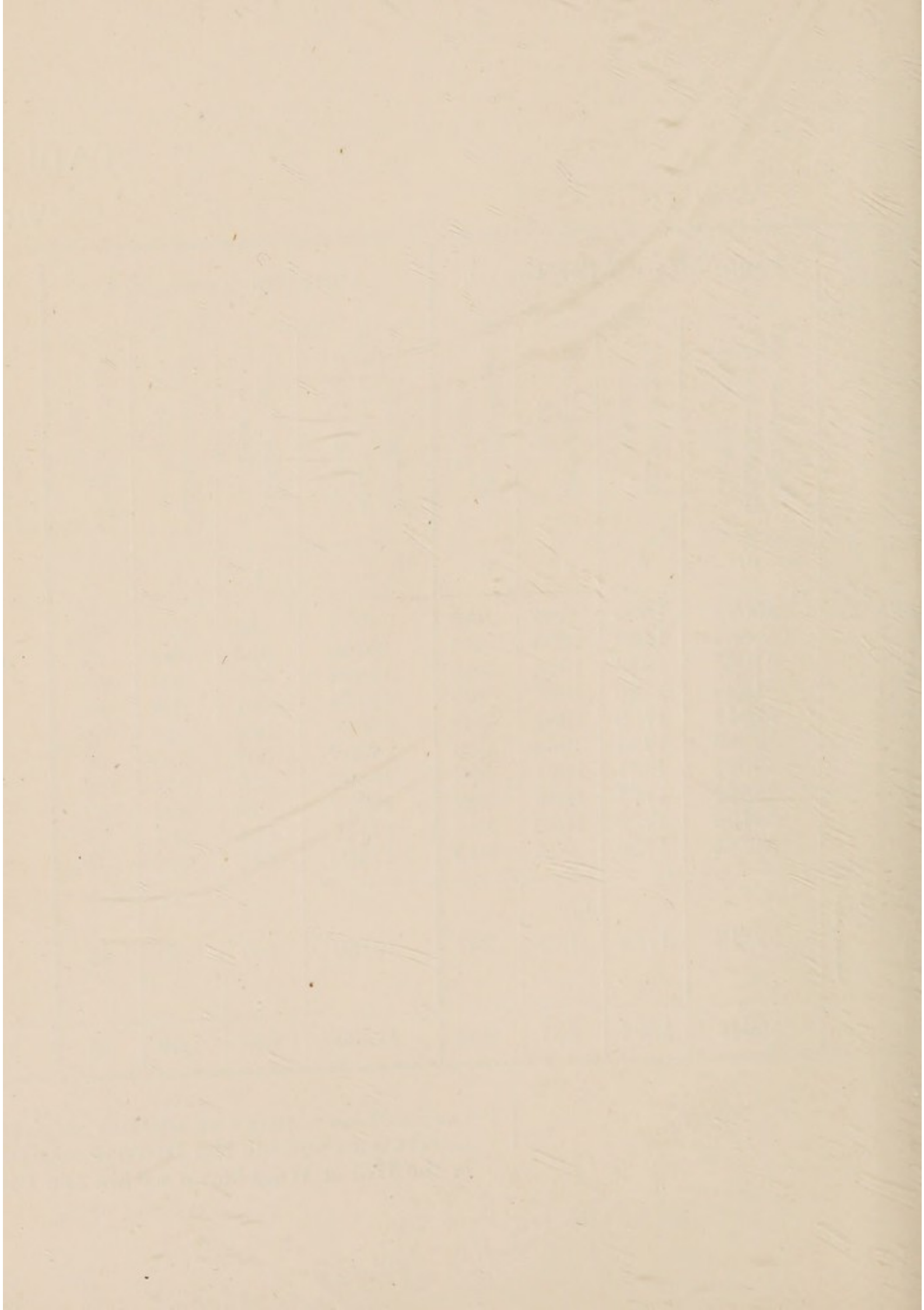
Total population at all ages, 51,366. Number of inhabited houses, 6,779.

Average number of persons per house, 7.57 (at Census of 1901).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE.
TABLE II.—TYNEMOUTH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.				CHIRTON TOWNSHIP.				CULLERCOATS TOWNSHIP.				NORTH SHIELDS TOWNSHIP.				PRESTON TOWNSHIP.				TYNEMOUTH TOWNSHIP.				TYNEMOUTH VILLAGE.			
YEAR.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1898	50073	1604	884	256	14976	482	230	72	1797	65	37	14	5822	185	160	47	3018	75	35	9	20280	729	383	108	4170	64	39	6
1899	50554	1640	1006	253	15240	534	249	72	1720	68	26	9	5791	182	160	38	3134	68	34	9	20436	702	482	116	4233	86	55	9
1900	51038	1649	1074	256	15504	507	300	85	1732	69	34	12	5760	168	191	40	3250	86	47	10	20495	737	461	103	4296	82	41	6
1901	51520	1780	1007	309	15768	601	296	96	1746	66	38	13	5729	177	145	36	3364	90	40	12	20550	742	440	143	4363	104	48	9
1902	52044	1753	1009	263	16028	588	272	88	1759	77	22	5	5699	162	164	42	3519	113	57	14	20606	722	431	104	4433	91	63	10
1903	52506	1734	969	280	16302	607	290	98	1743	68	35	12	5662	142	124	29	3669	102	55	14	20740	699	420	117	4390	81	45	10
1904	53022	1851	1031	283	16592	637	314	102	1743	82	43	12	5622	159	136	26	3825	118	63	16	20832	732	430	118	4410	100	45	9
1905	53542	1775	1066	282	16877	618	307	101	1743	74	32	9	5595	123	141	19	3988	127	63	15	20912	724	481	168	4427	83	42	6
1906	54138	1759	1022	264	17117	650	295	75	1815	64	44	13	5603	126	134	27	3965	145	74	16	21177	688	435	131	4461	88	42	8
1907	54688	1796	926	219	17402	643	278	75	1830	64	34	9	5578	116	103	15	4087	145	63	16	21290	728	405	101	4501	74	45	3
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907.	52312	1734	999	267	16180	587	283	86	1754	70	34	11	5686	154	146	32	3582	107	53	13	20742	720	437	121	4368	85	46	7
1908	55244	1806	951	262	17630	663	289	86	1830	73	27	10	5525	128	94	19	4468	122	66	17	21290	831	429	123	4501	79	46	7

I.—Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District ... Tynemouth Workhouse and Tynemouth Infirmary.
 II.—Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District ... County Asylum, Morpeth.
 Is the Union Workhouse within the District? ... Yes.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE.
TABLE III.—TYNEMOUTH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.								NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY							
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Chilton Township (H).	Cullercoats Township.	North Shields Township.	Preston Township.	Tynemouth Township.	Tynemouth Village.	Workhouse.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.															
Small-pox
Cholera...
Diphtheria	61	25	25	6	5	...	30	...	1	4	26	...	...	...	13	...	1	2	7	...	23
Membranous Croup	61	4	3	7	43	4	20	...	2	4	33	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	127	1	46	73	5	2	45	1	1	13	66	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	1	1	...	3	12	...	4	...	...	2	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	7
Enteric Fever	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	267	5	72	101	21	64	4	99	2	4	23	134	3	2	27	1	2	8	48	...	86	

Isolation Hospital—Moor Park Hospital, near North Shields.

Total available beds—50. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—3.

TABLE IV.—Tynemouth Urban Sanitary District. Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1908

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District							Deaths at All Ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.					Total Deaths in Public Institutions.		
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Chirton	Cullercoats.	North Shields	Preston	Tynemouth.		Tynmth Village.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Measles ...	14	3	11	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	2	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ...	20	8	12	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	2	6	2	...	...
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	7	...	6	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Croup ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Undgoing Operation ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases ...	32	5	5	5	...	13	4	11	...	1	3	17	...	...	1
Diarrhoea ...	35	26	8	1	...	...	...	13	1	3	1	15	2	...	1
Enteritis ...	26	13	8	1	1	...	3	11	2	3	...	9	1	...	6
Erysipelas ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis [pulmonary tuberculosis]	75	2	9	6	12	43	3	19	5	10	6	31	4	...	23
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	30	6	10	8	2	4	...	9	3	1	...	15	2	...	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	42	...	...	...	...	23	19	11	3	2	3	18	5	...	5
Bronchitis ...	114	27	31	2	2	21	31	38	2	10	8	54	2	...	15
Pneumonia ...	37	3	9	2	3	13	7	11	...	10	3	11	2	...	6
Pleurisy ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism [Cirrhosis of liver]	9	...	...	...	...	7	2	3	...	...	1	4	1	...	2
Veneral Diseases ...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2
Premature Birth ...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	5	1	18	...	...	2
Diseases & accidents of parturition	6	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1
Heart Diseases ...	72	2	1	...	4	37	28	20	1	9	3	32	7	...	19
Accidents ...	23	1	4	2	2	12	2	7	...	3	3	10	...	...	21
Suicides ...	8	...	...	...	2	5	1	3	1	1	...	3	...	...	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	47	...	...	...	...	19	28	14	1	4	2	24	2	...	12
Convulsions ...	47	33	12	1	1	...	...	12	...	2	6	27	...	...	...
Bright's Disease ...	19	...	2	...	1	12	4	4	...	1	3	11	...	...	...
Epilepsy ...	6	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	1
Marasmus ...	60	59	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	6	8	31	1	...	3
Senectus ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	46	8	1	5	3	25	5	...	26
All other causes	114	28	7	6	1	46	26	36	3	9	7	50	9	...	28
ALL CAUSES ...	951	262	140	37	33	273	207	289	27	94	66	420	46	...	192

TABLE V.—Tynemouth Urban Sanitary District.
Infantile Mortality during the Year 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes :—																	
Certified																	
Uncertified																	
Common Infectious Diseases :—																	
Small-pox																	
Chicken-pox																	
Measles														1	1	1	3
Scarlet Fever																	
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup																	
Whooping Cough								1	1		1		1	1	2	1	8
Diarrhoeal Diseases :—																	
Diarrhoea, all forms... ..			1		1	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	5	25
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis							4	1	1				1				7
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh				2	2	2		1								2	7
Wasting Diseases :—																	
Premature Birth	32	3		6	42			1									43
Congenital Defects	6	2			8												8
Injury at Birth	2				2												2
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation																	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	10	7	3	3	23	4	6	5	5	2	2	3	4		3	2	59
Tuberculous Diseases :—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis								1		1		1		1	1		5
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica											1						1
Other Tuberculous Diseases...									1					1			2
Other Causes :—																	
Erysipelas						1											1
Syphilis						1											1
Rickets																	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	3				3	1	1					1					6
Convulsions	5	1	1	2	9	5	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	33
Bronchitis		1		2	3	1	1	2	2	3	6	3	1	5	1	1	29
Laryngitis													1				1
Pneumonia				1	1						1			1			3
Suffocation, overlying							1	1									2
Other Causes	2	1			3	3			2	1	3	1	2			1	16
	60	15	6	16	97	19	21	16	18	10	17	11	11	15	12	15	262

Births in the year :—Legitimate, 1,815 ; Illegitimate, 81.

Deaths in year { Legitimate infants, 231. Deaths from all causes at all ages—951.
 Illegitimate do. 31.

Population, estimated to middle of 1908—55,244.

