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County Borough of Tynemouth.

FORTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


Medical Officer of Health.

1926

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TYNEMOUTH,

1ST JULY, 1927.

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

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

In submitting my Annual Report upon the health of the Borough I desire to take the opportunity of making one or two observations.

I regret to have to record the death of Inspector McQueen. Mr. McQueen had served the Borough for nearly quarter of a century, having joined the staff in 1904, and he was promoted to the post of Senior Inspector in 1922. Mr. McQueen served with His Majesty's forces through the whole of the Great War, and it must have been a great disappointment to find, a year or two after his promotion to the post of Senior Inspector, that his zeal and energy had to give way to his failing strength which culminated in his death in June, 1926.

Smallpox has been prevalent in Northumberland and Durham during the last year or two, and the Borough has not escaped its prevalence. Twenty-eight cases occurred, as compared with two cases in the preceding year.

The conversion of pail closets to the water carriage system has been steadily proceeding during the last two years and by the end of the current year over 8,000 pail closets will have been converted.

I have pleasure in drawing attention to the fact that we have this year again made a record in attaining the lowest death rate and lowest infant mortality rate yet noted in the history of the Borough. Record death rates are milestones in the history of the health of the Borough, and are worthy of special attention.

Criticism is sometimes directed against the expenditure upon Health work, but in countries where health services have reached a high standard it is laid down as an axiom that "Public health is purchaseable." Development of such services is reflected in the lowered mortality rates and the saving in life effected by the work of a Health Department.

Unfortunately, such measures and their results do not appeal so readily to the community as a material transaction which can be appreciated by the sense of sight and which yields a direct monetary return.

Nevertheless, the saving in life and improved health has a definite financial value, and Sir George Newman recently pointed out that the reduction in infant mortality alone during the years 1910-1921 had given a financial return to the community of £11,000,000.

The death rate in our Borough 50 years ago was 24·95 per 1,000 of the population, but last year the death rate was 11·51, a reduction of more than half of what it was half-a-century previously.

The mortality rate in the first period applied to the population of the second period would give 1,661 deaths, but the actual deaths were 766, or a saving of 895 lives.

Political economists place a definite value on each member of the community, based upon the power of earning wages and from a conservative estimate the saving to the Borough in *male lives* alone is £134,000 per annum.

The activities of the Health Department are carried on at a cost of about 7d. rate, so that the work shows an appreciation in life value greatly exceeding the expenditure incurred and is perhaps one of the best investments of the Corporation.

The infant mortality rate for the year is 74, or one half of the mortality rate of 50 years previously, an attainment which shows an excellent record of progress.

These reductions have taken place in spite of the migration of people from the country into the towns, the influx from rural to factory life and the conditions of strain and overcrowding which accompany these changes, all factors which disturb the maintenance of perfect health.

In concluding, I desire to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their assistance and courteous consideration extended to me throughout the year, and to my colleagues and members of the staff of the Health Department, as well as to other Corporation Officials for their valuable and ready help at all times.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

JAS. A. HISLOP,

Medical Officer of Health.

County Borough of Tynemouth PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :—ALDERMAN J. FRATER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :—COUNCILLOR JAS. HARRISON, M.D., J.P.

THE MAYOR—Councillor R. IRVIN, J.P.

ALDERMAN	PORTER, J.P.	COUNCILLOR	HASTIE.
COUNCILLOR	ATKINSON.	"	HETHERINGTON.
"	DAME MAUD BURNETT, J.P.	"	LONIE.
"	CLARKSON.	"	MCLEOD.
"	CRANSTON, J.P.	"	ROWE, J.P.
"	DUNN.	"	SCORER, J.P.
"	FITZHUGH, J.P.	"	SHANNON.
"	FORSYTH.	"	SPENCE.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

**Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, and
Chief Medical Officer to the Education Authority.*

JAMES A. HISLOP, M.D. (Brux.); L.R.C.P. ; D.P.H. (Edin.)

**Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer.*

JOHN OLIVER MURRAY, M.D. (Edin.) ; D.P.H. (Liverpool).

**Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.*

AMY ROBINSON, M.D. (Edin.) (Part time).

**Senior Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under the Housing Acts,
Food and Drugs Acts., etc.*

WILLIAM L. MCQUEEN, A.R.S.I. (Died 6th June, 1926).

JAMES STANLEY, A.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspection (Appointed 28th July, 1926).

Sanitary Inspectors.

EDWARD E. MILBURN, Cert. R.S.I. STANLEY G. EDWARDS, A.R.S.I.

GEORGE W. TATE, Cert. R.S.I. (Appointed 28th July, 1926).

Disinfectors.

HENRY HODGSON.

**Tuberculosis Nurse.*

MISS MILLS.†

**Health Visitors.*

MISSES MINTO, §† SHAW, §† BELDON§ AND FRAZER. §†

**Exchequer grant towards salary.*

§ Holds C.M.B. Certificate.

† Holds Health Visitor's Certificate.

† Trained Nurse.

Clerks.

ALBERT R. FORSYTH, Chief Clerk.

STANLEY H. MOFFAT, Clerk, Cert. R.S.I.

MISS HUITSON, Typist.

W. MILLER, Typist.

MISS O. HUNT, Junior Clerk.

Matron of Moor Park Infectious Diseases Hospital.

MISS M. EWART.

Matron of Frater Maternity Home.

MISS M. MATTHEWSON, A.R.R.C., C.M.B. (Part time).

Annual Report, 1926.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population of the Borough at the census of 1921, taken on 19th June, was 63,770, and on 30th June, 1926, the population, as estimated by the Registrar General, had increased to 66,560.

The **natural increase** of population, or the excess of the number of births over deaths, during 1926, was 575.

The number of families, or separate occupiers, at the 1921 census, was 13,774, and the average number of persons per family was 4·37. In 1926 the number of families, or separate occupiers, was 14,958.

The distribution and density of population are shown in the following table :—

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

WARD.	Population estimated to 30th June, 1926.	Area in Acres.	Persons to the Acre.
Central	5365	30	212·1
Collingwood	8633	2299	3·7
Dockwray	8332	82	101·6
Linskill	9398	314	29·9
Milbourn	6195	114	54·3
Percy	7868	762	10·3
Preston	6995	564	12·4
Rudyerd	5999	41	146·3
Trinity	7775	82	94·7
County Borough of Tynemouth ...	66560	*4288	15·5

* Exclusive of 2 acres in Percy Ward, 81 in Collingwood Ward, and 1 in Preston Ward, which are covered by water.

The rateable value of the Borough is £332,092, and the sum represented by a penny rate is estimated to be £1,300.

I am indebted to Mr. T. Percival, Clerk to the Tynemouth Union, for the following particulars in respect of Poor Law Relief in the County Borough of Tynemouth for the year ended 31st December, 1926.

The average daily number of inmates in the Union Institution was 730, and the average daily number in the children's Homes was 127. The amount expended in out-door relief in the Tynemouth Union was £328,190 19s. 8d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

The **nett total births** assignable to Tynemouth were 1,341, giving a **birth rate of 20·14 per 1,000 of the population.** This is the lowest birth rate on record.

727 were males, and 614 females; 1,295 were legitimate, and 46 illegitimate.

The transferable births were :—

					<i>Inward Transfers.</i>	<i>Outward Transfers.</i>
Total Births	Males	...	...	...	21	10
	Females	...	...	...	11	22
Illegitimate	Males	...	...	...	1	5
	Females	...	...	...	1	12

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES IN WARDS.

WARD.	BIRTHS.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	No. of illegitimate Births.	Percentage of illegitimate births to total births.
Central ...	130	24·3	5	3·8
Collingwood ...	190	22·0	1	0·5
Dockwray ...	227	27·2	9	3·9
Linskill ...	117	12·4	1	0·8
Milbourn ...	144	23·2	8	5·5
Percy ...	83	10·5	2	2·4
Preston ...	129	18·4	2	1·5
Rudyard ...	138	23·0	11	7·9
Trinity ...	151	19·4	5	3·3
Inward Transfers ...	32	—	2	—
County Borough of Tynemouth ...	1341	20·14	46	3·43
Mean of Ten Years— 1917–1926 ...	1566	24·38	68	4·31

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1926 was 17·8 per 1,000 of the population.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths recorded in the Borough was 859, but 132 of these were non-residents. 39 deaths of residents also occurred outside the Borough. The **nett deaths** were, therefore, 766, which is equal to a **death rate of 11·5 per 1,000 of the population.** It is extremely satisfactory to note that this is the lowest death rate ever recorded in the Borough. Fifty years ago the death rate was over 24 per 1,000 of the population, so that it has been more than halved during the last half century. The rate for the Borough is also below that of England and Wales, and the Great Towns, which was 11·6 and 11·6 respectively.

The number of deaths of persons belonging to Tynemouth which occurred in public institutions during the year was :—Tynemouth Poor Law Institution, 146 ; Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, 40 ; Moor Park Isolation Hospital, 10 ; Frater Maternity Home, 1 ; other Institutions outside the Borough (including 11 deaths in Morpeth Asylum) 25. This makes a total of 222, which is 28·9 per cent. of all deaths of residents during the year.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES IN WARDS.

WARD.	Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of population.
Central	62	11·5
Collingwood	112	12·9
Dockwray	102	12·2
Linskill	91	9·6
Milbourn	91	14·6
Percy	67	8·5
Preston	79	11·2
Rudyerd	81	13·5
Trinity	81	10·4
County Borough of Tynemouth	766	11·5
Mean of 10 years—1917-1926...	918	14·8

The deaths occurring in each quarter during the last five years were as follows :—

Period.	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Death rate per 1,000 during 1926.
First Quarter ...	260	287	320	214	194	11·7
Second Quarter ...	226	214	200	272	208	12·5
Third Quarter ...	179	157	151	178	142	8·5
Fourth Quarter ...	190	175	229	237	222	13·3

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 100 deaths of children under one year of age, which gives an **infantile mortality rate of 74 to every 1,000 children born.**

It is again worthy of note that the infantile mortality rate, as in the case of the death rate, is the lowest in the history of the Borough. An infantile mortality rate of 74 per 1,000 children born is an extremely low mortality rate and contrasts markedly with the infantile rate of 50 years ago. At that time the rate was 180 per 1,000. This decrease has been specially noticeable during the last 12 or 14 years, and may be attributable to various causes, but specially to improved sanitation and the educational work carried on in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

The infantile mortality rates for England and Wales and for the Great Towns, were 70 and 73 respectively.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS.

FEVER.—The number of cases admitted to Moor Park Isolation Hospital during the year was 227, and details of admissions and discharges are given in the following table :—

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING 1926.

Disease.	Patients in hospital on 1st January, 1926	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Remaining in hospital on 31st Dec., 1926.
Diphtheria ...	2	31	29	3	1
Scarlet Fever	16	167	159	2	22
Enteric Fever	—	2	2	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	7	26†	29	4	—
Totals ...	25	226‡	219	9	23

† Includes two cases of suspicious pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for observation.

‡ A case of chicken-pox was also admitted for observation.

The total number of days spent in hospital by patients during the year was 11,682, or an average of 51·6 days per patient.

The question of efficient isolation of ordinary infectious diseases has been before the Council, prior to the outbreak of war. Plans for a new hospital were submitted to the Local Government Board in the early part of 1914, and but for the war the hospital would have been erected many years ago.

Last year the plans for a new infectious diseases hospital were approved by the Ministry, and it was hoped that the proposed installation towards the provision of permanent buildings to replace the temporary wood and iron structure would have been begun during the year. In July, the Town Clerk reported the matter to the General Purposes Committee, in order to obtain consent for application to the Ministry for their sanction to raise a loan. At a further meeting, held in September, the consideration of the matter was deferred.

The need for new hospital accommodation is urgent and, in November, it was not found possible to isolate efficiently all the scarlet cases notified, and it became necessary to discharge all tuberculous patients and have them accommodated at other sanatoria.

The matter was reported to the Health Committee, and a copy of the report was furnished to each member of Council for further consideration at the next General Purposes Committee. It was resolved that the situation might be dealt with by providing temporary accommodation for infectious diseases, and the Borough Surveyor was instructed to bring up proposals on a comparatively small scale, with a view to such work as may be undertaken forming part of a comprehensive scheme.

In December, plans were submitted by the Borough Surveyor showing how temporary accommodation might be provided at Moor Park by the erection of timber structures, on or near the sites selected for the permanent buildings, in respect of which plans had recently been submitted to the Council. As these were temporary structures, the Surveyor pointed out that it would not be possible to obtain the sanction of the Minister of Health to a loan in respect of such works.

The Committee decided that any further action with regard to the proposed provision of additional accommodation be deferred.

SMALLPOX.—Balkwell Hospital, intended for the accommodation of smallpox patients, was completed towards the end of the year 1924. The hospital grounds cover about two acres, and the hospital comprises a patients' pavilion, an observation pavilion, and an administration block.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Provision has been made for early male cases of tuberculosis at Stanhope Sanatorium, Durham; for female cases at Barrasford Sanatorium, Northumberland; and for children at Stannington Sanatorium, Northumberland. For the later stages of the disease and for observation, patients are removed to Moor Park Hospital, North Shields.

MATERNITY.—The Frater Maternity Home has been provided by the Council, and has accommodation for 6 cases, and there are also 2 beds in the labour ward. The Home was opened on 6th May, 1920. The average nett cost per patient week during the financial years 1921-26, was £1 16s. 10d.

CHILDREN.—A grant is made by the Education Committee to the Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary on account of school children who may be sent to this Infirmary by the School Medical Officer for the treatment of such defects as he may discover during the course of inspection, and which require hospital treatment.

OTHER HOSPITALS.—Three other hospitals are subsidised by the Local Authority, for cases of tuberculosis, for maternity cases, and for venereal diseases.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS.—The Tynemouth Rescue and Preventive Association receives the sum of £40 annually from the Council, and whilst not providing a permanent home for girls, it occasionally gives shelter for a night until further action can be taken. During the past year 70 cases have been investigated, and 14 have been placed in homes, whilst 16 girls have been provided with clothes and placed in situations. A Girls' Club on the premises at 78, Tyne Street, is open three nights a week, and is widely taken advantage of.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—The following ambulance facilities are available in the Borough :—

- (1) Horse-drawn ambulance for infectious cases at North Shields.
- (2) Horse-drawn ambulance for smallpox cases at North Shields.
- (3) Motor ambulance for non-infectious cases at the borough fire station.
- (4) Motor ambulance for non-infectious cases at Percy Main.
- (5) Horse-drawn ambulance at Preston Road for Guardians' cases.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

- (a) A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is conducted at the Health Department, Preston Road.
- (b) A School Clinic is conducted at the Education Department, South Preston Villa.
- (c) A Tuberculosis Dispensary is also provided at the Health Department, Preston Road.
- (d) A "Sunlight Clinic" is provided at the Health Department, Preston Road.
- (e) An ante-natal clinic is held at the Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, North Shields.
- (f) Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases are provided at Preston Hospital, North Shields, which is an auxiliary centre, and at the Skin Clinic, Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Council have also arranged for the use of a limited number of Tynemouth Dispensary Tickets, which entitle a patient whom the Medical Officer may consider necessitous and requiring urgent attention, to receive medical attention by the dispensary doctor, at the home of the patient.

Home Nursing.—There are two societies in the Borough which provide nursing assistance for the sick. The Tynemouth Nursing Association employ three permanent nurses. They attended 367 cases and made 10,831 visits during 1926. The Ladies' Benevolent, Dorcas and Nursing Society also employ a nurse. Both of these are private associations carried on by voluntary workers.

Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, provision has been made for nursing, and an arrangement has been entered into whereby a retaining fee is paid to the Tynemouth Nursing Association for the services of a nurse to undertake work as provided for in the Maternity and Child Welfare Regulations. A fee of 6d. per visit is given in addition to a retaining fee of £50 per annum. This arrangement has been in operation since 1st December, 1919.

Midwives.—There were 28 midwives practising in the Borough at the end of the year, but no subsidy is given by the Local Authority.

The following is the revised list of persons certified as midwives resident or practising within the Borough:—

NAME.	ADDRESS.	No. of Certificate.
Carter, Henrietta	...45 Queen Alexandra Road, North Shields	... 49124
Corney, Catherine	...Tynemouth Jubilee Infirmary, Hawkey's Lane, North Shields	52258
Currey, Elizabeth J.	...51 Eleanor Street, Cullercoats	... 63300
Dodds, Hilda,	...Nurses' Training Centre, Willington Quay	... 57828
Evans, Mary	...14 Spring Terrace, North Shields.	... 53073
Fanthorpe, Ethel...	...27 Ogle Terrace, Balkwell, North Shields	... 45664
Hall, Margaret	...17 Chirton Avenue, North Shields...	... 57867
Hecksher, Mildred	...2 Margaret Road, Whitley Bay	... 60395
Hodgkinson, Ethel M.	...Nurses' Training Centre, Willington Quay...	30206
Jackson, Mary	...19 Tyne View Terrace, Howdon	... 60926
Johnson, Dora A.	...Fraternal Maternity Home, North Shields	... 69030
Kane, Mary Heus	...68 Howdon Road, North Shields...	... 59933
Keelan, Annie	...22 Frank Place, North Shields	... 67836
Kimm, Helen	...Nurses' Training Centre, Willington Quay	... 61177
Laidler, Violet M....	...66 Stephenson Street, North Shields	... 18873
Liddle, Ethel	...22 Frank Place, North Shields	... 43185
Matthewson, Margaret A.	...Fraternal Maternity Home and Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, North Shields	... 46551
McIvor, Polly	...18 Sidney Street, North Shields	... 22325
Robertson, Ivy M.	...Nurses' Training Centre, Willington Quay	... 42233
Rogers, Elizabeth	...8 Ashfield Grove, North Shields	... 60074
Simpson, Priscilla P.	...79 Whitley Road, Whitley Bay	... 67025
Smiles, Georgina	...39 Telford Street, East Howdon	... 67998
Swanston, Kate	...6 Marden Crescent, Whitley Bay...	... 12600
Tait, Doris	...25 Waterloo Place, North Shields	... 68027
Varo, Blanche	...Fraternal Maternity Home, North Shields	... 61138
Warren, Isabella...	...11 Linskill Street, North Shields...	... 14146
Wake, Justina A.	...2 St. Cuthbert's Terrace, Bedford Street, North Shields	... 68633
Young, Ellen	...28 Percy Street, Tynemouth	... 31031

Chemical Work.—The analytical work is performed by Messrs. J. and H. S. Pattinson, Analysts, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Adopted Acts.—	Date of Adoption.
Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.	... 23rd October, 1889.
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	... 11th September, 1891.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890—	
Part II.	... 23rd March, 1892.
Part III.	... 9th February, 1891.
Part IV.	... 21st April, 1896.
Part V. (to come into operation 1st Jan., 1921).	24th November, 1920.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—	
Part II., Sections 15 to 27 and 29 to 33	} 28th August, 1909.
Part III., Sections 34 to 47 and 49 to 51	
Part IV., Sections 52 to 65 and 67, 68	
Parts V., VI., and X.	
(Certain adaptations were made by the Local Government Board with regard to Sections 25, 27, 35, 38, 59, 75 and 92).	
Part VII., Sections 79 to 86	} 1st February, 1909.
Part VIII., Sections 88 to 90	
Part IX.	
Notification of Births Act, 1907	... 1st May, 1912.

Local Acts.—

Tynemouth Corporation Act, 1916.

Tynemouth Corporation Act, 1919.

Tynemouth Corporation Act, 1924.

Bye Laws.—

Bye-Laws re Seamen's Lodging Houses.

" " Common Lodging Houses.

" " Good Rule and Government of Borough.

" " Disorderly Houses.

" " Street Cleansing, etc.

" " Slaughter Houses.

" " Offensive Trades.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.—The water supply for the Borough is derived partly from the area of the watershed at Fontburn, and partly from springs on the north-east side of the Simonside Hills, near Rothbury. The supply is on the constant system, and it practically supplies the whole population of the Borough of Tynemouth.

A sample of water taken from the tap in the laboratory at the Health Department, on 10th December, 1926, gave the following results :—

	Parts per 100,000.
Total solid matters in solution, dried at 100° C....	11·800
Chlorine existing as chlorides...	0·852
Ammonia	0·004
Albuminoid ammonia	0·009
Nitrogen existing as nitrates	0·019
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes at 25° C.	0·393
" " " 4 hours at 25° C.	0·590
Lead and other poisonous metals	None
Appearance in two-foot tube	Brown and clear
Smell when warmed	None
Microscopical examination of sediment	Satisfactory

"This is a normal sample of the Font supply, in general characters quite similar to former samples. Though there is no sensible difference in the figures, yet there is some small difference in the nature of some of the organic constituents of the water, for the solvent action upon lead is distinctly less than it used to be. The amount dissolved by this sample is 0·03 parts of metallic lead per 100,000 as against anything from 0·10 to nearly 0·20 in earlier samples. This is a very good water for drinking and general domestic use."

Bacteriological examinations have been made throughout the year of the water supplied within the Borough. The following analysis give the results of examinations undertaken at the beginning of the year and towards the close of the year.

Samples of Font water taken on—

	26th January, 1926. (No. 20).	17th November, 1926. (No. 23).
B.coli "Flaginac" type (Houston) ...	Present in 10 c.c. but not in 1 c.c. or equivalent to at least 1 in 10 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c. 10 c.c., 1 c.c. and 0·1 c.c.
Total organisms on Agar at 37° C. (48 hours incubation).	Less than 10 per c.c.	Average 8 per c.c.
Total organisms on Gelatin at 22° C. (48 hours incubation)	Less than 10 per c.c.	Average 31 per c.c.
Streptococci	Negative in 10 c.c.	Negative in 10 c.c.

Closet Accommodation.—The sanitary accommodation in the Borough consists partly of water closets, privy pail closets, and privy ashpits. At the end of 1926 it was estimated that there were in existence 7,592 water closets, 5,778 privy pail closets, and 154 privy ashpits.

A communication was received from the Ministry of Health on 27th March, giving sanction to the borrowing of £9,500 for the conversion of privy pail closets in the Percy and Linskill Wards. By the end of the year, 1,836 pail closets had been converted, and during the current year the conversions in these areas were completed.

In the early part of 1927 an inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health with a view to borrowing of a further sum for the conversion of privy pail closets throughout the whole County Borough, and on 6th April, 1927, an intimation was received that a loan of £48,000 had been sanctioned for the purpose of completing the conversion scheme.

During the year 11 privy ashpits were converted to water closets, 19 abolished, and 37 additional water closets were provided to existing buildings.

Scavenging.—With regard to scavenging, I am indebted to Mr. T. Robinson, M.I.C.S., Cleansing Superintendent, for the following report of work done in that Department :—

“The most important factor affecting the Cleansing Service during the year was the commencement of the conversion scheme. In the area already converted there has been a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the back lanes, due to the elimination of the privy pails, bricking up of recess doors and the provision in the yards of regulation ashbins.

The rapid progress now being made with conversions is creating new problems connected with transport and disposal. These were anticipated, and appropriate measures are being taken to meet the new conditions.

There has been no material change in the method of refuse collection and disposal during the past year, beyond a slight increase in the use of mechanical vehicles for refuse collection and a larger use of horse drawn rotary brushes for street cleansing.

The collection of privy pail contents is made during the night, the minimum collection being three times weekly. Ashbins are emptied weekly during the day.

The refuse is disposed of by hopper barge to sea.”

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disinfection of premises and articles of clothing.—The following table shows the number of rooms disinfected and the number of articles removed and disinfected :—

<i>Disease.</i>						<i>Rooms.</i>	<i>Articles of Clothing.</i>
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	253	1595
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	64	327
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2	19
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	4	17
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	69	252
Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	43	19
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	22	46
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	—	15
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	118	1279
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	—	9
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5	10
Total					...	583	3599

The Council have two disinfectors, one at Moor Park Hospital and the other (a Sac disinfecter) at Balkwell Hospital.

The vans for the removal of infected clothing and bedding, and the return of disinfected articles made 455 journeys, and the number of days on which the disinfecter was in use amounted to 247.

Pathological and bacteriological specimens.—Bacteriological specimens are examined at the municipal laboratory at the Health Department, and the number and nature of the specimens examined since 1922 will be seen from the following table :—

YEAR.	Diphtheria.		Phthisis.		Typhoid Fever.		Ringworm.		Miscellaneous	Totals
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—		
1922	33	263	68	210	4	20	3	3	20	624
1923	11	160	50	198	14	29	—	1	13	476
1924	27	233	58	256	245	564	1	—	23	1407
1925	50	452	48	250	9	57	4	1	3	874
1926	71	447	50	208	1	47	—	2	23	849

In addition, the following specimens were also examined at the Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle :—

Samples of Milk for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	31
Samples of Water for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	6
Agglutination tests	...	...	...	3
Fluid for cerebro spinal fever	...	...	...	1
Other specimens	...	...	...	3

Notifiable Diseases.—The following table shows the number of notifications received since 1921 :—

<i>Disease.</i>	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Smallpox	—	—	3	1	2	28
Scarlet Fever	299	154	100	138	127	249
Diphtheria	49	36	31	30	36	65
Enteric Fever	14	3	11	54	12	2
Pneumonia	106	214	124	165	168	123
Influenzal Pneumonia	8	29	1	24	7	6
Puerperal Fever	4	3	1	2	6	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—	3	1	1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	1	1	—
Acute Polioencephalitis... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	—	1	5	3	8
Continued Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	27	42	26	19	10	12
Erysipelas	34	28	9	23	35	34
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	104	102	105	144	116	116
„ (Other forms)	58	51	50	56	35	54
Malaria	5	3	4	1	1	2
Chickenpox*	—	—	65	73	34	205

* Not compulsorily notifiable.

Smallpox.—The number of cases of smallpox notified during the year was 28. The disease was prevalent more or less throughout the year, although the incidence was greater in the month of December than at any other time. The following figures show the incidence from month to month throughout the year:—January, 2; February, 1; March, 3; June, 1; September, 4; October, 5; November, 5; December 7. The majority of the cases occurred in Linskill, Trinity and Central Wards. In addition to these cases, 11 patients were removed to the hospital for observation, but were discharged as soon as it was proved that they were not suffering from smallpox.

The public were warned throughout the year through the medium of the press, of the outbreak, and close supervision was kept upon every known contact until a period of three weeks had elapsed from the removal of the last case to hospital. Visitation of contacts threw a tremendous amount of extra work upon the department, and in all, about 2,000 visits were paid to the homes of those being kept under observation. Teachers in the schools were also asked to send returns of any known cases of Chickenpox occurring amongst scholars, in order that enquiry might be made in the home as to whether a medical practitioner was in attendance or not. In all cases where there was no doctor, one of the medical staff of the Health Department visited the house in order to verify the statement as to whether the case was one of Chickenpox or not.

A case of smallpox also occurred in the Scarlet Fever Ward at Moor Park Hospital, and several secondary cases resulted from it. Two cases of smallpox also occurred in the Tynemouth Union Hospital, and were removed to Balkwell Smallpox Hospital.

The procedure adopted after the removal of the patients to hospital, was to have the house thoroughly disinfected, and the names of all known contacts carefully recorded. The contacts were also urged to have immediate vaccination performed. The Medical Officer vaccinated 119 persons who were direct contacts of a smallpox case under the provisions of the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Of the 28 cases of smallpox, 21 were unvaccinated, and of the remainder who stated they had been vaccinated in infancy, the ages varied from 26 to 78 years of age.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Percival, Clerk to the Tynemouth Board of Guardians, I am enabled to give the following figures relative to the vaccination of children throughout the Borough for the year 1925 :—

Births.	Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Dead.	Conscientious Objectors.	Postponed.	Removed	Unaccounted.	Percentage not vaccinated including Columns 5, 6, 7, & 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1458	566	2	88	791	1	10	nil	55.0

Cholera and Plague.—There were no contacts throughout the year from infected ports.

Scarlet Fever.—Cases notified, 249 ; deaths, 2 ; fatality per cent., 0.8. The incidence of scarlet fever for the last four years has been extremely low, but this year the number of cases was almost double that of the previous year. The largest number occurred during the month of October, when 70 cases were notified. Up to the present no use has been made of the Dick Test in Scarlet Fever, nor have artificial methods of immunization been employed. There were nine return cases during the year, and the time elapsing between the discharge of the patient and the onset of the return case varied from 3 to 22 days.

Diphtheria.—Cases notified, 65 ; deaths, 3 ; fatality per cent., 4.6. The largest number of cases occurred in the month of December, when 10 cases were notified. 518 swabs were examined from the throats of contacts, convalescents, or suspected cases of the disease. 119 phials of diphtheria anti-toxin containing 2,000 units each were distributed for treatment or prophylactic use. No use up to the present has been made of the Schick Test.

Enteric Fever.—Cases notified, 2 ; deaths, 0 ; fatality per cent., 0.0. This is the lowest incidence ever recorded for enteric fever. The first case occurred in the month of September, and the second was notified in November.

Erysipelas.—Cases notified, 34 ; deaths, 2 ; fatality per cent., 5.8.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Cases notified, 8 ; deaths, 4 ; fatality per cent., 50·0.

Four of the cases occurred during the month of January, three of them in widely different parts of the Borough. Three cases occurred in the month of April, but these were also widely scattered in regard to locality. The other case was notified in the month of August.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Cases notified, 3 ; deaths, 3 ; fatality per cent., 100·0.

The cases occurred, one each in the months of May, August, and December.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—No cases were notified during the year.

Malaria.—Cases notified, 2 ; deaths, 0 ; fatality per cent., 0·0.

In both instances the patients contracted the disease abroad.

Pneumonia.—Cases notified, 129 ; deaths, 54 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 1·93.

The greatest incidence of Pneumonia occurred during the first five and the last two months of the year. 123 were notified as acute primary pneumonia, and 6 as influenzal pneumonia.

The incidence of the chief infectious diseases in relation to size of house is seen in the following table :—

RELATION OF SIZE OF HOUSE TO INFECTION DURING 1926.

NOTIFICATIONS.	1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over
Scarlet Fever ...	26	42	55	56	70
Incidence rates* ...	4·14	2·53	3·59	4·56	4·78
Diphtheria ...	4	11	10	20	20
Incidence rates* ...	0·63	0·66	0·65	1·62	1·36
Smallpox ...	1	9	6	9	3
Incidence rates* ...	0·16	0·54	0·39	0·73	0·20
Pneumonia ...	24	41	30	18	16
Incidence rates* ...	3·82	2·48	1·96	1·46	1·10
Erysipelas ...	8	4	7	5	10
Incidence Rates* ...	1·27	0·24	0·45	0·40	0·68
Population ...	6271	16522	15299	12278	14628

*The incidence rate per 1,000 is calculated on the persons living in every house of each class in the Borough.

The following diseases, although not notifiable, are of interest, from a Public Health point of view.

Influenza.—Deaths, 9 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0·13.

Respiratory Diseases.—Deaths, 121 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 1·81.

Cancer and Malignant Diseases.—Deaths, 68 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 1·02.

The localisation and age and sex distribution of the disease are shown in the following table :—

Localisation.	25-45 yrs.		45-65 yrs.		65 yrs. and upwards.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Buccal Cavity ...	2	—	3	—	1	—	6	—
Stomach, liver, etc. ...	3	1	6	2	4	1	13	4
Peritoneum, intestines and rectum ...	—	1	2	4	3	5	5	10
Female genital organs ...	—	2	—	7	—	3	—	12
Breast ...	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	4
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unclassified ...	3	—	4	1	4	1	11	2
Totals ...	8	5	15	16	12	12	35	33

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of notifications received was 298, relating to 170 new cases ; 18 of the total number were notified more than once.

	FORM A.		FORM B.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Pulmonary ...	56	58	1	1	116
Non-pulmonary ...	25	25	2	2	54
Totals ...	81	83	3	3	170

In addition, 67 notifications on Form C. and 34 on Form D. were received. Two cases were transferred from other areas.

- (1.) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Deaths, 70 ; mortality rate, per 1,000 1·05. The distribution of the deaths with the mortality rate in each ward was as follows :—

WARD.	Popula- tion.	Notifica- tions.	Deaths.	Mortality Rate.				
				1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Central ...	5365	10	4	0·74	1·49	1·88	0·56	2·18
Collingwood	8633	9	6	0·69	0·58	0·81	1·53	1·28
Dockwray ...	8332	19	14	1·68	0·98	1·69	1·34	0·83
Linskill ...	9398	13	8	0·85	1·07	1·23	1·08	0·61
Milbourn ...	6195	15	9	1·45	0·97	2·11	2·46	0·97
Percy ...	7868	6	4	0·50	0·51	1·28	0·77	1·14
Preston ...	6995	12	8	1·14	1·86	0·72	0·43	0·46
Rudyard ...	5999	19	9	1·50	1·34	1·51	1·18	2·84
Trinity ...	7775	13	8	1·02	0·90	1·03	1·31	1·10
Whole Borough	66560	116	70	1·05	0·93	1·33	1·19	1·20

(2). NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Deaths, 25; mortality rate per 1,000, 0·37.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY FROM PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1926.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	4	1	—	—	3	—
1	6	7	7	6	5	3	3	5
5	6	1	8	1	—	—	3	—
10	4	10	2	7	2	4	—	1
15	4	4	1	3	2	5	1	1
20	8	13	3	4	3	7	1	3
25	6	11	1	5	4	9	—	—
35	17	10	—	2	15	3	—	1
45	6	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
55	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and over	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	60	59	28	30	37	33	12	13

At the end of each week the death return from the Registrar is carefully examined, and all deaths from tuberculosis noted to ascertain whether they have been duly notified. In 7 instances, however, during the year, it was found that no notification had been received, although the death had been registered as tuberculosis. In each instance the medical practitioner was written to, drawing his attention to the fact.

It has not been necessary to take any action during the year either under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the registers of notifications, on 31st December, 1926, was :—

<i>Pulmonary.</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>			<i>Total Cases.</i>
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
264	181	445	181	159	340	785

REPORT UPON DISPENSARY AND INSTITUTIONAL
TREATMENT, BY DR. MURRAY.

WORK OF DISPENSARY DURING 1926.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.			
	Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
NEW CASES EXAMINED DURING YEAR (EXCLUDING CONTACTS)—												
Definitely tuberculous...	20	16	5	5	9	13	12	5	29	29	17	10
Doubtfully tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	8	5
Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	17	11	7
CONTACTS EXAMINED DURING YEAR—												
Definitely tuberculous...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Doubtfully tuberculous..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	21	33	32
CASES WRITTEN OFF DISPENSARY REGISTER AS—												
Cured	1	2	—	—	1	2	1	3	2	4	1	3
Diagnosis not confirmed or Non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	65	124	106
NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DISPENSARY REGISTER ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1926—												
Diagnosis completed ...	80	47	29	24	19	34	39	25	99	81	68	49
Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	30	25

The number of persons on the Dispensary Register on 1st January, 1926, was 607.

The number of patients who died during year was 36.

The number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts) was 2,601.

The number of attendances of patients at the Artificial Sunlight Clinic was 3,360.

The number of patients who were X-rayed was 24.

The number of consultations with medical practitioners :—

(a) At homes of applicants	52
(b) Otherwise	306

The number of visits by Health Visitors to homes was 286.

CONDITION OF DISPENSARY PATIENTS AT END OF 1926.

Condition	Commenced treatment previous to 1926				Commenced treatment during 1926			Commenced treatment previous to 1926				Commenced treatment during 1926				
	Class T.B. Plus			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. Plus			Bones and Joints.	Abdominal	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.
	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.			Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.								
Discharged as Cured— Adults ... Children ...	1 1 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1.........	............	............	............	............
Disease Arrested—Adults Children ...	8 4 6 7	2 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	2 1 8 8	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1 2 3 ...
Disease not arrested— Adults ... Children ...	20 10 19 9	14 10 1 ...	6 7 ... 3	... ... ... ...	3 4 5 5	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	2 2 8 2	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	3 4 2 3
Condition not ascertained during year 1926 ...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dead—Adults ... Children ...	... ... ... ...	2	6 6 2 2	... ... ... ...	1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1
Totals ...	92	13	31	33	18	2	15	14	37	10	14	27	5	8	9	19

X-Ray.—Arrangements have been made for the X-Raying of doubtful cases, and it has been found most useful in dealing with such cases.

Ultra-Violet Light Therapy.—During the year 1926, 89 cases were treated, of which 41 were discharged with the lesion healed ; 24 (in which the treatment has not been completed) were making satisfactory progress and will probably soon be discharged with the lesion healed ; 20 cases showed little or no improvement, the majority of which were lung cases ; and 4 advanced cases of lung disease became worse while undergoing treatment.

Patients attend twice weekly for exposure. There can be no question of the beneficial effects obtained by this method of treatment. Excepting in lung cases, the improvement is appreciable from the commencement, and in suitable cases much more rapid and continuous than that obtained by any other method of treatment at the present time.

Extra Nourishment.—This was granted in ten cases during the year.

Care and After-Care Committee.—There is one such Committee consisting of representatives of practically all voluntary associations in the Borough, and from a certain number of business firms, etc. The Committee meets periodically to deal with cases submitted by the Tuberculosis Officer for various forms of assistance. During 1926, the number of cases dealt with was 40.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Average number of beds available for patients during the year 1926.

	Observation.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.
		"Sanatorium" beds.	"Hospital" beds.	Disease of bones and joints.	Other conditions.	
Males ...	1*	4	3*	—	—	8
Females ...	1*	2	3*	—	—	6
Children under 15	—	5	—	1	—	6
Total ...	2	11	6	1	—	20

*On 21.10.26 these beds at Moor Park Hospital were cleared owing to an outbreak of scarlet fever in the Borough. A few additional beds at other sanatoria were taken to compensate.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Centres available for the treatment of venereal diseases are the Clinic of the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle, and the Auxiliary Centre the Preston Hospital, Tynemouth.

The number of persons from Tynemouth treated at the various clinics in the district is given in the following table :—

Disease.	Treatment Centre.			
	Newcastle.	South Shields.	Tyne-mouth.	Other Centres.
Syphilis	14	5	35	—
Soft Chancre	1	—	8	—
Gonorrhoea	11	11	57	1
Conditions other than venereal ...	3	3	28	—
Total new cases from Tynemouth	29	19	128	1
Attendances	439	207	3989	3
In-patient days	36	—	302	—
Doses of Salvarsan Substitutes—				
Out-patients	107	18	338	—
In-patients	4	—	—	—

The attendances at the Preston Hospital Clinic, Tynemouth, shown above, do not include those made by foreigners and non-residents, which are given in the following table :—

	PRESTON HOSPITAL CLINIC, TYNEMOUTH.			
	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Foreigners	Total.
New cases	128	51	31	210
Attendances (all cases)	3989	1323	553	5865

The number of pathological specimens sent by private practitioners, from cases of suspected venereal diseases, examined during the five years was :—

Year.	Wasserman Re-action.	Micro-scopical.	Cerebro-Spinal Fluid.	Complement Fixation Tests.	Total.
1922	66	2	—	—	68
1923	75	4	5	—	84
1924	53	6	2	1	62
1925	44	6	1	—	51
1926	62	3	2	—	67

The clinics from which the specimens were sent during 1926, are indicated in the following table :—

Nature of Test.	Newcastle V.D. clinic.	South Shields V.D. clinic.	Tyne- mouth V.D. clinic.	Tyne- mouth Infirmary	Private Prac- titioners.
Wasserman Reaction ...	45	10	141	14	62
Microscopical ...	—	1	5	—	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fld ...	—	—	—	—	2
Totals ...	45	11	146	14	67

Four deaths were registered during the year from syphilis or "specific" disease.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Work of Midwives.

Year.	Midwives.	Cases attended.	Medical aid summoned.	Stillborn.	Miscarriages.
1921	19	911	137	38	9
1922	23	949	136	25	1
1923	23	950	156	25	5
1924	30	966	170	31	15
1925	29	991	208	30	8
1926	28	942	193	17	8

Medical aid was summoned during 1926 for the following reasons :—
illness of mother, 153 ; illness of child, 40.

The care of expectant mothers.—The Health Visitors made 674 visits during the year to expectant mothers. Cases are referred to the ante-natal clinic by doctors and by midwives, and where a midwife or doctor has not been engaged, they may be advised to attend by the Health Visitors. 152 consultations for expectant mothers were held during the year.

Infant Hygiene.—The total number of births notified during the year was 1,384, including 38 still-births and 37 outward transfers. Of the total births, 299 were notified by medical men, 987 by midwives, and 98 by parents or others. 19 births during the year were found not to have been notified, but these were duly intimated after the requirements of the Notification of Births Act were brought to the notice of the persons concerned.

There were 38 still-births, and allocated to wards, were as follows :— Central, 5 ; Collingwood, 5 ; Dockwray, 5 ; Linskill, 7 ; Milbourn, 0 ; Percy, 2 ; Preston, 3 ; Rudyerd, 5 ; Trinity, 6.

The number of first visits by the Health Visitors was 1,248, and of these 389 births occurred in houses of one apartment, 372 in houses of two apartments, 202 in houses of three apartments, 197 in houses of four apartments, and 88 in houses of five apartments and over.

9,462 re-visits were made to infants under 1 year, and 9,017 to children from 1 to 5 years.

Co-ordination of work with School Medical Service.—The two services are co-ordinated in that they are both under the administrative supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. As soon as the cards relating to the children of 5 years of age have been completed, they are forwarded to the School Medical Officer, in order that he may record any ailments or defect of the child during the first five years of life upon the School Record cards. The early history of the child is thus available to the School Medical Officer during the course of any subsequent ailment which may occur.

Fraternal Maternity Home.—During the year 97 cases were admitted, and there were 95 confinements. The births included 53 males and 42 females. The average duration of residence was 14·7 days. Medical aid was requisitioned in 18 instances, and no cases of puerperal fever occurred amongst the patients.

Necessitous and complicated cases of pregnancy are admitted by special arrangement to the Tynemouth Jubilee Infirmary. Six cases were admitted during the year.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.—Dried milk has been supplied free, or at less than cost price, in 115 cases, and the Committee are greatly indebted to the Mayoress (Mrs. Alfred Hill) and her co-workers, for carrying on this work, which has been of enormous benefit since the end of the Great War, and especially during the period of depression in trade during the last two or three years. The following are the details of the milk supplied :—

No. of persons receiving milk at less than cost price ...	6
No. of persons receiving milk free ...	109
No. of lbs. of milk distributed at less than cost price ...	28
No. of lbs. of milk distributed free ...	935

Under the voluntary section of the work the workers meet two afternoons a week to supply dried milk and other forms of nourishment to those unable to pay the full retail prices, and to those who may be sent by the Medical Officer of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. The supplies sold during the year were :—

23,762 lbs. Dried Milk.
2,390 lbs. Virol and similar preparations.
51 lbs. Chemical Foods.

REPORT UPON MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

By DR. AMY ROBINSON.

During the year 1926, 1944 children paid 6,699 visits to the Infant Welfare Clinics, held three times a week. 1,015 of these were under one year, making 4,603 visits, and 827 were over one year and under five years old, making 1,944 visits. The average weekly attendance was 128·8.

102 expectant mothers made 152 attendances. As the facilities for examination at the Centre are poor, the Ministry of Health have approved of an ante-natal clinic to be held fortnightly at the Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, where any complicated cases can have treatment at the Institution.

Maternity bags, containing bed linen and baby clothes, were lent to 49 necessitous mothers, of whom there were a great number, owing to the unfortunate strike with its direct and indirect consequences. For this reason the clinics were often overcrowded with applicants for dried milk, etc. Although this was not actually granted at the clinic, it was made a rule that all children in receipt of relief in this form should be kept under supervision there. Parcels of clothing made up by the sewing meeting, were so eagerly sought after that it was decided that they should be distributed in some other way, as the primary function of the clinic—that of giving advice—was being overshadowed.

This, and the general atmosphere of depression and destitution for so many months, made the clinic work very trying; there is no doubt that the nutrition of both mothers and children was affected adversely, though much was done for them through different channels.

The sunlight clinic continued throughout the year, a report of it is given elsewhere.

No Dental Clinic has, as yet, been formed, but the Victoria Jubilee Infirmary saw a certain number of patients at their Dental Clinic and the same Institution also treated orthopædic cases and others, e.g., enlarged tonsils, adenoids, and circumcisions.

By a recent arrangement with the School Medical Officer, cases of squint, which are likely to require glasses and are old enough to wear them, are sent to his eye refraction clinic.

The Annual Field Day was held in July, where the usual certificates of attendance were presented.

The ladies of the sewing meeting, the V.E.M. Committee, the helpers with tea, the collectors, the honorary auditor, and others gave their services in their accustomed capable way and contributed largely to the success of the year's work.

LIGHT TREATMENT.

During the year 1926, 65 different patients made 726 attendances at the Sunlight Clinic, which was held four times a week, each patient being expected to attend twice weekly for exposure to carbon arc lamps.

25 of these patients made four or fewer attendances, some having only just begun treatment, so that only 40 have attended with any regularity, the highest number of attendances for one patient being 68, and the average attendance for these patients being 16·7.

Undoubtedly, the chief improvement was seen in increase of vitality, firmer muscles, more enterprise, better spirits, less anaemia.

Most of the children treated were of fair complexion, except 2 half-caste children; there were a few cases of slight reddening of the skin but very little pigmentation. Slight conjunctivitis occurred in one or two cases, and one mother ceased to attend because of her own troublesome conjunctivitis, though every precaution was used. Impetigo occurring in children attending seemed, if anything, benefitted by exposure to the ultra-violet rays.

The year's work has been encouraging, except for poor attendances. That the treatment has proved of distinct benefit cannot be doubted, more especially in cases of active rickets and convalescence after illness, but it must be accompanied by adequate nourishment and must be continuous.

Puerperal Fever.—Cases notified, 2; deaths, 2; fatality per cent., 100·0.

One of the cases occurred in the practice of a medical practitioner, and the second case had been attended by a midwife. In the latter instance the bag and clothing of the midwife were disinfected. Both cases were removed to the Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary for treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—

CASES.			Vision un-impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	TREATED.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
12	11	1	11	1	—	—

Eight of the cases occurred in the practice of midwives, and four occurred in cases attended by medical men. The Local Authority have an arrangement with the District Nursing Association, whereby their nurses attend and treat all cases, if the medical man who has been called in desired nursing assistance. Eight of the cases were attended by the staff of the Nursing Association. During the year 389 visits were made by the nursing staff.

Measles.—Deaths, 1 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0·01.

Whooping Cough.—Deaths, 10 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0·15.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—Deaths under two years, 10 ; mortality rate per 1,000 births, 7·4. The mortality rates for England and Wales, and the Great Towns were 8·7 and 11·8 respectively.

The Health Visitors make enquiry at the homes of cases where deaths are observed in the weekly mortality returns, and in such other cases as may come to their knowledge during the course of ordinary routine visitation.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

I respectfully submit a report on the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year. Systematic inspections have been made in all the districts for the detection and abatement of nuisances. An increasingly large number of complaints have also been inquired into. In 92 cases the cause of the complaint has been removed without much difficulty and has not required the service of notices to secure remedies. In a number of cases complaints have been found to be without foundation. All complaints have received prompt attention, and by conferences at the place or at this office, much has been accomplished in the direction of securing abatement.

The work involved in the preparation of the scheme for the conversion of privy pail closets and privy ash-pits to the water carriage system has occupied a very large amount of the time of the staff, and it is hoped that, when this work has been concluded, advances may be made in other directions to secure improvements which will benefit the inhabitants of the borough.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES STANLEY,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Nuisances and Defects.—The following table shows the nature of nuisances and defects dealt with :—

NUISANCE OR DEFECT.	NOTICES SERVED.			
	Informal.	Statutory	Informal.	Statutory
	Inspected Under Public Health Acts.		Inspected Under Housing, Acts.	
Obstructed and defective drains and gullies	86	12	...	2
Defective privies, outhouses and ashpits	114	34	...	94
Defective W.C. cisterns, pipes, etc. ...	31	5	...	...
Defective spouting, eaves, etc. ...	94	24	...	46
Defective walls, floors and ceilings of rooms	96	23	...	97
Cleanse dirty yards, privies, etc. ...	6	...	...	...
Defective surfaces of yards	32	13	...	11
No water supply to W.C.'s ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cleanse dirty rooms	6	1	...	...
Defective washhouses	30	13	...	18
Accumulations of refuse or manure ...	16	3	...	...
Defective and obstructed scullery sinks	8	3	...	5
Defective chimneys and fireplaces ...	52	16	...	74
Defective roofs of buildings	95	29	...	63
Defective doors	23	16	...	19
Dirty passages and staircases ... ..	...	...	...	...
Defective windows	41	14	...	49
Obstructed W.C.'s	8	...	...	...
Defective staircases and passages ...	36	13	...	56
No water supply to premises	5	1	...	1
Provide additional W.C.'s	23	31	...	...
Nuisance from fowls and animals ...	2	1	...	...
Damp walls	10	5	...	10
Insufficient ventilation ... ..	...	3	...	1
Defective yard walls	2	1	...	5
Insufficient lighting ... ..	...	...	...	1
No washhouses for tenements	2	1	...	10
Provide dustbin	4	47	...	...
Defective sanitary pails... ..	2	912	...	...
Defective pail recess doors	10	735	...	...
No urine guards on privy seats ... ..	...	585	...	...
Privy ashpit conversions under P.H.A. (Amendment Act) 1907 ... ..	...	62	...	...
Privy Pail Conversions under P.H.A. (Amendment Act) 1907 ... ..	...	2247	...	...
Cellar dwellings	9	4	...	...
Premises overcrowded	17	5	...	...
Defective Underground Tanks	2	2	...	1
Nuisance from Stagnant Water	1	...	...	...
Nuisance from burning refuse heaps ...	2	...	...	...
Totals	865	4861	NIL	563

Factories and Workshops.—During the year, 170 visits were made to factories and workshops, and where defects were found, or insanitary conditions seen, notices were served upon the occupiers, or owners. The following list shows matters which were notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories, and remedied under the Public Health Acts :—

				Notices served.	Remedied after service of Notice.
Sanitary accommodation :—					
Insufficient	...	...	...	5	3
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	3	3
Drain opening in bakehouse	...	...	...	1	1
				9	7

Four lists of outworkers under section 107, containing four names, were received during the year. The addresses of those named were visited and the premises found to be satisfactory and in accordance with the regulations.

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

Barge Loaders	...	1	Fish Curers	...	25	Photographers	...	5
Basket Makers	...	2	Garment Pressers	...	1	Picture Framers	...	1
Bakers	...	36	Gas Manufacturers	...	1	Plumbers	...	10
Boiler Makers	...	1	Hosiers	...	2	Printers	...	5
Boat Builders	...	2	Ice Manufacturers	...	2	Rag Sorters	...	1
Bicycle Repairers	...	1	Jewellers	...	2	Ropemakers	...	1
Biscuit Manufacturers	...	1	Joiners	...	20	Saddlers	...	2
Blacksmiths	...	5	Laundries	...	5	Salt Packers	...	3
Brick Makers	...	2	Lead Manufacturers	...	1	Sausage Makers	...	3
Cabinetmakers	...	3	Meat Paste Manu- facturers	...	1	Sculptors	...	1
Cartwrights	...	1	Metal Founders	...	5	Shoemakers	...	14
Coffee Grinders	...	2	Milliners	...	8	Sugar Boilers	...	1
Coach Builders	...	3	Mineral Water Makers	...	2	Tailors	...	22
Compass Adjusters	...	1	Net Makers	...	2	Timber Merchants	...	7
Dressmakers	...	8	Oil and Guano Manufacturers	...	1	Tinsmiths	...	4
Drysalts	...	1	Patent Fire Lighter Manufacturers	...	1	Tripe Preparers	...	2
Dyers	...	1	Paint Manufacturers	...	2	Upholsterers	...	5
Engineers	...	13				Waggoners	...	1
Farriers	...	1						
Firewood Manufacturers	...	2						
Total								256

Smoke Abatement.—No complaint was received during the year of a nuisance from any chimney emitting black smoke. Observations were taken as deemed desirable, but no cause for action was found. Under the new Smoke Abatement Act, which will come into operation on July 1st, 1927, extended definitions are given which may cause a greater amount of work in supervising furnaces and observation of chimneys than hitherto, but the Borough is, when compared with others, in a favourable condition, as the motive power in an increasingly large number of factories and workshops is electricity.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Seamen's and Common Lodging Houses.—During the year these houses were frequently inspected and found to be kept in a satisfactory state. There is total accommodation for 270 seamen. The registered keepers are the same as in the previous year, with the exception of one case where the keeper died and registration was granted to another who made application for that purpose. Great care is exercised and strict enquiry made into the character and previous conduct of persons seeking registration. Testimony to the suitability of such is to be given by two resident householders, and the consent of the Chief Constable of the Borough is obtained before an application is granted.

At the Tyne Sailors' Home, 84 men can be accommodated, and men who have been shipwrecked find a temporary residence and are provided with clothing, if such is needed. The number of men who use these Seamen's Lodging Houses seems to be steadily decreasing, due, no doubt, to various causes, the chief of which, perhaps, may be trade depression and the facilities for travelling, which enables men paid off from their ships to reach home.

Common Lodging Houses provide accommodation for 261 males. No provision has been made for females of the poorer class at any of the Common Lodging Houses.

Offensive Trades.—A large amount of time is devoted to the inspection of these premises and advising proprietors on methods to be adopted to ensure cleanliness and efficiency. The following offensive trades are carried on within the Borough:—Gut scraping, 1; fish and potato frying, 41; dealer in bones, animal skins, etc., 1; fish manure making, 1; tallow melting, 1; tripe boiling, 3; and fish liver boiling, 1.

Theatres, Music Halls, and Public Buildings.—No complaint has been received of any neglect causing a nuisance in any of these places. Ventilation, sanitation, dressing rooms, and other apartments have been found to be satisfactory.

Inspecting and Testing of Drains.—The records show that 75 drains have been passed after they had been tested, but a large number of visits were also made to premises for the purpose of advising on matters of construction or re-construction of drains and sanitary appliances. Old drains, if uncovered, are tested by smoke, but all the new drains by water. Particular attention has been given to matters of this character, and it is quite evident that what has been accomplished by advice and by adequate supervision of work in progress, has been appreciated by those for whom the work was done.

Sanitary Conveniences.—These are of four classes, namely, water closets, privy pail closets, privy ashpits and dry ashpits. The scheme of conversion of privy pail closets and privy ashpits at the close of the year was in operation, and it is satisfactory to know that during the year 1927, the work will have been completed. Where the conversions had been undertaken by the owner, the work was supervised by this Department.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—National Rat Week was observed from November 1st to 6th, 1926, when 148 rats and 95 mice were known to be destroyed. Circulars and letters numbering 214, were sent to persons in the Borough on the subject of rats and mice, and the results were satisfactory, for it is gratifying to find that in the large business premises, rats and mice are seldom seen; whilst throughout the whole Borough the number of complaints of damage caused by them is becoming less. No record of the numbers caught in farm yards or in shipyards could be obtained. Special instructions were issued to all caretakers of schools, and public buildings, and the results seem to indicate that continuity of methods has been successful in clearing the schools and buildings. Traps are loaned to any person who needs them, without charge, and advice given as to the best method for destroying the vermin.

Schools.—No complaint of a nuisance at any of these was received during the year, the sanitary conveniences, ventilation, and drainage have been maintained in a satisfactory condition. The water supply to each school is adequate.

Housing.—By the courtesy of the Borough Surveyor and Housing Architect, I am enabled to give the number of new houses erected during the year, as shown in the following table :—

WARD.	NUMBER OF ROOMS.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 & over
Collingwood	42	46	39	...	1
Linskill	2	2	16	7	9
Percy	6	3
Preston	1	1	65	...	1
Totals	45	49	120	13	14

Of the above, 42 three-roomed and 42 four-roomed dwellings in Collingwood Ward, were provided under the Corporation Housing Scheme.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ...	...	241
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—		
(i). By Local Authority ...	...	84
(ii.) By other bodies or persons ...	...	95

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.—(1) Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts,) ...			2633
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...			346
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...			None.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	...	...	2530

2.—Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their officers ...	268
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers.**A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	319
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which are rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ...	150
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	4
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close... ..	None.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	1869
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ...	1254
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	421

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ...	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	Nil.
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	Nil.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—During the year the "Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926," came into force, and due attention has been given to the regulations which govern the sale of milk by the various classes of dealers. Many visits of inspection have been made to see that the standard of cleanliness is maintained. Occasionally vehicles have been stopped in the streets in order to ascertain their condition, and special attention has been directed to containers, churns, hand-cans and measures used in the trade, and in a few cases a verbal warning has had the desired effect when any fault or neglect has been observed.

The Dairy farms were visited twice during the year, when the cow sheds, milk stores and apparatus in use were examined. The animals were inspected by the Veterinary Inspector, Mr. T. Harper, who found them to be in a satisfactory condition.

Meat.—The days and hours of slaughter were notified by all engaged in the trade, and as opportunity offered inspection was made in various parts of the district. Under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, there is not any system of meat marking in the Borough, and there are not any stalls or stores in use in the district, and no vehicles from which meat is sold. All the slaughter houses are private, and the number on December 31st, 1926, was as follows:—Licensed, 20; Registered, 6.

No increase in the number has been made during the year, and those licensed or registered have been inspected at frequent intervals, when the conditions were, as a rule, found to be satisfactory. In a few instances it was observed that default was made, but matters were soon remedied by attention being directed to them. A large number of visits were made during the time of slaughter, and also on other occasions. It would appear that many engaged in the meat trade are selling greater quantities of imported meat, and this may be caused by the cheapness of that class of food, combined with the facility with which it can be obtained, causing less responsibility and less cost to the purveyor.

Other Foods.—The quantities of fish landed at the Corporation Quay annually are exceedingly large, but so well are the vessels fitted and so frequent are their arrivals, that the fish is landed in almost perfect condition. The amount of fish condemned there, in proportion to the amount dealt with, is small, for the reasons just mentioned.

Some fish, however, which is sent from other places, has been found to be unwholesome, caused by delay in transit.

All condemned foods are removed to a large factory where fertilizers and manures are produced. The material condemned is immediately treated by steam, and a high grade manure results after the processes have been completed.

The following articles of food were condemned during the year, under the provisions of the Public Health Acts.

		TONS.	CWTS.	QRS.	LBS.
Fish (mixed)	...	—	2	2	14
Beef	...	—	12	2	13
Pressed Beef	...	—	—	1	14
		—	—	—	—
Total	...	—	15	2	13
		—	—	—	—

Bakehouses.—There are now 36 bakehouses on the register, and all have been regularly cleansed and limewashed at the proper periods.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—

ARTICLES ANALYSED.	No. of samples analysed.	No. found genuine.	No. found not genuine.
	FORMAL	SAMPLES.	
Lard	1	—	1
Milk	80	73	7
Vinegar	3	2	1
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	3	—	3
	INFORMAL	SAMPLES.	
Butter	12	12	—
Lard	19	18	1
Cheese	6	6	—
Condensed Milk... ..	12	12	—
Jam	6	6	—
Vinegar	12	10	2
Pepper	3	3	—
Red Wine	1	1	—
Margarine	5	5	—
Camphorated Oil	3	3	—
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	4	1	3
Castor Oil Pills	4	4	—
Sedlitz Powders... ..	3	3	—
TOTALS	177	159	18

The following 18 samples were found not to be genuine, or adulterated :

	Formal.	Action taken.
MILK ...	(1) Deficient in milk-fat 3·3% ... ..	...Vendor cautioned by Health Committee.
	(2) Deficient in milk-fat 1·6%	do.
	(3) Deficient in milk-fat 3·3%	do.
	(4) Deficient in milk-fat 10·0%	do.
	(5) Deficient in milk-fat 5·0%	do.
	(6) Deficient in non-fatty solids 11·0%	do.
	(7) Deficient in non-fatty solids 14·0%	do.
SWEET SPIRITS OF NITRE.	(8) Deficient in ethyl nitrite 42·1% ... ..	...Vendor cautioned by Health Committee.
	(9) Deficient in ethyl nitrite 98·7%	do.
	(10) Deficient in ethyl nitrite 25·6%	do.
LARD ...	(11) Chiefly composed of cotton seed stearin ... ..	...Proceedings taken against vendor. Fined 19/6.
VINEGAR	(12) Deficient in acetic acid by 32·5% ... ..	...Vendor cautioned by Health Committee.
	Informal.	
LARD ...	(13) Chiefly composed of cotton seed stearin ... ..	...Followed by formal sample.
VINEGAR	(14) Deficient in acetic acid 10·7%	do.
	(15) Deficient in acetic acid 32·5%	do.
SWEET SPIRITS OF NITRE.	(16) Deficient in ethyl nitrite 33·5%	do.
	(17) Deficient in ethyl nitrite 91·4%	do.
	(18) Deficient in ethyl nitrite 14·4%	do.

Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917.—

(1) MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
MILK ...	80	None
CREAM ...	None	None

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action
taken under the Regulations in regard to it ... Nil.

(2) CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to
ascertain if the statements on the labels as to preservatives are
correct.

(i.) Correct statements made	...	...	...	Nil.
(ii.) Statements incorrect	...	...	...	Nil.
				<u>Nil.</u>

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	Nil.
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	Nil.
				<u>Nil.</u>

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements
as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in
Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) of
the Regulations have not been observed ... None.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have
not been complied with, and action taken ... None.

(3) THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved
cream. Action taken where found ... None.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1926 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Un-correct'd Number. R.G.	Nett.	Number.	Rate.	of Non residents regist'r'd in the District.	of Residents not regist'r'd in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.	
								Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.
1917	57591	1441	1416	936	16.2	108	67	167	117	895
1918	55758	1471	1471	1199	21.5	141	83	169	114	1141
1919	58007	1625	1613	1150	19.8	132	46	200	123	1064
1920	60541	1955	1947	1030	18.7	125	51	180	92	956
1921	63900	1723	1708	955	14.9	125	47	176	103	877
1922	64640	1623	1618	930	14.3	128	53	130	80	855
1923	65330	1602	1576	923	14.1	122	32	138	87	833
1924	65940	1526	1521	981	14.8	129	48	132	86	900
1925	66180	1457	1452	1005	15.1	144	40	139	95	901
1926	66560	1356	1341	859	12.9	132	39	100	74	766
										11.51

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

Total population at all ages, 63,770.

Population in private families, 60,264.

Number of private families, 13,774.

Average number of persons per family, 4.37.

Number of dwelling houses, 13,316.

Number of inhabited dwelling houses, 12,918.

At Census of 1921.

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1926.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.												HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA WHERE CASES WERE TREATED.						
	At all Ages.	At Age—Years.						Central.	Collingwood.	Dockwray.	Linskill.	Milbourn.	Percy.	Preston.	Kudverd.	Trinity.	TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	Moor Park Hospital (54 Beds).	Balkwell Hospital (20 beds).	Walker Gate (Temporary accom).	Stanhope Sanatorium (4 beds).	Barrasford Sanatorium (2 beds).	Stannington Sanat. (6 beds).	Preston Hall (Temporary accom).		
Smallpox	28	...	2	13	4	3	4	2	5	1	1	4	1	...	2	2	12	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	249	...	52	173	22	2	...	...	19	4	21	61	5	5	49	20	28	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	65	...	15	36	8	6	...	...	7	4	2	16	3	9	17	5	2	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	34	...	...	4	3	7	...	...	2	3	9	3	1	4	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	123	...	48	18	11	18	9	5	15	10	26	7	17	8	10	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza Pneumonia	6	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	8	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	116	...	12	20	29	43	10	2	10	9	19	13	15	6	12	19	13	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	54	...	4	12	18	11	7	...	9	6	11	3	8	3	4	2	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	704	30	142	234	92	96	47	13	71	80	93	111	49	34	105	66	95	279	224	28	...	...	...	...	...

The following cases were also admitted for observation as undernoted:—

Balkwell Smallpox Hospital	...	11
Moor Park Hospital	...	1 (suspicious case of Chicken-pox).
" "	...	2 (pulmonary tuberculosis).
Stanhope Sanatorium	...	1

Total: 15

TABLE III.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the Subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes { Certified	733	91	34	34	27	41	97	198	211	341
{ Uncertified	33	9	...	2	1	1	4	6	10	5
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	10	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
Influenza	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	5
Erysipelas	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	70	...	4	4	6	17	31	7	1	39
Tuberculous Meningitis	11	2	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	14	1	3	...	2	4	1	3	...	13
Cancer, malignant disease	68	...	...	...	...	...	13	31	24	31
Rheumatic Fever	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Meningitis	5	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1
Organic Heart Disease	64	1	...	...	...	3	5	25	30	28
Bronchitis	56	7	4	1	1	...	...	15	28	18
Pneumonia (all forms)	54	8	12	8	1	4	6	8	7	18
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	11	2	1	...	...	1	1	3	3	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	20	...	...	...	1	...	2	14	3	8
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Prema- ture Birth.	44	43	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	21	...	1	4	2	4	4	5	1	10
Suicide	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	1
Other Defined Diseases	252	24	2	6	8	3	25	72	112	132
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	18	...	...	...	...	1	4	9	4	2
TOTALS	766	100	34	36	28	42	101	204	221	346
Sub-Entries (included in above figures :—										
Pneumonia (Lobar)	12	...	1	...	...	2	3	5	1	4
General Paralysis	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...
Specific Disease	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1
Locomotor Ataxia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

TABLE IIIA.
Causes of Deaths during the Year 1926.
Allocated to the Wards in which they occurred.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1926.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes :—													
Certified	...	...	...	27	3	5	3	38	9	20	13	11	91
Uncertified	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	9
{ Small-pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Scarlet Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough				...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
{ Diphtheria and Croup				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Erysipelas				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Tuberculous Meningitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Convulsions				3	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	8
{ Laryngitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Bronchitis				1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	7
{ Pneumonia (all forms)				...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	3	8
{ Diarrhoea				...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	4
{ Enteritis				...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
{ Gastritis				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
{ Syphilis				2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
{ Rickets				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Suffocation, overlying				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Injury at Birth				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Atelectasis				2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
{ Congenital Malformations				1	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	4
{ Premature Birth				16	1	1	...	18	1	...	...	...	19
{ Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus				2	...	4	1	7	2	8	3	...	20
{ Other Causes				5	1	...	...	6	...	1	2	2	11
{ Influenza				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals				32	3	5	3	43	12	21	13	11	100

Nett Births in the year:—Legitimate, 1,295 ; Illegitimate, 46.

Nett Deaths in year of { Legitimate infants, 94.
Illegitimate do. 6.

TABLE IVa.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1926

Allocated to the Wards in which they occurred.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	WARDS.								
		Central.	Collingwood.	Dockway.	Linskill.	Milbourn.	Percy.	Preston.	Rudyard.	Trinity.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Causes:— Certified...	91	2	10	21	11	12	5	8	12	10
Uncertified	9	1	...	4	1	...	1	1	1	...
{ Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chickenpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough ...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Diphtheria and Croup...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	8	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	1
Laryngitis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	7	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...
Pneumonia (all forms)...	8	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	1
{ Diarrhoea ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
{ Enteritis ...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
{ Congenital Malformations ...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
{ Premature Birth ...	19	...	2	5	2	3	2	1	3	1
{ Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	20	...	2	4	2	5	...	2	4	1
{ Other Causes... ...	11	...	1	...	2	2	1	2	1	2
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Deaths ...	100	3	10	25	12	12	6	9	13	10
Births ...	1341	130	190	227	117	144	83	129	138	151
Infantile Mortality Rate ...	74	23	52	110	102	83	72	69	94	66

