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County Borough of Tynemouth.

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FORTY-SEVENTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health.

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1927.

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County Borough of Tynemouth.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TYNEMOUTH,  
7TH MAY, 1928.

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

MR. MAYOR, DAME MAUD BURNETT, AND GENTLEMEN.

I have much pleasure in submitting the Forty-seventh Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough of Tynemouth.

One of the noticeable features in the vital statistics is the gradual decline in the birth rate since 1920. In that year the nett total births were 1,947, and the birth rate was 32.1 per 1,000 of the population. The births have steadily decreased year by year, and in the year now reported upon the nett total births have fallen to 1,337, giving a birth rate of 19.93 per 1,000, which is the lowest birth rate yet recorded. It is to be hoped that this is only an index of the poor economic condition of the district and that a gradual increase will follow any wave of commercial prosperity.

The conversion of privy pail closets to the water carriage system has now been completed and there only remain a few closets which, for one reason or another, it has not been found expedient to convert.

Smallpox was prevalent during the first eight months of the year, and 59 cases occurred during this period, but from September to the end of the year the Borough was entirely free from the disease.

By a recent resolution of the Council, standing orders have been altered so that a Chairman of Committee can only hold office for a period of three successive years. As a result of this decision, Alderman John Frater, J.P., retired in November, after having filled the chair of the Health Committee since 1917. The Alderman had the interests of the Health Committee very much at heart and spent a great deal of his time in making himself conversant with the details of any scheme which was intended to promote the Health and public welfare of the community. I would desire to record my personal appreciation of the interest he took and the various schemes he pioneered to a successful issue.

I also 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 A. E. HILL, J.P.

ALDERMAN GIBSON.	COUNCILLOR FITZHUGH, J.P.
" PORTER, J.P.	" HETHERINGTON
COUNCILLOR ATKINSON.	" JACKSON,
" DAME MAUD BURNETT,	" LONIE
J.P.	" McLEOD.
" CRANSTON, J.P.	" 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.*

JAMES STANLEY, A.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspection.

### Sanitary Inspectors.

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

GEORGE W. TATE, Cert. R.S.I.

### Disinfectors.

HENRY HODGSON.

### \*Tuberculosis Nurses.

Miss MILLS.† Miss IRVING.†§      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.

W. R. MILLER, Typist.

Miss O. HUNT, Typist.

FRED RUMSEY, 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, 1927.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population of the Borough at the census of 1921, taken on 19th June, was 63,770, and on 30th June, 1927, the population, as estimated by the Registrar General, had increased to 67,080.

The **natural increase** of population, or the excess of the number of births over deaths, during 1927, was 474.

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 1927 the number of families, or separate occupiers, was 15,150.

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

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

WARD.	Population estimated to 30th June, 1927.	Area in Acres.	Persons to the Acre.
Central ... ..	5407	30	180.2
Collingwood ... ..	8700	2299	3.7
Dockwray ... ..	8370	82	102.1
Linskill ... ..	9471	314	30.1
Milbourn ... ..	6243	114	54.7
Percy ... ..	7930	762	10.4
Preston ... ..	7050	564	12.5
Rudyard ... ..	6046	41	147.4
Trinity ... ..	7836	82	95.5
County Borough of Tynemouth ...	67080	*4288	15.6

\* 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 £332,468, and the sum represented by a penny rate is estimated to be £1,296.

I am indebted to Mr. T. Percival, Clerk to the Tynemouth Union, for the following particulars in respect of Poor Law Relief for the year ended 31st December, 1927.

The average daily number of inmates in the Union Institution was 796, and the average daily number in the children's Homes was 117. The amount expended in out-door relief in the County Borough of Tynemouth was £27,883 4s. 9d.



### BIRTHS.

The **nett total births** assignable to Tynemouth were 1,337, giving a **birth rate of 19·93 per 1,000 of the population.** This is the lowest birth rate on record.

716 were males, and 621 females; 1,285 were legitimate, and 52 illegitimate.

The transferable births were :—

					<i>Inward Transfers.</i>	<i>Outward Transfers.</i>
Total Births	Males	...	...	...	17	26
	Females	...	...	...	20	19
Illegitimate	Males	...	...	...	1	8
	Females	...	...	...	4	6

### 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 ...	145	24·9	11	7·5
Collingwood ...	196	22·5	6	3·0
Dockwray ...	219	26·1	7	3·2
Linskill ...	111	11·7	2	1·8
Milbourn ...	147	23·5	5	3·4
Percy ...	80	10·0	1	1·2
Preston ...	113	16·0	3	2·6
Rudyerd ...	138	22·8	9	6·5
Trinity ...	151	19·2	3	1·9
Inward Transfers ...	37	—	5	—
County Borough of Tynemouth ...	1337	19·93	52	3·88
Mean of Ten Years— 1918-1927 ...	1558	24·27	67	4·28

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1927 was 16·7 per 1,000 of the population.

### DEATHS.

The total number of deaths recorded in the Borough was 992, but 184 of these were non-residents. 55 deaths of residents also occurred outside the Borough. The **nett deaths** were, therefore, 863, which is equal to a **death rate of 12·86 per 1,000 of the population.** Fifty years ago the death rate was over 24 per 1,000 of the population, so that it has been halved during the last half century. The rates for England and Wales, and the Great Towns were 12·3 and 12·2 respectively.

The number of deaths of persons belonging to Tynemouth which occurred in public institutions during the year was :—Tynemouth Poor Law Institution, 157 ; Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, 39 ; Moor Park Isolation Hospital, 6 ; Frater Maternity Home, 1 ; other Institutions outside the Borough (including 11 deaths in Morpeth Asylum) 32. This makes a total of 235, which is 27·2 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 ... ..	86	15·9
Collingwood ... ..	113	12·9
Dockwray ... ..	110	13·1
Linskill ... ..	111	11·7
Milbourn ... ..	86	13·7
Percy ... ..	73	9·2
Preston ... ..	85	12·0
Rudyerd ... ..	111	18·3
Trinity ... ..	88	11·2
County Borough of Tynemouth ... ..	863	12·86
Mean of 10 years—1918-1927...	915	14·58

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

Period.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Death rate per 1,000 during 1927.
First Quarter ...	287	320	214	194	270	16·1
Second Quarter	214	200	272	208	199	11·8
Third Quarter ...	157	151	178	142	168	10·0
Fourth Quarter	175	229	237	222	225	13·4

It will be noticed that the death rate during the first quarter of the year was extremely high. The high rate was chiefly accounted for by the occurrence of a large number of deaths from influenza and respiratory diseases. The two latter causes accounted for 83 deaths during the quarter.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 104 deaths of children under one year of age, which gives an **infantile mortality rate of 77 to every 1,000 children born.**

Fifty years ago the infantile mortality rate was 180 per 1,000 births, and there is no doubt that the rapid progress during the last 14 or 15 years may be attributed to various causes, but especially 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 69 and 71 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 287, and details of admissions and discharges are given in the following table :—

## ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING 1927.

Disease.	Patients in hospital on 1st January, 1927	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Remaining in hospital on 31st Dec., 1927.
Diphtheria ...	1	42*	35	1	7
Scarlet Fever	22	212	205	3	26
Enteric Fever	—	8†	6	2	—
Tuberculosis ...	—	25‡	17	—	8
Totals ...	23	287	263	6	41

\*includes 3 cases admitted from area of Earsdon Joint Hospital Board.

† " 1 case

‡ " 2 observation cases, one of which died from T.B. meningitis.

§ " 1 observation case.

The total number of days spent in hospital by patients during the year was 13,140, or an average of 45·4 days per patient.

There is need for improved hospital accommodation, and during any sudden outbreak of infectious disease, it is sometimes found impossible to isolate efficiently all the cases notified.

**Smallpox.**—Balkwell Hospital, intended for the accommodation of smallpox patients, was completed towards the end of the year 1924. During 1927, the hospital has been in frequent use.

**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.

**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.**—I regret to have to record that Nurse Sutherland of the Tynemouth Rescue and Prevention Association, who has carried out the work of the Association for a long period, died during the year.

The Association dealt with 84 cases during 1927. A grant of £30 is made by the Council, and in addition the sum of £60 is subscribed by the Council in connection with the work done for mental deficiency cases.

Although not providing a permanent home for girls, the Association occasionally gives shelter for a night until further action can be taken.

**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.

**Home Nursing.**—There are two societies in the Borough which provide nursing assistance for the sick. The Tynemouth Nursing Association employ three permanent nurses. 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 24 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:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>No. of Certificate.</i>
Carter, Henrietta ...	...45 Queen Alexandra Road, North Shields ...	49124
Corney, Catherine ...	...Tynemouth Jubilee Infirmary, Hawkey's Lane, North Shields .....	52258
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
Jackson, Mary ...	...3 Rutherford Street, Willington Quay ...	60926
Johnson, Dora A. ...	...Frater Maternity Home, North Shields ...	69030
Kane, Mary Heus ...	...71 Seymour Street, North Shields ...	59933
Laidler, Violet M. ...	...66 Stephenson Street, North Shields...	18873
Legg, Isabella ...	...Frater Maternity Home, North Shields ...	71098
Liddle, Ethel ...	...22 Frank Place, North Shields ...	43185
Matthewson, Margaret A. ...	...Frater Maternity Home and Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, North Shields	46551
McIvor, Polly ...	...18 Sidney Street, North Shields ...	22325
Richardson, Katherine ...	...Nurses' Training Centre, Willington Quay...	70200
Robertson, Ivy M. ...	...Nurses' Training Centre, Willington Quay...	42233
Sherlaw, Margery ...	...Nurses' Training Centre, Willington Quay...	69266
Simpson, Priscilla P. ...	...79 Whitley Road, Whitley Bay ...	67025
Smiles, Georgina ...	...26 St. John's Terrace, Percy Main ...	67998
Vass, Jessie Jane ...	...Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, North Shields ...	71831
Warren, Isabella ...	...11 Linskill Street, North Shields ...	14146
Wake, Justina A. ...	...54 Stanley Street West, North Shields ...	68633
Wight, Elizabeth Jane ...	...2 The Crescent, Whitley Bay...	63300
Young, Ellen ...	...28 Percy Street, Tynemouth...	31031

#### Registration of Maternity Homes.—

The Tynemouth Council have not received any applications throughout the year for the registration of Maternity Homes under Part II. of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926.

Under section eleven of the Act, the Local Supervising Authority granted exemption to maternity beds at the Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary and the maternity beds at the Tynemouth Poor Law Institution.

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

#### LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

##### Adopted Acts.—

	<i>Date of Adoption.</i>
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 13th June, 1927, gave the following results :—

	Parts per 100,000.
Total solid matters in solution, dried at 100° C....	13·200
Chlorine existing as chlorides...	1·136
Ammonia ...	0·006
Albuminoid ammonia ...	0·011
Nitrogen existing as nitrates ...	0·005
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes at 25° C. ...	0·333
" " " 4 hours at 25° C. ...	0·552
Lead and other poisonous metals ...	None
Appearance in two-foot tube ...	Brown & nearly clear
Smell when warmed ...	None
Microscopical examination of sediment ...	Satisfactory

"The present sample of water has a much smaller solvent action upon lead than was formerly the case ; this sample dissolves 0·02 parts of lead per 100,000 of the water.

This is a very good water for drinking and for all domestic uses."

Bacteriological examinations have been made throughout the year of the water supplied within the Borough. The following analyses 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—**

	19th January, 1927. (No. 25).	25th October, 1927. (No. 29).
<i>B. coli</i> "Flaginac" type (Houston) ...	Negatives in all quantities 100, 10 and 1.0 c.c.	Present in 10.0 c.c. but not in 1.0 c.c., or equivalent to at least 1 in 10 c.c.
Total organisms on Agar at 37° C. (48 hours incubation) ...	Average 3 per c.c.	Average 35 per c.c.
Total organisms on Gelatin at 20° C. (48 hours incubation) ...	Average 21 per c.c.	Less than 10 per c.c.
Streptococci test ...	Negative in 10 c.c.	Negative in 10.0 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 1927 it was estimated that there were in existence 13,648 water closets, 121 privy pail closets, and 123 privy ashpits.

With the exception of certain privy pail closets in slum clearance areas, which will shortly be abolished, and about 88 in other areas which have not been converted, either on account of the distance or level of the sewer, the whole of the privy pail closets within the County Borough has now been changed from the dry conservancy system to water carriage.

**Scavenging.**—The completion of the Conversion Scheme marks another advance in its effect on the Cleansing Service of the Borough.

In all cases where conversions have taken place, regulation ashbins have been provided in such numbers as will provide sufficient storage for a weekly collection.

Steps are now being taken to replace all dry ashpits in the town with regulation ashbins, and when this is effected, there will remain only a few privy pails in certain isolated blocks of premises in the town area, which are scheduled for demolition, and a small number of dry and privy ashpits in the outlying districts where it is not practicable to convert to the water carriage system.

Steps are also being taken to eliminate all defective ashbins and unsuitable receptacles with a view to obtaining a uniform receptacle throughout the town.

The collection service has been entirely re-arranged as a result of the conversions, and all refuse collection with the exception of the outlying area is performed during the day. This change from night to day necessarily causes the collection operations to be brought more in the public eye, and in consequence, greater care has to be exercised. This is to the good.

A reduction has been effected in the number of horse drawn vehicles employed, and the work is now mainly carried out by mechanical vehicles.

The practice of disposing of refuse at sea has been abandoned, and the refuse staith at Bell Street demolished. Refuse is now disposed of by the Controlled Tipping Method, at the Chirton Hill Estate, recently purchased by the Council.

The whole of the dry refuse of the town is disposed of at this point and the refuse from privy ashpits is disposed of to farmers.

An improvement has been effected in Street Cleansing by the introduction of a Karrier Sweeper and Collector. This machine automatically collects the sweepings at the same time that the road is swept and eliminates the objectionable feature which obtained in the former method by which the sweepings and collecting were two separate operations, and the inevitable lapse of time between the two resulted in the sweepings being blown about the street.

In addition to the advantage obtained from the automatic collection of the sweepings, the roads are more effectively swept, and there is less dust left on the street to be blown about than was formerly the case by hand sweeping.



### 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 ... ..	313	2715
Diphtheria ... ..	86	656
Enteric Fever ... ..	6	70
Measles... ..	11	—
Tuberculosis ... ..	169	262
Vermin ... ..	27	50
Chickenpox ... ..	10	—
Cancer ... ..	6	72
Influenza ... ..	2	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..	1	—
Smallpox ... ..	140	1150
Erysipelas ... ..	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	5	—
Other diseases ... ..	4	—
Total ...	781	4975

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

The vans for the removal of infected clothing and bedding, and the return of disinfected articles made 574 journeys, and the number of days on which the disinfectant was in use amounted to 264.

**Pathological and bacteriological specimens.**—The bacteriological specimens examined at the municipal laboratory at the Health Department, and the number and nature of the specimens examined since 1923 will be seen from the following table :—

YEAR.	Diphtheria.		Phthisis.		Typhoid Fever.		Ringworm.		Miscellaneous	Totals
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—		
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
1927	103	487	60	227	12	33	2	—	17	941

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

Samples of Milk for tubercle bacilli ... ..	40
Samples of Water for bacteriological examination ... ..	6
Agglutination tests ... ..	5
Fluid for cerebro spinal fever ... ..	1
Other specimens ... ..	1



**Notifiable Diseases.**—The following table shows the number of notifications received since 1922 :—

<i>Disease.</i>	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Smallpox ... ..	—	3	1	2	28	59
Scarlet Fever ... ..	154	100	138	127	249	291
Diphtheria ... ..	36	31	30	36	65	90
Enteric Fever ... ..	3	11	54	12	2	7
Pneumonia ... ..	214	124	165	168	123	156
Influenzal Pneumonia ... ..	29	1	24	7	6	14
Puerperal Fever ... ..	3	1	2	6	2	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	8
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	—	3	1	1	3	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	1	1	1	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	1	5	3	8	4
Continued Fever ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	42	26	19	10	12	18
Erysipelas ... ..	28	9	23	35	34	24
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ... ..	102	105	144	116	116	94
„ (Other forms) ... ..	51	50	56	35	54	45
Malaria ... ..	3	4	1	1	2	2
Chickenpox* ... ..	—	65	73	34	205	9)

\* Not compulsorily notifiable.

**Smallpox.**—Cases notified, 59; deaths, 0. The highest incidence rate was during the months of March, April and May, when 45 cases occurred. From the beginning of September to the end of the year, the borough was entirely free from the disease. The number of cases notified each month was as follows :—January, 5; February, 1; March, 10; April, 20; May, 15; June, 2; July, 3; August, 3. 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 number of days spent in hospital by the patients and observation cases was 1,934.

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, several thousand 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.

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 161



persons who were direct contacts of a smallpox case under the provisions of the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Of the 59 cases of smallpox, 45 were unvaccinated, and of the remainder who stated they had been vaccinated in infancy, the ages varied from 13 to 59 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 1926:—

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
1355	547	—	56	743	—	9	—	55.5

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

**Scarlet Fever.**—Cases notified, 291 ; deaths, 4 ; fatality per cent. 1.3. The incidence of the disease was fairly evenly distributed throughout the various months of the year, reaching its highest point in the month of November, when 40 cases were notified. Up to the present no use has been made of the Dick Test, nor have artificial methods of immunization been employed. There were four 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 18 days.

**Diphtheria.**—Cases notified, 90 ; deaths, 6 ; fatality per cent. 6.6. The largest number of cases occurred in the month of December, when 23 notifications were received. 590 swabs were examined from the throats of contacts, convalescents, or suspected cases of the disease. 178 phials of diphtheria antitoxin, 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, 7 ; deaths, 1 ; fatality per cent. 14.2. The first case occurred in the month of February, 4 cases in the month of May, and 2 in the month of October.

**Erysipelas.**—Cases notified, 24 ; deaths, 0 ; fatality per cent. 0.0.

**Encephalitis Lethargica.**—Cases notified, 4 ; deaths, 1 ; fatality per cent. 25.0. One case occurred in the month of June, two during August, and one in December. Three cases occurred in different parts of the Borough, and the fourth was notified from the Poor Law Institution, having been sent in from a district outside the Borough of Tynemouth.

**Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.**—Case notified, 1; deaths, 0; fatality per cent. 0·0. One case occurred in the month of May, was treated with anti meningococcus serum and made a good recovery.

**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, 170; deaths, 114; mortality rate per 1,000, 1·7.

The greatest incidence occurred in the first two, and last months of the year. 153 cases were notified as acute primary pneumonia, and 14 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 1927.

NOTIFICATIONS.	1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over	Institutions.
Scarlet Fever ...	26	72	75	54	59	5
Incidence rates* ...	4·25	4·46	5·03	4·50	4·13	1·35
Diphtheria ...	3	23	12	24	28	0
Incidence rates* ...	0·49	1·42	0·80	2·00	1·96	—
Smallpox ...	13	20	14	5	4	3
Incidence rates* ...	2·12	1·24	0·93	0·41	0·28	0·81
Pneumonia ...	32	54	37	29	18	0
Incidence rates* ...	5·23	3·35	2·47	2·42	1·26	—
Erysipelas ...	2	13	6	0	3	0
Incidence Rates* ...	0·32	0·80	0·40	—	0·21	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	14	31	20	21	12	7
Incidence rates* ...	2·28	1·92	1·34	1·75	0·84	1·89
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) ...	4	14	16	8	6	1
Incidence rates* ...	0·65	0·86	1·07	0·66	3·42	0·27
Population ...	6116	16119	14909	11979	14269	3688

\*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, 14; mortality rate per 1,000, 0·20.

**Respiratory Diseases.**—Deaths, 187; mortality rate per 1,000, 2·78.

**Cancer and Malignant Diseases.**—Deaths, 51; mortality rate per 1,000, 0·75.



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

Localisation.	5-15 yrs.		15-25 yrs.		25-45 yrs.		45-65 yrs.		65 yrs. and upwards.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Buccal Cavity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	4	1
Stomach, liver, etc....	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	5	3	10	9
Peritoneum, intestines and rectum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	4	7	5
Female genital organs	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	7
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	3	2
Totals ...	1	—	—	—	—	5	14	12	9	10	24	27

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of notifications received was 323, relating to 139 new cases ; 24 of the total number were notified more than once.

	FORM A.		FORM B.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Pulmonary ...	43	51	0	0	94
Non-pulmonary ...	21	21	1	2	45
Totals ...	64	72	1	2	139

In addition, 92 notifications on Form C. and 66 on Form D. were received. Two cases were transferred from other areas, and 15 cases not notified were entered in the Register from the Death Returns.

- (1.) **Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—Deaths, 64 ; mortality rate, per 1,000 0·95. The distribution of the deaths with the mortality rate in each ward was as follows :—

WARD.	Popula- tion.	Notifica- tions.	Deaths.	Mortality Rate.				
				1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Central ...	5407	7	4	0·74	0·74	1·49	1·88	0·56
Collingwood	8700	8	11	1·26	0·69	0·58	0·81	1·53
Dockwray ...	8397	11	5	0·59	1·68	0·98	1·69	1·34
Linskill ...	9471	10	7	0·73	0·85	1·07	1·28	1·08
Milbourn ...	6243	25	11	1·76	1·45	0·97	2·11	2·46
Percy ...	7930	9	2	0·25	0·50	0·51	1·28	0·77
Preston ...	7050	6	3	0·42	1·14	1·86	0·72	0·43
Rudyerd ...	6046	6	9	1·48	1·50	1·34	1·51	1·18
Trinity ...	7836	12	12	1·53	1·02	0·90	1·03	1·31
Whole Borough	67080	94	64	0·95	1·05	0·93	1·33	1·19



(2). **Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—Deaths, 30 ; mortality rate per 1,000 0·44.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY FROM PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY  
FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1927.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
1	1	5	5	6	1	1	5	6
5	—	6	10	5	—	1	7	—
10	4	7	1	3	—	3	1	—
15	7	7	4	4	5	2	5	2
20	8	8	1	1	4	4	—	—
25	9	8	1	1	7	7	—	—
35	7	8	2	1	2	7	2	—
45	10	8	—	1	8	7	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	—
Totals ...	48	57	25	24	31	33	21	9

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 15 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 register of notifications, on 31st December, 1927, was :—

<i>Pulmonary.</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>			<i>Total Cases.</i>
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
187	130	317	132	90	222	539

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

## WORK OF DISPENSARY DURING 1927.

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...	22	16	2	10	4	8	16	19	26	24	18	29
Doubtfully tuberculous...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	1
Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	11	15	21
CONTACTS EXAMINED DURING YEAR—												
Definitely tuberculous...	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Doubtfully tuberculous...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	36	24
CASES WRITTEN OFF DISPENSARY REGISTER AS—												
Cured ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1
Diagnosis not confirmed or Non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	40	85	70
NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DISPENSARY REG- ISTER ON 31ST DECEM- BER, 1927—												
Diagnosis completed ...	71	46	31	33	13	24	53	47	84	70	84	80
Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1

The number of persons on the Dispensary Register on 1st January, 1927, was 367.

The number of patients who died during year was 35.

The number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts) was 2,538.

The number of attendances of patients at the Artificial Sunlight Clinic was 2,815.

The number of patients who were X-rayed was 22.

The number of consultations with medical practitioners:—

(a) At homes of applicants ... ..	23
(b) Otherwise ... ..	489

The number of visits by Health Visitors to homes was 1092.





**X Ray.**—The arrangements made for the X-raying of doubtful cases were continued during the year, and 22 patients were examined.

**Ultra-Violet Light Therapy.**—57 cases were treated during 1927, and the results have continued to be satisfactory. Of the 57 patients, at the end of the year, 18 were healed, 17 showed marked improvement, 9 a definite improvement, 8 a slight improvement, and in 5 cases in which the disease was advanced, there was no improvement.

The total number of exposures given throughout the year was 2,815.

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

**Care and After-Care Committee.**—This Committee, which consists of representatives of practically all voluntary associations in the Borough, and from a number of business firms, etc., continued its activities during the year. During 1927, the number of cases dealt with was 22.

## RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Average number of beds available for patients during the year 1927.

	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

\*During the period 1.1.27 to 8.3.27, the beds at Moor Park Hospital were not occupied by tuberculosis patients, owing to an outbreak of scarlet fever in the Borough. A few additional beds at other Sanatoria were taken to compensate.



## Extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1927.

		In Institutions on 1st Jan., 1927		Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on 31st Dec., 1927
Number of patients.	Adults ...	M.	7	24	22	—	9
		F.	2	17	14	—	5
	Children...	M.	4	1	4	—	1
		F.	2	4	1	—	5
Number of observation cases...	Adults ...	M.	—	1	1	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Children...	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS			15	47	42	—	20

## Results of Treatment in Residential Institutions during 1927.

Condition at time of discharge.		DURATION OF TREATMENT.												Total
		Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Pulmonary ...	Quiescent ...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	8
	Improved ...	5	4	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	21
	No material improvement	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	9
	Died in Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-pulmonary ...	Quiescent ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Improved ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	No material improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died in Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observation Cases ...	Tuberculous	Under 1 week.			1—2 weeks.			2—4 weeks.			More than 4 weeks.			...
	Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

# VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Centres available for the treatment of venereal diseases are the Clinic of the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle, and the Auxiliary Centre at 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 ... ..	9	2	34	—
Soft Chancre ... ..	1	—	6	—
Gonorrhoea ... ..	8	8	62	—
Conditions other than venereal ...	5	7	23	—
Total new cases from Tynemouth	23	17	125	—
Attendances ... ..	424	570	4928	1
In-patient days ... ..	—	—	356	—
Doses of Salvarsan Substitutes—				
Out-patients ... ..	75	25	372	—
In-patients ... ..	—	—	1	—

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 .....	125	42	19	186
Attendances (all cases) ...	4928	952	471	6351

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.	Microscopical.	Cerebro-Spinal Fluid.	Complement Fixation Tests.	Total.
1923	75	4	5	—	84
1924	53	6	2	1	62
1925	44	6	1	—	51
1926	62	3	2	—	67
1927	31	1	—	—	32



The clinics from which the specimens were sent during 1927, 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	North Shields Dispen- sary.	Private Prac- titioners.
Wasserman Reaction	46	7	131	25	4	31
Microscopical	—	—	3	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fld	—	2	—	2	—	—
Complement Fixat'n	—	—	—	2	—	—
Tests ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	46	9	134	29	4	32

Eight 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.
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
1927	24	941	266	24	4

Medical aid was summoned during 1927 for the following reasons :—  
illness of mother, 229 ; illness of child, 37.

**The care of expectant mothers.**—The Health Visitors made 1016 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. 210 consultations for expectant mothers were held during the year.

The centre for ante-natal cases was transferred on 1st April to the out-patient department of the Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, and Dr. Amy Robinson acts as medical officer of the centre.

**Infant Hygiene.**—The total number of births notified during the year was 1,389, including 50 still-births and 39 outward transfers. Of the total births, 305 were notified by medical men, 963 by midwives, and 86 by parents or others. 35 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 50 still-births, and allocated to wards, were as follows :—  
Central, 3 ; Collingwood, 10 ; Dockwray, 10 ; Linskill, 5 ; Milbourn, 5 ;  
Percy, 2 ; Preston, 5 ; Rudyerd, 3 ; Trinity, 7.

The number of first visits by the Health Visitors was 1,249, and of these 391 births occurred in houses of one apartment, 369 in houses of two apartments, 216 in houses of three apartments, 162 in houses of four apartments, and 111 in houses of five apartments and over.

10,867 re-visits were made to infants under 1 year, and 9,897 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.

**Frater Maternity Home.**—During the year 91 cases were admitted, and there were 90 confinements. The births included 53 males and 38 females. The average duration of residence was 14·9 days. Medical aid was requisitioned in 26 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. Five cases were admitted during the year.

**Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.**—Dried milk has been supplied free, or at less than cost price, in 109 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 ...	5*
No. of persons receiving milk free ... ..	108
No. of lbs. of milk distributed at less than cost price ...	25
No. of lbs. of milk distributed free ... ..	1064

\*4 of this number ultimately received free milk and are included in the figure 108.

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.



## REPORT UPON MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

By DR. AMY ROBINSON.

During the year 1927, 1,858 children paid 6,225 visits to the Infant Welfare Consultations, held on three afternoons a week throughout the year, excluding general holidays. 1,043 of these were under one year, making 4,280 visits, and 815 were over a year and under school age, making 1,945 visits. The average weekly attendance was 120.

139 expectant mothers made 210 attendances. Of these, 68 made 85 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic, held fortnightly at the Victoria Jubilee Infirmary. This Clinic is proving increasingly useful and several of the practising midwives, who were duly notified of the day and time, have taken advantage of the facilities provided for consultations.

At the Infant Consultations, owing to the large numbers coming and going, it was found impossible to give a set Health Talk, but whenever suitable occasion arose, small groups of mothers were spoken to on some subject of hygiene.

Over 90 children requiring medical attention were referred by letter to other agencies, and much help was given by the Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, more particularly in orthopaedic cases, dental cases and cases requiring minor operations. Cases of squint were referred to the School Medical Officer by arrangement.

A Sunlight Clinic was held throughout the year twice weekly, this is reported on elsewhere.

The Annual Field Day was held in July, and certificates of attendance at the Clinic were presented.

A small Child Welfare Exhibition was held in the Committee Room for four days in November. By arrangement with the Education Authorities this was visited by detachments of school girls, to whom the exhibits were demonstrated by members of the V.A.D. and the Health Visitors. The Clinics and the Infant Welfare premises were also thrown open to inspection. Visitors numbered nearly 1,400 and showed great interest.

Dried Milk and other forms of nourishment continued to be distributed twice weekly by the V.E.M. Committee, whose valuable services contributed greatly to the efficiency of the year's work.

## GUILD FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES.

Maternity bags were lent by the Guild to 35 necessitous mothers. The bed linen and baby clothes they contained were in very bad repair, so the stock has been thoroughly overhauled and deficiencies made good.

The helpers with tea, the collectors and the honorary auditor, rendered useful services, which were duly appreciated.

## REPORT UPON ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

During the year, 44 different patients under 5 years old, made 680 attendances at the Sunlight Clinic for exposure to carbon arc lamps. During the early part of the year the exposure was for 50 minutes, but the type of carbon being changed, latterly exposure was for 20 minutes. Attendances were made twice weekly.

28 of the cases treated were suffering from rickets. 12 of these were sent through the Orthopædic Clinic of the Victoria Jubilee Infirmary. Other cases treated were those of debility, including one or two children suffering from Diarrhœal complaints.

Of these last, one developed tuberculosis peritonitis and died, another suspected of cœliac disease did not respond to treatment. Another delicate child who made no response developed subacute rheumatism and valvular disease of the heart. With these exceptions and excluding 8 children who did not attend regularly, there was improvement in vitality and muscle tone in every case, some of it very marked.

The chief difficulty was in ensuring regular attendance—the apathetic mother with rickety children often seemed incapable of the necessary effort. The best attendances were made by those cases sent to the Clinic by other doctors.

Results would have been still better if every child had been receiving adequate nourishment at the same time.

### **Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Puerperal Fever.—Cases notified, 4; deaths, 1; fatality per cent. 25·0. Puerperal Pyrexia.—Cases notified, 8; deaths, 0; fatality per cent. 0·0. Three of the puerperal fever cases occurred in the practices of medical practitioners, and one case had been attended by a midwife, who was resident outside the area of the local supervising authority of Tynemouth. Particulars of this latter case were notified to the appropriate supervising authority.

Arrangements were made during the year to carry out the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations which came into operation on 1st October, 1926. Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as a febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as puerperal fever) occurring in a woman within 21 days after child-birth or miscarriage, in which a temperature of 100·4° F. or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period.

The arrangements made by the Local Authority provided for:—

(1). The institutional treatment of cases at the Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary at a charge of £4 4s. 0d. per week per patient, inclusive of maintenance and routine treatment—but exclusive of any operative treatment, for which a special fee is charged.



(2). The bacteriological examination of specimens by the Bacteriological Department of the Durham College of Medicine.

(3). Consultations in difficult cases with an obstetric specialist.

(4). Nursing in certain cases where required.

Contributions towards the cost of services provided in such cases are required to be made under certain conditions laid down by the Council.

Of the eight cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year, one was removed to hospital.

#### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—

CASES.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	TREATED.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
18*	15	4	17†	—	—	—

\*In addition, a further case already notified in another area, removed into this area.

†Two of the children left the Borough before completion of treatment.

Twelve of the cases occurred in the practice of midwives, and six 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 desires nursing assistance. Thirteen of the cases treated were attended by the staff of the Nursing Association. During the year 420 visits were made by the Nursing Staff.

**Measles.**—Deaths, 5 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0.07.

**Whooping Cough.**—Deaths, 1 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0.01.

**Diarrhoea and Enteritis.**—Deaths under two years, 7 ; mortality rate per 1,000 births, 5.2. The mortality rates for England and Wales, and the Great Town, were 6.3 and 8.3 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. The work has demanded closer supervision than ever before, especially in connection with the privy pail closet conversions, installation of new drains, etc.

The various districts have been inspected for the detection and abatement of nuisances, whilst a large number of complaints have been investigated, and if they have been justified, the cause has been dealt with and abatement secured.

In 142 cases nuisances have been remedied without the service of notices upon the responsible persons. The total last year was 92. This was an increase of 50 dealt with in that way during the year.

All complaints have received prompt attention, and abatement has been made, promptly in many cases, as a result of a conference in the office or at the particular place.

It is gratifying to report that an increasing number of interviews has been held, when advice relating to matters of sanitation has been given to those who have sought it.

During the year the conversion of privy pail closets has been in progress and at the close of the year the work had almost been completed. It is hoped as a result of the change to the water carriage system, and by the education of the users that the sanitary condition of the premises will be markedly improved.

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 ... ..	97	9	...	4
Defective privies, outhouses and ashpits	61	21	...	65
Defective W.C. cisterns, pipes, etc. ...	31	9	...	...
Defective spouting, eaves, etc. ... ..	71	38	...	96
Defective walls, floors and ceilings of rooms ... ..	85	31	...	204
Cleanse dirty yards, privies, etc. ...	12	1	...	...
Defective surfaces of yards ... ..	20	10	...	20
No water supply to W.C.'s ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cleanse dirty rooms ... ..	1	...	...	...
Dirty and Defective washhouses ...	14	10	...	23
Accumulations of refuse or manure ...	12	4	...	7
Defective and obstructed scullery sinks	11	4	...	4
Defective chimneys and fireplaces ...	42	26	...	95
Defective roofs of buildings ... ..	71	28	...	108
Defective doors ... ..	12	6	...	21
Dirty passages and staircases ... ..	3	2	...	...
Defective windows ... ..	31	21	...	153
Obstructed W.C.'s ... ..	13	2	...	...
Defective staircases and passages ...	31	12	...	63
No water supply to premises ... ..	2	...	...	...
Provide additional W.C.'s ... ..	8	16	...	...
Nuisance from fowls and animals ...	1	...	...	...
Damp walls ... ..	12	6	...	25
Insufficient ventilation ... ..	2	1	...	1
Defective yard walls ... ..	3	1	...	20
Insufficient lighting ... ..	...	...	...	1
No washhouse for tenements ... ..	1	...	...	6
Provide dustbin ... ..	...	...	...	...
Defective sanitary pails... ..	...	360	...	...
Defective pail recess doors ... ..	...	253	...	...
No urine guards on privy seats ... ..	...	209	...	...
Privy ashpit conversions under P.H.A. (Amendment Act) 1907 ... ..	...	25	...	...
Privy Pail Conversions under P.H.A. (Amendment Act) 1907 ... ..	...	5199	...	...
Premises invested with rats ... ..	7	...	...	...
Premises overcrowded ... ..	6	1	...	...
Defective Underground Tanks ... ..	3	...	...	1
Nuisance from Stagnant Water ... ..	4	1	...	...
Cellar dwellings ... ..	1	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances ... ..	1	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	669	6306	NIL	917

**Factories and Workshops.**—During the year 196 visits were paid to factories and workshops, and in those places where defects were found or nuisances caused by insanitary conditions, notices were served upon the owners or occupiers. The following table shows the matters which were notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories and remedied under the Public Health Acts.

**Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.**—

					Notices served.	Remedied after service of Notice.
Sanitary accommodation :—						
Insufficient	...	...	...	...	3	2
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	5	4
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	2	2
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	1	1
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...	1	1
					12	10

Three lists of outworkers under section 107, containing three 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.**

Basket Makers	...	1	Firewood Manufacturers	3	Paint Manufacturers	...	2	
Bakers ...	...	39	Fish Curers	...	25	Photographers	...	4
Boiler Makers...	...	1	Garment Pressers	...	1	Picture Framers	...	1
Boat Builders ...	...	1	Gas Manufacturers	...	1	Plumbers	...	8
Bicycle Repairers	...	1	Hosiers...	...	2	Printers	...	4
Biscuit Manufacturers	...	1	Ice Manufacturers	...	2	Ropemakers	...	1
Blacksmiths ...	...	5	Jewellers	...	2	Saddlers	...	2
Brick Makers ...	...	2	Joiners ...	...	19	Salt Packers	...	3
Cabinetmakers	...	4	Laundries	...	5	Sausage Makers	...	2
Cartwrights ...	...	1	Lead Manufacturers	...	1	Sculptors	...	1
Coffee Grinders	...	2	Metal Founders	...	3	Shoemakers	...	15
Coach Builders	...	3	Milliners	...	8	Sugar Boilers	...	1
Compass Adjusters	...	1	Mineral Water Makers	...	1	Tailors ...	...	22
Dressmakers	...	8	Net Makers	...	2	Timber Merchants	...	7
Drysalers	...	1	Oil and Guano	...		Tinsmiths	...	4
Dyers ...	...	1	Manufacturers	...	1	Tripe Preparers	...	2
Engineers	...	13	Patent Fire Lighter	...		Upholsterers	...	5
Farriers	...	1	Manufacturers	...	1	Waggoners	...	1
					Total	...	248	

**Smoke Abatement.**—Two complaints were received of nuisances caused by smoke emissions from chimneys during the year. Observations were taken and the results formed the subject of conversations with the persons concerned, and in consequence of these talks no further action was found to be necessary, the desired effect being obtained. A number of observations was made, however, on other chimneys' smoke, and in one place there has been a smoke consuming apparatus installed which so far has given satisfactory results.



The Smoke Abatement Act became operative on July 1st, where new definitions and additional powers are given, and which may result in greater care being exercised in future.

When a comparison is made with other areas, it is remarkable how increasingly the motive power has become electrical in factories and workshops in this Borough.

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

**Seamen's and Common Lodging Houses.**—There have been only two alterations in respect to these houses during the year. One Seamen's Lodging House licence has been transferred to another place where there is great improvement in the conditions obtaining as compared with the premises originally licenced.

There has also been an alteration at a Common Lodging House, part of the premises being now occupied by the keeper and his staff, which was formerly licenced for lodgers.

During the year inspections have been made at irregular intervals and the houses have been found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

The number of lodging house keepers is the same as last year, and the accommodation in each class is as follows :—Seamen's Lodgings, 285 men ; Common Lodgings, 259 men. No provision is made for females. Two new applications were made for licences to conduct Seamen's Lodging Houses, and one for that of a Common Lodging House.

None of the applications was proceeded with as the persons concerned failed to obtain satisfactory testimonials of character. In all cases the past conduct of prospective licence holders is thoroughly investigated, and the Chief Constable of the Borough is consulted before any application is granted.

The Tyne Sailors' Home was established in 1856, and during the 71 years, has been a shelter for an average number of 2,959 seamen yearly. The number last year was 2,618, being an increase of 661 over the figure for 1926. Seamen who have been shipwrecked or are in distress are assisted through the Samaritan Fund administered on behalf of King George's Fund for sailors. 112 men were thus assisted.

The Home is not a profit making concern, but is in essence philanthropic.

Seamen who use Lodging Houses seem to be a decreasing quantity, as the provision for travelling rapidly from the ports of discharge to their own homes is so excellent.



**Offensive Trades.**—The following is a list of offensive trades carried on in the borough :—Fish-liver boiling, 1 ; tripe boiling, 3 ; tallow melting, 1 ; fish manure making, 1 ; dealers in animal skins, bones, rags, etc., 1 ; gut scraping, 1 ; fish and potato frying, 41.

**Theatres, Music Halls and Public Buildings.**—One complaint was received during the year of dressing rooms being insufficiently heated. The weather was severe and the heating apparatus was being transformed at the time. The cause of complaint was soon dealt with. Ventilation, sanitation, dressing rooms, and other apartments have been found satisfactory.

**Inspecting and Testing Drains.**—Special attention has been given to these, and it is evident that the supervision of the works in progress has been efficient. New drains have been tested by water, old uncovered drains by smoke.

Increasing advantage is taken by those who are about to instal new or re-model old drainage systems, of the invitation to consultation before proceeding with the work. Both in the office and at the special place, numerous conversations have been held, which it is claimed have resulted in efficiency on the one side and lessened expenditure on the other.

The records show that the drains of 56 premises have been tested on receipt of applications from the owners or other persons.

**Sanitary Conveniences.**—During the year the scheme of conversion of conveniences has been proceeding, and where the work was undertaken by the owner of the premises, supervision was given to it from this Department. There are still some privy ashtrits in existence, which are in the outlying parts of the Borough, and also a few privy pail closets which cannot be converted in consequence of the distance from the sewer or because of different levels.

**Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.**—During the year more than usual activity has been shown in dealing with rodents. A number of traps has been loaned to applicants, and the traps have been very effective.

October 31st and the five days following were fixed by the Ministry for simultaneous action by Local Authorities' Officers. A circular letter was sent to 203 firms, 150 crown bills were printed, 100 being posted on advertisement stations and 50 sent with letters.

159 visits were subsequently made to ascertain results and it was found that 202 rats and 148 mice had been destroyed. In 112 cases premises were reported clear, no rats or mice having been seen for a considerable time.

The Ministry called for a special report on the proceedings during National Rat Week, and in acknowledging receipt of it the writer said, "I am to express the Ministry's appreciation of the action taken by your Council in this connection."



It has not been possible to ascertain the number caught in farms and shipyards. Special instructions were given to all caretakers of schools and public buildings, and continuity of effort seems to have produced satisfactory results as these buildings are considered to be cleared.

**Schools.**—The sanitation, drainage, ventilation has been maintained in a satisfactory state in all the schools. The water supplies have been found to be adequate. No complaint of any character has been received during the year.

**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 ...	...	...	76	77	83	...	...
Linskill ...	...	...	4	4	10	3	4
Percy ...	...	...	...	...	136	7	6
Preston ...	...	...	...	...	16	5	...
Totals ...	...	...	80	81	245	15	10

Of the above, 76 three-roomed, 57 four-roomed, and 6 five-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))	...	431
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—		
(i.) By Local Authority	...	139
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	...	233

#### 1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.—(1) Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	1107
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	445
(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	...	1071

#### 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	...	442
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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 ... ..	459
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which are rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	185
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	33
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close... ..	One

#### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	136
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	33
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	7

#### 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 ... ..	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	5
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-house having been rendered fit ... ..	None
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	None
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	None

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

**Milk Supply.**—Many visits of inspection have been made to see that all premises are kept in a state of cleanliness, and that the regulations are being carried out. Special attention has been directed to vehicles, cans, measures and other appliances. Few faults have been discovered and these have been speedily remedied. The farms were twice visited during the year, when the sheds, appliances, etc., were inspected. The Veterinary Inspector, Mr. T. Harper, found the cows in a satisfactory state of health.

**Meat.**—There is not any system in vogue for meat marking in the Borough under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. There are not any stalls or stores in the district and no vehicles from which meat is sold.



There are 20 licenced and 6 registered slaughter houses and these are all privately owned.

No new premises have been erected and no additional premises licenced during the year.

A considerable number of visits have been made during slaughtering hours, and also at other times, to these places. During the year it appears that in the sale of meat the demand for fresh killed meat is increasing, but the chilled meat trade seems to be as prosperous as ever.

**Other Foods.**—At the Corporation Quay, large catches of fish have been landed during the year. The amount condemned there is comparatively small, as it is easy for fish to be so treated whilst on board modern vessels, and for landing to be so frequent, as to enable fish to be discharged in almost perfectly fresh condition. Special kinds of fish may be sent by rail from other ports and occasionally this is delayed in transit and delivered in a state unfit for food. Condemnation is followed by its removal to a factory, where manures and fertilizers are made and the material is subjected to treatment by steam and other processes. The material produced from fish dealt with in this way is being sold for dispatch to every country in the world. The following is a list of articles condemned in 1927, under the provisions of the Public Health Acts.

				<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Fish	(Skate)	...	...	—	5	2	—
	(Mixed)	...	...	12	10	—	—
	(Whiting)	...	...	—	—	2	22
	(Herring)	...	...	6	12	—	—
Beef	...	...	...	—	7	3	6
Veal	...	...	...	—	1	2	22
Pork	...	...	...	—	—	—	7
Mussels	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—
				20	17	3	1
				—	—	—	—

**Bakehouses.**—All these have been inspected and found to have been cleansed and limewashed at the proper periods. They number 39.

• Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—

ARTICLES ANALYSED.	No. of samples analysed.	No. found genuine.	No. found not genuine.
	FORMAL	SAMPLES.	
Milk ... ..	121	114	7
Vinegar ... ..	3	—	3
	INFORMAL	SAMPLES.	
Butter ... ..	6	6	—
Lard ... ..	12	11	1
Condensed Milk...	6	6	—
Jam ... ..	6	6	—
Vinegar ... ..	6	2	4
Margarine ... ..	6	6	—
Camphorated Oil ... ..	6	6	—
Tripe ... ..	1	—	1
Preserved Cream ... ..	6	3	3
TOTALS ... ..	179	160	19

The following 19 samples were found not to be genuine, or adulterated :

	Formal.	Action taken.
MILK	(1) Deficient in milk-fat 3·3% ... ..	...Cautioned by Health Committee.
	(2) Deficient in milk-fat 18·3% ... ..	do.
	(3) Deficient in milk-fat 6·6% ... ..	do.
	(4) Deficient in milk-fat 8·3% ... ..	do.
	(5) Deficient in milk-fat 6·6% ... ..	do.
	(6) Deficient in milk-fat 5·0% ... ..	do.
	(7) Deficient in milk-fat 10·0% ... ..	do.
VINEGAR	(8) Deficient in acetic acid, 18·8% ... ..	...No action taken.
	(9) Deficient in acetic acid 10·0% ... ..	do.
	(10) Deficient in acetic acid 7·5% ... ..	do.
	Informal.	
LARD	...(11) Contained 80% cotton seed stearin ... ..	...Formal sample could not be obtained.
VINEGAR	(12) Deficient in acetic acid, 7·5% ... ..	...Followed by formal sample.
	(13) Deficient in acetic acid, 58·8% ... ..	...Formal sample could not be obtained
	(14) Deficient in acetic acid, 10·0% ... ..	...Followed by formal sample.
	(15) Deficient in acetic acid, 18·8% ... ..	do.
PRESERVED CREAM	(16) Contained 0·47% boric acid ... ..	...Followed during 1928 by formal sample which was genuine
	(17) Contained 0·46% boric acid ... ..	do.
	(18) Contained 0·46% boric acid ... ..	do.
TRIPE	(19) Alkalinity equal to 0·20% of caustic soda ... ..	...Cautioned.



## 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 ...	121	Nil
CREAM ...	Nil	Nil

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	...	...	...	1
(ii.) Statements incorrect	...	...	...	5
				<u>6</u>

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

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	6
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...
				<u>6</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 ... 4

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken ... All Samples taken "informally" during December, 1927.

## (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 1927 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 Resi-dents not regist'r'd in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.	
								Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number. Rate.
1918	55758	1471	1471	1199	21.5	141	83	169	114	1141 20.4
1919	58007	1625	1613	1150	19.8	132	46	200	123	1064 18.3
1920	60541	1955	1947	1030	18.7	125	51	180	92	956 15.8
1921	63900	1723	1708	955	14.9	125	47	176	103	877 13.7
1922	64640	1623	1618	930	14.3	128	53	130	89	855 13.2
1923	65330	1602	1576	923	14.1	122	32	138	87	833 12.75
1924	65940	1526	1521	981	14.8	129	48	132	86	900 13.64
1925	66180	1457	1452	1005	15.1	144	40	139	95	901 13.61
1926	66560	1356	1341	859	12.9	132	39	100	74	766 11.51
1927	67080	1350	1337	992	14.5	184	55	104	77	863 12.86

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 1927.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.									HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA WHERE CASES WERE TREATED.										
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						65 and upwards.	45 to 65.	25 to 45.	15 to 25.	5 to 15.	Under 1.	Central.	Collingwood.	Dockwray.	Linskill.	Milbourn.	Perey.	Preston.	Rudyard.	Trinity.	TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	Moor Park Hospital (56 Beds).	Balkwell Hospital (20 beds).	Stanhope Sanatorium (4 beds).	Barrasford Sanatorium (2 beds).	Stannington Sanat. (6 beds).
		1	2	3	4	5	6																					
Smallpox	59	...	3	27	12	9	7	1	1	6	9	29	2	8	2	2	59	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	7	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	291	...	67	201	20	3	...	...	...	23	41	18	11	31	26	36	212	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	90	...	11	71	2	4	1	1	1	5	12	21	2	6	16	10	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	24	1	...	...	3	6	13	1	1	2	5	8	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	156	14	45	37	22	20	12	6	16	14	22	11	31	10	17	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	14	...	2	...	2	7	1	2	2	...	2	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	94	...	6	17	30	26	14	1	7	8	11	10	25	9	6	12	42	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	45	2	9	17	10	5	1	1	3	5	8	9	6	1	4	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	817	35	143	375	110	88	53	13	60	122	110	105	124	43	93	73	361	280	59	10	7	5						

The following cases were also admitted for observation as undernoted and are not included in the above figures:—

Balkwell Smallpox Hospital ... 11  
 Moor Park Hospital ... 1 (pulmonary tuberculosis).

Three cases of diphtheria and one case of enteric fever were also treated at Moor Park Hospital, being cases admitted from the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board under agreement.

TABLE III.  
Causes of, and Age at Death during the Year 1927.

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.	
All Causes { Certified	818	98	46	46	39	37	99	185	268	410
{ Uncertified	45	6	2	2	3	...	3	12	17	2
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	6	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza	14	2	1	...	1	1	2	1	6	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	64	1	...	2	4	15	23	15	4	39
Tuberculous Meningitis	16	1	4	3	6	2	...	...	...	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	14	...	2	2	2	5	2	...	1	5
Cancer, malignant disease	51	...	...	...	1	...	5	26	19	33
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	5	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	54	...	...	...	2	3	7	18	24	25
Bronchitis	57	5	3	2	1	...	1	16	29	16
Pneumonia (all forms)	114	20	24	16	7	1	13	12	21	36
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	16	...	...	2	...	...	4	6	4	7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	17	1	...	...	...	2	2	5	7	13
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	3
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Prema- ture Birth.	48	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	20	...	1	...	2	3	4	9	1	12
Suicide	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...
Other Defined Diseases	308	19	6	10	10	4	29	69	161	185
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	25	1	2	...	...	...	1	16	5	3
TOTALS	863	104	48	48	42	37	102	197	285	412
Sub-Entries (included in above figures :—										
Pneumonia (Lobar)	26	2	2	...	2	1	9	4	6	8
General Paralysis	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	6
Specific Disease	8	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	7
Cerbro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Locomotor Ataxia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1



TABLE IIIA.  
Causes of Deaths during the Year 1927.  
Allocated to the Wards in which they occurred.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.

## Infantile Mortality during the Year 1927.

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 ...	26	5	6	2	39	24	13	12	10	98
Uncertified ...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	6
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Convulsions ...	6	...	...	...	6	2	1	4	2	15
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	1	...	1	6	5	5	3	20
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations ...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4
Premature Birth ...	13	3	2	1	19	2	...	...	...	21
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	6	1	3	1	11	8	1	...	...	20
Other Causes ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	5
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Totals ...	30	5	6	2	43	25	13	13	10	104

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate, 1,285 ; Illegitimate, 52.

Nett Deaths in year of { Legitimate infants, 101.  
Illegitimate do. 3.



TABLE IV<sub>A</sub>.

## Infantile Mortality during the Year 1927.

Allocated to the Wards in which they occurred.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Total Deaths under 1 Year.	WARDS.								
			Central.	Collingwood.	Dockwray.	Linskill.	Milbourn.	Percy.	Preston.	Rudyard.	Trinity.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All Causes:—</b>											
Certified...	...	98	11	11	17	9	12	3	10	15	10
Uncertified	...	6	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Convulsions	...	15	2	3	4	...	2	...	1	3	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	20	4	2	3	1	5	1	1	2	1
Diarrhoea	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Atelectasis	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Premature Birth	...	21	1	3	3	3	2	...	3	4	2
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	20	2	4	4	2	1	1	2	...	4
Other Causes...	...	5	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
Influenza	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total Deaths	...	104	12	14	17	9	13	3	11	15	10
Births	...	1337	145	196	219	111	147	80	113	138	151
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	77	82	71	77	81	88	37	97	108	66

**Registrar General's List of Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Tynemouth during 1927.**

**MALES.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
All Causes ... ..	147	66	23	21	22	23	48	121	71	52
1. Enteric Fever ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles ... ..	7	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Scarlet Fever ... ..	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diphtheria ... ..	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
7. Influenza ... ..	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
8. Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9. Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	33	...	1	1	...	10	9	8	2	2
11. Other Tuberculosis Diseases ... ..	20	...	3	2	8	4	2	...	1	...
12. Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	10	1
13. Rheumatic Fever ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14. Diabetes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ... ..	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	3
16. Heart Disease ... ..	34	...	...	...	1	1	2	16	5	9
17. Arterio-sclerosis ... ..	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	4
18. Bronchitis ... ..	27	7	...	1	...	...	2	7	4	6
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	52	8	7	5	4	1	7	5	7	8
20. Other respiratory diseases ... ..	7	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	...
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
22. Diarrhoea, &c. ... ..	16	7	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	...
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
24. Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...
25. Acute and chronic nephritis ... ..	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	2
26. Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Congenital Debility and mal-formation, premature birth ... ..	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Suicide ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...
30. Other deaths from violence ... ..	21	...	2	...	2	3	4	10	...	...
31. Other defined diseases ... ..	73	10	1	4	1	3	12	14	12	16
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...

Deaths under one year of age :—Legitimate children, 64 ; Illegitimate children, 2.



**Registrar General's List of Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Tynemouth during 1927.**

**FEMALES.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
All Causes ... ..	420	38	25	27	20	14	54	79	79	84
1. Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles ... ..	12	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diphtheria ... ..	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
7. Influenza ... ..	9	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	...
8. Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	33	1	...	1	4	6	14	7	...	...
11. Other Tuberculosis Diseases ... ..	9	1	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
12. Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	33	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	10	2
13. Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Diabetes ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c. ... ..	25	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	10	7
16. Heart Disease ... ..	49	...	...	...	1	3	6	12	12	15
17. Arterio-sclerosis ... ..	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3
18. Bronchitis ... ..	35	2	2	...	1	...	...	8	8	14
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	51	11	9	9	3	...	6	3	6	4
20. Other respiratory diseases ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
22. Diarrhoea, &c. ... ..	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
24. Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Acute and chronic nephritis ... ..	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	3
26. Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
27. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
28. Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth ... ..	14	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
29. Suicide ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
30. Other deaths from violence ... ..	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
31. Other defined diseases ... ..	92	10	2	3	6	1	7	13	16	34
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

Deaths under one year of age :—Legitimate children, 36 ; Illegitimate children, 2.

