

[Report 1928] / Medical Officer of Health, Tynemouth County Borough.

Contributors

Tynemouth (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1928

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County Borough of Tynemouth.

FORTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health.

1928.

North Shields

Printed by J. W. MOORE LTD., 78/80 Charlotte Street.

Also at Newcastle and Gateshead-on-Tyne.



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County Borough of Tynemouth.

FORTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TYNEMOUTH.

24TH JUNE, 1929.

*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-eighth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough of Tynemouth.

The population for the year 1928, as estimated by the Registrar General, has been reduced from 67,080, as given for 1927, to 66,030. It is difficult, therefore, to compare the Birth and Death rates with those of previous intercensal years. It would appear, however, that the birth rate is still falling and represents a rate of fifteen fewer births per thousand of the population than twenty years ago. As the death rate is not decreasing as rapidly as the birth rate, there is a falling off in the natural increase in population, which is just about one-half of what it was twenty years ago.

A very successful Health Week was inaugurated in October, and many lectures were delivered on popular health subjects. Demonstrations were given on cookery, and health instruction was given both by exhibits and by attendants at the various stalls at the exhibition.

I regret to have to record the death on 28th June, of Alderman J. Frater, J.P., formerly Chairman of the Health Committee from 1917 to 1927.

I have also to record the death on 6th August, of Alderman Sir Henry Gregg, J.P., who took a keen interest in the work of the Committee.

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 my colleagues and members of the staff of the Health Department, as well as 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 :— COUNCILLOR JAS. HARRISON, M.D., J.P.

Vice-Chairman :— COUNCILLOR F. R. LONIE.

THE MAYOR—ALDERMAN G. D. GASCOIGNE, J.P.

ALDERMAN FITZHUGH, J.P.	COUNCILLOR CRANSTON, J.P.
„ FRATER, J.P.†	„ HOLMES.
„ SIR H. GREGG, J.P.*	„ JACKSON.
„ PORTER, J.P.	„ LITTLE.
COUNCILLOR ATKINSON.	„ PARK.
„ BILTON, J.P.	„ ROBSON.
„ DAME MAUD BURNETT, J.P.	„ SPENCE.
† Died 28th June, 1928.	* Died 6th August, 1928.

**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.

Disinfector.

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.

WILLIAM R. MILLER, Clerk. 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, 1928.

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, 1928, the population, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 66,030.

The estimate for this year, as given by the Registrar General, shows a decrease of 1,050, as compared with the estimate given for the previous year. This, of course, will make a very marked difference to the birth and death rates, and will have the effect of increasing the death rate, as compared with past years.

The **natural increase** of population, or the excess of the number of births over deaths, during 1928, was 419.

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 1928 the number of families, or separate occupiers, was 15,368.

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

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

WARD.	Population estimated to 30th June, 1928.	Area in Acres.	Persons to the Acre.
Central	5323	30	177.4
Collingwood	8565	2299	3.7
Dockwray	8266	82	100.8
Linskill	9322	314	29.7
Milbourn	6146	114	53.9
Percy	7805	762	10.2
Preston	6939	564	12.3
Rudyard	5950	41	145.1
Trinity	7714	82	94.1
County Borough of Tynemouth ...	66030	*4288	15.4

* 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 £332,105, and the sum represented by a penny rate is estimated to be £1,299.

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, 1928:—

The average daily number of inmates in the Union Institution was 815, and the average daily number in the Childrens' Homes was 115. The amount expended in out-door relief in the County Borough of Tynemouth, during 1928, was £21,627 9s. 7d.

BIRTHS.

The **nett total births** assignable to Tynemouth were 1,252, giving a **birth rate of 18.9 per 1,000 of the population.** This is the lowest birth rate on record.

632 were males, and 620 females; 1,200 were legitimate, and 52 illegitimate.

The transferable births were :—

				<i>Inward Transfers.</i>	<i>Outward Transfers.</i>
Total Births.	Males	...	...	14	27
	Females	...	...	15	20
Illegitimate.	Males	...	...	2	11
(Included in above totals.)	Females	...	...	—	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	127	23.9	6	4.7
Collingwood	205	23.9	5	2.4
Dockwray	197	23.8	11	5.5
Linskill	102	10.9	4	3.9
Milbourn	150	24.4	6	4.0
Percy	69	8.8	2	2.8
Preston	103	14.8	4	3.8
Rudyard	144	24.2	8	5.5
Trinity	126	16.3	4	3.1
Inward Transfers	29	—	2	—
County Borough of Tynemouth	1252	18.9	52	4.1
Mean of Ten Years— 1919-1928	1536	23.3	65	4.2

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1928 was 16.7 per 1,000 of the population.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths recorded in the Borough was 996, but 211 of these were non-residents. 48 deaths of residents also occurred outside the Borough. The **nett deaths** were, therefore, 833, which is equal to a **death rate of 12.62** 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 11.7 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, 148 ; Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, 48 ; Moor Park Isolation Hospital, 16 ; Frater Maternity Home, 6 ; other Institutions outside the Borough (including 13 deaths in Morpeth Asylum) 37. This makes a total of 255, which is 30.6 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	74	13.9
Collingwood	120	14.1
Dockwray	103	12.5
Linskill	89	9.5
Milbourn	81	13.2
Percy	79	10.1
Preston	111	16.0
Rudyerd	79	13.3
Trinity	97	12.6
County Borough of Tynemouth	833	12.62
Mean of 10 years—1919-1928...	885	13.4

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

<i>Period.</i>	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	<i>Death rate per 1,000 during 1928</i>
First Quarter ...	320	214	194	270	258	15.63
Second Quarter	200	272	208	199	205	12.42
Third Quarter ...	151	178	142	168	149	9.03
Fourth Quarter ..	229	237	222	226	221	13.39

It will be noticed that the death rate during the first quarter of the year was extremely high. The high rate is chiefly accounted for by the occurrence of a large number of deaths from influenza and respiratory diseases. The two latter causes accounted for 57 deaths during the quarter.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 108 deaths of children under one year of age, which gives an **infantile mortality rate of 86 to every 1,000 children born.**

The infantile mortality rates for England and Wales, and for the Great Towns, were 65 and 70 respectively.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS.

Fever.—The number of beds at Moor Park Isolation Hospital is 56. The number of cases admitted to the Hospital during the year was 217, and details of admissions and discharges are given in the following table :—

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS DURING 1928.

Disease.	Patients in hospital on 1st January, 1928	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Remaining in hospital on 31st Dec., 1928.
Diphtheria ...	7	78	73	12	—
Scarlet Fever...	26	87†	113	—	—
Enteric Fever...	—	7	7	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	8	27	34	1	—
Smallpox ...	—	17*	—	—	17
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	1	—	1	—
Totals ...	41	217	227	14	17

† Includes 1 observation case.

* Includes 4 observation cases.

The total number of days spent in hospital by patients during the year was 9,534, or an average of 36.9 days per patient.

Owing to a sudden outbreak of smallpox in November, the hospital at Balkwell could not accommodate all the cases and it was found necessary to discharge all the patients from Moor Park Hospital on 21st December, 1928, and to admit cases of smallpox. During the last ten days of the year, 17 cases of smallpox (including 4 observation cases) were admitted to the Hospital. Prior to this it was also found necessary to send 15 cases to Earsdon Joint Smallpox Hospital. One nursing mother was also admitted with her child who was suffering from smallpox.

The Corporation appreciates the courtesy of the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board in taking these cases during an emergency.

Smallpox.—Balkwell Hospital, intended for the accommodation of smallpox patients, was completed towards the end of the year 1924. During 1928, the hospital has been in frequent use.

The number of beds for smallpox cases available at this hospital are 16 and 4 observation beds.

During the year, 196 patients were admitted (including 13 observation cases), the total number of patient days being 3,612, or an average of 18.4 days per patient; 5 nursing mothers were also admitted to nurse their babies who were suffering from smallpox.

Tuberculosis.—Provision has been made for early male cases of tuberculosis at Stanhope Sanatorium, Durham, where the Corporation has 4 beds. There are also 2 beds for female cases at Barrasford Sanatorium, Northumberland, and 6 beds 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, where there is one Pavilion accommodating 6 patients, and also beds for 2 observation cases.

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.—The Tynemouth Rescue and Preventive Association receives a grant of £60 annually from the Council and, whilst not providing a permanent home, it occasionally gives shelter for a night until further action can be taken.

During the past year 42 cases have been investigated and 4 have been placed in homes, whilst work has been found for 10 girls.

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 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>
Arthur, Lily ...	...Frater Maternity Home, North Shields ...	59717
Carter, Henrietta ...	...45 Queen Alexandra Road, North Shields ...	49124
Corney, Catherine ...	...Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, Hawkey's Lane, North Shields	52258
Davidson, Blanche ...	...187 Stephenson Street, North Shields ...	70428
Davison, Mary Noble ...	...Nurses' Training Centre, Willington Quay ...	53287
Evans, Mary ...	...14 Spring Terrace, North Shields ...	53073
Fanthorpe, Ethel ...	...27 Heaton Terrace, Balkwell, North Shields ...	45664
Hecksher, Mildred ...	...2 Margaret Road, Whitley Bay ...	60395
Jackson, Mary ...	...3 Rutherford Street, Howdon ...	60926
Kane, Mary Heus ...	...15 Upper Elsdon 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
Robertson, Ivy Muriel ...	...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
Smith, Mary E. ...	...28 Park Crescent, North Shields ...	60107
Wake, Justina A. ...	...14 William Street, North Shields ...	68633
Warren, Isabella ...	...11 Linskill Street, North Shields ...	14146
Wight, Elizabeth Jane ...	...2 The Crescent, Whitley Bay...	63300
Young, Ellen ...	...28 Percy Street, Tynemouth...	31031

Registration of Maternity Homes.—

The Tynemouth Council has 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.

Maternal Mortality :—

(a) *Maternal Mortality.*—The Medical Officer of Health makes a detailed investigation of all maternal deaths and reports upon the form sent out by the Ministry of Health, the various details required in relation to the death.

(b) *Puerperal Fever.*—Arrangements made to carry out the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations 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 provide 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.

Health Education.—An excellent beginning was made during the year in respect of Health Education, in the inauguration of Health Week. The Week was inaugurated on Sunday, 7th October, with a lecture on the "Prevention of Tuberculosis," by Dr. James Holroyd, at the Wesleyan Memorial Church. On the Monday evening, Smith's Dock Institute was crowded with Girl Guides when an address was given by Miss Newsome. On Tuesday, Dr. Holroyd addressed the Rotary Club, and on the same afternoon an Exhibition was opened at the Drill Hall by the Mayoress.

It is estimated that at least 7,000 persons visited the Exhibition, and a growing interest in the exhibits was evident by the great attendance on the last day.

A part of the Drill Hall was arranged as a Lecture Hall and Talks and Lectures were given at intervals throughout the week, illustrated by Cinematograph Films and Lantern Slides.

Twelve Lectures in all were given, and upon each occasion the Hall was filled to its utmost capacity.

A very interesting Stall was that prepared by Dr. Murray, where samples of food and corresponding food values were shown, and talks were given on this subject at intervals.

The Head Teachers' Association drew up a syllabus so that upon each school day of the Week a lesson on hygiene was given, and arrangements were made whereby the Cinemas displayed short Health Films in the evening. A large quantity of Literature was distributed, viz :—

To the Schools	...200 Posters and 3, 500 Leaflets.
To the Girl Guides	...750 Leaflets.
To the Boy Scouts	...900 Leaflets.
To General Distribution	...18,000 Leaflets.
Total—23,350.	

The work of making the various arrangements fell mainly upon Mr. Lamble, Clerk to the Insurance Committee, who performed the duties of Honorary Secretary in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health.

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 Simonside Hills, near Rothbury. The supply is on

the constant system, and it supplies practically the whole population of the Borough of Tynemouth.

A sample of water taken from the tap in the laboratory at the Health Department, on 16th January, 1928, gave the following results :—

	Parts per 100,000.
Total solid matters in solution, dried at 100° C....	10·800
Chlorine existing as chlorides...	1·278
Ammonia ...	0·003
Albuminoid ammonia ..	0·005
Nitrogen existing as nitrates ...	0·009
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes at 25° C. ...	0·323
" " " 4 hours at 25° C. ...	0·512
Lead and other poisonous metals ...	None
Appearance in two-foot tube ...	Yellowish Brown; darker than usual
Smell when warmed ...	None
Microscopical examination of sediment ...	Satisfactory

"This sample shows a diminution in the dissolved solids as compared with the last sample analysed, and all the figures for organic matter are slightly lower than they were in that sample. The lead solvency has slightly risen (0.06 parts of metallic lead per 100,000), but is still lower than it was in former years. The sample is, in our opinion, suitable in every way for drinking and general domestic use."

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—

	17th January, 1928. (No. 31).	19th September, 1928. (No. 33).
B.coli "Flaginac" type (Houston) ...	Negative in all dilutions :—100 c.c., 10 c.c., 1 c.c., 0.1 c.c.	Present in 100.0 c.c., but not in 10.0 c.c., or equivalent to at least 1 in 100 c.c.
Total organisms on Agar at 37° C. (48 hours incubation) ...	Average = 13 per c.c.	Average = 100 per c.c.
Total organisms on Gelatin at 20° C. (48 hours incubation) ...	Average = 48 per c.c. (of which 5 were liquifiers).	Average = 148 per c.c. (of which 16 were liquifiers).
Streptococci test ...	...Negative in 10.0 c.c.	Negative in 10.0 c.c.

Cleansing.—I am indebted to Mr. C. Clegg, Director of Public Cleansing, for the following report upon the Cleansing Work in the Borough :—

The last Annual Report records the completion of the Conversion Scheme. It is now possible to observe the effect of the Conversion Scheme on refuse collection over a whole year.

The cost of refuse collection for the Borough, during the past three years, was as follows :—

YEAR ENDING.		
31st March, 1927.	31st March, 1928.	31st March, 1929
£11,109	£9,136	*£7,737

*Nine months actual, last three months estimated.

In all cases where conversions were executed, regulation ashbins were provided in such numbers as proved sufficient storage for a weekly collection. There 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 outlying districts where it is not practicable to convert to the water carriage system.

During the year 731 standard ashbins were provided to eliminate defective ashbins and unsuitable receptacles.

The collection service had to be entirely re-arranged as a result of the conversions, and here again it was possible to review the re-arrangement over a prolonged period. The re-arrangement proved to be effective and only entailed slight modification. It now remains to make further slight alterations occasioned by the erection of a large number of new houses in the borough.

The change-over from night to day work is now an accomplished and permanent feature of the work, with the exception of the few cases of privy ashpits previously mentioned.

The work of house refuse collection is now almost entirely carried out by mechanical vehicles—S.D. Freighter type.

Throughout the year the refuse was disposed of by the controlled tipping method, at Chirton Hill Estate, and the bulk of refuse collected from the town during the year may now be seen in a solid mass at the tip. This affords an opportunity to see in bulk the annual yield of house refuse from a town of the size of Tynemouth, and it gives one an opportunity of considering the large task confronting a local authority and its responsibility for this branch of the public health service.

An inspection of the tip must necessarily give rise to the thought as to whether this large bulk of refuse could not be materially reduced, and it appears most necessary to consider seriously the means by which a reduction on a large scale might be achieved.

The Karrier Sweeper and Collector operated throughout the year

effectively and economically, but the machine is still being watched with interest so that no opportunity, however small, shall be lost of making its work more effective.

The task of snow removal during the first few months of the year was particularly difficult and expensive, very severe weather and heavy falls of snow being experienced. There was, however, during the closing months of the year a negligible quantity, milder weather conditions prevailing.

Street watering was reduced to normal proportions, the summery weather being confined mainly to the months of July and August.

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	...	...	...	...	...	168	1140
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	149	1000
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	9	75
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	158	175
Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	75	12
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	13	75
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	429	2842
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	5	23
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3	15
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	14	606
Total ...						<u>1026</u>	<u>5979</u>

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 636 journeys, and the number of days on which the disinfecter was in use amounted to 291.

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.		Miscellan- eous.	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
1928	114	744	33	198	13	58	1	—	20	1181

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

Samples of Milk for tubercle bacilli	27
Samples of Water for bacteriological examination ...	4
Agglutination tests	8
Fluid for cerebro spinal fever	1
Other specimens	1
Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations	2
Specimens of Faeces	3

Notifiable Diseases.—The following table shows the number of notifications received since 1923 :—

<i>Disease.</i>	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Smallpox	3	1	2	28	59	196
Scarlet Fever	100	138	127	249	291	128
Diphtheria	31	30	36	65	90	121
Enteric Fever	11	54	12	2	7	11
Pneumonia	124	165	168	123	156	144
Influenzal Pneumonia	1	24	7	6	14	6
Puerperal Fever	1	2	6	2	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	8	18
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	1	1	3	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	5	3	8	4	4
Continued Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	26	19	10	12	18	16
Erysipelas	9	23	35	34	24	46
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	105	144	116	116	94	123
„ (Other forms)	50	56	35	54	45	116
Malaria	4	1	1	2	2	—
Chickenpox*	65	73	34	205	99	54
Dysentery... ..	—	—	—	—	—	4

* Not compulsorily notifiable, but notified by Head Teachers and others.

Smallpox.—Cases notified, 196; deaths, 0. The number of cases notified each month was as follows :—January, 1; February, 15; March, 29; April, 18; May, 16; June, 16; July, 6; August, 3; November, 15; December, 77. Included in the above cases are 13 patients who 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 3,612.

The public were warned throughout the year, by leaflet and 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 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.

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

Of the 196 cases of smallpox, 163 were unvaccinated, and of the remainder who stated they had been vaccinated in infancy, the ages varied from 10 to 70 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 1927:—

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
1351	567	3	73	695	—	13	—	52.6

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

Scarlet Fever.—Cases notified, 128 ; deaths, 2 ; fatality per cent. 1.56. The incidence of the disease was fairly evenly distributed throughout the various months of the year. Up to the present no use has been made of the Dick Test, nor have artificial methods of immunization been employed. There were two return cases during the year, and the time elapsing between the discharge of the patient and the onset of the return case was 14 days in each case.

Diphtheria.—Cases notified, 121 ; deaths, 17 ; fatality per cent. 14.05. The largest number of cases occurred in the month of February, when 29 notifications were received. 858 swabs were examined from the throats of contacts, convalescents, or suspected cases of the disease. 209 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, 11 ; deaths, 1 ; fatality per cent., 9.1. The first case occurred in the month of February, 4 cases in the month of March, 2 in the month of May, 3 in the month of July, and 1 in the month of August.

The 3 cases occurring during July were in one family and were probably infected by another member who had been previously ill, and had returned from abroad.

Erysipelas.—Cases notified, 46 ; deaths, 0 ; fatality per cent., 0.0.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Cases notified, 4 ; deaths, 1 ; fatality per cent., 25.0. Two cases occurred in the month of April, one during October, and one in December. The two cases occurring during the month of April were widely separated and appeared to have no connection with one another whilst the other two cases were reported from the Poor Law Institution, one of the cases having been admitted from a district outside the Borough of Tynemouth.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Cases notified, 1 ; deaths, 0 ; fatality per cent., 0.0. The case occurred in the month of January, was treated with antimeningococcus serum, and made a good recovery.

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

Malaria.—No cases were notified during the year.

Pneumonia.—Cases notified, 150 ; deaths, 84 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 1.27.

The greatest incidence occurred in the first five months of the year. 144 cases 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 1928.

NOTIFICATIONS.	1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over	Institutions.
Scarlet Fever ...	7	32	32	20	35	2
Incidence rates* ...	1.16	2.01	2.18	1.69	2.49	0.55
Diphtheria ...	15	21	29	29	27	—
Incidence rates* ...	2.49	1.32	1.98	2.46	1.92	—
Smallpox ...	15	77	54	24	26	—
Incidence rates* ...	2.49	4.85	3.68	2.03	1.85	—
Pneumonia ...	20	34	25	31	39	1
Incidence rates* ...	3.32	2.14	1.70	2.62	2.77	0.27
Erysipelas ...	7	5	12	10	11	1
Incidence Rates* ...	1.16	0.31	0.82	0.85	0.78	0.27
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	12	40	35	16	17	3
Incidence rates* ...	1.99	2.51	2.39	1.36	1.21	0.82
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) ...	17	35	26	24	13	1
Incidence rates* ...	2.82	2.20	1.77	2.03	0.92	0.27
Population ...	6019	15881	14665	11786	14050	3629

*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, 12; mortality rate per 1,000, 0·18.

Respiratory Diseases.—Deaths, 132; mortality rate per 1,000, 1·99.

Cancer and Malignant Diseases.—Deaths, 70; mortality rate per 1,000, 1·06.

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	9	—
Stomach, liver, etc....	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	6	5	7	11	14
Peritoneum, intestines and rectum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	4	5
Female genital organs	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	2	—	12
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	3	1	2	7	5
Totals ...	—	—	<u>1</u>	—	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>39</u>

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of notifications received was 411, relating to 239 new cases; 27 of the total number were notified more than once.

	FORM A.		FORM B.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Pulmonary ...	66	57	0	0	123
Non-Pulmonary ...	53	59	3	1	116
Totals ...	<u>119</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>239</u>

In addition, 105 notifications on Form C. and 54 on Form D. were received. Two cases were transferred from other areas, and 11 cases not notified were entered in the Register from the Death Returns.

- (1). **Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—Deaths, 63; 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.				
				1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Central ...	5323	15	6	1·13	0·74	0·74	1·49	1·88
Collingwood	8565	24	15	1·75	1·26	0·69	0·58	0·81
Dockwray ...	8266	17	8	0·97	0·59	1·68	0·98	1·69
Linskill	9322	10	3	0·32	0·73	0·85	1·07	1·28
Milbourn ...	6146	11	10	1·63	1·76	1·45	0·97	2·11
Percy ...	7805	5	—	—	0·25	0·50	0·51	1·28
Preston ...	6939	12	7	1·01	0·42	1·14	1·86	0·72
Rudyerd ...	5950	17	8	1·34	1·48	1·50	1·34	1·51
Trinity ...	7714	12	6	0·78	1·53	1·02	0·90	1·03
Whole Borough	66020	123	63	0·95	0·95	1·05	0·93	1·33

(2). **Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—Deaths, 28 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0·42.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY FROM PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1928.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
1—5 ...	1	4	8	8	—	3	6	3
5—10 ...	4	6	26	16	—	—	4	3
10—15 ...	6	11	8	10	1	4	1	—
15—20 ...	7	6	9	12	1	3	—	2
20—25 ...	8	6	2	7	5	5	1	—
25—35 ...	13	9	1	1	10	6	1	2
35—45 ...	12	10	1	2	8	3	1	2
45—55 ...	10	4	1	3	5	3	—	—
55—65 ...	5	1	—	—	5	—	—	1
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	66	57	56	60	36	27	15	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 11 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.

No action was taken 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, 1928, was :—

<i>Pulmonary.</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>			<i>Total Cases.</i>
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
149	124	273	99	104	203	476

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

WORK OF DISPENSARY DURING 1928.

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...	41	21	3	11	4	14	15	12	45	35	18	23
Doubtfully tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Non tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	22	26
CONTACTS EXAMINED DURING YEAR—												
Definitely tuberculous...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Doubtfully tuberculous...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	1
Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	63	61
CASES WRITTEN OFF DISPENSARY REGISTER AS—												
Cured	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	4	2
Diagnosis not confirmed or Non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	24	96	88
NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DISPENSARY REG- ISTER ON 31ST DECEM- BER, 1928—												
Diagnosis completed ...	83	53	27	36	16	32	56	50	99	85	83	86
Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2

The number of persons on the Dispensary Register on 1st January, 1928, was 322.

The number of patients who died during the year was 38.

The number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts) was 3,335.

The number of attendances of patients at the Artificial Sunlight Clinic was 4,425.

The number of patients who were X-rayed was 12.

The number of consultations with medical practitioners:—

- (a) At homes of applicants 11.
(b) Otherwise 697.

The number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes, was 2,456. In addition, 246 visits were paid to domiciliary cases.

X-Ray.—The arrangements made for the X-raying of doubtful cases were continued during the year, and 12 patients were examined.

Ultra-Violet Light Therapy.—107 cases were treated during 1928, and the results have continued to be satisfactory. Of the 107 patients, at the end of the year, 46 were healed, 20 showed marked improvement, 17 a definite improvement, 1 a slight improvement, and in 23 cases in which the disease was advanced, there was no improvement.

The total number of exposures given throughout the year was 4,425.

Extra Nourishment.—This was granted in 13 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 1928, the number of cases dealt with was 39.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Average number of beds available for patients during the year 1928.

	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	—	3	—	3	—	6
Total ...	2	9	6	3	—	20

*These beds at Moor Park Hospital were closed on 21/12/28, owing to an outbreak of infectious disease in the Borough. 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 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	11	1	34	—
Soft Chancre	—	—	4	—
Gonorrhoea	13	4	61	—
Conditions other than venereal ...	5	7	43	—
Total new cases from Tynemouth	29	12	142	—
Attendances	430	157	4809	—
In-patient days	—	—	103	—
Doses of Salvarsan Substitutes—				
Out-patients	63	3	436	—
In-patients	—	—	—	—

The attendances at the Preston Hospital Clinic, Tynemouth, (including those made by foreigners and non-residents, not included in the above table), are :—

	PRESTON HOSPITAL CLINIC, TYNEMOUTH.			
	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Foreigners	Total.
New cases	142	67	39	248
Attendances (all cases)	4809	1476	437	6722

The Sources from which specimens were sent during 1928, 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 Dispensary.	Private Practitioners.
Wasserman Reaction	50	8	156	25	1	26
Microscopical	—	—	4	—	—	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fl'd	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complement Fixat'n	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tests ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	50	8	160	25	1	29

Three 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.
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
1928	24	944	297	25	10

Medical aid was summoned during 1928 for the following reasons :— illness of mother, 247 ; illness of child, 50.

The care of Expectant Mothers.—The Health Visitors made 967 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. 381 consultations for expectant mothers were held during the year.

The centre for ante-natal cases was transferred on 1st April, 1927, 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 1,314, including 45 still-births and 42 outward transfers. Of the total births, 278 were notified by medical men, 1,006 by midwives, and 30 by parents or others. 22 births 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 45 still-births, and allocated to wards, were as follows :— Central, 1 ; Collingwood, 7 ; Dockwray, 7 ; Linskill, 9 ; Milbourn, 3 ; Percy, 2 ; Preston, 3 ; Rudyerd, 5 ; Trinity, 8.

The number of first visits by the Health Visitors was 1,164, and of these, 338 births occurred in houses of one apartment, 349 in houses of two apartments, 243 in houses of three apartments, 153 in houses of four apartments, and 81 in houses of five apartments and over.

10,382 re-visits were made to infants under 1 year, and 10,855 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 defects 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 104 cases were admitted, and there were 105 confinements. The births included 53 males and 52 females. The average duration of residence was 13.9 days. Medical aid was requisitioned in 33 instances, and no case of puerperal fever occurred amongst the patients.

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

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.—Dried milk has been supplied free, or at less than cost price, in 111 cases, and the Committee are greatly indebted to 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 ...	41*
No. of persons receiving milk free	96
No. of lbs. of milk distributed at less than cost price ...	260
No. of lbs. of milk distributed free	1,034

*26 of this number ultimately received free milk and are included in the figure 96.

Under the voluntary section of the work, the workers meet two afternoons each week to supply dried milk and other forms of nourishment to those who are 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 1928, 1,933 children made 6,914 attendances at the Infant Welfare Consultations, held on three afternoons each week throughout the year, excluding general holidays. 1,037 of these were under one year, making 4,282 visits, and 896 were over one year and under school age, making 2,632 visits.

The average weekly attendance was 130. 252 expectant mothers made 381 attendances. Of these, 170 made 182 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic, held fortnightly at the Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, most being sent by midwives. 7 sought advice for sterility, and 9 others were found not to be pregnant.

At the Infant Consultations, the mothers were spoken to on matters of health.

Over 120 children were referred by letter to various agencies; dental cases and minor operations to the Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, where they received prompt and skilful attention; cases of squint to the School Medical Officer, when the child was of an age to wear glasses, if these were considered necessary; necessitous cases to the suitable authority.

A Sunlight Clinic (see separate report) was held twice weekly.

A Health Week was held in October, and the Infant Welfare Section was represented by a stall. The Health Visitors and Nurses from the V.A.D. were in attendance to explain the exhibits. Much interest was shown, even among the school boys.

Dried Milk and other forms of nourishment were distributed twice weekly by the V.E.M. Committee, whose services were invaluable.

Maternity bags were lent by the Guild for mothers and babies, to 34 mothers; the bed linen and baby clothes they contain are returnable, clean and in good condition, at the end of a month.

Tea was provided at the Infant Consultations twice weekly, and the Guild was indebted to those who helped throughout the year, also to the collectors and the honorary auditor.

A Field Day was held in July, including Tea and Sports, and Certificates of Regular Attendance at the Clinic were presented to about 100 mothers.

REPORT UPON ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

During the year 1928, 45 children under 5, made 561 attendances, twice weekly for 20 minutes exposure to carbon arc lamps.

The diseases treated were rickets and general debility, the latter usually consequent upon some illness. Eleven children attended only once or twice. Of the remaining 34—26 were cases of rickets. All of these, without exception, improved; some of them markedly. Eight cases of general debility also improved, due allowance being made for other means used at the same time.

The Clinic was closed during August and for a fortnight at Christmas as, during holidays, attendances are invariably poor. This question of regular attendance is a difficult one; the mothers being averse to bringing ailing children out in bad weather.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Puerperal Fever.—Cases notified, 1; deaths, 0; fatality per cent. 0.0.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Cases notified, 18; deaths, 0; fatality per cent. 0.0.

Of the 18 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year, twelve were removed to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—

CASES.			Vision un-impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	TREATED.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
16	16	—	15†	1	—	—

† One child left the Borough before completion of treatment.

Eleven of the cases occurred in the practice of midwives, and five 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. Eleven of the cases treated were attended by the staff of the Nursing Association. During the year 295 visits were made by the Nursing Staff.

Measles.—Deaths, 4; mortality rate per 1,000, 0.06.

Whooping Cough.—Deaths, 7; mortality rate per 1,000, 0.1.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—Deaths under two years, 19; mortality rate per 1,000 births, 15.1. The mortality rates for England and Wales, and the Great Towns, were 7.0 and 9.6 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. There has been close supervision in every feature of the work, and especially in matters relating to the drainage of houses.

The various districts have been inspected for the detection and abatement of nuisances, which have been usually dealt with by the persons responsible with promptitude.

The number of nuisances abated without the service of notices have increased in number. The total for last year was 142, but this year they numbered 433 ; an increase of 291.

Complaints are investigated as soon as practicable after they are received, and usually abatement speedily follows.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that advice on points of procedure in matters relating to sanitation is appreciated by the inhabitants, as the number of visits to the Office clearly indicates.

There are a few houses not yet provided with the water-carriage system, but all these are in situations where there is not access to a sewer.

It is worthy of mention that, since the installing of the water-carriage system and the abolition of the privy pail system, marked improvement in the habits of the users has been noticed.

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.			
	Inspected Under Public Health Acts.		Inspected Under Housing Acts.	
	Informal.	Statutory	Informal.	Statutory
Obstructed and defective drains and gullies	125	9	...	12
Defective privies, outhouses and ashpits	48	3	...	103
Defective W.C. basins, cisterns, pipes, etc.	37	2	...	8
Defective spouting, eaves, etc.	64	6	...	69
Defective walls, floors, and ceilings of rooms, gables, etc.	79	1	...	229
Cleanse dirty yards, privies, cesspools, etc.	5	...	...	1
Defective surfaces of yards	14	1	...	11
No water supply to W.C.'s ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cleanse dirty rooms	7	...	...	2
Dirty and defective washhouses	24	...	...	44
Accumulations of refuse or manure	12	1	...	11
Defective and obstructed scullery sinks	9	1	...	12
Defective chimneys, fireplaces, and cooking ranges... ..	41	1	...	211
Defective roofs of buildings	64	5	...	121
Defective doors	26	...	...	80
Dirty passages and staircases	1	...	...	1
Defective windows	39	...	...	143
Obstructed W.C.'s	37	1	...	1
Defective staircases and passages	25	...	...	136
No water supply to premises	2	...	...	...
Provide additional W.C.'s	7	8	...	...
Nuisance from fowls and animals	1	...	...	...
Damp walls and floors	20	1	...	16
Insufficient ventilation	12	...	...	14
Defective yard walls	8	...	...	10
Insufficient lighting	2	...	...	1
No washhouse for tenements ... ..	...	...	...	4
Provide dustbin ... ..	...	...	...	...
Defective sanitary pails... ..	...	1	...	...
Defective pail recess doors ... ..	...	...	...	...
No urine guards on privy seats ... ..	...	...	...	...
Privy ashpit conversions under P.H.A. (Amendment Act) 1907 ... ..	...	...	...	...
Privy Pail Conversions under P.H.A. (Amendment Act) 1907 ... ..	...	1	...	...
Premises infested with rats	1	...	...	...
Premises overcrowded	12	2	...	...
Defective Underground Tanks	2	...	...	...
Nuisance from Stagnant Water	8	...	...	...
Cellar dwellings ... ..	...	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
Premises not fit for human habitation... ..	4	...	...	...
Insufficient sanitary accommodation ... ..	...	1	...	...
Noxious gas from gasworks	1	...	...	...
No cupboard for food ... ..	...	...	...	2
Totals	746	45	NIL	1242

Factories and Workshops.—During the year 264 visits were made to factories and workshops. Notices for defects were served (viz. :—for limewashing, insanitary conditions and conveniences) upon the owners or occupiers. The table below 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	1	1
Unsuitable or defective	4	4
Not separate for sexes	1	1
Want of cleanliness	—	—
Want of ventilation	2	2
	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

A number of names of Outworkers were received during the year under Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901. All their residences, when inspected, were found to be in a satisfactory state.

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

Basket Makers ... 1	Fish Curers 25	Picture Framers 1
Bakers 36	Gas Manufacturers ... 1	Plumbers 8
Boiler Makers... .. 1	Glaziers... .. 1	Printers 5
Bicycle Repairers ... 1	Hosiers... .. 2	Rag Sorters 1
Biscuit Manufacturers 1	Ice Manufacturers ... 3	Ropemakers 1
Blacksmiths 5	Jewellers 2	Saddlers 1
Brick Manufacturers 1	Joiners 19	Salt Packers 1
Cabinetmakers ... 4	Laundries 6	Sausage Makers 2
Cartwrights 1	Lead Manufacturers ... 1	Sculptors 1
Coffee Grinders ... 2	Metal Founders ... 2	Shoemakers 16
Coach Builders ... 1	Milliners 8	Skin Cleaning 1
Coach Painter ... 1	Mineral Water Manu- facturers 1	Sugar Boilers 3
Coppersmiths ... 1	Net Makers 2	Tailors 20
Compass Adjusters ... 1	Oil and Guano Manufacturers ... 1	Timber Merchants ... 7
Dressmakers ... 8	Patent Fire Lighter Manufacturers ... 1	Tinsmiths 4
Drysalts 2	Paint Manufacturers .. 1	Tripe Preparers ... 2
Dyers 1	Photographers ... 4	Upholsterers 4
Engineers 11		Waggoners 1
Farriers 1		
Firewood Manufacturers 1		
		Total <u>240</u>

Smoke Abatement.—Two complaints were made of nuisances caused by the emitting of smoke, during the year. As in previous periods, observations were made and the results communicated to the responsible persons, and after interviews, considerable improvements in the conditions were noted. There were no proceedings instituted in any case. It seems that the Smoke Abatement Act, which gave new powers and definitions, has been of influence in the curtailing of emissions of smoke from large chimneys.

In this Borough we are fortunate in that there are very few large industrial chimneys, from which smoke is emitted. There are not many steam power plants; the power being mainly electricity in the factories.

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

Seamens' and Common Lodging Houses.—The number of these houses is the same as last year, and no change has been made in the tenancy. During the year, inspections have been made and the houses found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

One application was received for a Seamens' Lodging House licence, but was not proceeded with, as the person applying was not considered suitable. As in past years, great care was exercised when any licence was asked for, in order to ensure that only those licensed were of good character.

The number of Lodging Houses is as follows:—Seamens' Lodging Houses, 17; Common Lodging Houses, 7. They accommodate 285 and 259 men, respectively.

In addition to the above, there is accommodation for seamen at the Tyne Sailors' Home. This was established 72 years ago and is essentially philanthropic in motive. As a temporary residence for many, it is increasing in popularity; the number of men catered for this year being 2,900, or 282 more than in the year 1927.

Seamen who have been shipwrecked, or are in distress, have their needs supplied through the Samaritan Fund, which is administered on behalf of the King George's Fund for Sailors. Sailors numbering 192 received aid at a cost of £117. 11s. 2d. during the year.

From observations made it seems that seamen are moving from port to port with greater rapidity than before and, therefore, do not use the licensed houses so much as in previous years.

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.—No complaints were received of any defects in sanitation or ventilation of any dressing rooms or other apartments in places of public assembly. There has been a regular inspection by the Inspector of Public Buildings, and nothing irregular was observed.

Inspecting and Testing Drains.—During the year, the drains of 52 premises have been tested at the request of the owners or occupiers. Special attention was given to these, and it is evident that the results have

been satisfactory and the supervision efficient. Old drains have the smoke test applied when they have not been uncovered, but in new or old drains which have been exposed, the water test is used.

An increasingly large number of conversations have taken place on questions relating to new installations or to the remodelling of old systems. These interviews have been found to be an advantage to the persons concerned, and have resulted in both efficiency and economy.

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 ashpits 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 of different levels.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—The week appointed for the special purpose of concentrating on this work was observed in the Borough. The Ministry had fixed the time for simultaneous action from November 5th to 10th. Prior to the dates mentioned, letters of advice were sent to the owners or occupiers of 209 premises, and 150 bills displayed on advertisement stations, or on other premises. Advertisements appeared in the local Press, and an article on the subject of rodents and their destruction was published.

The returns showed that 149 premises were free from rats and mice, and that 166 rats and 191 mice were caught and destroyed. Traps were loaned to any person making application for them, and all available were in use during the special period.

It may be of interest to note that a few weeks prior to National Rat Week, 198 rats were caught and dealt with on the premises of a large firm.

Shortly after November, the Ministry called for a special report on the procedure and results of National Rat Week and, in acknowledging the receipt of it, the Ministry expressed appreciation of the action taken by the Council.

Special instructions were issued to all school caretakers and caretakers of public buildings, and as far as could be ascertained, continuity of effort produced satisfactory results—these buildings may be considered to be clear.

No reliable data could be obtained of the results in shipyards, docks, and farms, but it is probable that, not only at the time appointed, but continuously, numbers of rats and mice are destroyed.

Schools.—The sanitation, drainage, and 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.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—No samples of rag flock were submitted for analysis during the year. There seems to be little of this material used, as fibre is apparently more in favour with the upholstering trades for their special purposes. The fibre is said to be produced from a certain Algerian plant.

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	2	6	39	...	...
Dockwray	56	...	...	...	...
Linskill	8	7	...
Percy	28	20	120	...	5
Preston	6	4	9	...
Totals	86	32	171	16	5

Of the above, 56 three-roomed dwellings in Dockwray Ward, and 28 three-roomed, 20 four-roomed, and 8 five-roomed dwellings in Percy Ward, were provided under the Corporation Housing Scheme.

Number of New Houses erected during the year—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	...	310
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—		
(i.) By Local Authority	...	112
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	...	154

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	895
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	408
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...		4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	1,008

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

(1) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their officers...	388
(2) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action (i.e., without the service of either informal or formal notice) by the Local Authority, or their officers	433

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	449
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	241
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	None
(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	44
(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	None
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	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-house having been rendered fit	1
(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 were made to premises, to see that the regulations were being carried out and that the places were kept in a suitable condition. Vehicles, measures, cans and other appliances were examined. The farms were inspected twice during the year, when sheds, dairies, and milk stores were examined. The Veterinary Inspector, Mr. T. Harper, found the cows in a satisfactory state of health.

Meat.—No stores or stalls, and no vehicles from which meat may be sold, have been in the district for a number of years. There is not a system of meat marking in operation in the Borough under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

No new slaughter houses have been erected, the number in use was the same as last year, viz. :—20 licensed and 6 registered ; all privately owned.

Frequent visits to the slaughter houses have been made during regular hours of slaughter, and at other times. The demand for meat seems to be increasing. Both fresh killed and chilled meat purveyors are ever growing in number.

Other Foods.—There have been large quantities of fish landed at the Corporation Quay, but this has been largely augmented by fish sent over-land, and also from foreign ports. The fish landed from the line and trawl boats is usually in prime condition, as a result of the modern methods in use and the practicability of many boats being able to put into port after a very short time at sea. The amount of such fish condemned is very small in comparison with the amount landed. Special consignments are sometimes sent from other ports and from overseas, which, because of delayed transport, occasionally are found to be unmarketable. When fish is condemned it is converted by special processes into fertilizers and manures at a factory near by, which is privately owned; the produce of the factory is sent to every part of the world.

The following is a list of the articles condemned (under the provision of the Public Health Acts) during the year:—

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Fish (Salmon)	—	1	—	11
(Mixed)	20	—	—	—
(Haddocks)	3	14	1	14
(Mussels)	1	7	—	—
Beef	—	17	3	12½
Pork	—	2	3	16
Fowls	—	5	3	26
Fruit (Pears)	—	3	2	—
Peas (Tinned)	—	—	1	12
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Total	26	13	—	7½

Bakehouses.—All these have been inspected and found to have been cleansed and limewashed at the proper periods. They number 36.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—

ARTICLES ANALYSED.	No. of samples analysed.	No. found genuine.	No. found not genuine.
	FORMAL	SAMPLES.	
Cream	6	6	—
Milk	87	83	4
Vinegar	2	—	2
	INFORMAL	SAMPLES.	
Margarine	20*	20	—
Butter	10	10	—
Sedlitz Powders	4	4	—
Gregory Powders	3	3	—
Sugar	5	5	—
Pepper	5	5	—
Mustard	4	4	—
Vinegar	3	—	3
Camphorated Oil	6	6	—
Peas	12	12	—
TOTALS	167	158	9

*Of the 20 Informal Samples of Margarine that were analysed, 2 were non-genuine in so far as the correct marking was not observed.

The following 9 samples were found not to be genuine, or adulterated :—

		<i>Formal.</i>	<i>Action taken.</i>
MILK	...	(1) Deficient in non-fatty solids 2.2%	...Cautioned by Health Committee.
		(2) Deficient in milk-fat 6.6%	... do.
		(3) Deficient in milk-fat 11.6%	...Further sample found to be genuine.
		(4) Deficient in milk-fat 3.3%	...Cautioned by Health Committee.
VINEGAR	...	(5) Deficient in acetic acid 22.5%	... do.
		(6) Deficient in acetic acid 77.0%	...Prosecuted, but case dismissed on payment of costs.
<i>Informal.</i>			
VINEGAR	...	(7) Deficient in acetic acid 22.5%	...Formal sample afterwards taken. See (5) above.
		(8) Deficient in acetic acid 76.7%	...Formal sample afterwards taken. See (6) above.
		(9) Deficient in acetic acid 23.5%	...Further sample found to be genuine.

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 ...	91	Nil
CREAM ...	6	Nil

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

(2) THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

Any evidence of their addition to cream, or to preserved cream.

Action taken where found ... None.

Chemical Work.—The analytical work is performed by Messrs. J. T. Dunn, D.Sc., F.I.C., and H. C. L. Bloxam, F.I.C., Analysts, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and bacteriological examinations are made at the University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1928 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-f of Resi- dents not regist'rd in the District.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.		
									Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
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	80	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
1928	66030	1251	1252	996	15.1	211	48	108	86	833	12.62

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 III.
Causes of, and Age at Death during the Year 1928.

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	797	100	22	41	44	39	99	184	268	452
{ Uncertified	36	8	...	...	2	1	2	9	14	9
1 Enteric fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
2 Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Measles	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
4 Scarlet fever	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping cough	7	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	3
6 Diphtheria	17	...	...	7	8	2	...	...	...	14
7 Influenza	12	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	3	3
1 Encephalitis lethargica	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
9 Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	63	...	...	3	5	14	27	13	1	39
11 Other Tuberculous diseases	28	1	4	5	8	3	6	1	...	18
12 Cancer, malignant disease	70	...	...	...	...	1	5	40	24	52
13 Rheumatic fever	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
14 Diabetes	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	5
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	42	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	27	36
16 Heart disease	109	...	...	...	4	3	11	32	59	40
17 Arterio-sclerosis	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	24	14
18 Bronchitis	38	7	4	...	...	1	3	4	19	10
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	84	20	8	7	6	3	13	7	20	21
20 Other respiratory diseases	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	2
21 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
22 Diarrhœa, &c.	19	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
23 Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24 Cirrhosis of liver	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
25 Acute and chronic nephritis	25	...	...	...	1	...	4	12	8	17
26 Puerperal sepsis	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
27 Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	8	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	11
28 Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth.	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
29 Suicide	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
30 Other Deaths, from violence	36	1	1	4	2	5	4	12	7	24
31 Other defined diseases	150	13	2	8	9	...	10	33	75	107
32 Causes ill-defined or unknown	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1
TOTALS	833	108	22	41	46	40	101	193	282	461
Sub-Entries (included in above figures :—										
19a Pneumonia (lobar)	23	1	1	1	1	2	8	3	6	6
31a Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31a Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31a Anthrax or glanders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
31a Specific disease	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
31a General paralysis of insane	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3
31a Locomotor ataxia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...

TABLE IIIA.
Causes of Deaths during the Year 1928.
Allocated to the Wards in which they occurred.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WARDS.									
	All Ages.	Central.	Collingwood	Dockwray.	Linskill.	Millbourn	Percy.	Preston.	Rudyard.	Trinity.
All Causes { Certified. ...	797	71	115	99	85	76	78	110	74	89
{ Uncertified ...	36	3	5	4	4	5	1	1	5	8
1. Enteric fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles ...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
4. Scarlet fever ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. Whooping cough ...	7	1	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...
6. Diphtheria ...	17	...	5	1	1	...	...	7	2	1
7. Influenza ...	12	3	2	1	2	...	...	4	...	...
8. Encephalitis lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9. Meningococcal meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	63	6	15	8	3	10	...	7	8	6
11. Other tuberculous diseases ...	28	4	4	1	4	3	3	3	4	2
12. Cancer, malignant disease ...	70	1	9	8	10	6	10	10	5	8
13. Rheumatic fever ...	6	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...
14. Diabetes ...	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. ...	42	5	1	8	6	3	4	6	3	6
16. Heart disease ...	109	11	20	8	6	10	11	17	9	17
17. Arterio-sclerosis ...	31	3	5	1	3	4	9	1	3	2
18. Bronchitis ...	38	3	3	8	6	2	3	4	4	5
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	84	7	11	16	7	15	7	1	14	6
20. Other respiratory diseases ...	10	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	3
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Diarrhoea, &c. ...	19	3	1	6	...	3	...	2	1	3
23. Appendicitis and typhlitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Cirrhosis of liver ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
25. Acute and chronic nephritis ...	25	2	4	...	4	3	3	4	3	2
26. Puerperal sepsis ...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
27. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition ...	8	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	2
28. Congenital debility & malformation, premature birth ...	45	3	11	7	3	6	2	5	6	2
29. Suicide ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
30. Other deaths from violence ...	36	4	9	4	5	1	3	6	...	4
31. Other defined diseases ...	150	11	16	17	24	9	18	27	9	19
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	7	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...
TOTALS ...	883	74	120	103	89	81	79	111	79	97
Sub-Entries (included in above figures):—										
19a Pneumonia (lobar) ...	23	3	3	4	3	2	2	...	4	2
31a Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31a Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31a Anthrax or glanders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31a Specific disease ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
31a General paralysis of insane ...	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
31a Locomotor ataxia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...

TABLE IV.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1928.

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	25	7	7	3	42	16	16	14	12	100
Uncertified	3	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	8
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tuberculous meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Abdominal tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	7
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	8	6	20
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	4	4	17
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Atelectasis	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital malformation	1	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Premature birth	12	2	1	...	15	2	...	...	...	17
Atrophy, debility, and marasmus	2	3	1	...	6	3	4	1	1	15
Other causes	4	1	...	...	5	...	1	1	1	8
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	28	7	7	3	45	17	18	15	13	108

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate, 1,200 ; Illegitimate, 52.

Nett Deaths in the year, of { Legitimate infants, 96.
Illegitimate do. 12.

TABLE IV.A.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1928.

Allocated to the Wards in which they occurred.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	WARDS.								
		Central.	Collingwood.	Dockwray.	Linskill	Milbourn.	Percy.	Preston.	Rudyerd.	Trinity.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Causes :— Certified... ..	100	10	16	22	2	14	5	8	16	7
Uncertified	8	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	2
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tuberculous meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	7	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)... ..	20	1	4	1	...	7	1	1	3	2
Diarrhoea	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	17	2	1	6	...	2	...	2	1	3
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
Atelectasis	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	..
Congenital malformation	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	17	...	5	4	1	3	...	...	4	...
Atrophy, debility, and marasmus	15	3	...	1	...	3	...	3	3	2
Other causes	8	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	...
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Deaths	108	11	17	23	3	16	5	8	16	9
Births	1252	127	205	197	102	150	69	103	144	126
Infantile Mortality Rate	86	86	83	117	29	106	72	77	111	71

Registrar General's List of Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Tynemouth during 1928.

MALES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
All Causes	449	66	9	24	20	15	64	112	81	58
1. Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping cough	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diphtheria	8	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...
7. Influenza	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
8. Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Meningococcal meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	36	...	...	...	1	6	17	11	...	1
11. Other tuberculosis diseases	16	1	1	5	6	1	2	...	...	...
12. Cancer, malignant disease	32	...	...	...	...	1	1	19	5	6
13. Rheumatic fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
14. Diabetes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	6
16. Heart disease	53	...	...	...	1	...	8	19	19	6
17. Arterio-sclerosis	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	11
18. Bronchitis	22	5	2	...	...	...	3	3	5	4
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	50	13	3	5	3	1	12	5	6	2
20. Other respiratory diseases	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
22. Diarrhoea, &c.	20	13	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	2
23. Appendicitis and typhlitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
24. Cirrhosis of liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
25. Acute and chronic nephritis	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	1
26. Puerperal sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Suicide	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1
30. Other deaths from violence	23	...	1	2	1	3	4	10	1	1
31. Other defined diseases	78	9	1	3	6	...	8	18	17	16
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...

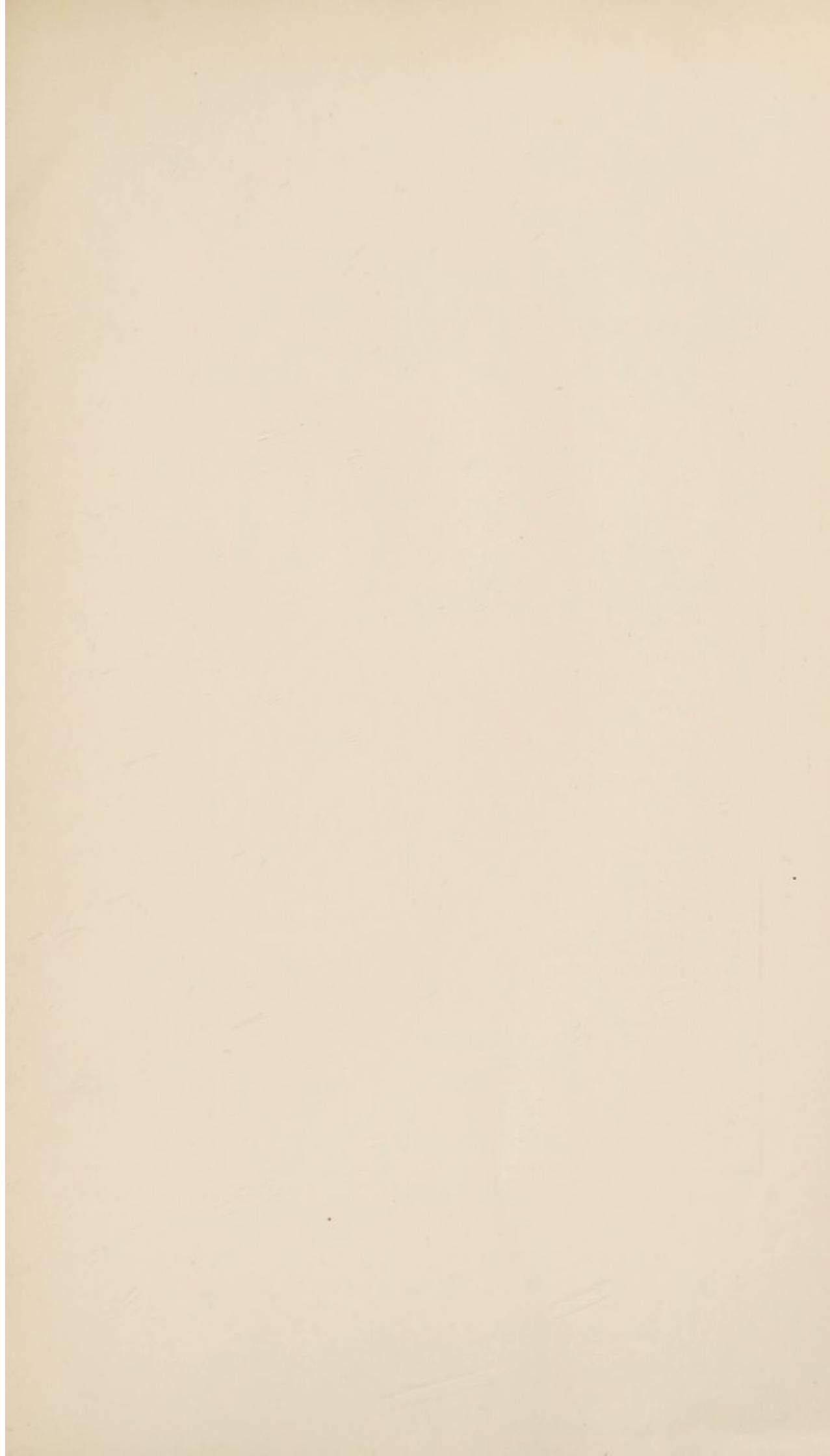
Deaths under one year of age:—Legitimate children, 56; Illegitimate children, 10.

Registrar General's List of Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Tynemouth during 1928.

FEMALES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75
All Causes	392	42	13	17	28	25	38	85	66	78
1. Enteric fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2. Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Scarlet fever	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping cough	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diphtheria	9	...	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	...
7. Influenza	8	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	...
8. Encephalitis lethargica	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9. Meningococcal meningitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	28	...	...	3	4	8	9	4	...	...
11. Other tuberculosis diseases	13	...	3	...	3	2	4	1	...	...
12. Cancer, malignant disease	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	7	6
13. Rheumatic fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Diabetes	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	11	7
16. Heart disease	53	...	...	...	3	2	3	15	11	19
17. Arterio-sclerosis	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	5
18. Bronchitis	18	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	9
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	31	7	5	1	3	2	2	2	8	1
20. Other respiratory diseases	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Diarrhoea, &c.	11	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
23. Appendicitis and typhlitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Cirrhosis of liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25. Acute and chronic nephritis	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	2	1
26. Puerperal sepsis	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
27. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	7	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...
28. Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Suicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other deaths from violence	11	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	2	2
31. Other defined diseases	67	9	1	3	4	...	2	13	12	23
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Deaths under one year of age:—Legitimate children, 38; Illegitimate children, 4.



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