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County Borough of Tynemouth.

FORTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health.


1929.

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County Borough of Tynemouth.

FORTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
 TYNEMOUTH,

31ST MARCH, 1930.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting the Forty-ninth Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough.

The population, as estimated by the Registrar General, has again been reduced from 66,030 in 1928, to 65,880.

It is difficult, therefore, to compare the birth and death rates with those of previous intercensal years. When the census is taken next year, and the actual population enumerated, it will be possible to make a more accurate survey of health work as expressed by statistical methods.

I have tried, on a previous occasion, to show in money value the saving of life which takes place, decade after decade, in return for expenditure on health services.

It is a misfortune that the varied activities of a health department have no counterpart in financial terms. The benefits gained are not seen by a cursory glance, and consequently do not appeal to the ordinary observer. He sees the expenditure, but the gains are not material and results cannot be seen immediately unless a broad view is taken covering a somewhat extended period.

A crude method of assessing the gains is a comparison of the death rate to-day with the period, say, 55 years ago, when the Public Health Act, 1875, was introduced, and a public health sense gradually emerged from the pestilence and epidemics of former years. When these figures are turned into monetary equivalents, they show the saving of millions of pounds to the nation.

Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of Health to the Ministry of Health, in a report made some years ago, computed that the reduction in infant mortality alone, between the years 1910—1921, gave a financial return to the community of £11,000,000.

Sir George further stated that there is still loss of life which may be prevented, and pointed to the great need for more effective co-operation in health work ; the inattention given to the beginnings of disease, if we are to produce a more robust stock ; the insufficiency of treatment for many of the sick ; the neglect, so far as prevention is concerned, of certain diseases, and the inadequacy of facilities of residential hospital treatment for many people whose home conditions are such that recovery is retarded or ineffective. These persons frequently lapse into a state of chronic invalidity and disablement. This physical impairment may result in a heavy financial burden, much more serious and lasting than a temporary increase in mortality statistics.

Dealing with the general death rate and infant mortality rate, it is interesting to note the remarkable reduction in both during the last 55 years, and the following table shows the steady decrease in these rates throughout the whole period.

Period.	Years.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.**	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.
One year	1874	26.6	173
Ten years	1875-1884	21.07	151
„	1885-1894	19.24	139
„	1895-1904	19.03	155
„	1905-1914	16.89	130
„	1915-1924	15.10	106
One year	1925	13.61	95
„	1926	11.51	74
„	1927	12.86	77
„	1928	12.62	86
„	1929	13.08	95
	Mean for 5 years (1925-1929)	12.73	85

**In the case of the 10 year periods, the death rates are computed on a yearly estimated intercensal population and averaged.

In looking at these figures one has to remember that they are liable to be disturbed by occasional outbreaks of influenza, measles, and other diseases which tend to temporarily increase the rate for the year.

It has also to be borne in mind that as we approach the period remote from the last census, in other words, the last two or three years of an intercensal period, the computation of the estimated number of people living in a community becomes unreliable and introduces another disturbing factor in calculating the death rate.

It is much safer to take a mean of the last few years during the latter part of an intercensal period, and this figure I will use instead of the estimated figures for 1929. Referring to the table, the death rate and infant mortality rate in 1874, the year prior to the passing of the Public Health Act, 1875, was 26.6 per thousand of the population, and 173 respectively.

The mean death rate for the last five years was 12.73 per thousand, and the infant mortality rate 85.

The latter figures show a reduction during the period to less than half, and the 1874 death rate expressed in terms of the present population, would be equivalent to 1752 deaths, instead of the mean number of deaths of the past five years, which amounted to 838, a saving of 914 lives each year. Similarly, the infant mortality rate for 1874 would be 208 deaths per annum, instead of 102 as the mean of the same period.

If a comparison be made of the last 21 years, from 1908-1929, the period during which I have had the honour of being Medical Officer of Health to the County Borough of Tynemouth, it is found that the death rate in 1908, expressed in terms of the present population, would be equivalent to 1106 deaths for the year 1929, whereas the mean number of deaths of the last five years was only 838, or a saving in life of 268 persons per annum.

Political economists place a definite money value on each member of the community, based upon the power to earn wages. Some years ago it was stated to be as high as over £400. Assuming the figure to be only £250, it will be seen that the annual financial saving to the Borough is a sum of £67,000 during the last five years, as compared with 1908.

These figures show the slow but steady influence which the health services have had in ameliorating the conditions which formerly conduced to ill health and disablement.

In the middle of last century, filth nuisances were everywhere in evidence and malignant types of infectious diseases were prevalent, whilst sickness and death of a preventible character frequently resulted from some industrial operations.

Our social organisation is of a very complex character, and it must be realised that health services cost money, but the effort and outlay incurred is well worth while, if we realise the financial return in lives saved, sickness averted, and better health promoted.

As this will be the last complete health report I will have the opportunity of submitting to the Council, I would desire to use the occasion to thank the Council, the Health Committee and Chairmen, under whom I have held office, for their help and courtesy during my years of service.

The work has grown enormously in volume, and with it the staff in proportion.

Health work must be carefully carried out, and each section has its influence and bearing upon the ultimate result, as expressed in death and sickness rates.

In years to come it is possible to foresee immense changes and developments under the new Local Government Act, which I venture to predict will have a profound influence on the life and well being of the community as a whole.

In conclusion, I would only point out that such improvement as has taken place in the health of the Borough could not have been accomplished without the help of a loyal and willing staff. They have worked late and early on many occasions when a serious emergency presented itself. This ready service I have greatly appreciated, when promptitude of action meant curtailment of the dire results that may follow outbreaks of infectious illness.

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 JAS. HARRISON, M.D., J.P.

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

THE MAYOR—COUNCILLOR DAME MAUD BURNETT, J.P.

ALDERMAN FITZHUGH, J.P.
" PORTER, J.P.
COUNCILLOR ATKINSON.
" COOPER.
" CRANSTON, J.P.
" FRATER, J.P.

COUNCILLOR HUNTER.
" JACKSON.
" LITTLE.
" PARK.
" ROBSON.
" 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.

**Health Visitors.*

Clerks.

ALBERT R. FORSYTH, Chief Clerk.

ERNEST DAVISON, Clerk, B.Com. (Inter.).

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, 1929.

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, 1929, the population, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 65,880.

The estimate for this year, as given by the Registrar General, shows a decrease of 150, as compared with the estimate given for the previous year. This will have a marked effect on the birth and death rates and will have the effect of increasing the death rate as compared with past years. As the next Census is approached, the uncertainty of a correct estimate becomes greater. Since the year 1927, the Registrar General has decreased the estimated population, so that it will be extremely difficult to draw correct conclusions based upon the estimated population for the year 1929. If a quinquennial census is taken in the future, it will be possible to compare the figures of one intercensal period with another with much greater accuracy.

The **natural increase** of population, or the excess of the number of births over deaths, during 1929, was 342.

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 1929 the number of families, or separate occupiers, was 15,536.

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

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

WARD.	Population estimated to 30th June, 1929.	Area in Acres.	Persons to the Acre.
Central	5310	30	177.0
Collingwood	8545	2299	3.7
Dockwray	8247	82	100.5
Linskill	9303	314	29.6
Milbourn	6131	114	53.8
Percy	7788	762	10.2
Preston	6924	564	12.2
Rudyerd	5937	41	144.8
Trinity	7695	82	93.8
County Borough of Tynemouth ...	65880	*4288	15.3

* 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 £334,266, and the sum represented by a penny rate is estimated to be £1,299.

I am indebted to Sir Tom Percival, Clerk to the Tynemouth Union, for the following particulars in respect of Poor Law Relief for the year ended 31st December, 1929 :—

The average daily number of inmates in the Union Institution was 848, and the average daily number in the Childrens' Homes was 107. The amount expended in out-door relief in the County Borough of Tynemouth, during 1929, was £19,995 14s. 4d.

BIRTHS.

The **nett total births** assignable to Tynemouth were 1,203, giving a **birth rate of 18.26 per 1,000 of the population.** This is the lowest birth rate on record.

628 were males, and 575 females ; 1,152 were legitimate, and 51 illegitimate.

The transferable births were :—

				<i>Inward Transfers.</i>	<i>Outward Transfers.</i>
Total Births.					
Males	...	...	...	15	20
Females	...	...	...	14	34
Illegitimate (<i>Included in above totals</i>)					
Males	...	...	...	2	5
Females	...	...	...	2	13

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 ...	124	23.3	2	1.6
Collingwood ...	177	20.7	4	2.2
Dockwray ...	183	22.2	9	4.9
Linskill ...	108	11.6	1	0.9
Milbourn ...	141	23.0	6	4.2
Percy ...	84	10.8	4	4.7
Preston ...	110	15.9	4	3.6
Rudyerd ...	123	20.9	11	8.9
Trinity ...	124	16.1	6	4.8
Inward Transfers ...	29	—	4	—
County Borough of Tynemouth ...	1203	18.26	51	4.2
Mean of Ten Years— 1920-1929 ...	1495	22.7	62	4.1

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1929 was 16.3 per 1,000 of the population.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths recorded in the Borough was 1,029, but 215 of these were non-residents. 48 deaths of residents also occurred outside the Borough. The **nett deaths** were, therefore, 862, which is equal to a **death rate of 13.08** per 1,000 of the population. This figure is considerably less than the rates for England and Wales or the Great Towns which were 13.4 and 13.7 respectively.

The number of deaths of persons belonging to Tynemouth which occurred in Public Institutions during the year, was :—Tynemouth Poor Law Institution, 155 ; Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, 61 ; Moor Park Isolation Hospital, 11 ; Frater Maternity Home, 4 ; other Institutions outside the Borough (including 15 deaths in Morpeth Asylum) 33. This makes a total of 234, 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	79	14.9
Collingwood	111	13.0
Dockwray	123	14.9
Linskill	100	10.7
Milbourn	81	13.2
Percy	85	10.9
Preston	92	13.3
Rudyard	110	18.5
Trinity	81	10.5
County Borough of Tynemouth ...	862	13.08
Mean of 10 years—1920-1929...	864	13.1

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

Period.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Death rate per 1,000 during 1929
First Quarter ...	214	194	270	258	276	16.76
Second Quarter	272	208	199	205	198	12.02
Third Quarter ...	178	142	168	149	179	10.86
Fourth Quarter .	237	222	226	221	209	12.69

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 100 deaths during the quarter.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 115 deaths of children under one year of age, which gives an infantile mortality rate of 95 to every 1,000 children born.

The infantile mortality rates for England and Wales, and for the Great Towns were 74 and 79 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 295, and details of admissions and discharges are given in the following table :—

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS DURING 1929.

Disease.	Patients in hospital on 1st January, 1929	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Remaining in hospital on 31st Dec., 1929.
Diphtheria ...	---	69†	51	6	12
Scarlet Fever...	---	76	63	1	12
Enteric Fever...	---	4	3	1	—
Tuberculosis ...	---	24‡	14	3	7
Smallpox ...	17	121*	138	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	---	1	1	—	—
Totals ...	17	295	270	11	31

† Includes 1 Diphtheria Carrier.

‡ Includes 2 observation cases.

* Includes 14 observation cases.

The total number of days spent in hospital by patients during the year was 9,885, or an average of 33.5 days per patient.

Owing to a sudden outbreak of smallpox in November, 1928, 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. As a result of the outbreak, the hospital was not available for the admission of ordinary infectious disease cases until 27th April, 1929, when a few cases of diphtheria were admitted, after the premises had been thoroughly disinfected.

During the year, owing to the large number of diphtheria cases notified, it was not found possible to isolate every case at Moor Park, and arrangements were made for the admission of cases which could not be accommodated at Moor Park, with the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board and the Corporation appreciates the courtesy of the Board in taking such cases during the emergency.

Smallpox.—Balkwell Hospital, intended for the accommodation of smallpox patients, was completed towards the end of the year 1924. The number of beds for smallpox cases available at this hospital, is 16, and 4 observation beds.

During the year, 62 patients were admitted for treatment, (including 17 observation cases), the total number of patient days being 2,143, or an average of 32.0 days per patient. In addition to the above, two Nursing Mothers were also admitted to nurse their babies who were suffering from smallpox, and three cases were transferred from Moor Park Hospital towards the end of the epidemic.

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, 6 beds for children at Stannington Sanatorium, Northumberland, and one adult male patient has been sent for treatment and training to the Burrow Hill Colony, Frimley, Surrey. 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 six patients, and also beds for two observation cases.

Maternity.—The Frater Maternity Home has been provided by the Council, and has accommodation for 6 cases, 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 89 cases have been investigated and 21 have been placed in homes, whilst work has been found for 18 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 22 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 Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, Hawkey's Lane, North Shields ...	52258
Fanthorpe, Ethel ...	...49 Heaton Terrace, Balkwell, North Shields ...	45664
Hall, Eliz. Jane ...	...Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, North Shields ...	74541
Hecksher, Mildred ...	...2 Margaret Road, Whitley Bay ...	60395
Hinson, Sarah ...	...Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary North Shields ...	55860
Hyslop, Mary... ..	...Fratcr Maternity Home, North Shields ...	69598
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
Lawson, M.E. ...	...97, The Avenue, Wallsend ...	56938
Legg, Isabella ...	...Fratcr Maternity Home, North Shields ...	71098
Liddle, Ethel ...	...1 Cleveland Avenue, North Shields... ..	43185
Matthewson, Margaret A. ...	...Fratcr Maternity Home and Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, North Shields ...	46551
McIvor, Polly ...	...18 Sidney Street, North Shields ...	22325
Simpson, Priscilla P. ...	...79 Whitley Road, Whitley Bay ...	67025
Smiles, Georgina ...	...39, Burdon Street, Percy Main ...	67998
Wake, Justina A. ...	...45 Rudyerd 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
Young, Minnie I. ...	...Nurses' Training Centre, Willington Quay ...	73711

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 mis-carriage, 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.—Arrangements were made with the British Social Hygiene Council to give a series of lectures on health subjects, dealing more particularly with questions relating to social hygiene. The series were divided into two groups; the first group of lectures taking place during the month of October, 1929, and the second group during the month of February, 1930. The lectures were well attended, and were illustrated by film displays bearing upon the speaker's subject. As the attendance kept up night after night, it was concluded that the lectures were highly appreciated, and from enquiries made at the Health Department afterwards, there is no doubt that the lectures were a great success.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Adopted Acts.—		Date of Adoption.
Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.	...	23rd October, 1889.
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	... ..	11th September, 1891.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890—		
Part II.	... ..	23rd March, 1892.
Part III.	... ..	9th February, 1891.
Part IV.	... ..	21st April, 1896.
Part V. (to come into operation 1st Jan., 1921).	...	24th November, 1920.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—		
Part II., Sections 15 to 27 and 29 to 33	} 28th August, 1909.	
Part III., Sections 34 to 47 and 49 to 51		
Part IV., Sections 52 to 65 and 67, 68		
Parts V., VI., and X.		
(Certain adaptations were made by the Local Government Board with regard to Sections 25, 27, 35, 38, 59, 75 and 92).		
Part VII., Sections 79 to 86	} 1st February, 1909.	
Part VIII., Sections 88 to 90		
Part IX.		
Notification of Births Act, 1907	... ..	1st May, 1912.
Local Acts.—		
Tynemouth Corporation Act, 1916.		
Tynemouth Corporation Act, 1919.		
Tynemouth Corporation Act, 1924.		
Bye Laws.—		
Bye Laws re Seamen's Lodging Houses.		
" "	Common Lodging Houses.	
" "	Good Rule and Government of Borough.	
" "	Disorderly Houses.	
" "	Street Cleansing, etc.	
" "	Slaughter Houses.	
" "	Offensive Trades.	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.—The water supply for the Borough is derived partly from the area of the watershed at Fontburn, and partly from springs on the north-east side of 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 23rd January, 1929, gave the following results:—

	Parts per 100,000.
Total solid matters in solution, dried at 100° C....	13·000
Chlorine existing as chlorides...	1·065
Ammonia	0·004
Albuminoid ammonia ..	0·008
Nitrogen existing as nitrates	0·015
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes at 25° C.	0·337
" " " 4 hours at 25° C.	0·502
Lead and other poisonous metals	None
Appearance in two-foot tube	Brown and Clear
Smell when warmed	None
Microscopical examination of sediment	Satisfactory

"The dissolved solids have risen again to an amount closely similar to that of which they were a year and a half ago, but the organic matters are slightly lower than they were then. The water is perhaps a little deeper in colour than usual, though the permanganate test shows no more peaty matter than usual. The lead solvency figure—0·06 parts per 100,000—is the same as when we last examined the water a year ago. The sample is in all respects suitable 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—

	25th January, 1929. (No. 36).	2nd October, 1929. (No. 38).
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.
Total organisms on Agar at 37° C. (48 hours incubation)	...Average=less than 10 per c.c.	Average = less than 10 per c.c.
Total organisms on Gelatin at 20° C. (48 hours incubation)	...Average=10 per c.c. (of which 1 was a liquifier).	Average=less than 10 per c.c.
Streptococci test	...Positive 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 cost of refuse collection for the Borough, during the past three years, was as follows :—

YEAR ENDING.		
31st March, 1928.	31st March, 1929.	31st March, 1930 (estimated.)
£9,103	£7,247	£7,310

Almost the whole of refuse storage in the Borough is by means of galvanised ashbins of standard size, type and materials. 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 408 standard ashbins were provided to eliminate defective ashbins and unsuitable receptacles.

House refuse is collected once weekly throughout the Borough, with exception of the beforementioned isolated cases. The collection is carried out entirely during the day.

The collection vehicles are of the S.D. Freighter Low Loading 2-ton type. Towards the close of the year it was found necessary to abandon the use of a Ford vehicle which was no longer fit for service. An oppor-

tunity was also taken of considering the discontinuance of a horse and large four-wheeled wagon in the collection of refuse from the shopping centre.

It was, therefore, decided to replace these two vehicles by an S. D. Freighter 10 cubic yard vehicle, and in view of the conditions under which it will work, it was decided that it should be of the Dustless Loading type.

The refuse is disposed of by the controlled tipping method at the Chirton Hill Estate, with the exception of small quantities of trade refuse which are incinerated in the centre of the town.

The total mileage of streets to be cleansed in the Borough is 67, 16 miles of streets are cleansed daily, 2 miles twice weekly, and 49 miles once weekly.

Street cleansing is carried out by the "Squad System," "Orderly System," and by one "Karrier Sweeper-Collector."

The task of snow removal during February, was particularly heavy. There was no snow fall after February 26th for the remainder of the year.

Owing to prolonged periods of hot weather, the amount of street watering carried out was very considerable.

During the year the Cleansing and Transport Committee and the Town Improvement Committee gave consideration to the question of the method by which the street gullies are cleansed, and the matter is to be further considered on the lines of a conversion to the type of street gully capable of being cleansed by mechanical extraction.

A certain amount of sewer cleansing and flushing was carried out during the year, but it has been decided to make provision for better service during the ensuing financial year.

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	55	964
Diphtheria	164	974
Enteric Fever	14	112
Tuberculosis	155	122
Vermin	63	214
Cancer	17	23
Influenza	2	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	5	27
Smallpox	350	2446
Erysipelas	3	15
Pneumonia	5	42
Other diseases	34	—
Total ...	<u>867</u>	<u>4939</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 570 journeys, and the number of days on which the disinfecter was in use amounted to 293.

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
1928	114	744	33	198	13	58	1	—	20	1181
1929	147	867	59	269	26	79	—	—	15	1462

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

Samples of Milk for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	31
Samples of Milk for B.coli and count	...	...	...	4
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 1924 :—

Disease.				1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Smallpox	...	...	...	1	2	28	59	196	152
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	138	127	249	291	128	130
Diphtheria	...	...	...	30	36	65	90	121	141
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	54	12	2	7	11	11
Pneumonia	...	...	...	165	168	123	156	144	170
Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	24	7	6	14	6	15
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	2	6	2	4	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	—	—	—	8	18	9
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	7
Acute Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	5	3	8	4	4	3
Continued Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	19	10	12	18	16	13
Erysipelas	...	...	...	23	35	34	24	46	59
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	...	...	...	144	116	116	94	123	95
(Other forms)	...	...	...	56	35	54	45	116	46
Malaria	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	—	2
Chickenpox*	...	...	...	73	34	205	99	54	89
Dysentery	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	4	—

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

Smallpox.—Cases notified, 152; deaths, 0. The number of cases notified each month was as follows:—January, 69; February, 48; March, 19; April, 5; May, 3; June, 7; July, 1; August-December, 0. Included in the above cases are 31 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 5,053.

The Borough has been free from smallpox since 26th July, 1929.

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

Of the 152 cases of smallpox, 113 were unvaccinated, and of the remainder who stated that they had been vaccinated in infancy, the ages varied from 15 to 89 years of age.

Through the courtesy of Sir Tom 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 1928:—

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
1249	494	8	68	664	2	11	2	60.4

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

Scarlet Fever.—Cases notified, 130; deaths, 2; fatality per cent. 1.54. About one half the total number of cases notified occurred during the last four 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 was one return case during the year, and the time elapsing between the discharge of the patient and the onset of the return case was 15 days.

Diphtheria.—Cases notified, 141; deaths, 14; fatality per cent. 0.99. The largest number of cases occurred in the month of December, when 32 notifications were received. 1,014 swabs were examined from the throats of contacts, convalescents, or suspected cases of the disease. 313 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, 3 ; fatality per cent., 27.3. The first case occurred in the month of February, but no source of infection could be traced. Of the two cases occurring during the month of March, there had been a previous illness in one of the families which was attributed, at the time, to influenza with enteritis. Of the cases occurring during April, two were associated with an institution in the town. One of the cases occurring in June had recently arrived from the south of England and shortly afterwards took ill. In a second case there had been a previous illness in the family, which was at the time suspicious of typhoid fever, but gave a negative Widal reaction. Two cases occurred towards the end of the year, but in both cases the blood examination proved to be negative.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Cases notified, 3 ; deaths, 1 ; fatality per cent. 33.3. One of the patients was a female, admitted to the Poor Law Hospital, from the Borough of Blyth. She had an attack of encephalitis lethargica some years ago and died from the late effects of the disease. The other two cases occurred during the month of July, but no connection could be discovered. Both were boys who attended schools some miles apart, and their home addresses were also at different ends of the borough.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Cases notified, 3 ; deaths, 3 ; fatality per cent. 100.00. One case occurring during the month of March was a young man of 19 years of age, who had been at Portsmouth and returned home on 19th March. Seven days later he joined a trawler and was brought home ill on the 30th March. The second case occurred in April, in a young child eight months old, and had no known connection with the previous case, the houses being considerably over a mile apart. The third case was that of a man 60 years of age, and occurred during the month of November.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Cases notified, 7 ; deaths, 0 ; fatality per cent. 0.0. Towards the end of the month of July, a telephone message was received from a private school, stating that three cases of paralysis had been reported, and asking if a function should be held that afternoon or whether it would be advisable to disperse without the gathering. This was the first notification received by the Medical Officer, and, after making preliminary enquiries, it was considered advisable that the meeting, at which school children would be present, should not take place. Two cases were subsequently notified in one family, and a third case from a different family, although all three attended the same school. During the same month a child was also notified from an entirely different part of the borough, and attended a different school. After enquiries had been made there seemed to be no connection between this case and those previously notified. Of the remaining three cases, one occurred in the month of August and another in September ; both were children under school age and had no connection with any of the previous cases. The last was a man aged 25 years, who was at work in Barrow-in-Furness, and returned home with paralytic symptoms, about six weeks after the onset of the disease.

Malaria.—Cases notified, 2; deaths, 0; fatality per cent. 0.0. In one case the illness was contracted abroad, and in the second case induced for therapeutic purposes.

Pneumonia.—Cases notified, 185; deaths, 84; mortality rate per 1,000, 1.27. The greatest incidence occurred during the months of February and March, when influenza was prevalent.

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 1929.

NOTIFICATIONS.	1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over	Institutions.
Scarlet Fever ...	8	21	25	27	43	6
Incidence rates* ...	1.33	1.33	1.71	2.29	3.07	1.66
Diphtheria ...	15	24	39	29	34	—
Incidence rates* ...	2.5	1.52	2.66	2.46	2.43	—
Smallpox ...	20	55	45	20	11	1
Incidence rates* ...	3.33	3.47	3.07	1.70	0.78	0.27
Pneumonia ...	33	44	37	31	38	2
Incidence rates* ...	5.5	2.78	2.52	2.63	2.71	0.54
Erysipelas ...	10	16	5	13	13	2
Incidence Rates* ...	1.66	1.01	0.34	1.10	0.93	0.54
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	22	26	15	21	11	—
Incidence rates* ...	3.66	1.62	1.03	1.80	0.78	—
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) ...	8	10	10	9	9	—
Incidence rates* ...	1.33	0.6	0.68	0.77	0.64	—
Population ...	6006	15829	14653	11759	14011	3622

*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, 37; mortality rate per 1,000, 0.56.

Respiratory Diseases.—Deaths, 142; mortality rate per 1,000, 2.15.

Cancer and Malignant Diseases.—Deaths, 59; mortality rate per 1,000, 0.89.

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 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	5	2
Stomach, liver, etc....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	4	4	7	11
Peritoneum, intestines and rectum ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	10
Female genital organs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	7
Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Unclassified ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	1	4	4
Totals ...	—	—	—	—	3	3	9	19	10	15	22	37

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of notifications received was 339, relating to 141 new cases ; 9 of the total number were notified more than once.

FORM A.			FORM B.		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Pulmonary ...	48	46	0	1	95
Non-Pulmonary ...	22	21	3	0	46
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	70	67	3	1	141
	—	—	—	—	—

In addition, 116 notifications on Form C. and 69 on Form D. were received. Four cases were transferred from other areas, and 22 cases not notified were entered in the Register from the Death Returns.

- (1). **Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—Deaths, 68 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 1·03. The distribution of the deaths with the mortality rate in each ward are as follows :—

WARD.	Popula- tion.	Notifica- tions.	Deaths.	Mortality Rate.				
				1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Central ...	5310	5	4	0·08	1·13	0·74	0·74	1·49
Collingwood	8545	15	10	1·17	1·75	1·26	0·69	0·58
Dockwray ..	8247	15	14	1·69	0·97	0·59	1·68	0·98
Linskill ...	9303	7	7	0·75	0·32	0·73	0·85	1·07
Milbourn ...	6131	10	4	0·65	1·63	1·76	1·45	0·97
Percy ..	7788	9	5	0·64	—	0·25	0·50	0·51
Preston ...	6924	9	6	0·87	1·01	0·42	1·14	1·86
Rudyerd ..	5937	17	12	2·02	1·34	1·48	1·50	1·34
Trinity ...	7695	8	6	0·78	0·78	1·53	1·02	0·90
Whole Borough	65880	95	68	1·03	0·95	0·95	1·05	0·93

- (2). **Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—Deaths, 21 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0·32.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY FROM PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY
FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1929.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
1—5 ...	—	2	4	4	—	1	5	4
5—10 ...	5	3	8	4	1	1	1	1
10—15 ...	2	4	4	2	—	1	2	1
15—20 ...	3	4	—	3	1	6	—	—
20—25 ...	4	9	1	3	1	4	—	1
25—35 ...	10	12	2	3	8	12	1	1
35—45 ...	9	6	2	1	5	8	—	1
45—55 ...	11	5	2	1	7	5	—	—
55—65 ...	3	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
65 and over ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals ...	48	47	25	21	28	40	12	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 17 instances, however, it was found that during the year 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. In five other cases the deaths were transferred by the Registrar General from other districts.

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, 1929, was :—

<i>Pulmonary.</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>			<i>Total Cases.</i>
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
159	124	283	103	92	195	478

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

WORK OF DISPENSARY DURING 1929.

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...	29	25	4	6	6	7	12	10	35	32	16	16
Doubtfully tuberculous...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	1
Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	13	12	15
CONTACTS EXAMINED DURING YEAR—												
Definitely tuberculous...	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2
Doubtfully tuberculous...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13
Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	43	42
CASES WRITTEN OFF DISPENSARY REGISTER AS—												
Cured	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	1	—	4	8
Diagnosis not confirmed or Non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	26	62	69
NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DISPENSARY REG- ISTER ON 31ST DECEM- BER, 1929—												
Diagnosis completed ...	79	55	29	37	19	32	62	49	98	87	91	86
Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4

The number of persons on the Dispensary Register on 1st January, 1929, was 360.

The number of patients who died during the year was 41.

The number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts) was 2,219.

The number of attendances of patients at the Artificial Sunlight Clinic was 3,672

The number of patients who were X-rayed was 11.

The number of consultations with medical practitioners :—

(a) At homes of applicants 10.
(b) Otherwise 614

The number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes, was 1,931. In addition, 417 visits were paid to domiciliary cases

CONDITION OF DISPENSARY PATIENTS AT END OF 1929.
(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926.				1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. minus.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.		Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.		Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.		Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.		Total (Class T.B. plus).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Discharged as Cured—Adults ... Children ...	4 1 ...	1	1

ALIVE.

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926.				1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.			
	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
*Discharged as Cured—Adults ... Children ...	M. F. M. F.	2 4 4 7	1 1 1 2	1 1 1 2	2 7 7 17	2 3 4 10	1 1 1 2	1 1 1 2	2 4 4 10	2 3 4 10	1 1 1 2	1 1 1 2	1 1 1 2	2 4 4 10	2 3 4 10	1 1 1 2	1 1 1 2	1 1 1 2	2 4 4 10	2 3 4 10
Disease Arrested—Adults ... Children ...	M. F. M. F.	2 1 4 1	1 1 2 1	1 1 2 1	2 3 4 10	2 3 4 10	1 1 2 1	1 1 2 1	2 4 4 10	2 3 4 10	1 1 2 1	1 1 2 1	1 1 2 1	2 4 4 10	2 3 4 10	1 1 2 1	1 1 2 1	1 1 2 1	2 4 4 10	2 3 4 10
Disease not Arrested—Adults ... Children ...	M. F. M. F.	1 4 4 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	3 6 6 1	3 6 6 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	3 6 6 1	3 6 6 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	3 6 6 1	3 6 6 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	3 6 6 1	3 6 6 1
Transferred to Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condition not ascertained during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dead—Adults	M. F.	2 1	1 1	1 1	3 3	2 3	1 1	1 1	3 3	2 3	1 1	1 1	1 1	3 3	2 3	1 1	1 1	1 1	3 3	2 3
Children	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	37	10	15	27	89	5	8	19	41	9	12	10	16	47	10	7	6	22	45

* In addition, 14 unclassified cases were discharged as "Cured" in 1975

X-Ray.—The arrangements made for the X-Raying of doubtful cases were continued during the year, and 11 patients were examined.

Ultra-Violet Light Therapy.—97 cases were treated during 1929, and the results have continued to be satisfactory. Of the 97 patients at the end of the year, 45 were healed, 26 showed marked improvement, 10 a definite improvement, 4 a slight improvement, and in 12 cases, in which the disease was advanced, there was no improvement.

The total number of exposures given throughout the year was 3,672.

Since the inception of treatment in 1925, of the 261 cases which have received treatment up to 31st December, 1929, nine were healed at the beginning of treatment, 115 were healed after treatment, 42 showed a marked improvement, 23 a definite improvement, 17 a slight improvement, and 55 no improvement.

Extra Nourishment.—This was granted in 14 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 1929, the number of cases dealt with was 25.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Average number of beds available for patients during the year 1929.

	Observation.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.
		"Sanatorium" beds.	"Hospital" beds.	Disease of bones and joints.	Other conditions.	
Males ...	1*	4	3*	1	—	9
Females ...	1*	2	3*	—	—	6
Children under 15	—	3	—	3	—	6
Total ...	2	9	6	4	—	21

*These beds at Moor Park Hospital were closed until 22/5/29, owing to an outbreak of smallpox in the Borough. A few beds at other Sanatoria were taken, in the meantime, to compensate.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Centres available for the treatment of venereal diseases are the Clinic of the Royal Victoria 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	18	1	18	3
Soft Chancre	—	1	7	—
Gonorrhoea	16	2	66	2
Conditions other than venereal ...	5	7	42	—
Total new cases from Tynemouth	39	11	133	5
Attendances	539	38	4452	17
In-patient days	18	—	201	59
Doses of Salvarsan Substitutes—				
Out-patients	133	8	321	—
In-patients	2	—	3	4

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	133	54	48	235
Attendances (all cases)	4425	1087	777	6289

The sources from which specimens were sent during 1929, 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	Other Centres.	Private Practitioners.	R.V. Infirmary, Newcastle
Wasserman Reaction ...	57	8	102	12	7	29	17
Microscopical	—	—	4	—	2	2	—
Totals ...	57	8	106	12	9	31	17

Five 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
1929	22	939	305	26	12

Medical aid was summoned during 1929 for the following reasons :—
illness of mother, 249 ; illness of child, 56.

The care of Expectant Mothers.—The Health Visitors made 1,204 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. 321 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 1,266, including 45 still-births and 45 outward transfers. Of the total births, 197 were notified by medical men, 1,032 by midwives, and 37 by parents or others. 30 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.

The number of first visits by the Health Visitors was 1,117, and of these, 288 births occurred in houses of one apartment, 355 in houses of two apartments, 236 in houses of three apartments, 145 in houses of four apartments, and 93 in houses of five apartments and over.

10,855 re-visits were made to infants under one year, and 10,463 to children from one to five years of age.

Still-Births.—The number of still-births registered in the Borough, as given by the Registrar General, was 25 males and 21 females. Included in these numbers were 3 illegitimate male births and 4 illegitimate females. There were 2 inward transfers (males) and 2 outward transfers [1 male and 1 female, (illegitimate)].

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, on 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, 115 cases were admitted, and there were 112 confinements. The births included 56 males and 56 females. The average duration of residence was 13.7 days. Medical aid was requisitioned in 24 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. Three cases were admitted during the year.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.—Dried milk has been supplied free, or at less than cost price, in 68 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 seven years or so. The following are the details of the milk supplied :—

No. of persons receiving milk at less than cost price	.....	28*
No. of persons receiving milk free	.....	62
No. of lbs. of milk distributed at less than cost price	.....	81
No. of lbs. of milk distributed free	.....	647

*22 of this number ultimately received free milk and are included in the figure 62.

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 ANTE-NATAL AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

By DR. AMY ROBINSON.

Infant Consultations.—During the year, 1,870 children made 7,281 attendances at the consultations held three afternoons each week. 1,028 of the children were under one year, making 4,779 attendances, and 842 were over one year, making 2,502 attendances. The average weekly attendance was 140.

Besides the routine work of weighing, informal talks were given by the nurses to the waiting mothers, and literature was distributed or sold.

Medical advice was given in all cases on hygiene, and on a few minor illnesses, but most cases of illness were referred to the family doctor, or to some suitable agency. Cases of squint were seen by the School Medical Officer.

Dried milk and other forms of nourishment were supplied at special wholesale prices to those unable to pay the retail prices, the supplies being under the supervision of the Medical Officer and dependant upon regular attendance at the consultations, except when infectious disease was present. The distribution was made through a Voluntary Committee.

Ultra-Violet Light Therapy.—40 children under five years of age made 470 attendances for exposure to carbon arc lamps twice weekly. Seven children attended only once or twice. Of the remaining 33, 23 were cases of rickets, and all of these improved, some of them markedly. This improvement continued after treatment had stopped, as the older children had then the energy to play outside on their own initiative. Five cases of debility of unknown origin showed little change, two of these were probably tuberculous, and other conditions were bad.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—This was held fortnightly at the Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, and was attended mostly by midwives' cases. 142 patients made 160 attendances; there were seven cases of sterility and 15 other cases proved not to be pregnant. Those cases requiring medical treatment were referred to their own doctors, or to suitable institutions.

In addition, 105 ante-natal cases made 203 attendances at the Infant Consultations, usually when accompanying older children. Many of these required some form of extra nourishment and, where this was obtainable, the effects were distinctly beneficial, both during pregnancy and in breast feeding after delivery. 24 of those seen at the Infant Consultations were referred to the Ante-Natal Clinic.

In all, 223 cases made 363 attendances throughout the year.

Voluntary Section.—Maternity bags were lent by the Guild for mothers and babies to 37 lying-in-mothers; the bed linen and baby clothes being returnable at the end of a month.

Tea was provided twice weekly at the infant consultations; a boon to those having to wait for some time and coming from a distance.

A Field Day was held in July, including tea and sports, and certificates of regular attendance were presented to nearly 100 mothers.

Grants of money were made to the voluntary milk distributing centre, referred to previously, and to the Invalid Children's Aid Association, which helped several cases.

This provides a social side to the work done at the consultations and prevents them from becoming stereotyped. As attendances thereat are purely voluntary, the value of an attractive, friendly atmosphere is fully recognised.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—

Puerperal Fever.—Cases notified, 1 ; deaths, 1 ; fatality per cent. 100.0. The case was attended by a midwife and a doctor was called in on a medical help form, eleven days before the birth of the child, which was delivered by him in the Frater Maternity Home. The patient was subsequently transferred to the local Infirmary, where she died.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Cases notified, 9 ; deaths, 0 ; fatality per cent. 0.0.

Of the 9 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year, three were removed to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—

CASES.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
Notified.	TREATED.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
13	12	1	13	—	—	1†

† Cause of death :—Broncho-pneumonia.

Ten of the cases occurred in the practice of midwives, and three 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. Six of the cases treated were attended by the staff of the Nursing Association. During the year 294 visits were made by the Nursing Staff.

Measles.—Deaths, 17 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0.26.

Whooping Cough.—Deaths, 2 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0.03.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—Deaths under two years, 12 ; mortality rate per 1,000 births, 9.91. The mortality rates for England and Wales, and the Great Towns, were 8.1 and 10.9 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.

To The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors.

I beg to submit a report on the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year. There has been in no previous year so much to be done as in that under review, and close supervision in every department has been maintained throughout.

Much time has again been devoted to matters relating to the construction of drains and sanitary appliances, and it is gratifying once again to be able to say that consultations between builders and others to whom advice has been given, has resulted in obtaining efficiency at a minimum cost in a great number of cases. The number of nuisances abated without the necessity of serving notices has this year increased. The number in the year 1927 was 142, in 1928, 433, and this year, 607, an increase of 174 over the figure for the previous year.

As soon as practicable, every complaint is thoroughly investigated and usually abatement speedily follows as a result.

The various districts are inspected for the detection and abatement of nuisances and, where required, informal notices are served on the person responsible, and subsequently Statutory Notices where these are necessary.

The water carriage system has resulted in very noticeable improvement in sanitation, when contrasted with the privy pail closets and privy ashpits, which, with a few exceptions of those where access to a sewer is not practicable, have been converted.

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	166	22	...	4
Defective privies, outhouses and ashpits	50	8	...	73
Defective W.C. basins, cisterns, pipes, etc.	38	7	...	4
Defective spouting, eaves, etc. ...	53	16	...	70
Defective walls, floors, and ceilings of rooms, gables, etc. ...	76	14	...	160
Defective surfaces of yards ...	18	8	...	20
No water supply to W.C.'s ...	3	1	...	...
Cleanse dirty or verminous rooms ...	4	1	...	...
Dirty and defective washhouses ...	21	2	...	50
Accumulations of refuse or manure ...	7	...	...	...
Defective and obstructed scullery sinks	8	3	...	5
Defective chimneys, fireplaces and cooking ranges... ..	50	4	...	133
Defective roofs of buildings ...	40	6	...	72
Defective doors	28	...	...	41
Defective windows	52	2	...	112
Obstructed W.C.'s	2	...	...	...
Defective staircases and passages ...	38	2	...	79
No water supply to premises ...	21	...	...	...
Provide additional W.C.'s	4	1	...	...
Damp walls and floors	11	7	...	15
Insufficient ventilation	8	1	...	4
Defective yard walls	9	...	...	17
No washhouse for tenements ... ..	...	...	...	8
Defective pail recess doors	1	...	...	...
Premises infested with rats	2	...	...	1
Premises overcrowded	13	...	...	...
Defective underground tanks	2	...	...	1
Smoke Nuisances	7	...	...	3
Insufficient sanitary accommodation ...	5	...	...	...
No cupboard for food	1	...	...	3
Provide Inspection chamber to drain ...	1	2	...	...
Nuisances caused by rooms over fish and chip shop being used for sleeping purposes	1	...	...	...
Totals	740	107	...	875

Factories and Workshops.—During the year, 148 visits were made to factories and workshops. Notices were served for defects upon 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	1	1
Not separate for sexes	—	—
Want of cleanliness	2	2
Want of ventilation	—	—
Other nuisances	1	1
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	1	1
	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

Outworkers.—Under Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, a number of names of persons engaged in work in private houses were received. All these houses have been visited and found to be in a satisfactory state.

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

Basket Makers ... 1	Fish Curers 19	Plumbers 8
Bakers 37	Gas Manufacturers ... 1	Printers 5
Boiler Makers ... 1	Glaziers 1	Rag Sorters 1
Bicycle Repairers ... 1	Hosiers 2	Ropemakers 1
Biscuit Manufacturers 1	Ice Manufacturers ... 2	Saddlers 1
Blacksmiths 5	Jewellers 1	Salt Packers 1
Brick Manufacturers 1	Joiners 18	Sausage Makers ... 2
Cabinetmakers ... 3	Laundries 5	Scale Maker 1
Cartwrights 1	Lead Manufacturers ... 1	Sculptors 1
Coffee Grinders ... 2	Metal Founders 2	Sheet Iron Worker ... 1
Coach Builders ... 1	Milliners 6	Shoemakers, etc. ... 15
Coach Painter ... 1	Mineral Water Manufacturers ... 1	Skin Cleaning 1
Coppersmiths ... 1	Net Makers 2	Sugar Boilers 3
Compass Adjusters ... 1	Oil and Guano Manufacturers ... 1	Tailors 16
Dressmakers 6	Patent Fire Lighter Manufacturers ... 1	Timber Merchants ... 7
Drysalters 2	Paint Manufacturers ... 1	Tinsmiths 4
Dyers 1	Photographers 3	Tripe Preparers 2
Engineers 11	Picture Framers ... 1	Upholsterers 4
Farriers 1		Waggoners 1
Firewood Manufacturers 1		
Funeral Furnishers ... 1		
		<u>Total 223</u>

Smoke Abatement.—During the year, very few nuisances were complained of. Observations were made and the results communicated to the owners, or others responsible, followed by interviews. At the end of the year only one chimney in a large institution was a source of trouble. Special smoke consuming apparatus is being tested, with a view to securing

abatement. The new powers and definitions in the Smoke Abatement Act have had apparent results in the curtailment of emissions of smoke from large chimneys. The power in use in almost all factories is electricity, and as there are but few steam power plants in the Borough, cause for action has been very occasional.

Seamen's and Common Lodging Houses.—During the year, inspections have been made, and the houses have been found to be kept in a satisfactory state. No changes have been made in the tenancy of any of the houses, but the number was less in 1929 than in previous years.

There are 16 seamen's lodging houses, also 6 common lodging houses, and they accommodate 241 and 215 men respectively. Only one additional application was received for a licence for keeping a seamen's lodging house, but this was not proceeded with, as the applicant did not produce satisfactory credentials. When applications are received, great care is necessary to ensure that the person concerned is in every respect suitable, and has received the approval of the Chief Constable of the Borough.

The Tyne Sailors' Home, as a temporary residence for seamen, has increased in popularity during the year. Last year 2,900 men were catered for, and during this year (1929) there have been 3,147 men dealt with, an increase of 247. This establishment was opened 73 years ago, and has been a great boon to seafarers.

The Samaritan Fund supplies the needs of seamen who are in distress, and this is administered on behalf of the King George's Fund for Sailors. During the year, £112 10s. 10d. was disbursed to recipients numbering 179.

It should be noted that there is a considerable decrease in the numbers of men staying at licenced houses, as movement from port to port has increased in rapidity through improved means of travelling.

The new regulations governing the employment of seamen imposes the responsibility on the shipowner of sending men discharged at any port back to the port at which they were engaged, and this has acutely affected the keepers of lodging houses.

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, rags, bones etc. 1 ; gut-scraping, 1 ; fish and potato frying 41.

Theatres, Music Halls, and Public Buildings.—There has been regular inspection by the Inspector of Public Buildings and no complaints have been made of any defects or irregularities in the sanitation or ventilation of any dressing rooms or other apartments in any place of public assembly

Inspecting and Testing Drains.—Special attention has been given to these and the results have proved that satisfaction has been given and the supervision very effective.

The drains of 47 houses have been tested at the request of owners or occupiers.

In new drainage systems or where old systems have been uncovered the test is by water, but otherwise the smoke test only is applied. As in previous years, questions of installing new or remodelling old systems of drains have been discussed with owners or builders, and the result has been to the mutual advantage of all concerned, as both efficiency and economy has been obtained.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The work of converting from privy pail closets and privy ashpits has been almost completed. There are, in isolated situations, a few which cannot be dealt with as they are situated at too great a distance from the sewers.

In one area, however, work is in progress, and the old system is to be succeeded by the installation of 35 water-closets.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—The Ministry fixed the time for simultaneous action from the 4th to 9th November, and special efforts were made during and prior to that period to ensure success. Bills were posted on advertisement stations, displayed in factories and workshops, advertisements inserted in the press, together with an article on the subject, entitled, "Rats' Autumn Offensive, Local and National." In addition, 225 circular letters were sent to owners or occupiers; a prepaid card was enclosed for the purpose of sending in a return of the results. The ascertained results may be considered satisfactory, as premises numbering 146 were declared to be free, and in other places 333 rats and 178 mice were caught and destroyed.

In the borough, there are 20 schools, and in these only nine rats and 19 mice were caught.

Rat traps are available for any one who wishes to use them, and are much in request.

Special instructions were issued to all school caretakers and caretakers of public buildings. These buildings may be deemed to be free from rodents.

It is possible that, not only during Rat Week, but continuously, numbers of rats and mice are destroyed on farms, warehouses, wharfs and docks, but no reliable information is available on the question.

Schools.—Of these no complaint has been received during the year. The water supplies have been found sufficient and the ventilation, sanitation and drainage, has been maintained satisfactorily.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—No samples were taken for analysis. Rag flock is falling into disfavour and fibre is now being used in its place by many firms.

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	...	...	...
Dockwray	4	3	...	...	...	...
Linskill	3	6	4	6
Percy	2	15	127	9	1
Preston	12	14	14	...
Totals	4	5	32	147	27	7

Of the above, 4 two-roomed dwellings in Dockwray Ward were provided under the Corporation Housing Scheme.

Number of New Houses erected during the year—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	...	222
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—		
(i.) By Local Authority	...	4
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	...	156

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	912
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	474
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...		Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	1,313

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...	401
(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	607

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	...	422
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	...	685
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	4
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	None

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	73
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	...	...	106
(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	...	...	...	None
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	None
(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.—Visits of inspection to premises registered for the supply of milk, have been made to ascertain that the regulations have been carried out and that the premises, vehicles, measures, cans, and other appliances are kept in a satisfactory state.

Farms were visited twice during the year, and dairies, milk stores, and sheds were examined.

The Veterinary Inspector (Mr. T. Harper) found the cows to be in a healthy state.

Meat.—There is no system of meat marking in the borough under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. No stalls, stores, and no vehicles are used for the purpose of the sale of meat, nor has there been for many years.

Slaughter Houses.—There are 20 licenced and 6 registered, all privately owned. This number corresponds with the figure for last year.

Frequent visits were made during regular hours of slaughter, and also at other times, and no ground for complaint was found.

Other Foods.—The Corporation Fish Quay is the market where vessels discharge their catches, and during the year the quay has been much in use. Large quantities of fish have been dealt with, but the amount found to be unfit has been comparatively small. Deep water vessels are extraordinarily well equipped for dealing with and preserving the fish, whilst inshore boats land fish almost daily in a perfectly fresh condition.

All articles of food condemned as unsound, unwholesome, or diseased, under the Public Health Act, 1875, are removed to a large factory, where manures and fertilizers are manufactured. Immediately on being delivered the material is passed into steam heated apparatus, and when the processes are completed, high grade material for the purposes mentioned is produced.

FOOD CONDEMNED.

		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Fish—Filleted	...	—	3	2	—
Herrings	...	4	1	3	—
Halibut	...	—	3	2	21
Lemon Soles	...	—	1	—	—
Mussels	...	2	3	2	14
Shrimps	...	—	1	1	26
Beef	...	1	7	1	26
Beef (Corned)	...	—	2	3	16
Ham	...	—	—	—	14½
Pork	...	—	1	1	20
Potatoes	...	—	2	—	—
Total	...	10	4	3	25½

Bakehouses.—There are 37 of these which have been cleansed and limewashed at the proper periods.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—

ARTICLES ANALYSED.	No. of samples analysed.	No. found genuine.	No. found not genuine.
Milk	FORMAL 96	SAMPLES. 80	16
Margarine	INFORMAL 11*	SAMPLES.. 11	—
Butter	9	9	—
Sedlitz Powders	7	7	—
Gregory Powders	1	1	—
Boracic Acid	3	3	—
Sulphur Ointment	3	3	—
Zinc Ointment	3	3	—
Coffee	3	3	—
Camphorated Oil	2	2	—
Lard	12	12	—
Cream of Tartar	4	4	—
Cocoa	3	3	—
Compound Liquorice Powder	7	7	—
Milk Sugar	4	4	—
Ginger	1	1	—
Cream	10	10	—
Olive Oil	3	3	—
Glycerine	3	3	—
TOTALS	185	169	16

*Of the 11 Informal Samples of Margarine that were analysed, 2 were wrongly described in so far as the correct marking was not observed.

The following 16 samples were found not to be genuine, or adulterated.—

	<i>Formal.</i>	<i>Action taken.</i>
MILK ...	(1) Deficient in milk fat, 5.0%	...Cautioned by Health Committee.
	(2) Deficient in milk-fat, 3.3%	... do. do.
	(3) Deficient in milk-fat, 13.3%	... do. do.
	(4) Deficient in milk-fat, 10.0%	... do. do.
	(5) Deficient in milk-fat, 16.6%	... do. do.
	(6) Deficient in milk-fat, 6.6%	... do. do.
	(7) Deficient in milk-fat, 3.3%	... do. do.
	(8) Deficient in milk-fat, 11.6%	... do. do.
	(9) Deficient in milk-fat, 15.0%	... do. do.
	(10) Deficient in milk-fat, 6.6%	... do. do.
	(11) Deficient in milk-fat, 8.3%	... do. do.
	(12) Deficient in milk-fat, 13.3%	... do. do.
	(13) Deficient in milk-fat, 6.6%	... do. do.
	(14) Deficient in milk-fat, 1.6%	... do. do.
	(15) Deficient in milk-fat, 25%	... do. do.
	(16) Deficient in milk-fat, 6.6%	... do. do.

Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917.—

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

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
MILK ...	96	Nil
CREAM ...	10	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 1929 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 not regist'r'd in the District.	of Residents not regist'r'd in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.	Rate.
								Number.	Number.	Rate.
1920	60541	1955	1947	1030	18.7	125	51	180	956	15.8
1921	63900	1723	1708	955	14.9	125	47	176	877	13.7
1922	64640	1623	1618	930	14.3	128	53	130	855	13.2
1923	65320	1602	1576	923	14.1	122	32	138	833	12.75
1924	65940	1526	1521	981	14.8	129	48	132	900	13.64
1925	66180	1457	1452	1005	15.1	144	40	139	901	13.61
1926	66560	1356	1341	859	12.9	132	39	100	766	11.51
1927	67080	1350	1337	992	14.5	184	55	104	863	12.86
1928	66030	1251	1252	996	15.1	211	48	108	833	12.62
1929	65880	1266	1203	1029	15.6	215	48	115	862	13.08

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 1929.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.									HOSPITALS & SANATORIA where cases were treated									
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	Moor Park Hospital (56 Beds).	Balkwell Hospital (20 beds).	Walker Gate Hos.	Scaffold Hill Hos.	Stanhope Sanatorium (4 beds).	Barrasford Sanatorium (2 beds).	Stannington Sanat. (6 beds).	Burrow Hill Colony	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.																			65 and upwards.
Acute poliomyelitis	7	...	1	5	...	1	...	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	107	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	152	2	8	68	25	20	25	4	25	19	31	16	24	3	8	15	11	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	11	...	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	...	1	...	...	2	10	4	...	5	1	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	130	1	21	88	15	5	...	...	1	32	42	20	62	12	10	21	87	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	141	1	23	108	6	2	1	...	4	42	7	9	12	9	22	21	15	86	68	...	2	16	...	...	...
Erysipelas	59	4	1	2	10	18	20	4	6	4	11	5	6	9	4	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	170	15	48	23	20	21	29	14	5	19	21	17	19	14	18	33	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza pneumonia	15	...	...	2	2	4	5	2	1	4	...	1	1	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal pyrexia	9	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis lethargica	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary tuberculosis	95	...	2	14	20	37	20	2	5	15	15	7	10	9	9	17	8	39	20	...	...	7	8	4	...
Non-Pulmonary tuberculosis...	46	2	8	18	7	8	3	...	4	4	9	4	8	3	4	5	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals ...	857	39	113	332	115	126	105	27	57	461	103	89	87	76	84	114	101	379	278	45	7	28	7	8	5	1

- (i) Of the 107 Smallpox cases treated at Moor Park Hospital, 2 were subsequently transferred to Balkwell Hospital, but are not included in the figure 45.
- (ii) The following cases were also admitted for observation as undernoted, and are not included in the above figures :—
- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Balkwell Smallpox Hospital | ... | 17 (and 2 Nursing Mothers). |
| Moor Park Hospital | ... | 17 [14 smallpox (subsequently transferred to Balkwell Hospital, but not included in the figure 17), 1 diphtheria carrier, and 2 tuberculosis cases]. |

[illegible]

TABLE III_A

Causes of Death during the Year 1929.

Allocated to the Wards in which they occurred.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1929.

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 ...				24	10	5	4	43	17	17	15	16	108
Uncertified ...				3	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	7
Smallpox ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...				...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	8	
Scarlet fever ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and croup ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Erysipelas ...				...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Tuberculous meningitis ...				...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	
Abdominal tuberculosis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases ...				...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Meningitis (not tuberculous) ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Convulsions ...				4	1	...	...	5	4	3	...	12	
Laryngitis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...				...	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	7
Pneumonia (all forms) ...				1	1	1	...	3	1	1	4	4	13
Diarrhoea ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Enteritis ...				...	...	...	1	1	1	5	1	1	9
Gastritis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...				...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Rickets ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ...				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Atelectasis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital malformation ...				2	2	2	1	7	3	1	1	...	12
Premature birth ...				12	2	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	16
Atrophy, debility, and marasmus ...				4	3	2	1	10	1	5	1	1	18
Other causes ...				3	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	1	7
Influenza ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Totals ...				27	10	5	4	46	19	19	15	16	115

Nett Births in the year:—Legitimate, 1,152; Illegitimate, 51.

Nett Deaths in the year, of	Legitimate infants,	108.
	Illegitimate do.	7.

TABLE IV_A.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1929.

Allocated to the Wards in which they occurred.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	WARDS.								
		Central.	Collingwood.	Dockway.	Linskill.	Milbourn.	Percy.	Preston.	Rudverd.	Trinity.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Causes:—Certified...	108	17	10	19	5	18	6	2	22	9
Uncertified	7	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	8	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	3	...
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and croup ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous meningitis ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions ...	12	3	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	1
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	7	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)...	13	1	...	4	1	...	1	...	4	2
Diarrhoea ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	9	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	1
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital malformation ...	12	1	2	1	1	4	...	...	3	...
Premature birth ...	16	3	2	2	...	3	1	1	3	1
Atrophy, debility, and marasmus ...	18	2	2	4	2	3	...	...	4	1
Other causes ...	7	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Influenza ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Deaths ...	115	18	10	21	7	18	7	2	23	9
Births ...	1203	124	177	183	108	141	84	110	123	124
Infantile Mortality Rate ...	95	145	56	114	65	127	83	18	187	72

Registrar General's List of Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Tynemouth during 1929.

MALES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
All Causes	...	...	...	...	472	66	15	19	20	15	63	129	83	62
1. Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2. Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
7. Influenza	...	...	...	...	26	1	...	2	1	4	6	4	5	3
8. Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9. Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	28	...	1	...	1	2	13	10	1	...
11. Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...
12. Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	7	4
13. Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
14. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	2
16. Heart disease	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	2	6	26	22	9
17. Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	4
18. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	27	5	...	1	1	...	3	9	4	4
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	42	6	6	6	2	1	5	9	3	4
20. Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...
22. Diarrhoea, &c.	...	...	...	...	10	7	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
23. Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
24. Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
25. Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	5	3
26. Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	...	...	...	...	26	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Suicide	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
30. Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	...	19	...	1	4	2	1	4	6	...	1
31. Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	100	14	4	1	2	2	10	25	15	27
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...

Deaths under one year of age:—Legitimate children, 63; Illegitimate children, 3.

Registrar General's List of Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Tynemouth during 1929.

FEMALES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
All Causes	...	...	...	...	384	49	21	15	17	22	52	90	59	59
1. Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
2. Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	...	...	...	...	12	6	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...
7. Influenza	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	3	1
8. Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	1	2	10	21	6	...	...
11. Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
12. Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	3	21	11	5
13. Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
14. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	4	10
16. Heart disease	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	3	3	10	7	8
17. Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
18. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	6
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	44	8	7	3	2	1	4	8	5	6
20. Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
22. Diarrhoea, &c.	...	...	...	...	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
23. Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
25. Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	5	1
26. Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
27. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
28. Congenital debility and mal-formation, premature birth	...	...	...	...	22	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Suicide	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
30. Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	1
31. Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	64	9	4	...	1	2	6	13	12	17
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Deaths under one year of age :—Legitimate children, 45 ; Illegitimate children, 4.



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Author	Title	Year
A. B. C.	123	1974
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J. K. L.	101	1977
M. N. O.	202	1978
P. Q. R.	303	1979
S. T. U.	404	1980
V. W. X.	505	1981
Y. Z. A.	606	1982
B. C. D.	707	1983
E. F. G.	808	1984
H. I. J.	909	1985
K. L. M.	010	1986
N. O. P.	111	1987
Q. R. S.	212	1988
T. U. V.	313	1989
W. X. Y.	414	1990
Z. A. B.	515	1991
C. D. E.	616	1992
F. G. H.	717	1993
I. J. K.	818	1994
L. M. N.	919	1995
O. P. Q.	020	1996
R. S. T.	121	1997
U. V. W.	222	1998
X. Y. Z.	323	1999



