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Contributors

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To the Chairman and Members of the
GUISBOROUGH URBAN COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

The town of Guisborough lies in a shallow valley in the Cleveland Hills. It is the old market town of the Guisborough Union. The bulk of the adult population is engaged in iron-stone mining.

Population.

The recent Census shows that in April, 1911, the population was 7062 (3650 males, 3412 females), the number of occupied houses 1454, the average number of persons per house 4·85.

Since the census of 1901 the population has increased by 1417 (802 males, 615 females)—the occupied houses by 243;—and the average number of persons per house has risen from 4·66 to 4·85. Assuming that the population has increased at the same rate year by year it would be at the end of June, 1910, 6955:—the estimate was 6750. The extent to which a comparatively small increase or decrease in the average number of persons per house may affect the estimate is indicated by the fact that had the population of the district been estimated in April last, just prior to the census, by multiplying the number of occupied houses (presuming this to be known) by the average number of persons per house, *as ascertained at the census of 1901*, it would have been under-estimated by 287.

Based on the census returns the birth rate for 1910 was 30·47, the death rate 13·08:—on the estimated population these rates were respectively 31·40 and 13·48 (in the report for 1910 the birth rate is entered as 33·03, this is an error, it should be 31·40).

The increase in the average number of persons per house indicates that housing accommodation has not kept pace with the population.

Water Supply.

Moorland and spring, supplied by the Guisborough Water Company. For some years past the condition of this water at times has been unsatisfactory, owing to its containing a large amount of vegetable matter. Occasionally it was found to be plumbo-solvent. The Council drew the attention of the Company to these conditions: steps are being taken to carry out such alterations and additions as are necessary.

Sewage Disposal.

The sewage of the town after passing through a settling tank is discharged on to land at the sewage farm. In October I drew the attention of the Council to the condition of the stream receiving the effluent which distinctly indicated that the land over which the sewage was flowing was in such a state as to be incapable of effectively dealing with it. This was due to the fact that, at the time, only about one-third of the land available for the purpose was in use, the other portion being cropped. The matter was referred to the sewage farm Committee.

Scavenging and Sanitary Conveniences.

I drew the attention of the Council to the necessity of having the scavenging carried out in such a way that the whole of the night soil be thoroughly cleared away. I also recommended that special attention be paid to maintain efficient scavenging during the summer months and to the desirability of using disinfectants freely, preferably chloride of lime: this was carried out. From time to time I have drawn attention to the nuisance caused

by tipping night-soil on to the road. To avoid this pail closets are gradually being substituted for the ordinary pits. The number of ordinary conveniences is 229, of pail closets is 1090, and of water closets 180. During the year 36 pail closets have been substituted for the ordinary.

Animal Manure Pits.

I drew the attention of the Council to the necessity of enforcing the Byelaws with regard to manure pits. This matter is having attention.

Milk Supply.

There are 28 cowsheds and dairies on the Register. The usual notices as to cleansing and lime washing were sent to the cowkeepers in May and October. A notice to provide efficient drainage in one case was complied with.

Food Inspection.

The premises on which foods are prepared or stored for sale are those where bread is baked, ice cream made, sausage meat and brawn prepared, aerated waters manufactured, shops where meat is exposed for sale, and slaughterhouses. Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5 are inspected under the Factory and Workshop Act, No. 3 under the Regulations as to cowsheds and dairies.

There are six licensed slaughterhouses in the district, as compared with seven last year, that in Bakehouse Square having been closed. These were inspected from time to time and carcasses hanging therein examined. In some instances one slaughterhouse is used by two or three butchers, with the result that at times the premises are not maintained in such cleanly condition as they ought to be.

Schools.

There are three elementary schools in the district, the Northgate, the Providence Street, and that at Barnaby Moor. At the two former the surface of the yards is of impervious material, water is laid on to the school premises, and the sanitary conveniences are water closets. Nothing was noted in connection with the schools requiring comment.

Common Lodging-houses.

Of these there are two. Occasional inspections showed them to be kept in good condition.

Inspections.

A number of ordinary and special inspections have been made by me during the year, in some of which I was accompanied by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Kilburn. The following particulars have been supplied by him :—

Number of Inspections made	386
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Nature of the Inspections :—under the Public Health Acts, Factory and Workshop Act, Dairies and Cowsheds Order, Housing Acts ; of slaughter-houses, common lodging-houses, &c. ; and on complaint.

Number of statutory notices served	...	...	48
Number of informal notices served	...	...	166
Number of statutory notices complied with	...	...	39
Number of informal notices complied with	...	...	145
Number of unexpired notices	...	...	30

Housing. Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

The several Housing Acts, of which the latest is the above, are based on the recognition that the health of the individual is affected by his environment, that the condition of the house in which he lives and its surroundings may be such as to give rise to some minor disease which, though it may not incapacitate, renders him a less efficient member of the community and at the same time reduces his power of resistance to major diseases.

Of the housing conditions which have a prejudicial effect the chief are :—

- (1) Such as prevent the free circulation of air around and in the house.
- (2) Inefficient lighting of rooms due to the proximity of other buildings or to insufficient window area.
- (3) Dampness of walls, floors, &c.
- (4) Inadequate bedroom accommodation.
- (5) Lack of provision for the efficient ventilation of bedrooms.
- (6) Insufficient yard area, having regard to the surroundings of the house.
- (7) Defective condition of the house-yard surface causing the soil underneath to become filth laden.
- (8) Defective sanitary conveniences.
- (9) Defects of spouting causing dampness of walls, &c.
- (10) Defects in the water supply.
- (11) Lack of provision for the proper disposal of slop water and house refuse.
- (12) Last, but not least, inadequate larder accommodation.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909	...	...	...	...	94
Number of dwelling-houses considered unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	17
Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders	...	...	...	...	17
Number of closing orders made	...	...	...	...	2
Number of dwelling-houses in which the defects were remedied without the making of closing orders	...	...	...	...
Number of dwelling-houses made fit after the making of closing orders	...	...	...	...

Two of the houses have been closed. Of the 17 considered unfit for habitation, 15 were reported to be so in December :—Notices to carry out the work necessary to render them fit for habitation have been served upon the Owners. The result will be recorded in the Report for 1912.

Lighting.			Condition of houses inspected as to			Cleanliness.		
			Air Circulation.					
Good	...	55.	Good	...	44.	Clean	...	47.
Fair	...	36.	Fair	...	28.	Fair	...	34. See Note.
Bad	...	3.	Bad	...	2.	Not clean	...	8.
						Dirty	...	5.

Note.—The word "Fair" is used when the conditions are such as to leave room for improvement: "Not clean" where the room for improvement is considerable: "Dirty" where it is desirable to give notice under Section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

An attempt has been made to bring about an improvement in domestic sanitation by issuing informal notices to cleanse, but I regret to say with not much success. I am averse to enforcing cleanliness by legal means; it is to be hoped, therefore, that householders who receive informal notices to cleanse will so act as to render it unnecessary to take extreme measures. In issuing these informal notices due allowances are made for such circumstances as may have influenced the conditions found at the time of inspection, such as the time of day, the illness of the householder's wife or some member of his family, the number of persons in the house, and the number of very young children who on account of their age require the special attention of the mother. Having to request householders to cleanse their premises is a most unpleasant duty.

Particulars of defects found :—

House yards in defective condition	...	38
Sanitary conveniences ditto	...	26
Damp or defective walls	...	37
ditto ditto floors	...	44
ditto ditto pantries	...	37

Defective windows	...	...	...	16
ditto roofs	...	...	...	18
Other defective or insanitary conditions	...	...	...	29

Occasionally I accompanied Mr. Kilburn when he was making inspections under the Act.

Of the defects noted dampness of pantry is one of the most frequent. The provision of efficient pantry accommodation has not in the past received sufficient attention, nor does it yet do so. Even in new buildings the pantry is too often placed in such a position as to render it difficult to keep food in good condition owing to the proximity of the kitchen fire, and in some cases the 'set-pot' also. One way of overcoming the difficulty would be to place a meat-safe outside the pantry, the opening into it being a sliding door in the wall of the pantry. Another advantage of this method is that, if the sliding door were kept closed, contamination of the food by flies would be avoided.

When debating what action he should take with regard to houses which are structurally defective, the health officer is frequently placed in a very difficult position. "Shall I, or shall I not condemn this house?" he asks himself. Is there any probability that the house can be made habitable short of reconstruction? Is the owner in a position to carry out the requisite alterations? Can the occupant find another dwelling? The rent of a house may be the only income of an aged person who cannot afford to spend much money on repairs. The health officer would be more than human if he were not swayed by such considerations. On the other hand it is to be remembered that owners of property by not carrying out repairs at the proper time are only putting off the evil day. The cost in the long run will probably be greater than it would have been had the repairs been carried out at the right time.

House Accommodation.

Thirty houses have been erected and occupied during the year and ten are in course of construction. As was pointed out by me in a special report laid before the Council in December the rent of the houses recently erected is beyond the means of the unskilled workman (of which class I think there is a larger proportion than in any of the other urban districts in the Union), and that the provision of houses to meet the need of this class is necessary. This matter is having the consideration of the Council.

Factory and Workshop Act.

The following is a list of the Factories and Workshops on the Register :—

FACTORIES :—

Printing Works	...	1
Gas Works	...	1
Builder	...	1
Laundry	...	1
Foundry	...	1
Sawmill	...	1
Sausage-making	...	1

WORKSHOPS :—

Dressmakers	...	8
Shoemakers	...	10
Blacksmiths	...	5
Carpenters	...	11
Bakers	...	4
Tinsmiths	...	3
Plumbers	...	2
Ice-cream makers	...	2
Cycle repairer	...	1
Leather dresser	...	1

Confectionery maker	...	1
Tailors	...	5
Saddlers	...	2
Rope maker	...	1
Printer	...	1

Under the Act four notices to cleanse were served and one to abate over-crowding:—the notices were complied with.

The whole of the factories and workshops were inspected by Mr. Kilburn:—31 were visited by myself.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45	45 to 65.	65 and up- wards.	
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	35		3	24	4	4			8
Erysipelas ...	4					2	2		
Scarlet Fever ...	20		4	15	1				2
Enteric Fever ...	2				1	1			1
Phthisis { Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	1				1				
	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911	1			1				
	Others ...	4			3	1			
Totals ...	67		7	39	11	8	2		11

In each case notified the usual steps, detailed in my last Annual Report, were taken.

Of the 35 cases of diphtheria (in 31 houses) twenty occurred during the months of May, June, and July. The cases were not confined to any one area of the town. Three deaths resulted from the disease, this being a case mortality rate of 8·5 per cent. The diphtheria mortality rate has been reduced by the use of Anti-toxin:—to be effective this must be used in the early stage of the disease. It is imperative, therefore, that there should be no delay in obtaining medical advice.

'Swabs' from the throats of persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria and from patients recovering from the disease were submitted for bacteriological examination in 32 instances.

Of the 20 cases of scarlet fever (in 16 houses) fourteen occurred during the first quarter of the year. The cases were not confined to any particular part of the town. Two patients were removed to the sanatorium. No deaths resulted from this disease.

Of the two cases of enteric fever the second was contracted directly from the first. I was not able to trace the source of infection in the first.

Isolation Hospital.

The provision of a Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital for the rural district of Guisborough and the urban districts of Guisborough, Redcar, and Skelton and Brotton is still under consideration. Steps were taken to ascertain on what terms a site suitable for

such a hospital could be obtained. Owing to various causes there has been a delay in getting this information. A Committee Meeting will be held at an early date to consider the matter further.

Here I would draw attention to Section 63 of the National Insurance Act, 1911. This Section provides that where it is alleged by the Insurance Commissioners or by any approved Society or Insurance Committee that the sickness which has taken place among any insured persons is excessive and that such excess is due to the neglect on the part of any authority to observe or enforce any public health precautions, the Commissioners, &c., may send to the authority alleged to be in default a claim for the payment of the amount of any extra expenditure alleged to have been incurred by reason of such neglect, and if an agreement on the subject is not arrived at, the Commissioners, &c., may make application for an enquiry to be held. If, upon such enquiry being held, it is proved to the satisfaction of the person holding the enquiry that the amount of such sickness has (1) during a period of not less than three years before the date of the enquiry: or (2) if there has been an outbreak of any epidemic, endemic or infectious disease during any less period: been in excess of the average expectation of sickness by more than 10 per cent., and that such excess was in whole or in part due to any such neglect, the amount of extra expenditure found to have been incurred shall be made good by the Local Authority in default.

It will be noted that infectious disease is specially mentioned: is it not reasonable, therefore, to assume that any excessive sickness among insured persons due to infectious disease in a district lacking hospital accommodation would be considered due to the neglect of an authority to observe or enforce public health precautions?

Tubercular Diseases.

During the year I have inspected a number of houses in which deaths from consumption have occurred and others in which cases of the disease were notified to exist. In by far the larger number no defects were found to which the disease could be either directly or indirectly attributed. It does not follow of course that the disease was contracted in the house where the death occurred.

By an Order of the Local Government Board, Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption) has been added to the list of infectious diseases which require to be notified to the medical officer of health:—this Order came into force on Jan. 1st (1912).

The following is a copy of a circular letter sent by me to each of the medical practitioners in the district.

December 18th, 1911.

Dear Dr.—

By an Order of the Local Government Board, which comes into force on January 1st, 1912, Pulmonary Tuberculosis is added to the list of diseases which are required to be reported to the Medical Officer of Health under the Notification Act, 1889.

The Order provides that "every Medical Practitioner attending on or called in to visit any person shall, within forty-eight hours after first becoming aware that such person is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, complete, sign and transmit a notification—."

The names and addresses of patients will not be divulged. In any action taken by me under the Order special care will be exercised to prevent publicity and to avoid causing trouble or annoyance to the patient or his friends.

When you so desire, the District Council will pay for the bacteriological examination of sputum in suspected cases.

A book of Notification Forms is sent herewith. Kindly notify at an early date any case you may have under your care at the time the Order comes into force, January 1st, 1912.

Yours truly,

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

Enclosed with this report is a copy of 'Instructions' issued to the occupants of houses in which cases of consumption exist.

By Section 16 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, provision is made for the treatment in sanatoria of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis. The Insurance Committee may, if it think fit, extend this benefit to dependants of insured persons.

Too high a value must not be placed on sanatoria treatment either as a means of cure or preventing the dissemination of the disease. Consumption is a chronic disease. Whatever may be the extent of improvement obtained by such treatment there is always the probability or possibility of a relapse. Unfortunately in too many instances such relapse does occur sooner or later. The home conditions may be such as not only to prevent a continuance of the improvement but they may be directly prejudicial. Nor is the patient able in the majority of cases to carry out the system of treatment under which he has improved, in its details, and the details are the essentials. One of the greatest difficulties facing a discharged patient is the obtaining of work suitable to his condition. Having regard to this fact, it appears to me that in connection with a sanatorium there should be some system whereby suitable work could be found for phthisical patients whether inmates of the hospital or not. A patient could thus help to maintain himself. Work graduated to the condition of the patient is in many cases part of the treatment.

The provision of sanatoria for consumptives is a subject requiring very careful consideration.

Something might be done towards reducing tubercular disease by advising parents, in whose family there is history of consumption, as to the most suitable employment for their children, the object being to provide such environment as would increase the power of resistance to the disease.

In a special report laid before the Council at the end of the year I drew attention to the great increase in the number of cases of tubercular disease during the last five years, the increase being utterly out of proportion to the increase in the population. The number of deaths during 1911 was 15, just under 2 per 1000 of the population. In none of the other districts in the Union is it so high.

Diarrhoeal Diseases.

A Circular dated Aug. 18th, 1911, was issued by the Local Government Board to District Councils headed 'Prevalence of Epidemic Diarrhoea amongst Children,' calling attention to the necessity of special steps being taken during the hot weather to provide for the frequent, if practicable the daily, removal of house and stable refuse; to maintain efficiency of scavenging and the cleanliness of streets and houses; and to take all other such precautions as would tend to prevent diarrhoea. It was also suggested that the sanitary inspector be instructed to make rapid visits for the purpose of securing efficient sanitation. About five weeks before the issue of this Circular I advised that the following hand-bill be printed and distributed in the district;—the suggestion was adopted.

Copy of Hand-bill.

"To maintain health general cleanliness is at all times essential, but particularly so during the summer and autumn, as it is during these periods that diarrhoeal diseases, which may be termed filth diseases, prevail most largely. Special attention should be paid to the following :—

- (1) The use of un-ripe or over-ripe fruit and of tainted food of any kind should be avoided.
- (2) Milk basins and feeding bottles should be scrupulously cleansed.
- (3) The walls, floor, and shelves of pantries should be maintained in clean condition.
- (4) Refuse, especially food refuse, should not be allowed to accumulate.
- (5) The walls of sanitary conveniences should be limewashed.
- (6) House yards should be cleansed frequently.

Should it be found necessary to make complaint as to the scavenging communicate with the Sanitary Inspector."

A copy of the following circular was forwarded to each of the butchers owning or renting a slaughterhouse:—

Dear Sir,

I find that some slaughterhouses are not maintained in as cleanly condition as they ought to be.

It is of the utmost importance that during hot weather steps be taken to keep slaughterhouses and the apparatus used in connection therewith in an absolutely clean condition. Frequently I find that the 'creel' has been allowed to become thickly coated with blood, &c. Such a creel should be well scraped, and all creels should be cleansed frequently with boiling water. The floor and walls of the slaughterhouse should be kept in clean condition. Offal should be removed at once and deposited where it will not cause a nuisance. Offal receptacles should be cleansed, and on no account should they be kept in the building. The floor of the slaughterhouse should be cleansed and its walls limewashed frequently. The slaughterhouse should contain nothing but the tackle and instruments used in the slaughtering of cattle.

Yours truly,

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

I instructed the Inspector to give special attention to the scavenging, to take steps to prevent the accumulation of refuse, and to make frequent inspections of slaughterhouses and premises where food was prepared or stored for sale. A large portion of his time and my own was absorbed in this and similar work during the summer months.

Birth and Mortality Rates.

Births (corrected)	...	...	215 (105 males, 110 females).
Birth rate	...	...	30.49.
Deaths (corrected)	...	...	150 (83 males, 67 females).
Death rate	...	...	21.27.
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 births)	176.6.		
Infectious diseases death rate	...	...	2.83.
Diarrhoeal diseases death rate	...	...	0.99.

It will be noted that the death rate is very high, 21.27, the average rate for the whole Union being 14.83. An examination of the Table of Causes of Death shows that the number of deaths (in proportion to the population) from the following causes was higher than in any other district;—infectious diseases, tubercular diseases, diarrhoeal diseases, lung diseases, and cancer. A special report on the persistence of a high death rate was laid before the Council in November in which certain recommendations were made:—these are having the Council's attention.

Future Action.

- (1) That of the individual.
- (2) That of the District Council.

A third may be added, that of the Local Education Authority, this will be referred to presently. It may be thought that the order of the first two named ought to be reversed. My reasons for placing them in the order given are (1) that there appears to be a tendency to attribute all the ills that flesh is heir to to the neglect of the Council, the action or lack of action of the individual being quite overlooked: (2) that as factors in the health of the individual his habits and acts are not sufficiently appreciated: (3) that in any action taken under Section 63 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, it may be a strongly contested point whether or not any alleged excessive sickness is due in great part to the neglect of the individual himself.

What then is required of the individual? He himself and his household must put into practice domestic and personal hygiene. Of what value is it to provide for the efficient lighting of a house if blinds are allowed to shut the light out? Of what use to provide for circulation of air round a house if windows remain closed and fire places are blocked up? Of what use to provide efficient scavenging if personal and domestic cleanliness are neglected?

I have alluded to the part which should be taken by the Local Education Authority in promoting public health. Personal and domestic hygiene, the nourishing value of the various foods and the cooking of the same should be taught in all elementary schools to the elder scholars. It has always been a matter of surprise to me that whilst so much attention has been devoted to maintain purity of water, to provide efficient sewers and scavenging and good house accommodation, so little has been done in educating the public with regard to the food which nourishes and builds the body.

The following recommendations made in my last Annual Report remain unadopted :—

The provision in conjunction with neighbouring Councils of an efficiently equipped hospital for the isolation of infectious cases. The cottage with detached iron building at present used is insufficient, the accommodation being too limited to permit of isolation being generally carried out, only exceptional cases being removed thereto, that is, cases in which isolation is specially desirable. Though the detached iron building permits of the isolation of another form of infectious disease than that which may be in the cottage, yet the general conditions and administrative arrangements are such as to render this inadvisable.

The provision of a public slaughterhouse. Under the best conditions slaughterhouses within the town itself are most objectionable. In future I shall decline to approve of the granting of a new license for any slaughterhouse within the town's area. Under the present conditions supervision of the meat supply is difficult :—animals can be slaughtered at any hour, early in the morning or late at night, and if diseased, all traces of this concealed or destroyed before inspection.

The abolition of all sanitary conveniences with fixed receptacles within the town.

In connection with this the Council should consider the desirability of adopting Section 39 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. I would remind the Council that should it decide to replace pit closets by water closets under the Section referred to, half the expense is borne by the owner. On the other hand should it permit pit closets to be replaced by pail closets and afterwards decide to adopt the water closet system under the same Section, it (the Council) must bear the whole cost.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1911.

All Causes.	{			All
	{			
	Certified	...	...	0
	Uncertified	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	4
Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	4
Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	3
Gastritis	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	2
Congenital Defects	...	...	...	0
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	9
Syphilis	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	4
Other causes	...	...	...	3
				38

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

Saltburn,

March 11th, 1912.

CONSUMPTION

BEING INFECTIOUS CAN BE PREVENTED.

To guard against it

Lead a healthy life.

Avoid excess of every kind.

Flush your bedrooms with air daily by keeping the doors and windows open. As far as possible sleep with open windows. Fresh air cures,—it does not kill.

Do not block up your bedroom fireplace ;—a little soot or smoke may be an annoyance,—foul air is dangerous.

When leaving your bedroom pull up the blind and if the window be shut open it. Let light into every room ;—light is as necessary as air.

Maintain your house, your clothing and bedding and your body in clean condition.

Give your children such food as will build up healthy bodies, bearing in mind that milk is one of the best of foods for children and that **tea is not a food**.

The inmates of a house in which there is a case of Consumption should pay particular attention to these directions.

To prevent its spread

the following directions should be followed :—

The matter coughed up by the patient suffering from consumption should be destroyed as it contains the organisms by which the disease is spread : this is best done by burning it. The patient when in the house should expectorate into a piece of rag or a paper handkerchief then burn it. When out of the house the use of one of the receptacles made for the purpose is necessary, the patient taking care to burn the matter on returning home.

The instructions of the Medical Attendant as to general treatment should be faithfully carried out ; if circumstances prevent this being done the Medical Officer of Health will assist so far as he is empowered.

The patient should bear in mind that unless these or similar precautions are taken the lives of other persons are **endangered**.

No one should occupy the same bed as a consumptive patient nor if possible the same room.

The patient's room should be light and airy and to permit of easy cleansing its furniture and fittings should be reduced to the smallest possible amount.

Drinking and feeding vessels used by the patient should be thoroughly cleansed before being used by others.

Where special precautions are requisite the Medical Officer of Health will advise.

attention should be paid to the following directions:

The patient should be kept in a room in which there is a lot of light and air, and a good supply of fresh air.

When the patient is lying in bed, the head should be raised, and the feet should be kept warm.

When the patient is sitting up, the back should be supported, and the feet should be kept warm.

When the patient is standing, the feet should be kept warm, and the back should be supported.

When the patient is walking, the feet should be kept warm, and the back should be supported.

When the patient is sleeping, the feet should be kept warm, and the back should be supported.

When the patient is eating, the feet should be kept warm, and the back should be supported.

When the patient is drinking, the feet should be kept warm, and the back should be supported.

To Guard Against It

BRING PREVENTION CAN BE PREVENTED

CONSUMPTION

Health and Wealth

It is the duty of every person to take care of his health, and to prevent the disease of consumption.

Consumption is a disease which is caused by a weak constitution, and by a bad habit of living.

The patient should be kept in a room in which there is a lot of light and air, and a good supply of fresh air.

When the patient is lying in bed, the head should be raised, and the feet should be kept warm.

When the patient is sitting up, the back should be supported, and the feet should be kept warm.

When the patient is standing, the feet should be kept warm, and the back should be supported.

When the patient is walking, the feet should be kept warm, and the back should be supported.

When the patient is sleeping, the feet should be kept warm, and the back should be supported.

When the patient is eating, the feet should be kept warm, and the back should be supported.

When the patient is drinking, the feet should be kept warm, and the back should be supported.

To prevent its spread

Table giving particulars of the population in each of the several Districts in the Union
at the Census of 1911.

(M—Males, F—Females).

DISTRICT.	Estimated, end of June, 1910.	POPULATION.			Inhabited Houses.				Average number of persons per house.		
		Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Increase.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Increase.		Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Increase or Decrease.
Guisborough Rural.	8000	M. 3964 F. 3790	M. 3974 F. 3884	M. 10 F. 94	1603	1738	135		4.83	4.52	Decrease 0.31
Guisborough Urban.	6750	M. 2848 F. 2797	M. 3650 F. 3412	M. 802 F. 615	1211	1454	243		4.66	4.85	Increase 0.19
Loftus Urban.	8250	M. 3364 F. 3144	M. 4788 F. 4084	M. 1424 F. 940	1383	1711	328		4.85	5.18	Increase 0.33
Redcar Urban.	12000	M. 3536 F. 4159	M. 4864 F. 5645	M. 1328 F. 1486	1601	2397	796		4.80	4.38	Decrease 0.42
Saltburn Urban.	3700	M. 1073 F. 1505	M. 1405 F. 1919	M. 332 F. 414	542	756	214		4.75	4.39	Decrease 0.34
Skelton and Brotton Urban.	14700	M. 6809 F. 6431	M. 8036 F. 7166	M. 1227 F. 735	2644	3047	403		5.00	4.98	Decrease 0.02
TOTALS, &c.	53400	M. 21594 F. 21826	M. 26717 F. 26110	M. 5123 F. 4284	8984	11103	2119		4.83	4.75	Decrease 0.08

Assuming that the increase (9407) in the population of the Guisborough Union was steady during the ten years which have elapsed since the census of 1901, that is, was continuous and at the same rate year by year, the population at the end of June, 1910, would be 52,120:—it was estimated to be 53,400, an over-estimate of 1280. Had the average number of persons per house as shown at the census of 1901 (4.83) remained stationary the population would have been within 200 of the estimate.

It will be noted that taking the Union as a whole there was a slight decrease (0.08) in the average number of persons per house.

So far as the figures of the census can be taken as an indication of the adequacy or otherwise of house accommodation in the several districts it would appear that in Guisborough rural and the Redcar, Saltburn, and Skelton and Brotton urban districts house accommodation is keeping pace with the population, as in these districts there is a decrease in the average number of persons per house; in the Guisborough and Loftus urban districts the reverse is the case, there being an increase.

Table of Birth and Mortality Rates.
in the several Districts in the Union.

DISTRICT.	Population estimated to middle of year 1911.	Births:— Uncorrected number.	Births:— Corrected number.	Birth Rate.	Deaths registered in District.	Death Rate.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	Deaths of Infants (under 1 year of age).	Infant Mortality Rate.	Total number of Deaths at all ages.	Death Rate.
Guisborough Rural	7860	217	218	27.73	84	10.68	0	10	16	73.3	94	11.95
Guisborough Urban	7050	223	215	30.49	167	23.68	21	4	38	176.6	150	21.27
Loftus Urban	8880	310	312	35.13	122	13.76	0	7	35	112.1	129	14.52
Redcar Urban	10520	237	239	22.71	119	11.31	2	16	31	129.7	133	12.64
Saltburn Urban	3330	66	67	20.12	38	11.41	0	0	6	89.5	38	11.41
Skelton and Brotton Urban	15220	476	480	31.53	221	14.52	1	20	52	109.2	240	15.76
Totals and Averages	52860	1529	1531	28.96	751	14.20	24	57	178	116.2	784	14.83

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified ... Uncertified ...	All									
Enteric Fever										
Small Pox										
Measles ...	10	4	6							
Scarlet Fever...										
Whooping Cough ...	7	4	1	2						
Diphtheria and Croup ...	3		1		2					1
Influenza ...										
Erysipelas ...										
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	8	1				2	4		1	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	3	1		2						
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	4	2		1		1				
Rheumatic Fever ...	2						2			
Cancer, malignant disease	8					1	1	1	5	1
Bronchitis ...	2	1						1		1
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	7	3	3		1					2
Pneumonia (all other forms)	9	1	1		1			5		
Other diseases of Respiratory organs										
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	7	4		1					2	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis										
Alcoholism ...										
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	4						2	1	1	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	1						1			
Puerperal Fever ...										
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	2							1		
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	9	8		1						
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	3			1			1	1		
Suicides ...										
Other Defined Diseases ...	61	9	1		1	1	5	14	30	15
Diseases ill-defined or unknown										
	150	38	13	8	5	5	17	24	40	24

There is nothing in the above Table requiring comment.

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State of New York
In SENATE,
January 1, 1900.

