

[Report 1914] / Medical Officer of Health, Guisborough U.D.C.

Contributors

Guisborough (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1914

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/w9zftyup>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

GUISBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

COMBINED DISTRICT COUNCILS

GUISBOROUGH UNION.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1914

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

W. W. STAINTHORPE, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.



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, 1914.

The Town of Guisborough lies in a shallow valley among the Cleveland Hills. It is situate on the lower lias (soft sands and micaceous shale).

The bulk of the adult population is engaged in iron-stone mining.

Population.

The usual method of estimating the population of a district is to presume that any increase or decrease shown to exist at the latest census, compared with the previous one, continues at the same rate year by year. This method may give fairly accurate results in some districts but in others it will not. Where the population depends upon a single industry, as, in the main, is the case in the Guisborough Union, it will vary to some extent with the variation in that industry. This renders it difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate of the populations in the several districts in the Union. Even when the number of inhabited houses is known the multiplication of this by the average number of persons per house as shown at the last census will not necessarily give a true result, as the average number per house may have risen or it may have fallen since the taking of the census. The conditions brought about by the war, namely the exodus of men who have joined the Territorial and other Forces and the increase resulting from the stationing of troops in the districts enhances the difficulty. Taking into consideration the whole of the circumstances I have decided to estimate the populations of the several districts at the middle of 1914 to be the same as at the corresponding period of the previous year.

The populations of the Guisborough Rural and the Redcar and Saltburn Urban districts are materially increased in the summer months by visitors, by camps of Territorials, of Church Lads Brigades, of Scouts, &c., and by the occupants of tents, vans, &c. As the corrected death rate of a district is based on its fixed population, and as in calculating this rate the deaths of non-residents are excluded, any temporary increase of the population does not affect this rate. It may however affect the health of the district. That cases of infectious diseases are imported by visitors is certain, and it is also undoubted that in some houses overcrowding results from the taking in of visitors;—this is very difficult to prevent. In some cases the householder lets the whole of his house and either joins some other family or dwells for the time being in a tent or van. Where the former plan is adopted overcrowding in many instances occurs. Nor is the latter system altogether free from objection, the tendency being to use some makeshift tent or wood structure, the accommodation of which is anything but adequate for the needs of the family.

Birth and Mortality Rates.

Population estimated at middle of year	...	7,100.
Births (corrected)	...	240 (113 males, 127 females).
Birth rate	...	33·80.
Deaths (corrected)	...	115 (53 males, 62 females).
Death rate	...	16·19.
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 births)		133·3.
Infectious diseases death rate (tuberculosis excluded)		2·39.
Tuberculosis death rate	...	1·54.
Diarrhoeal diseases death rate		0·56.

Inspections.

Nuisances ascertained to exist during visits made by the Inspector are either reported by entry in his journal, or the particulars are forwarded to the owner or agent of the property, or to me. Those which come under my own observation are either reported direct to the Council, or particulars are forwarded to the Inspector for entry in his journal, or are communicated to the owner or his agent. The Inspector's journal and my report are placed before the Council (or a Committee) at each of its monthly meetings. The several items in the journal and the report are considered and instructions are given for the serving of the necessary notices. In most cases an informal notice is issued, if not complied with the matter is reported to the Council.

In many of the inspections made I was accompanied by Mr. Kilburn. Most of the special visits were for the purpose of making enquiries concerning cases of infectious diseases notified.

Number of Inspections under Housing Acts	...	...	122
Ditto under Factory and Workshop Act	...	...	144
Ditto under Dairies and Cowsheds Order	...	...	72
Ditto of slaughterhouses	...	..	120
Ditto of premises where food is prepared	...	...	48
Ditto of common lodging-houses	...	...	20
Number of visits under Notification Act	...	...	58
Number of rooms disinfected	...	...	41
Number of informal notices served	...	...	128
Number of statutory notices served	...	...	50
Number of notices complied with	...	..	163

Birth Rate.

Is the fall of the birth rate in the Guisborough Union real or apparent only? During the years which intervene between one census and another the population of a district is *estimated*; any error in this estimate will lead to an error in the birth rate. For example let the population of a district be estimated at 9000, supposing the births to be 270 the rate would be 30.0 per 1000. If however the population be under-estimated by 500 the true birth rate will be 28.4. In Census years the birth rate being based on the census returns can be considered as accurate. In the census year 1891 the birth rate of the Guisbro' Union was 33.03; in 1901 it had fallen to 30.49, falling still further in 1911 to 28.96. But such a decline may arise from a change in the constitution of the population. At one period a population may consist chiefly of persons between 20 and 45 years of age, the procreative period; after the lapse of some years the number of persons of procreative age declines, with the result that the birth rate falls. When a new industry is started in a district most of the workers attracted thereto are comparatively young. It can readily be understood that the birth rate of such a place will be higher than that of a district where the number of aged persons is high. During the fifteen years 1899-1914 the proportion of death among persons 65 years of age and upwards was in Saltburn (in round figures) 36 per cent. of the total, in Redcar 30 per cent., in the rest of the Union 25 per cent. As is known the mining industry in Cleveland began about fifty years ago. The question then arises, is the fall in the birth rate the result of a change in the constitution of the population, that is, is there a material increase in the number of aged persons? In one of the districts in which nearly the whole of the working population is engaged in iron-stone mining and allied work the number of deaths among persons 65 years of age and upwards was in 1889 15 per cent. of the total, in 1904 it arose to 16 per cent., and in 1908 to 23 per cent., remaining at that figure in 1913. This rise in the Guisborough Union as a whole is too small to account for the decrease in the birth rate. When it is considered that since 1911 the fall has continued it must be concluded that there is a real fall in the birth rate.

Sewage Disposal.

The sewage passes into a settling tank thence on to land leased by the Council. The slop water from the cottages (24) at Chaloner Pit discharges into a ditch; the same remark applies to the cottages (22) at Barnaby Moor.

Scavenging.

The arrangements as to scavenging remain the same as detailed in my Report for the year 1913.

Sanitary Conveniences.

Number of closets in which fixed receptacles have been replaced by moveable receptacles 5
 Number of closets with fixed receptacles which have been converted into water-closets Nil
 Number of closets with moveable receptacles which have been converted into water-closets 1
 (No waste water-closets in use).

Water Supply.

A large number of samples of the water supplied to the town, taken from a tap in the Surveyor's House, were tested by me for plumbo-solvency. Many of the same samples were submitted to Messrs. Pattinson, & Stead, Analysts, Middlesborough, for quantitative analysis; the following Table shows the result.

Date when taken.	Test adopted.	Lead dissolved in one day.	Dissolved in three days.
April 9th	50 C.C. of the water covering 12 sq. in. of lead	A trace	0·14 grains per gall.
„ 14th	ditto	0·28 grains per gall.	0·56
„ 16th	ditto	0·84	1·54
„ 19th	ditto	0·98	2·52
June 13th	ditto	0·14	0·14
„ 14th	ditto	0·14	0·14
„ 18th	ditto	0·14	0·28
„ 19th	ditto	0·14	0·14
Aug. 31st	ditto	0·42	0·56
Sept. 2nd	ditto	0·28	0·42
„ 4th	ditto	1·26	1·40

In addition many samples of water from the reservoir and from its feeders, some of which were taken by myself, were tested by me for plumbo-solvency. The result of these tests was recently (Feby. 12th) laid before the Council in a special report, a copy of which was forwarded to the Local Government Board.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

The Register contains the names and addresses of twenty-seven cowkeepers and three dairymen. Twenty-four cowsheds were inspected and notes made of their cubic capacity, their lighting, ventilation, water supply, general condition, &c. The cubic space per cow varied from 400 to over 800 feet:—in four sheds it was between 400 and 500 feet, in five between 500 and 600, in six between 600 and 800, and in nine it was over 800. In fifteen the lighting and ventilating were sufficient, in nine these conditions were 'fair.' The water supply was in each case adequate. The drainage of the majority passed to the farm fold-yard or tank,—in two instances it discharged into a ditch, in seven it passed into the sewer. On the whole the general conditions were found to be good.

Food Inspection.

The premises on which foods are prepared or stored for sale are:—

Bakehouses ...	inspected under Factory and Workshop Act	5
Ice-cream making	do. do.	2
Fried Fish Shops	do. do.	4
Sausage making	do. do.	3
Slaughterhouses ...	inspected under Byelaws ...	6

The inspections of slaughterhouses numbered 120. A number of carcasses were examined, none found unfit for food. Three notices to remedy defects were served, all complied with.

Schools.

The schools in the district are:—

Northgate Elementary.
Providence Elementary.
Guisborough Grammar.
Barnaby Moor Elementary.

The town's water is laid on the first three named. The school at Barnaby Moor is very small, provided as it is for the children living in the few cottages there.

The Local Education Authority intend substituting water-closets for the pail closets at the Northgate School.

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

Number of houses inspected under the Act	...	...	...	122
ditto considered unfit for habitation	...	...	...	1
Number of representations made with a view to making closing orders	...	...	...	1
Number of closing orders made	...	...	...	1
Number of houses in which defects were remedied without the making of closing orders	...	...	...	Nil
Number of houses made fit after the making of closing orders	...	...	...	Nil
Number of notices served to make houses fit for habitation (including all notices served to remedy structural defects)	...	...	...	178

Condition of houses as to

Lighting.			Air Circulation.			Cleanliness.		
Good	...	77	Good	...	78	Clean	...	87
Fair	...	44	Fair	...	43	Fair	...	31
Bad	...	1	Bad	...	1	Not clean	...	3
						Dirty	...	1

Particulars of defects found :—

Defective house yards	...	39
do. or damp walls	...	22
do. floors	...	49
do. pantries	...	11
do. sanitary conveniences		9
do. roofs	...	10
do. windows	...	22
Other defects	...	16

Most of the defects were of a minor character, some being due to ordinary wear and tear, others being caused by storms of rain and wind. In only one house were the defects of a serious nature.

Other particulars :—

Average number of occupants per house	...	4.7
Number of cases of overcrowding (more than 2 persons per room)		4
Number of houses with 2 rooms	...	12
ditto 3 "	...	28
ditto 4 "	...	62
ditto 5 "	...	26
ditto over 5 "	...	2

Six notices to cleanse premises were served; all complied with.

House Accommodation.

The number of houses built and in course of erection during the year was thirty:—all suitable for occupancy by the working-classes. Judging from the number of persons per house (4.7) ascertained during the inspections made under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, it would appear that sufficient house accommodation is being provided by private enterprise.

Common Lodginghouse.

During an inspection made by the Inspector and myself it was found that the number of beds in some of the rooms was in excess of what was desirable. An order varying the number and fixing the maximum number was made by the Council and served on the keeper.

Infectious Diseases.

The steps taken to prevent the spread of infection remain the same as in past years, details of these were given in the Report for the year 1912.

Tuberculosis.

Number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified	...	11
ditto of other forms of tuberculosis	...	6
Attack rate per 1000 of the population	...	2.4
Number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	...	7
ditto from other forms of tuberculosis	...	4
Number of bacteriological examination of 'sputum'	...	16
ditto with positive result	...	6
ditto " negative "	...	10

In endeavouring to trace the source of infection in a case of tuberculosis the investigator is faced by the difficulty that he has no means of ascertaining with any degree of certainty at what period in the life of the patient the disease was contracted, the length of time elapsing between the invasion of the body by the bacilli and the manifestation of the symptoms being indefinite. A prolonged enquiry into the life and habits of the patient and of the ailments he has passed through might afford a clue.

With regard to predisposing causes I have nothing to add to what was stated on this point in my report for the year 1913.

Of the 87 persons in the Union notified to be suffering from tuberculosis 47 were males, 40 females. Twenty-four of the patients were insured persons and 46 the dependents of insured. Of the 47 suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis eighteen died during the year, of the forty suffering from other forms of the disease ten died. Six of the adult patients were miners. The disease did not prevail unduly among any class of workers.

Of the 87 cases notified 81 were visited by me; a number were visited a second time.

One patient appeared to have contracted the disease from another member of the family. In a few instances the home conditions were bad, being such as to predispose to the disease. Such defects (structural) as existed were of a very minor character.

Of the 87 persons notified to be suffering from tuberculosis seven were non-residents, all had contracted the disease previous to coming into the district and all came hoping that 'change' or improved environment would have a beneficial effect. No doubt in each instance the Medical Officer of Health for the district from which the patient came had already received notification. These seven should therefore be deducted from the number (87) of *new* cases.

Fourteen patients received Sanatorium treatment. The statement made in my Report for 1913 that this form of treatment will fall into disrepute unless great care is exercised in the selection of cases for such treatment is as true to-day as then. A medical man advises his patient to obtain sanatorium treatment believing his condition to be such that this treatment would result in the disease being checked:—the sanatorium authority may think otherwise. Who is to decide? The existing conditions are unsatisfactory and are likely to remain so until some scheme is adopted whereby the selection is placed in the hands of a specialist, a Tuberculosis Officer. The County Council has recently adopted a scheme for the provision of Tuberculosis Dispensaries and the appointment of Tuberculosis Officers, &c. This scheme has been submitted, or will shortly be submitted, to the Local Government Board for approval.

Scarlet Fever.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	14
Number of houses in which the cases occurred	...	...	...	9
Mortality, Nil.				
Average number of cases during the years 1909-1913				29

Eight of the patients were removed to the Sanatorium.

Diphtheria.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	25
Number of houses in which the cases occurred	...	...	...	23
Mortality, 4 per cent. of cases notified.				

Bacteriological examinations made to aid diagnosis	...	16
ditto of convalescents	...	26
ditto of contacts	...	1
ditto giving positive result	...	13
ditto „ negative „	...	36

Fourteen of the cases were removed to the Sanatorium.

Enteric Fever.

Only one case of this fever was notified; it had a fatal termination: the source of infection I was not able to trace. One case of continued fever was notified: its subsequent history indicated that it was not enteric.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 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 up- wards.	
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	25		6	15		4			14
Erysipelas ...	8			1			4	3	
Scarlet Fever ...	14		5	9					8
Enteric fever ...	1				1				
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C) ...	1				1 (C)				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	12				4	8			
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5		1	3		1			
Totals ...	66		12	28	6	13	4	3	22

No case of any of the following diseases was notified:—
small-pox, cholera, plague, typhus fever, puerperal fever,
cerebro-spinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, ophthalmia neonatorum.

Isolation Hospital.

The cottage and adjoining iron building used for isolating cases of infectious disease is held on a yearly tenancy. Notice was given the Council to terminate the tenancy on May-day, 1915. At the request of the Council the Owner consented that the notice should not take effect until the termination of the war.

Joint Smallpox Hospital.

To permit of the efficient disinfection of any house from which a patient suffering from smallpox has been removed to the hospital a shelter has been erected in which the family can be housed during the process of disinfection:—it consists of two bedrooms and a kitchen. A Thresh's Emergency Disinfector has also been provided.

Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths in the Guisborough Union of infants, children under one year of age, was 160 being 100.7 per 1000 births registered. The rate in each of the districts was as follows:—

Guisborough Rural	37.7	Average for the years 1904—1913	117.8
Guisborough Urban	133.3	ditto	125.2
Loftus Urban	109.9	ditto	120.3
Redcar Urban	56.4	ditto	106.9
Saltburn Urban	31.7	ditto	86.9
Skelton and Brotton Urban	134.5	ditto	119.8

The rate varies from year to year, such variation being mainly due to the prevalence or otherwise of infectious diseases and other ailments particularly affecting infants.

Of the various problems connected with Public Health that of reducing the number of deaths of infants is one of the most difficult. An analysis of the causes of infant mortality during the past year shows that about 40% were attributed to premature birth, wasting, debility, &c., 20% to lung diseases, 10% to diarrhoeal diseases and 6% to infectious diseases (including tuberculosis).

Over half of the deaths occurred within the first three months of life and of these two-thirds within the first month. All deaths due to premature birth, debility, &c., may be considered as having a pre-natal origin, that is they resulted from conditions affecting the infant before birth, through its mother. An unhealthy and debilitated woman cannot be expected to give birth to a healthy child. Before birth she and it are one, with her food it is fed, with her blood it is nourished. Apart from the deaths which can with certainty be stated to arise from pre-natal conditions it is more than probable that a fairly large proportion of those due to causes other than premature birth, debility, &c., are attributable indirectly to such conditions. It is quite certain that until the effect of the condition of the mother upon her unborn child is fully appreciated, and action in accordance therewith taken, no sensible diminution in the infant mortality rate can be expected. Never perhaps in the history of the British Nation has it been so essential as at present to conserve human life and to maintain the highest degree of health possible. Before the war ends a very large number of the healthiest and most vigorous men of the nation will have perished and many of those who return will be maimed and enfeebled. The wealth of a nation does not consist in its material possessions but in the physical and mental health of its people.

At the end of July a circular headed "Maternity and Child Welfare" was issued to County Councils and Sanitary Authorities stating that an estimate had been laid before Parliament for a Grant to be distributed by the Local Government Board in aid of the expenditure of local authorities in respect of institutions or other provision for maternity and child welfare. A Memorandum outlining a scheme for such work accompanied the Circular. That Board thinks that for the rural and smaller urban areas it will generally be found desirable to develop a county organisation. Useful work could be done by voluntary agencies acting in conjunction with the local authority and its officers. This subject, Maternity and Child Welfare, demands the most serious consideration of County Councils and Sanitary Authorities.

Special Conditions and Work connected therewith consequent upon the War.

The coast line in the Guisborough Union extends from (and includes) the South Gare at the mouth of the Tees to the stream which flows into the sea at Staithes. It was to be expected therefore that a number of Troops would be stationed in the district. Under ordinary conditions premises occupied by His Majesty's Forces are exempt from the supervision of the local Medical Officer of Health. At the end of August a circular was

issued by the Local Government Board on "Co-operation between the Civil and Military Sanitary Services" in which the Medical Officer of Health of a district in which troops are, or are likely to be stationed was invited to offer his services to the Military Medical Authority. This I did. On October 21st, a War Office Circular was issued requiring the Medical Officer of Health to assist the Military Authority in maintaining the health of the troops in every way possible. He is required to inspect systematically all billets, camps and or other places solely in military occupation as to water supply, methods of disposal of all solid and liquid refuse, general cleanliness, and for the prevention of exposure to infection. Various other duties are named. As there are a large number of billets in the several districts the many duties connected therewith devolving on me has absorbed, and will absorb until the end of the war, a large amount of time. The work so far has included the inspection of premises proposed to be used as billeting places, the inspection of premises where troops are stationed, making arrangements for the erection of latrines and the scavenging of the same, making provision for the isolation of cases of infectious disease which may occur among the troops, giving information to the Medical Military Authorities of the occurrence of cases of infectious disease, &c., &c.

The Council's staff remains the same as before the War.

Factories and Workshops.

The Register contains the names and addresses of the occupants of twelve factories and sixty workshops, as follows:—

WORKSHOPS.				FACTORIES.			
Shoemakers	...	...	9	Sausage-making	...	...	3
Carpenters	...	...	9	Blacksmith	...	...	1
Tailors	...	...	6	Builder	...	...	1
Bakers	...	...	5	Sawmill	...	...	1
Dressmakers	...	...	5	Gas works	...	...	1
Fish-friers	...	...	3	Foundry	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	...	...	3	Printer	...	...	1
Milliners	...	...	3	Laundry	...	...	1
Saddlers	...	...	2	Fish-frying	...	...	1
Cycle repairers	...	...	2	Shoe-making	...	...	1
Tinsmiths	...	...	2				12
Ice-cream makers	...	...	2				
Printer	...	...	1				
Coach-painter	...	...	1				
Builder	...	...	1				
Rope-maker	...	...	1				
Leather-dresser	...	...	1				
Confectioner maker	...	...	1				
Sausage-skin dresser	...	...	1				
Plumbers	...	...	2				

The inspections of the above, including those made by myself, numbered 144. Two notices to cleanse were served and complied with.

Future Action.

The financial condition of the country resulting from the war renders it essential to reduce to the minimum the expenditure on public works. Under the circumstances the Medical Officer of Health in making his recommendations finds it difficult to steer between the Scylla of false economy and the Charybdis of undesirable expenditure. The nation is faced by the absolute necessity of carrying on the war to a successful termination as quickly as possible. But to accomplish this, men sound in body and mind are needed. It is requisite therefore that every available means be taken to maintain and improve the health of the people.

The most pressing requirements are the provision of such a hospital as will permit of the isolation of cases of scarlet fever and of diphtheria at one and the same time and the substitution of water-closets for closets with fixed receptacles. It is desirable that the Council should require all new houses to be provided with water-closets.

In previous reports I pointed out that for the maintenance of health the action of the individual is as necessary as that of the sanitary authority. The great wastage of life, caused by the war, among that section of the population which consists of the most healthy and vigorous must be my excuse, if excuse be needed, for again referring to the matter. The absolute necessity of every member of the community doing his duty in this respect cannot be too strongly urged. The King and Country need healthy and vigorous men and women to carry on the work of the nation whether that be in the fighting line, in the workshop, or in the home; need them to be healthy and vigorous that their children, the future generation of the Empire, may be so.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

To the Members of the
Guisborough Urban District Council.

Saltburn-by-Sea,
March, 1915.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 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-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	6,300	201		31'90	123	19'53	15		25	124'3	108	17'14
1910	6,750	212		31'40	103	15'25	12		20	94'3	91	13'48
1911	7,050	223	215	30'49	167	23'68	21	4	38	176'6	150	21'27
1912	7,100	211	205	28'87	112	15'77	21	1	23	112'1	92	12'95
1913	7,100	214	211	29'71	114	16'05	16	3	22	109'0	101	14'22
1914	7,100	237	240	33'80	122	17'18	11	4	32	133'3	115	16'19

Table III.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1914.

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 (b).
			All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards.
All causes	Certified	All									
	Uncertified										
1.	Enteric Fever	...	1					1			
2.	Small Pox	...									
3.	Measles	...	10	2	7	1					
4.	Scarlet Fever	...									
5.	Whooping Cough	...	1		1						
6.	Diphtheria and Croup	...	1			1					
7.	Influenza	...									
8.	Erysipelas	...									
9.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	7					2	5		
10.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	4	1		1	2				
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...									1
12.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	7						2	1	4
13.	Rheumatic Fever	...									
14.	Meningitis	...									
15.	Organic Heart Disease	...	10						3	2	5
16.	Bronchitis	...	9	5	1	1			1	1	
17.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	6	4		1			1		
18.	Other diseases of respiratory organs	...									
19.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	4	8							1
20.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...									
21.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...									
21a.	Alcoholism	...									
22.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	6							5	1
23.	Puerperal Fever	...									
24.	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	1					1			
25.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	14	14							
26.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	3			1		1	1		
27.	Suicide	...	1								1
28.	Other Defined Diseases	...	30	3	4	1	1			5	16
29.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...									
			115	32	13	7	3	5	13	14	28
											23

Table IV.
Infant Mortality.

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	{ Certified. All Uncertified.										
Small-pox	... ..									
Chicken-pox	... ..									
Measles	... ..								2		2
Scarlet Fever	... ..									
Whooping-Cough	... ..									
Diphtheria and Croup	... ..									
Erysipelas	... ..									
Tuberculous Meningitis	... ..									1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	... ..									
Other Tuberculous Diseases	... ..									
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	... ..									1	1
Convulsions	... ..						1	1			2
Laryngitis	... ..									
Bronchitis	... ..				2	2	1	2			5
Pneumonia (all forms)	... ..		1			1		2	1		4
Diarrhœa	... ..						1	1		1	3
Enteritis	... ..									
Gastritis	... ..									
Syphilis	... ..									
Rickets	... ..									
Suffocation, overlying	... ..									
Injury at birth	... ..									
Atelectasis	... ..							1			1
Congenital Malformations	... ..						1				1
Premature birth	... ..	4	2		1	7		1			8
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	... ..	1	1			2	1		1		4
Other Causes	... ..									
		5	4		3	12	5	8	4	3	32
Nett Births in the year		{ legitimate 223 illegitimate 17				Nett Deaths in the year of		{ legitimate infants 28 illegitimate infants 4			

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

DISTRICT.	Population estimated to middle of year 1913.	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.	Infectious Diseases Death Rate (including Diarrhoea but excluding Tuberculosis).	Tuberculosis Death Rate.	Diarrhoeal Diseases Death Rate.
Guisborough Rural	7860	211	212	26.97	89	11.32	4	8	8	37.7	98	11.83	1.01	1.14	0.12
Guisborough Urban	7100	287	240	33.80	122	17.18	11	4	82	183.8	115	16.19	2.39	1.54	0.56
Loftus Urban	9300	290	291	31.18	102	10.96	0	4	82	109.9	106	11.39	0.96	0.64	0.13
Redcar Urban	11500	248	248	21.56	121	10.52	2	11	14	56.4	180	11.30	0.87	1.89	0.34
Saltburn Urban	3500	63	63	18.00	30	8.57	6	2	2	81.7	27	7.71	0.26	Nil.	Nil.
Skelton & Brotton Urban	16000	534	535	33.43	229	14.31	2	17	72	184.5	245	15.31	0.87	1.25	0.31
Totals and Averages	55260	1583	1569	27.75	693	12.51	24	46	160	100.7	716	12.95	1.12	1.10	0.34



