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**Contributors**

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COMBINED DISTRICT COUNCILS,  
GUISBOROUGH UNION.

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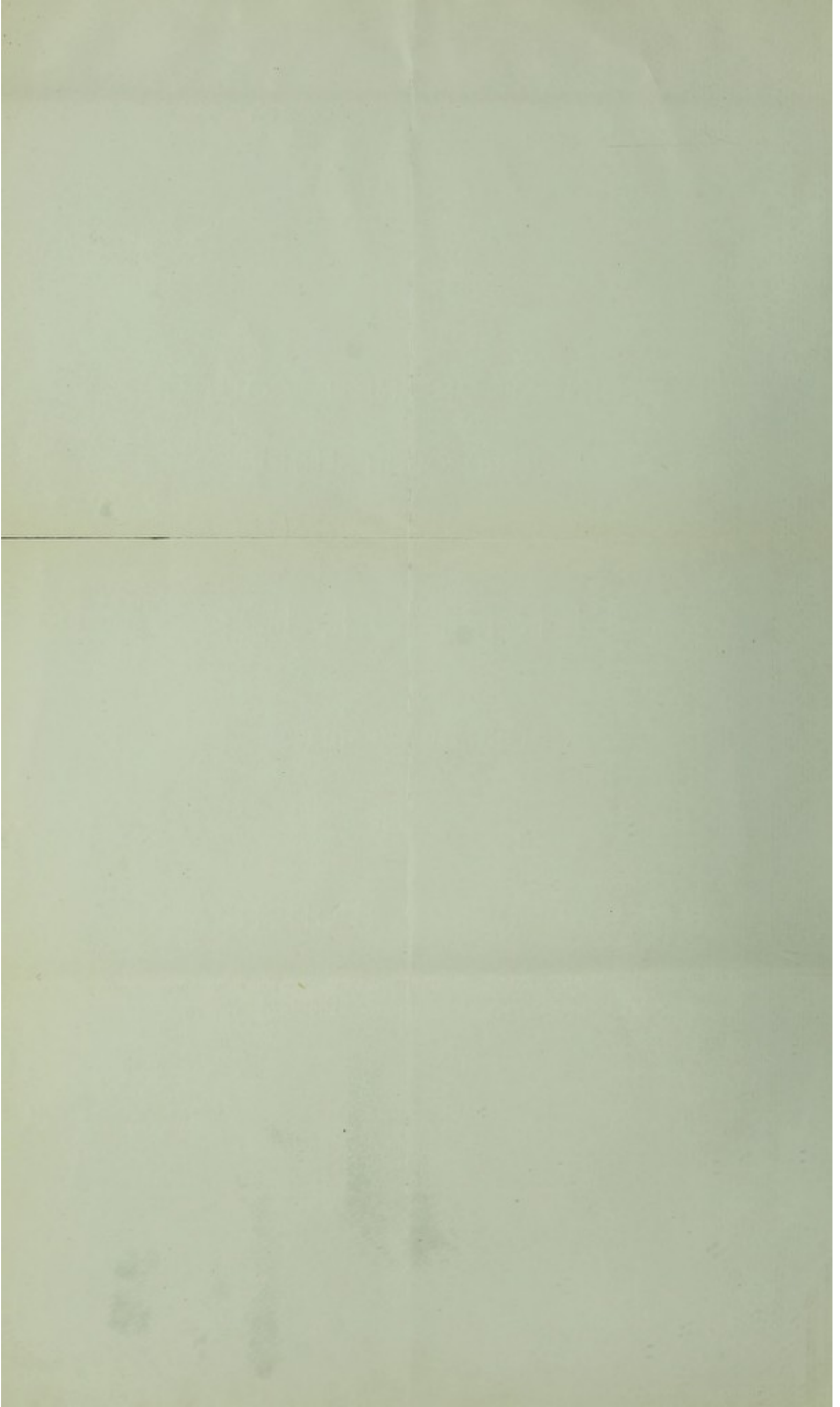
— † R E P O R T † —

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

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



# TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS

OF THE

## GUISBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

GUISBOROUGH URBAN                   "                   "

LOFTUS                                   "                   "

REDCAR                                 "                   "

SALTBURN                              "                   "

SKELTON & BROTTON                 "                   "

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my report for the year ending December 31st, 1904.

### Statistics.

The births registered during the year numbered 1343 (674 males, 669 females) 55 more than in 1903; birth rate 30.01. The number of deaths was 650 (345 males, 305 females), being 36 less than in the previous year; death rate 14.52. The zymotic death rate, 1.63, was slightly higher than in 1903. Measles caused 22 deaths, whooping cough 13, diphtheria 10, scarlet fever 7. *The infectious diseases which cause the least concern, measles and whooping-cough, are the most fatal.* A reference to the Tables of Statistics for the ten years, 1895-1904, shows that (in the Guisborough Union) 117 deaths were due to whooping-cough, 111 to measles, 76 to diphtheria and membranous croup, and 46 to scarlet fever.

The per-centage of the total deaths, those of persons over 65 years of age in the several districts was as follows:—

Guisbrough Rural—21.8 per cent.	Redcar Urban—28.0 per cent.
"   Urban—33.6     "	Saltburn     "   26.3     "
Loftus Urban—27.5     "	Skelton & Brotton     "   15.8     "

It will be noted that the highest per-centage is in the Guisborough Urban District, this indicates that the number of aged persons there is proportionally greater than in the other districts, affecting the death rate, making it, (other things being equal) higher.

### Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

In the last Annual Report I suggested that the Hospital near New Marske originally erected for smallpox cases occurring in the Redcar and Saltburn districts and the parish of Marske (Gisbro' rural district), subsequently utilised for other forms of infectious disease, should be used as a smallpox hospital (only) by the whole of the Councils in the Union. The several Councils (Loftus excepted) have agreed to this and steps are now being taken to form a Joint Smallpox Hospital Board. A private telephone has been installed by which I am in direct communication with this hospital.

As by the above arrangement the provision of accommodation for the isolation of infectious cases (other than smallpox occurring in Saltburn and the parish of Marske became necessary, and as the accommodation at Redcar was insufficient and unsatisfactory in many respects, I advised the erection of a Joint Isolation Hospital for the districts of Redcar and Saltburn and the parishes of Marske, Upleatham, Kirkleatham and Wilton in the Guisborough rural district. At a meeting held recently to consider this matter a Committee was appointed to ascertain if a suitable site could be obtained.

At the last meeting of the Loftus Council a scheme for the quick erection of increased accommodation for the isolation of smallpox cases was adjourned for the purpose of enabling the Surveyor to report upon the present and (should the erection be required) the future cost compared with that of the *complete* erection of the proposed building.

### Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

The cases of diphtheria notified in the several districts were as follows:—

Guisbrough Rural	...	9 in 8 houses.
Guisbrough Urban	...	5 in 4     "
Loftus Urban	...	3 in 2     "
Redcar Urban	...	5 in 4     "
Saltburn Urban	...	2 in 2     "
Skelton and Brotton Urban	...	38 in 30     "

Of the nine in the Guisborough rural district, 4 occurred at Marske in 3 houses, 2 at New Marske, and one each at Cat Flat Cottages (Marske parish), Dunsdale, and Lackenby. Two of the 4 in Marske were the concluding cases of the outbreak which commenced at the end of 1903. The first case in the Guisborough urban district was reported in August, the second and third (in one house) in October, the fourth in November, the fifth in December. No two of the infected houses were in any one street nor in any one part of the town. The first of the three in Loftus district was notified in February, the other two (in one house) in August. Of the five in Redcar one occurred in March, one in April, two (in one house) in August, the fifth in November. The two in Saltburn were reported in September, there was however no connection between them. Of the 38 in the Skelton and Brotton district 21 occurred in Brotton in 19 houses, 9 in 8 houses at North Skelton, 3 in one house at Lingdaie, 3 in two houses at New Skelton, and one each at Skelton and Carlin How. Twenty-four of those in Brotton and North Skelton were reported during the first four months of the year, these were connected with the epidemic which prevailed at the end of the previous year.

The following particulars concerning one of the cases in Saltburn indicates the difficulty in effectively dealing with diphtheria. A family, resident in Scotland, took a house in Saltburn for the summer some three months after one of the family had recovered from diphtheria. The parents of the child being extremely anxious to prevent the spread of infection both in and out of the house adopted *every precaution that could be suggested to them*. About 3 weeks after their arrival in Saltburn a second case occurred. It is right to state that the parents before taking the house informed the owner that a case of diphtheria had occurred in the family.

In previous reports I have stated it to be more than probable that the pathogenic properties of bacilli are the result of evolution and that these disease-producing powers mainly depend upon environment. I believe this to be specially so in the case of the bacillus to which diphtheria is attributed. It is probable that in its ordinary habitat its characteristics, microscopic and macroscopic, differ materially from those by which it is recognized as the causative organism of diphtheria. It is difficult to account for the numerous, often fatal, sporadic cases of this disease except upon the theory that the organism becomes disease-producing after entering the body. The following is an instructive case. As a matter of routine a "swab" from the throat of a child believed to be suffering from follicular tonsillitis was forwarded for bacteriological examination; the result, as expected, was negative. The patient was seen by three medical men all of whom diagnosed the case as one of follicular tonsillitis. Having in view the possibility that diphtheria might develop I suggested the examination from time to time of "swabs" from the patient's throat. A swab taken a week later showed the presence of the specific bacilli. The day after the "swab" was forwarded for examination the child died, the immediate cause being Pneumonia. Tho' no precautionary steps were taken, other than the non-attendance at day and Sunday-school of another child in the house, no other case occurred.

A somewhat unusual series of cases occurred between August 3rd and September 3rd. On August 3rd. two cases in one house in Redcar were notified:—on the 19th. one in Loftus (followed by a second in the same house on the 26th.),—on the 22nd. one in the Skelton and Brotton district,—on the 28th. two (in one house) in the Guisborough rural district,—on the 29th. one in Guisborough,—and on Sept. 3rd. one in Saltburn. All, except the last named, in which no swab was taken, were confirmed by bacteriological examination. In no instance did any condition exist to which the disease could be attributed. No connection between any two of the infected houses could be traced. Carlin-How (Skelton & Brotton district) Guisborough, Redcar, and Saltburn had been free from the disease for at least 12 months, Loftus for at least 10 months, Marske (Guisbro' rural) 7 months. How are these sporadic cases to be accounted for?

### Enteric Fever.

Of the 8 cases notified one occurred in the Guisborough Rural district, one in Guisborough Urban, one in the Loftus, two in the Redcar, three in the Skelton and Brotton.

The single case in the Guisborough Rural district occurred at New Marske. The patient was a visitor:—his illness commenced on a Wednesday, medical attendance was sought on the following Friday, death took place the next day:—if this were really a case of enteric fever then undoubtedly the disease was contracted out of the district. In the single case in Guisborough the fever was also contracted out of the district, the patient being ill on his return home (from Stockton). The single case in Loftus occurred in a block of cottages where the disease has recurred for many years:—upon this recurrence I have prepared a special report which will be submitted to the Local Government Board. Of the two in Redcar one was imported, the patient,

a visitor, being ill when he came to the town. In the other the source of infection was not traced; as the patient's business required him to visit Newcastle and other towns weekly it is possible he contracted the fever in one or other of these. Of the three cases in the Skelton and Brotton district two occurred in Brotton (one in January, the other in November) the third in Skelton. Nothing definite can be stated as to the sources of infection; it is possible in one case that the disease was contracted in a neighbouring town, the patient being employed in business there.

It will be noted that of the eight cases notified three were undoubtedly imported and two possibly so. The only deaths certified as due to enteric fever occurred among [the imported, two of the three ending fatally. The attack rate (minus imported cases) was a little over 1 per 10,000 of the population.

### Measles.

A reference to the Table of Special Reports will show that measles prevailed in epidemic form at Warrenby and among the children attending the Roman Catholic school, in the Redcar district,—at Danby End in the Guisbro' Rural,—at Saltburn,—at Skelton, New Skelton, North Skelton, Boosbeck, and Margrove Park in the Skelton and Brotton. In its spread from point to point in the Skelton and Brotton district it increased in virulence, 8 deaths occurring during November and 12 during December. The various Sunday schools in the infected areas were at my request closed during the prevalence of the disease.

It is frequently urged that closure of schools is of little value in preventing the spread of measles inasmuch as the children mix together in the streets. The answer is that the chance of infection is much greater when children are in close contact, as in school, than in the open. When measles exist to any extent in a district it may be taken for granted that children in an infective condition or from infected houses are attending school. Attendance at school being compulsory, healthy children are thus compelled to mix with the infected. Apart from this, the attendance may be so considerably reduced as seriously to interfere with the work of the school. Would it not be well to utilise the opportunity afforded by the closure of a school to teach some outdoor subject, 'nature study,' for instance. Might I also suggest to the Education Authority that the closure of a school provides an excellent opportunity for the carrying out of repairs. One school in the district in which repairs and alterations are urgently required was recently closed for one month,—during this time these repairs could have been carried out; now, unless they are postponed for some time, it will probably be necessary to close the school to permit of the work being done.

### Scarlet Fever.

The following Table shows the number of cases reported in each of the several districts :—

District.	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Number of Houses Infected.
Guisborough Rural ...	0	0	1	6	6
Guisborough Urban ...	1	0	5	20	18
Loftus .. ...	11	2	0	1	10
Redcar .. ...	12	14	16	34	49
Saltburn .. ...	0	1	1	1	3
Skelton & Brotton Urban	63	29	24	3	77

In previous reports I have alluded to the difficulty in successfully dealing with scarlet fever arising from the occurrence of mild cases which either never come under notice or at such a late period as to render knowledge of their existence of little or no value. This appears to be a continually increasing factor in the spread of the fever. In the Guisborough Urban district up to the 20th of September only one case had been reported (viz. on February 19th) :—between Sept. 20th and 27th five were notified. Four of the five patients attended a certain school; this led me to write to the Head Teacher asking him to take special steps to prevent the attendance of any child who might reasonably be believed to be in an infectious condition. Believing as I did that some child had been attending in that state I visited the school and examined the registers

but without definite result. The same day, Oct. 4th, I saw a child, (notified on Sept. 27th, to be suffering from scarlet fever) in a 'public place,' a street. Legal action was taken against the parents for permitting this. Curiously, the defence was a condemnation, the mother stating that the boy had been attending school for eleven days before being seen by the medical attendant. It is more than reasonable to suppose therefore that this was the initial case of the series mentioned. That the fever was spread in Redcar by unrecognized cases, or such as were not recognized until the peeling stage, there was ample evidence. Enquiry at a house in which two cases (mild) existed elicited the fact that another member of the family had recently been similarly affected;—this child returned to school long before he could be free from infection. From the same school a girl was sent home as she appeared to be 'peeling':—no definite information as to the nature of her ailment could be ascertained. The day following the date of a case notified (in Redcar) I visited the infected house and found that the patient had been ailing some three weeks before being seen by a practitioner: in reply to an enquiry the mother stated that the girl was on the 'Promenade':—there I saw her wheeling a perambulator (with infant) surrounded by other children. This girl, absent from school for odd days at the end of October, had been in attendance up to the 10th of November.

A notification recently came to hand bearing the following postscript, "First seen by me to-day, has finished dequamation except on feet." On visiting the house (Guisbro' Rural district) I found that eight weeks had elapsed since the commencement of the attack. Nor is this by any means the only instance in which a similar postscript has been added.

Is comment necessary?

### Tubercular Diseases.

Twenty-six deaths were certified as due to phthisis and thirty-four to other forms of tuberculosis. Twenty-nine rooms which had been occupied by persons who had succumbed to tubercular disease were disinfected. The death rate per 1000 of the population in each of the districts was as follows:—

Guisborough rural	...	1.40	Redcar urban	...	1.09
Guisborough urban	...	1.06	Saltburn urban	...	0.37
Loftus urban	...	1.01	Skelton and Brotton urban		1.94

### Overcrowding.

Though overcrowding frequently comes under notice fortunately it does not exist in the acute form met with in large centres of population. In previous reports I have stated that this evil was due more to the limited bedroom accommodation than to lack of houses. Recently in some of the districts the latter is becoming more a decided factor. In towns which are the seats of many industries the revival of one may be accompanied by depression of another with the result that the requirement as to house accommodation remains in statu quo. But in what may be termed 'one trade' districts, such as the mining centres in Cleveland, an increase in number of employees must lead to overcrowding where the house accommodation simply meets ordinary requirements. The fluctuation of that one trade inhibits an increase in the number of houses;—houses built to-day may become tenantless to-morrow. Apart from trade fluctuations, some of the mines will be worked out in a comparatively short time. Would it not be advisable to obtain the consent of the Local Government Board to such modification of the Building Bye-laws as would permit of the erection of Iron cottages in those districts in which the conditions named prevail retaining of course those sections dealing with the sanitary arrangements? These can be provided at much less cost than brick structures and would certainly be superior to many of the jerrybuilt cottages now occupied.

### Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The following list shows the number of factories and workshops in the several districts:—

Guisborough rural	...	1 factory,	44 workshops.		
Guisborough urban	...	6 factories,	44	..	
Loftus urban	...	5	..	42	..
Redcar urban	...	6	..	43	.. 20 workplaces.
Saltburn urban	...	5	..	30	..
Skelton & Brotton urban		1 factory,	60	..	
Totals	...	24	..	263	.. 20 ..

The factories consist of,—

Printing works, 8.	Iron foundry, 1.
Ferated-water works, 5.	Cycle repairing works, 1.
Gas works, 3.	Brick & Tile works, 1.
Steel foundry, 1.	Laundry, 1.
Electrical station, 1.	Saw-mills, 2.

A very large proportion of the workshops are 'domestic' workshops, dressmaking, tailoring, and shoe repairing being carried on by one (very occasionally two) of the members of a family in a dwelling room. The remainder consist of small dressmaking and tailoring establishments, bakehouses, and carpenters', blacksmiths', shoemakers', plumbers', tinsmiths', and saddlers' shops. The whole of the workshops (263) and workplaces (20) and 11 of the factories were inspected by me during the year. Attention was paid to the general sanitary conditions, cleanliness, etc. of the workshops, their cubic capacity, the number of workers, and, where required, whether or not the abstract of the Act was posted up. Of the four underground bakehouses in use during and before 1903 three were granted certificates permitting of their continuation,—the fourth was structurally so defective that I could not advise the granting of a certificate: the owner of the premises provided a bakehouse on the ground level. Before the certificates were granted a few minor alterations were carried out having for their object the maintenance of cleanliness and proper ventilation. In eight workshops it was found that the abstract of the Act was not posted:—notices of these omissions were forwarded to the Factory Inspector. In no instance was it found necessary to serve a notice for the remedying of any defect or to require compliance with any provision of the Act.

### Cowsheds and Dairies.

The following list shows the number of these on the Register in each of the districts and the number inspected by me during the year.

District.	No. on Register.	No. Inspected.
Guisbro' Rural	41	37
Guisbro' Urban	24	all
Loftus ..	23	21
Redcar ..	22	all
Skelton & Brotton Urban	20	all
Saltburn Urban	4	all

The importance of pure milk as a factor in the maintenance of the health of children, and to a less extent, of adults, is becoming more fully recognized. Containing all the elements necessary to the building up of the human frame, milk is not only an ideal medium of microbial life, but, unfortunately, is subject to contamination through more channels than any other food. The cow may be suffering from some constitutional or local malady, its teats may be covered with dirt, the byre and the hands of the milker may be filthy, the milk vessels (cleansed) may be placed where they are open to contamination. During delivery the milk may receive contamination in many ways:—who has not seen milk poured from vessel to vessel in the streets with all the dust and dirt blowing about! How often are dairies only so in name, lacking the necessary equipments. This is specially the case in small dairies where the trade is carried on in premises never intended for the purpose. In these the house pantry has to do double duty, acting as larder and dairy; lacking proper accommodation the milk vessels are placed in any convenient spot, suitable or not. It is but just to add many of these pantry-dairies were found in excellent condition so far as cleanliness was concerned, and in many only small quantities of milk are stored the larger amount being taken away and delivered at once. Numerous as are the channels between the cow and the consumer's door through which milk may be converted from food into a poison there are still others. In far too many cases the window of a pantry is only a few feet from the closet or refuse receptacle whilst the pantry itself is damp:—how can milk (or any food) be safely stored in such places. If consumers would take the trouble to ascertain the conditions under which their milk is supplied and insist on these being satisfactory, such a course would be more effective than any number of regulations or bye-laws. Dairy men themselves could do much by combination. If more stringent regulations as to the supply, storage, and sale of milk are to be avoided, action must be from within.



## Special Reports.

Particulars of the Special Reports laid before the several Councils are given in the following Table.

Date.	District.	Subject.	Recommendation.
Jan. 30th	Redcar	Epidemic of Measles at Warrenby.	Closure of school for one month.
Feb. 23rd	do.	Prevalence of Measles among children attending Catholic school, Coatham.	do.
do.	do.	Measles at Warrenby.	Closure of school for further period of 14 days.
June 28th	Guisbro' Rural	Epidemic of Measles at Danby End.	Closure of school for one month.
Oct. 4th	Saltburn.	Epidemic of Measles.	do.
Oct. 8th	Skelton & Brotton	Prevalence of Measles at Skelton, New Skelton, and North Skelton.	Closure of schools in these places for 3 weeks.
Oct. 25th	do.	do.	Extended closure, 14 days.
do.	do.	Epidemic of Measles at Skelton Green.	Closure of school for 3 weeks.
Nov. 12th	do.	do.	Extended closure, 3 weeks.
Nov. 15th	Redcar	Scarlet fever in the house of Head Teacher in Ex-Wesleyan School.	Closure of school for one week.
Nov. 23rd	Skelton & Brotton	Epidemic of Measles at Boosbeck.	Closure of school for one month.
Dec. 2nd	do.	Spread of Measles to Magra Park.	Closure of school for one month.

**Table showing the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified.**

Districts	Gisbro' Rural.	Gisbro' Urban.	Loftus Urban.	Redcar Urban.	Saltb'rn Urban.	Skelton and Brotton Urban.	TOTAL.
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	7	26	15	76	3	104	231
Diphtheria	8	4	3	5	2	38	60
Membranous Croup	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Enteric Fever	1	1	1	2	0	3	8
Continued Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Erysipelas	2	14	6	4	0	9	35
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>336</b>

Table showing Birth and Death Rates, &c., in the several districts.

	Guisbro' Rural.	Guisbro' Urban.	Loftus Urban.	Redcar Urban.	Saltburn Urban.	Skelton and Brotton Urban.	Totals and Means.
Population ... ..	7850	5650	6900	8250	2700	13,400	44,750
Number of births ... ..	M. 112 F. 101 <hr/> 213	M. 90 F. 89 <hr/> 179	M. 128 F. 123 <hr/> 251	M. 101 F. 102 <hr/> 203	M. 22 F. 29 <hr/> 51	M. 221 F. 225 <hr/> 446	M. 674 F. 669 <hr/> 1343
Birth Rate ... ..	27.13	31.68	36.52	24.60	18.88	33.28	30.01
Number of deaths ... ..	M. 50 F. 37 <hr/> 87	M. 51 F. 44 <hr/> 95	M. 53 F. 49 <hr/> 102	M. 70 F. 51 <hr/> 121	M. 13 F. 6 <hr/> 19	M. 108 F. 118 <hr/> 226	M. 345 F. 305 <hr/> 650
Death Rate ... ..	11.08	16.81	14.78	14.66	7.03	16.85	14.52
Zymotic Death Rate (including Diarrhœa)	0.63	1.76	1.15	1.09	0.37	3.35	1.63
Proportion of Deaths in children under 1 year of age to each 1000 births.	140.8	111.7	115.5	133.0	98.0	136.7	128.8
Proportion of Deaths in children under 5 years of age to each 100 deaths.	44.8	36.8	43.1	29.7	31.5	46.9	41.0

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS  
OF THE  
GUISBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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GENTLEMEN,

The births registered during the year numbered 213 (112 males, 101 females), birth rate 27.13 :— the deaths 87 (50 males, 37 females), death rate 11.08. The deaths from zymotic diseases were— whooping-cough 3, enteric fever, 1, diarrhoea 1 : rate 0.63 per 1000 of the population.

Eighteen cases of infectious disease were notified, viz. :—7 of scarlet fever, 8 of diphtheria, 1 of enteric fever (imported), 2 of erysipelas. Of those of scarlet fever, three occurred at Newton in 3 houses, two at Lazenby in one house, and one each at Lackenby and Marske—that at Marske was removed to the hospital near New Marske. Of those of diphtheria, 7 occurred in 6 houses in the Marske parish and one each at Dunsdale and Lackenby.

Under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the whole of the workshops (44), on the Register were inspected by me. Nothing was noted requiring the action of the Council.

Of the 41 cowsheds on the Register I inspected 37 ; a few notices were served requiring the remedying of defects, some have been complied with, others (forwarded towards the end of the year) will be shortly. At my suggestion post-cards were sent to cowkeepers calling attention to the Regulation requiring periodical whitewashing of cowsheds.

All the slaughter-houses were also inspected by me.

The projected sewage scheme at Newton was not proceeded with. This scheme was the outcome of a complaint that the watering place for cattle on a farm was polluted with the slop water from a few cottages which passed into it by a circuitous route. Another water supply has been provided for the cattle.

Owing to complaints made the Surveyor and myself were instructed to examine and report upon the condition of the sewers in Marske. Examination at various points revealed many defects, the principal of which were very faulty connections between house drains and the sewers and between the surface water gullies and the sewers. The advice of a Surveyor was obtained : his reports are now under consideration.

Inspection of the several parts of the district were made by me and reported upon to the Council at its monthly meetings. The following list shows the number and nature of defects remedied during the year :—House yards repaired 23, Drains repaired 15, Closets and Ashpits repaired 38, Other Defects remedied 11, Rooms disinfected 13.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

Saltburn,

January 18th, 1905.

**GUISBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT.**  
Causes of and ages at death during the year 1904.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	All Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Smallpox ... ..							
Measles ... ..							
Scarlet Fever ... ..							
Whooping-cough ... ..	3	2	1				
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..							
Croup ... ..	1		1				
Fever { Typhus ... ..							
{ Enteric ... ..	1				1		
{ Other continued							
Epidemic Influenza ... ..							
Cholera ... ..							
Plague ... ..							
Diarrhœa ... ..	1	1					
Enteritis ... ..							
Puerperal Fever .. ..							
Erysipelas ... ..							
Other septic diseases ... ..							
Phthisis ... ..	6	1			1	4	
Other tubercular diseases ... ..	5		2	3			
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	5					4	1
Bronchitis ... ..	6	6					
Pneumonia ... ..	4		2	1		1	
Pleurisy ... ..							
Other diseases of respiratory organs ... ..							
Alcoholism } ... ..							
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..							
Veneral diseases ... ..							
Premature birth ... ..	5	5					
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..	1				1		
Heart diseases ... ..	5			1		1	3
Accidents ... ..	4			1		2	1
Suicides ... ..							
All other causes ... ..	39	15	3		2	6	14
All causes ... ..	87	30	9	6	5	18	19

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS  
OF THE  
GUISBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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GENTLEMEN,

The births registered during the year numbered 179 (90 males, 89 females), birth rate 31.68 :—the deaths (corrected) 95 (51 males, 44 females), death rate 16.81. The per-centage of deaths of children under five years of age, 36.8, was comparatively low. One third of the total number of deceased were over 65 years of age. The deaths from zymotic diseases were :—whooping-cough 4, diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, diarrhoea 3—rate 1.76.

Forty-six cases of infectious disease were notified, viz. :—scarlet fever 26, diphtheria 4, membranous croup 1, erysipelas 14, enteric fever 1. Particulars of these will be found in the general report.

The whole of the cowsheds on the register (24) were inspected by me, most of the inspections were made in company with Mr. Kilburn. Two informal notices were served requiring the remedying of defects one of which has been complied with.

Under the Factory and Workshop Act the whole of the workshops (44) and 4 of the 6 factories were inspected by me. The owner of one factory was called upon to provide proper closet accommodation, this notice has not yet been complied with ; Mr. Kilburn informs me that the person in default has promised to carry out the necessary work within a fortnight.

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act one house was condemned by me as unfit for habitation :—the required repairs have been carried out.

The slaughter-houses (7) and common lodging houses (2) were visited from time to time : nothing was noted calling for special remark. One person is killing pigs on unlicensed premises at the present time ; this matter is having the attention of the Council.

The scavenging was performed satisfactorily.

The usual inspections of the district were made by me, often in company with the Inspector of Nuisances, and reported upon to the Council at its monthly meetings. The following list shows the number and nature of the defects remedied during the year :—

House yards repaired 46.  
Drains repaired 15.  
Closets and Ashpits repaired 15.  
Other Defects remedied 97.  
Overcrowding abated 6.  
Rooms disinfected 20.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

Saltburn,

January 16th, 1905.

**GUISBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.**  
**Causes of and ages at death during the year 1904.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	All Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Smallpox ... ..							
Measles ... ..							
Scarlet Fever ... ..							
Whooping-cough ... ..	4	2	2				
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..	2		2				
Croup ... ..	1		1				
Fever { Typhus ... ..							
{ Enteric ... ..	1				1		
{ Other continued							
Epidemic Influenza ... ..							
Cholera ... ..							
Plague ... ..							
Diarrhœa ... ..	3	1	1	1			
Enteritis ... ..							
Puerperal Fever .. ..							
Erysipelas ... ..							
Other septic diseases ... ..							
Phthisis .. ..	1				1		
Other tubercular diseases ... ..	5		4				1
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	4					2	2
Bronchitis ... ..	3		1				2
Pneumonia ... ..	7	3	2		1	1	
Pleurisy ... ..							
Other diseases of respiratory organs ... ..							
Alcoholism } ... ..	1					1	
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..							
Venereal diseases ... ..							
Premature birth ... ..	5	5					
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..							
Heart diseases ... ..	9	1				4	4
Accidents ... ..	4				1	3	
Suicides ... ..	1					1	
All other causes ... ..	44	8	2	1	1	9	23
All causes ... ..	95	20	15	2	5	21	32

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS  
OF THE  
LOFTUS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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GENTLEMEN,

The births registered during the year numbered 251 (128 males, 123 females), birth rate 36.52 :— the deaths 102 (53 males, 49 females), death rate 14.78. The proportion of deaths in children under five years of age to each 100 deaths was slightly less than in 1903. The deaths from zymotic diseases were—scarlet fever 2, whooping-cough 3, diphtheria 1, diarrhoea 2 : rate 1.15. which is less than in the previous year.

Twenty-five cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz. :—15 of scarlet fever, 3 of diphtheria, 1 of enteric fever, 6 of erysipelas. This is the least number during any year since the adoption of the Notification Act. The yearly average during the 12 years 1892-1903 was a fraction under 60. Of the 15 of scarlet fever, 11 occurred at Liverton Mines in 8 houses, 3 at Carlin-How in 1 house, and 1 at East Loftus.

Under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the whole of the workshops (42), and 2 of the (4) factories on the Register were inspected by me : no condition was found requiring the action of the Council.

Twenty-one of the 23 cowsheds on the Register were inspected by me, in company with Mr. Tarbit, Inspector of Nuisances :—11 notices to remedy defects were served, and complied with.

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, one house was condemned by me as unfit for habitation : the requisite repairs to make it habitable were carried out.

The slaughter-houses and the single lodging-house were inspected : nothing was noted calling for special remark.

Systematic inspections of the district were made by me from time to time, generally in company with the Inspector, and reported upon to the Sanitary Committee at its monthly meetings. The following list shows the number and nature of defects remedied during the year :—House yards repaired 15, Drains repaired 4, Closets and Ashpits repaired 24, Other Defects remedied 14, Rooms disinfected 11.

The Council has given instructions to the Surveyor to build manholes in the sewer receiving the drainage of the houses in High Row, Hartington Street, and St. Hilda's Terrace, and to erect ventilating shafts in connection therewith.

Private improvements have been carried out in Tees Street, and are in progress in the following streets :—Seymour Hill, Gladstone, Cleveland, East, and Tyne Streets.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

Saltburn,

January 16th, 1905.

**LOFTUS URBAN DISTRICT.**  
**Causes of and ages at death during the year 1904.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	All Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Smallpox ... ..							
Measles ... ..							
Scarlet Fever .. ..	2		2				
Whooping-cough ... ..	3	2	1				
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..	1			1			
Croup ... ..	1			1			
Fever { Typhus ... ..							
{ Enteric ... ..							
{ Other continued							
Epidemic Influenza ... ..							
Cholera ... ..							
Plague ... ..							
Diarrhoea ... ..	2	2					
Enteritis .. ..	3	2					1
Puerperal Fever .. ..							
Erysipelas ... ..	1						1
Other septic diseases ... ..							
Phthisis .. ..	2				1	1	
Other tubercular diseases ... ..	5		3	2			
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	7					5	2
Bronchitis ... ..	7	4	1			1	1
Pneumonia ... ..	7		4			2	1
Pleurisy ... ..							
Other diseases of respiratory organs ... ..							
Alcoholism } ... ..	1					1	
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..							
Venereal diseases ... ..							
Premature birth ... ..	5	5					
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..							
Heart diseases ... ..	4						4
Accidents ... ..	2					2	
Suicides ... ..	1					1	
All other causes ... ..	48	15	3	1		11	18
All causes ... ..	102	80	14	5	1	24	28



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS  
OF THE  
REDCAR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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GENTLEMEN,

The births registered during the year numbered 203 (101 males, 102 females),—birth rate 24·60; the deaths 121 (70 males, 51 females),—death rate 14·66. The deaths from zymotic diseases were: measles 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, diphtheria 1, diarrhoea 3—rate 1·09 per 1000 of population. The proportion of deaths in children under five years of age to each 100 deaths was comparatively low, 29·7. Particulars of the mortality rates and of the causes of death are given in the Tables; there is nothing in these calling for special remark.

Eighty-eight cases of infectious disease were notified, 76 of which were scarlet fever. During the ten years 1894-1903, the average number of cases of this fever per year was 16·1. When reporting to the Sanitary Committee at its monthly meetings I several times stated that scarlet fever was being spread through the occurrence of unrecognised cases and by carelessness. Two instances were given in which children in an infectious condition were seen by me in a 'public place,' a street. The Committee however decided not to recommend the taking of legal action against the parents on the ground that, owing to insufficient hospital accommodation, the Council had been unable to isolate the cases. Recognising, as they now do, that the present isolation accommodation is utterly inadequate, in every way, for the needs of the district, the Council should push forward the scheme by which it is proposed to provide a Joint Infectious Hospital. I am convinced that if parents of children suffering from scarlet fever would take the trouble to carry out the ordinary precautions, the spread of the fever could be largely controlled. In September a case at Warrenby was notified; the patient being a child three years of age the parents were desirous that it should be allowed to remain at home. As the medical attendant informed me that they could and would take due precautions I did not press for its removal: a month after, a second child was attacked in the house. *The fever however did not spread beyond the house.* This was the only house in Warrenby in which scarlet fever occurred during the year. 39 of the cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to the Isolation Cottage.

The whole of the cowsheds and dairies on the Register, 23, were inspected by me:—notice to abate one nuisance was served and complied with.

The whole of the workshops (43) and workplaces (20) and three of the six factories were also inspected by me. Nearly all the 'workplaces' are restaurant kitchens:—as cooking by gas in these places is largely superseding the use of coal fires, provision of means for the carrying off of the gases of combustion must be enforced.

The seven registered slaughter-houses were examined by me:—one of these (visited in December) was found somewhat dilapidated,—this will be reported to the Sanitary Committee at its next meeting.

In my last annual report I stated it to be desirable that the Council should take the Scavenging into its own hands; this was done, the result being that no complaints have been made to me of any nuisance arising from the deposit of night-soil near dwellings. Refuse which can be burned is so destroyed, this preventing the drifting of paper from ashpits into hedges.

Well arranged and well fitted men's and women's lavatories have been erected by the Council: the extent to which these were used during the summer clearly indicated the necessity for their provision.

Inspections of the district were made by me from time to time and reported upon to the Sanitary Committee at its monthly meetings. The following is a list of the nuisances remedied during the year:—

House yards repaired ... ..	1
Defective drains and drain traps remedied ... ..	77
Pails or W.Cs. substituted for ordinary closets ... ..	10
Closets and ashpits repaired ... ..	8
Other defects remedied ... ..	32
Rooms disinfected ... ..	94
Total ... ..	222

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

Saltburn,

January 12th, 1905.

**REDCAR URBAN DISTRICT.**  
**Causes of and ages at death during the year 1904.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	All Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Smallpox ... ..							
Measles ... ..	1	1					
Scarlet Fever .. ..	2				2		
Whooping-cough ... ..	1		1				
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..	1		1				
Croup ... ..							
Fever { Typhus ... ..							
{ Enteric ... ..							
{ Other continued							
Epidemic Influenza ... ..							
Cholera ... ..							
Plague ... ..							
Diarrhoea ... ..	3	3					
Enteritis ... ..	1	1					
Puerperal Fever .. ..	1					1	
Erysipelas ... ..							
Other septic diseases ... ..							
Phthisis .. ..	5					5	
Other tubercular diseases ... ..	4		1	1		2	
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	5				1	3	1
Bronchitis ... ..	8	8	1			2	2
Pneumonia ... ..	4		2			2	
Pleurisy ... ..	2					2	
Other diseases of respiratory organs ... ..							
Alcoholism ... ..							
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..							
Venereal diseases ... ..							
Premature birth ... ..	6	6					
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..							
Heart diseases ... ..	8					6	2
Accidents ... ..	5	1		1	2	1	
Suicides ... ..							
All other causes ... ..	64	12	3	1	4	16	28
All causes ... ..	121	27	9	3	7	41	34

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS  
OF THE  
SALTBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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GENTLEMEN,

The births registered during the year numbered 51 (22 males, 29 females), birth rate 18-88 :—the deaths 19 (13 males, 6 females), death rate 7.03. The average death rate per annum during the 20 years, 1885—1904, is just under 10. One death resulted from measles.

Five cases of infectious disease were notified, three of which were scarlet fever, the other two diphtheria. Two of those of scarlet fever were imported, the origin of the third could not be traced: one case of diphtheria was imported, the source of the second was not ascertained. Measles prevailed in epidemic form in October necessitating the closure of the Council School and Sunday Schools for one month.

Under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, I inspected the whole of the workshops (30) and 2 of the 5 factories on the Register :—no condition was found to exist requiring the action of the Council. Of the four underground bakehouses three were, after some minor alterations, granted certificates allowing their continuance: the fourth was closed; the owner of the property erected a bakehouse on the ground-level.

The four cowsheds were inspected by me; on two defects were found, in one of these the Agent has arranged for the necessary alterations to be carried out, in the other notice has recently been served upon the person in default.

The three slaughter-houses were also inspected by me.

Inspections of the district were made from time to time. The following list shows the number and nature of the defects remedied during the year:—

Yards repaired 16.  
Drains repaired 17.  
Closets and Ashpits repaired 60.  
Pails or W.Cs. substituted for ordinary closets 5.  
Other Defects remedied 20.  
Rooms disinfected 7.

The sewers were flushed monthly and the street gullies cleansed once a month.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

Saltburn,

January 16th, 1905.

**SALTBURN URBAN DISTRICT.**  
**Causes of and ages at death during the year 1904.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							
	All Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Smallpox ... ..								
Measles ... ..	1	1						
Scarlet Fever .. ..								
Whooping-cough ...								
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..								
Croup ... ..								
Fever {								
								Typhus ... ..
								Enteric ... ..
Other continued								
Epidemic Influenza ...								
Cholera ... ..								
Plague ... ..								
Diarrhœa ... ..								
Enteritis ... ..	1	1						
Puerperal Fever .. ..								
Erysipelas ... ..								
Other septic diseases ...								
Phthisis .. ..	1				1			
Other tubercular diseases ...								
Cancer, malignant disease ...								
Bronchitis ... ..								
Pneumonia ... ..	3	1		1		1		
Pleurisy ... ..								
Other diseases of respiratory organs ... ..								
Alcoholism ... ..								
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..								
Veneral diseases ... ..								
Premature birth ... ..								
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..								
Heart diseases ... ..	2					1	1	
Accidents ... ..								
Suicides ... ..								
All other causes ... ..	11	2	1			4	4	
<b>All causes ... ..</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS**  
OF THE  
**SKELTON & BROTTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

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GENTLEMEN,

The births registered during the year numbered 446 (221 males, 225 females), birth rate 33·28 :— the deaths 226 (108 males, 118 females), death rate 16·85. The deaths from zymotic diseases were—measles 20, scarlet fever 5, whooping-cough 3, diphtheria 7, diarrhœa 6; rate 3·35. Of the 226 deaths 106 occurred among children under 5 years of age, 61 of these being under one year. Twenty-six deaths resulted from tubercular diseases, 18 from bronchitis and pneumonia, and 8 from premature birth.

Measles prevailed in epidemic form at Skelton, North Skelton, New Skelton, Skelton Green, Boosbeck, and Margrove Park, necessitating closure of the schools in these places. As the disease spread from point to point it increased in virulence. Most of the (20) deaths which it caused occurred in and around Skelton Green.

The following Table shows the number of infectious diseases notified in the several centres of population in the district.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.
Charlton's Cottages	0	0	0	1
Carlin How ...	0	1	0	0
Boosbeck ...	1	0	0	2
Brotton ...	6 in 4 houses	21 in 18 houses	2	2
Lingdale ...	56 in 35 houses	3 in 1 house	0	3
Moorsholm ...	0	0	0	0
New Skelton ...	6 in 6 houses	3 in 2 houses	0	0
North Skelton ...	27 in 24 houses	9 in 7 houses	0	0
Skelton ...	3 in 3 houses	1	1	0
Skelton Green ...	4 in 3 houses	0	0	0
Margrove Park ...	1	0	0	1
Totals ...	104 in 77 houses	38 in 30 houses	3 in 3.	9 in 9.

The reduced number of cases of enteric fever is gratifying.

Under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the whole of the (60) workshops on the Register were inspected by me : nothing was noted requiring the action of the Council.

All the cowsheds (20) on the Register were also inspected by me. Six notices to remedy defects were served, all of which have been complied with.

All the (16) slaughterhouses were visited by me ; two were found structurally defective, notices to remedy the defects were complied with.

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, five houses were condemned by me as unfit for habitation : these were repaired.

The reduced supply of water to the higher parts of the district, notably Skelton Green and the higher part of Brotton, which frequently occurs in summer, was much more marked than usual. It was often impossible to obtain water except at, or during the, night. This lack of one of the greatest necessities of life is a source of danger to the public health. As by its Act the Cleveland Water Company cannot be compelled to supply water at a higher point than is reached by gravitation, the Council, in combination with that of another district similarly affected, is taking steps to provide a remedy.

Systematic inspections of every part of the district have been made by me and reported upon to the Council at its monthly meetings. The following list shows the number and nature of defects remedied during the year :—Houses repaired 13, Pantries repaired 15, House yards repaired 33, Drains, &c. repaired 15, Pails substituted for ordinary closets 18, Overcrowding abated 4, Other defects remedied 81, Rooms disinfected, 130.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

Saltburn,

January 18th, 1905.

**SKELTON AND BROTON URBAN DISTRICT.**  
**Causes of and ages at death during the year 1904.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SURJOINED AGES.						
	All Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Smallpox ... ..							
Measles ... ..	20		13	7			
Scarlet Fever .. ...	5		1	4			
Whooping-cough ...	3		3				
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..	7		1	6			
Croup ... ..	3		3				
Fever {							
	Typhus ... ..						
	Enteric ... ..						
Other continued							
Epidemic Influenza ...							
Cholera ... ..							
Plague ... ..							
Diarrhœa ... ..	6	3	2			1	
Enteritis ... ..							
Puerperal Fever ... ..							
Erysipelas ... ..	1	1					
Other septic diseases ...							
Phthisis .. ...	11		1	3	3	4	
Other tubercular diseases ...	15	9	2	2	1	1	
Cancer, malignant disease ...	6					1	5
Bronchitis ... ..	8	3	4		1		
Pneumonia ... ..	10	5	1		1	3	
Pleurisy ... ..							
Other diseases of respiratory organs ... ..							
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	4					3	1
Venereal diseases ... ..	2		1			1	
Premature birth ... ..	8	8					
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..	1					1	
Heart diseases ... ..	13			1	1	7	4
Accidents ... ..	5		1			4	
Suicides ... ..							
All other causes ... ..	97	32	12	4	5	18	26
All causes ... ..	226	61	45	27	12	45	36

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO  
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK

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