[Report 1938] / Medical Officer of Health, Loftus U.D.C.

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LOFTUS URBAN DISTRICT.

NORTH RIDING (GUISBOROUGH)
COMBINED DISTRICTS.

. REPORT .

for the Year 1938

of the Medical Officer of Health,

C. R. GIBSON, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Guisborough:
Printed by Stokeld & Sons, Fountain Street,
1939.

To the Chairman and Members

of the

Loftus Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1938, the contents and arrangement of which are in accordance with the Ministry of Health circular No. 1728.

Summaries of the vital statistics for the year will be found on page 8 and comparison with earlier periods is furnished in the table on page 22. The three main vital rates—birth-rate, death-rate at all ages, and infant mortality—all show improvement over the average of the last five years, but the local figures do not compare favourably with those for England and Wales:—

	Loftus Urban District.		England & Wales.
	1938.	1934—1938.	1938.
Birth-rate	16·7	13·9	15·1
Death-rate (uncorrected)	10·9	12·2	—
Death-rate (comparable)	12·0	13·4	11·6
Infant Mortality Rate ...	40	74½	53

The incidence of infectious disease on the district was, during the year, light: much progress was made in re-housing and preparatory work done for general conversion in the district to water-carriage. These are mentioned in more detail in the appropriate places in the report.

Possibly the most important event of local history during the last twenty five years is the decline that has taken place in the number of births. Some excuse seems necessary for referring to this in a report on the health of a community, since any effect of it on health is not at once obvious. It cannot be denied, however, that, if the same decline is general and continuing, it will have an effect ultimately on the existence of the nation, and I would suggest further that health and well-being depend not only on the physical environment—food, clothing, housing, and freedom from disease-producing germs—but also on the less definite environment that affects the mind and feelings. A child brought up among other children is more normal in health than one whose mental, emotional and spiritual outlook is coloured only by association with people comparatively or frankly old. Physical health of a community, if it means mere freedom from bodily disease, is not enough: there must also be vigour, energy, eagerness to do and dare, if the well-being of the community is truly to be conserved.

The birth-rate for the year 1938 is 16·7, the highest figure reached since 1930: compared with the birth-rate of 11·3 in 1936 this seems quite a large increase. But the average rate over the five years 1934 to 1938 is only 13·9, and when this is compared with the rate in the five years 1899 to 1903, at the beginning of the century, we find that it was then as high as 35·4: the number of children being born in the district during the first ten years or more of the century was between two and three times as many as now.

Attention has repeatedly been directed to the gravity of the great fall in the birth-rate but no apparent heed has been paid to the warnings. In the first place the gloomy prophecies of depopulation of this country are dated so far ahead as not to interest us greatly, and they relate to the nation as a whole while the particular concern of our corner of it is not apparent.

Secondly, notwithstanding the Jeremiads, there are still more births than deaths, and, while that is so, it is difficult to believe in a fall of population that has not yet happened and may never do so. And thirdly, supposing it is all true, what can be done about it? How can the easy movement downhill be brought to a stand and converted again into an upward climb?

I would direct your attention to the fact that, owing to the fall in the birth-rate, already operative before the war, but showing a steep, almost sudden, drop after, the make-up of the population, as between the different ages, has already been radically changed. Taking the combined districts as a whole—and the figures for this district do not differ very much—in 1901 the census showed that children under 15 years of age formed 35% of the bulk of the population, and, taking the age of 45 as approaching the end of full vigour in both sexes, persons 45 years old or over constituted 19·4% of the population. The 1931 census in these districts gave 26·6% of the population as under 15 years of age, and 28·8% 45 years old or over. At the beginning of the present century the local population included nearly twice as many children as old people—with apologies for classing all persons 45 years old or over as 'old.' Before the century had one-third run its course there were more old people than children. It is eight years now since that census was taken but contributory evidence shows that the change has continued and at no slackened rate. I note that children on the school register in the North Riding numbered 44,734 at the end of 1914, and 36,886 on the 31st March, 1937. Can we look forward to converting our playgrounds for children into resting-places for the aged, or our superfluous schools into houses for the old and infirm?

The second reason I gave for general unconcern over the fall that has occurred in the birth-rate is that, up to now, the births have always outnumbered the deaths, and that therefore the population is still increasing and everything is all right. The annual takings of a business may be greater than the outgoing payments and yet, unfortunately, the business may be bankrupt: it may have undischarged liabilities that no attempt is made to meet, and some of the receipts should properly be assigned to transactions of previous years. Similar considerations may apply to a population, with an income of births, derived from women of child-bearing age whose ranks are no longer being recruited to the same extent, and which is increasing its numbers of aged persons. Imagine a community of ants where the average life of the individual ant is exactly one year, and 6,000 ants are born throughout each year: we would conclude, after a little thought, that the population of that ant-heap would tend to be 6,000. Similarly if the average life of each ant were two years, and there were 3,000 born annually, again we would say that the average population would be 6,000. If we extend

the fancy to a community where the mean span of life was 60 years, we see that it would need a steady 100 births each year to arrive at and maintain a population of 6,000. Life insurance companies are interested in the duration of life and there has been worked out for them the "expectation of life" or the average duration of life that would follow if the death-rates prevailing in a certain period remain constant: e.g. the expectation of life (at birth) for a man according to the English Life-Tables of 1910-12 was 51·5 years: that is, subject to the death-rates current in England for different ages in that period, the average duration of life for a man, from birth to death, would be 51½ years. This figure, the expectation of life, can be derived from the standardised or comparable death-rate with fair accuracy.* The product of this, multiplied by the annual number of births, will give the population that would be finally attained in that community if the yearly number of births and the death-rates remained constant: it gives, in fact, the "expectation of population" just as we reasoned this in the case of the imaginary ant-heaps. Applying this to the local figures for some years back, we arrive at the following results:—

	Expectation of life at birth.	Average annual No. of births.	"Expectation of population.	Estimated actual population.	Ratio of expected to actual.
1909-13	53·0	293	15,530	8,872	1·75
1914-18	53·9	235	12,660	8,700	1·45
1919-23	59·8	229·6	13,750	9,120	1·51
1924-28	59·1	156·4	9,220	8,342	1·11
1929-33	60·1	129·6	7,810	7,897	0·99
1934-38	58·7	107·8	6,325	7,744	0·82

The last column in the table, giving the ratio of the trend of population to the actual population at the time, shows that right up to the five years after the war everything pointed either to a large local increase of population or the furnishing of an overflow to other districts or other lands. By 1924-28 this tendency to increase had almost disappeared and in the next five years was replaced by a move towards a decrease, further emphasised in the five years that have just elapsed. The population of the district is not now reproducing itself but is heading at the present moment to a figure about 1,400 less than the present one.

What of the future? Is the population likely to be stabilised at 6,300 or before that will the trend become still lower or possibly again point upward? That depends on two things: the annual number of children born and the expectation of life. Apart from the last five years this latter figure has shown a moderately steady improvement: further saving and prolongation of life is possible and will probably be accomplished, but not indefinitely, and the nearer the limit is approached the more difficult any further betterment will be. The annual number of births is conditioned by the number of possible mothers and the average number of children each of these has: the steady fall in this number since the war has so far resulted from a reduction in the number of children born by each mother, but it can be seen from the second column of the table, allowing something under twenty

* "The use of Death-rates as a Measure of Hygienic Conditions," by John Brownlie.

years from the birth of a girl to possible motherhood, that the ranks of possible mothers are not now being recruited by the same numbers as formerly, and unless the number of children born to each mother increases the yearly number of births will certainly go down and at a faster rate than hitherto. The only thing to prevent a continuing and steeper decline in the population is an increase in the number of children born to each mother, and this will need to be sufficient to offset the shrinkage that is ensuing in the numbers of women at ages when motherhood is possible.

It may perhaps be argued whether, in fact, it is desirable to arrest the fall in population. The most attractive argument against interference is that a reduction in numbers will cure unemployment and bring prosperity: to-day, it is said, there are not enough jobs to go round, have fewer young people and everyone will have a job. Most of those who have studied the question are satisfied that the consequences of a dwindling population would be an increase in unemployment and a decline in social well-being. One would not start a business in a dying neighbourhood and expect to prosper for very long, and, on the other hand, the prospects of financial gain in a rapidly expanding quarter, even if itself not wealthy, are usually reckoned good. The fall in birth-rate has affected nearly all the countries inhabited by white races, and various remedies have been suggested and tried: bonuses for children, loans for marriage, and so on. Germany has gone furthest in governmental attempts to reverse the decline in birth-rate, and of late years her birth-rate has shown the greatest increase from its previous low point. Her own statisticians, however, ascribe only one-third of the increase as possibly resulting from the monetary inducements offered, the larger share resulting from a change in national spirit. It would appear then that in this direction at least there is need of moral re-armament—a steady confidence in the future, with a readiness to give up for it present luxuries The old may talk: it is the young on whom the decision rests, and especially on the young women.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
C. R. GIBSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

Guisborough,
June, 28th, 1939.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

	Borough of Redcar.	Guisborough Urban District.	Loftus Urban District.	Saltburn and Marske-by-the-Sea Urban District.	Skelton & Brotton Urban District.
A. Whole-time Officers.					
Medical Officer of Health			Dr. C. R. Gibson		
Medical Officer to Joint Isolation Hospital ...			Dr. C. R. Gibson		
Sanitary Inspectors ...	Mr. W. Tutin	Mr. R. H. Kilburn*	Mr. E. Hollis*	Mr. T. Young* until April 1938, then Mr. T. Grant*	Mr. R. Barry
Assis't Sanitary Inspectors	Mr. N. Hudson	Mr. F. A. Russell	—	Mr. J. R. Hall	—

*Also Surveyor for the District concerned.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres) 10,595.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1938: 7,496.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to Rate books: 2,080

Rateable Value: £24,630.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £93.

The main industries are iron and steel works and agriculture.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of 1938.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live births, legitimate ...	123	64	59	} Birth Rate 16·7.
illegitimate ...	2	1	1	}
Still-births	4	1	3	: Rate per 1,000 total births, 31.
Deaths	82	47	35	: Death-rate : 10·9.

Deaths in consequence of child-birth:

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total births.
(*a*) from sepsis ...	0	0
(*b*) from other causes ...	0	0
(*c*) total	0	0

Death-rate of infants under one year of age:

All infants, per 1,000 live births	40
Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	41
Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	nil

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	0
,, ,, Scarlet Fever	1
,, ,, Diphtheria (all ages)	0
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	0
,, ,, Influenza (all ages)	2
,, ,, Pneumonia (all ages)	2
,, ,, Tuberculosis (all ages)	2
,, ,, Cancer (all ages)	11
,, ,, Heart disease (all ages) ...	22

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

There have been no developments nor changes in the services provided in the Area.

Ambulance facilities for non-infectious cases are provided by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade with one motor ambulance for use in this district and in the adjoining Skelton and Brotton Urban District, to the expense of which both Councils contribute: it is adequate for the ordinary needs of the district.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water: No complaints were received during the year either as to quality or quantity of water supplied in the district. Five samples were submitted for bacteriological analysis and the results are summarised in the following table :—

Date and	27th January	27th January	17th August	1st March	1st March
Place sample taken ...	Kennedy Crescent, Carlin How	Railway Terrace, Loftus	Cleveland Street, Loftus	Council Yard, Loftus	Liverton Mines
Supply	Cleveland Water Company			Zetland Estate	Liverton Estate
Bacteria per c.c. on agar					
in 3 days at 22°C. ...	1,320	980	430	1,620	1,830
in 2 days at 37°C. ...	280	220	140	440	610
B. Coli	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c c.	Present in 100 c.c.
Streptococci ...	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Absent in 100 c.c.
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes	Absent in 250 c.c.	Absent in 250 c.c.	Absent in 250 c.c.	Absent in 250 c.c.	Absent in 250 c.c.
Bacteriologist's opinion	Good water; safe	Good water; safe	Good water; safe	Safe	Safe

Suitable action has not yet been taken to obviate the gross pollution of the Boulby water supply. The majority of the houses served by this supply have been closed and the tenants re-housed elsewhere by the Council, but there are a number of houses which will remain. I understand the Boulby Estate have another source in mind but delay in improving the condition of the water is very risky.

Drainage and Sewerage: A further extension, of 125 yards of six-inch stoneware sewer, was made to serve the Council's Deepdale Housing Estate.

Public Cleansing: Complaints arose on several occasions about the Refuse Tip on North Road. The tip is in a field adjoining the road and in stormy weather paper and other light refuse is blown on to the road and for considerable distances. The provision of screens and a small incinerator were suggested but the tipping cannot yet be regarded as satisfactory. Tipping is a good and sanitary method of disposing of refuse provided certain precautions are continuously taken: these precautions cost money but are not so expensive as some other methods of disposal, and without them tipping is frequently offensive and may be a danger to health.

Closet Accommodation: A public enquiry by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health was held into an application by the Council to borrow approximately £3,100 for the conversion of 392 dry-closets to water-closets. The Ministry intimated that they were in sympathy with the project but that new notices for conversion should be served under the Public Health Act, 1936. This was done and the work commenced early in the current year. The owners of these houses, Messes. Pease & Partners, are also putting inside water-supply and sinks into these houses.

During the year 53 pail-closets were converted to water-carriage, and at the end of the year the estimated numbers of different types of closets in the district were: Privies with fixed receptacles, 343; pail-closets, 729; water-closets, 809.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area: This is summarised in Table 5.

Port Sanitary Report: The following information concerning the character and amount of shipping and trade at the Skinningrove Jetty has been kindly supplied by the Skinningrove Iron Co.

I.—Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the year.

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected. By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector	Number reported to be Defective	Number of Vessels reported, as having, or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
Total Foreign ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coastwise (Steamers)	14	4,285	—	—	—	—

II.—Character of Trade Port.

(a) Passenger Traffic during the year: nil.

(b) Cargo Traffic: Imports: nil.

Principal Exports: pig iron, steel, and basic slag.

(c) Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive: nil.

III.—Source of Water Supply.

Water is obtained from the Cleveland Water Co.

IV.—Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

No Declarations of Health have been received, as there have been no ships arriving from foreign ports.

No notifications have been received of inward vessels requiring special attention.

The question of mooring stations was discussed with the Customs Officer some years ago, and his advice was that no safe mooring station was available in the area.

No arrangements have been made for premises for medical examination, cleansing and disinfection of ships, etc., premises for the temporary accommodation of persons, hospital accommodation for plague, cholera, or yellow fever, or for ambulance transport other than that available for the other needs of the district.

Table C.

Cases of Infectious Disease landed from vessels: nil.

Table D.

Cases of infectious sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival: nil.

V.—Measures against Rodents.

Nil.

VI.—Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

No nuisances reported.

VII.—Food Inspection.

No action has been required.

Shops and Offices: One certificate of exemption from the provisions of Section 10 Subsection 2, of the Shops Act 1934, was given.

Camping Sites: No camping sites were licensed or used in the district.

Swimming Baths and Pools: None in the district.

Eradication of Bed Bugs:

(1) No houses, either Council or belonging to other owners, were found infested.

(2) Previous to removal of tenants into Council houses their houses and belongings are inspected as to freedom from vermin.

Housing.

Early in the year the Ministry of Health intimated that they raised no objection to the acceptance by the Council of a tender of £25,489 for the erection of 70 houses on the Deepdale Housing Site. The work was put in hand and by the end of the year 30 houses were completed, and most of them occupied by tenants moved from Clearance Areas. The remaining houses will be completed and occupied in this current year.

Housing by private enterprise was also active during the year and accounted for the completion of 46 houses.

I reported on Nos. 1—8, Wheatlands Terrace, that they were not in all respects fit for habitation, but that by the execution of works, estimated by the Surveyor at an average cost of £31 : 10 : 0 per house, they could be made fit. Statutory notices were served and the owner was given to the end of June, 1939, to carry out the work.

A summary of action taken under Housing or Public Health Acts is given in Table 7.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply: Forty-nine inspections of Cowsheds and Dairies were made by your Sanitary Inspector and 15 informal and 2 Statutory notices served. One cowshed was completely modernised, two new ones were built, and general improvements in the floor, lighting and ventilation, etc., were obtained in seven others.

Six samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, the results being summarised and included in the following table:—

Tabular Summary of Milk Examinations.

District.	No. of Registered Cowkeepers and Dairies.	No. of Samples submitted.	Bacterial count per c.c. under 10,000.	10,000— 30,000.	30,000— 100,000.	over 100,000.	Coliform bacilli in 1/100 c.c. Absent.	Present.
Redcar Borough ...		21	1	6	10	4	14	7
Guisborough U.D. ...	79	19	—	2	15	2	9	10
Loftus U.D. ...	63	6	—	3	3	—	5	1
Saltburn & Marske U.D.		23	—	8	11	4	12	11
Skelton & Brotton U.D.		33	1	6	23	3	24	9

Meat and other foods: Inspection of a proportion of carcases slaughtered is made but there is no regular inspection of animals before slaughtering.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	619	—	25	1766	1247
Number inspected ...	323	—	19	358	399
All diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	2	2
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	0·6	—	—	0·6	0 75
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcases condemned	3	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2·7	—	—	—	—

Towards the end of the year complaint was made as to conditions at a slaughter-house on Damside. It was found that, although previously licensed, the license had lapsed and not been renewed but slaughtering had continued. The buildings were dilapidated and the premises not maintained in a clean condition. I recommended that the tenant be notified to cease slaughtering and that a license for these premises, if applied for, be not granted: the recommendation was adopted and slaughtering ceased.

Adulteration, etc.: No action taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1929, or other enactments dealing with adulteration.

Shell-fish (Molluscan): Periwinkles are found on the rocks at Humble Buck, near Cowbar. A sample of these were submitted for bacteriological analysis on March 18th, and the report was that no organisms of the Enterica group were isolated, B. Coli were present at 10 per winkle and B. Enteritidis Sporogenes also at 10 per winkle, and that it would not be possible to deal with them as unsafe for human consumption. I am informed that there is now no sale of these for that purpose.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Scarlet fever has been less prevalent in the district in 1938 than of late years, with 26 cases notified, compared with with an average of 34 in the five preceding years. Four cases were notified in February and three in each of the other first seven months of the year: there were no cases in August and none in October. Ten of the cases occurred in Skinningrove, nine in Loftus proper, and five in Carlin How. One death occurred, from acute heart disease.

Nine cases of Diphtheria were notified, three of them in January. All were removed to hospital and there were no deaths. The importance of a new drive for the immunisation against diphtheria of children under the age of ten years was brought before the Council, who accepted the recommendation and arrangements were made to have this done early in the current year.

One case of Enteric Fever, of the variety called Paratyphoid B., was notified and removed to hospital in the last week in August. This was of the same type as was responsible for the small epidemic in 1936 and may have been infected from an intermittent carrier among those who suffered in and recovered from the previous outbreak, a possibility heightened by dry closets and the presence of flies.

There were no intimations from schools of the occurrence of any case of non-notifiable infectious disease throughout the whole year.

The number of patients admitted to the Joint Isolation Hospital from this and other districts is given in the following table for the twelve months ended March 31st, 1939, the figures in brackets being the admissions in the previous twelve months.

Joint Isolation Hospital.

Patients admitted April 1st, 1938, to March 31st, 1939.

	Redcar Borough.	Guisborough U.D.	Loftus U.D.	Saltburn & Marske U.D.	Skelton & Brotton U.D.	Other Districts.	Total.
Scartet Fever ...	72 (73)	12 (22)	13 (57)	11 (25)	20 (50)	—	128 (227)
Diphtheria ...	37 (8)	19 (2)	6 (11)	5 (1)	6 (10)	—	73 (32)
Enteric Fever ...	— (2)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (2)	—	1 (4)
Puerperal Fever...	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)	1 (—)	—	1 (3)
Poliomyelitis ...	1	3	—	—	2	—	6 (0)
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 (0)
	110 (85)	34 (24)	20 (68)	16 (27)	29 (62)	1	210 (266)

Five new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year and there were two deaths. The average for the preceding five years is eight new cases and 3·8 deaths, and for the five years before that sixteen new cases and 4·0 deaths, so that improvement is still maintained. In the Combined Districts the average number of yearly deaths from this disease up till the last year of the war was more than one per thousand of population; in the ten years 1919 to 1928 it averaged one per 1,250 of population, and in the ten years 1929 to 1938 one per 2,000.

No action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936; no tuberculous person employed in the milk trade was discovered, and no action was required under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

APPENDIX.

3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1938.

	All Ages	Under 1	1 year	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	65—	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total deaths
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	26	—	1	—	2	—	10	4	5	3	—	1	—	22	1
Diphtheria ..	9	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	4	—
Pneumonia ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	5	3	1	—	2
Erysipelas ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	—
Ophthalmia. Neon. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—

4. TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1—4 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—14 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 years ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
All Ages ...	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	1

Both fatal cases died outside the district and previously unnotified.

5. ABSTRACT OF THE WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

	Number dealt with.	Informal Notices.	Statutory Notices.	Result.	Remarks.
Nuisances	460	450	12	Compliance (except 8 incomplete)	—
Slaughterhouses ...	6	11	1	Compliance	—
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	63	15	2	Compliance	—
Factories and Workshops ...	78	4	1	Compliance	—
Offensive Trades ...	8	1	1	Compliance	Fish-frying
Common Lodging House ...	1	2	Nil	Compliance	—
Music Halls, etc. ...	2	2	Nil	Compliance	—
Premises disinfected ...	43	—	Nil	—	—

6. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

	Borough of Redcar.	Guisborough Urban District.	Loftus Urban District.	Saltburn and Marske-by-Sea Urban District.	Skelton and Brotton Urban District.	Total.
Sputa examined for Tubercle bacilli	47	24	15	11	19	116
Sputa found positive	9	5	3	—	4	21
Swabs from Diphtheria suspects examined ...	89	51	32	12	30	214
Swabs from Diphtheria suspects found positive	34	25	12	3	13	87
Swabs from Diphtheria convalescents examined	110	52	39	12	58	271
Swabs from Diphtheria contacts examined ...	13	21	6	7	12	59
Blood examined for Enteric group (Widal Test)	2	—	2	—	1	5
Faeces. for Enteric group	2	—	2	—	3	7
Other examinations	1	—	—	2	2	5
Diphtheria Antitoxin issued by Local Authority	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

7. HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses completed by end of year:

(*a*) By Council	30
(*b*) By others	46

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:*

(1) (*a*) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	414
(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose	487
(2) (*a*) Number of dwelling-houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	32
(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose	45
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	14

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	5

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:*

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(*a*) By owners	9
(*b*) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	392
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(*a*) By owners	392
(*b*) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

Housing Act, 1935. *Overcrowding :*

(*a*)	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year ...	38
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	50
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	243
(*b*)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	2
(*c*)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	3
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	21
(*d*)		Particulars of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

8. SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Period.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths at Ages.		Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis.	Yearly Birth-rate.	Yearly Death-rate.	Infant Mortality Rate (Infant deaths per thousand births.
				Under 1 year.	1—4 years.				
1884—1888	6,453	1172	505	161	62	—	36·4	15·7	137
1889—1893	6,208	1018	465	126	59	—	32·8	15·0	124
1894—1898	6,200	989	440	135	60	—	32·1	14·2	136
1899—1903	6,508	1150	496	159	53	—	35·4	15·2	138
1904—1908	7,600	1310	547	161	60	45	34·5	14·4	123
1909—1913	8,872	1465	600	172	72	45	33·0	13·5	117
1914—1918	8,700	1175	576	141	—	46	27·0	13·3	120
1919—1923	9,120	1148	481	93	47	39	25·2	10·6	81
1924—1928	8,342	872	458	43	17	28	18·8	11·0	55
1929—1933	7,897	648	461	38	18	19	16·4	11·7	59
1934—1938	7,744	539	473	40	13	16	13·9	12·2	74½
1938	7,496	125	82	5	1	2	16·7	10·9	40