

[Report 1939] / Medical Officer of Health, Ryton U.D.C.

Contributors

Ryton (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1939

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RYTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

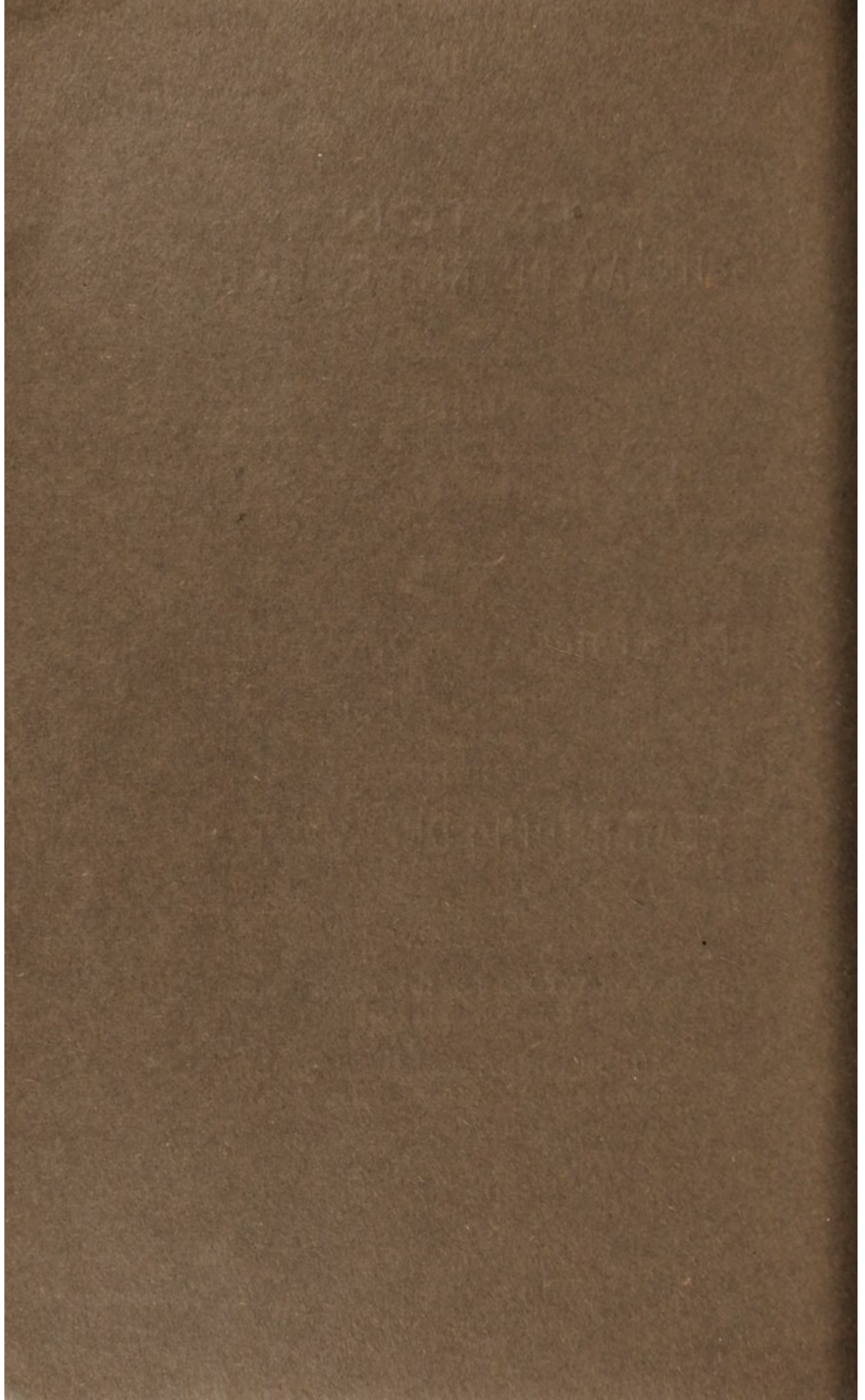
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1939

T. M. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

EDWIN JOICEY, M.S.I.A., A.R. San. I.
Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
Sanitary Inspector.



RYTON-ON-TYNE.
MAY, 1940.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Ryton Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1939.

Since my appointment commenced as from 1st October, 1939, this report necessarily covers the period, from January 1st to September 30th during which Dr. H. E. Dunstan acted as your Medical Officer and my thanks are due to him for information supplied towards its compilation.

Population. The estimates of the Registrar General are (a) 13,670 for calculating birth rate, and (b) 13,650 for calculating death rate and the incidence of notifiable diseases.

Physical features and general character of the area. The Ryton Urban District is situated on the north-west extremity of the county and is bounded on the north by the Tyne, on the south and east by tributaries of the river known as the local burns, the Barlow Burn and the Blaydon Burn which separate it from the Blaydon Urban District, and on the west by the Stanley Burn which is also the boundary between the County of Northumberland.

The Urban District is divided into four wards, named Crookhill, Ryton, Crawcrook and Ryton Woodside. The total area is 5,145 acres and the population at the census of 1931 was 14,204. The Ryton and Crawcrook wards although much lower than Greenside (reaches 600 ft.) and the country south of them, stand well above the level of the Tyne which is about a mile to the north at Crawcrook and about half a mile at Ryton, and have excellent natural drainage. The only low-lying parts of the district are the areas near to the river at Clara Vale and at Ryton Haughs where there are two rows of houses near Newburn Bridge.

The greater part of the district is agricultural and there is one Brick Yard and a few Stone, Sand and Gravel Quarries, but most of the population is employed at the Collieries of which there are five, situated at Greenside, Clara Vale, Bar Moor, Stargate and Addison.

The soil is clay and sand.

Unemployment. The figures relating to unemployment for the year are shown in comparison with those for previous years.

No. of unemployed persons residing					
in—	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Crawcrook	28	77	85	105	102
Greenside	46	88	107	150	185
Ryton including—					
Crookhill	} 98	} 163	} 184	} 268	} 279
Stargate					
Woodside					
Addison					
Totals	172	328	376	523	566

The changes in the figures are accounted for by the additional men now engaged in the mines and the increase in labouring work inside and outside the area.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

The total area of the district in acres is	...	...	5,145
The population according to census in 1931 was	...	...	14,204
The population estimated	...	...	(a) 13,670 (b) 13,650
The number of inhabited houses (end of 1939) according to rate books	...	...	3,741
Rateable Value at 1st October, 1939	...	...	£54,417
The sum represented by a penny rate for year commencing April 1st, 1939, was	...	...	£202/3/10

Births. The total number of live births was 191, of which 98 were males and 93 females a decrease on last year of 34. The number of births for 1938 was 225 and for 1937, was 195. Of the total live births 8 were illegitimate. The natural increase of the population for the year, *i.e.*, the excess of the births over deaths, was 31 as against the natural increase for the previous year of 78.

THE LIVE BIRTH RATE for the year was 13'96 as against that for 1938 at 16'57 being lower than the birth rate for the administrative county at 16'66 and the birth rate for England and Wales at 15'0.

Deaths. The total number of deaths was 160, consisting of 87 males and 73 females corresponding to an annual death rate of 11'72 (comparability death rate 13'71). For the previous year the number of deaths was 147 and the death rate 10'82. That of the administrative county was 12'0 and that of England and Wales was 12'1.

Infantile Deaths. The number of deaths registered under one year was 9 consisting of 5 males and 4 females. The infantile death rate was 47 and that of the county was 63 and that of England and Wales 50.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases There was only 1 death as against 6 during the previous year giving a zymotic mortality of '07, compared with the county rate of 0'26.

Respiratory Diseases. There were 9 deaths from pneumonia, 6 from bronchitis and 1 from other respiratory diseases making in all 16 deaths from respiratory diseases other than phthisis equivalent to a death rate from respiratory diseases of 1'17.

Tuberculosis. Pulmonary Phthisis caused 1 death as against 4 in 1938 and 1 in 1937, representing a phthisis mortality of '07, being less than the county rate of 0'57. There were no deaths from other tuberculosis diseases, the county rate being 0'14. The total tuberculosis mortality is therefore .07 as compared with the county rate 0'71.

Cancer. Deaths due to cancer numbered 15 as compared with 19 during 1938 : 10 were males and 5 females, giving a death rate of 1'09.

Heart Disease caused 49 deaths and other vascular diseases 11 deaths, giving a total of 60 deaths from vascular disease and a death rate of 4'39.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	183	93	90	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 13.96
	Illegitimate	8	5	3	
Still Births	Legitimate	9	5	4	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 49.75
	Illegitimate	1	—	1	
Deaths	... ..	160	87	73	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11'72
					Comparability death-rate 13'71

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List) :—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis	Nil	—
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	1	4'97
Total	1	4'97

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—					
	All Infants per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	47.12
	Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	47.12
	Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	15
„ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	1

There have been during the year 5 deaths from other violence. There was 1 suicide.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Public Health Staff :— A full time Medical Officer of Health whose services are shared with the districts of Blaydon and Whickham. A wholtime Sanitary Inspector who is also qualified as an inspector of meat and other foods.

Nursing Arrangements.

The general nursing in the district is carried out by the Ryton and Greenside Nursing Associations, voluntary bodies maintained by public subscription, and by regular contributions which the miners employed in the district allow to be deducted from their wages. In addition, the owners of the Stella Coal Company, together with other well wishers in the district give generous support. Grants for the association are made by the Public Assistance Committee through the County Council and a portion of these go towards the care of special cases. There is little doubt that all these donors are well satisfied with the treatment afforded by the visiting nurses who regularly attend patients throughout the district.

	Ryton	Crawcrook	Greenside
Cases Nursed	218	205	411
Number of Visits	3225	3406	5972

There are two district midwives resident in the district and Durham County Council, as Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, is responsible for their appointment. Telephones are installed in the nurses homes for the convenience of patients. During the past year the Midwives have carried out their duties with great care and efficiency.

Laboratory Work. The County Council of Durham has an arrangement with the Bacteriological Department of King's College, Newcastle, to which specimens may be sent and examined free of cost to the patient or practitioner.

During the year 64 specimens have been sent for examination consisting of—

Diphtheria	53 cases of which 1 was inconclusive	13 were positive and 39 negative
Tuberculosis	7 " 0	7 "
Enteric	0 " 0	0 "
Miscellaneous	4 " 0	4 "

Hospital Provision.

Infectious Diseases. The Conjoint infectious diseases hospital at Norman's Riding, Winlaton, serves the need of this District as well as admitting all necessary cases from the Blaydon and Whickham Urban Districts.

During the year 41 cases were admitted from the Ryton area.

Provision has been made by the Joint Hospital Committee for the treatment of any cases of Small Pox arising in the District to be treated at the Howdon Bank Hospital under the County Small Pox Scheme.

Tuberculosis. Durham County Council has provided various sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculous cases throughout the county. The approximate number of beds available for the purpose is 588. The nearest tuberculosis dispensary is at Whickham (5 miles).

General. The Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle receives the greater proportion of Medical and Surgical cases from the Ryton area, and also provides a Convalescent Home for males and females at Castle Hill which is situate on the Western boundary of the district—100 beds are available.

Midwifery and Gynæcology. Of those Midwifery and gynaecological cases sent to hospital, most find their way to the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital and the gynaecological Department of the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle. A maternity and child welfare clinic provided by the County Council is held regularly in Ryton.

Venereal Diseases. The county have an arrangement whereby such cases are treated at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, City Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

School Clinics. Minor ailments are treated at the County Clinics at which dental and sunray treatment is also available.

Ambulance Facilities.

Infectious Diseases. An ambulance is provided by the Conjoint Hospital Committee for Ryton, Blaydon and Whickham.

Non-Infectious Cases. The Miners at the various collieries in the district provide and maintain 4 Ambulances. These are stationed at Greenside, Clara Vale, Emma, and Stargate.

The Ryton Council pay a small retaining fee for a privately owned ambulance used for public hire.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

The work done in the sanitary inspector's department during the year has been efficiently carried out, and the details will be found in the tabular statement appended.

Water Supply. The Water Supply is obtained from the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Co. The water is of good quality, continuous and plentiful.

Rivers and streams. No action taken.

Drainage and Sewerage. There have been no important extensions of the sewerage system carried out by the Council.

Closet Accommodation. There are now in the district 3,878 water closets, 129 ash Closets, and 25 ashpit privies.

Scavenging. The whole of the scavenging of the district is now done by the Council direct and is carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, 9 horses and carts being employed and the refuse tipped in old quarries, etc. The majority of the houses are provided with ash-bins which are emptied twice weekly where necessary and the remainder of the receptacles once.

During the year ending March 31st, 1939, 339,302 receptacles were cleansed and 9,092 loads of refuse removed. Estimated weight of refuse removed, 9,092 tons.

Seven covered carts with pneumatic tyres are now used for the collection of refuse, being a much needed improvement which is appreciated by the general public.

The Disinfection of Houses is carried out personally by the Sanitary Inspector. During the year 42 houses have been disinfected. The bedding and clothes of the persons removed to the Conjoint Hospital are taken there and disinfected by steam disinfection. In other cases their cleansing is carried out at home.

In all cases of infectious disease disinfectants are gratuitously supplied by the Council.

Shops and Offices. It has not been found necessary to take any statutory action under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, or the Public Health Act, 1936.

Camping Sites. Two sites in the area, one on each bank of the river were periodically used for Camping over short periods during the year, *i.e.*, Easter, Whitsuntide, Newcastle Race Week and August Bank Holiday. The sites are not licenced.

The camps are regularly inspected during the camping periods.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses :

	Found to be Infested	Disinfested
Council Houses	2	2
Other Houses	15	15

Instructions regarding disinfecting and cleansing are given by the Sanitary Inspector who periodically visits infested houses until found clear, the work being carried out by the tenants, and where property is unoccupied by the owners. Fluid insecticide is supplied by the Council and pressure sprays are given on loan.

It has been found that the active co-operation of the tenants of houses is necessary to ensure thorough disinfection, as in most cases several applications of insecticide are necessary.

No action is taken by the Council to ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses.

Schools. The schools are all modern and sanitary with a good water supply.

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	—
(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	...	...	15

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)	91
	(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	209
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	39
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	78

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	1
(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	...	...	84
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—</i>			
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	84
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :</i>			
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	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	...	...	2
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	—
B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	...	...	3
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	—
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	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	3
D—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :			
(1) Number of separate tenements or Underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	1

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	—
E—Number of dwellings demolished in anticipation of formal procedure	...	...	—
Number of houses closed as dwellings and not included above	...	...	2
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV Overcrowding			
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 1938	...	...	100
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	101
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	681
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	1
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	3
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	12
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	...	...	—
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	...	...	—
<i>Number of houses owned by Local Authority held under :</i>			
(1) Part III of the Housing Act, 1925	...	...	—
(2) Part II of the Housing Act, 1925	...	...	—
(3) Other Powers	..	...	641

Housing. The majority of the houses are of modern construction and most of them well built ; the new streets are well planned and there is practically no crowding of houses into confined yards and courts. In addition the district enjoys the natural advantages of being situated on rising ground and in being surrounded by open country.

Since 1st January, 1920, there have been built—
 532 houses by private enterprise.
 641 houses by the Council.

Good progress has been made with regard to the abatement of overcrowding.

Plans have been approved by the Council for the reconditioning and conversion of 86 back to back houses at Addison into through houses, most of which are now unoccupied.

Thirty back to back houses at Emmaville are being dismantled with a view to ultimate demolition, leaving twenty back to back houses in other parts of the district to be dealt with.

Practically the whole of the houses in the district are provided with waterclosets.

Roads, Streets, etc. A road widening scheme has been carried out at King Edward Road, approach roads at Clara Vale Squate, Milton Street and Back Row, Woodside have been made up together with Private Street Works at North and South View, Tyne View, and Maryside Place, Clara Vale.

Street Lighting. Five new street lamps have been provided during the year.

Recreation Grounds. Land at Barmoor Quarry which was purchased with the object of providing another recreation ground is being made suitable for this purpose by means of controlled tipping.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. Since this order came into operation the whole of the cowsheds and dairies in the district have been regularly inspected and notices served upon the several occupiers requiring them to provide proper means of lighting, ventilation, water supply, etc., resulting in the carrying out of many improvements.

Five farms are producing "Accredited Milk" and One Farm "T.T." Milk.

Milk (Special Designations) Order 1936. Six licences have been granted for the sale of Pasteurised Milk.

Food and Drugs. The regulations under the sale of food and drugs, etc., are carried out by the County Council.

The Sanitary Inspection of the district is practically continuous. The inspection of places where food is prepared, e.g. bakehouses, sausage-making, fish and chip shops, etc. takes place regularly, and these are found to be kept clean and orderly. There are 13 slaughter houses, all licensed throughout the district. These are inspected regularly and kept clean.

Meat Inspection. The inspection of all carcasses is regularly carried out at the time of slaughter as far as possible by the Sanitary Inspector but no arrangements have been made for meat marking under the Public Health (Meat) Regns. 1924. All condemned meat is destroyed under the supervision of the sanitary inspector.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs
Number Killed (if known)					
Number Inspected	577	28		1655	113
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcasses condemned				1	
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.	36	6		3	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis.	6.22	21.43		.24	
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	3				
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.	3				
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	1.04				

The Public Health (Meat) Regns. 1924, have been well observed by the butchers in general. Vehicles are fairly satisfactory. There is no public slaughter house in the district. Number of Private Slaughter Houses, 13.

Other Foods. Systematic inspection of shops, stores, etc., where prepared foods, etc., are sold is carried out.

There are 3 bakeries in the district. These are frequently inspected and kept very clean, orderly and up-to-date in their general arrangements.

GENERAL.

In considering the chief points of interest in the health conditions and the vital statistics of the district one might summarise them as follows :

1. **THE POPULATION**, according to the census in 1931 was 14,204. The Registrar General has furnished two Figures for 1940:-
(a) 13,670 for the calculation of Birth Rates.
(b) 13,650 „ „ „ Death Rates.

2. The total number of births in 1921 was 409 and the birth rate 28'16. In 1937 there were 195 births and the birth rate 14'48. During 1939 there were 191 births registered giving a birth rate of 16'33.

3. **THE DEATH RATE.** The death rate for 1939 of 11'72 (comparability death rate 13'71) contrasts favourable with the county rate of 12'0 and the all-England rate of 12'1.

4. **INFANTILE DEATHS.** During the year 1939 the number of deaths was 9 giving an infantile mortality of 47 per 1,000 live births. This is a definite improvement on the previous year.

Of the 9 infantile deaths 5 were under one month and of these 3 were during the first week of life. These figures are compatible with the statistics of England and Wales.

5. **Infectious Diseases** Speaking generally the incidence of Infectious disease in the Ryton district has shown a considerable decrease as compared with the preceding year. Cases of Scarlet fever notified were 23 in number as compared with 44 during 1938. There were no deaths recorded. Diphtheria shows an equally remarkable diminution 19 being notified as compared with 48 during 1938. There was only one death recorded.

Antitoxin is of course, still supplied by the Council and is available to practitioners in the district for the immediate treatment of both definite and suspected cases of diphtheria.

Immunisation. While writing on the subject of Diphtheria I would particularly stress the importance now attached to immunisation.

There is ample evidence available to show that communities have derived much benefit and the case incidence and mortality rate much lowered where routine immunisation of children, especially those of pre-school age, has been instituted.

I would respectfully like to suggest that the Council give this matter consideration.

Year	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Enteric		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	Cases Notified	deaths	Cases Notified	deaths	Cases Notified	deaths	Cases Notified	deaths	Cases Notified	deaths
1930	5	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
1931	36	—	1	—	2	1	—	5	—	—
1932	32	—	12	1	39	—	—	1	—	2
1933	178	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1934	148	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1935	136	3	20	3	7	—	—	—	—	—
1936	108	1	32	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1937	37	2	44	2	1	—	—	—	—	2
1938	44	2	48	3	2	—	—	—	—	1
1939	23	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	3	—

Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations 1939.

These came into force on the 23rd October, 1939 and provide for the notification of all cases of Measles and Whooping Cough.

Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 172 and 176. No action taken under the above.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regns. 1925. No action taken under the above.

The statistical table of the Registrar General together with the Sanitary Inspector's report is appended.

My sincere thanks are due to the Sanitary Inspector for his valuable help in administering the Public Health Services, and for his aid in formulating this report; also to the representative of the Nursing Associations and the Manager of the Blaydon Employment Exchange for information supplied.

May I again congratulate the Council on the excellent Public Health and Sanitary arrangements pertaining throughout the area.

Finally I should like to say how very pleased I am to renew acquaintance with and assist in the Public Health Welfare of the Ryton district.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. M. CLAYTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1939.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp'try		Respiratory		Non-Resp'try	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
5		1	2					
15			1					
25				1				
35	1							
45	2							
55	1	1						
65 & upwards						1		
Total	4	2	3	1		1		

Deaths from Cancer.

Age Periods	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65 and over	Total
Male ...									2	5	2	9
Female							2				4	6

Total 15

**SUMMARY OF WORK done in the SANITARY.
INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT during 1939.**

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.	Number of Informal written Notices by Inspector	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.	General Remarks
Dwelling-houses & Schools—				
Foul Conditions -	5		5	
Structural Defects -	91	2	77	
Overcrowding -				
Lodging-houses -				
Dairies, Milkshops -	1		1	
Cowsheds -	69		68	
Bakehouses -				
Slaughter-houses -	3		3	
Ashpits and Privies -	17	2	17	
Deposits of Refuse & Manure				
Waterclosets -	10	1	10	
Defective Yard Paving -	9		9	
House Drainage—				
Defective Traps -	2		2	
No Disconnection from Sewers -				
Other Faults -	40	6	40	
Water Supply -	11		11	
Pigsties -	1		1	
Animals Improperly Kept				
Smoke Nuisances -	1		1	
Other Nuisances -	4		4	
Totals -	264	11	249	
WATER, FOOD AND DRUGS.				
Samples of Water taken for Analysis -	...	...	3 Carcases Beef	} Tubercul- [osis
" " condemned as unfit for use -	...	...	2 Parts " "	
Seizures of Unwholesome Food -	...	52	1 Offal	
Convictions for selling or exposing Unwholesome Food -	...	...	41 Ox Livers	} Parasites and abscesses
	...	...	1 Ox Lung	
	...	...	2 Ox Kidneys	
Samples of Food & Drugs taken for Analysis			1 Carcase mutton—Septic pneumonia	} —Abscesses
" " found Adulterated -	.....	.....	2 Sheep Livers—Parasites	
PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE				
Lots of Infectious Bedding stoved or destroyed		No	...	Steam Disinfected at Hospital
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease		42	...	
Schools do do		..	...
Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things		...	...
Convictions for do do do		...	...
GENERAL.				
Number of New Houses erected during year		No.	15	
Number of such Houses occupied during year			15	
Ash-pit privies converted into Ash-closets -		...	...
do do Water-closets -		...	...
Ash-closets do do -		...	...
Total number of Water-closets in District -		3878		
do Ash-closets do		129		
do Ash-pit privies do		25		

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 and the Factories Act, 1937.

1 Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health. Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of			Occupiers Prosecutions (4)
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)		
Factories with mechanical power	4			Nil
Factories without mechanical power... ..	18	Nil		
† Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises).				
Total	22	Nil		Nil

2 Defects found

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) not separate for sexes				
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

TOTAL DEATHS.

Causes of Death.
In Ryton U.D., 1939.

Causes of Deaths.	Males	Females
All Causes - - -	87	73
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers		
Measles - - -		
Scarlet Fever - - -		
Whooping Cough - - -		
Diphtheria - - -		1
Influenza - - -		
Encephalitis Lethargica - - -		
Cerebro-spinal fever - - -		
Tuberculosis of respiratory sys-		1
Other tuberculous diseases -[tem		
Syphilis - - -	1	
General paralysis of the insane,		
tabes dorsalis - - -		1
Cancer, malignant disease - - -	10	5
Diabetes - - -		2
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. - - -	6	2
Heart disease - - -	24	25
Aneurysm - - -		
Other Circulatory diseases - - -	10	1
Bronchitis - - -	2	4
Pneumonia (all forms) - - -	4	5
Other respiratory diseases - - -	1	
Peptic Ulcer - - -	1	
Diarrhœa &c (under 2 years)	1	
Diarrhœa 2 years and over		1
Appendicitis - - -	1	2
Cirrhosis of liver - - -		
Other diseases of liver etc. - - -	1	1
Other digestive diseases - - -	3	2
Acute and chronic nephritis	3	1
Puerperal sepsis - - -		
Other puerperal causes - - -		1
Congenital debility and malform-		
ation, premature birth - - -	1	2
Senility - - -	3	6
Suicide - - -	1	
Other violence - - -	4	1
Other defined diseases - - -	9	7
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	2
Smallpox - - -		
Poliomyelitis - - -		
Polioencephalitis - - -		
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		
Total - - -	5	4
Legitimate - - -	5	4
Illegitimate - - -		
Live Births—		
Total - - -	98	93
Legitimate - - -	93	90
Illegitimate - - -	5	3
Still Births—		
Total - - -	5	5
Legitimate - - -	5	4
Illegitimate - - -		1

Population—Resident (a)13,670 (b)13,650
Comparability Factor 1.17

S. D. 55.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates and Case-rates for certain infectious Diseases in the year 1938.

England and Wales, London
126 Great Towns and
148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop'ations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Administrative County
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
BIRTHS—				
Live	15.0	14.8	15.6	12.3
Still	0.59	0.59	0.57	0.44
DEATHS—				
All Causes	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.9
Typhoid & Paratyph'd fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Scarlet fever	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02
Influenza	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.18
NOTIFICATIONS—				
Smallpox	0.00	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	1.89	1.96	1.78	1.53
Diphtheria	1.14	1.21	1.16	0.98
Enteric fever	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03
Erysipelas	0.34	0.40	0.31	0.37
Pneumonia	1.02	1.21	0.89	0.99
Rate per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	50	53	40	48
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 yrs. of age }	4.6	6.3	3.0	8.2
MATERNAL MORTALITY—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.77	} Not available		
Others	2.16			
Total	2.93			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
MATERNAL MORTALITY—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.74	} Not available		
Others	2.08			
Total	2.82			
NOTIFICATIONS—				
Puerperal fever } Puerperal pyrexia }	14.35	17.26	12.99	{ 3.31 14.22

