

**[Report 1938] / Medical Officer of Health, Skelton & Brotton U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Skelton and Brotton (England). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1938

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/n4uegk5r>

**License and attribution**

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

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

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



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



SKELTON AND BROTTON  
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.*



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30089487>



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS  
OF THE  
SKELTON & BROTTON 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 24. The birth-rate is higher than of recent years, higher in fact than in any year since 1929: the death-rate is lower than in 1937 or 1935 but otherwise higher than of recent years and considerably higher than the rate for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate locally is the lowest for ten years, but at that it is still above the less variable average for the whole country:—

	Skelton & Brotton Urban District.		England & Wales.
	1938.	1934—1938.	1938.
Birth-rate ... ..	17·7	16·6	15·1
Death-rate (uncorrected)	13·1	13·3	—
Death-rate (comparable)	13·4	13·6	11·6
Infant Mortality Rate ...	57	78	53

The incidence of infectious disease during the year has been light, although two cases of acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) were recorded. The Council's Housing Scheme at Holmbush, Skelton, was completed and the houses occupied.

Some excuse seems necessary for referring to the decline in the birth-rate in the 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 district birth-rate for the year 1938 is 17·7: compared with an average of 16·6 for the five years 1934 to 1938, and of 16·4 in the preceding five years, this seems a satisfactory increase. But when we find that at the beginning of this century the local rate was over 34, and fifteen years before that just over 40, one realises the tremendous change that has taken place and that the effects of such an alteration must be far-reaching.



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	54.0	477	25,760	15,202	1.69
1914-18	49.8	439.2	21,860	15,000	1.46
1919-23	57.4	408	23,420	15,860	1.47
1924-28	59.7	277.8	16,680	14,716	1.14
1929-33	59.2	225.6	13,380	13,702	0.98
1934-38	58.4	215.4	12,570	12,986	0.97

The last column in the table, giving the proportion that the trend of population bears 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 ample overflow to other districts or other lands. By 1924-28 this tendency to increase shewed signs of vanishing, and in the next five years was replaced by a move towards decrease, still operative. The population of the district during the last ten years has not been reproducing itself.

What of the future? Is the population of the district going to stabilise itself at about 12,000, or will the trend be still lower, or is it likely again to increase? That depends immediately on two things: the annual number of children born and the expectation of life. During the last ten years there has been no improvement in the local expectation of life, but rather a slight loss of ground; possibly more saving of life in the earlier years would counteract this and increase the average duration of life, but life cannot be prolonged 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 the number of births since before the war has resulted so far mostly from the reduction in the average

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



size of family born to each possible mother. Since, of children born, roughly half are boys and half girls, we can see from the second column of the table above that approximately 238 girls were born each year from 1909-1913, 220 each year from 1914-1918, and 204 each year from 1919 to 1923: approximately therefore, and not allowing for any wastage, the ranks of the 20-year olds would be filled by some 238 girls between 1929 and 1933, some 220 between 1934 and 1938, and now some 204 between 1939 and 1943, with a very much smaller number after that. That is, the numbers of possible mothers are not being recruited as they were, and 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 that 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,

July, 5th, 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. <i>Whole-time Officers.</i>					
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) 15,309.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1938: 12,940.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to Rate books: 3,619

Rateable Value: £46,495.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £179.

The district consists of ten villages separated and surrounded by farming land. The population is industrial, mostly employed in ironstone mining and in iron and steel works.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics of 1938.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live births, legitimate ...	215	104	111	} Birth Rate 17·7.
illegitimate ...	14	7	7	
Still-births ...	11	4	7	: Rate per 1,000 total births, 46.
Deaths ...	169	97	72	: Death-rate: 13·1.

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	...	57
Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	60
Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	nil

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	0
"    Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	0
"    Diphtheria (all ages)	...	0
"    Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	0
"    Influenza (all ages)	...	3
"    Pneumonia (all ages)	...	5
"    Tuberculosis (all ages)	...	6
"    Cancer (all ages)	...	23
"    Heart disease (all ages)	...	56

## General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

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

Public 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 Loftus 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:** At the end of the previous year the unsatisfactory condition of the water-supply to Charlton's was pointed out. The owners of the supply, Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., took steps to remedy this by building-in the spring and protecting it from surface drainage, and reports on samples taken after completion of the work shewed it to have been effective in obtaining purity and safety of the water.

The supply generally over the district has been satisfactory during the year both as to quality and quantity. The supply to one cottage at Stanghow was reported to be unsafe and the owners agreed to close the cottage.

The results of bacteriological reports on samples taken during the year are summarised in the following table:—



Date samples taken	Jan. 25.	Feb. 1.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 17.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 13.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 11.	Aug. 17.	
Place sample taken	... 15 High Street, Lingdale	... 8 Railway Cottages, Carlin How	... 4 Gladstone Street, Brotton	... 1 Stanghow Road, Lingdale	... Spring in field 52	... Main in field 50	... Spring in field 52	... Overflow from spring House,	... Moor House, Stanghow	
Supply	...	...	Cleveland Water Company		Charlton's					Private
Bacterial colonies on agar plates in										
3 days at 22°C.	... 1,180	... 360	... 620	... 480	... 1,640	... 1,380	... 940	... 1,350	... 1,910	
2 days at 37°C.	... 270	... 89	... 370	... 220	... 410	... 370	... 210	... 270	... 850	
B. Coli	... Present in 100 c.c.	... Absent in 100 c.c.	... Present in 100 c.c.	... Absent in 100 c.c.	... Present in 1 c.c.	... Present in 10 c.c.	... Absent in 100 c.c.	... Absent in 100 c.c.	... Present in 1 c.c.	
Streptococci	... Absent in 100 c.c.	... " "	... Absent in 100 c.c.	... " "	... Present in 40 c.c.	... Present in 50 c.c.	... " "	... " "	... Present in 1 c.c.	
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes	...	... Not found in 250 c.c.		...	... Present in 250 c.c.	... Absent in 250 c.c.			... Present in 250 c.c.	
Bacteriologist's opinion	... Safe	... Safe	... Safe	... Safe	... Polluted & unsafe	... Polluted & unsafe	... Safe	... Safe	... Polluted & unsafe	

**Drainage and Sewerage:** The Council obtained a report from Messrs. Balfour & Sons on the condition of the sewers of the district, particularly as affected by subsidence. After receiving this they applied to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £14,000 for the purpose of relaying certain portions of the existing sewers and of providing pumping stations and pumping mains deemed necessary.

**Closet Accommodation:** The Council decided, from financial reasons, to cease in the meantime the serving of notices for the conversion of dry-closets to water-carriage, and only five such were converted during the year.

The number of different types estimated at the end of the year is given in the Sanitary Inspector's report following.

**Sanitary Inspection of the Area:** This is summarised in Table 5 in the Appendix and referred to in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

**Shops and Offices:** 70 inspections were made under the Shops Act 1934, and no notices served.

**Swimming Baths and Pools:** None in the district.

**Eradication of Bed Bugs:**

- (1) Number of Council houses found infested: nil.  
Number of other houses found infested: 28.  
disinfested: 28.
- (2) Method of disinfestation used: Stripping the rooms and fumigating with "Furmex" candles, repeated after an intervals of 4—5 weeks.
- (3) The home conditions of prospective tenants of Council houses are known before their removal and so far no action has been necessary.
- (4) Disinfestation is carried out by employees of the Council.
- (5) When disinfestation is carried out verbal advice is given to the tenant as to the prevention of re-infestation.

**Schools:** No school closure was recommended on account of infectious disease.

**Housing.**

A tabular statement of Housing Inspections and results will be found in Table 7 in the Appendix.

The remaining 30 houses to complete the Council's Housing Estate at Holmbush, Skelton, were completed and occupied during the year.

In the tabular summary one house is reported as found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation: the owner agreed to discontinue its use as a dwelling.



An overcrowding survey of the district under the Housing Act, 1935, was carried out and the information obtained reported to you in May, 1936. Since that time there has been no similar survey of the district or a complete re-inspection, so that I am unable to state to what extent, if any, the overcrowding then found has been abated by the provision of further houses and the reduction of population that has since occurred.

### Inspection and Supervision of Food.

**Milk Supply:** 62 inspections of Cowsheds and Dairies were made during the year. Three cowsheds have been structurally improved and one demolished and replaced by a new building.

Samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, reports on which are summarised, with those from adjoining districts, in the following tables:—

#### Tabular Summary of Milk Examinations.

District.	No. of Registered Cowkeepers and Dairies.	No. of Samples submitted.	Bacterial count per c.c.				Coliform bacilli in 1/100 c.c.	
			under 10,000.	10,000—30,000.	30,000—100,000.	over 100,000.	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.	115	33	1	6	23	3	24	9

#### II.—Methylene Blue Tests.

District.	No. of Samples submitted.	Methylene Blue Tests.		Coliform bacilli in 1/100 c.c.	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Absent.	Present.
Guisborough U.D.	4	1	3	1	3
Skelton & Brotton U.D.	9	4	5	4	5

**Meat and other foods:** Slaughterhouses, and places where food is prepared for sale, are inspected from time to time.

Carcases of beasts killed for sale are inspected soon after slaughter but there is no ante-mortem inspection of the animals.

#### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows & Bulls.	Cows & Bulls.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected ...	611	55	18	1490	845
<i>(a) All diseases except Tuberculosis :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	—	—	2



	Cattle, excluding Cows & Bulls.	Cows & Bulls.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	—	3·6	—	—	0·35
<i>(b) Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0·11

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

Shell-fish (Molluscan): Shell-fish (periwinkles) are found on the rocks along the whole coast of the district but, according to my information, none are marketed nor are any shell-fish from other districts sold in the area.

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

The incidence of infectious disease generally has been light during the year. 28 cases of scarlet fever were notified, compared with an average of 53 cases in each of the five preceding years. The Skelton villages were principally affected, with 17 cases, and there were six cases in and round Moorsholm, 3 at Brotton and 1 each at Carlin How and Boosbeck. Lingdale, Margrove Park and Charltons were entirely free.

Fifteen cases of Diphtheria (one of them bacteriologically negative) were notified, as against an average of just under six cases per year in the previous five years. No large epidemic of this disease has occurred in the district since 1913 when there were 67 cases but when it does occur it is one of the more deadly infections, and 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. Fourteen of the cases notified were removed to hospital and there was one death, a few hours after admission. Four cases were from the Skelton villages, 3 from Margrove Park, 3 from Lingdale, 2 from Moorsholm and 2 Carlin How.

In September the occurrence of cases of infantile paralysis (acute poliomyelitis) widespread throughout the country was reported in the press, and the confirmation of two cases in one house in the adjoining Saltburn & Marske Urban District led me to circularize all medical practitioners in the area asking to be informed of suspicious cases. One case was reported from Lingdale on September 26th, removed to the Isolation Hospital and later transferred, under arrangement with the County Medical Officer, to



to the Kirbymoorside Hospital for Crippled Children. Another case was notified from Skelton on December 12th. In this patient the paralysis was never fully established and all symptoms were speedily recovered from. Besides these and the two in the Marske area already referred to, three occurred in the Guisborough Urban District and one in the borough of Redcar. The last case was notified on December 12th. In all there were eight cases in the Combined Districts, six boys, aged respectively  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 3, 4, 6 and  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , and two girls, aged 10 and 12: one case ended fatally. With the exception of the two cases in one house at Marske, where the onset was almost simultaneous, no contact between the cases was discovered.

As regards the non-notifiable infectious diseases incidence was also light. Notices from schools intimated a small outbreak of chickenpox in Brotton continued from 1937 into the first weeks of the year and later, in the last quarter of the year an epidemic of whooping cough affecting Brotton and North Skelton.

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.
Scarlet 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)

Two deaths, in both cases from diphtheria, occurred in the hospital during the above period.

Ten new cases of tuberculosis were discovered and there were six deaths, both slightly above the average of recent years, but the death-rate is still below the average for England and Wales.

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.



## ANNUAL REPORT, 1938.

---

Sanitary Inspector's Office,  
Skelton.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Twelfth Annual Report. There has been nothing of an outstanding nature occurred during the year, and I regret the Council, owing to financial reasons, decided not to do any Conversions. I am hoping this year to make a commencement under the five year plan.

The total number of inspections was 2,578 made up as follows:—

	Total
Nuisances—Initial visits 331—Repeat visits 235 ...	566
Housing do 82 do 236 ...	318
Miscellaneous Sanitary visits mostly defective pans kept separate from nuisances above	295
Conversions ... ..	361
Refuse disposal ... ..	12
Infectious disease ... ..	43
Factory and Workshops ... ..	5
Slaughterhouses (including cottage pigs) ...	697
Butchers' Carts ... ..	1
Offensive Trades ... ..	24
Milkshops and Ice Cream Premises ... ..	17
Bakehouses ... ..	17
Farms and Cowsheds (not including milk samples) ...	45
Common Lodging House ... ..	1
Samples of Water ... ..	13
Samples of Milk ... ..	37
Verminous Premises ... ..	22
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	24
Shops Act ... ..	80
	2,578

The Notices served are included in the Table No. 7—Housing Statistics.

**Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.** The number of Registered Cowkeepers and Dairies is 115. Three cowsheds have been altered to comply with the Milk and Dairies Order and one building was demolished and a new one erected, and one Statutory Notice was served.

42 samples of milk were taken, 33 samples were taken and examined under the B. Coli test, and of that number 24 were found not to contain B. Coli and in 9 samples B. Coli was present.



9 samples were taken for the Methylene Blue Test and the B. Coli Test combined, 4 were satisfactory in both Tests, 4 unsatisfactory in both Tests and one was satisfactory under the Methylene Blue Test, but failed in the B. Coli Test.

Slaughterhouses. Special attention has been given to this part of the duties. The particulars of condemned meat will be found on Page 12.

Four emergency slaughters occurred—one pig, two sheep and one beast. Parts of the pig, one sheep and part of the cow were passed for food. One sheep was condemned. The total number of carcasses examined is on Page 12.

Common Lodging House. No complaint was recorded.

Factories and Workshops. Any complaint discovered was remedied by verbal request.

Bakehouses. Periodical inspections were made and no defects were observed.

Disinfections. We are having a remarkable run of freedom from infectious epidemics and trust it continues.

The following disinfections were carried out:—

Enteric Fever Carriers (Burning Stools, etc.)	...	502
Diphtheria	... ..	13
Scarlet Fever	... ..	25
Tuberculosis	... ..	3
Poliomyelitis	... ..	2
Houses for vermin	... ..	28
		<hr/> 573

Scavenging. The cost of the scavenging for the year was £1,660.

Number of houses scavenged at Dec. 31st, 1937	...	3393
Number of new houses erected in 1938	... ..	58
Number of houses scavenged at Dec. 31st, 1938	...	3451
Sanitary Conveniences at Dec. 31st, 1937—		
Number of pan closets	... ..	2389
Number of Privy Middens	... ..	40
Number of W.Cs.	... ..	1022
		<hr/> 3451

Average cost of scavenging per house—9/7.4.

Cinemas. During the year one complaint was received with regard to the ventilation at the Grand Cinema, Brotton. On investigation the complaint was found not to be correct.

**Offensive Trades.** These are all fried fish shops and the few minor complaints were all rectified by verbal request.

**Housing Acts.** Number of houses inspected — 75.

Number of houses defective — 68.

**Defects found:—**

Dampness	...	...	16	Chimneys	...	...	4
Windows	...	...	38	Sittingroom floors	...	...	12
Kitchen floors	...	...	16	Plastering	...	...	28
Party walls	...	...	6	Ceilings	...	...	8
Windows to open	...	...	11	Doors	...	...	29
Handrails	...	...	13	Bedroom floors	...	...	7
Coppers	...	...	4	Pantry floors	...	...	24
Drains	...	...	2	Scullery floors	...	...	7
Catches	...	...	17	Main roofs	...	...	29
Sinks	...	...	4	Ovens	...	...	7
Gullies	...	...	20	Pointing required	...	...	38
Window cords	...	...	20	Outbuildings	...	...	36
Pantry windows	...	...	8	Sink wastes	...	...	33
Fireplaces	...	...	15	Yard paving	...	...	31
Spouting	...	...	31	Miscellaneous	...	...	25

**Shops Act.** 70 inspections were made. The great majority of shops in this area consist of small shops attached to dwelling houses, in which there is only the proprietor and no assistant. The lock-up shops have all made provision for washing and sanitary accommodation and seven certificates were granted for that purpose.

I am Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD BARRY,

Sanitary Inspector.





## 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—4 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—9 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—14 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 years	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
25—34 years	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
35—44 years	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
45—54 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Ages	2	2	2	4	1	3	1	1

Two of the fatal cases (dying outside the district) unnotified.



## 5. ABSTRACT OF THE WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

	Number dealt with.	Informal Notices.	Statutory Notices.	Result.	Remarks.
Nuisances ...	626	295	14	Compliance	—
Slaughterhouses ...	10	Nil	Nil	—	The amount of meat surrendered is given in Inspector's Report.
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	115	Nil	1	—	—
Bakehouses ...	4	Nil	Nil	—	—
Factories and Workshops ...	51	Nil	Nil	—	—
Common Lodging House ...	1	Nil	Nil	—	—
Offensive Trades ...	21	Nil	Nil	—	These are all fried fish shops.
Music Halls, Cinemas, etc....	2	Nil	Nil	—	—
Shops ...	70	Nil	Nil	—	—
Premises disinfected ...	71	—	—	—	—

## 6. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

	Borough of Redcar.	Guisborough Urban District.	Loftus Urban District.	Saltburn and Marske-by-Sea Urban District.	Skelton and 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	Yes



## 7. HOUSING STATISTICS.

## New Houses erected in 1938 :

(a) By private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	28
(b) By the Council	...	...	...	...	...	30
						58

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)	...	...	...	...	413
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	884
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	75
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	311
(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 to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	68

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

(1) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	17
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

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	...	...	...	...	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit after service of formal notices :					
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	1
(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	...	...	...	...	13
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :					
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	13
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	0

## 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	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	0

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

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	0

4. *Housing Act, 1935. Overcrowding :*

(a)	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year	...	65
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	70
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	403
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	1
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	1
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	8
(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	12,700	2553	1073	382	185	—	40.2	16.9	149½
1889—1893	11,842	2073	900	331	166	—	35.0	15.2	159
1894—1898	12,200	2088	945	315	133	—	34.2	15.5	151
1899—1903	13,240	2257	999	329	118	—	34.1	15.1	145½
1904—1908	14,500	2349	1088	299	167	118	32.4	15.0	127
1909—1913	15,202	2385	1023	268	157	69	31.4	13.5	112
1914—1918	15,000	2196	1211	273	—	81	29.3	16.2	124
1919—1923	15,860	2040	955	196	103	58	26.0	12.2	96
1924—1928	14,716	1389	839	85	68	62	18.9	11.4	61
1929—1933	13,702	1128	881	91	38	31	16.4	12.9	80½
1934—1938	12,986	1077	866	84	22	23	16.6	13.3	78
1938	12,940	229	169	13	2	6	17.7	13.1	57

## 9.—Factory and Workshops Act 1901, Factories Act 1937.

### REPORT FOR 1938.

#### 1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of	
		Written notices.	Occupier's prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power ...	24	nil	nil
Factories without mechanical power ...	27	nil	nil
Other premises under the Act ...	nil	nil	nil
Total	51	nil	nil

#### 2.—Defects found.

Particulars.	Found.	Number of defects		
		Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
Want of cleanliness ...	nil	nil	nil	nil
Overcrowding ...	"	"	"	"
Unreasonable temperature ...	"	"	"	"
Inadequate ventilation ...	"	"	"	"
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	"	"	"	"
Sanitary Conveniences { Insufficient ...	"	"	—	"
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	"	"	—	"
{ Not separate for sexes ...	"	"	—	"
Other offences ...	"	"	nil	"
Total	nil	nil	nil	nil

#### 3.—Outwork in unwholesome premises: nil.









