Contributors

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ATHERTON URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Sanitary Inspector

for

1947.

Hunt & Mansley, Printers, Atherton. Telephone 147.

Public Health Officers

U

Medical Officer of Health Ellis Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors

Frank Markland, M.S.I.A. Cert. R.S.I. for Meat Inspection.

Donald E. Parrington, M.R.S.I.

Cert. R.S.I. for Meat Inspection.

Clerical Assistant

Miss E. Gregory.

Public Health Committee

U

Chairman

Councillor J. Massey.

Councillors

H. ANDERSON	S. LANCASTER.
W. BRETT	S. LOVELESS.
Mrs. K. FLETCHER.	W. W. MASSEY.
C. FLETCHER.	F. POULTON.
O. HATTON.	C. ROWLAND.
H. E. HEYES.	R. SHAW.
P. HUGHES.	J. WALSH.

Urban District Council of Atherton.

Public Health Department.

OCTOBER, 1948.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Statistics of the Area.

Area-2,265 acres.

Population-Census, 1931...19,989.

Estimated population in the middle of 1947-20,250.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)-4,701.

Number of inhabited houses 1947-5,974.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1947)-£101,825.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate-£393.

Atherton is mainly an industrial area-the main sources of employment are found in-Cotton Spinning, Coal Mining, Nut and Bolt Works, Engineering, Manufacturing Chemists and Transport.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births { Legitimate Illegitimate	Total 388 12	M. 206 6	 F. 182 6
Total	400	212	188
Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population	mid 1947		 19.7
Still-births	Total 20	M. 12	 F. 8
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total (live and s	still) births		 47.0
Deaths	Total 270	M. 165	 F. 105
Death-rate per 1,000 estimated population	a		 13.3

Mortality from puerperal causes-

and the second			10	Death Rate 00 (live and till) Births
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis				1
Other maternal causes				1
Total maternal mortality				2
Death-rate per 1,000 (live and still) births				=
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis				2.38
Other maternal causes				2.38
Total maternal mortality				4.76
DEATH-RATE OF INFAN'S UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.				
All infants per 1,000 live births				50
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.				48
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live birth	s			83
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				45
" Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)				5
" " (Non-Pulmonary)				
Whowning Coungh				_
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				1
	1.70	- State of the second		

d

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.

The Isolation Hospital at Astley is available for the treatment of Infectious Diseases, including Small-pox. This hospital serves for eight constituent authorities and the governing body is the Leigh Joint Hospital Board.

General Medical and Surgical.

The Hospitals in Manchester, Salford, Bolton and Leigh are available for cases from this area.

Maternity Cases.

These are admitted to Hospitals and Maternity Homes situated in Leigh, Bolton and Manchester.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis patients are treated at the Dispensaries and Sanatoria of the Lancashire County Council.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

.

Cases of this type are admitted to the Astley Sanatorium or the Hospitals of the Lancashire County Council.

Chronic Sick, Mental and Orthopædic.

The various hospitals of the Lancashire County Council are available for the treatment of these cases.

Venereal Diseases.

Bolton, Wigan and Manchester Clinics are available for this area.

Other Hospitals.

The Manchester, Salford, Bolton and Leigh Hospitals are available for children, also for eye, ear, nose, throat and skin cases.

There is also the Public Assistance Institution with a separate Infirmary within the District.

Average use has been made of the various hospitals, and there is no evidence of inadequacy.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a). For Infectious Diseases :--Cases removed by motor ambulance owned by the Leigh Joint Hospital Board.

(b). For Non-infectious and accident cases :--Removed by motor ambulances owned by Atherton U.D.C.

(c). For Maternity cases :- Removed by motor ambulances owned by the Atherton U.D.C.

The total mileage covered by the two ambulances during the year was 24,811.

The ambulances carried the following cases :--

471 to Manchester.621 to Bolton.1,490 to Leigh.

52 to Wigan.

35 Miscellaneous.

Of this total 1.926 were sitting cases.

743 were stretcher cases.

Laboratory Facilities.

During the year full service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

This work is done by arrangement with the District Nursing Association. The duties are confined to non-infectious diseases. Midwifery is not undertaken. The Council contributes a sum of £50 per annum to the Association.

3-SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The town's water is derived in bulk from the Manchester and Bolton main supplies. Each house is connected to the mains and has it's own internal supply of water of good quality which is maintained at constant pressure.

The water is bacteriologically examined and analysed at Manchester and Bolton at regular intervals. 67 samples being so examined during the year under review.

There is a slight tendency to plumbo solvent action, for which it is treated by the supplying authorities before delivery to our mains. The tin lining of all lead service piping is insisted upon.

Streams.

Streams within the district are examined periodically to prevent polution. There are no dye or artificial silk works in Atherton.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage and sewerage is of the type known as the Combined System. Extensions to include housing estates were made during the year. Sewage is dealt with by the Leigh Sewerage Board.

Sanitary Accommodation.

At the end of 1947, the approximate numbers and types of closet accommodation were as follows, viz. :---

Number	of	Privy	middens			 4
Number	of	closets	attached t	o these	middens.	 5

Number of pail closets			 	20
Number of trough closets			 	28 (at schools)
Number of waste water closet	s		 	1,117 .
Number of fresh water closets	s		 	5,935
Number of dry ashpits			 	Nil
Number of movable ashbins			 	5,980
Number of houses on water c	arriage	system	 	5,948

Conversions during 1947-

Number of waste water closets to fresh water closets ... 8

The Council's scheme for the conversion of waste water closets was suspended by the Ministry of Health on the outbreak of war in 1939 Permission to resume the scheme has been sought but has been refused by the Ministry on the grounds that other building works must have priority.

Disinfestation.

9 houses were found to be infested with Cimex Lectularius and these were successfully treated with a 5% solution of D.D.T.

Removal of woodwork and scorching by means of blow-lamps of door and window casings, picture rails, etc., prior to the use of the spray is often resorted to in instances of heavy infestation and the results have been quite satisfactory.

Prospective tenants have their furniture examined before being allowed to occupy Council houses. If necessary, infested articles are suitably treated to ensure that vermin are not transferred to the new house.

Scavenging.

Scavenging and removal of house refuse is carried out in a satisfactory manner by the Council All premises are visited weekly for removal of house refuse, with the exception of four farms, where privies are emptied monthly.

Street sweeping is done by means of manual labour, whilst the house refuse is removed by means of four motor wagons. The refuse is disposed of at Millers Lane Tip, and the Ministry of Health regulations are carried out with respect to covering with soil, etc.

Factories and Workplaces.

These premises are inspected periodically, and the general condition is fairly satisfactory. Particulars are contained in Table V.

Swimming Baths.

The public swimming baths are owned by the Council, who have installed a modern filtration and chlorination plant.

Samples of water taken from the plunge bath after a period of considerable usage, have on examination by the Public Health Laboratory, proved to be quite satisfactory.

All the water used for bathing purposes is drawn from the town's supply.

Schools.

The schools in the town are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition in respect to general structure.

The yard surfaces of some of the schools are unpaved, with the result that they are dusty or muddy, according to the weather conditions

In three instances the lavatory accommodation consists of trough closets, which are in urgent need of modernisation.

The attention of the school managers has repeatedly been directed to these matters, but thus far nothing has been done to improve them.

Offensive Trades.

There are no premises of this nature in the town.

Houses let in Lodgings.

Three houses are registered for this purpose, and generally, are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

Rag Flock Acts.

There are no premises in Atherton where rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

. 4. (a)-HOUSING-STATISTICS. Traditional Permanent Number of new houses erected during the year :--Houses (i) By the Local Authority ... 36 (ii) By other Local Authorities ... 3 (iii) By other bodies or persons 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) 578 ... (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 1044 (2). (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 Nil (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose Nil (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 431 Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice :-2. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 395 Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-3. 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 23 (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :--(a) By owners 23 (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 8 (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :--(a) By Owners 8 (b) By Local Authority in default of owners

8

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...

1

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

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 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

E-Housing Act, 1936-Overcrowding

<i>(a)</i> .	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	NT C
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	No figures
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	available.
(c).	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	

4. (b). HOUSING CONDITIONS

General Conditions.

As is usual with most industrial towns, there is in this district a large proportion of cottage property built in rows. The average age of this type is from 70 to 80 years, and their condition is moderately well maintained. Other property, also in rows, of a better type were built about 40 or 50 years ago. A fair number of these are owner occupied and generally maintained in good condition.

Practically all houses erected since 1920 are of the semi-detached type.

There are no back to back houses in the district.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

In common with most towns, the shortage of houses is acute. At the end of the year there were over 1,000 applications for Council houses, of which number approximately 900 were from Atherton residents, the remainder being from persons working in the town but resident in other districts.

Unfortunately, no actual figures are available as to the amount or degree of overcrowding in existence. Although a house may not be overcrowded by reason of the number of persons in occupation, it is a matter of great concern that young married couples should be compelled to live with "in-laws" or to "go into lodgings." The evils of two or more families occupying the same house are too well sknown to need repeating, and every endeavour is being made to provide more houses.

The Council have already a scheme in operation to build 166 houses of the traditional type and are contemplating a further 226, plus 21 of the permanent prefabricated type.

Fitness of Houses.

The general condition of housing in the town is fair, although the high cost of material and labour is combating the execution of other than essential repairs. As soon as circumstances permit, demolition of unfit houses will be resumed, but for the present, houses that under normal conditions would have been condemned as unfit by reason of disrepair or other cause, must continue to remain occupied.

5-INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a). Milk Supply.

All farms and dairies within the District are inspected periodically. The farm buildings were found to be fairly satisfactory.

There are 18 farms in the area with an approximate total of 260 cows There are also 49 milk shops which are registered for the sale of bottled milk only. One retail distributor was licensed for the sale of "Pasteurised" milk and 1 distributor licensed for the sale of "Accredited" milk.

(b). Bakehouses.

22 Bakehouses are registered in the District, and are in a fairly satisfactory condition.

(c). Food Adulteration.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are administered by the County Council

6-CONTROL AND PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A very mild type of Scarlet Fever has been wide spread over the area throughout the year-79 cases being notified.

One case of mild Diphtheria was notified, this was in a non-immunised youth

Two cases of Poliomyelitis and one of Polio Encephalitis were notified. No satisfactory explanation of the source or method of spread was discovered.

31 houses were disinfected after infectious diseases, Formalin being used for the purpose. Terminal disinfection following Scarlet Fever has been discontinued. Special sessions for Diphtheria Immunisation were held at Clinics, Day Schools and the Day Nursery.

The number of children immunised during the year were :--

1-Pre-school children	 	219
2-School children	 	132
3-Reinforcing doses	 	153

18 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 6 of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. There is no evidence of excessive incidence of the disease in any particular occupation, and it was unnecessary to employ the provisions of the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was necessary under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the prevention of blindness.

Three cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year.

Chief Sanitary Requirements.

The chief recommendations for improvement of the District are briefly :---

- (a). Provision of more houses.
- (b) Provision of more adequate public conveniences.
- (c). Execution of private street works.
- (d). Conversion of waste-water closets.

Yours faithfully,

E. TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Gommittee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my report of the work done in the Public Health Department during the year 1947, together with particulars as to nuisances and defects found and abated.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Houses (including)	re-visi	ts)						938
Newly infected how	uses							88
Schools								111
Factories and World	kplace	8	****					313
Bakehouses						****		278
Food preparing pla	ces		****					448
Shops				****			****	439
Dairies, Cowsheds,	etc.							294
Miscellaneous	****			••••				875
					Т	otal		3784

and in connection with these inspections the following nuisances and defects were found and remedied, viz. :--

			Found	Abated
House roofs in need of repair	****		 76	 71
Defective W.C's			 72	 68
Choked or defective drains			 49	 49
Defective plaster of walls, etc.		****	 107	 102
Insanitary condition of yards			 11	 11
House walls damp			 56	 49
Defective eaves gutters			 63	 59
Defective window frames, sash cord	ls, et	c	 27	 26
Animals kept as to be a nuisance			 17	 17
Miscellaneous (floors, stairs, burst p	oipes,	etc)	 156	 153
			633	605
				-

Arising from these nuisances and defects the following notices were served, viz. :-

Informal	 	368
Statutory	 	31

Proceedings to enforce a Statutory Notice was instituted in one instance only, the result being a fine of 1/- and costs.

HOUSING INSPECTION.

The inspection and recording of houses under the Housing Regulations has been suspended since the commencement of hostilities in 1939, and in one instance only was action taken in respect of demolition order procedure.

Until the housing situation becomes less acute, it is futile to compile records of overcrowding, unfit houses, etc. As more houses are built, either by the local authority or by private enterprise, every opportunity will be taken to abolish the unfit and worn out houses. The present rate of building is not sufficient to maintain the annual increase of housing attained before 1939. When the cessation of building for a period exceeding seven years is taken into consideration, it is obvious that the erection of more dwelling houses should be allowed to proceed without delay.

There is a shortage of approximately 1,000 houses that accumulated during and since the World War, against which figure a total of 86 completed houses represent the progress made to meet the shortage.

There appears to be an increasing amount of dampness showing in the houses, the cause of which is not quite clear. It is possible that the smaller allowance of fuel prevents the normal drying effect on the walls of the houses affected, which generally are of the older type and are not provided with effective damp proof coursing. A contributory cause is that the sub-soil of the town is clay, and does not permit sub-soil drainage. The remedy is to provide effective damp proof courses in the walls and to replace the flagged floors with concrete, but it is doubtful whether the costs of these works are justified when we consider that the property is nearing the end of its useful life.

Difficulties have arisen in respect to the execution of repairs to houses of the working class type which generally are controlled by the operation of the Rents Restriction Acts. Many owners are now placed in such a position that however willing they may be to carry out repairs, they are totally unable to do so by reason of lack of money. It is quite illogical to expect rents stabilised in 1920 to pay for repairs and renewals at 1947 rates, particularly when some of the houses require the remedy of an accumulation of repairs, the cost of which would be greater than the house is worth.

Minor repairs are often ignored, and some properties are gradually assuming a neglected appearance by lack of external painting, defective rainwater pipes and eaves gullies, perished woodwork of doors and windows and general disrepair.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

47 smoke observations were taken during the year, but considerable difficulties were encountered due to inferior and unsuitable fuels, inexperienced stokers, "forcing" of plant, lack of replacements for worn out parts, etc., etc. There are 16 chimneys used in connection with steam raising plants, and approximately 66 chimneys belonging to the nut and bolt and other engineering trades The latter chimneys are of a rather squat type and seldom exceed a height of 25 feet, with the result that the nuisance arising from smoke and grit is localised to an area in proximity of the works.

Close co-operation is maintained with industrial firms in efforts to combat the smoke nuisance but it would appear that only slight improvements can be made until normal pre-war conditions again prevail.

The time allowed for the emission of black smoke is limited to $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in any half hour.

PLACES UNDER INSPECTION.

The following is a brief list of works, etc., under inspection.

Factories				 87
Ice Cream	Premi	ses		 25
Workplaces				 75
Bakehouses				 22
Food hawki	ing pr	emises	****	 5
Cowsheds				 18
Milkshops (bottle	d milk	only)	 49
Food prepa	ring 1	premis	es	 45
Fried fish s	hops			 21

FOOD INSPECTION.

Premises used for the preparation, storage or sale of foodstuffs are inspected frequently, and are generally found to be maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition. Three bakehouses have been completely modernised, and the improvements incorporated enable a higher standard to be sought when dealing with the smaller bakehouses.

Premises registered for the manufacture and for sale of ice cream have been regularly visited and considerable improvements in the premises and the finished product have been effected.

Food hawkers and their premises are registered and are visited periodically. Generally these are quite satisfactory.

The slaughter-houses in the district are out of use due to the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940, the slaughtering being carried out at centralised premises in Leigh.

MILK SUPPLY.

Routine inspection of Farms, Dairies and Milkshops was carried out during 1947.

The farms were kept in a fairly satisfactory condition, and the animals generally well groomed and cleaned.

The dairy cattle are now examined by the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Three farmers in Atherton hold licences for the production and distribution of "Accredited" Milk.

A few of the older farms still require improvements as regards window space, floors, etc., and it is hoped that these conditions will be remedied in the near future.

All the farms are connected to the town's water supply.

14 samples of milk were submitted for the presence of tubercle bacilli, all of which were found to be negative.

16 other samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and these were found satisfactory.

SHOPS ACT.

439 inspections of shops were made during the year, and the following works were carried out on preliminary notices being given :--

Repairs to W	.C's.				 9
Additional W	Z.C's.				 2
Improvements	s to ver	ntilation			 7
Improvement	s as to	temperat	ure		 3
Improvement	s as to	washing	facilit	ies	 10

In one case only was it necessary to take formal action.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

During the year, approximately 8,250 tons of house refuse was collected and removed by the use of four motor wagons. Disposal of the refuse was carried out by means of controlled tipping at the the Millers Lane Tip.

Salvage of paper, metals, kitchen waste, etc., was maintained throughout the period, and the income from this source totalled £1,013 15s. 0d.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

I am pleased to report that there appears to be a definite reduction in the number of houses infested with vermin. This improvement is probably due to two main factors, the first being the advent of D.D.T. and Gammexane, the second that householders are becoming more conscious of the injurious effects of the bed bug and cockroach. Nine houses (5 Council and 4 private) were disinfested during the year by mean of 5% D.D.T. solution sprayed on walls, woodwork, etc. The spray is often implemented by removal of door and window casings, etc., and scorching with a blowlamp all exposed affected surfaces, and consequently following up with the D.D.T. spray. This treatment has been found to give very satisfactory results.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The destruction of rats and mice was continued throughout the year at premises within the district.

All the sewers were treated twice, and the usual method of three days prebaiting followed by poison bait was adopted. On each treatment this work necessitated the baiting of approximately 360 manholes in all parts of the district. Although the relative number of pre-bait "takes" was low (73, of which 3 instances only were complete "takes" recorded) poison baits were placed in the majority of the manholes.

Sausage rusk formed the pre-bait, to which Zinc Phosphide was added for the poisoning.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the many kindnesses shewn to me during the year, and to the Staff who have given me every assistance in compiling this report.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

F MARKLAND,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

ATHERTON URBAN DISTRICT. TABLE I.

Causes of Death during the year 1947

Registrar General's Return.

CAUSE OF	DEA	ТН				MALES	FEMALES
	-						
Cerebro Spinal Fever							
Scarlet Fever							
Diphtheria							
Measles	•••						
Whooping Cough				***		•••	
Acute Infective Encephalitis						•••	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory Syst	em		•••			5	
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	•••	•••		•••			
Influenza						1	2
Syphilis	••••					29	16
Cancer						29	
Diabetes							
Intra Crau. Vasc. Lesions	•••					16 32	$\frac{8}{22}$
Heart Diseases						52	
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)							$\frac{1}{2}$
Other Circulatory Diseases						5	
Bronchitis						19	8 5
Pneumonia (all forms)						6	2
Other Respiratory Diseases		••••				1	2
Peptic Ulcer, etc	•••					1	
Appendicitis						2	2
Other Digestive Diseases						2	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis						4	2
Puerperal Diseases							1
Other Maternal Causes					•••	10	1
ConBentier	Birti	1, &c				10	3
Senility							
Suicide							
Other Violence						5	$\frac{1}{25}$
Other Defined Diseases						24	20
		-				105	105
ALL CAU	USE	s	•••			165	105
	1	Total				14	6
Deaths of Infants under one year		Legitir				13	6
Deaths of Infants under one year	1	Illegiti				1	
	-	THOBIN	mate				
) Total						12	8
Still Births Legitimate						îī	8 .
Illegitimate						1	
, incgrimate							
) Total						212	188
Live Births Legitimate						206	182
Illegitimate						6	6
, indication in the second sec	2.02					1 20 7 3 - 22 V	And the second

POPULATION-Middle of 1947 (Estimate)-20,250

Pop	ase or Decrease in 1947 on- Five Years' Average 1942-46 +2.6 Previous Year +2.1	Live Live Crude Mean of 5 years, 1942-1946 17.1 11.4 1946 17.6 10.9 1947 17.6 10.9 1947 17.6 10.9		Deaths from Puerperal causes Deaths. Puerperal sepsis 1 Other puerperal causes 1 Total 2	Still Births 20 Deaths 270	$\label{eq:LiveBirths} \text{Live Births} \begin{cases} \text{Legitimate} & \dots & \dots & \frac{100}{12} \\ \text{Total} & \dots & \dots & \frac{400}{12} \end{cases}$	TA
Population20,250	9 +0.06 4 +0.12	le Death-rate from Death-rate Tuberculosis of from from Respiratory System. 1-66 0-09 1-83 0-24 2-22	TIMATED PO	Death Rate per 1000 Total (live and still) Births 2·38 4·76	12 8 165 105	MALE. FEMALE. 206 182 6 6 212 188 188	TABLE II.
	+3.23 +2.20	Live Total ate Births (Live and Still) r. 1-77 1-68 2-80 2-68 5-00 4-76	d Mortality Rate		stillbirths) Births Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population Rate per 1.000 Total (live and	

TABLE III-Birth Rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1947.

			England and Wales.		126 C.B's and Great Towns including London	1	148 Smalle owns (Resid Pop. 25,000 50,000 1931 Cens	lent)—	- Londor Admin County
		Rates p	er 1.000 Ci	ivilian	Population.				
Births			00.5-		20.0		00.0		00 -
Live Births			20.5*		23.3		22.2		22.7
Still Births			0.20*		0.62	•••	0.54		0.49
leaths									
All Causes			$12~0^{\circ}$		13 0		119		12.8
Typhoid and Paratyph	noid		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Scarlet Fever			0 00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Whooping Cough			0 02		0.03		0.05		0.05
Diphthoria			0 01		0.01		0 01		0.01
Influenza			0.09		0.09		0.08		0.08
0 11			0 00		0.00		0.00		0 00
Martin			0 01		0.09	••••	0.02		0.02
Measles			0.01		0.05		002		0.02
lotifications									
Typhoid Fever			0.01		0.01		0.00		0.01
Paratyphoid Fever			0 01		0 01		0 01		0.01
Cerebro-spinal Fever			0.02		0.06		0.02		0.05
a Li Farmer			1.37		1.54		1.37		1.31
			- 2.22	•••	2.41		2.02		2.80
Whooping Cough			0.13		0 15	••••	0.14		0.14
Diphtheria	••••		0.19	•••	0.21		0 18		0.22
Erysipelas			0.00		0.00		0.01		
Smallpox									0.00
Measles			9.41		9.13	••••	9.58		5'29
Pneumonia			0.28				0.68		0.64
	* R	ates p	per 1,000	total	l populatio	n.			
			•		Rates p	er 1,0	00 Live B	irths	
Deaths All causes under 1 yea	r of a	ge	41*		47		36	•	37
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1								10
under 2 years	of a	ge	5.8		80		3.7		4.8
				Rates	per 1,000 Tot	al (L	ive and St	ill) Birth	18 :
Notifications									(1.91
Puerperal fever Puerperal pyrexia }	••		7.16	•••	8 99		6.27		$\begin{cases} 1 & 21 \\ 6 & 94 \end{cases}$
				Matan	nal Mortality i	n EN	GLAND A	ND WA	LES
				Jaceri	Rates per 1. (Live & Sti	000 3	Fotal	Rates	per milli aged 15-
110 11	nia				0.1			-	9
140 Abortion with set			• •••		0.0				5
141 Abortion without					0.1				
147 Puerperal infection 142-146 148-150 Other					0.9				
			births.		including Puer				

Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns

TABLE IV.

		(CA	SI	s	1	NO	TI	FI	EI).		-		
And the second	es.	1_				3	ΎE.	ARS	s.						Cases removed
DISEASE.	Total Cases at all ages.		1.2	2-3	3-4	1 4-5	5.10	10.15	15-20	20-35	85-45	45-65	65 & over	Total Deaths.	to Hospital.
Smallpox															
Scarlet Fever	79	1	2	5	3	5	33	17	6	2	2	3			48
Diphtheria	1								1					***	1
Enteric Fever															
Pneumonia	23	1	1	2	1	,	3		1		2	4	8	11	1
Pnerperal Pyrexia	. 7									6	1				4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	3													3
Erysipelas	5						1				1	2	1		
Measles excluding German Measles	77	5	5 22	17	10	9	6	8							
Whooping Cough	27	2	2 2	2	9	6	6								
Cerebro Spinal Fever															
Acute Polio-encephalitis	,1			1											1
Encephalitis Lethargica															
Acute Poliomyelitis	2					1	1								1
and the order of the second		1	-							-			1		
	225	12	2 27	27	122	3 21	50	2	5 8	3 8	3	5 1	9 9	11	59

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year, 1947.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Males Females	8	 	 		2	4	1		2	
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Males Females	6 1	 						1		

TABLE V.

	PREMISES.	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	35	 152	 21	 _
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	73	 159	 8	
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	1	 2	 _	
	Total	109	313	29	Nil

1-Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

2-Defects found in Factories and Workshops.

Nuisances under the Public Health and Factory Acts-

.

Want of Cleanliness		Found 13	 Abated 12
Want of Ventilation		1	 1
Want of Drainage of Floors		1	 1
Overcrowding		2	 2
Sanitary Accommodation			
Insufficient		2	 1
Unsuitable or defective		10	 10
Tot	al	29	27

TABLE VI.

-

Causes of Death during the year 1947 Distribution in Wards (Compiled Locally)

CAUSE.		North	East	South	West	Central	Males o	Ir'mles	Total	in Ho	Deaths spitals Trans) F.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		4			2		6		6	4	
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis											
Cerebro Spinal Fever											
Diphtheria											
Pneumonia		2	5	2	3	3	9	6	15	3	1
Influenza			1	1			1	1	2		
Whooping Cough											
Propabilia		9	3	1	8	5	20	6	26	3	
Other Persington Diseases				1			1		1	1	
Heart Diseases			12	4	20	11	34	29	63	12	3
		7	6	2	9	3	16	11	27	9	4
Autania Relangeia		1			1	2	4		4		
Causar	••	7			16	8	27	16	43	13	
D D'A AN DUN		3		2		1	5	1	6	2	i
Demonstration ()		2						2	2		2
Nexhvitin	•••	2		2		2	7	2	9	 3	
A		1					1		1	1	
Diskatas		1					- 2	•••	2	2	
				1			1		2	1	
		1				1	7	1 2	9	6	1
		5	2			2		2		0	1
					1		1		1		
	•••	9	5		3	2	10	9	19	- 3	6
Senile Decay		10	5	2	3	12	13	19	32	4	6
TOTALS		80	47	22	69	52	165	105	270	67	29

TABLE VII.

Causes of Death during 1947 according to age groups.

270 :000. 9 15 26 63 43 32 19 29 29 S[BJOT 38 ł 9 -01 16 07er 80 1 5 50 49 1--16 6 20. 08-92 00 Ċ. - 10 35 SL-01 D 90 3 6 0101 38 02-99 50 10 6 26 00 3 **<u><u>9</u>**-09</u> 14 --: (9-99 :10 3 :: 15 92-21 51 18 32-42 :01 : :07 :01 00 :: : 55-35 : 24 10 : : 1 : : 50-52 5 1 1 -.... :: ; --: -12-20 : 3 :: -: -10-12 : -1 : 01-G : -: G-1 :07 :01 :9 20 ::. - 01 : :: .9 Under I 1 : : : -: --: ÷ ŝ : Prem. births & Cong. Debility. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Totals Violence, excluding Suicides Pregnancy, other accidents Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... &c. : ::. ... : -: :: : : Brain and Nerve Diseases ÷ : Other respiratory disease Other defined diseases Cerebral Hæmorrhage, . Cerebro Spinal Fever :: : Arterio Sclerosis ... : : Whooping Cough ... OAUSE Heart Disease Appendicitis Senile decay Diphtheria Pneumonia Bronchitis Nephritis Influenza Diabetes Suicides Cancer

Note-Statistics compiled locally do not always agree with those of the Registrar General, who has facilities for further investigation.

TABLE VIII.

Infectious Diseases notified during the year ending December, 1947.

DISEASE		rd	East Ward	South Ward	West Ward	Central Ward	S	ex.	Total	Removed
DISEASE		Ward	Ea	Sot	Wa	Cen	М	F.	To	Hospitals
Smallpox										
Scarlet Fever		24	13	17	12	13	34	45	79	48
Diphtheria		1					1		1	1
Enteric Fever										
Pneumonia		10	9	1	1	2	12	11	23	1
Puerperal Pyrexia		3	1	1				7	7	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		1	2					3	3	3
Erysipelas		2	2	1	1	1	1	4	5	
Measles		24	4	17	19	13	40	37	77	
Whooping Cough		12	4	7	2	2	10	17	27	
Cerebro Spinal Fever										
Acute Polioencephalitis		1						1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica										12
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		7		1	3		8	3	11	
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		1	2		4		6	1	7	
Ac. Poliomyelitis		2					1	1	2	1
C. Itay Styles			No. 1		1		-			_
Totals		88	37	45	42	31	113	130	243	59

DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS.

TABLE IX.

Table relating to Vital Statistics and Infectious Diseases in other Years

Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years)	Deaths	449755000 0-01-1 1 : 00 : - 01 : :	1
Measles	Beaths		
Non- Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Deaths	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Non- Pulmonary Tuberculosi	савея	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	adirə(I	6 6 8 9 9 9 7 1 1 1 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	5
Pulm Tuber	eser()	25 25 26 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	11
Diphtheria	Deaths		
Diph	езевО	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	1
Scarlet Fever	Deaths	···············	
Scarlet Fever	Cases	$\begin{array}{c} 229\\ 555\\ 556\\ 556\\ 556\\ 556\\ 738\\ 768\\ 737\\ 737\\ 738\\ 768\\ 773\\ 768\\ 773\\ 768\\ 773\\ 773\\ 773\\ 773\\ 773\\ 773\\ 773\\ 77$	62
ioid rer	Deaths	олювоны. 	
Typhoid Fever	Cases	13213	:
le Iv	Rate	$\begin{array}{c} 161 \ 6 \\ 141 \ 8 \\ 154 \ 1 \\ 103 \ 09 \\ 103 \ 09 \\ 103 \ 63 \\ 61 \\ 63 \\ 61 \\ 61 \\ 82 \\ 61 \\ 82 \\ 71 \\ 73 \\ 55 \\ 73 \\ 74 \\ 74 \\ 74 \\ 74 \\ 74 \\ 74 \\ 74$	50
Rate	bətentbA	111-9 112-2 112 11	
Death-Rate	ГвитэА	$\begin{array}{c} 16.49\\ 13.7\\ 14.67\\ 13.11\\ 13.11\\ 12.6\\ 11.6\\ 11.6\\ 11.6\\ 11.6\\ 11.6\\ 11.6\\ 11.6\\ 12.6\\ 12.6\\ 12.6\\ 11.3\\ 10.3\\ 11.3\\ 10.9\end{array}$	13.3
Birth-	- DIRI	$\begin{array}{c} 36.7\\ 36.7\\ 30.9\\ 25.44\\ 25.44\\ 15.4\\ 15.5\\ 15.5\\ 14.6\\ 15.5\\ 15.$	19.7
Year		$\begin{array}{c} 1900\\ 1915\\ 1916\\ 1920\\ 1920\\ 1920\\ 1930\\ 1933\\ 1933\\ 1936\\ 1936\\ 1936\\ 1936\\ 1936\\ 1936\\ 1936\\ 1936\\ 1946\\$	1947

25







