

[Report 1940] / Medical Officer of Health, Cheadle R.D.C.

Contributors

Cheadle (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1940

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CHEADLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF

HEALTH

1940.



To the Chairman and Members of the
CHEADLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report for the year ending
31st December, 1940.

As directed by the Minister of Health the report has been considerably curtailed. Many items have been omitted entirely, while others are dealt with as briefly as possible.

The detailed reports which it has been customary for your Sanitary Inspectors to submit are greatly abbreviated, not entirely as a measure of economy but rather as an indication of the extent to which their routine work has been interfered with by their numerous duties as Billeting Officers. There has, consequently, been some falling off in the general sanitary condition of the district, though the health of the community does not appear to have been unduly affected. In fact school children are healthier, better nourished, and of finer physique than prior to the onset of hostilities, whilst adults, though for the most part showing some loss of weight, are on the whole keeping very fit.

There were no serious epidemics of infectious disease during the year under review, though the more common infections - scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, and chicken pox - were prevalent in many parts of the district. Influenza and pneumonia were more than usually prevalent, the former was of a comparatively mild type, the latter was responsible for 9 deaths.

The vital statistics for the year compare favourably with those of the preceding year, both general and infantile death rates being appreciably lower. There was also a remarkable fall in the birth rate which is difficult to account for unless it was due to the dispersal of young adults to H.M. Forces and to various war industries. In view of the large influx of both adults and children to the district the general health of the community has been very satisfactory and up to date there has been no deterioration.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. M. WILSON.

Cheadle,
September, 1941.

APPENDIX.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	60,291
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, Mid. 1940	...	...	...	...	31,730
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1940) according to rate books	...	...	...	...	8,125
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£101,462
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£392.13.10

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF YEAR:

Live Births - Legitimate: Total 423, Male 221, Female 202.	
Illegitimate: Total 14, " 8, " 6	
Live Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 13.6	
Still Births - Legitimate: Total 19, Male 12, Female 7.	
Illegitimate: " 0, " 0, " 0.	
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births 41.	
Deaths - Total 305, Male 156, Female 149.	
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, $9.6 \times 1.09 = 10.4$.	
Deaths from puerperal causes - from puerperal sepsis, 0.	
Other puerperal causes, 1. - Total 1.	
Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age:	
All infants per 1,000 live births	45
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	47
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	71
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	47
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	3

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

DAVID McGRUTHER WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
M.O.H., Cheadle Rural District.
M.O., School Clinic and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.
S.M.I., Cheadle South.
JOHN WILLIAM BURTON, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E.,
Engineer & Surveyor.
JAMES G. BENNETT, Sanitary Inspector Cert.R.S.I.,
Senior Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector.
A. P. KEY, Sanitary Inspector Cert.R.S.I., (appointed Sept., 1936),
Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector.
HORACE OWEN, Assistant Surveyor.
HAROLD POINTON, Town Planning Assistant. (Joined H.M.Forces June, 1940)
HAROLD GLEAVES, Draftsman (Joined H.M.Forces, Nov., 1939).
GEORGE ED. BENNETT, Clerk.
MABEL LEE, Shorthand-Typist.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING THE CHIEF INDUSTRIES CARRIED ON IN THE AREA:

The social conditions of the area have changed but little of late years and practically the whole of the district may be included in the term "working class."

The chief industries are brass and copper works at Froghall and at Oakamoor, Coal mining at Cheadle and at Dilhorne, Paper Mills at Cheddleton, colour works at Cresswell and Consall, Textiles at Cheadle and at Tean, Dairying at Fole, Limestone quarrying at Cauldon, and at Hollington and around Cheadle respectively a considerable number of men are employed at sandstone and gravel quarrying.

The following are average numbers employed in the various industries:-

Thomas Bolton and Sons, Oakamoor	...	...	...	705
" " " Froghall	...	...	...	1032
Foxfield Colliery, Dilhorne	...	...	...	430

New Haden Colliery, Cheadle	...	...	...	987
Silk Mill, Cheadle	...	...	...	300
Tea Mill, Tea	...	...	...	654
Paper Mill, Cheddleton...	...	...	...	562
Cheadle Textiles, Cheadle	...	...	...	128
Cauldon Lowe Quarries	...	...	...	150
Blythe Colour Works, Cresswell	...	...	...	187
Co-operative Wholesale Milk Dairy, Fole	...	...	...	198.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 130 Factories, Workshops and Workplaces on the register. The workshops are comprised mainly of boot and shoe repairers, bakers and confectioners, milliners, joiners, tailors, wheelwrights, plumbers and decorators, and motor car and cycle agents and repairers.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The greater part of Cheadle Rural District is supplied with water for drinking and domestic purposes from water undertakings owned by the local authority. Water is obtained by pumping from deep wells at Teanford, Wallmyres and Cauldon. The villages of Alton, Whiston, Foxt, Ipstones, and Kingsley are supplied from springs in various localities, to which small headings have been driven. Other parts of the district, adjoining the neighbouring City of Stoke are supplied by the Water Authority of that City, and Cheadle town by pumping from a deep well in the ownership of the Cheadle(Staffs)Waterworks Company. The village of Waterfall and hamlet of Swinscoe are still dependent on shallow wells.

It is the intention of the local authority to chlorinate their main supplies, and to renovate numerous wells so that the water from them may be used in an emergency.

Below are given the results of chemical and bacteriological examinations of the various water undertakings owned and controlled by the local authority.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, 1940.

	Ipstones	Werrington.	Alton	Whiston	Cauldon	Kingsley.	Tean.
Total Solids dried at 212 deg.F.	10.50	16.50	10.0	13.00	9.50	14.50	18.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0030	0.0015	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0.0020	Nil.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0032	0.0022	Nil.	0.0035	0.0015	0.0030	Nil.
Nitric Nitrogen	0.10	0.46	Trace	Trace	Nil.	0.35	0.35
Chlorine	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.15	1.50	1.8
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg.F.	0.041	0.002	Nil.	Nil.	0.005	0.005	Nil.
Appearance	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Trace suspended matter
Injurious metallic contamination	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
P.H. Value	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.5	7.4

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT, 1940.

	Ipstones	Werrington	Alton	Whiston	Cauldon	Kingsley	Tean
Count:-							
On nutrient agar after 48 hours Incubation at 37° C.	85 colonies per ml.	3 colonies per ml.	6 do.	2 do.	2 co.	4 do.	4 do.
			- 3 -				

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT (continued):

	Ipstones	Werrington.	Alton	Whiston	Cauldon	Kingsley	Tea
On nutrient agar after 72 hours incubation at 20° C.	223 Cols. per ml.	8 do.	10 do.	4 do.	5 do.	5 do.	11 do.
Coli airogenes content (Presumptive Coli) after 48 hours incubation at 37° C.	160 after 48 hrs.	None after 48hrs.	Nil per 100 ml. after 48 hrs.	Nil do.	1 do.	Nil do.	Nil do.
Other Micro Organisms present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EXTRACTS FROM SURVEYOR'S REPORT - 1940

Cheddleton Water Supply.

The amount of water pumped from the 1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1940, was 87,416,400 Gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 239,497 Gallons.

Cauldon Water Scheme.

The amount of water pumped from 1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1940, was 12,097,900 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 33,145 gallons.

Tea Water Scheme.

The amount of water pumped from 1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1940, was 11,171,400 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 30,607 gallons.

Hollington Water Scheme.

The amount of water pumped from 1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1940, was 14,130,700 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 38,714 gallons.

Sewer Extensions.

Withy Stakes: 65 yards 9" dia. C.I. Sewer
99 " 9" dia. Stoneware

Laid for the purpose of receiving the sewage from the Red Cow Public House and three other properties.

Cheadle Sewage Works Extensions.

Due to the increase in population of the Town of Cheadle, caused by an influx of evacuees and Air Force personnel, the flow of sewage has been considerably increased. Six additional sludge drying beds have had to be provided and two of the bacteria beds partly reconditioned, together with other incidental works, as a war time expedient to effectively treat the sewage.

Oakmoor Sewage Works.

The small sewage disposal plant which receives the sewage from the village of Oakmoor and the offices of Messrs. Boltons Works has been reconditioned; the filter bed has been partly rebuilt, strengthened, and fitted with six small rotary distributors, which are automatically operated by a dosing syphon built in the centre of the bed. A flushing device has also been installed on the sewers at the head of the sewers serving the properties known as River Side. This has been provided to overcome continual blocking of the sewers which are laid to a very flat gradient.

Water Extensions.

Cauldon Low Borehole No.2.

The new borehole has been sunk to a depth of 250 feet from the surface. A preliminary test for the yield of water has been made, when it was found that after pumping at the rate of 4,000 gallons per hour continuously for fifteen days, the depressed water level varied due to the variation of water levels in the original borehole, caused by the stopping and starting of the pump for public consumption. The average

depressed water level being 95 ft. from the surface.

The chemical and bacteriological analysis of the water indicated that the water contained a high iron content, also that bacteriologically the water showed some remote sewage pollution.

The work of lining the borehole has been delayed due to the lining tubes being unobtainable. It is anticipated, however, that after sealing off water entering the borehole at a depth of 56 feet from the surface some considerable improvement in both analyses will be shown.

Chlorination Plants.

Chlorination plants are being installed on all the Council's nine water schemes. The method of treatment being the injection of Sodium Hypochlorite solution in the water mains. In some cases the water is treated prior to entering the Reservoir, this applies only to the small capacity reservoirs where the consumption per day is greater than that of the capacity of the reservoir. In other cases the water is treated immediately it leaves the reservoir.

The dosage of the treatment is approximately .2 parts per million. The plants, however, have a very wide range, and if necessary the dosage can be increased to as high as 1 part per million.

Housing.

No houses erected during the year.

REPORT SUBMITTED BY YOUR SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The past twelve months has been chiefly devoted to the billeting of children and others from evacuation areas and also to the keeping of records of payment in this connection under the Government Evacuation Scheme. This has been a full time job, and consequently it has not been possible to make any routine inspections and only that public health work which was of urgency has been done.

The work of inspection of meat normally carried out by your inspectors at the various private slaughterhouses within this district has, for the time being, been passed to the Meat Inspectors at Hanley and Leek Abattoirs, as under the Ministry of Food, meat for the whole of the areas is now distributed from these central depots. The only carcasses killed within the district are those taken for post mortem examinations by the Ministry of Agriculture under the Tuberculosis Order.

The inspection of shops under the Shops Acts is now also part of the duty of your Sanitary Inspectors, and visits were made to many of these during the year.

Inspection Visits.

General inspection, visits to houses affected by notices, shops, interviews, etc.	...	...	...	930
To petroleum stores	...	...	...	6
To farms and dairies	...	...	...	40
To investigate cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	84
To bakehouses and foodstores	...	...	...	10
To slaughterhouses	...	...	...	50
To factories and workshops	...	...	...	15
To offensive trades	...	...	...	38
re pollution of streams	...	...	...	20
re connections to sewers	...	...	...	21.

Summary of notices served and notices complied with.

Public Health Acts.	served	complied with.
Informal notices	71	60
Statutory notices	14	16
by L.A. in default		1
Notices to scavengers	...	180

Table I.

No. of connections made to sewers	...	12
No. of obstructions removed from drains	...	10
No. of accumulations removed	...	12
No. of new ashbins provided	...	52

No. of new pails provided for earth closets	...	29
Provision of new drains to undrained houses	...	3
No. of new cesspools built	...	2
No. of leaking water service pipes repaired	...	15
Nuisances arising from dampness remedied...	...	35.

Table III.

No. of Milk Producers and Wholesale Milk Traders	...	674
No. of Milk Producers and Retail Purveyors	...	156
No. of Milk Producers who carry on both trades	...	143
<u>Total</u>	...	973
No. of retailers of milk, roundsmen only...	...	23
Milk pasteurising factory	...	1
Bakehouses	...	12
Slaughterhouses	...	42
Factories and Workshops	...	130
Offensive Trades premises	...	3

(The offensive trades are those of gut scraper, bone calciner, and knacker.)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There are two school clinics open to elementary school children in the Cheadle district, one at Cheadle, and one at Cheddleton. Three child welfare clinics, open to mothers and children under 5 years of age, are situate at Cheadle, Cheddleton and Blythe Bridge, and one anti-natal is held at Cheadle on alternate Monday afternoons. All these are managed and controlled by the County Authority.

SCHOOLS - CHEADLE AREA.

There are thirty-three elementary schools in the Cheadle Rural District, with an average yearly school population of approximately 3,500 local children and 750 evacuee children.

No new schools have been built during the year, nor have any substantial structural alterations been carried out other than the construction of air-raid shelters which are now available at most of the schools in the district. Several of the "shelters", particularly the underground ones, are wet and cold and are not suitable in their present state for habitation by school children, and as "alert" periods may become more frequent or of longer duration during school hours, it is urgently desirable that steps should be taken to provide greater comfort in these shelters.

With few exceptions - Waterfall, Blore and Swinscoe - the schools in the district are adequately supplied with drinking water, but in several the heating arrangements are poor and play-grounds are soft and muddy.

Medical inspections of school children have not elicited any unusual type of ailment. On the contrary, children are better nourished, the number with eye defects continues to decrease, and both major and minor ailments are much less common than formerly. No one factor can be given the credit for this improvement in the general health of the children of this district, but the milk in schools scheme (approximately 60% school children in this district have milk at school), the greater attention paid to physical training with breathing exercises, etc., the improved lighting and better condition of blackboards in many of the schools, and the greater interest taken in the school life and health services by parents and guardians would all appear to be contributory factors. The children on the whole are well clad and shod, though many of them wear "wellingtons". This is an excellent practice whilst going to and from school, but owing to the tendency for this type of boot to cause dampness and consequent coldness of feet, the children should be encouraged to bring to or keep at school a change of footwear for use in the classrooms.

In the month of June, 652 school children were evacuated to this district from the East Coast, most of these were children who had previously been evacuated from the London Area, and though their physical condition was good and compared quite favourably with that of the local children, it was rather remarkable that a considerable number were found to be suffering from scabies. This affection is still rather prevalent, no doubt in some part due to many foster parents being unfamiliar with it, and to the difficulty in treating it in the poorer class billets where disinfection of clothing, etc., presents many practical difficulties.

In September, 1939, approximately 1,723 school children from Manchester were evacuated to this district. By June, 1940, no fewer than 1,300 of these children had returned to Manchester.

The number of school children who arrived here from the East Coast in June, 1940, was 652, and by the end of December, 1940, 153 of this number had returned home. The total number of evacuees and refugee school children now in the district being 739. The reasons for the return of children to the danger areas are many and varied.

Many of the Manchester school children and practically all the Mothers with children returned home during the first few weeks following the evacuation. This was chiefly due to the fact that Manchester had not at that time had any serious air-raids, and the large number of air-raid shelters being provided at schools in that city apparently was an encouragement to parents to have their children home; disagreements between parents and foster parents also played a part; the general upsetting of children when too frequently visited by parents before they had time to settle down to the very different conditions of life in country districts which they naturally found rather dull and quiet had also a considerable effect in this direction. In the case of accompanied children, some parents found it impossible to keep two homes going, and fathers found the job of looking after themselves too irksome. Domestic and cooking facilities in billets unsuitable for two families, and, occasionally, Mothers and children were evacuated for a few weeks' "rest", with apparently no intention of prolonging their sojourn in the country. These appear to have been the chief reasons for the return of Mothers and children to the cities; any one of them seems trivial when the possible consequences are considered, but they had a marked cumulation effect, the call of the "Home" was too strong to be resisted.

Below is given the general position with regard to Evacuees in the Cheadle Rural District up to the end of December, 1940.

U.C. - Unaccompanied school children

C.N. - Accompanied children

H. - Helpers

T. - Teachers

M. - Mothers

B. - Blind.

Number of evacuees billeted on September 1st and 2nd, 1939 (from Manchester) and at intervals since up to June 2nd, 1940.

U.C.	M.	C.N.	H.	T.	
1,381	355	585	1	100	Total 2,764.

Number of the above who returned to Manchester prior to June 2nd, 1940 (when the second official plan of evacuation took place).

1,381	346	571	1	75	Total 2,374
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Number of evacuees from the East Coast (London Evacuation Area) billeted on June 2nd, 1940.

652	3	4	10	46	Total 715
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Number of the above who returned home to the London area up to the end of 1940.

153	1	1	4	23	Total 182
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Number of refugees from the bombed areas billeted during the last six months.

U.C.	M.	C.N.	B.	Aged.	Others.	
46	80	119	3	14	23	Total 285

Number of the above who had returned home up to the end of the year.

-	42	45	-	5	10	Total 102
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Number of evacuees and refugees billeted on 31st December, 1940.

U.C.	M.	C.N.	H.	B.	T.	Aged.	Others.	
739	44	85	6	3	29	11	12	<u>Total 929</u>

During the year 45 children of school age were certified to be suffering from Scarlet Fever and five from Diphtheria. Two of the former were evacuees, and probably contracted the disease in this district, but no cases of Diphtheria amongst evacuees were brought to my notice. Several of the non-notifiable infectious diseases were prevalent in various parts of the district during the year, notably Influenza, of a comparatively mild type, Chicken pox, German Measles, Mumps, and the two recently made compulsorily notifiable diseases, Measles and Whooping Cough. The following are the numbers of these diseases reported by Head-teachers of schools:-

Measles	183
German Measles	110
Influenza	190
Chicken pox	106
Whooping Cough	76
Mumps	75.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The numbers of live births, stillbirths and Deaths are those registered (but excluding re-registrations) during the Calendar year adjusted for inward and outward transfer. Non-civilian deaths and non-civilian notifications are excluded. Five births are shown on S.D. 30 A in two forms - one (B.R.) for calculating birth-rates, the other (I.M.&c) infant and maternal mortalities. Estimates of the numbers and distribution of the non-civilian population are not available and the birth-rate can only be based on the civilian population of 1940 as used for death-rates.

BIRTHS.

The total number of live births registered during the year was 437, including 229 males and 208 females. This is a marked decrease on the number registered during the preceding year, and gives a birth-rate of 13.6. The number of still-births registered was 38, including 24 males and 14 females, an increase of 10 on that of the preceding year.

DEATHS.

The total number of Deaths registered during the year was 305, including 156 males and 149 females, giving a death-rate of 9.6×1.09 , equal to 10.4. The death rate is appreciably lower than 12.1 that of the preceding year, and the infantile death-rate has also markedly decreased. This year it is 45 compared with 59 for the preceding year. The chief causes of infantile deaths were Premature birth, congenital malformations and debility, and affections of the respiratory organs, while Cancer, affections of the respiratory organs, and diseases of heart and arteries were responsible for the majority of adult deaths.

Causes of Death in Chendale R.D., 1940.

					M.	F.
All causes	...	...	...	...	156	149
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	0	0
2 Measles	...	...	...	...	0	0
3 Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	...	0	0
4 Whooping Cough..	...	...	...	...	1	0
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0	1
6 Influenza	...	...	...	...	2	4
7 Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	0	0
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	1	0
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	4	3
10 Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	1	3
11 Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	0
12 Cancer, malignant disease...	...	...	...	...	23	16

13	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	1
14	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc	...	...	...	9	16
15	Heart disease	...	...	...	34	37
16	Aneurysm	...	...	...	0	0
17	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	4	1
18	Bronchitis	...	...	...	15	10
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	4	3
20	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	4	0
21	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	3	0
22	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	1	2
23	Appendicitis	...	...	...	0	0
24	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	7	8
25	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	7	7
26	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	0	0
27	Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	0	1
28	Congetital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.	...	...	...	11	4
29	Suicide	...	...	...	1	0
30	Other violence	...	...	...	5	4
31	Other defined causes	...	...	...	17	18
Special causes (included in No. 31. above)						
	Small pox	...	...	...	0	0
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0	0
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	0	0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year:						
	Total	...	...	...	14	6
	Legitimate	...	...	...	13	6
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	0
Live Births - Total					229	208
	Legitimate	...	...	...	221	202
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	8	6
Still Births - Total					12	7
	Legitimate	...	...	...	12	7
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0
Population (Resident)					31,230	

BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR, 1940. Provisional figures based on weekly and quarterly returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London.	148 smaller Town Res. Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 census	London Adm. County	Cheadle Rural District.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-					
Live Births	14.6	16.0	15.7	13.7	13.6
Still " "	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.44	.59
Deaths:-					
All Causes	14.3	15.8	12.8	17.8	10.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03
Diphtheria	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.03
Influenza	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.18	0.18
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-					
Deaths under 1 year of age	55	61	54	50	45
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	4.6	5.9	4.4	5.8	6.8

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns inc- luding London.	148 smaller Town Res. Pop. 25,000- 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adm. County	Cheadle Rural District.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-					
<u>Notifications:-</u>					
Enteric	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.03
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.32	0.33	0.29	0.28	0.09
Scarlet Fever	1.63	1.53	1.57	0.82	2.58
Whooping Cough	1.34	1.29	1.35	0.22	2.80
Diphtheria	1.16	1.29	1.21	0.61	0.28
Erysipelas	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.35	0.85
Smallpox	0.00	-	-	-	-
Measles	10.24	9.23	9.99	1.78	1.98
Pneumonia	1.20	1.37	1.00	0.87	2.52

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-					
<u>Maternal</u>					
<u>Mortality:- (Excluding Abortion)</u>					
Puerperal Infection (No. 147)	0.52	-	-	-	0.00
Others	1.64	Not available	-	-	2.10
Total	2.16	-	-	-	2.10
<u>Notifications:-</u>					
Puerperal Fever	11.96	13.90	9.73	3.34 13.30 including Puerperal Fever.	10.52
" Pyrexia)					

The County Council provides facilities for the chemical and bacteriological examination of water, milk and other food, etc., at the County Laboratory, Stafford, where pathological and other specimens are also examined. In this connection, the following specimens were examined for the district: Tuberculosis 111, Diphtheria 241, Cerebro spinal fluids 4, Blood 5, Urine 1, Pus 6, Faeces 2.

Facilities for disinfection, and the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons are not provided in this area.

The houses on the local authority's housing estates are visited periodically by the Authority's officials, who have not found any in need of disinfection during the year. On previous occasions when houses and furniture need disinfection this was carried out by contractors using cyanide gas.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1940.

Age Periods	New Cases - 30				Deaths - 11			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	2
5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
15	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
25	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
35	5	1	0	0	2	3	0	1
45	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
55	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	14	5	9	2	4	3	1	3

Notification of Tuberculosis is efficiently carried out in the district.

Prevention of Blindness.

The County Authority has made provusion for both home and hospital treatment of infants suffering from diseases of the eyes.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notified	Cases - Treated		Vision unim- paired	Vision im- paired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
	At home	In hospital				
1	-	1	1	-	-	-

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It has not been found necessary to take action under the above regulations, nor has any action been taken under the Public Health Act, 1925, section 62, and section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Age	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough	Measles	Cerebro Spinal Fever
0	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	9	2	-
1	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
2	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	13	1	-
3	-	7	1	4	-	-	-	-	9	6	-
4	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	11	5	-
5	-	36	2	10	-	2	-	-	37	16	2
10	-	14	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	1
15	-	5	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	7	-
20	-	8	4	7	5	-	7	-	1	7	-
35	-	2	-	14	-	-	6	-	-	2	-
45	-	-	-	16	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Total	-	82	9	80	5	3	27	1	89	53	3
To Hos- pital	-	80	9	10	3	2	-	1	-	-	3
DEATHS	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

