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Contributors

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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

1943.



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

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report for the year ending
31st December, 1943.

The Minister of Health has again directed that the report should
be curtailed, and although there is a certain amount of re-iteration,
it deals only with essential matters and these as briefly as possible.

The health of the public has been maintained and in some cases
improved upon, particularly is this the case in respect of children
who, in spite of the prevalence of childrens' diseases throughout the
year, are better nourished and freer from minor ailments than they
were prior to the onset of hostilities 5 years ago. Compared with
the previous year more cases of infectious disease occurred, particularly
measles and scarlet fever, but both were of a comparatively mild type
and there were no deaths from either. There were very few cases of
Diphtheria probably due to the fact that a large proportion of the
child population has been immunised against this disease and the good
work still goes on. There have been fewer deaths from Tuberculosis
though the incidence of this disease has appreciably increased, no
doubt in some degree due to "war conditions".

The vital statistics of the district are not unfavourable. The
live birth-rate has increased while the still birth-rate has decreased.
The death-rate has slightly decreased and the infant mortality rate is
low - 42 per 1,000 births.

Housing conditions do not improve and the needs of the district
are becoming more and more acute. Fortunately the Local Authority
are keenly interested in the housing needs of the people, and it is
gratifying to note that plans for ameliorating present conditions
are well to the fore.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D.M. WILSON.

Council Offices,
CHEADLE,
Stoke-on-Trent.

July, 1944.

A P P E N D I X.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	60,291
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, Mid. 1941	31,240
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1941) according to rate books.	8,154
Rateable Value	£101,494
Sum represented by a penny rate.	£401. 19. 9.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF YEAR:

Live Births - Legitimate: Total 564, Male 296, Female 268.	
Illegitimate: Total 24, " 13, " 11.	
Live Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 18.8	
Still Births - Legitimate: Total 13, Male 3, Female 10.	
Illegitimate: " 1, " 1, " 0.	
Still Birth rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births 23.2	
Deaths - Total 326, Male 171, Female 155.	
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 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	42.
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births..	40.
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live " ..	86.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	58.
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	4.

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 and Surveyor.

JAMES G. BENNETT, Sanitary Inspector Cert.R.S.I., (Retired May, 1943)
A.P. KEEY, Sanitary Inspector M.S.I.A., (appointed Sept., 1936)
Senior Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector and Chief Billleting Officer.

EWART A. BAGGULEY, Sanitary Inspector, M.S.I.A., (appointed 5th Nov. 1943)
Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector.

HORACE OWEN, Assistant Surveyor.

HAROLD POINTON, Town Planning Assistant. (Joined H.M. Forces June, 1940)

HAROLD GLEAVE, Draftsman (Joined H.M. Forces, Nov. 1939)

GEORGE E. 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	760
" " " " Froghall	2,442
Foxfield Colliery, Dilhorne	468

Silk Mill, Cheadle	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
Tea Mill, Tean	...	...	...	...	...	...	413
Paper Mill, Cheddleton.	...	...	...	...	...	...	720
Cheadle Textiles, Cheadle	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Cauldon Lowe Quarries..	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Blythe Colour Works, Cresswell	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Co-operative Wholesale Milk Dairy, Fole..	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
New Haden Colliery which last year gave employment to 754 persons has now closed down.							

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:

There are 113 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 cycle agents and repairers.

WATER SUPPLIES:

The greater part of the district is supplied with water for drinking and domestic purposes from water undertakings owned by the Local Authority. The Tean and Hollington areas are supplied from a deep well at Teanford, Cheddleton, Wetley Rocks, and Werrington Areas from wells at Wallmyres and Cauldon, Waterhouses and Calton from wells near Cauldon. The villages of Alton, Whiston, Kingsley, Foxt and Ipstones are supplied from springs in adjoining areas to which headings have been driven. Parts of the area adjoining the city of Stoke-on-Trent are supplied by the Water Board of that City, and Cheadle town is supplied from a deep well by the Cheadle (Staffs) Waterworks Company. From all the above the supply is constant and direct. The Hamlets of Waterfall and Swinscoe are still dependent on shallow wells, and though lately, after renovations, the water from the former has been satisfactory in quality, that of Swinscoe is heavily polluted. It has recently been found that the water from the Foxt and Ipstones gathering ground has the property of dissolving lead and some samples have actually proved to have a slight lead content on chemical examination. The conclusion come to is that this contamination is due indirectly, to the chlorination of the water, and if the remedies at present being tried are not successful it will probably be necessary to discontinue chlorination of this supply. The villages of Oakamoor and Dilhorne are supplied privately from springs in the neighbourhood. In a few instances the water is supplied direct to the dwelling houses but a large proportion are supplied from stand pipes. Owing to intermittently and frequent shortage these supplies cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

The Local Authority is still chlorinating its main water supplies, and renovation of numerous wells has been carried out.

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

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, 1943.

	Ipstones.	Werrington.	Alton.	Whiston.	Cauldon.	Kingsley.	Tean.
Total Solids dried at 212 deg. F.	11.50	17	11.0	9.5	13.0	13.00	22.5
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil	0.0010	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0015	0.0015	0.0010	Nil	0.0010	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.05	0.40	0.05	0.10	Nil	0.12	0.21

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, 1943. (continued)

	Ipstones.	Werrington.	Alton.	Whiston.	Cauldon.	Kingsley.	Tean.
Chlorine	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.60
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg.F.	0.016	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.006
Appearance	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Slight Opales- cence.	Trace Suspend- ed matter.	Clear
Injurious metallic contamination.	0.004	Lead 0.006	None	None	None	None	None
P.H. Value	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	7.4

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT, 1943.

Count:-							
On nutrient agar after 48 hours Incubation at 37° C.	11 colon- ies per ml.	1 colonies per ml.	9 do.	10 do.	8 do.	7 do.	14 do.
On nutrient agar after 72 hours incubation at 20° C.	17 Cols. per ml.	5 do.	20 do.	18 do.	11 do.	14 do.	36 do.
Coli airogenes content (presump- tive Coli) after 48 hours incub- ation at 37° C.	Nil do.	Nil do.	Nil do.	Nil do.	Nil do.	Nil do.	Nil do.
Other Micro Organisms present.	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-

EXTRACTS FROM SURVEYOR'S REPORT - 1943:

Cheddleton Water Supply.

The amount of water pumped from 1st January, 1943, to 31st December, 1943, was 82,890,900 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 227,098 gallons.

Tean Water Scheme.

The amount of water pumped from 1st January, 1943, to 31st December, 1943, was 11,982,500 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 32,828 gallons.

Hollington Water Scheme.

The amount of water pumped from 1st January, 1943, to 31st December, 1943, was 12,732,600 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 34,884 gallons.

Cauldon Water Scheme.

The amount of water pumped from 1st January, 1943, to 31st December, 1943, was 10,818,200 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 29,913 gallons.

WATER EXTENSIONS:

Cauldon Low Water Waterworks - New Borehole.

A new borehole has been sunk approximately 60 yards west of the original 6" dia. borehole supply. The dia. of the new borehole is 21" at the top and is reduced to 15" dia. at the bottom. Water is being extracted from this borehole for public consumption by means of a temporary submersible pump.

SEWER EXTENSIONS:

Cheadle Sewage Works Extension.

An application was received asking if the Council were in a position to receive the sewage from the new Site situated at Woodhead.

The Ministry were informed that the Cheadle Sewage Works were already treating sewage beyond its designed capacity, due mainly to the large influx of evacuees etc., billeted in the town. To treat this sewage, extensions have been made to the Cheadle Sewage Works comprising of a 55 ft. dia. bacteria bed and a sludge digestion unit, together with ancillary works in connection therewith.

HOUSING:

No houses erected during the year.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNCIL'S NINE WATER SCHEMES:

Cheddleton Water Scheme.

The water for this Scheme is obtained from two sources (a) from a well 6 ft. dia. and 28 ft. deep and (b) from a borehole 20" dia. and 80 ft. deep.

The water is extracted from the well by means of three triple ram pumps each driven by 25 h.p. Crude Oil Engine, each pump is capable of extracting and pumping direct to the Reservoir at the rate of 8,333 gallons per hour and when in use two units are usually worked together to deliver approximately 16,000 gallons per hour to the reservoir.

The water from the borehole is extracted by means of a 65 h.p. electrically driven centrifugal pump having an output of 21,500 gallons per hour. The water is pumped to two reservoirs, one of a high level and the other a low level. The T.W.L. of the high level reservoir is 949.50 O.D. (Rangemoor Reservoir). The T.W.L. of the low reservoir (Crown Point) is 713.50 O.D.

The low level reservoir (Crown Point) was constructed entirely for the use of the Cheddleton Mental Hospital, the capacity of this being 250,000 gallons and is constructed of brick and concrete and covered in. This was provided as a reserve for the hospital and for firefighting purposes.

The high level reservoir (Rangemoor) is a reservoir for the public and has a capacity of 80,000 gallons. It is of brick and concrete structure and is covered in.

The mileage of mains on this scheme is as follows:-

<u>Dia. of Main.</u>	<u>Length in Miles.</u>
8"	:750
7"	1:625
5"	4:000

Dia. of Main.Length in Miles.

4"	6:000
3"	16:375
2"	2:250

TOTAL - 31:000 Miles.

In 1939 it was found that the water had a slight erosive action upon lead and to counteract this the pH value of the water was raised, the water being treated at the pumping station by lime for the removal of CO² which has proved to be effective.

The water is also chlorinated by means of a water pressure chlorinator, sodium hypochlorite solution being used.

The daily consumption of water on this scheme is approximately 227,098 gallons.

From the depressed water levels in the wells and borehole it is evident that there is an abundant supply to meet the needs of the district and the quality of the water is good.

Teau Waterworks.

The water for this scheme is obtained from a well 24 ft. deep and is extracted by means of a horizontally driven centrifugal pump capable of delivering 26,000 gallons per hour; the horse power of the motor being 70.

The water is pumped into the service reservoir having a capacity of 100,000 gallons. It is a brick and concrete structure and covered in.

Water can also be pumped from the same well by means of two triple ram pumps each driven by 25 h.p. crude oil engines. The latter plant, however, is referred to in the undermentioned Hollington Scheme, but by a bypass arrangement it can be used for either the Hollington Scheme or the Teau Scheme.

The water is chlorinated at the Waterworks, sodium hypochlorite being used. The solution being injected into the suction pipes of the pumps.

The length and size of the rising and service mains being as follows:-

Dia. of Main.Length in Miles.

6"	:250
5"	:875
4"	:375
3"	4:750
2"	:500

TOTAL - 6:750 Miles.

The daily consumption of water is approximately 32,828 gallons.

The supply for this scheme is good both in quality and quantity.

Hollington Water Scheme.

The water for this scheme is obtained from the same well as the Teau and is extracted by means of two triple ram pumps driven by two 25 h.p. crude oil engines, each pump is capable of delivering 5,000 gallons per hour to the reservoir. This has a capacity of 50,000 gallons and is of brick and concrete structure, covered in.

The water on this scheme is chlorinated by a water pressure operated Wallace and Tiernan Chlorinator injecting sodium hypochlorite solution into the suction of the pumps.

The mileage of service and rising mains on this scheme is as follows:-

<u>Dia. of Main.</u>	<u>Length in Miles.</u>
6"	2:125
4"	5:000
3"	6:875

TOTAL - 14:000 Miles.

Water is supplied from the scheme in bulk to the Uttoxeter Rural District.

The daily consumption of water is approximately 34,884 gallons, of this amount approximately 5,500 gallons per day are delivered to the Uttoxeter Rural District.

The supply for the scheme is good both in quality and quantity.

Cauldon Low Water Scheme.

The water for this scheme is obtained from two boreholes, one being 220 ft. deep and a dia. of $6\frac{1}{4}$ " the water being extracted from this borehole by means of an electrically driven centrifugal spindle pump. This delivers water direct from the borehole to the reservoir at the rate of approximately 2,800 gallons per hour.

A borehole has been sunk approximately 60 yards away from the $6\frac{1}{4}$ " dia. borehole, the depth of this being 250 ft. and the dia. 21" at the top and 15" at the bottom.

The quality of this water is satisfactory and the quantity has also proved sufficient to meet the needs of the district.

At the present time a temporary pumping plant is in operation the water being extracted from the borehole by means of a submersible motor and pump delivering water to the surface into an open tank which is then re-pumped by a horizontally driven centrifugal pump which delivers water at the rate of approximately 2,000 gallons per hour to the service reservoir.

The reservoir is constructed of brick and concrete, having a capacity of 150,000 gallons and a T.W.L. of 1156 O.D.

The reservoir is of an open type but it is walled in with a 6' 9" stone wall.

The water, before being passed on for public consumption, is chlorinated on the outlet pipe of the reservoir. This is operated by a shaft from the water meter which injects sodium hypochlorite solution into the cast iron service main. The amount of sodium hypochlorite solution injected into the main being proportionate to the flow as it is taken for consumption.

The length of the mains on this scheme is as follows:-

<u>Dia. of Main.</u>	<u>Length in Miles.</u>
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	4:000
3"	2:250
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	:500
2"	2:750

TOTAL - 9:500 Miles.

The daily consumption of water being approximately 29,913 gallons.

The supply for this scheme is good both in quality and quantity.

Alton Water Scheme.

This is a gravitation scheme supplying the villages of Alton and Bradley. The water is obtained from the bunter sandstone from an adit driven into the hillside, the water being directed into a collecting chamber and service reservoir, which is constructed of brick and concrete and is covered. It has a capacity of 20,000 gallons.

The water on this scheme is chlorinated on the cast iron service main as it leaves the reservoir and sodium hypochlorite solution is injected into the main proportionate to the flow as it is taken by the public.

The water appears to be sufficient in quantity and good in quality.

The length of mains on this scheme is as follows:-

<u>Dia. of Main.</u>	<u>Length in Miles.</u>
4"	3:500
3"	1:750
2"	:875

TOTAL - 6:125 Miles

Kingsley Water Scheme. (Shirley)

This is a Gravitation Scheme, the water being obtained from a heading in the hillside. The water flows into a collecting chamber and thence into a service reservoir, which has a capacity of approximately 30,000 gallons and is of brick and concrete structure and covered in.

The daily flow from the heading to the reservoir is approximately 24,000 gallons per day and supplies the village of Kingsley and part of Froghall.

The Water from this scheme is chlorinated before it enters the service reservoir, chlorination being controlled by water meter which drives an injection pump. This injects sodium hypochlorite solution proportionate to the flow of water passing through the main.

The mileage of mains on this scheme is as follows:-

<u>Dia. of Main.</u>	<u>Length in Miles.</u>
3"	3:875
2"	2:500

TOTAL - 6:375 Miles.

Kingsley has been supplied from this source for approximately 35 years. It is now possible to supply this village should the necessity arise from the Cheddleton Water Scheme.

The flow of water from the Shirley source is sufficient to meet the demands of the public served from this scheme. The quality of the water is good.

Whiston Scheme.

This supply is obtained from a heading adjacent to the site of the Cauldon Low Pumping Station. The water gravitates into a service reservoir of concrete structure having a capacity of 30,000 gallons. The reservoir is covered.

The water is chlorinated as it enters the reservoir, the method of chlorination being by means of a Wallace and Tiernan Chloroclock.

The daily flow from this source is approximately 40,000 gallons per day and supplies the village of Whiston, part of Froghall, and part of Kingsley Holt.

During periods of drought this scheme shows signs of depletion but it is now possible to supply the Kingsley Holt area from the Cheddleton Water Scheme.

The quality of the water from this source is also good.

The mileage of mains are as follows:-

<u>Dia. of Main.</u>	<u>Length in Miles.</u>
6"	:1875
4"	:8750
3"	4:2500

TOTAL - 5:3125 Miles.

Ipstones Scheme.

The water for the supply on this scheme is obtained from a gathering ground, comprising some 14 acres, the ground being of moorland character.

The service reservoir has a capacity of 20,000 gallons and is a concrete structure covered in. The average daily yield from this scheme is approximately 17,000 gallons per day and the mileage of mains is as follows:-

<u>Dia. of Main.</u>	<u>Length in Miles.</u>
3"	4:000
1½"	:375

TOTAL - 4:375 Miles.

The water on this scheme is chlorinated as it leaves the reservoir in the service main to the public, the method being by means of a water meter operated injector pump, sodium hypochlorite solution being used.

In 1939 the Council purchased the gathering ground for protection from surface pollution and from that date no cattle have been kept on the gathering ground. This has had the effect of improving the quality of the water from a bacteriological point of view.

From periodical analyses the water has proved to have action on lead. This occurred after the chlorination plant had been installed and it is contended that the chlorine had the effect of removing any vegetation which had accumulated on the lead service pipes, thus enabling direct contact to be made between the water and the lead.

The amount of lead shown in the analyses was very minute, but

the Council have recently installed a horizontal filter approximately 18 ft. long through which the water has to flow through limestone. This filter was only completed a short time ago and further analyses will be taken to prove whether the filter is effective in rendering the water non-plumbo solvent.

The quantity of water which is collected from this gathering ground varies according to the rainfall and in periods of long drought the supply is only slightly beyond the demand.

Fox Water Scheme.

The water for this scheme is obtained from the same gathering ground and the reservoir is adjacent to that of the Ipstones Reservoir and is of the same structure. The capacity of the reservoir is 20,000 gallons.

The water is again chlorinated similar to that of the Ipstones scheme and the same precautionary measures against plumb-solvency have also been taken.

The milage of mains being as follows:-

<u>Dia. of Main.</u>	<u>Length in Miles.</u>
3"	1.750

The average supply from this source is approximately 10,000 gallons per day and here again is subject to the amount of rainfall. In drought periods the supply is only equivalent to the demand.

DETAILS SUBMITTED BY YOUR SANITARY INSPECTORS:

During the year 1943 owing to the illness of Mr. Bennett who was absent for the whole of the year, and to the work of billeting evacuated persons which fell to this department on the resignation of the former Billeting Officer, the Public Health work of your Sanitary Inspectors has again been considerably curtailed.

Owing to these unavoidable difficulties, the shortage of materials, and increased cost of work due to the war, this report is consequently also affected.

During the latter part of the year inspections were made and a report compiled for the Ministry of Food on Rat Infestation in this district, this with a view to Local Authorities being delegated with the powers under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, on land other than agricultural, which powers were formerly held by the Staffordshire County Council.

Work that was considered urgent was attended to under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, as regards the reconstruction or repairs to farm buildings and dairies, and general inspection of cowsheds and dairies was carried on as time would allow.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

The housing situation has become increasingly difficult both as regards depreciation of the structures due to lack of repairs and to overcrowding due to cessation of house building to accommodate such families since the outbreak of war. The policy of this department with regard to repairs has been to maintain houses in a weatherproof condition and to secure other improvements as far as available labour and materials would allow. Owing to shortage of both labour and materials considerable time often elapses between discovery of serious housing defects and their remedy.

Despite the adverse conditions continual attention over long periods has resulted in a large improvement being effected in the

conditions under which working class families were living.

Houses which it was considered should at a later date be scheduled for demolition have been listed with a view to a detailed inspection at a later date when times become normal.

MILK SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS ORDER, 1936 and 1938.

12 Samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken during the year from the large dairy situated in the district and from vans delivering milk in this district from a large dairy situated in the Potteries. All these samples passed the Phosphatase test indicating that they had been efficiently pasteurised while three of the samples had counts of over 100,000 per c.c. which is laid down in the Milk Special Designations Order as the maximum count.

Several reports came in from outside authorities with regard to high counts from pasteurised milk delivered in those districts and supplied by the dairy at Fole, all samples passed the phosphatase test. The age of the milk could not be ascertained but I believe this is the main cause of a high bacteriological count in such samples.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

As in the past when a report that an unsatisfactory sample of milk has been received from the County Bacteriological Laboratory or from any other source the place of production was visited, the source of trouble located and advice was given on the methods of clean milk production.

REGISTRATION OF DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Cowkeepers and Wholesale Purveyors of Milk	799
" who carry on both Wholesale and Retail Trades	206
Roundsmen only	9
New Registrations during the year..	81
Factory - processes carried on pasteurising, sterilising, condensed milk, canning and brine cooling ...	1
There are in the district 327 who hold cowkeepers licences to produce accredited milk. There are three Tuberculin Tested Herds.	
No. of inspections (Cowsheds and Dairies, milkshops)...	341
No. of Statutory Notices..	1
No. of Informal Notices ..	13

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1943 - 144 visits were made following cases of Infectious Disease.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. on register	...	...	...	...	113
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	44
No. of Notices	...	...	...	...	1

BAKEHOUSES.

No. on register	...	...	...	...	9
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	31
No. of Notices	...	...	...	...	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

As during the previous year the only slaughter house which was used as such in this district was used for the slaughter of animals for the Mental Hospital at Cheddleton.

Meat for the district generally was provided from the Ministry of Food Abattoir at Hanley.

No. of registered or licensed premises	...	...	...	42
No. of inspections	...	...	...	27

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

These consist of Bone Calciner, Knackers Yard and Gut Scraper. These were kept under observation during the year and except for a nuisance caused at the commencement of the year at the Bone Calciner Works owing to the use of an inferior quality of coal and materials due to war conditions, which was later remedied, these have caused no trouble.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

(Licenses issued)

Petroleum...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Carbide	...	...	...	...	...	2

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Owing to the closing of the New Haden Colliery one of the sources of pollution in the River Tean has ceased.

The number of observations and inspections have correspondingly decreased but this work is still carried on with the co-operation of the County Authority.

SCAVENGING.

The Local Authority has continued to scavenge by direct labour, the Ward of Caverswall, the Parish of Checkley and the Cheadle Special Drainage Area. All other parishes were scavenged by Contracting Scavengers.

No. of Notices served on Scavengers during the year	...	125
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LIST OF DEFECTS REMEDIED AND NUISANCES ABATED BY NOTICE.

Conversions from privy to W.C.'s...	...	...	...	4
Privies converted to pails	...	...	...	28
Closet pails renewed	...	...	...	20
Closet structures rebuilt	...	...	...	2
Flushing tanks repaired..	...	...	...	1
Pedestal replaced	...	...	...	2
Cesspools and Septic Tanks repaired	...	...	...	4
Ashbins provided	...	...	...	175
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	7
Obstructions removed from drains...	...	...	...	6
Drains relaid.	...	...	...	11
Defective eavesgutters repaired and renewed	...	...	...	11
Leaking roofs repaired...	...	...	...	14
Window frames and sills repaired...	...	...	...	4
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	11
Defective wall plaster renewed	...	...	...	12
Ceiling plaster renewed..	...	...	...	6
Damp floors relaid	...	...	...	3
Wooden floors replaced...	...	...	...	9
Walls repaired	...	...	...	1
Dry area formed to remedy dampness.	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	9
Cooking ranges repaired and renewed	...	...	...	5
Wash boilers repaired and renewed..	...	...	...	5
Doors repaired	...	...	...	2
Defective water fittings remedied..	...	...	...	9
Sinkwaste pipes renewed and repaired	...	...	...	5
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	3
Vermineous premises remedied	...	...	...	2
Animals so kept	...	...	...	1

New Cowsheds erected	...	...	...	4
Cowsheds and Dairies cleansed	...	...	...	9
Lighting and ventilation improved...	...	...	...	3

Summary of work done by your Sanitary Inspectors during 1943.

Description of Premises.	Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances abated.
		Statutory.	Informal.	
Dairies and Cowsheds.	341	1	13	16
Scavenging	32		125	56
Bakehouses.	31		3	3
Shops.	23			
Water samples and other samplings.	76			
Infectious Disease.	144			
Slaughterhouses.	27			
Offensive Trades.	19			
Factories and Workshops.	44		1	
Petroleum Stores.	20			
Rivers Pollution.	17			
Schools.	19			
Dwelling Houses.	1,479	186	98	346
Rats and Mice Infestation.	66			
	2,338	187	240	421

SURRENDER OR CONFISCATION OF UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

During 1943 - 8½lbs. Chopped Ham and Tongue, 7lbs. Beef, 144 Fish Cakes, 32lbs. bacon and ham, 140lbs. wet fish, 25lbs. tinned meat, 6lbs. tinned pork, 16lbs. chocolate cake, 16 tins of evaporated milk, tinned peas, 4lbs. margarine and 106 tins of various foodstuffs were surrendered,

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 clinic is held at Cheadle on alternate Monday afternoons. All these are managed and controlled by the County Authority.

SCHOOLS - CHEADLE. (YEAR 1943):

Of the 32 Elementary schools under review in the Cheadle District only one has had any substantial alterations made during the year, viz., Hulme and Werrington school where new closet accommodation has been erected at a greater distance from the classrooms than the pre-existing ones. At the other schools in the area there have been no structural alterations or improvements carried out, though, with the passage of time, many are very badly in need of redecoration. No improvement has yet been made to the closets at the Kingsley Endowed Schools. Complaints of mal-odours from this source become more and more numerous. At Tean Council School too, several complaints have been received re the closet accommodation which is of the old privy type. As a sewer runs in close proximity to the school premises, a conversion to water closets might well be considered here.

The general health of school children has been good during the year, but outbreaks of scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps and influenza have caused a great deal of absenteeism and many of the schools have been closed for varying periods. No less than 943 children were reported by school teachers to be suffering from influenza, 352 from measles, 176 chickenpox, 169 mumps, 59 whooping cough, and 133 cases of scarlet fever were notified by medical practitioners.

MILK IN SCHOOL.

Out of a school population of approximately 3,465, the number of children having milk is 2,398 (69.2%), and of this number 97 have "free milk" whilst 133 have two bottles of milk. There are, however, 5 schools with a school population of 231, at which milk is not provided so that the actual percentage of children partaking of milk at "milk provided" schools is 74.1. slightly less than the figure for last year. There can be no doubt that the children having milk at schools are improved in health both mental and physical, and school teachers are practically unanimously of opinion that the children are more alert and mentally receptive. There are only two schools, both senior, at which school meals are provided. The meals are substantial, well balanced and appetising, and are much enjoyed by the 370 children partaking of them.

On the whole the milk supply to the schools has been satisfactory, though owing to transport and other difficulties there are occasions when delivery is later than is desirable. At one Junior School milk was "delivered" about 100 yards distant from the school, but a word with the local Food Officer brought about a speedy remedy. The cleansing of beakers or other milk containers presents difficulties at some of the schools, particularly Junior Schools, where the children are too young to be of much help to the teachers in this direction, but even so, much has already been done to provide clean milk for those children who do not receive it in the normal $\frac{1}{2}$ pint bottle.

EVACUEES.

At the end of the year there were only 128 evacuees of school age in this district, and there has not been any disproportionate amount of illness or disability affecting them. A few years ago a much larger proportion of them, than of local children suffered from scabies and other skin affections but this is not so at the present time, and of the small number now in this area very few have required medical or nursing attention, and in nutrition and health generally they compare favourably with the local children. The nutrition of the local children keeps up to and in many cases is better than the pre-war standard. An indication of this is seen from the decrease in the number of children attending school clinic for the treatment of minor ailments, particularly the common skin affections:- impetigo etc., associated with undernourishment. There has, however, been a marked increase in the number of children notified to be suffering from non-pulmonary types of Tuberculosis, the figures for the year being:-

<u>1943.</u>		<u>1942.</u>	
Pulmonary	(males - nil	Pulmonary	(males - 2
	(females - nil		(females - nil
Non-pulmonary	(males - 7	Non-pulmonary	(males - 5
	(females - 6		(females - 2

SCABIES.

The number of school children reported to be suffering from scabies during the year was 41, an appreciable increase on the figure for the preceding year. With one exception the children affected were local, so that this affection which prior to the war was practically

non-existent in this district is now a comparatively common ailment. The affection was not so widespread as might be gathered from the above figures as in several instances two or more members in one family were affected. The treatment has on the whole been satisfactory and in only one instance where 3 young children living in very "difficult circumstances" were affected, was institutional treatment necessary. Should the necessity arise provision has now been made for the treatment of scabies at the Cheadle First Aid Post and at the Public Assistance Institution and facilities have also been granted to use the Cheadle "Sick Bay" for this purpose. All these special facilities for dealing with scabies have been provided by the County Authority as the Local Authority have no premises suitable for this purpose under their direct control.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Fairly satisfactory progress is being made with the immunisation of children against diphtheria, particularly those children of school age of whom over 81.9% have now been inoculated. The response from those of pre-school age was not so good - this group presented, and still presents, a difficult problem, notwithstanding the fine propaganda work of various health visitors.

Area	No. of forms issued.	Table I.		No. Immunised.	Table II.			
		No. of consents.	% of consents.		Cases which tested.			
					No. tested.	Negative.	Positive.	Refused or left school.
Cheadle R.D.	500	450	90%	443	None	-	-	-
<u>Infant Welfare Centre.</u>								
Cheadle R.D.	220	200	90.9	181	None	-	-	-
.X.	300	?	?	179				

NUMBER OF INJECTIONS TO EACH CHILD - 2.
MATERIAL USED - A.P.T.

.X. Immunised by Medical Officer of Health elsewhere than Welfare Centre.

	Under 5 years.	Between 5 & 15 years.
Approximate estimated number of children in Authority's Area	2,412	5,158
Percentage of children immunised ...	59.4%	81.9%

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME: (NUMBER OF PERSONS BILLETED, 1943)

The number of Evacuees who were officially billeted was as under:-

	1st Jan.	31st Dec.
Unaccompanied Children	205	129
Mothers with children	8	8

				<u>1st Jan.</u>	<u>31st Dec.</u>
Accompanied children	...	...	...	16	16
Teachers	...	...	...	5	1
Adults (Aged etc).	...	...	...	14	12

Persons who were not officially billeted but came from other areas and found their own accommodation:-

<u>1st Jan.</u>	<u>31st Dec.</u>
1,733	1,608

BIRTHS AND DEATHS:

The number of live births, still births and deaths are those registered (but excluding re-registration) during the Calendar Year, adjusted for inward and outward transfers. Non-civilian deaths and non-civilian notifications are excluded. Estimates of the numbers and distribution of the non-civilian population are not available and the birth rate for 1943 can only be based on the estimated civilian population of that year.

BIRTHS:

The total number of live births registered during the year was 588, this figure included 309 males and 277 females and gives a live birth rate of 18.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The number of still births registered was 14, including 4 males and 10 females, the still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births being 23.2, equal to about half of that for the preceding year. There has, therefore, been an appreciable increase in the live birth rate and a marked decrease in the still birth rate.

DEATHS:

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 326, including 171 males and 155 females, giving a death rate of 10.4 which is slightly less than that of the preceding year. The Infantile death rate - 42 - is the same as that of the preceding year and compares favourably with the Infantile death rate in other areas. The chief causes of deaths of infants were again premature birth, congenital malformations, debility and affections of the respiratory organs. Diseases of the Heart and Vascular System, Cancer, Nephritis, and diseases of the respiratory system were the chief causes of adult deaths.

Causes of Death in Cheadle R.D. 1943.

					M.	F.
All causes	...	...	...	...	171	150
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	...	...	...	...	0	0
2 Measles	...	...	...	...	0	0
3 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0
4 Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0	0
5 Diphtheria...	...	...	...	...	1	0
6 Influenza	...	...	...	...	5	2
7 Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	0	1
8 Cerebro-spinal fever..	...	...	...	...	0	0
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	5	1
10 Other Tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	2	0
11 Syphilis	...	...	...	...	0	0
12 Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	34	24
13 Diabetes	...	...	...	...	0	0
14 Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	19	20
15 Heart disease	...	...	...	...	45	35
16 Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	5	7
17 Bronchitis...	...	...	...	...	9	8

	M.	F.
18 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	3	5
19 Other respiratory diseases ...	1	1
20 Peptic Ulcer ...	1	1
21 Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)...	3	1
22 Appendicitis ...	0	0
23 Other digestive diseases...	3	6
24 Acute and chronic nephritis ...	4	13
25 Puerperal sepsis ...	0	0
26 Other puerperal causes...	0	1
27 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations&c...	6	6
28 Suicide ...	2	0
29 Other violence..	2	1
30 Other defined causes ...	14	17

Special causes (included in No. 30. above).

Small Pox ...	0	0
Polimyelitis. ...	0	0
Polioencephalitis ...	0	0

Deaths of Infants under 1 year:

Total ...	14	11
Legitimate...	13	10
Illegitimate.	1	1

Live Births - Total ...	309	279
Legitimate...	296	268
Illegitimate.	13	11

Still Births - Total ...	4	10
Legitimate...	3	10
Illegitimate:	1	0

Population (Resident) ...	31,240
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BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR, 1943. PROVISIONAL FIGURES BASED ON WEEKLY AND QUARTERLY RETURNS.

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns Res. Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Adm. County	Cheadle Rural District.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-					
Live Births ...	16.5	18.6	19.4	15.8	18.8
Still Births ...	0.5	0.83	0.61	0.45	0.44
Deaths:-					
All causes ...	12.1	14.2	12.7	15.0	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...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00
Diphtheria ...	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03
Influenza ...	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.27	0.22
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-					
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	49	58	46	58	42
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age...	5.3	7.9	4.4	10.4	6.3

England and Wales.	126 GBS	146 Smaller Towns Res.	London.	Cheddle
	including London.	Pop. 25,000 at 1931 Census	Adm. County.	Rural District.

Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population

Notifications:-

Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.03
Scarlet Fever	3.01	3.29	3.54	3.80	4.23
Whooping Cough	2.54	2.82	2.25	2.68	2.63
Diphtheria	0.88	1.12	0.77	0.74	0.19
Erysipelas	0.31	0.35	0.27	0.42	0.22
Smallpox					
Measles	9.83	9.23	9.77	9.17	18.83
Pneumonia	1.34	1.62	1.16	1.27	1.23

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-

(a) Notifications:-					
Puerperal Fever	11.68	15.11	9.26	3.05	9.96
Puerperal Pyrexia				15.23	

(b) Maternal Mortality - England and Wales:-

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6, 148-150 Other
0.34	0.11	0.39	1.45

Abortion: Mortality per million women aged 15 - 45 - England and Wales.

No. 140 with Sepsis	No. 141 Without Sepsis
25	8

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 618. Of that number 133 were notified to be suffering from scarlet fever, and though the disease was of a mild type the great majority were treated in the local Isolation Hospital. Diphtheria accounted for 6 of the total number of notifications and there was one death from this disease. The total number of cases of Measles notified was 328, with no deaths, and 82 cases of Whooping Cough were notified also without any fatal consequences. A large number of cases of pneumonia (60) were notified, affecting all ages, and from this disease there were 8 deaths. Two cases of Paratyphoid Fever were notified, both being inmates of Cheddleton Mental Hospital. Mumps, Chicken-pox, and German Measles were all prevalent during the first half of the year, and during the summer months a large number of people, both young and adults, suffered from gastro intestinal disturbances of varying degree of severity. Influenza of a mild type was very prevalent in many parts of the district throughout the winter months, and many of the schools in the more sparsely populated areas were closed for short periods on account of this infection. There

does not appear to be any marked increase in the number of persons suffering Venereal Disease. Posters dealing with this disease and indicating where treatment may be obtained have been placed in public conveniences. In the two local Cinemas a film entitled "subject for discussion" was shown on three consecutive days. The main aim of this film was to overcome the conscious or sub-conscious feeling on the part of some people that this subject is not one for open discussion. In this it appeared to have an appreciable measure of success.

The County Authority continues to provide facilities for the chemical and bacteriological examination of water, milk, and other foodstuffs, and for the pathological examination of blood, sputum, excreta, etc., etc. The Local Authority provides Diphtheria Antitoxin for the treatment of Diphtheria. There are no facilities in the District for disinfection or disinfestation by means of superheated steam. Premises are disinfected by means of formalin spraying or fumigation under the supervision of your Sanitary Inspectors. The disinfestation of premises, furniture, etc., has, when necessary been carried out by Contractors using Cyanide Gas.

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 disinfestation during the year.

Cleansing Stations and First Aid Posts with the necessary facilities may now be used for the treatment of persons suffering from Scabies.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1943.

Age Periods	New Cases 36				Deaths 8			
	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	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
15	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
25	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
45	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS ...	8	11	10	7	5	1	2	0

Notification of Tuberculosis is satisfactorily carried out in this district.

Prevention of Blindness.

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

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notified	Cases -		Vision unimp- aired.	Vision im- paired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
	Treated At Home	In Hospital				
4	2	2	4	-	-	-

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	Paratyphoid	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Paratyphoid	Polio Encephalitis	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Malaria	Encephalitis lethargica
0	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	9	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	8	-	5	-	-	-	11	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	17	-	2	-	-	-	8	31	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	-	64	1	5	-	-	-	28	171	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	22	1	1	-	-	-	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	3	2	4	6	4	-	-	11	2	-	1	1	1	-
35	-	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
45	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Nil	133	6	40	6	8	4	82	328	4	2	2	1	1	1
To Hospital	-	130	6	7	4	2	2	-	-	Nil	2	-	1	1	1