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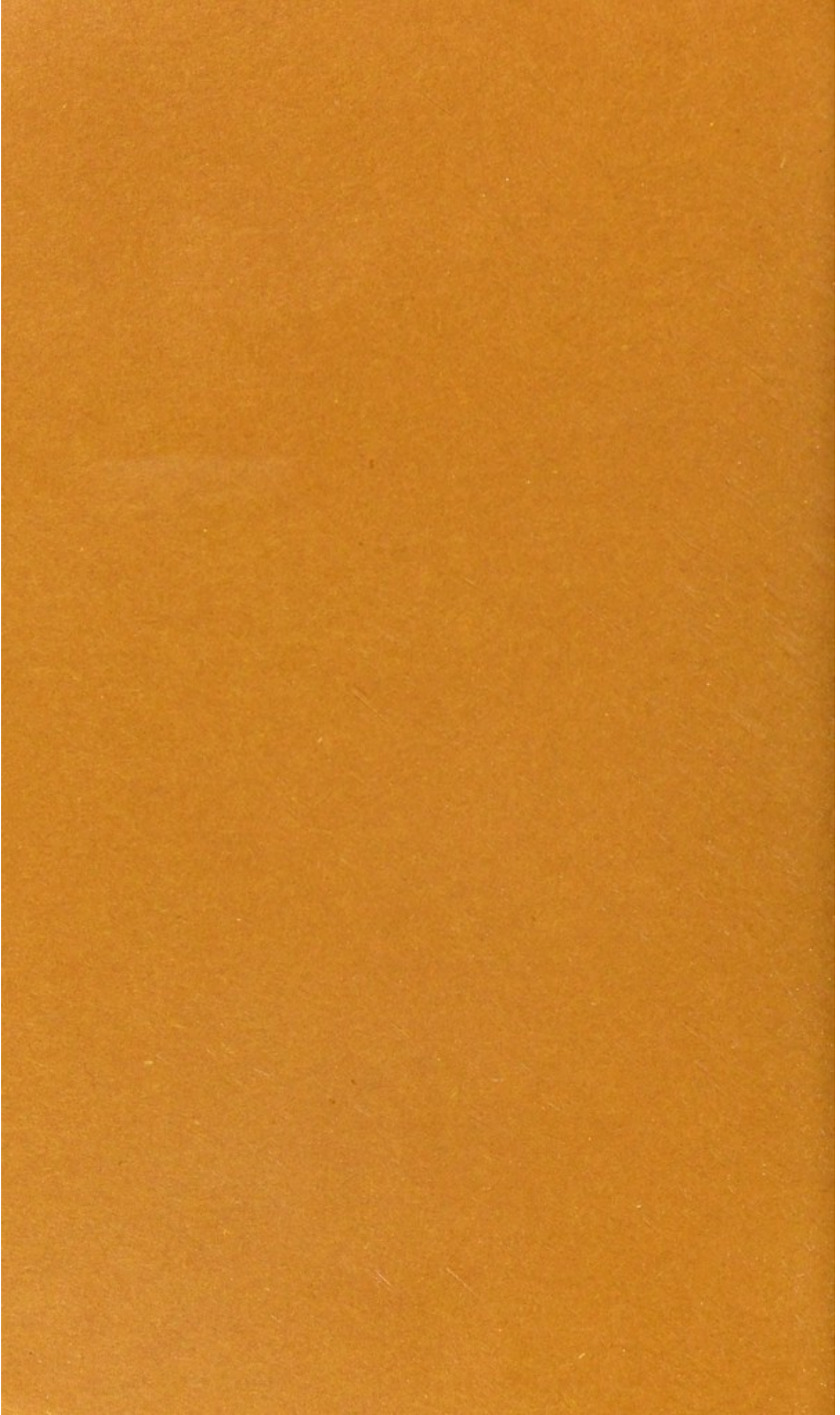
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***Cheadle Rural
District Council***

***Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer
of Health***

1945



To the Chairman and Members of the Cheadle Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year ending 31st December, 1945.

As directed by the Minister of Health this report is again curtailed and is prepared on the lines of that for 1944.

The health of infants and school children is well maintained, no doubt in great part due to a better balanced diet than in pre-war days and to the extra allowances of milk and other essential foods granted to this section of the population. With the adult population the position is not quite so happy for although we have been singularly free from any serious epidemics there is now evidence of weariness and irritability, and from the number of people attending out-patient departments of hospitals and doctors' surgeries it would appear that minor ailments are increasingly prevalent and that the rate of recovery from these is slowed down.

Vital statistics—with one exception don't vary greatly compared with the figures for the preceding year though there has been a fall in the birthrate and an appreciable rise in the deathrate, and although there have been remarkably few deaths from the infectious diseases, cancer has unfortunately again increased its toll. The infant death rate—19—is the lowest on record, and as this rate is usually regarded as the best index we have of the social circumstances of an area, we may infer that at least some of the conditions tending to cause a high infant mortality rate are not greatly in evidence in Cheadle Rural District. The Housing problem is still with us though it is being tackled as rapidly as circumstances will permit and the local authority is aiming at the building of over 600 permanent houses within the next few years.

Improved water supplies are also having the urgent attention of the authority and some of the areas still supplied chiefly from wells and other doubtful sources will in the near future be supplied with good and wholesome water through the authority's mains. Progress in these directions though slow at present should soon be speeded up and when completed will greatly add to the amenities of the whole district and to the health and happiness of the community.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. M. WILSON

*Council Offices,
CHEADLE,*

Stoke-on-Trent.

July, 1946.

APPENDIX

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	60,291
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, Mid. 1945 .	30,890
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1945) according to rate books... ..	8,154
Rateable Value	£101,618
Sum represented by a penny rate	£399 17s.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF YEAR :

Live Births—Legitimate: Total 491, Male 251, Female, 240.

Live Births—Illegitimate: Total 37, Male 18, Female 19.

Live Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 17.09.

Still Births—Legitimate : Total 15, Male 8, Female 7.

Still Births—Illegitimate : Total 1, Male 1, Female 0.

Still Birth rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births 29.2.

Deaths—Total 320, Male 165, Female 155.

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 13.5.

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	19
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	27
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	55
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)... ..	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0

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.

ARCHIBALD PERCY KEY, M.S.I.A.,

Senior Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector.

EWART ALAN BAGGULEY, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,

Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector.

HAROLD POINTON, Town Planning Assistant.

HAROLD GLEAVE, Draughtsman.

GEORGE E. BENNETT, Clerk.

FRANK M. ROSE, Junior Assistant.

PHYLLIS I. KINDER, 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 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 a considerable number of men are employed at sandstone and gravel quarrying. The local authority is doing all in its power to encourage the establishment of new industries in its area.

The following are average numbers employed in the various industries :

Thomas Bolton and Sons, Oakamoor...	623
Thomas Bolton and Sons, Froghall ...	2,045
Foxfield Colliery, Dilhorne ...	540
Silk Mill, Cheadle...	290
Tean Mill, Tean ...	387
Paper Mill, Cheddleton ...	690
Cheadle Textiles, Cheadle ...	119
Cauldon Lowe Quarries ...	135
Blythe Colour Works, Cresswell ...	124
Co-operative Wholesale Milk Dairy, Fole ...	262

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 car and cycle agents and repairers.

WATER SUPPLIES :

The greater part of the district is adequately supplied with good and wholesome water from water undertakings owned by the local authority.

Tean, Hollington and Boundary are supplied from springs at Teanford and throughout the year these have yielded an abundant supply.

The wells at Wallmyres have also yielded an abundant supply of good and wholesome water to Werrington, Wetley Rocks, and Cheddleton areas.

Cauldon, Waterhouses and Calton have been adequately supplied from deep wells in the Cauldon area from which the water is pumped to a Reservoir at Cauldon Lowe.

Alton is fairly adequately supplied from springs at Ramsor but in view of the probability of a new sewage disposal works being

constructed for this village and consequent conversion of many pail and privy closets to a water carriage system it is likely that this source of water supply will have to be augmented.

At Whiston where water is supplied from springs in that neighbourhood the amount of water has proved to be adequate throughout the year. At Ipstones and Foxt Villages the supply of drinking water has not been entirely satisfactory either from the point of view of quantity or quality. Until the middle of the year a minute trace of lead was constantly being detected in the water. however it is pleasing to note that since July 1945 lead has either been absent or in negligible quantity in all the samples submitted for chemical analysis, due no doubt to the cessation of chlorination and to the addition of whiting to the water.

Kingsley is adequately supplied with good and wholesome water from springs at Shirley Hollow augmented by water from the Whiston and Wallmyres springs. That part of the district adjoining Stoke-on-Trent is supplied with water by the Water Board of that City. The supply has been adequate and wholesome throughout the year.

Cheadle town is supplied with water from a deep well owned by the Cheadle Waterworks Company. The water is of excellent quality but is rather "hard" and consequently more soap is required for the satisfactory washing of clothes etc., than is permitted at the present time.

In the few remaining villages in the district the supply of water cannot be considered satisfactory. At Oakamoor where there is an abundance of water the method of supplying it from pumps and standpipes has been a cause of continuous complaints from that village.

Dilhorne is supplied from a spring in that neighbourhood. The water is piped to the village and distributed through mains to various standpipes and direct to some of the houses, but frequent complaints are received of a shortage of water probably due to corrosion of the mains which have been in use for many years.

The hamlet of Waterfall is still dependent on a "village pump" for its water supply and this is not adequate nor entirely wholesome, while Swinscoe is still chiefly supplied from a roadside well which is subject to gross pollution.

At Cotton too, the water supply is entirely inadequate, being obtained chiefly from shallow wells, but here and for all the other above mentioned villages the local authority is having schemes prepared which will eventually enable a piped supply to be distributed to all of them.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

	Ipstones and Foxt	Werrington	Alton	Whiston	Cauldon	Kingsley	Tean
Total Solids dried at 212 d.g.	13.00	14.50	12.0	13.00	9.5	14.5	21.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0010	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0.0015	Nil.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0036	0.0030	Nil.	Nil.	0.0012	Nil.	0.0014
Nitric Nitrogen	Nil	0.42	0.05	0.10	Nil.	0.10	0.32
Chlorine	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.17
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F.	0.039	0.004	0.005	0.011	0.001	0.003	Nil.
Appearance	Slight Opalescence	Clear	Clear	Minute Suspended Matter	Trace Suspended Matter	Clear	Clear
Injurious Metallic contamination	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
p.H. Value	7.4	6.5	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.1	7.1

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT, 1945.

	Ipstones and Foxt	Werrington	Alton	Whiston	Cauldon	Kingsley	Tean
Count :—	7 colonies per ml.	13 colonies per ml.	8 do.	4 do.	39 do.	3 do.	3 do.
On nutrient agar after 48 hours Incubation at 37 deg. C. ..							
On nutrient agar after 72 hours incubation at 20 deg. C. ..	13 Cols. per ml.	16 do.	13 do.	8 do.	7 do.	24 do.	7 do.
Coli airogenes content (presumptive Coli) after 48 hours incubation at 37 deg. C. ..	1 do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1
Other Micro Organisms present...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXTRACTS FROM SURVEYOR'S REPORT—1945 :

Cheddleton Water Supply. The amount of water pumped from 1st January, 1945 to 31st December, 1945 was 95,164,700 gallons which gives a daily consumption of 261,441 gallons.

Tean Water Supply. The amount of water supplied to the general public from this station from 1st January, 1945 to 31st December 1945, was 11,378,500 gallons which gives a daily consumption of 31,259 gallons.

Tean Water (Hollington Supply). The amount of water supplied to the public from this station from 1st January, 1945 to 31st December, 1945, was 16,114,500 gallons which gives a daily consumption of 44,270 gallons.

Cauldon Lowe Water Supply. The amount of water supplied to the public from this station from 1st January, 1945 to 31st December, 1945 was 8,224,400 gallons which gives a daily consumption of 22,594 gallons.

Water Main Extension. Consideration has been given to providing a piped water supply for the properties situated at Caverswall Wood. A Scheme is approved by the Ministry of Health for the extension of the main from Weston Coyney to Caverswall Wood area and it is anticipated that the laying of the main will be commenced in the very near future, the main being laid by direct labour.

HOUSING.

No houses have been erected by the Council or by private enterprise during the year. The Council have however under consideration their Post War Housing Schemes. Up to the present the following sites have been acquired :

Black Lane Housing Site—18.5 acres. This site will provide for approximately 116 houses and 6 shops. An area of 6.5 acres is reserved on this site as a Recreation Ground to the Estate now acquired and the existing Black Lane Housing Site.

Tean Housing Site. 4.20 acres of land is being acquired off Vicarage Road and Hollington Road, Tean for housing purposes. This land will provide for 38 houses and will form a complete housing site off Vicarage Road with the existing 6 Council Houses.

A contract has been let for the erection of 8 parlour type houses at Hammersley Hayes. These houses were commenced prior to the War.

Numerous other sites are being acquired in various parts of the District and up to the present, sites are being considered, which if acquired would accommodate approximately 600 houses.

Sewer Extension. None.

Public Cleansing. The Council have extended the areas for which the household refuse and night soil are being collected by direct labour. At present the following parishes are being served by the Councils own vehicles and labour :— Alton, Cheddleton, Cheddle, Caverswall, Consall, Checkley, Draycott, Dilhorne, Forsbrook, Farley, Kingsley, Oakamoor.

This means that the whole of the Rural District, with the exception of the Parishes of Waterhouses, Ipstones and Cotton, are being served by the Council's own vehicles. The Council now possess a fleet of vehicles comprising 4 covered ash waggons and 3 night soil tank vehicles. A large garage has been provided at the Council's Yard, off Ashbourne Road, to house these vehicles.

DETAILS SUBMITTED BY YOUR SANITARY INSPECTORS :

The year 1945 has been one of great difficulties in regard to abatement of nuisances and execution of housing repairs and conditions mentioned in the Annual Report of 1944 prevail to a greater degree.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

The deterioration in the condition of houses and the overcrowding situation continued in this year of transition from war to peace.

Action taken has been chiefly under the Public Health Act 1936, more in the nature of "First Aid" to render properties weather-proof, habitable and free from serious nuisances.

Progress in the Housing Survey has been slow, only 327 houses having been surveyed and classified during the year. This is due to the size of the Rural District, the routine sanitary administration of which keeps your sanitary inspectors busy and allows few periods to concentrate solely on the survey.

MILK SPECIAL DESIGNATION ORDER 1936 and 1938

Five samples of "Pasteurised Milk" were taken from the large dairy situated in this district. All samples passed the Phosphatase Test and the Bacteriological Count Test.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938—MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER 1926

Improvements to cowsheds continued, and although not to the extent we should like, we can report that some progress is being made despite prevailing conditions of labour and materials.

Close liason is maintained with the County Council in regard to unsatisfactory samples of milk taken by their Sampling Officers and in every case reported, inspection of the premises and advice as to the probable cause of the unsatisfactory sample has been given, not without effecting improvement in most cases.

The War Agricultural Executive Committee of the County Council also provide us with information of intending milk producers thus enabling inspections to be made at the start when it is found that intending milk producers are more ready to bring their premises up to a reasonable standard.

Registration of Cowsheds and Dairies.

Cowkeepers and Wholesale Purveyors of Milk	1,015
Cowkeepers who carry on Wholesale Trade	921
Cowkeepers who carry on Retail Trade	189
Roundsmen only	5
New Registrations during the year	36
Factory Dairy : Processes carried on—pasteurising, sterilizing, condensed milk, canning, bottling and brine cooling ...	1
Number of Inspections—Cowsheds and Dairies	486
Number of Notices	112
Cowsheds and Dairies Cleansed	48
Lighting and Ventilation improved	47
New concrete standings and channels	8
New cowsheds erected	2
New Dairies erected	7
Extensions to cowsheds	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE :

Number of cases	99
Number of visits... ..	122
Disinfections carried out	99

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS :

Number on Register	113
Number of Inspections	30
Number of Notices	5

BAKEHOUSES :

Number on Register	9
Number of Inspections	25
Number of Notices	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES :

Only one slaughterhouse is in operation in this district and is used solely for the slaughter of animals for the Mental Hospital at Cheddleton.

Number of Licensed Premises	42
Number of premises in use	1
Number of Inspections	71

OFFENSIVE TRADES .

These consist of Bone Calciner, Knackers Yard and Gutscraper

Number on Register	3
Number of Inspections	67
Number of Notices	7

PETROLEUM ACTS.

Petrol Licenses Issued... ..	66
Carbide Licenses issued	1

SHOPS ACTS.

Number of Inspections	155
Number of Notices	12

SCAVENGING.

The Local Authority has continued to scavenge by direct labour the Ward of Caverswall and the Parishes of Checkley, Cheadle Alton, Farley, Oakamoor and Draycott. In addition the scavenging of the following parishes has been undertaken by direct labour : The Werrington Ward of Caverswall and the Parishes of Cheddleton and Kingsley.

Number of Inspections, including surveys 2,690
 Number of Notices served on scavengers 105

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year 20 treatments of premises infested by rats were carried out. Inspections, investigations and treatments of infestations entailed 227 visits. The estimated number of rats killed as a result of this work was 1,250.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MEAT INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES OPERATED FOR CHEDDLETON MENTAL HOSPITAL

	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	121	33	69	26
Number Inspected	121	33	69	26
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>				
Whole Carcases Condemned...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Percentage of Number killed affected with disease <i>other than Tuberculosis</i>	7.44%	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole Carcases condemned ...	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	63	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	52.89%	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

DETAILS OF MEAT CONDEMNED

Affected with disease or conditions other than Tuberculosis.

- 5 Bovine Livers affected with Cirrhosis.
- 2 Bovine Livers affected with Abscesses
- 1 Beast Liver affected with Cavernous Angioma.
- 17 lbs. of Flank Beef badly bruised and lacerated.

Affected with Tuberculosis.

- The carcase and all organs of one cow.
- 33 lbs. of Rib and Brisket Beef.
- 90 lbs. of Surloin and Flanks of Beef.

- 57 Bovine Lungs.
- 13 Bovine Heads.
- 7 Bovine Livers.

DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS FOODS CONDEMNED

- 45 lbs. of Rump and Steak Beef.
- 72 lbs. of Flour.
- 49 lbs. of Codfish.
- 34 lbs. of Sultanas.
- 105 lbs. of Russet Apples.
- 19 tins of Mackerel.
- 500 lbs. of Raisins.
- 14 lbs. of Fish Cakes.
- 9½ lbs. of Standard Margarine.
- 6 tins of Pilchards.
- 3 tins of Pork Luncheon Meat.
- 3 lbs. of Plaice.
- 1 tin of Beans.
- 4 ozs. of Butter.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY YOUR SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1945.

Description of Visits	Inspections and observations made.	Notices Served		Notices Complied with.
		Statutory	Informal	
To Cowsheds and Dairies	486		112	103
Re Scavenging (Survey, etc.) ..	2,690		155	155
To Bakehouses	25		3	3
Re Shops Acts	155		12	12
Re Water Supplies	120			
Re Milk Samples	5			
Re Infectious Diseases	122			
To Slaughterhouses	71			
Re Offensive Trades	67		7	7
To Factories and Workshops ..	30		5	5
Re Petroleum Acts	10			
To Schools.. .. .	16			
Re Housing Acts (Survey) ..	327			
Re Housing Acts (Other than Survey)	242	5	13	11
Re Rat and Mice Infestation ..	227			
To Complaints and Nuisances ..	1,807	26	117	81
Re Verminous Premises	7		7	7
Re Inspection of Meat and other Foods	120			
	6,527	31	431	384

SCHOOLS.

At only one of the 34 elementary schools in the area has any substantial improvement been made in the sanitary arrangements,

viz: at Tean Council School where new water closets have now taken the place of the old privy type. The need for improving the sanitary arrangements at other schools in the area remains, particularly the older schools in the more sparsely populated areas. Practically all the schools are badly in need of decoration both inside and outside and the heating arrangements in many should have the early attention of the Education Authority.

There has been no appreciable deterioration in the general health of the school children. Infectious diseases were again fairly prevalent. Dysentery, diarrhoea, and measles, in the early months of the year, and Scarlet Fever in sporadic form throughout the year. Minor ailments continue to decrease, judged by the numbers of children attending school clinics, and in the major ailment group there has been nothing outstanding.

The following figures have been supplied by headteachers and give some indication of the number of school children suffering from various infectious and contagious diseases.

Measles 241; Chicken Pox 56; Diphtheria 7; Mumps 33; Impetigo 3; Scarlet Fever 26; Scabies 19; Influenza 19; Whooping Cough 45; Cerebro-spinal Fever 1.

The number of evacuee school children residing in this area has gradually diminished and at the end of the year was only 24. In health and nutrition they compared quite favourably with local children and for this much credit is due to their "Foster Parents."

Tuberculosis. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of school-children notified to be suffering from Tuberculosis both Pulmonary and Non Pulmonary.

	1943		1944		1945	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	1	2
Non Pulmonary	7	6	0	2	3	2

Scabies. This disease is less prevalent than it was during the preceding year. Altogether 38 cases were brought to my notice, and 19 of them treated at the school clinic. Benzyl Benzoates was the treatment of choice and gave very good results, the average number of treatments being three.

Pediculosis. The few cases of this affection that have attended the school clinic have been treated with DDT Emulsion, and so far the results have been satisfactory.

Milk in Schools. Approximately 70% of the schoolchildren in the district have one-third of a pint of milk at school, and approximately 30% have dinner at school. The latter percentage is small due chiefly to the fact that at only 7 of the schools are school dinners provided.

The average number of children having milk remains fairly constant and there is now only one school at which milk is not provided. Transport difficulties still cause considerable variations in the times of delivery of milk at different schools though the supply

to individual schools varies very little. All concerned—teachers, parents and children—agreed that school milk and meals have a most beneficial effect on both physical condition and mental alertness of the children, an opinion with which I am in entire agreement. In those schools where meals are provided an excellent opportunity for a direct lesson in practical personal hygiene is missed as children apparently go straight from classroom to dining hall.

Diphtheria Immunisation. The rate of progress in immunisation has slowed down during the year and though a large percentage of children of school age have now been immunised, the under school age group is less satisfactory, particularly in some areas outside the parish of Cheadle itself. In order to stimulate the interest of parents in this important branch of preventive medicine the Local Authority decided to send to each child on its first birthday a greeting card as drawn up by the Central Council for Health Education. This was having a good effect but may no longer be considered desirable as the County Welfare Authority under instructions from the Ministry of Health has now formulated its own scheme for the immunisation of children under school age throughout the County.

The number of children under 5 years immunised at the end of the year was 1,299 equalling 51.3%, and those over 5 years and under 15 years was 4,104 equalling 87%.

IMMUNISATION AND SCHICK TESTING.

Number of Injections, 2. Material used A.P.T. Schick Testing, Nil.

TABLE I					TABLE II
Area	No. of forms issued	No. of Consents	% of consents	No. Immunised	No. of schick tested children
Cheadle R.D.	60	59	98.3	59	None
Cheadle R.D.	115 § 101	109	94.7	109	None

§Children under 5 years immunised elsewhere than at Welfare Centre by Medical Officer of Health.

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 transfer. Non-civilian deaths are excluded, and as estimates of the numbers and distribution of non-civilian population are not available, the birth-rate for 1945 can only be based on the estimated civilian population of that year.

Non-civilians are defined as: men serving in His Majesty's Navy, Army and Air Force, and women serving in the following

branches thereof of Royal Navy (a) Women's Royal Naval Service, (b) Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service. Army (a) Royal Army Medical Corps with relative rank as officers, (b) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service and Reserve, (c) Territorial Nursing Service and Reserve, (d) Auxiliary Territorial Service. Royal Air Force—Medical Branch of R.A.F. with relative rank as officer, (b) Princess Mary's R.A.F. Nursing Service and Reserve, (c) Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

Births. The total number of live births registered during the year was 528 and included 269 males and 259 females. The birth rate for the year was therefore 17.09, an appreciable decrease compared with the preceding year when the birth-rate was 18.4.

The number of still births registered was 16, including 9 males and 7 females, giving a still birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) of 29.2, an appreciable decrease on that of the preceding year when the still birth-rate was 35.2.

Deaths. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 320 and included 165 males and 155 females, the death rate being 13.5 which is considerably higher than that of the preceding year and is attributable chiefly to the increase in deaths from heart and other circulatory diseases, cancer, respiratory diseases, and violence. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was remarkably low—12—and gives an infant mortality rate of 19. This is the lowest infant mortality rate that has ever been recorded in the district and for this some little credit must be given to the sanitary authority, welfare workers, and particularly to parents.

*Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case rate for certain Infectious
diseases in the year 1945. Provisional figures based on
Weekly and Quarterly Returns.*

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident pop. 25,000 — 50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Adm. County	Cheadle Rural District
	Rates per 1,000	Civilian	Population :	—	
Live Births	16.1	19.1	19.2	15.7	17.09
Still Births	0.46	0.58	0.53	0.40	0.5
Deaths :—					
All Causes	11.4	13.5	12.3	13.8	13.5
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	0.01	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Influenza	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	0.00
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.06
Deaths under 1 Year of Age	46	Rates per 1,000	Live Births :—	53	19.0
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6	0.0
Notifications :—		Rates per 1,000	Civilian	Population :	—
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ..	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.89	2.02	2.03	1.57	2.52
Whooping Cough ..	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25	1.65
Diphtheria	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31	0.55
Erysipelas	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.31	0.38
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Measles	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03	4.59
Pneumonia	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78	0.86

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

(a) Notifications :—

Puerperal Fever ..)	9.93	12.65	8.81	(3.60	3.67
Puerperal Pyrexia .)				(15.87	

(b) Maternal Mortality—England and Wales :—

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion with- out Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142 — 6 148 — 150 Other
0.25	0.08	0.24	1.22

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

No. 140 with Sepsis	No. 141 without Sepsis
18	6

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

There are now three school clinics open for the treatment of minor ailments affecting school children in the district. One at Cheadle, one at Cheddleton and one at Werrington. The maternity and infant welfare centres have also been increased by one. These are open to mothers and young children under 5 years of age and are situated at Cheadle, Cheddleton, Werrington, and Blythe Bridge.

In this connection it may not be out of place to mention the strenuous efforts that have been made by the local authority to induce the County Authority to open a Maternity Home in Cheadle. Unfortunately these efforts have not so far been successful but the question is not yet "closed", and there certainly would appear to be a very urgent need for such an institution.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 425, and included Scarlet Fever 78, Whooping Cough 51, Measles 142, Diphtheria 17, Pneumonia 27, and Dysentery 86. There was nothing remarkable about the cases of Scarlet Fever, all were of comparatively mild type, were widely spread throughout the area where this infection is practically endemic. Whooping Cough and Measles affecting young children, were most prevalent during the first half of the year, and the latter disease caused two deaths.

Ten of the cases of Diphtheria were under 15 years of age of this number only four had been immunised. There were no deaths from this disease.

A large number of persons, children as well as adults, suffered from a Dysenteric type of Diarrhoea. There was no definite "outbreak" of this disease but cases were reported or notified in many parts of the district throughout the year. Many samples were submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination but only in a few at Ipstones, and Cheadle in March, April and May, was any pathogenic organism revealed. Except where more than one member of a household was affected there was no apparent connection between the cases. Many of the cases were of a mild type, the disability lasting only for a few hours, but in some the symptoms were more serious, causing invalidity for a period of 5-10 days. There

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHEADLE R.D., 1945.

	Male	Female
All Causes	165	155
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0	0
2. Measles	0	2
3. Scarlet Fever	0	0
4. Whooping Cough	0	0
5. Diphtheria	0	0
6. Influenza	2	0
7. Encephalitis lethargica	1	1
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	0	1
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	0
10. Other Tuberculous diseases	0	2
11. Syphilis	0	0
12. Cancer, malignant disease	31	24
13. Diabetes	3	3
14. Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	14	16
15. Heart disease	50	42
16. Other circulatory diseases	7	1
17. Bronchitis	9	10
18. Pneumonia (all forms)	2	6
19. Other respiratory diseases	1	3
20. Peptic Ulcer	3	1
21. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	0	0
22. Appendicitis	0	1
23. Other Digestive diseases	4	2
24. Acute and chronic nephritis	3	9
25. Puerperal sepsis	0	0
26. Other puerperal causes	0	1
27. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	5	1
28. Suicide	0	1
29. Other Violence	7	3
30. Road Traffic accidents	3	3
31. Other defined causes	16	22
Special causes (included in No. 30 above)		
Small Pox	0	0
Polimyelitis	0	0
Polioencephalitis	0	0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		
Total	8	2
Legitimate	8	1
Illegitimate	0	1
Live Births—Total	269	259
Legitimate	251	240
Illegitimate	18	19
Still Births—Total	9	7
Legitimate	8	7
Illegitimate	1	0
Population (Resident)	30,890	

were no deaths from this disease and no cases of permanent incapacity have been brought to my notice.

The four cases of Paratyphoid fever were inmates of Cheddleton Mental Hospital, and the two cases of Malaria have been contracted abroad.

There does not appear to have been any increase in the number of persons suffering from Venereal diseases and no new cases of these affections have been brought to my notice. Posters giving guidance about the treatment, etc., of these diseases are still being displayed.

The County Authority continue 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.

There are still no facilities in the district for disinfection or disinfestation by means of superheated steam, nor is any provision made for bodily disinfestation.

Premises are disinfected by means of formalin spraying or fumigation though greater reliance is placed in thorough "spring cleaning" when the necessity arises.

The houses on the local authority's estates are visited periodically by the authority's officials but none has required disinfestation. In a few private houses D.D.T. has been successfully used against cockroaches.

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.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1945.

Age Periods	NEW CASES 31				DEATHS 6			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	2
15	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
25	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
35	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
45	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0
65 and upwards.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTALS ..	6	8	7	10	4	0	0	2

Notification of Tuberculosis is satisfactorily carried out in this district.

Prevention of Blindness.

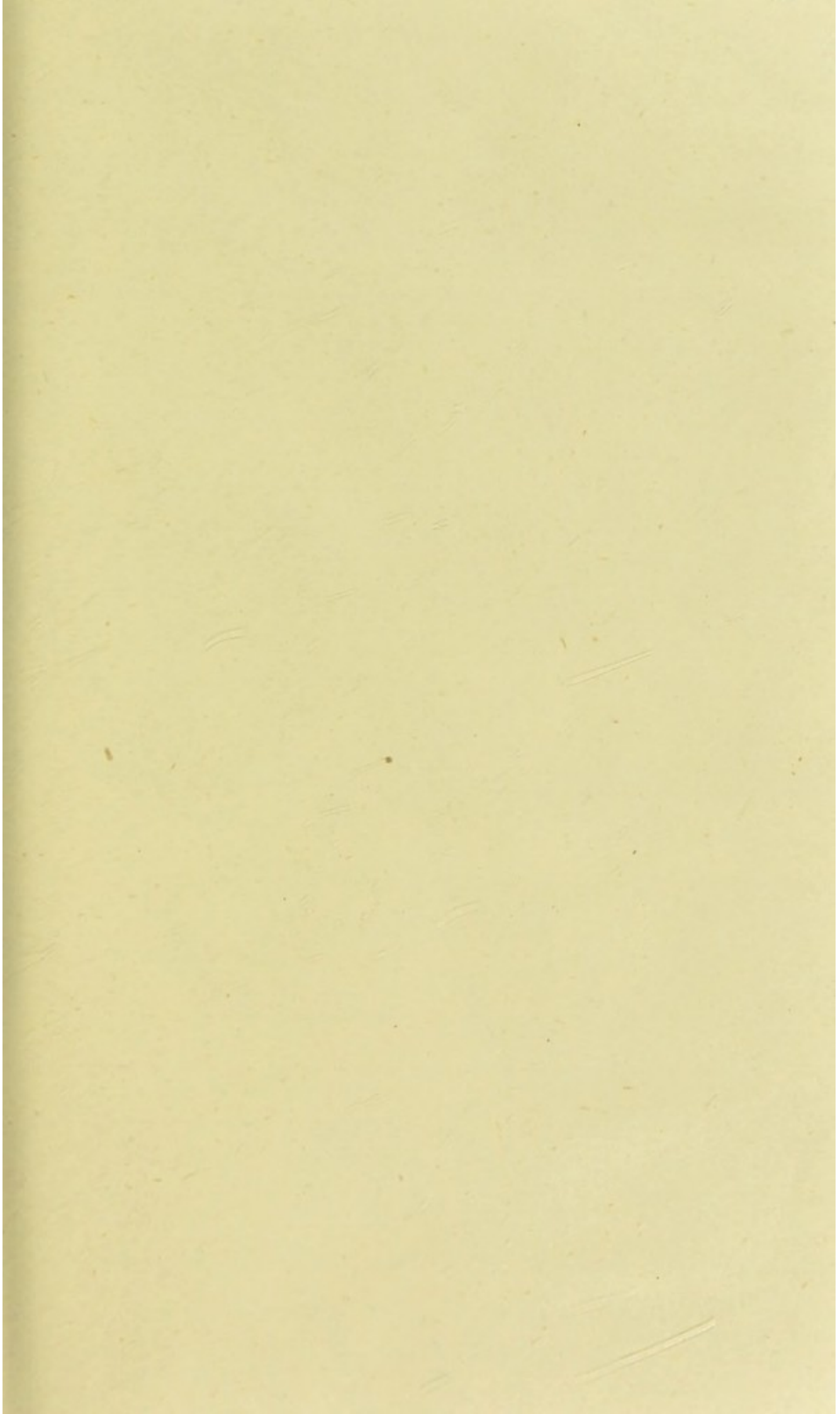
The County Authority has made provision for both home and hospital treatment of infants suffering from diseases of the eyes.

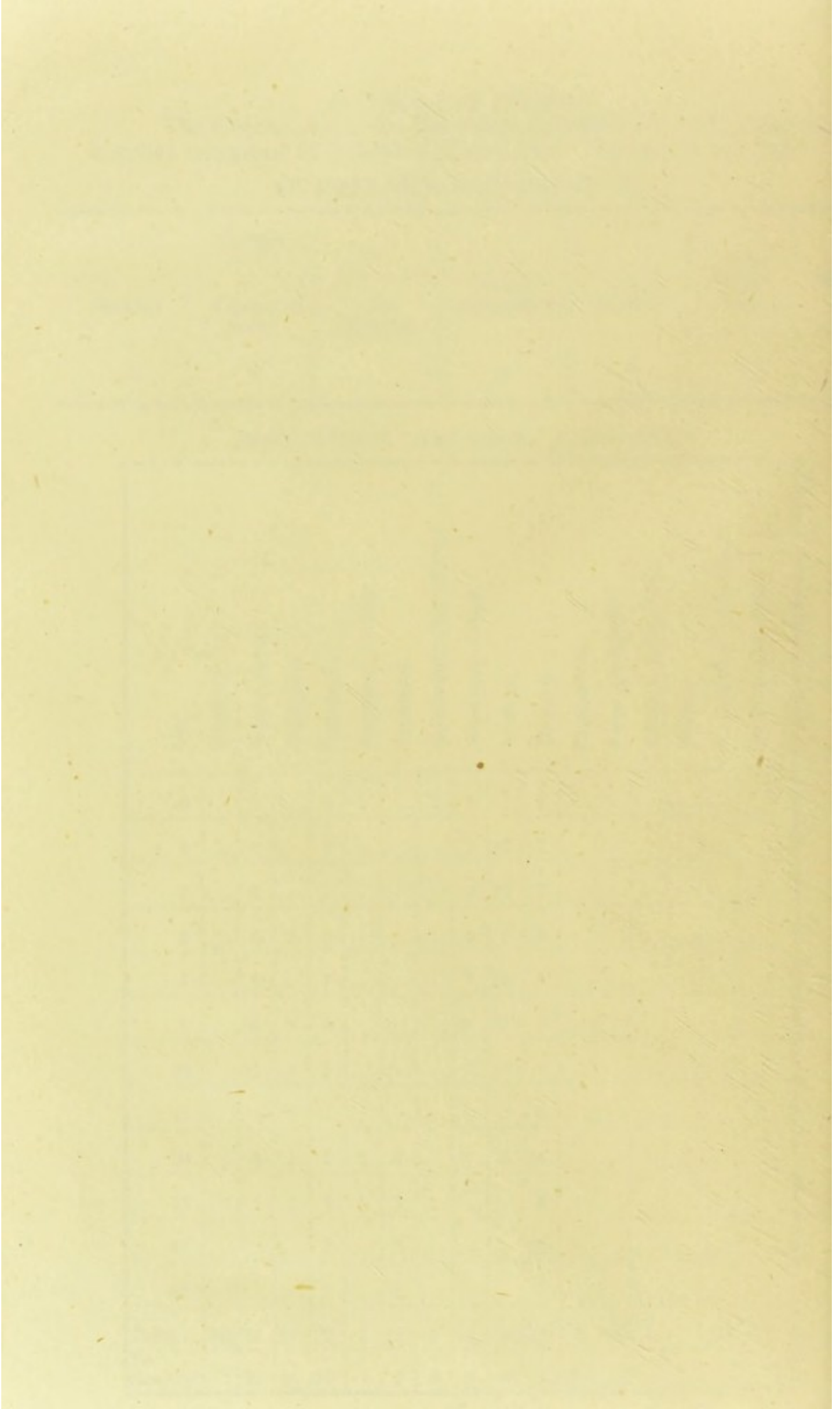
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

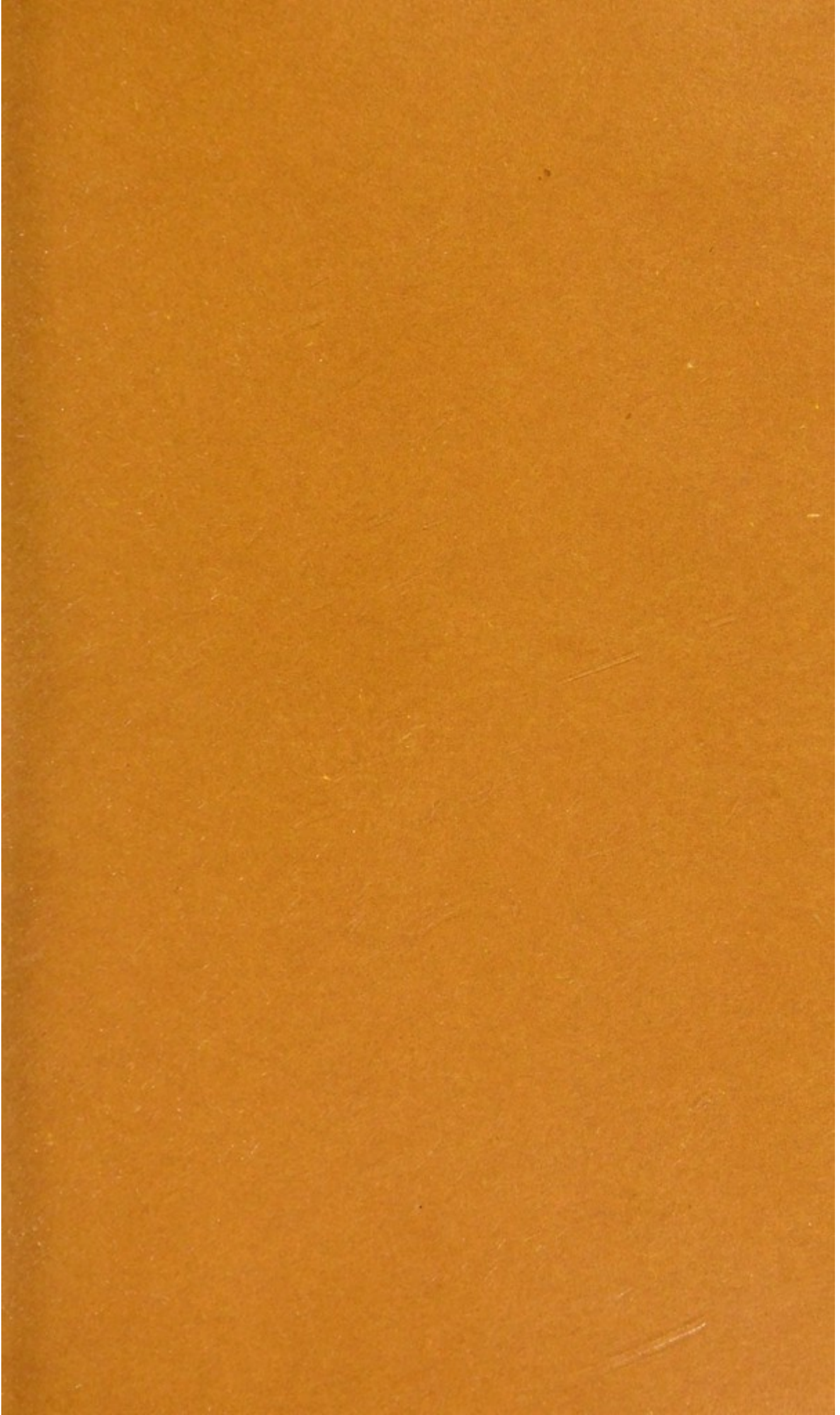
CASES			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated at home	In Hospital				
2	2		2	0	0	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY

Age	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Paratyphoid	Polio Encephalitis	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Malaria	Encephalitis Lethargica	Poliomyelitis Acute
0	3	..	..	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	3	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	..
. 2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
. 3	...	6	2	3	...	...	...	6	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	7	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	..
5	...	40	5	3	...	...	...	23	55	7	...	...	...	...	...	..
. 10	...	15	3	2	...	...	...	7	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
15	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	..	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	..
. 20	...	4	2	1	1	2	...	...	4	24	...	...	1	2	...	...
.. . 35	...	1	2	1	1	3	...	...	..	8	1	...	...	...	...	..
.. . 45	2	...	5	...	..	..	22	3	...	...	...	...	..
.. . 65	3	...	2	...	..	..	7	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total .	Nil	78	17	27	2	12	2	51	142	86	4	Nil	1	2	Nil	1
To Hospital	..	70	16	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	...	1	2







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