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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON.

Annual Report

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health

for the Urban District of Crompton,
— Lancashire, for the Year ending —
———— 31st December, 1920. ————

AREA OF DISTRICT	...	...	...	2,865 ACRES
POPULATION (CENSUS 1911)	...	...	...	14,750
BIRTH RATE	...	...	...	24'8
DEATH RATE	...	...	...	12'8
EPIDEMIC DEATH RATE	...	...	...	0'45
PHTHISIS DEATH RATE	...	...	...	0'97
DEATH RATE OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR	...	...	...	73

A. VERNON DAVIES, M.B., Ch.B.,

M.O.H., CROMPTON

Town Hall, Shaw,
March, 1921.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

Urban Sanitary District of Crompton, Lancashire,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1920.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The details given in the Report will, I think, shew that the Health and Sanitary Administration of the District have improved during the year, and that we have made satisfactory progress. I have asked the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Frank Taylor) to furnish me with a Report of the work done by him during the year—which is attached to this Report. It will give the Members of the Council a better opportunity of appreciating the amount of work done by him and his assistants. I may add that Mr. Taylor's work has given me thorough satisfaction; and I take this opportunity of expressing to all the Council Officials my appreciation of the help they have given me. My work has been made both pleasant and easy by their enthusiasm.

In conclusion I beg to gratefully acknowledge the assistance and encouragement I have received from all the Members of the Council. They have helped me in every possible way and have extended to me the utmost consideration and kindness.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. VERNON DAVIES, M.B., CH.B.

Crompton, March, 1921.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Urban Sanitary District of Crompton, situated between the towns of Oldham and Rochdale, lies on the western slopes of the Pennine Chain, at a height varying from 600 feet to 1,100 feet above sea level. It has an area of about 2,865 acres, about half of which is built upon, the remainder being hilly and undulating moorland. The climate is damp, and the rainfall considerable. The prevailing winds are from the S.W., coming from the Irish Sea, and as, in their journey, they pass over large industrial areas, they bring with them a certain amount of smoke to add to that which is produced in the District.

There is no arable land in the District. The unbuilt part is chiefly comprised of small farms, keeping cattle, which supply the District with milk. Generally speaking the land is of poor quality, so that the farmers have to buy fodder for their cattle. Some of the land in the higher parts of the District produces good crops of hay of fair quality, but I doubt if many farmers in this District grow enough for the requirements of their Stock.

The population of the District, according to the Census of 1911, was 14,750. The estimated population for the middle of 1920 is 15,408. The principal Industry is Cotton Spinning. A few mills have weaving sheds in addition, and weave their own yarn into cloth. There is one Cotton Waste Spinning Mill. There is a small Colliery, with Coke Ovens, at Jubilee, on the N.E. border of the District.

The chief item of interest affecting the Industrial population during the year has been the "slump" in the Cotton Trade. During the early months of the year trade was "booming"—at the end of the year practically all the Mills were only working 24 hours per week. This, however, had not been in force long enough to cause any real hardship, as probably the great majority of the operatives had saved some money during the period of prosperity. The Demobilized Soldiers, however, not having enjoyed this period of high wages owing to being in the army, will probably be the first to feel the altered conditions. The Picture Houses and Theatres seem to be as well patronised as ever. At the present time (March, 1921) there is no improvement in Trade, but I can hear of no real distress except in a few isolated cases. People are possibly not spending quite so much on food, nor buying food of such good quality as formerly. There is still a great amount of overcrowding due to shortage of Houses. The Council Houses are progressing very slowly. This is to be regretted as they are urgently needed by the operative classes, and I wish this need could be adequately appreciated by the operatives who are building the houses.

In my Report last year I referred to the necessity for providing out-door recreation for the people. The Chairman of the Council (Sir William Hopwood, J.P., C.C.) has generously presented to the Town an open space at Wren's Nest, upon which will be placed a Peace Memorial. Part of the land is to be laid out as Tennis Courts for the use of the public, and I feel sure that this generous gift will be much appreciated and used. Sir William Hopwood has also presented to the Town 12 acres of land situate in High Crompton, for use as Playing Fields. This will prove a great boon to the inhabitants of Crompton, and I am sure they will accept this gift as further evidence of the deep interest Sir William takes in the welfare of his native town.

I also referred to the advisability of establishing Welfare Centres in the Mills, but up to the present nothing has been done. I hope that some of our public-spirited Mill Directors will give this matter their earnest attention, as there is no doubt but that the result would be equally beneficial to Employers and Employees.

I must refer to another matter which opens up great possibilities for Crompton, both from the point of view of Health and Beauty. Sir William Hopwood has very generously promised to pay all expenses in connection with a test to be made to try and prevent dense smoke from the mill chimneys. Arrangements are being made for this test, and if successful will have the most far reaching results. The mill authorities are keenly interested in this matter, and I am sure will at once adopt any plan which can cure or alleviate this trouble. I am assured, by an expert, that the test about to be made will be successful.

The following are the details of Poor Law Relief (out-door) for the year 1920, kindly communicated by H. A. Quarmby, Esq., Clerk to the Guardians :

Year	Average Weekly Number of Paupers	Average Weekly Amount of Relief	Average Weekly Rate per head
1914	44	£5 1s. 9d.	2s. 3½d.
1919	13	£3 13s 6d.	5s. 3·91d.
1920	11	£4 3s. 10d.	7s. 7·4d.

There are no hospitals in the District. Cases are sent to:—

1.—Oldham Royal Infirmary :

Crompton In-patients, 1920 (details kindly furnished by
C. D. Drake, Esq., Superintendent and Secretary).

Men	...	...	...	35
Women	...	...	...	22
Children	...	...	...	8
				—
				65
				—

2.—Oldham Poor-Law Hospital.

3.—Manchester Hospitals.

The Crompton Sick Nursing Association is a voluntary organisation supported by private subscriptions. It employs two Nurses, who attend non-infectious cases when requested by the Medical man in attendance. During the year a special effort was made to establish an Endowment Fund to improve the financial position of the Association, and over £3,000 was obtained.

I am indebted to Mrs. Spotswood (the Honorary Secretary) for the following details of work done during 1920 :—

No. of visits paid	...	...	...	5689
No. of operations at patients' homes	...	...	...	70
No. of patients on books	...	...	...	221

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following statistics are issued by the Registrar General. The number of Births and Deaths are those registered during the calendar year, corrected for inward and outward transfers. As the demobilized men have now returned home, the Registrar General has reverted to the pre-war custom of having one "estimated population" for Births and Deaths and not two as during the War. His "estimated population" is 15,408 for Crompton.

	Deaths	Births	Deaths under 1 year
Males.....	98 ...	196 (9 Illegitimate)	... 18 (1 Illegitimate)
Females...	100 ...	187 9 ,,	... 10 1 ,,
	—	—	—
	198	383	28
	—	—	—

	Annual Rate per 1,000 Living		Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births
	Births	Deaths	
England and Wales, 1920.	25·4	12·4	80
Crompton, 1920	24·8	12·8	73

CROMPTON.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Epidemic Death Rate	Phthisis Death Rate	Rate of Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births
1920	24·8	12·8	0·45	0·97	73
1919	12·2	12·3	0·47	0·80	105
Mean 10 years 1910—1919... Increase or Decrease in 1920 on :—	18·8	15·6	1·10	0·94	129
Previous Year	+12·6	+0·5	-0·02	+0·17	-32
Ten Years' Average ...	+6·0	-2·8	-0·65	+0·03	-56

The point of principal importance in the above analysis is the marked reduction in the Infantile Death Rate—which is 32 per 1,000 below last year's figures for Crompton, and 7 per 1,000 below the average for the Country. Although largely accounted for by the great increase in the number of our Births, yet as this cause will have operated throughout the Country I think we may legitimately feel satisfied with the progress made. There is a slight increase in the Death Rate and Phthisis Death Rate and a slight decrease in the Epidemic Death Rate.

On the whole I think our Vital Statistics compare very favourably with other Industrial towns of the same type and size.

I give you in tabular form the ages at which deaths occurred throughout the year, within and without the District.

Ages at which Deaths occurred	Number
Under 1 year	28
1 year and under 2 years	2
2 years and under 5 years	5
5 years and under 15 years	3
15 years and under 25 years... ..	10
25 years and under 45 years... ..	23
45 years and under 65 years... ..	71
65 years and upwards... ..	56
Total at all ages	198

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

Crompton is supplied with water from the Oldham Corporation Water Supply, with the exception of a few farms and houses in the outlying districts supplied from wells and springs.

The water is of good quality, and the supply efficient.

During the year I received a complaint that the drinking water at a house in Grains Road was "dirty." I had this water analysed. The report stated that the water was dirty and contained an "appreciable amount of lead." Upon enquiry it was found that this house, the two adjacent houses, a farm near by, and another house 200 yards away, were not connected with the Oldham Corporation Main Supply, but were receiving their water from a Trade Conduit (not intended for human consumption) connected to the houses by ordinary Lead piping. The water from all these houses contained Lead, but none of the inmates had any signs of Lead poisoning. The people were at once warned not to use this water supply. The three houses have now been connected with the Corporation Main, and I expect the remaining two will shortly be receiving their water supply from the same source. In the meantime they are not using the contaminated water. I cannot understand why these houses were not connected to the Main when the other houses in the vicinity were. It is fortunate that there was no Lead poisoning amongst the inhabitants. I propose to have all the old Lead pipes removed.

Rivers and Streams.

The head waters of the River Beal flow through the length of the District from S.W. to N.E. As the bed of the river is shallow in very wet weather the river overflows its banks, especially in Mosshey and near Goats, inundating a large surface of land, which is consequently damp and ill drained. As there are dwelling houses in the vicinity at Mosshey and Smallbrook, the situation requires attention. The stream running past the Trent and Duchess Mills overflowed its banks upon two or three occasions during the year, flooding the living rooms of a house in the vicinity. The wall on one bank is badly in need of repair, and this should be remedied at once. There is no serious pollution from trade effluents.

Drains and Sewers.

The whole District, with the exception of outlying farms, is now sewered. There are two Sewage Works, the larger being at Newhey, the smaller at Low Crompton. Both consist of Sedimentation Tanks and Contact Beds. A scheme for the extension of the Low Crompton Works has been held up on account

of the war. When this has been completed, there will be capacity for dealing with the sewage of the District for many years. The results obtained from the treatment of the sewage are quite satisfactory. The works at Newhey are "up-to-date" and very efficient.

Closet Accommodation.

For many years Fresh Water Closets have been compulsory in all new property. This year the Sanitary Inspector has made a Census of the Houses in the District and their Sanitary Accommodation. The figures in the following statement can therefore be accepted as correct to the end of 1920. I have referred elsewhere to the need for converting all pail closets (2,497) to the Water Carriage System.

107 Pail Closets were either converted or pulled down during the year.

172 Water Closets were provided, viz.:—

40 at Private Dwelling Houses.
132 at Cotton Mills, &c.

172

In November I condemned the Water Closets at East Crompton School. The Council served a Legal Notice on the Managers to provide efficient and suitable Closet Accommodation, which they have undertaken to do.

Practically all the Privies are on Farms. There are only 4 Cesspools in the District which are emptied by the Sanitary Authority. I do not think there are any others.

STATEMENT AS TO HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND THEIR SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

	1920
No. of Houses	3641
,, Factories, Workshops, Lock-up Shops, &c.	211
,, Houses without back door	253
,, Houses back to back	131
,, Pail Closets	2497
,, Water Closets	983
,, Waste Water Closets	280
,, Covered Ashpits	44
,, Open Ashpits...	19
,, Ashbins	2978
,, Privies...	31
,, Cesspools	4

SCAVENCING.

Night Soil.

The Night Soil is removed, and the greater part discharged through a manhole, direct into the sewer outside the town, near Jubilee. The remainder is mixed with shoddy and used as manure. The removal of Night Soil is being done as well as is possible under the present system. The passage of the Soil Cart through the streets—although done late at night and in the early morning—is an offensive nuisance. As soon as financial considerations will allow I suggest that powers be obtained to borrow money for the purpose of converting the whole of the town to the Water Carriage System. The amount saved in wages to the night Soil men and the upkeep of horses and carts would go a long way towards the payment of the borrowed money, to say nothing of the great advantage to the town from a sanitary and health standpoint.

House Refuse.

Movable Ashbins, with proper coverings, are being substituted for fixed receptacles at every convenient opportunity. All Ashbins are emptied weekly. The Refuse is taken to the Destructor and burnt. This Destructor has been in constant use since 1915, and is quite satisfactory. It is so constructed that additional cells can be added when required by the demands of the District. In December the Council purchased a Ford Motor Lorry for the removal of House Refuse. The Sanitary Inspector has mapped out the district so that the Lorry can remove all refuse weekly. This plan is working very satisfactorily although it has necessitated double "shifts" at the Destructor Works. By this means we hope to abolish all Ashpits this coming year, with the exception of a few at out-lying farms. This department of our work will then be quite satisfactory, and a distinct Sanitary improvement.

Schools.

There are 8 Public Elementary Schools in the district. All have a satisfactory water supply. The Closet accommodation is:—

3 of the Schools have Soil Pans.

5 of the Schools have Fresh Water Carriage.

One of the latter was condemned during the year. This was of an obsolete type with an insufficient flushing system. The Council have served a Legal Notice upon the Managers to have an efficient system installed.

FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The Milk Supply is derived from Farms in this and adjacent districts. Proceedings were taken by the Police Authorities in 2 cases where there was a deficiency in Milk fat and the Vendors fined £5.

Accompanied by the Sanitary Inspector I made surprise visits to several Farms at milking-time during the year. Speaking generally the majority of the premises are in an unsatisfactory condition as Cow Sheds—more cleanliness could be observed during milking—the means of storing the milk are unsatisfactory, and I do not think that the importance of a clean pure milk supply is sufficiently appreciated by the Farmers. I recognise that most of the Farms are old and badly designed—but there is no reason why absolute cleanliness should not be observed in the handling of milk. There is no doubt that compared with America the distribution of milk in this country is a national disgrace—how can we expect healthy children if their only food is unclean and sometimes adulterated? No examinations are made for Tubercle in milk in this district, and we have no record of any Tuberculous Cows (if any).

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Method of dealing with Infectious Disease.

Upon receipt of the notification of any Infectious Disease in a child, post cards are at once sent to every school in the District, giving name and address of patient and nature of disease. This enables the teachers to watch every child from that locality for the first symptom of any illness. The Sanitary Inspector visits the infected house, makes all necessary enquiries, and reports to the Medical Officer of Health. Suitable disinfectants are supplied as required. After the period of infection is over, or upon the receipt of a Certificate from a medical man to that effect, the house is disinfected with Formalin, and all suitable articles removed for Steam Disinfection at the Destructor Works. No child is allowed to return to school without producing a Certificate from the medical attendant (or from the Medical Officer of Health, if no medical man has been in attendance) stating that he or she is free from infection, and may safely attend school.

The Quarantine List for Infectious Diseases approved by the London County Council has been adopted by all the doctors in Crompton, and a copy of this List has been sent to every school. I would like to express my appreciation of the help given me by the Teachers of the various schools in this respect.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES PREVALENT IN CROMPTON DURING THE YEAR, AND THE MEASURES TAKEN FOR THEIR PREVENTION.

The following Infectious Cases were notified throughout the year 1920 :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	17
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	13
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	10
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	5
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	108
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	44
Malaria	...	...	...	...	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	20
Tuberculosis (other forms)	..	...	...	...	7
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	249

Zymotic Diseases.

The seven principal Zymotic diseases caused 8 deaths, viz.:—

Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	—
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
Small Pox	...	...	...	—
				8

The ages at death were :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	3
1 year and under 2 years	...	...	...	1
2 " " 5 "	...	...	...	3
15 " " 25 "	...	...	...	1
				8

This gives a Zymotic death rate of 0'45 per each 1000 of the population.

Measles.

No. of Reported Cases	5
No. sent to Isolation Hospital	—
No. of deaths within the District	—
No. of deaths transferred to District	—

The principal notifiable infectious diseases prevalent during the year were :—

1. Chicken Pox.
2. Scarlet Fever.

Measles.

The Ministry of Health sanctioned the request of the Council that Measles should continue to be a Notifiable Disease in this District.

Scarlet Fever.

Number of cases reported	17
Number sent to Isolation Hospital	10
Number of deaths within the district	—
Transferred deaths to the district	—

I give in tabular form the distribution of the disease with regard to time :—

January... ..	5	July	—
February	1	August	3
March	—	September	1
April	1	October	2
May	—	November	1
June	1	December	2

It will be seen that the disease was more or less present throughout the whole year. There were no "return" cases during the year. The prevalence of this disease is probably due to slight cases being overlooked.

Diphtheria.

Number of reported cases	13
Number sent to Isolation Hospital	5
Number of deaths within the district	1
Number of deaths transferred to district	1

I give you the times, ages of patients and localities of the outbreaks :—

No.	Date	Age	Residence
1	Jan. 22	17	183, Fir Lane
2	Feb. 19	16	1, Crossleys
3	Mar. 6	6	7, Clegg Street
4	„ 13	8	7, Clegg Street
5	April 1	36	2, Frederick Avenue
6	May 1	6	9, Cheetham Hill
7	July 5	7	22, Mosshey
8	„ 16	6	7, Hesketh Avenue
9	Aug. 6	5	16, Park Street
10	Sept. 2	4	15, Scowcrott Lane
11	„ 22	4	33, Albert Avenue
12	Dec. 13	4	73, Rochdale Road
13	„ 27	1	1, Napier Street

The origin in the above cases could not be ascertained definitely, although in two cases untrapped drains were found, either on the premises or adjacent. These drains have since been trapped.

During the year the strength of Diphtheria Anti-toxin supplied free to Medical Practitioners has been increased from 2,000 to 5,000 units, and can be obtained any time at the Town Hall. I believe now that in *every* suspicious throat case the Serum is immediately given by the Doctors in this district, without waiting for the Bacteriological Report. There is no doubt that this action is extremely sound—for if the case proves to be Diphtheria the Serum has probably saved the child's life—if it proves not to be Diphtheria no harm has been done. If parents will only send for Medical assistance early enough, in a short time there will be practically no deaths from this disease in this district.

30 Swabs were examined during the year—8 positive, 22 negative. It is certain that some of the “negative” Swabs were clinically Diphtheria. It is preferable however that the majority of the Swabs should be negative rather than that a case should not be treated with Serum until the report is received. I am also pleased to note that the Medical Practitioners here invariably wait for a negative Bacteriological Report before certifying the case free from infection, and in one or two cases this has proved very satisfactory when the throat contained the Diphtheria germ for a longer period than usual. As this entails extra work upon the Doctors, and is for the public good, I feel strongly that they should be paid a fee for every Swab taken.

Chicken Pox.

Number of cases reported	108
Number sent to Isolation Hospital ...	—
Number of deaths within the District ...	—
Number of deaths transferred to District	—

There was an epidemic of Chicken Pox in October, November and December. As Small Pox was epidemic in a neighbouring town, notices were posted throughout the District, and also sent to every School, warning people of the possibility of mistaking Chicken Pox for modified Small Pox. No schools were closed, but all cases were investigated by the Sanitary Inspector as soon as notified, and the School Authorities at once informed. The majority of parents treat this disease very lightly.

The following show the number of cases notified each month:—

January 5	July 14
February... .. 1	August 1
March 3	September ... 8
April 2	October 13
May 2	November ... 25
June 12	December ... 22
	108

Enteric Fever.

Two cases were notified during the year. Both patients were isolated at home. The origin of the disease could not be ascertained. One case was a discharged Soldier from France. He arrived home ill and had been inoculated against Typhoid in the army. His blood only was examined. During convalescence, away from home, he developed heart trouble and died. The origin of the disease was not ascertained.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

One case of this disease was notified in a man over 50 years of age. He was removed to the Manchester Royal Infirmary and made a complete recovery. The Bacteriological reports in this case were negative.

Whooping Cough.

This disease is not notifiable, but there was one death from it during the year. I feel that the practice of allowing children suffering from Whooping Cough to go out is not to be commended. They run the risk themselves of developing Pneumonia, and they undoubtedly infect a large number of other children. Whooping Cough is an infectious disease and should be treated as such.

Pneumonia.

44 cases were notified during the year, with 8 deaths. Some of these were post-Influenzal, but the majority were of the usual type, and need no special comment.

Malaria.

15 cases notified, all discharged soldiers, who had served abroad, generally in Salonika and Mesopotamia.

Dysentery and Trench Fever.

One case of Dysentery reported. The patient has been under treatment in a special Hospital. The Bacteriological report was negative, although the patient suffered from repeated Hemorrhages.

Influenza.

There were 6 deaths from this disease during the year. There were several cases of a mild type during the year—generally requiring a protracted convalescence.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Reported cases	...	...	...	...	20
Deaths in district	...	...	...	...	10
Transferred deaths	...	...	...	...	5
Sent to Sanatoria	..	...	...	...	20

Death rate—0'97.

Tuberculosis.

Notifications during the year :—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	20
Other Forms	...	...	...	..	7
					—
			Total	...	27
					—

Deaths from Tuberculosis during the year :—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	15
Other Forms (Tuberculous Meningitis)	...	...	...	...	3
					—
			Total	...	18
					—

Drs. Stewart and Berry, the Tuberculosis Medical Officers for this area, examine all cases of Tuberculosis either at one of the Dispensaries or at the patient's home. An X-ray apparatus has

been installed at Ashton-u-Lyne for diagnosis of Tuberculosis. Patients, able to go out, visit them at stated intervals, whilst the Tuberculosis Nurse sees them regularly in their homes. Any structural or sanitary defects found are reported to the Sanitary authority, and the necessary action taken. Upon removal of the case to a Sanatorium, or in the event of death, the house, bedding, &c., are disinfected. Paper handkerchiefs and cardboard sputum pots are kept at the Town Hall and supplied on demand. The cases sent to Sanatoria generally improve considerably, but they soon relapse upon their return to work, especially if they work in the mill. I am convinced that mill work is not suitable for Tuberculosis patients. The chief benefit from Sanatorium treatment is that it educates the patients to look after their health with the best advantage to themselves, and the least risk to other people. To stamp out the disease, and cure the patient, it will probably be found necessary to provide Tuberculosis Colonies.

The provision of suitable employment for Tuberculosis patients upon their return home from a Sanatorium is an urgent necessity. It is simply a waste of money sending these people to a Sanatorium if they have to return to the mill when they come home. In the majority of cases they have to do this or starve. If any serious attempt is to be made to stamp out Tuberculosis, means for providing suitable after employment is an essential. In this district we are very much handicapped in this respect as there is practically no open-air employment to be had. Other forms of Tuberculosis (generally surgical) are given the required treatment, and, if necessary, sent to Hospitals for operation and to Convalescent Homes.

No Books are issued from the Free Library to any person residing in a house where there is a person suffering from Consumption. If any Library books are in the house when the case is notified they are returned to the Library and destroyed. All Consumptive notifications are immediately sent to the Librarian so that she can at once act.

After the house is disinfected—either on the removal or death of the patient—the Librarian is notified and books are again issued to that house. It would be satisfactory if all the other Libraries in the town adopted this method, as some persons will moisten their fingers before turning over leaves of a book, and it is impossible to disinfect a book satisfactorily.

Venereal Diseases.

This is under the control of the County Authorities. The nearest centre for treatment is the Oldham Royal Infirmary. For obvious reasons some patients prefer to go to Manchester Hospitals, which are further away from "home."

The Film " Damaged Goods " was shown at two performances on a Sunday, with the co-operation of the Clergy of all denominations, to packed houses. The afternoon was reserved for parents, and the evening for women and girls over 14 years of age. A short address was given in the afternoon by Mr. Whaites, of the Lancashire County Council, and in the evening by me. The Film made a great impression, and since then I have been asked by four organizations to give them an address on the above subject. There is undoubtedly a desire to know more of these diseases, and a recognition that sexual matters should be more thoroughly understood. I am convinced that there is a great deal of ignorance on these very important matters, and it is a public duty to try and remedy this as soon as possible. We are anxious to do all in our power to co-operate with the County Authorities in this matter.

Small Pox.

There has been no case of Small Pox during the year. No Vaccinations have been done by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917. Vaccinations are done by the local Practitioners and the Public Vaccinator. A large number of parents obtain certificates of exemption. There was a mild epidemic of Small Pox in a neighbouring town, but no cases in this District. Notices were posted advising Vaccination and Re-vaccination, but with very little result.

Anthrax—Rabies.

No cases during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1. The Inspection of Midwives for this District is under the supervision of the County Authorities.

There are only two Midwives with the C.M.B. Certificate. This is too small a number for the population, and yet, if there were any more, they would have a difficulty in earning a " living wage " at the present time owing to the cost of living. There are some untrained women who do Maternity Work under the supervision of the local Practitioners.

The Infant Welfare Centre is held at the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoons, from 2-30 to 5-0. Each child is weighed at every attendance, and the weight marked on a small card which the mother keeps, and also on the Child's Record Card at the Centre. The mother then has an accurate record of her baby's weight which stimulates her interest, and gives great satisfaction when she sees that the child's weight is increasing. If on the other hand the weight is decreasing I think she carries out the

instructions given more strictly, until the loss is converted into a gain. This weighing is always done by the nurse, so that our Records are absolutely correct. Owing to the increased attendance at the Centre it has been found necessary to get extra help for the clerical work.

The Medical Officer only sees cases sent in by the Nurse, or when the mother expresses a wish to see him, but as far as possible we try to arrange that every baby is examined thoroughly once to see that it is healthy and that there are no congenital defects. The principal work is to give advice about feeding the baby. Any cases requiring treatment are always referred to their own Doctor, unless it happens to be a Hospital case. Arrangements have been made to admit children to the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, and women to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, when recommended by the Medical Officer.

I would like to point out that the artificial feeding of infants is not a haphazard job, but requires very careful thought. Parents therefore should always obtain medical advice on this matter, and not take the advice of other women. The same food does not necessarily suit every baby. I mention this especially because I sometimes see babies who have been tried on several different foods before they are brought to the Centre.

I would also like to point out that all children up to 5 years of age are eligible to be brought to the Centre for advice.

The work done is as follows :

Number of times Centre open—49. Average attendance—31'42.

Number of attendances—1540.

Attendances of children under 1 year	...	...	1479
" " 2 "	...	...	37
" " over 2 "	...	...	24
		Total	1540
<hr/>			
No. of children under 1 year	...	..	200
" " 2 "	...	...	35
" " over 2 "	...	...	38
		Total	273
<hr/>			
Cases examined by the Medical Officer	...	...	287
Ante-Natal Cases	..	..	2
<hr/>			
			289
<hr/>			

Ante-Natal Work.

In each Ante-natal case a complete examination was made and the urine tested.

The Ante-natal work is not a success. I do not know the reason. I do not think that pregnant women consult their own Doctor before the confinement occurs as a matter of routine, possibly they are not aware of the advisability of doing so. It is, however, the only way of finding out abnormalities in sufficient time to see that proper measures are taken. The fact that the majority of women have normal labours is not the point. The odd case may have a pelvic deformity, which means a dead baby and increased risk to the mother. If the Doctor had had the opportunity of ascertaining this condition earlier he would probably have been able to arrange that the woman would have had a living baby. The only remedy that I can see is for Medical men and Midwives to impress upon their patients the necessity of an examination before labour comes on.

I must again express my deep appreciation of the work of Mrs. Taylor, the Health Visitor. She is an enthusiastic worker for children, and whatever success the Centre may have attained has been due to her splendid work. Her patience, tact and sympathy cause her to be very well received by the mothers, and she is undoubtedly exercising a very marked influence in the District.

The Health Visitor has provided me with the following Report of work done during the year :—

Births notified	...	...	...	407
Breast fed	...	...	...	307
Breast and bottle fed	...	...	...	16
Bottle fed	...	...	...	48

Physical condition of children born :—

Healthy	...	...	...	...	355
Suffering from Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	2
,, Thrush	...	...	...	...	2
Eyes in bad condition	...	...	...	...	2
Very frail	...	...	...	...	3
Premature	...	...	...	...	5
Left the District before visiting	...	...	...	...	2
Died before visiting...	...	...	...	...	13
Still-born	...	...	...	...	23

407

Visits paid to children under 1 year	...	2477
" " in the 2nd year	...	347
" " " 3rd "	...	171
" " " 4th "	...	163
" " " 5th "	...	102
" Measles cases	...	5
" Expectant Mothers	...	30
		<hr/>
		3295
		<hr/>

Births registered during 1920 (Registrar-General's Return) :—

		Male		Female
Legitimate	...	187	...	178
Illegitimate	...	9	...	9
		<hr/>		<hr/>
	Total	196	Total	187
		<hr/>		<hr/>

Total Number of Births—383.

Registered Births from our Records—386.

I find that many mothers can feed their baby until they get up, but afterwards they find that the baby is cross or doesn't "come on" and so begin bottle feeding. There is no doubt that in the great majority of cases the mother's milk is the best and cheapest food for the baby, and no mother should wean her baby unless advised to do so by her Doctor. With perseverance and suitable treatment I am convinced a much larger number of mothers could feed their babies up to 8 or 9 months.

Still Births.

There were 23 Still Births during the year. Each Doctor and Midwife in the District were given a list of the Still Births in their practices for 1920, with a request that I should be glad to receive any opinion they might have formed as to the cause of death. As some of the Doctors object to give this information I am afraid nothing can be done at present. The only alternative that I can see, if the Ministry of Health continue to ask for this information, is for the Health Visitor to call and see the mother, and make definite enquiries as to the cause of death, if known, from her. I am not in favour of this plan myself, as the Medical men might regard it as interference. Still the fact remains, that if we are to get any information on this important subject some method will have to be devised. Probably the most satisfactory one would be for the Ministry of Health to make it a Statutory Obligation that all Medical men and Midwives should furnish this information to the M.O.H., with, of course, proper safeguards for not divulging the name of the patient.

Infant Deaths.

No investigation is made in these cases.

Supply of Food and Milk.

Where necessary Food and Milk are supplied to necessitous mothers. During the year 31 quarts of Milk and 8 lbs. of a Dried Milk have been so supplied.

Voluntary Societies.

A Ladies Committee has been formed in connection with the Infant Welfare Centre. The members attend in rotation and provide the mothers with a cup of tea and biscuits free of cost. We are much indebted to them for their assistance, and hope in the future to be able to extend the sphere of their activities.

There are no other Voluntary Societies in the District.

School Medical Service.

As the Centre has only been in existence 18 months, there is not as yet any co-ordination with the above service.

Illegitimate Children.

Two children "boarded out," the remainder nursed at home, generally by the grandmother. The same plan is adopted by unmarried mothers with illegitimate children.

PUERPERAL FEVER—No cases notified.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM—6 cases notified.

WHOOPIING COUGH—Not notifiable.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA—No cases notified.

POLIOMYELITIS— " "

MEASLES—5 cases notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The 6 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been recently visited by the Health Visitor with the following results:—

Case	Condition of Eyes	Case	Condition of Eyes
1 ...	Good	4 ...	Good
2 ...	"	5 ...	"
3 ...	Cannot trace this child	6 ...	"

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

During the year there were 27 deaths of children under 1 year—25 in the district and 2 outside the district (Registrar General's Return gives 28 deaths). This gives an Infant Death Rate of 73 per 1,000 births against 105 in 1919. The Infant Death Rate for England and Wales for 1920 is 80. The diminution in the death rate is principally due to the increased number of births. The following statistics are based on 27 deaths.

Sex Distribution :—Males, 18 ; Females, 9.

Age Distribution :—

1 to 7 days ...	11	1 month to 3 months ...	5
7 ,, 14 ,, ...	1	3 ,, 6 ,, ...	2
14 ,, 21 ,, ...	3	6 ,, 9 ,, ...	3
21 ,, 28 ,, ...	2	9 ,, 12 ,, ...	0
	—		—
	17		10
	—		—

Deaths in each month :—

January ... 2	April ... 2	July ... 1	October ... 3
February ... 1	May ... 1	August ... 0	November ... 2
March ... 4	June ... 5	Sept. ... 2	December ... 4
Total ...		27	

The largest number of deaths occurred in June :—

4 due to Prematurity and 1 to Operation.

It will be seen that 17 deaths (*i.e.*, practically 63·7 of the deaths) occurred during the 1st month of life. The causes of these deaths were :—

Convulsions ... 3	Congenital Malformations ... 2
Bronchitis ... 1	Premature Birth ... 4
Atelectasis ... 1	Debility and Marasmus ... 6

With a better knowledge of Ante-Natal conditions, and with better surroundings, there is no doubt that the majority of these deaths can be prevented.

The large number of Premature and Debilitated children again raises the question of the advisability of pregnant women working in the Mills. Personally I think that under no circumstances should any woman be allowed to work after she is 6 months pregnant—the ideal condition would be for no pregnant woman to work in a Mill—and that the State should make provision for such cases. Healthy children are an invaluable asset to the Country—and the Country should recognise its responsibility. In the meantime the different Trades Unions might be able to do something, if they would consider the subject seriously.

One must not forget that some of these weakly and premature children may be syphilitic—but even then if the mother placed herself under proper treatment in good time, there is no reason why the child should be diseased.

I would again point out that young babies ought not to be taken out at night in Crompton. The atmosphere is not suitable for them, and they are liable to develop Bronchitis, which is a very serious disease in a young baby. The Council during the year asked the Licensing Authorities to make it a condition in granting Licenses for Picture Houses in Shaw that no babies in arms should be admitted to any performances. The Authorities, whilst in sympathy with the request, decided that they could not do this for one district only. I feel sure that if other districts would make this request next year it would be favourably received. It is undoubtedly unwise to take a young baby to a Picture House where the air is warm and vitiated and then take it home through the cold air. Parents argue that the baby is warm and well wrapped up—but that does not alter the fact that it is breathing cold air, full of impurities, and that does the harm.

I think with care the Infant Mortality in Crompton can still be considerably reduced.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Under the Medical Officer of Health, the main part of the Sanitary Administration is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, who has for special purposes the assistance of certain members of the Council Staff.

Hospital Accommodation.

FOR SMALL POX—Chadderton, Royton and Crompton Joint Hospital, Cinder Hill, Chadderton.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Oldham Corporation Hospital, Westhulme, Oldham.

The Hospital accommodation has been sufficient.

The following Acts are in force in the District :—

- Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- Baths and Wash-house Act, 1897.
- Notification of Births Act, 1907.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sections 81, 84, 85, 86, 90 and 91, Parts II., III., (except Clause 37), IV., V., VI., and Section 95 of Part X.

Bacteriological Examinations for the diagnosis of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Tuberculosis, are made at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Bacteriological Examinations.

1. By Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria ...	8	22	30
Typhoid Fever...	2	2	4
Tuberculosis ...	—	2	2
Water—Contaminated by lead.			

2. By Tuberculosis Officer for the Area (Drs. Stewart and Berry).

	Positive	Negative	Total
Tuberculosis... ..	30	40	70

The examination of Sputum for Tuberculosis is being done more frequently by Drs. Stewart and Berry, and probably in a short time all sputa will be examined by them and none sent to Manchester. There were no examinations for Tubercle in urine.

HOUSING.

I.—General Housing Conditions in the District.

1. Number of Houses.	Total Number	3641
	For Working Classes..	3515
	New Working Class Houses in course of erection during year... ..	28
	(Council Housing Scheme)	

2. *Population.* Estimated at 15,408 by Registrar General. As soon as houses are available it is anticipated there will be a definite increase in the population by people working in the district now living outside.

3. (a) *Shortage or Excess of Houses.* As in last year's Report.

(b) *Contemplated Measures.* 28 Houses are in course of erection under the Housing Scheme, and it is hoped that 150 will be built and occupied during the next 12 months. Sanction has been given for the erection of 400 Houses.

II.—Overcrowding.

No alteration from last year's Report.

III.—Fitness of Houses.

1. The Standard remains as in last year's Report.
2. Action taken as regards unfit houses, etc., and
3. Difficulties in remedying unfitness—see Sanitary Inspector's Report (attached).
4. The water supply from the Oldham Corporation Water Works continues to give every satisfaction.

IV.—Unhealthy Areas.

No action taken owing to shortage of houses.

V.—By-Laws relating to Houses, etc.

The By-Laws in operation as regards New Streets and Buildings, Nuisances and Offensive Trades, were adopted in 1911, and are therefore fairly up-to-date. The Council issued an Order during the year that all Stable Manure must be removed at least every 7 days with a view to preventing the fly nuisance.

VI.—General and Miscellaneous.

Nil.

APPENDICES.

Housing Conditions, Statistics, Year ended 31st Dec., 1920.

I.—General.

1. Estimated population	...	...	...	...	15,408
2. General death-rate	...	..	...	...	12'8
3. Death-rate from tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0'97
4. Infantile mortality	...	...	...	...	73'00
5. Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	...	...	...	...	3,641
6. Number of working-class dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	3,515
7. Number of new working-class houses erected	...	...	...	...	19

II.—Unfit Dwelling-houses.

1.—Inspection.

1. Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	68
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	34

3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	23

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers... ..	5
---	---

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.*

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	9
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners	7
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	—

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	112
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners	94
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. *Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*

1. Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	—
2. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—

- 3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit —
- 4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made —
- 5. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders —

III.—Unhealthy Areas.

Areas represented to the Local authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a) Part I., or (b) Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Name of area | } | As last year's Report |
| 2. Acreage | | |
| 3. Number of working-class houses in area | | |
| 4. Number of working-class persons to be displaced | | |
| 4. Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919 — | | |
| 5. Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer... .. | | 2 |

Sanitary Inspector—General duties.

Assistant Surveyor—General supervision of erection of New Houses under the Council's Housing Scheme.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
NIL.	<p>Oldham Royal Infirmary</p> <p>Union Workhouse, Oldham.</p> <p>Isolation Hospital, Westhulme, Oldham.</p> <p>Chadderton, Royton, and Crompton Joint Isolation Hospital, Cinder Hill,</p> <p>Manchester Hospitals</p> <p>Sanatoria under the Lancashire Insurance Committee.</p> <p>County Asylum, Whittingham</p> <p>Lunatic Asylum, Prestwich</p>	NIL.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

NAME OF DISEASE.	NO. OF DEATHS
Enteric Fever	1
Erysipelas	1
Scarlet Fever	—
Measles	—
Whooping Cough	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	2
Influenza	6
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)... ..	15
Tuberculous Meningitis	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—
Cancer	16
Rheumatic Fever	1
Meningitis	1
Organic Heart Disease	13
Bronchitis	19
Other Respiratory Diseases... ..	3
Pneumonia	8
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	4
Appendicitis	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	2
Alcoholism	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	11
Puerperal Fever	—
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation (including Premature Birth)	14
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)	2
Suicide	4
Other Defined Diseases	69
Ill-defined Diseases	—
Total from all causes	198

The statistical information in the form required by the Ministry of Health will be found in the tables annexed to this report.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. VERNON DAVIES, M.B., Ch.B.,

Medical Officer of Health, Crompton.

**PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE IN COMPLIANCE
WITH NOTICES.**

Damp Houses rectified...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Dirty Houses cleansed...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses Overcrowded rectified...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Cellars repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	26
House Drains connected to Sewer	...	...	...	...	...	6
Trapped Slop-water and Surface-water Gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	21
Lead Slop-pipes provided and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	33
Rain-pipes provided and repaired	..	...	...	...	...	15
Cellar Drains provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water Closets repaired (fittings)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Closets cleansed...	...	...	...	...	...	10
New Sanitary Pails provided	...	...	...	...	...	35
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	153
Yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of Refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Insanitary Pigsty	..	...	...	...	...	1
Stable Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dirty Cowsheds...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	7
						384
					Total	...
						...
						...
Preliminary Notices	...	...	...	...	...	220
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	92
Letters	...	...	...	...	...	31

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

During the year I have paid 352 visits to the Market Ground, Slaughterhouses, Meat Shops, Bakehouses, and places where food is prepared for sale.

The following table shows the amount of food destroyed :—

Total amount surrendered or seized	...	...	...	575 lbs.
(a) Tuberculosis, carcasses or parts	...	...	...	98 ,,
(b) Diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat, other than (a)	...	...	...	80 ,,
(c) Other Food Stuffs...	...	...	...	397 ,,

In addition to above a large quantity of Fish was destroyed without knowing the weight.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The Farm premises in the district are as follows :—

Dairy Farms	38
Cowkeepers only	5
Farm Buildings used for other purposes	20
Shopkeepers who retail Milk	16
Farmers from adjoining districts retailing Milk in Crompton	10

The premises within the District have been periodically inspected. Limewashing and cleansing have been attended to without notices having been required, except in 6 cases where notice was given to do the necessary work. These notices were all complied with.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 6 private slaughterhouses in the District. These are licensed annually. The premises are visited at irregular intervals, if possible when slaughtering is taking place.

The slaughterhouses and lairs are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. Limewashing and cleansing of the walls is frequently carried out.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

This Act is administered by the County Police Authorities. Superintendent Jump has courteously given me the following particulars for 1920 :—

NO. OF SAMPLES TAKEN	ARTICLES PURCHASED	ANALYST'S REPORT	FURTHER ACTION, IF ANY
4	Butter	4 Genuine	
3	Lard	3 „	
3	Margarine	3 „	
50	Milk	48 „	
	„	1 10% deficient in Milk Fat	Proceedings taken and Defendant convicted. Fined £5.
	„	1 20% „ „	Proceedings taken and Defendant convicted. Fined £5.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 25 Bakehouses on the register. During the year 41 inspections were made, and the premises found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition, with the following exceptions :—

- 1 Required Limewashing.
- 1 Roof required repair.
- 1 Untrapped Drain in cellar.

Notices were served and have since been complied with.

VAN DWELLERS

The Vans occupied by travelling showmen were inspected during the Wakes. Sanitary conveniences and pails for refuse are provided by the Council for their use.

In addition to above, hawkers occasionally come into the district and stay for a few days. It is often only necessary to warn them about cleanliness and then they move away.

Notices were served upon two families to cease using improvised vans as dwelling-houses. One family moved out of the district.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES, ETC.

There are 3 houses of this type, 2 are used as Weekly Lodgings and the other as a Common Lodging House.

They have been frequently inspected and found to be in a fairly clean condition.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories.

There are 63 premises which come under this designation, viz. :—

Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boot and Shoe Makers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brickworks	...	...	...	...	...	1
Collieries	..	...	...	...	...	1
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	...	...	...	...	...	33
Flock Willowing...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ironfounders	...	...	...	...	...	1
Joiners and Builders	...	...	...	...	...	3
Laundries...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mineral Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	1

Machinists	...	...	...	...	...	4
Motor Repair Garages	...	...	...	...	...	3
Printers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rope Walks	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sand Mill	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tinplate Workers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wheelwrights and Shoeing Forge	...	...	...	...	...	2

The Sanitary conveniences at the various places have been inspected, and the following notices served :—

4 for defective closets
 2 for uncleanliness
 1 for sex not separate
 1 for door requiring marking

Workshops.

There are 65 premises coming under this designation, viz.:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	23
Brushmakers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cloggers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cloggers and Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cycle Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hosiers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Joiners	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	4
Milliners and Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shoeing Forges	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Skipmakers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tinplate Workers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Underclothing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watchmakers and Jewellers	...	...	...	...	...	2

During the year 101 inspections were made and the following notices served :—

Tailoring	...	1 notice to Limewash
Clogging	...	2 „ „
Underclothing..	...	1 „ „
Skipmaking	...	1 notice to provide 1 new W.C.
Shoemaking	...	2 notices to Limewash
Bakehouses	...	3 „ served (see section “ Bake-houses ”).

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

30 half-hourly smoke observations were taken as follows :—

Total Observations taken	No Black Smoke	Under 1 Minute	1 and under 2 Minutes	2 and under 3 Minutes	3 and under 4 Minutes	4 and 5 both inclusive	Over 5 Minutes
30	7	6	7	5	3	—	2

Two exceeded the limit. A legal notice was served upon one, and a caution notice on the other.

The time limit approved by the Council is as follows :—

One or two working boilers ... 3 minutes per half-hour.

Three " " ... 4 " "

Four or more " " ... 5 " "

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Under the Housing and Town Planning Act there were issued :

Preliminary Notices	15
Statutory Notices	5
Number of Houses inspected	34
Representations made to the Council with a view to the making of Closing Orders	—
Closing Orders made	—
Notices to Occupiers to vacate premises	—
Number of Demolition Orders made	—
Houses remedied without Closing Orders	7
Houses under notice end of 1920	16
Houses made habitable after Closing Orders	—

The following are the details of premises which have been repaired or otherwise dealt with :—

SITUATION OF PREMISES.	NO. OF HOUSES
359—375, Rochdale Road	9
2—4, Wood Street	2
354, Rochdale Road	1
Orchard House	1
3, 5 and 7, Samuel Street	3
5, Co-operative Street	1
1 to 27, Mosshey Street	14
2 and 4, Leach Street	2
36, Oak Street	1
	34

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Visits made to Infected Houses	...	...	226
Houses fumigated after Notifiable Disease...			70
Schools fumigated on account of Chicken Pox			2
Notices to Schools <i>re</i> Infectious Cases	...		320
Number of Bacteriological Investigations	...		36

CASES REMOVED TO WESTHULME ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	10
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	5
						—
			Total	...	...	15
						—

CASES REMOVED TO SANATORIA

(Lancashire Insurance Committee).

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	20
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

I remain,

Yours obediently,

FRANK TAYLOR,

Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE A.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1920 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 y'r of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	14200	...	336	23·6	203	14·3	...	22	51	151·8	225	15·8
1909	15000	...	303	20	190	12·7	...	28	34	112·2	218	14·5
1910	15000	...	322	21·7	192	12·8	...	32	47	145·9	224	14·9
1911	14758	...	336	22·7	203	13·7	...	32	48	142·8	235	16
1912	14758	325	327	22·1	200	13·5	1	40	48	146·7	239	16·2
1913	15000	351	352	23·5	217	14·5	...	37	48	136·3	254	16·9
1914	15300	295	297	19·4	186	12·15	...	46	38	127·9	232	15·16
1915	14552	291	292	20	176	12·1	1	34	36	123·3	210	14·4
1916	†14991 *13778	...	285	19	163	11·8	...	36	33	115	199	14·4
1917	†15109 *13554	...	243	16	167	12·3	1	43	21	86	209	15·4
1918	†14965 *13356	...	192	12·8	224	16·5	2	58	32	166	280	20·9
1919	†15436 *14818	...	189	12·2	140	9·44	...	43	20	105	183	12·3
1920	15408	...	383	24·8	156	10·09	...	42	28	73	198	12·8

Area of District in Acres (land and inland water), 2,865.

† For Birth Rate.

* For Death Rate.

TABLE B.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total cases re- moved to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of Patients removed from this District.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up'rds		
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	17	1	3	13	...	...	...	...	10	...
Diphtheria	13	...	3	7	2	1	...	...	5	1
Enteric	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox.....	108	5	48	52	3	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia										
Neonatorum	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	10	...	...	1	1	3	2	3	...	...
Tuberculosis :										
Pulmonary	20	...	...	1	11	4	4	...	20	2
Other Forms	7	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	44	..	9	7	6	12	9	1	...	...
Malaria	15	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute										
Polio-encephalitis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis										
Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Whooping Cough.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing ,, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued ,, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench ,, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	249	13	67	85	31	33	16	4	36	3

Isolation Hospitals, Name and Situation—Chadderton, Royton, and Crompton Joint, Cinder Hill, Chadderton (Small Pox only), Oldham Corporation Hospital, Westhulme, Oldham.

Sanatoria—The various Sanatoria under the Lancashire Insurance Committee.

TABLE C.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 y'rs	2 and under 5 y'rs	5 and under 15 y'rs	15 and under 25 y'rs	25 and under 45 y'rs	45 and under 65 y'rs	65 and upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All causes (Certified ...	181	28	2	5	3	10	22	62	49
Uncertified	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	7
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	15	...	...	...	...	6	4	5	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	5
Rheumatic Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Meningitis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	3
Bronchitis	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	5
Pneumonia (all forms)...	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	1
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Suicide	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Other Defined Diseases	69	6	1	1	1	1	2	19	38
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	198	28	2	5	3	10	23	71	56

TABLE D.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1920.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
	ALL CAUSES—									
Certified.....	11	1	4	1	17	6	2	3	...	28
Uncertified .....										...
Small Pox .....										...
Chicken Pox.....										...
Measles .....										...
Scarlet Fever .....										...
Whooping Cough .....										...
Diphtheria and Croup .....										...
Erysipelas .....										...
Tuberculous Meningitis.....										...
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....										...
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....										...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....										...
Convulsions	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	4
Laryngitis .....										...
Bronchitis		1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Pneumonia (all forms)								2	...	2
Diarrhœa .....										...
Enteritis.....										...
Gastritis.....						2	1	...	...	3
Syphilis .....										...
Rickets .....										...
Suffocation, overlaying .....										...
Injury at Birth .....										...
Atelectasis.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations.....	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	3	3	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7
Other Causes							1	...	...	1
Totals...	11	1	4	1	17	6	2	3	...	28