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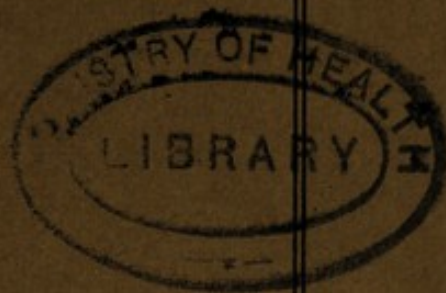
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Urban District of Chadderton.

REPORT

on

THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

and

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

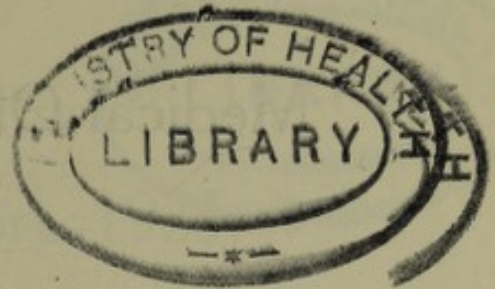
JAMES WOOD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
and Medical Officer to the Chadderton, Royton,
and Crompton Joint Hospital Board.*

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Medical Officer's Annual Report.

JUNE 10TH, 1926.

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

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district for the year 1925.

According to the instructions of the Ministry of Health this is a Survey Report and deals with the work of the Health Department for the past five years.

There has been one change on the staff during the year. The lady clerk, Miss Chambers, resigned, and Miss E. Fothergill was appointed to fill the vacancy.

I sincerely thank the Chairman and the Members of the Committees for their continued interest and support.

I heartily acknowledge my indebtedness to the staff for their efficient work, and all who continued the work during my prolonged absence.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WOOD.



Annual Health Report. 1925.

1.—General Statistics.

Area (Acres)	3,082
Population (Census 1921).....	28,721
Population 1925 (Estimated)	28,810
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	6,601
„ Families or separate occupiers (1921)	6,662
Rateable Value	£208,121
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate.....	£790
Average Number of Persons per House, Census 1921...	4'35

2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics.

The population of Chadde-ton as recorded at the 1921 Census was 28,721. This figure was subsequently amended to 29,380.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Urban District of Chadderton at the middle of 1925 is 28,810.

The Total area of the Urban District is 3082 acres.

The density of the population is 9 3 per acre.

3.—Births.

The Number of Births during the year was :—

Legitimate Males, 217. Females, 204. Total, 421.

Illegitimate „ 12. „ 9. „ 21.

4·7 per cent. of Births were illegitimate.

Per 1,000 of population.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Rate of Death under 1 year to 1,000 births
Mean of 5 years—				
1895-1899 ...	27·6	18·3	1·27	177
1900-1904 ...	27·3	18·4	1·44	172
1905-1909 ...	28·4	17·5	1·44	135
1910-1914 ...	24·8	15·6	1·00	127
1915-1919 ...	17·2	15·8	0·98	108
1920-1924 ...	18·8	12·4	0·78	91
Year—				
1924	15·1	10·5	0·68	79
1925	15·3	*13·0	0·76	110

Increase or decrease in 1925 on

Mean of 5 years—

1920-1924 ... —3·5 ... +0·6 ... —0·02 ... +19

Previous Year... +0·2 ... +2·5 ... +0·08 ... +31

*Standardizing factor, 1·113; corrected Death Rate = 14·5 per 1,000

Birth Rate per 1,000.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Chadderton	20·2	18·9	17·0	15·1	15·3
England and Wales...	22·4	20·6	19·7	18·8	18·3
157 Smaller Towns...	22·7	20·5	19·8	18·9	18·3

For the quinquennial period under review the births were as follows:—

Year	Total Number of Births	Males	Female
1921	596	300	296
1922	557	274	283
1923	499	263	236
1924	441	242	199
1925	442	229	213

During the five years under review the above figures show the marked fall in the Birth Rate in Chadderton and in the country as a whole.

Deaths.

The total number of Deaths assigned to Chadderton by the Registrar General was 376.

During the five years under review the Deaths have been as follows:—

Year	Total Number of Deaths	Males	Females
1921	376	187	189
1922	399	193	206
1923	404	190	214
1924	307	157	150
1925	376	201	175

In the year 1925, 292 Deaths were registered in Chadderton. Of this number 32 were non-residents and were transferred to their usual place of abode, whilst 116 residents of Chadderton died out of the district and were transferred here by the Registrar General, making the total Deaths of Chadderton residents 376.

The Death Rate for the year being 13'0 per 1,000.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population for the past five years:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Chadderton	12'7	13'5	13'7	10'5	13'0
England and Wales...	12'1	12'9	11'6	12'2	12'2
157 Smaller Towns...	...	13'0	10'6	11'2	11'2

The principal causes of Death in 1925 were Heart Disease, 52; Bronchitis, 38; Cancer, 28; Pneumonia, 28; Apoplexy, 25; and Tuberculosis of the respiratory system, 22.

The number of Deaths amongst women in or in consequence of childbirth was 2; from Sepsis, 1; from other causes, 1.

Deaths of infants under one year of age:—

Legitimate... 44.	Illegitimate..... 5.	Total..... 49
Infantile Death Rate .....110 per 1,000 births		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)..... 2		
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)..... 4		
" " Diarrhoea (under two years of age)... 6		
Zymotic Death Rate 0'59 per 1,000		
Phthisis Death Rate 0'76 per 1,000		

During the year 1925 the Coroner held 24 inquests and 9 inquiries. The causes of Death were certified as follows:—

Suicide	7
Natural Causes	26

Deaths during each Month for Year 1925.

Month	Males	Female	Total
January	24	21	45
February	19	13	32
March.....	13	20	33
April	23	11	34
May	8	20	28
June	14	9	23
July.....	10	12	22
August	17	11	28
September	21	12	33
October	8	15	23
November	14	11	25
December	30	20	50
Totals.....	201	175	376

A.—Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The Urban District of Chadderton lies on the South-western slopes of the Yorkshire hills, the height above the sea-level varying from 300 feet at the lowest point to 500 feet at the highest.

Chadderton covers an area of 3,082 acres, and lies about 6 miles to the North-east of Manchester. It adjoins the Urban District of Royton on the North-east side, the County Borough of Oldham on the East, the Borough of Middleton on the West, the City and County Borough of Manchester and the Urban District of Failsworth on the South and South-west.

The sub-soil is chiefly rock or shale overlying the clay and the coal measures, and in some parts of the district there is a fair amount of sand.

At the Census in 1921 there were 28,721 inhabitants housed in 6,601 houses, the average number of persons per house being 4'35; the estimated population to the middle of the year 1925 being 28,810.

The majority of the houses inhabited by the workpeople have four, five, or six rooms, the recently built ones having good ventilation and good light, separate yards, movable ashbins, and fresh water-closets.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are cotton spinning, weaving, and the manufacture of textile machinery; there is also a dye and bleach works.

A large number of girls and women—many of the latter married—work in cotton mills.

Affections of the respiratory organs are very common. After allowing for the dampness of the atmosphere, which is responsible to some extent for this, the dust which is generated in the various departments of the cotton mills and iron works, along with the high temperature in which many of the cotton operatives work, are factors to be taken into account.

The Clerk to the Guardians informs me that for the year the amount of outdoor Poor-law relief totals £2,966.

Considerable advantage is taken of the opportunities afforded of obtaining gratuitous medical relief at the various Hospitals in Manchester and Oldham.

For several years trade has been bad and the cotton mills and ironworks have worked shorter hours.

Housing.

(1) Need of Working Class Houses :—

	To abate overcrowding.	To replace unfit houses.	Total.
(a) According to 1919 Survey	170	127	297
(b) Present time	160	104	264

(2) Since 1919 survey 23 houses have been demolished.

(3) Statement shewing present and proposed position as regards building of Working Class Houses in Urban District :—

(i) Houses erected since 1919 Survey :—

Year.	(a) By Local Authority	(b) By Public Utility Societies, &c.	(c) By other Agencies
1921	68	Nil	1
1922	28	Nil	5
1923	—	Nil	6
1924	—	Nil	22
1925	—	Nil	33
	—	—	—
	96	—	67
	—	—	—

The 96 houses in Henley Street site were built in accordance with the Agreement as to erection and sale of houses under Sec. 12 (3) of the Housing Act of 1919. They are built in pairs, the first four :—Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, Henley Street, are of the non-Parlour Type, 5 rooms ; the remaining 92 houses are Parlour Type, 6 rooms.

(ii) Current Scheme of Local Authority for providing further houses :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Under Improvement Scheme | — |
| (b) Under Part iii of Housing Act, 1925... | — |

(iii) Number of houses now in course of erection by other agencies	10
--	----

(iv) Number of houses to be included in further schemes which Local Authority contemplate putting into operation within say a period of two years	70
---	----

These houses are to be erected under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, and are to be erected within a period of eighteen months (50 houses on the Burnley Lane site and 20 houses on the Denton Lane site) of which 34 are to be of the Parlour type and 36 of the non-parlour type, there are to be three types of houses ("Type 1" "Type 2" and "Type 3") which will be erected as follows :—

	Burnley Lane Site	Denton Lane Site
Type 1 (Parlour) 6 rooms in blocks of 4.....	16	8
Type 2 (Non-Parlour) 5 rooms in blocks of 4	24	12
Type 3 (Parlour) 6 rooms in blocks of 2.....	10	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	50	20

(Estimated number of Working Class Houses required to meet the present demand is 206).

(In addition to above, Council built 8 houses at Whitegate in 1924, and 31 houses are now in course of erection in Taylor Street and Ramsdale Street for purpose of rehousing tenants dehousing as a consequence of construction of Arterial Road).

Recreation Grounds.

The Council own three Recreation Grounds and three Playing Fields. Two of the former (Foxdenton Hall and Burnley Lane) and all the latter have been acquired during the past five years.

	Acres.
RECREATION GROUNDS.—Foxdenton Hall...	5'75
Coalshaw Green...	10'26
Burnley Lane.....	'845
	<hr/>
	16'855

	Acres.
PLAYING FIELDS.—Broadway.....	4'265
Clogger Hill.....	20'225
Foxdenton Hall	5'934
	<hr/>
	30'279

The Clogger Hill playing fields have not yet been utilised.

In February 1925 a new Arterial Road—Broadway—was opened. It runs through the district from Royton to Failsworth and is 2'8 miles in length. During the last five years a number of the roads in the district have been re-constructed and the surfaces made according to the latest methods. The chief of these roads are Denton Lane, Stanley Road, Butler Green, Thompson Lane, Foxdenton Lane, Hunt Lane, and part of Lansdowne Road, &c., a total length of 3'60 miles.

B.—Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.—The Water supply is at present sufficient and is derived from two sources: (1) the Oldham Corporation, (2) the Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board, which supplies about 250 houses in Middleton Junction.

The supply is constant from both sources.

The Oldham Corporation's gathering ground is mostly moorland on the Pennine Range, and covers 5,480 acres, and lies to the North-east of Oldham.

The Middleton and Heywood Joint Water Board's gathering ground is at Naden, Ashworth and Cheesdon, near Rochdale.

The water from both gathering areas is of excellent quality, but the Oldham water has to be treated with chalk to neutralise the peaty acids which dissolve the lead in the service pipes.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—A small river, the Irk, runs through the western part of the district, and is contaminated by the drainage from dwellings and effluents from works on or near its banks.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—A number of stone drains and untrapped gullies are still to be found, but they are gradually being replaced by proper pipe drains and trapped gullies.

The whole of the District, except about 200 acres in the most sparsely populated part, has been sewered, and, with few exceptions, the house drains have been connected up.

During 1925 a main sewer was completed on the West side of the canal in South Ward, the area affected being about 450 acres.

The sewage is treated at the Sewage Works, situated at Slacks Valley, in the South-west part of the District.

The sewerage is divided into two zones—the high and the low level: the former conveys mainly domestic sewage, which is treated with 8 grains of alumino-ferric and 4 grains of lime to the gallon. The low level contains a large quantity of brewery and other trade refuse; this is treated with 20 grains of lime to the gallon.

There are circular and rectangular percolating filters, sedimentation tanks, storm water filters, and a “humus” tank.

Particulars of the Carrying and Cleansing Department as supplied by the Sewage Works Manager (Mr. W. Foster).

Cleansing Department.

ASHES. Five one Ton Ford Motors, one Motor Mechanic, four Motor Drivers and six Labourers are employed in this department. Three Motors being regularly employed on the work. During the year 5,364 loads of household refuse have been removed by Motor and 43 loads by Carts.

SCAVENGING. Two horses and seventeen men are regularly employed in the cleansing of streets, 1,611 cart loads and 123 motor loads of road dirt have been removed from the surface of the streets.

NIGHTSOIL. This work is carried out during the night with the exception of Chadderton Fold district, which is done on Friday afternoon. Two barrels and five men are regularly employed, and one barrel for one half-day per week. During the year 1,427 barrels of nightsoil have been removed.

Butchers offal and other trade refuse is removed twice weekly.

The following Tables indicate the character of the work done in the various departments.

W. FOSTER,

Carrying and Cleansing Department.

TABLE I.
ASHES DEPARTMENT.

Month.	No. of Motor Lds. of Refuse to Destructor.	Total Weight of Refuse Delivered.			Average Weight per Load.	No. of Motor Loads of Refuse to Tips.	No. of Motor Loads of Screenings to tip.	No. of Motor Loads of Road Dirt to tip.	No. of Motor Loads of Copperas and Lime to Sewage Works.	No. of Motor Lds. of baled Tins from Sewage Works to Station.	Total No. of Motor Loads.
		T	C	Q.							
January	497	543	4	3	21'86	1	228	6	0	9	741
February	402	450	14	1	22'17	14	221	9	7	13	666
March	426	474	11	3	22'18	3	223	7	0	0	659
April	439	473	16	1	21'35	44	229	5	0	9	726
May	436	461	9	3	21'00	12	194	3	0	0	645
June	395	415	13	2	21'04	1	167	4	0	0	567
July	491	502	18	3	20'48	8	185	18	7	0	709
August-Sept.	741	726	4	3	19'60	85	296	39	8	8	1177
October	402	435	13	2	21'67	1	177	12	0	38	630
November	392	448	12	2	23'00	4	189	13	6	0	604
December	424	483	0	1	22'78	28	212	7	6	5	682
Totals...	5045	5416	0	0	21'07	201	2321	123	34	82	7806 carr for'd
1924.....	5033	5506	0	3	21'87	130	2044	122	23	41	7393

TABLE 1.—(Continued.)
SUNDY MOTOR LOADS.

Month.	No. of Motor Loads of Brick Bats to Tip.	No. of Motor Loads of Nightsoil from Spa Cottages	No. of Motor Journeys to Manchester.	No. of Motor Loads of Coke to Sewage Works	No. of Motor Loads of Corn and Gears to Stables.	No. of Motor Loads of Grit to yard.	No. of Motor Loads of Ashes on Roads.	No. of Motor Loads in Surveyor's Department.	Miscellaneous.	Total No. of Motor Loads
January	2	2	0	2	5	0	0	Brought	Forward	7806
February	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	18
March	6	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	7
April	5	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	9	15
May	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	21
June	5	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	6
July	4	2	1	1	23	0	0	0	0	14
Aug.-Sept. ...	7	5	0	2	5	5	28	0	1	31
October	3	2	1	1	1	0	22	129	3	53
November ...	9	2	3	3	2	7	21	217	3	162
December ...	4	2	4	3	1	0	75	194	0	267
Totals.....	49	26	11	17	53	12	146	540	23	8683
1924.....	26	26	4	90	33	0	0	0	26	7815

Average Cost per Load 41'32 Pence.

TABLE II.
SCAVENGING DEPARTMENT.

Month.	No. of Cart Loads of Road Dirt.	No. of Cart Loads of Ashes from Baths.	No. of Cart Loads of Manure to Matthew Fold.	No. of Cart Loads of Water on Streets.	No. of Cart Loads of Sand and Ashes on Streets.	No. of Loads of Snow Removed.	No. of Cart Loads of Domestic Refuse Removed.	No. of Cart Loads of Sand and Ashes to Yard	No. of Cart Loads in Surveyors Department.	No. of Loads of Clinker to Copper Hill and Matthew Fold.	Miscell- aneous	Total No. of Cart Loads.
January ...	106	6	16	0	3	0	0	11	451	0	0	603
February ...	91	5	13	0	2	0	0	5	411	0	0	527
March ...	109	5	8	0	6	0	0	0	645	0	0	773
April ...	202	4	13	0	0	0	9	0	506	0	0	734
May ...	105	4	8	12	0	0	1	0	367	0	0	497
June ...	122	4	15	49	2	0	0	0	313	0	1	506
July ...	145	4	14	337	2	0	0	0	462	0	1	965
Aug.-Sep. ...	308	9	24	246	2	0	11	7	855	56	1	1519
October ...	128	4	12	0	1	0	3	0	230	67	0	445
November ...	186	4	12	0	0	0	17	0	300	4	0	523
December ...	109	3	14	0	199	0	2	6	289	3	4	629
Totals...	1611	52	149	644	217	0	43	29	4839	130	7	7721
1924.....	1388	47	128	24	91	0	54	32	1827	0	0	3591

Disease.	Cases Notified.													Total Cases moved to Hos- pital to District	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District	
	Total Cases all Ages	Years.										Total deaths				
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45		45-65			65 and over
Dysentery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Acute Primary Pneumo- nia and Acute Influen- zal Pneumonia ...	34	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	8	4	9	1	...	23	2	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	3	11	1	...	22	28	3
Other forms of Tuber- culosis ...	23	1	...	...	1	2	1	6	6	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
Measles & German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	224	4	3	7	9	15	59	34	19	31	14	25	4	59	99	18

**Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the
Years 1921 to 1925.**

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Smallpox	0	1	0	0	0
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	22	18	12	35	16
Erysipelas	13	19	9	16	9
Scarlet Fever	189	132	64	53	105
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever ...	2	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	2	5	0	1	0
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatoru n...	4	4	2	3	0
Malaria.....	1	1	2	1	0
Trench Fever	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica...	1	0	0	5	3
Acute Primary Pneumonia and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.....	48	60	70	27	34
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	39	30	35	68	34
Other forms of Tuberculosis	12	17	23	24	23
Chickenpox	83	25	1	0	0

During the year one hundred and five cases of Scarlet Fever were notified against fifty-three for the previous year. Fifty-five (52·3 per cent.) of the one hundred and five cases were removed to Hospital, the previous year (1924) 58·4 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to Hospital.

The large number sent to Hospital is owing to inability to isolate the cases at home.

Cases occurred in each month, thirty-six being notified in the first quarter, twenty-seven in the second, thirty-three in the third and nine in the fourth quarter.

Most of the cases were of a mild type. One death occurred during the year from Scarlet Fever.

Thirty-four notifications of Pneumonia were received against twenty in 1924, and twenty-eight died against twenty-two in 1924.

Sixteen cases of Diphtheria were notified against thirty-five in 1924. No notifications were received in February and December. Two cases occurred in January, June and August, and four occurred in March.

Eleven (68.7 per cent.) of the notified cases were removed to Westhulme Hospital. Four cases died during the year.

Thirty-four notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were received—a considerable decrease on the previous year, when sixty-eight notifications were received—twenty-two deaths from this disease were registered. Twenty-eight cases were removed to Hospital during the year.

Twenty-three notifications of other forms of Tuberculosis were received, in the year 1924 twenty-four notifications were received. Two deaths occurred from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Two cases were removed to Hospital.

On receipt of a notification of a case of Infectious Disease the house is visited, careful inquiries are made, verbal instructions are given as to isolation and the care to be taken to prevent further spread of the disease. (Printed instructions are also left at each house.) If the patient cannot be satisfactorily isolated the case is removed to the Isolation Hospital.

“Izal” fluid and soap are distributed to the houses where Infectious Disease has been notified.

Disinfection of the premises is carried out at the end of the period of isolation or after removal to hospital.

Dr. J. L. Stewart, the Consultant Tuberculosis Officer for this area, has kindly given me the following report on the work of his department respecting patients from Chadderton during the year 1925:—

Report of Tuberculosis Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

During the year fifty-three notifications of patients suffering from Tuberculosis were received. Of these, thirty-two were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and twenty-one from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of the thirty-two pulmonary cases, sixteen were found to have tubercle bacilli in the sputum, six had negative sputum, three had no expectoration, in five cases the sputum was not examined, and two cases were in Union Hospital when notified.

The twenty-one non-pulmonary cases were classified as follows:—

Glands	9	Abdomen	2	Hip	1
Meninges	1	Knee	1	Skin	1
Skin and Glands..	1	Elbow and Foot..	1	Radius	1
Femur and Rib...	1	Joints.....	1		
Mesenteric and Miliary Tb.....					

Thirteen of the notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis died during the year, and of the non-pulmonary cases the one of Meningitis died during the year.

Thirty-six of the fifty-three cases applied for treatment. In the remaining seventeen cases, no application was made for the following reasons:—Refused to apply (2), diagnosis not confirmed after examination (10), died immediately after notification (5).

Of the patients who applied for treatment, six were sent to Sanatoria, ten to Pulmonary Hospital for advanced cases, three to General Hospital for surgical treatment, etc., one was granted treatment at Manchester Skin Hospital, and one was admitted to our Observation Hospital. The remaining fifteen cases were under Dispensary Supervision only.

In addition to the notified cases, a number of patients are sent to the Dispensary by the doctors for examination and diagnosis. During the year 1925, seventy-six new cases were sent for diagnosis by the doctors, School Medical Officers, etc. The number of re-attendances of old cases at the Dispensary for supervision and arrangements for treatment, was five hundred and three.

Special enquiries are made as to the health of other inmates of the house where there are patients suffering from definite Tuberculosis, and thirty-four of these contacts were examined during the year.

In supervision and visiting special attention is paid to the open cases, *i.e.*, cases where tubercle bacilli are present or have been found in the sputum. On the 1st January, 1925, thirty-three such cases were known to be living in the district. On the 31st December, 1925, there were thirty-four positive cases living. These figures include quiescent and arrested cases.

The number of positive cases living at 31st December, 1925, who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1925 was twenty-eight. The other six cases had either negative or no sputum.

Thirteen of the positive cases died during the year.

Two positive cases removed from the district during the year.

The condition as to isolation at home of the positive cases was as follows:—

Separate bedroom	20
Separate bed	22
Unable to have separate bed.....	7

Twenty-six of the positive cases were in Institution for treatment or isolation at some time during the year.

Twenty-two housing defects were reported during the year, and of these, eight had been remedied by the end of the year.

Ninety-six specimens of sputum, urine, etc., from Chadderton were examined at the Ashton Laboratory during the year. Of these, twenty-six were positive, and seventy were negative.

During the twelve months, forty-two patients were discharged from Institution as follows:—

From Sanatoria	18
„ Pulmonary Hospitals for advanced cases.....	13
„ General Hospital for treatment of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	6
„ Sanatoria for treatment of Non-pulmonary cases	1
„ Observation Hospital	4

The results on discharge were as follows:—

Quiescent or arrested	3
Improved	24
I.s.q.	3
Worse	3
Died	5
Diagnosis not confirmed (observation cases)...	4

During the year 1925, all the cases who died from Tuberculosis had been previously notified.

J. L. STEWART.

Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the District.

Professional Nursing in the Home:—

- (a) General—Nurses from the Oldham Nursing Association are available on the payment of a small fee for cases of general sickness. No arrangement is made by the Local Authority with the Nursing Association.
- (b) For Infectious Diseases. Cases of Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia are visited by the Health Visitors, and Nursing assistance is offered.

Midwives:—

Six Midwives are on the County Register, and all were actually practising. No midwife is employed or subsidized by the Local Authority.

Clinic and Treatment Centres :—

The Urban District Council have provided (1) a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and (2) a School Clinic.

(1)—**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

The premises used as a Centre are at the Primitive Methodist Sunday School, Washbrook. The rooms at the disposal of the Committee are: (1) a large room used as a waiting room; (2) a room rather smaller than No. 1, in which the children are undressed, weighed and redressed, and dried milk etc., is sold; (3) doctor's consulting room; (4) a store room; (5) treatment room; and (6) a small kitchen.

The first meeting at the Centre was held on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 18th, 1918.

Owing to the large number attending from the 10th of May, 1920, the Centre was opened two afternoons per week from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock.

The objects of the Centre are:—(i.) To provide Medical supervision for (a) infants and children up to five years of age, and (b) expectant mothers; (ii.) the weighing of these infants and children regularly, the former weekly if possible, the older ones at longer intervals unless ailing; (iii.) to encourage the breast-feeding of infants; (iv.) the treatment of minor ailments in children, such as discharging ears, skin affections, umbilical herniæ, &c.—anything beyond these conditions the mother is advised to take the child to a medical practitioner or hospital; (v.) the sale of dried milk.

The Medical Officer attends each Session.

The Council's Health Visitors and a lady Clerk attend each session, the latter being responsible for the sale of dried milk, and also assisting with the keeping of the records.

During the year the Centre was open on 99 occasions. Two hundred and five Infants under one year old entered on the books, and fifty-three Children over one year and under five years old. In addition three hundred and twenty Children continued attending from the previous year, making a total of 578 Children on the register.

Six thousand seven hundred and seventy Children were weighed, and 929 consultations with the Medical Officer took place.

The number of attendances of Children, 6,773.

Average attendance for each Session, 68'4.

Of the Infants under one year 144 were Breast Fed only, 13 Breast Fed and Artificial Food, and 48 Artificial Food alone.

Thirty-four expectant mothers attended the Centre and fifty-five consultations with the Medical Officer took place.

Of the two hundred and five Children under one year old who attended the Centre during the year eight died (7 males, 1 female) giving a death-rate of 39'0 per 1,000. Whilst of the three hundred and seventy-three Children over one year and under five years fifteen died (7 boys, 8 girls) or 40'2 per 1,000.

Health Visitors' Report.

From 1st January, 1925, to 31st December, 1925.

No. of Notification of Births received	424
„ Notifications by Registrar	9
„ New Cases visited.....	440
„ Infants Breast Fed at first visit	364
„ Infants Fed on Breast and Artificial Foods at first visit.....	6
„ Infants wholly Fed on Artificial Foods at first visit	35
„ Infants died before visiting	12
„ Infants left the District	59
„ Infants transferred to other districts	41
„ Infants Still-born	19
„ Subsequent visits made.....	3464
„ Visits made to children between one and five years.,	3928
„ Ante-Natal Cases visited	97
„ Ante-Natal Cases revisits.....	118
„ Pneumonia Cases visited	33
„ Pneumonia Cases revisits.....	47
„ Measles Cases visited.....	208
„ Measles Cases revisits	6
„ Chicken-pox Cases visited	35
„ Chicken-pox Cases revisits	2
„ Investigations of Deaths made	43
„ Milk Investigations made	462
„ Coal Investigations made	24
„ Ophthalmia Neonatorum Cases visited	0
„ Ophthalmia Neonatorum Cases revisits	1
„ Attendances made by Nurse at the Welfare Centre	99
„ Visits made to various cases.....	505
„ Whooping Cough.....	112

Total number of visits made 9,213.

The School Clinic.

Situated at 90 and 92, Cowhill. The rooms in use are : Two waiting-rooms for parents and children, one for the Nurses where the treatment of minor ailments is carried out, one for a consulting room for the Doctor and a small room fitted up for the examination of eyes, ears, &c.

Opened September 14th, 1914.

The Schools Medical Officer attends on Monday and Thursday mornings to examine the children, to advise treatment where necessary and to supervise the treatment of minor ailments which is carried out by the School Nurses.

The Nurses attend at the Clinic each morning at 9-30 except Saturday.

Special times are arranged by the Schools Medical Officer for the examination of cases of suspected defective eyesight. The parents of these children are interviewed by the Nurses, who point out to them the difficulty under which the children at school are working. The parents are advised to have their children examined, and to purchase glasses if found necessary. After examination, if found necessary, a prescription for glasses is given. After purchasing, the child again visits the School Medical Officer at the Clinic to see if the spectacles provided are suitable.

During the year 663 Children were treated at the Clinic, and 8,433 attendances were made by these children.

School Exemptions.

Number of Exemption Certificates given	662
Number Certified Fit to attend School	716
	—
	1378

There is no Clinic or Treatment Centre in the District for Tuberculosis or Venereal Diseases, but the Lancashire County Council have Tuberculosis Dispensaries in Oldham and Middleton. Both of these Dispensaries are attended by patients from Chadderton.

The Lancashire County Council have made arrangements for the treatment of Venereal Diseases at the following places which are within a few miles of Chadderton :—

The Oldham Royal Infirmary.

The Manchester Royal Infirmary.

The Manchester and Salford Lock Hospital.

The Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases
(Syphilis only).

St. Mary's Hospital, Whitworth Street, Manchester.

Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary.

Rochdale Infirmary.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority :—

(1) TUBERCULOSIS—Sanatorium and Hospital accommodation for the various forms of Tuberculosis is provided by the Lancashire County Council.

(2) MATERNITY—The Local Authority subsidise the St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, for the treatment of difficult Maternity cases.

- (3) CHILDREN—The only arrangement made for children is with the Oldham Corporation to admit marasmic cases into their Westhulme Hospital.
- (4) FEVER—Cases of Fever requiring treatment in an Infectious Diseases Hospital are sent to the Westhulme Infectious Diseases Hospital, Oldham.
- (5) SMALLPOX—The Chadderton, Royton and Crompton Joint Hospital Board provide accommodation for Smallpox at their Hospital at Racefield. The Hospital is situated at the extreme North-East part of Chadderton and contains twenty-six beds.
- (6) OTHER—Cases of Puerperal Fever requiring Hospital treatment are generally sent to the Oldham Union Infirmary.

Other Hospitals which are attended by patients from this area are ;—

The Oldham Royal Infirmary.
 The Manchester Royal Infirmary.
 The Northern Hospital, Manchester.
 The Ancoats Hospital, Manchester.
 The Hardman Street Hospital, Manchester.
 The Manchester and Salford Skin Hospital.
 Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester.

There is no Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the district.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) For infectious cases. All cases of infectious diseases, except smallpox, are moved by the Ambulance from the Oldham Health Department. Cases of Smallpox

are taken to Hospital by the ambulance belonging to the Chadderton, Royton and Crompton Joint Hospital Board.

- (b) For non-infectious and accident cases. The Urban District Council have an arrangement with the Oldham Corporation for the use of one of their motor ambulances in cases of accident and non-infectious disease.

6. LABORATORY WORK.

Bacteriological work and the Analysis of Water are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester.

During 1925 the following examinations were made :—

Fifteen swabs to the Diphtheria Bacillus—Three proved positive.

Two specimens of blood for Widal's reaction—both negative.

Three specimens of Sputa for the Tubercle Bacillus—All were negative.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is provided by the Council, free of charge, for the treatment of residents in Chadderton. In office hours it can be obtained at the Health Office. Supplies are also kept at the two Police Stations in the District and can be obtained at any hour.

During the year six phials were supplied (3,000 units each).

No other sera or vaccines were supplied.

**List of Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws, and Regulations
relating to Public Health, in force in the district,
with date of adoption.**

The Chadderton Improvement Act, 1882.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Adopted
11th February, 1901.

Chadderton Orders 1902 and 1921.

The Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Part III. Sanitary Provision.

Part IV.

Part V.

Part VI. Recreation Grounds, Adopted 28th January,
1913.

Notification of Births Act, 1907. Adopted 9th March, 1914.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Bye-Laws with respect to new Streets and Buildings (1911)
and Slaughter-houses, 1873.

Regulations as to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, 1913.

Report of Sanitary Inspector.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

I hereby submit for your information my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1925.

In connection with the abatement of Sanitary Defects and Nuisances, I have continued my usual practice, when on the discovery of any nuisance, either as the result of a complaint or inspection, of forwarding to the owner or agent having charge of the property the Preliminary Notice which specifies the works necessary to be done to abate the nuisance satisfactorily.

By continuing this practice I find, in a large majority of cases, the owners, and others responsible for the removal of a nuisance, willingly comply with the requirement without further notice. There are some persons, however, who will not make any attempt until a Statutory Notice has been served upon them; this notice, I am pleased to say, usually brings about the desired effect.

The following is a summary of the work done:—

No. of Informal Notices served	702
„ Statutory Notices served	41
„ Infectious Cases notified	224
„ Houses disinfected.....	135
„ Pail Closets converted to Fresh Water Closets.....	97
„ Open Ashpits demolished	12
„ Moveable Ashbins substituted in place of Ashpits...	28
„ Visits to Factories and Workshops	40
„ Visits to Slaughter-houses, Meat, Fish and Fruit Shops	360
Amount of Diseased Meat and Offal destroyed—500 lbs.	

Table containing particulars of Nuisances and other Defects dealt with:—

Nature of Nuisances and other defects	Recorded	Abated	Unabated
Defective Ashbins	474	459	15
„ Sanitary Pails	95	95	0
„ W.W.C.'s	17	13	4
„ W.C.'s	8	7	1
„ Ashpits	11	8	3
„ Roofs	8	7	1
„ Sink Waste Pipes	8	7	1
„ Drains	24	18	6
„ Downspouts	3	3	0
„ Window Cords.....	9	9	0
„ Plastering	2	2	0
„ Chimney Stacks	4	3	1
Insufficient Closet Accommodation ...	8	3	5
Accumulation of Offensive Matter ...	2	2	0
Dampness	3	3	0
Dirty Houses	2	2	0
Overcrowding	1	1	0
Keeping Poultry in back yard	1	1	0
Escape of Gas	1	1	0
Offensive Mill Lodge.....	1	1	0
Miscellaneous	28	28	0
Totals.....	710	673	37

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number of premises under this heading are two, and these relate to tripe boiling. They are periodically inspected, and limewashing is regularly carried out.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are seven private Slaughter-houses in the District. These are licensed annually :—

	In 1920	In Jan., 1925	In Dec., 1925
Registered	0	0	0
Licensed	7	7	7
	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

These premises, together with the lairs, are at all times kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. The limewashing and cleansing of walls is frequently carried out, and the floors kept in a proper state of repair.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There was no application during the year to register as a cowkeeper, the number of Dairy Farms on the register being 51 and 118 Cowsheds.

The number of persons on the register as Purveyors of Milk is 75. During the year 16 applications were made by persons desirous of being registered as Retail Purveyors of Milk, practically all these new applications are for the Sale of Sterilised Bottled Milk.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 224 cases of Infectious Diseases have been notified (including all forms of Tuberculosis and Pneumonia).

Scarlet Fever has been the most prevalent disease, there having been 105 cases notified against 53 cases last year. The number of cases removed to Hospital suffering from Infectious Disease was 99.

Careful inquiries were made, and printed instructions, giving particulars of isolation and the necessary care to be taken to prevent the further spread of infection, were left at every house where a case of Infectious Disease had been notified.

Disinfectants, in the form of "Izal" Fluid and Soap, are distributed to those houses where Infectious Disease has been notified.

Disinfection of the premises is also carried out, and 135 houses have been so treated.

The Council have not yet provided the District with a Steam Disinfector.

MONTHLY TOTALS OF REPORTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE FOR 1925.

Notified Cases.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals	No. of Cases Removed to Hospital
Smallpox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria including Membranous Croup ...	2	...	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	16	11
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	9	...
Scarlet Fever ...	18	10	8	8	11	8	5	9	19	4	3	2	105	55
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulm. Tuberculosis ...	4	6	2	3	4	1	3	4	...	2	1	4	34	28
Other Forms of T.B. ..	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	...	3	1	3	1	23	2
Pneumonia ...	9	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	3	3	34	2
Encephalitis Lethargica...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	38	23	19	15	22	15	11	18	29	11	13	10	224	99

Meat and Food Inspection.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, came into operation on the 1st day of April, 1925, these regulations provide for notice being given to the Local Authority when slaughtering of animals is about to take place at any slaughterhouse, and for the inspection of the carcase and all organs, also for the marking of meat which has been examined, provision is also made for regulating the exposure of meat from any stall, shop, stores, etc., and for enforcing cleanliness of premises and all implements used in connection with the preparation of meat intended for sale. Every person engaged in the transport of meat shall cause the vehicle and all coverings to be kept clean, and the meat properly covered and protected against any contamination, also when handling meat to wear a clean and washable head covering and overall.

In the course of my inspections I have found the various tradesmen most agreeable and willing to carry out the above regulations, every facility being afforded me when visiting their premises, I did not in any case experience any difficulty in obtaining surrender of diseased or unsound meat.

The following meat was condemned and destroyed :—

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
One Pig	1	3	4
Beef	0	2	0
Offal	2	0	20

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The following Table contains a Summary of the various types of Closets in the District for the past five years.

	PRIVY MIDDENS.	PAIL CLOSETS.	WASTE WATER CLOSETS.	FRESH WATER CLOSETS.	No. of W.C.'s erected for New Buildings additional W.C.'s fixed in Houses, Clubs, Works, &c.	Pail Closets converted to Fresh Water Closets.
Year ending 1921	1866	3187	1625	71	10
" 1922	1747	3187	1804	60	119
" 1923	1594	3187	1984	27	153
" 1924	1553	3187	2085	60	41
" 1925	1456	3 87	2227	45	97
40						

During the year 1925—922 blocked closets were reported, 906 were relating to Waste Water Closets, which is equivalent to 28'4 per cent. of this type of closet; there were only 16 blockages of Fresh Water Closets, or 0'71 per cent. of that type; in addition to the above blockages 45 Drains were unstopped by the Council's workmen.

Factory and Workshops Act.

There are 85 Factories (including non-textile factories) in the district.

Ten visits were paid to these.

As regards the Workshops, of which there are 75 on the register, 30 visits have been paid to these.

The sanitary conditions of the Bakehouses is fairly well maintained.

The following tabulated summary shows the work done during the year :—

I.—Inspections.

	Inspection.		Number of written Notices.		Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	10	.....	0	.....	0
Workshops, Workplaces ...	30	.....	0	.....	0
Totals	40	.....	0	.....	0

Smoke Observations.

During the year 19 observations have been taken of Mill Chimneys within the district, and on eight occasions the limit of Black Smoke allowed by the Council has been exceeded.

The duration of each observation was 30 minutes, and the limit allowed for Black Smoke is as follows:—

Where 1 or 2 boilers are working 2 minutes per half hour.

Where 3 boilers are working 3 minutes per half hour.

Where 4 or more boilers are working 4 minutes.

The following table gives the number of observations taken and the result of same :—

Total Observations taken.	No Black Smoke.	Under 1 minute.	1 and under 2 minutes.	2 and under 3 minutes.	3 and 4 both inclusive.	Over 4 minutes.
19	2	2	5	1	3	6

Statutory Notice to abate the nuisance was served upon the owners in each case where the time limit had been exceeded.

Proceedings were taken against one firm for 3 separate offences, and in each case a fine of 10s. was imposed.

Food and Drugs Acts.

During the year 12 samples of Milk have been submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, with the following results :—

Genuine	7
Adulterated, deficient in fat	1
Poor	4

Proceedings were taken against the farmer for Adulterated Milk, resulting in a fine of £7 10s. 0d. and costs, and £1 0s. 11d. special costs being imposed. Two other farmers were summoned to appear before the Health Committee and were warned.

Housing Statistics

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

NO. OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:—

- | | | |
|-------|---|----|
| (a) | Total, including numbers given separately under (b) | 33 |
| (b) | With State assistance under the Housing Acts:— | |
| (i.) | By the Local Authority | 0 |
| (ii.) | By other bodies or persons | 0 |

No. of houses in course of erection under Council's Building Scheme	0
---	--------	---

Financial assistance for purposes of increasing housing accommodation:—

Have any advances been made during 1925:—

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| (a) | By loans? Yes. No. 15. Amount of Loans | £5131 10s. |
| (b) | By subsidy? Yes. No. 29. Amount of subsidies | £2900 |

UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES—INSPECTION.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| (1) | Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)... | 702 |
| (2) | No. of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 | 21 |
| (3) | No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 0 |
| (4) | No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under (3) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 21 |

REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence
of informal action by the Local Authority or their
Officers 670

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Acts, 1925 :

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices
were served requiring repairs Nil

(2) No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit
after service of formal notice :—

(a) By owners Nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

(3) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing
Orders became operative in pursuance of declara-
tion by owners of intention to close... .. Nil

B* Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices
were served requiring defects to be remedied... 702

(2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were
remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners... .. 670

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 5

C Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (1) | No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders... | Nil |
| (2) | No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (3) | No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit | Nil |
| (4) | No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | Nil |
| (5) | No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil |

D	No. of houses demolished voluntarily by owners, or converted to workshops, &c.	7
---	--	---

*Refers only to action taken in reference to housing defects.

Notices with regard to drainage and other defects should be included under Sanitary Inspections on page 5.

Public Health Staff.

CLERK—Miss H. Chambers (resigned 7th March, 1925).

Miss Edna Fothergill (began duty 11th August, 1925).

HEALTH VISITORS—Miss Elizabeth Eleanor Tudge—Trained Nurse and C.M.B. Certificate.

Miss Annie Clough—Trained Nurse and C.M.B. Certificate.

ASSISTANT TO THE SANITARY INSPECTOR—Mr. Harold Prenton

SANITARY INSPECTOR—Mr. Arnold Ashworth, A.R.S.I.—Possesses Certificates of R.S.I. for Meat and Food Inspection.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—School Medical Officer and Medical Officer to the Chadderton, Royton and Crompton Joint Hospital Board. Mr. James Wood, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

All the above, except Mr. Prenton, are whole-time Officers. Contributions under the Public Health Acts are made to the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector and the Health Visitors.

Mortality in Infancy.

Forty-nine deaths (31 Males, 18 Females) occurred in children under one year old. Of this number five (3 Males, 2 Females) were illegitimate. The infantile death-rate being 110 per 1,000 births, against 79 and 110 per 1,000 births in 1924 and 1923 respectively, the death-rate of illegitimate children being 238 per 1,000 births in 1925 and 111 per 1,000 births in 1924.

In England and Wales during 1925 there were 75 deaths under one year per 1,000 births. In Chadderton the chief causes of Infantile Mortality were Premature Birth, Congenital Debility and Malformation (22), Bronchitis (5), Gastro-Enteritis (4), and Pneumonia (3).

Age distribution of deaths under one year :—

	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
Males	6	5	4	3	18	2	2	1	5	3	31
Females	4	4	3	1	12	1	—	1	4	—	18

From the above table it will be seen that 30 or 61% of the deaths under 1 year of age occurred in the first four weeks of life; of these deaths 10, or 33·3% occurred in the first week of life.

The following table gives the causes of death of the 49 children under one year of age and the ages at which death occurred :—

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Net Number of Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 mths	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year.
Bronchitis	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Premature Birth	5	3	3	0	11	1	0	0	0	12
Teething.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Inanition	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	3
Br. Pneumonia.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Gastro-Enteritis	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	4
Scarlet Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Spina-Befida	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Stomatitis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Convulsions	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	3
Influenza	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Whooping Cough.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hydrocephalus	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Asphyxia	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Meningitis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Infantile Paralysis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Marasmus	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	5
Tuberculosis—Lungs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hæmorrhage.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
All Causes	10	9	7	4	30	5	2	9	3	49

The following table gives the causes of death of the children under one year of age and the ages at which death occurred:—

Infantile Death-rate for Chadderton for the previous ten years ;—

1915	123 per 1,000 births.
1916	88 ..
1917	86 ..
1918	117 ..
1919	126 ..
1920	98 ..
1921	104 ..
1922	66 ..
1923	110 ..
1924	79 ..

Average for previous ten years. 99.7 per 1,000 births.

For the last five years under review the Infantile Death-rates are as follows :—

1921	104 per 1,000 births.
1922	66 ,,
1923	110 ,,
1924	79 ,,
1925	110 ,,

Average for past five years... 93·8 per 1,000 births.

DEATHS.

Causes of Deaths in Chadderton Urban District, 1925.

Causes of Death									Males	Females	
	All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	175
3.	Measles...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
4.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
6.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
7.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7
8.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
9.	Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
10.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
11.	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	—

The above table shews that there were 376 deaths (201 Males and 175 Females) as assigned to Chadderton, giving a death-rate of 13'0 per 1,000 (corrected death-rate 14'5 per 1,000); the average for the previous ten years being 14'1 per 1,000; the death-rates for the previous ten years being :—

1915	15'4 per 1,000
1916	14'3 „
1917	15'0 „
1918	20'6 „
1919	13'9 „
1920	11'8 „
1921	12'7 „
1922	13'5 „
1923	13'7 „
1924	10'5 „
<hr/>	
Average for last ten years	<u>14'1 „</u>

Seventeen deaths were due to the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, giving a zymotic death-rate of 0'59 per 1,000, against 0'27 per 1,000 in 1924. For the past five years the numbers are :—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	3	2	1	0	1
Diphtheria.....	4	5	3	2	4
Enteric Fever ...	1	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	5	3	1	2
Whooping Cough	1	2	5	0	4
Diarrhœa	8	5	2	5	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17	19	14	8	17
Zymotic death-rate	<u>0'57</u>	<u>0'64</u>	<u>0'47</u>	<u>0'27</u>	<u>0'59</u>

BIRTHS.

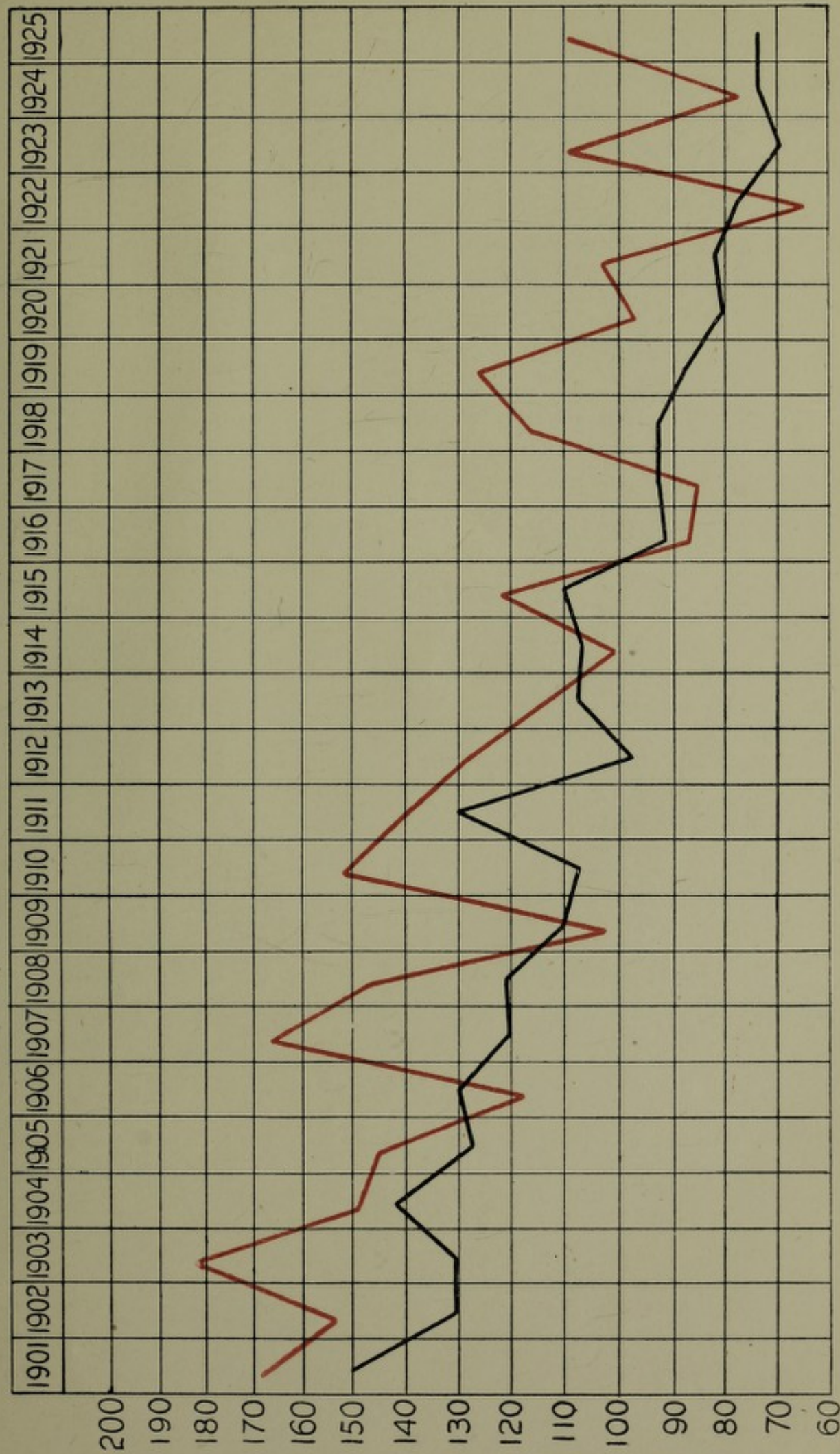
According to the Registrar-General the number of Births during the year was 442 (229 Males, 213 Females), the birth-rate being 15·3 per 1,000 of the population. The birth-rate per 1,000 total population of England and Wales being 18·3.

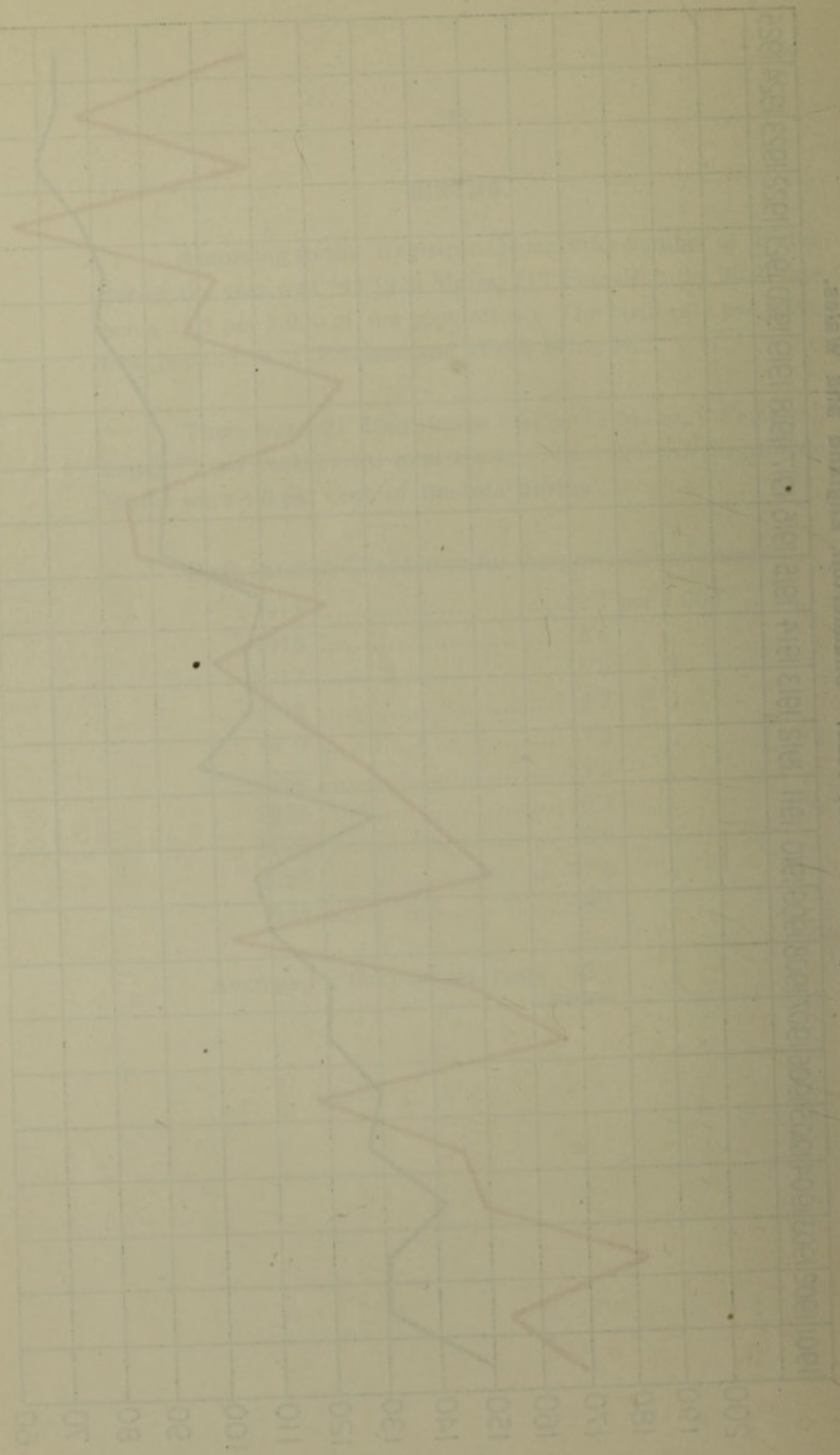
There were 21 Illegitimate Births (12 Males, 9 Females), being 4·7 per cent. of the total Births. In 1924 the Illegitimate Births were 4·0 per cent. of the total Births.

Birth-rates in Chadderton for the previous ten years:—

1915	22·1	per 1,000
1916	18·6	„
1917	16·6	„
1918	15·7	„
19 9	13·3	„
1920	23·2	„
1921	20·2	„
1922	18·9	„
1923	17·0	„
1924	15·1	„
<hr/>		
Average for the past ten years..	18·0	„

Infant Mortality Rates—1901-1925. Chadderton, England and Wales.





NEW LINE BRIDGES, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE, 1890-1905

