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Urban District of Chadderton.

REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT,

AND

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT,

FOR THE YEAR 1923.

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.*

CHADDERTON :

H Howitt & Co., Printers and Bookbinders, Middleton Road.

Medical Officer's Annual Report.

6th MAY, 1924.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the district for the year 1923.

The Birth-rate for the year is slightly lower than the previous year, whilst the Death-rate is slightly higher. The Infantile Death-rate is much higher than the previous year which was the lowest recorded in the district.

There has been no change on the staff during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WOOD.

Annual Health Report, 1923.

1.—General Statistics.

Area (Acres)	3,082
Population 1923 (Estimated)	29,340
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	6,601
„ Families or separate occupiers (1921).....	6,562
Rateable Value	£198,215
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	£785

2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Total	M.	F.	
Births {	Legitimate.....	484	255	229
	Illegitimate.....	15	8	7
				Birth Rate 17'0 per 1000.
Deaths	404	190	214	Death Rate 13'7 per 1,000.

Number of women dying-in, or in consequence of childbirth:—

From Sepsis.....	1
From other causes	3

Deaths of infants under one year of age:—

Legitimate... 53. Illegitimate... 2. Total... 55.

Infantile Death-rate...110 per 1,000 births.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	3
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	5
„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	2
Zymotic Death-rate	0'47 per 1,000
Phthisis Death-rate.....	0'54 per 1,000

3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Number of cases of infectious diseases notified, number of deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1923 :—

[illegible]

Disease.	Total Cases all Ages	Cases Notified. Years.										Total Cases moved to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District			
		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	
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	70	5	2	1	3	1	6	3	3	19	10	12	5	43	3	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	35	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	9	7	9	...	17	23	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	23	1	...	1	2	1	3	2	1	9	1	2	...	3	1	...
Measles & German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	218	8	3	8	8	9	39	35	12	42	19	29	6	76	63	9

During the year there were sixty-four cases of scarlet fever notified, this being a considerable reduction on the previous year when one hundred and thirty-two cases were notified. Twenty-eight (43·7 per cent.) of the sixty-four cases were removed to Hospital, and one case died. Cases occurred in each month, twenty-one being notified in the first three months of the year, eleven in the second three months, twelve in the third quarter and twenty in the last quarter.

Seventy notifications of pneumonia were received against sixty in 1922, and forty-three deaths occurred against thirty-three in 1922. This indicates that a very considerable number of cases of pneumonia are not notified, and of those notified some were dying or dead when the notifications were received.

Thirty-five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, and seventeen deaths from this disease were registered.

Twenty-three notifications of other forms of tuberculosis were received, three deaths occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, one of which had not been notified.

Dr. J. L. Stewart, the Tuberculosis Officer for this district, has kindly given me the following report on the work of his department respecting patients from Chadderton during the year 1923 :—

Report of Tuberculosis Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1923.

During the year 1923 fifty-four notifications of new cases were received. These are classified as follows:—

PULMONARY 34.

Sputum Positive.....	16
Sputum Negative	11
Sputum not examined	2
No expectoration	5

NON-PULMONARY 20.

Glands	8	Foot	1
Hip	1	Abdomen	2
Spine	1	Epididymis	2
Knee	1	Meninges	1
Skin.....	3		

Nine of the above pulmonary cases died during the year. Of the non-pulmonary cases, the one of Meningitis died during the year.

Thirty-eight of the fifty-four cases applied for treatment. In the remaining sixteen cases no application was made for various special reasons, *e.g.*, diagnosis not confirmed after examination, patients too ill for anything to be done, *e.g.*, in the Meningitis case, and removed from district immediately after notification.

Of the patients who applied for treatment seven were sent to Sanatorium; ten were sent to Hospitals for advanced cases; seven were sent to Hospitals for surgical treatment, etc.; two received treatment at the Skin Hospital, one was sent to Observation Hospital, and eleven were under Dispensary Supervision only.

In addition to the notified cases a large number of patients are sent to the Dispensary by their doctors for examination and diagnosis. During the year 1923 eighty-two new cases were sent for diagnosis by the doctors, School Medical Officers, etc. The number of re-attendances of old patients at the Dispensary, for supervision and arrangements for treatment, was four hundred and twenty-eight.

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

Seventy-five specimens of sputum, urine, etc., were examined at the Laboratory during the year, and of these, seventeen were positive, and fifty-eight were negative. These figures include re-examinations.

In supervision and visiting special attention is paid to the open cases, *i.e.*, where tubercle bacilli are present or have been present previously in the sputum. On the 1st January, 1923, there were seventeen such cases known to be living in the Borough. On the 31st December, 1923, there were twenty-two open cases living.

Eleven of the positive cases died during the year.

Of the positive cases sixteen were able to have a separate bedroom, nine had a separate bed with one or more in the same room, and five were unable to have a separate bed.

Eighteen of the positive cases were in Institution during some part of the year.

During the year thirty-six patients were discharged from Institutions, as follows:—

From Sanatoria.....	11
„ Pulmonary Hospitals for advanced cases..	8
„ General Hospital for treatment of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	11
„ Non-pulmonary Sanatoria.....	1
„ Observation Hospital.....	4
„ Manchester Skin Hospital	1

The results on discharge were as follows:—

Disease quiescent or arrested	8
Improved	13
I.s.q.	3
Cured	2
Relieved	4
Diagnosis not confirmed	4
Died	2

Ten cases were still in Institutions at the end of 1923.

J. L. STEWART.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Number Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
2	2	...	2	...	...	...

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.

Clinics 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) 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—a very important point especially for the baby; (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 the lady Clerk from the Health Office 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 fifty-four Infants under one year old were entered on the books, and eighty-six Children over one year and under five years old. In addition 286 Children continued attending from the previous year, making a total of 626 Children on the register.

Six thousand four hundred and ninety-two Children were weighed, and 1,432 consultations with the Medical Officer took place.

The number of attendances of Children=6,518.

Average attendance for each Session=65'8.

Of the infants under one year 132 were Breast Fed only, 50 Breast Fed and Artificial Food, and 72 Artificial Food alone.

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

Of the two hundred and fifty-four Children under one year old who attended the Centre during the year eight died (6 males, 2 females) giving a death-rate of 31.5 per 1,000. Whilst of the three hundred and seventy-two Children over one year and under five years three died (2 boys, 1 girl) or 8.1 per 1,000.

(2.) 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, the work frequently continuing until 12-30 p.m.

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 591 Children were treated at the Clinic, and 12,123 attendances were made by these children.

School Exemptions.

Number of Exemption Certificates given	1181
Number Certified Fit to attend School	537
	1718

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 1923 the following examinations were made :—

Two swabs for the Diphtheria Bacillus—Both proved negative.

No specimen of blood for Widal's reaction was examined.

Fifteen specimens of Sputa for the Tubercle Bacillus—Two were positive.

Eight samples of milk were examined for the Tubercle Bacillus—Four proved positive.

One sample of water was sent for chemical and bacteriological examination. The water was satisfactory on both points.

Two samples of sterilized milk were sent for chemical examination and bacteriological count. Both were good chemically. One proved free of bacilli, the other contained a number of bacilli.

The following samples of milk were submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester, for the presence of the bacillus of tuberculosis:—

22330.....	Positive	22602.....	Positive
22331.....	Positive	22603.....	Negative
22471.....	Negative	22604.....	Negative
22472.....	Positive	22605.....	Negative

Samples No. 22330, 22331, 22472, and 22602 were found to contain the tubercle bacillus. A Veterinary Surgeon was called in to examine the cattle in each case, but he was unable to pick out any beast which was affected with tuberculosis of the udder.

The farmer from whom the positive sample No. 22330 was obtained disposed of a number of his cattle before the result of the examination was known, and a further sample No. 22471 obtained after this change contained no tubercle bacilli.

The Veterinary Surgeon picked out a cow from the herd which furnished the positive sample No. 22331 which, in his opinion, was not well, but the farmer refused any further investigation even after the Health Committee had interviewed him.

From the herd giving the positive sample No. 22472 the Veterinary Surgeon picked four beasts which might possibly be affected, so a sample was taken from each cow and submitted to examination. Three of the samples were found free of Tubercle Bacilli, and the fourth, No. 22602 was found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. This beast from which this sample was contained was in calf, and the owner refused to get rid of it immediately but promised to do so after a time.

The selling of milk known to contain tubercle bacilli is deplorable, and further powers should be given to the Local Authorities which would enable them to prevent this.

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 four phials (2,000 units each) were supplied.

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 the Sanitary Inspector.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

I hereby submit for your information my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1923.

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 Intimation 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 requirements without further notice. There are some, 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	610
„ Statutory Notices served	66
„ Infectious Cases notified	218
„ Houses disinfected	90
„ Pail Closets converted to Water Carriage	153
„ Visits to Factories and Workshops	40
„ Visits to Slaughter-houses, Meat, Fish, and Fruit Shops	150

Amount of Diseased Meat and Offal destroyed—5 cwts.

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

Nature of Nuisances and other Defects.	Recorded.	Abated.	Unabated.
Defective Ashbins.....	356	298	58
„ Sanitary Pails	91	90	1
„ W.W.C.'s.....	36	25	11
„ W.C.'s	6	6	0
„ Ashpits	46	46	0
„ Closet Doors	4	4	0
„ Roofs	10	8	2
„ Sink Waste Pipes	4	2	2
„ Drains	27	23	4
„ Eavestroughs	4	4	0
„ Pointing	6	6	0
„ Downspouts	3	3	0
Dilapidated Closets	5	5	0
Insufficient Closet Accommodation.....	6	5	1
Offensive Pig Stys	3	2	1
Accumulation of offensive matter	3	3	0
Totals	610	530	80

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number of premises under this heading are four, 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.

The premises are visited regularly, more especially when slaughtering is taking place.

These premises, together with the lairs, are at all times kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. The limewashing and cleansing of the 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 58. During the year 10 applications have been made by persons desirous of being registered as Retail Purveyors of Milk.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 218 cases of Infectious Diseases have been notified (including all forms of Tuberculosis and Pneumonia).

Pneumonia has been the most prevalent disease, there having been 70 cases notified, against 60 cases the year previous. Scarlet Fever shows a marked decline, there being only 64 cases notified against 132 the year previous. The number of patients removed to Hospital suffering from Infectious Diseases was 60.

Careful enquiries 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 homes where Infectious Disease has been notified.

Disinfection of the premises is also carried out, and 90 houses have been so treated.

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

MONTHLY TOTALS OF REPORTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1923.

Notified Cases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.	No. of Cases Removed to Hospital.
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) ...	3	3	1	2	0	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	8
Erysipelas ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	9	...
Scarlet Fever ...	7	4	10	4	3	4	3	5	4	7	4	9	64	28
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	1	3	4	5	4	2	3	4	1	2	2	4	35	23
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	1	2	6	...	4	...	4	1	1	...	1	23	1
Pneumonia ...	4	9	10	21	11	2	...	2	1	1	3	6	70	...
Chicken Pox ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dysentery...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	23	21	30	39	19	13	8	15	8	11	10	21	218	60

Meat and Food Inspections.

The visits to premises where foodstuffs are sold, which includes Butchers' Shops, Fish Shops, Greengrocers and Grocers' Shops, and other premises where Cooked Foods are sold, amounted to 150.

In the course of my inspections I have found the various tradesmen most agreeable, and every facility was afforded me when visiting their premises. I did not in any case experience any difficulty in getting surrender of Diseased or Unsound Meat.

The following meat was condemned and destroyed :—

One Cow ... 5 cwts. Tubercular.

Sanitary Conveniences.

The following table contains a summary of the various types of Closets in the district, and of those converted during the year :—

Type of Closets.	No. of Closets 1922.	Erected for New Buildings 1923.	No. of W.C.'s. fixed in Houses, Clubs, &c. additional to con- versions.	Converted 1923.	No. of Closets 1923.
Pail Closets	1747	—	—	153	1594
Waste Water Closets	3187	—	—	—	3187
Fresh Water Closets.	1804	14	13	153	1984
Totals	6738	14	13	153	6765

During the year 809 blocked closets were reported relating to Waste Water Closets, which is equivalent to 25·3 per cent. of the total number of this type of closet in the district.

Factory and Workshops Act.

There are 84 Factories (including non-textile factories) registered in the district.

Ten visits have been paid to these.

As regards the Workshops, of which there are 74 on the register, 30 visits have been paid to these.

The sanitary condition of the Bakehouses is fairly well maintained.

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

1.—Inspection.

	Inspec- tions.		Number of written Notices.		Prose- cutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	10		2		—
Workshops, Workplaces ...	30		—		—
Totals	40		2		—

Food and Drugs.

During the year 8 samples of milk purchased from farms in the District were submitted for Bacteriological Examination with the result that four of the samples were certified to contain Tubercular Bacilli, also two samples of Sterilised (Bottled) Milk were submitted, both for Bacteriological and Chemical Examination with the result that in one no organisms were found, and both were chemically genuine.

Smoke Observations.

During the year 33 observations have been taken of Mill Chimneys within the district and on six 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 „

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.
33	9	2	8	3	5	6

Statutory Notice to abate the nuisance was served upon the owners in each of the six cases where the time limit was exceeded.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

During the first six months of the year this department was under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. A. Ashworth), and during the second half of the year under the supervision of the Sewage Works Manager (Mr. W. Foster) who has kindly given me the following particulars :—

ASHES. Four one ton Ford Motors, one Motor Mechanic, three motor drivers and six labourers are employed in this department. Three motors being regularly employed on the work.

SCAVENGING Two horses and sixteen men are regularly employed in the cleansing of streets.

NIGHTSOIL. This work is carried out during the night with the exception of the Chadderton Fold district which is now done on Friday afternoons.

Two barrels and five men are regularly employed and one barrel for one half day per week.

Butchers' offal and other trade refuse is removed twice weekly.

TABLE I.
ASHES DEPARTMENT.

Month.	No. of Motor Lds. of Refuse to Destructor.	Total Weight of Refuse. T. C. Q.	Average Weight per Load.	No. of Motor Loads of Refuse to Tips.	No. of Motor Loads of Road Sweepings to Tips.	No. of Motor Loads of Coke	No. of Motor Loads of Screenings to Tip.	No. of Motor Loads Miscellaneous.	Total No. of Motor Loads.	Cart Loads of Ashpit Refuse from Chadderton Fold to Tip.
January ...	318	366 6 0	23'01	1	0	0	0	2	321	0
February ...	274	307 12 0	22'41	105	1	0	0	0	380	0
March ...	398	450 9 3	22'63	0	0	0	0	0	398	0
April ...	388	412 7 2	21'25	0	0	0	0	0	388	0
May ...	469	497 0 2	22'47	54	11	0	0	0	534	0
June ...	328	340 7 3	23'80	10	0	0	0	0	338	0
July ...	397	403 8 2	20'32	0	7	2	0	7	413	0
August ...	472	502 2 3	21'27	34	33	2	0	8	549	7
September ...	310	332 17 1	21'46	0	11	0	4	2	327	2
October ...	411	446 18 3	21'74	0	17	3	100	7	538	5
November ...	500	530 18 3	21'23	7	30	29	179	9	754	17
December ...	418	440 18 2	21'00	0	4	35	156	3	616	4
Totals...	4683	5031 8 0	21'87	211	114	71	439	38	5556	35

TABLE II.
SCAVENGING DEPARTMENT.

Month.	No. of Cart Loads of Road Sweepings.	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 Cart Loads Miscellaneous.	No. of Cart Loads of Offal to Destructor.	No. of Cart Loads of Domestic Refuse.	Total No. of Loads.
January ...	57	3	6	0	0	0	7	0	73
February ...	182	0	12	0	0	32	12	169	407
March ...	104	6	8	0	0	1	8	0	127
April ...	99	6	12	0	0	4	8	0	129
May ...	192	6	11	19	0	15	10	78	331
June ...	86	4	10	0	0	3	6	59	168
July ...	127	6	7	0	0	5	0	0	145
August ...	169	3	15	3	0	3	0	0	193
September ...	121	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	132
October ...	118	5	9	0	0	4	0	0	136
November ...	130	7	15	0	16	9	0	0	177
December ...	98	5	8	0	17	9	0	0	137
Totals...	1483	54	121	22	33	85	51	306	2155

9.—Housing.**NO. OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—**

- (a) Total 6
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts of 1919 or 1923 :—
- (i.) By the Local Authority Nil
- (ii.) By other bodies or persons 5

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

Financial assistance for purpose of increasing housing accommodation :—

Have any advances been made during 1923 :—

- (a) By loans ? Nil. No. Nil. Amount of loans, Nil.
- (b) By subsidy ? Yes. No. 5 Amount of subsidies, £500.

UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES—INSPECTION.

- (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 610
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910 10
- Have the particulars of these inspections been fully recorded as specified in the Regulations ?... Yes
- (3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil
- (4) No of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under (3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation) Nil

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 Nil

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS :—

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

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

(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—

(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
declarations 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... 610

(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were
remedied :—

(a) By owners 530

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

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

(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..... 6

* Refers only to action taken in reference to housing defects.
Notices with regard to drainage and other defects are included
under Sanitary Administration.

(8) Public Health Staff.

CLERK—Miss H. Chambers.

HEALTH VISITORS—Miss Elizabeth 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 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.

Fifty-five deaths (30 Males, 25 Females) occurred in children under one year old. Of this number two (1 Male, 1 Female) were illegitimate. The infantile death-rate being 110 per 1,000 births, against 66 and 104 per 1,000 births in 1922 and 1921 respectively, the death-rate of illegitimate children being 133 per 1,000 births in 1923 and 154 per 1,000 births in 1922.

In England and Wales during 1923 there were 69 deaths under one year per 1,000 births. In Chadderton the chief causes of Infantile Mortality were Premature Birth, Congenital Debility and Malformation (20), Bronchitis (3), Gastro-Enteritis (1), and Pneumonia (12).

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	1	—	12	3	2	8	4	1	30
Females.....	9	1	5	2	17	1	1	2	1	3	25

From the above table it will be seen that 29 or 52·7% of the deaths under 1 year of age occurred in the first four weeks of life; of these deaths 15, or 51·7% occurred in the first week of life.

The following table gives the causes of death of the 55 children—males and females separated—under one year of age, and the ages at which death occurred.

DISEASE.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	1-2 months.	2-3 months	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months	Total under 1 year.
MALES—										
Pneumonia	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	2	1	12
Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Premature Birth	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Congl. Heart Disease ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Injuries at Birth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Debility from Birth.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Inanition	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Congl. Pyloric Stenosis..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Enteritis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Convulsions	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Totals.....	6	5	1	0	3	2	8	4	1	30
FEMALES—										
Pneumonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Bronchitis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Premature Birth	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Debility from Birth.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Inanition	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Congl. Lues	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Teething.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Diff. Labour	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pemphigus.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
T.B. Intestines.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hæmorrhage of Bowels..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Atelectasis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Whooping Cough.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Asthenia.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals.....	9	1	5	2	1	1	2	1	3	25

From the table we see the pneumonia was the cause of 13 deaths, all of them being over one month old. Twelve of the thirteen were males. Bronchitis was responsible for 3 deaths (two males, one female). Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth were the causes of death in 20 cases (9 Males, 11 Females). Nineteen of these deaths occurred in children under one month old.

Infantile death-rate for Chadderton for the previous ten years:—

1913	116 per 1,000 births.
1914	101 " "
1915	123 " "
1916	88 " "
1917	86 " "
1918	117 " "
1919	126 " "
1920	98 " "
1921	104 " "
1922	66 " "

Average for ten years 102.5 per 1,000 births.

Health Visitors' Report.

From 1st January, 1923, to 31st December, 1923.

No. of Notifications of Births received	512
„ Notifications by Registrar	10
„ New Cases visited	474
„ Infants Breast Fed at first visit	434
„ Infants Fed on Breast and Artificial Foods at first visit	11
„ Infants wholly Fed on Artificial Foods at first visit	29
„ Infants died before visiting	15

„ Infants left the District	45
„ Infants transferred to other districts	24
„ Infants Still-born	23
„ Subsequent visits made	3628
„ Visits made to children between one and five years	3878
„ Ante-Natal Cases visited	109
„ Ante-Natal Cases revisits	130
„ Pneumonia Cases visited	74
„ Pneumonia Cases revisits	71
„ Measles Cases visited.....	148
„ Chicken-pox Cases visited.....	70
„ Chicken-pox Cases revisits	6
„ Investigations of Deaths made	72
„ Milk Investigations made	621
„ Coal Investigations made	58
„ Ophthalmia Neonatorum Cases visited	2
„ Ophthalmia Neonatorum Cases revisits	9
„ Whooping Cough Cases visited.....	29
„ Whooping Cough Cases revisits	14
„ Attendances made by Nurses at the Welfare Centre	99
„ Visits made to various cases	214
Total number of visits made 9706.	

DEATHS.

Causes of Deaths in Chadderton Urban District, 1923.

Causes of Death		Males	Females
All Causes (Civilians only)		190	214
1. Enteric Fever		—	—
2. Smallpox		—	—
3. Measles		3	—
4. Scarlet Fever		1	—
5. Whooping Cough.....		2	3
6. Diphtheria.....		—	3
7. Influenza		5	8

Causes of Death		Males	Females
8.	Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
9.	Meningococcal Meningitis	—	2
10.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	7	9
11.	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	2	3
12.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.....	13	23
13.	Rheumatic Fever.....	2	0
14.	Diabetes	1	4
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.....	13	17
16.	Heart Disease	25	28
17.	Anterio-Sclerosis	2	5
18.	Bronchitis	19	31
19.	Pneumonia (all forms).....	31	12
20.	Other Respiratory Diseases	3	1
21.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	0
22.	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	2	0
23.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	0
24.	Cirrhosis of Liver.....	—	—
25.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	9
26.	Puerperal Sepsis	—	1
27.	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	3
28.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	9	11
29.	Suicide	1	—
30.	Other Deaths from Violence	7	3
31.	Other defined Diseases	34	38
32.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	—
Special Causes (included above)—			
	Poliomyelitis	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	—	—
Deaths of Infants } Total		30	25
under 1 year } Illegitimate		1	1
Total Births		263	236
Legitimate		255	229
Illegitimate.....		8	7
Population		29,340	

The above table shews that there were 404 deaths (190 Males and 214 Females) assigned to Chadderton, giving a death-rate of 13·7 per 1,000; the average for the previous ten years being 14·5 per 1,000; the death-rates for the previous ten years being :—

1913.....	13.7 per 1,000
1914.....	15.2 „
1915.....	15.4 „
1916.....	14.3 „
1917.....	15.0 „
1918.....	20.6 „
1919.....	13.9 „
1920.....	11.8 „
1921.....	12.7 „
1922.....	13.5 „
Average for last ten years	<u>14.5</u>

Nineteen deaths were due to the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, giving a zymotic death-rate of 0.47 per 1,000, against 0.64 per 1,000 in 1922. For the past five years the numbers are :—

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	1	2	3	2	1
Diphtheria	1	3	4	5	3
Enteric Fever ...	0	1	1	0	0
Measles.....	2	2	0	5	3
Whooping Cough	0	3	1	2	5
Diarrhoea	6	11	8	5	2
	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>
Zymotic death-rate	<u>0.35</u>	<u>0.74</u>	<u>0.57</u>	<u>0.64</u>	<u>0.47</u>

During the year the Coroner held 18 Inquests.

BIRTHS.

According to the Registrar-General the number of Births during the year was 499 (263 Males, 236 Females, the birth-rate being 17.0 per 1,000 of the population. The birth-rate per 1,000 total population of England and Wales being 19.7.

There were 15 Illegitimate Births (8 Males, 7 Females), being 3.0 per cent. of the total Births. In 1922 the Illegitimate Births were 4.6 per cent. of the total Births.

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

1913.....	25.0 per 1,000
1914.....	24.1 "
1915.....	22.1 "
1916.....	18.6 "
1917.....	16.6 "
1918.....	15.7 "
1919.....	13.3 "
1920.....	23.2 "
1921.....	20.2 "
1922.....	18.9 "

Average for past ten years 19.7 per 1,000.