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Contributors

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REPORT
ON THE
LEEK RURAL
Sanitary District

FOR THE
Year ending 31st December, 1914,

BY
J. C. McCLEW,
Medical Officer of Health.

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REPORT.

THE LEEK RURAL DISTRICT includes Twenty-three Parishes, and extends to 72,908 acres, and comprises the Norton, Longnor, Leek and Leekfrith Sub-Registration Districts.

The population in 1891 was 13,998. In 1896, Milton, with a population of 1,100, was transferred from the Leek District to that of Wolstanton and Burslem, so that the population fell to 13,868 in 1901. In 1911 the census returns gave the population as 15,488, and this increase was helped to the extent of 533 by the inclusion of the Bagnall parish in 1907. The population of the District to the middle of 1914 has been estimated by the County Medical Officer of Health, on the method set forth in the Report of the Registrar General for the year 1911, to be 15,863, an increase of 117 over the previous year. The standardising factor for correcting the death-rate of the District according to the age and sex constitution is '9313.

The births registered in the District for the year 1914 numbered 389, an increase of 6 over 1913, giving a birth-rate of 24.52 per 1,000, which is practically the same as last year, and

slightly above the average for the Rural Districts of Staffordshire. The illegitimate births were 22 in number, giving a percentage of 5.65. Of the legitimate births, 198 were males and 169 females; and of the illegitimate, 7 were males and 15 females.

One hundred and ninety-four deaths were registered in this District for 1914—105 males and 89 females, giving a death-rate of 12.2 per 1,000. Of these, 9 non-residents in the District were transferred out, and the large number of 16 was transferred in, so that the nett total deaths belonging to the District were 201, a decrease of 18 from 1913, giving a death-rate of 12.67, which is the smallest for the last 10 years, beyond which I have not the records.

All the Institutions for the reception of the sick, injured, and mental cases are situated outside this District. The Leek Union Workhouse, situated in the Leek Urban District, receives many of the old, helpless, friendless and incurable inhabitants of the District. Almost all mental cases are taken to the Cheddleton Asylum, whilst the North Stafford Infirmary and Leek Cottage Hospital are both largely taken advantage of by the inhabitants in the Rural area. Of the deaths transferred in, four occurred in the Workhouse, at an average age of 71; three in the Asylum, three in the North Stafford Infirmary, three in

the Leek Cottage Hospital, and only three outside these Institutions.

Thirty-two children belonging to the District died under one year of age, compared with 38 for the previous year, and of these four succumbed within 24 hours, three from congenital debility, and one from premature birth; five died in the first week, three from premature birth, and two from congenital debility. Of the total, seven died from congenital debility, five from premature birth, and four from diarrhœa and enteritis. The infantile mortality was 82.2 per 1,000, compared with 99.2 for the previous year. Between the ages of 1 and 5 there were 12 deaths, compared with 20 in the year 1913. Among the causes, two were due to tuberculous meningitis, two to pneumonia, two to diarrhœa and enteritis, two to accident, one to diphtheria, one to meningitis, and one to other tuberculous disease. Amongst all the children of school age, there were six deaths, and these were all males. The causes of death of these school children were diphtheria (2), nephritis, tuberculous meningitis, pneumonia, and hydrocephalus. When it is remembered that the District is one of the bleakest in Staffordshire, and that many of the children have a long way to go to school, I think the small mortality in this class is highly gratifying. Deaths from violence were 11 in number, including four suicides. Of the suicides, three were

transferred out as non-residents in the District. The number of deaths from violence shows little variation—9 in 1913 and 13 in 1912.

I give as usual a Table of the mean age at death of all deaths registered in the District for the last 10 years, although it is merely an expression of the average age at death, and is no evidence of the health or sanitary condition of the community, and is more an indication of the proportion of young to old people in the area, for where the number of births is great, the mean age at death must be low, and this is borne out by the following Table:—

MEAN AGE AT DEATH.

For the year 1914 the mean age at death was 44.36 years.

„ 1913	„	„	„	42.0	„
„ 1912	„	„	„	43.4	„
„ 1911	„	„	„	42.4	„
„ 1910	„	„	„	42.4	„
„ 1909	„	„	„	41.3	„
„ 1908	„	„	„	37.2	„
„ 1907	„	„	„	37.4	„
„ 1906	„	„	„	37.8	„
„ 1905	„	„	„	32.9	„
„ 1904	„	„	„	35.9	„

In considering the District in detail, I shall as usual divide it into three Sub-Districts:—

1. The Norton Sub-Registration District.
2. The Longnor Sub-Registration District.
3. The Leek and Leekfrith Sub-Registration Districts taken together.

No. 1.—THE NORTON SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

This District comprises the parishes of Bagnall, Endon and Stanley, Longsdon, and Norton-in-the-Moors, containing 13,614 acres. This is the most populous of the three Districts, and includes several large villages. In Norton itself there is a considerable number of colliers, whilst in Stockton Brook, Endon, and Longsdon, there are many new and superior houses, many of which are occupied by business men from the Potteries. The rest of the District is mainly agricultural, the farms being for the most part let to tenants who carry on the business of dairy farming.

A large portion of the parish of Norton is situated on the coal measures. Portions of Norton Green and Baddeley Green are on alluvial soil; Endon is situated on a patch of new red sandstone; Longsdon is on the millstone grit. There is alluvium in the valley between Endon and Stanley. Bagnall is situated on the Yoredale sandstone, and the rest of the parish is on sandstone and shale.

In the neighbourhood of Endon a considerable area of land is very flat, and affords but very poor natural facilities for drainage, so that after heavy rains this land is completely under water, resembling a large lake.

The water-supply is generally good, a large portion of the District being now supplied by the mains of the North Stafford Waterworks Company. A large sum of money has been spent in this District on water and drainage during the last 20 years.

The number of births and deaths registered in the Norton Sub-District was 234 and 97 respectively, compared with 225 and 110 for 1913. The deaths consisted of 57 males and 40 females. The deaths transferred out from this District exactly balanced those transferred in, both in number and sex distribution. The mean age at death was 41.72 years. The deaths included 28 of 70 years of age and upwards, and out of these, one at 92 was the greatest age registered in the whole area.

The following is a Table of Births and Deaths for the last ten years in this District:—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1904	223	122
1905	204	106
1906	223	86
1907	227	97
1908	262	101
1909	221	121
1910	245	93
1911	217	100
1912	227	107
1913	225	110
1914	234	97

No. 2.—THE LONGNOR SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICT

This District comprises the parishes of Butterton, Fawfieldhead, Grindon, Heathylee, Hollinsclough, Longnor, Quarnford, Sheen, Warslow and Elkstones, containing 27,978 acres.

SUBSOIL.—Butterton and Grindon are situated on the limestone and Yoredale sandstone; Fawfieldhead and Heathylee are on Yoredale sandstone; Longnor and Hollinsclough are on sandstone and shale; Quarnford is on the millstone grit. A large portion of Warslow and Elkstone are on shale and a small portion on limestone.

A large part of the parishes of Quarnford and Warslow is moorland, for the most part given over to grouse, and but sparsely populated. It lies high, is bleak and bare, and is much colder than the lower lying and more sheltered parts of this district, which are portioned out into farms, which vary considerably in extent, and are mostly used for grazing purposes. As there are but poor prospects for employment for the younger members of the community, many of them leave the district.

So far, the Light Railway from Waterhouses to Hulme End has done but little to forward the prosperity of the district, but in the years to come it is more than probable that this lovely country will become a favourite summer resort, and lead to the erection of a large number of houses.

The Longnor District maintains its reputation for longevity. In 1912, out of 46 deaths, 17 were above the age of 70, and in 1913, out of 53 deaths, no fewer than 23 had lived beyond the allotted span.

In 1914 the deaths numbered 61—28 males and 33 females, and of these, 18 were over 70. The mean age at death was 45.36.

Seventy births were registered in this District during the year. The birth-rate for this District remains very constant—78 in 1911, 67 in 1913, and 70 this year. In 1912 there was an unaccountable diminution of the birth-rate to 51.

NO. 3.—THE LEEK AND LEEKFRITH SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS TAKEN TOGETHER.

. These Districts comprise the parishes of Bradnop, Heaton, Horton and Horton Hay, Leekfrith, Lowe, Onecote, Rudyard, Rushton James, Rushton Spencer, and Tittesworth, and measure 31,316 acres.

SUBSOIL.—The three parishes of Leekfrith, Bradnop, and Onecote are on the Yoredale rocks, consisting of thin beds of sandstone and shale; Heaton and Horton are partly on millstone grit and partly on Yoredale sandstone; portions of Rudyard, Rushton James, and Rushton Spencer are situated on millstone grit, Yoredale sandstone, alluvium and red sandstone.

These Districts are all agricultural, and include several small villages of the usual rural type, and Rudyard, which continues to grow, and become more and more a popular summer holiday resort. A large portion of this division is well wooded, and the climate is much milder than that of the Longnor district.

Owing to railway facilities, many of the farmers are engaged in the milk traffic, and send large supplies of milk to London, Manchester, and other large industrial centres. The water supply is generally good.

Eighty-five births and 36 deaths were registered within the Leek and Leekfrith Sub-Registration Districts during the year 1914, compared with 91 births and 40 deaths for 1913, and 92 births and 35 deaths in 1912. The mean age at death for the combined Districts was 49.77. Taken separately, there was a great difference, and quite the reverse of 1913. In that year Leekfrith gave 47 and Leek 36. This year Leekfrith gives 43.5 and Leek 52.19. In Leek there were 53 births, and in Leekfrith only 32, and one would not have been surprised had the figures been reversed. In Leek District there were no fewer than nine over 70 years of age, out of 26 deaths, and in Leekfrith four over 70, out of 10.

In the Leekfrith District there was only one illegitimate birth registered in 1914, and none in 1913.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND SHOPS.

There are 96 registered milk-sellers in the District, whose premises have been regularly visited.

Sixteen cases, compared with 13 last year, have been notified under the Tuberculosis Order, and in many cases the animals have been slaughtered. As I pointed out last year, this is a small percentage of the bovine animals in the District, but it must be borne in mind that the Order only applies to cows with tuberculosis of the udder, or giving tuberculous milk, and all bovine animals suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation.

It is satisfactory that Cowsheds and Pigstyes can only now be erected in accordance with Bye-laws adopted by the Council.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONGST MILK-SELLERS.

Three cases of infectious disease, all of scarlet fever, occurred in houses of three milk-sellers. These were removed to Tinster's Wood Hospital, and the premises disinfected.

Causes of complaint were found in six instances, one where limewashing was required, one in which the drainage was bad, and four in which the ventilation was defective.

The requisite notices were given, and have been complied with.

SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

The plans of all new houses are submitted to the Council for their approval, and no doubt this procedure will result in healthier, more sanitary, and more convenient dwellings.

The pail system is now generally adopted in the Norton District, and it is desirable that this system should be extended.

The scavenging of the villages in the District has been discussed by the Council, and it was resolved, as a preliminary to the adoption of a more efficient method, that the Inspector be instructed to prepare a report on the privies in the District, and that the Report shall be presented from time to time to the Medical Officer, who shall decide in what cases alteration is necessary, and the order in which the parishes shall be visited. In accordance with this Resolution, I asked the Inspector to begin with the Biddulph Moor District. I hope soon to receive his Report, so that a beginning may be made, and it is to be hoped that before long some vigorous action will be taken to improve the sanitation of the District in this respect.

The Endon Sewage Scheme prepared by Messrs. Wilcox and Raikes is now being carried out. Owing to the excessive rainfall during the last few months, the work has been considerably interfered with. The contractors are Messrs. J. and J. Warner, of

Mickleover, with Mr. P. S. Thomson as resident engineer. It is to be hoped that when completed, it will prove an unqualified success. The cost, which has been estimated at £7,000, is likely, owing to the largely-increased price of material, etc., to be considerably greater than the estimates, but it must be borne in mind that the existence of a proper system of drainage will in all probability lead to the erection of many more houses, and not only improve the sanitary condition of the village, but help in its material welfare.

The large sewage tank at Norton Green and the small tanks in the parish of Norton have been kept in good order, and regularly emptied during the year.

All the sewage outfalls intercepting pits have been kept in good order.

SCHOOLS.

During the year chicken-pox, scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria have visited many of the schools in the area. For the most part these diseases have been of a mild nature. Measles was present at Thorncliffe in January, Longsdon in March, Bagnall in April, Baddeley Green in May, and Norton in June. It is evident that in the Norton District it spread from school to school. Cases of scarlet fever were reported from Baddeley Green, Fawfieldhead, Horton, Grindon, and Longnor; and of chicken-pox from Baddeley Green, Meerbrook, and Ramshaw; of diph-

theria from Baddeley Green, Endon, and Norton; and of whooping cough from Baddeley Green. Amongst the schools closed for varying periods during the year were Baddeley Green, Newtown, Meerbrook, Horton, and Endon. In spite of all these infectious diseases, it is very satisfactory to note the small mortality among school children in this district, to which I have referred in another part of this Report.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination in this District shows very little alteration from last year. Every facility is given to parents to have their children vaccinated, but there is very little advantage taken of the opportunities offered.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

During the year there were 10 cases of pollution of streams. Notices were served, and complied with.

DISEASED MEAT.

No cases have been reported during the year.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 126 cases were reported under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, and included 44 cases of diphtheria, 9 of

erysipelas, 71 scarlet fever, and 1 of enteric fever. Last year the number was the smallest since 1902, and this year it is the largest since 1905.

In January scarlet fever broke out all over the District, cases occurring at Fawfieldhead, Leek, Horton, Longsdon, Endon, Ball Green, Brown Edge, and Stockton Brook. In almost all these Districts there was only one case, and the disease did not spread, except in the Fawfieldhead area, where nine more cases occurred. These cases were all visited by the Sanitary Inspector and myself. They were all isolated at home, and strict injunctions given as to the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The school was closed, and on its reopening no fresh cases occurred in the district.

In April five cases of scarlet fever occurred in two families at Ford and Grindon. These cases were also isolated at home, and there was no spread of the disease.

In the Norton area cases of scarlet fever occurred throughout the year with the exception of the months of July and December.

I am pleased to report that the scarlet fever was of a mild type, and although the number of cases was large, there were no deaths.

We have unfortunately had a large number of cases of diphtheria (44) during the year, and of these, no fewer than 41 occurred in the Norton area. It will be remembered that we finished 1913 with 7 cases of diphtheria in the Brown Edge district in December. In January we had 3 cases, 2 in Brown Edge and 1 near Knypersley Pool, and it was not until the middle of April that another case was notified, occurring at Ball Green. Another case was reported a few days later, and there were no more cases in this District until two cases were reported from one house on July 13th. These patients were certified free from infection, and the house disinfected. In August there were two further cases, one in Stockton Brook, and one in Bagnall. The number rose to 7 in September and 10 in October, falling to 2 in November, and culminating in 13 cases in December. The distribution of the cases were: 17 in the Endon District, 7 Stockton Brook, 6 Baddeley Green, 4 Brown Edge, 3 Norton, 2 Stanley, 1 Longsdon, and 1 Bagnall. With the exception of about 5, all these cases have been treated at home, and strict instructions were given in reference to isolation and disinfection. In spite of the comparatively large number so treated, it is satisfactory to note that this method of treatment in no case led to other members of the family contracting the disease. Certainly in three households more than one member was notified, but apparently in these

cases the members had been simultaneously attacked. In only one house had we a recurrence of the disease, and this occurred more than six weeks after the first case, and here the first patient had been removed to the Isolation Hospital, and had not returned home until bacteriologically declared to be free from infection.

The difficulty of preventing the spread is no doubt due to the presence of "carriers," who, without having diphtheria, or having recovered from it, carry the germs of the disease about with them. All the Medical men practising in the district were requested not to declare their patients free from infection without bacteriological examination, and it is interesting and instructive to note that in one case in this epidemic it was over 11 weeks before the bacteriologist failed to find the loeffler bacillus, the cause of the disease.

The necessary apparatus for taking of swabs was sent to every Medical practitioner in the District, and diphtheritic anti-toxin is supplied on application to the Council. In one case, where diphtheria occurred in a member of a family of eight children, several were infected with anti-toxin as a prophylactic, and the case removed to the Isolation Hospital. There were no further cases in the family.

There was only one case of enteric in the District, and this case had died before notification.

I am pleased to report that only one case of puerperal fever occurred. This is a very good result, taking into consideration the large number of births.

There were no cases of epidemic, cerebro spinal meningitis, or poliomyelitis.

I append a Table showing the incidence of infectious diseases reported in the District for the last 10 years, and the number of scarlet fever and diphtheria cases:—

Year.	Total Number.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Total: Norton District.
1905	132	56	62	37
1906	84	45	34	27
1907	78	43	24	22
1908	65	29	27	22
1909	66	40	13	9
1910	56	31	9	8
1911	109	86	15	12
*1912	72	35	21	12
*1913	86	29	15	13
*1914	138	71	44	41

* Including cases of tuberculous disease.

Only nine cases of tuberculous disease have been notified during the year, and of these, two had been previously reported, so that only seven fresh cases would seem to have occurred during 1914. As the deaths from tuberculous disease during this period number 12, it is evident that many of the cases have not been reported. As it is not only of importance from a public health

point of view, but to the great advantage of the patient, to recognise and report this disease at an early stage, it is to be hoped that Medical practitioners generally will notify tuberculosis in the same way as they do scarlet fever or diphtheria, "forthwith, on becoming aware." When the Tuberculosis Officer gets fairly to work, and a Dispensary is established in the neighbourhood, I expect we shall have a large increase in the number of tuberculous cases reported.

At present the County Council gives practitioners every facility to have the sputum examined in the cases suspected of phthisis, and I have again to express my regret that this privilege is not more fully taken advantage of.

The following Table gives the age distribution of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases:—

	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.
Pulmonary	... 3	..... 0	..... 1	..... 0	..... 2
Non-Pulmonary	3	..... 0	..... 0	..... 0	..... 0

Of the pulmonary cases, two were males and four females.

The cases of tuberculous disease are for the most part personally visited soon after notification. The health of the other members of the family is inquired into, and where children from the infected house attend school, their names are forwarded,

with the name of the school, to the School Medical Officer. The accommodation and sanitary condition of the house are gone into, and explicit instructions given to the patient and attendants, as to precautions necessary to avoid spreading the disease.

I have advised in all cases where possible that the patient should have a room to himself, and insisted that on no account should he and anyone else occupy the same bed. In all cases in which a death takes place from phthisis pulmonalis, the Sanitary Inspector has visited and carefully disinfected the premises.

THE MIDWIVES' ACT.

The Midwives' Act is administered by a Sub-Committee of the County Council at Stafford. Cases of puerperal fever are reported under the Infectious Diseases' Act to the Medical Officer of the County, and the information also given whether or not it was a case attended by a midwife.

The Medical Officer of Health for the County investigated all such cases, and every precaution is taken to prevent the midwife returning to practice until she has been thoroughly disinfected. The rule of instructing the midwife to cease from attending cases for at least a fortnight after a case of puerperal fever is still adhered to.

THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT has not been adopted by the Council.

The Local Government Board issued a General Order (5th Feb., 1914), making it compulsory for any Medical Practitioner or Certified Midwife who is in attendance on any child suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum, to forthwith notify the case to the Medical Officer of Health for the District, in which the person having the care of the child resides. This Order came into force on 1st April, 1914, and during the year only three cases under this Order have been notified.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Tinsters Wood Hospital, which is well situated and isolated about half-a-mile from Stockton Brook Railway Station, serves for the most part for the reception of patients from the Norton, Endon, Biddulph Moor, and Horton Districts. The accommodation consists of two small rooms. The patients are limited to six in number, and even for this small number the cubic space is much below the standard. The rooms formerly used for the reception of patients in the administrative block have now been given up to the Matron and her husband, so that the accommodation has been diminished to that extent. The inadequacy of the Hospital, apart from the question of Isolation, has

been before the Council during the year, but fuller consideration of the subject was postponed until the spring, and it is to be hoped that the Council will see their way to provide adequate accommodation, proper sanitary arrangements, with the necessary means for disinfection, and so give to the district a Hospital that will leave nothing to be desired. I have personally visited the Hospital about once a month during the year, and am pleased to report the thoroughly efficient way in which Mr. and Mrs. Ellerton have performed their duties. The way in which the Hospital has been kept leaves nothing to be desired, and Mrs. Ellerton has shown herself a most excellent, devoted, and sympathetic nurse.

During the year 35 cases of scarlet fever have been treated at Tinster's Wood. All cases of diphtheria that have been sent to Hospital—six in number—were treated in the Isolation Hospital of the Leek Urban District Council at Leek. Arrangements have been in existence for several years for the reception of patients in the Leek Hospital, when that at Tinster's Wood is full or it is otherwise desirable.

OVERCROWDING AND UNINHABITABLE HOUSES.

Nine cases of overcrowding have been reported—4 in Norton, 3 in Longnor, and 2 in Leek and Leekwith. All these cases have

been investigated, and in eight cases the overcrowding was stopped, and in the remaining case the premises ceased to be occupied.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Knackers' yard at Norton has been visited several times and has been found to be satisfactorily managed. Complaints were made in reference to the drainage, and the proprietor executed the necessary alterations at considerable expense to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, before the license was renewed.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are no public slaughter-houses in the District. There are 11 butchers' shops in the District, which have private slaughter-houses, viz.: Seven in the Norton and Endon District, two in the Longnor District, and two in the Leek and Leekfrith District. They are inspected periodically to ascertain their sanitary condition, but not always at times of slaughtering. The Sanitary Inspector holds the certificates of the Sanitary Institute, but no special certificate in meat inspection.

J. COWAN McCLEW,

Medical Officer of Health.

17th March, 1915.

H O U S I N G .

Appended is a Report under Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910. The houses, as a rule, are of the usual artisan type, two-storied, with kitchen and scullery, and living-room below, and two or three bedrooms above. Except in the Norton District, there does not seem to be any demand for additional housing, and private enterprise is likely to cope with any such demand. About 30 additional houses have been added this year. These have been erected in accordance with the Bye-laws, the Surveyor having the supervision of the work.

REPORT under Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations of 2nd September, 1910, during the year ending 31st December, 1914:—

1. The number of Dwelling Houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 45
2. The number of Dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human inhabitation 12
3. The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to making of Closing Orders None.
4. The number of Closing Orders made None.
5. The number of Dwelling-houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders 12

6. The number of Dwelling-houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put in a fit state for human habitation, and the general character of the defects found to exist None.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The above houses were put in a satisfactory state of repair without Closing Orders.

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1914.

The following Table is furnished by Mr. Shufflebotham, Sanitary Inspector:—

	Long- Leek and Norton. nor. Leekfrith. Total						
Number of Nuisances reported, and Notices served	30	...	12	...	31	...	73
Number of Houses unfit for human habitation	4	...	3	...	5	...	12
Number of cases of Overcrowding ..	4	...	3	...	2	...	9
Number of cases abated	3	...	3	...	2	...	8
Middens, Cesspools, and Ashpits removed, and Closets and Privies built, and defective ones repaired	31	...	12	...	16	...	59
Drains made and defective ones repaired and remedied	58	...	10	...	12	...	80
Accumulations of rubbish by side of public highway	6	...	4	...	3	...	13
Houses cleansed and disinfected ..	45	...	8	...	4	...	57
Wells or Reservoirs made or cleansed	10	...	6	...	4	...	20
Defective or impure water supplies remedied	6	...	4	...	6	...	16
Number of pollutions of rivers	4	...	4	...	2	...	10
Number of pollutions of water sup- plies, and supply of pure water	16	...	6	...	4	...	36
Arrears of notices not complied with	4	...	2	...	2	...	8
Legal proceedings taken	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
Number of cases of infectious dis- ease notified during the year ...	91	...	23	...	11	...	125
Number at present in the Hospital...	2	...	0	...	1	...	3

Table I.--Leek Rural District.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Popu- lation estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number	NETT.		Num- ber *	Rate	of Non- residents regist'ed in the District.	of Resi- dents not regist'ed in the District.	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.	
			Num- ber	Rate					Num- ber *	Rate per 1000 Nett Births. 11	Num- ber	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	14306	410	410	28.6	226	15.3		8	44	102.4	234	15.9
1910	14268	422	422	28.9	197	13.6		6	39	92.4	203	14.2
1911	14464	392	392	27.1	202	13.9		5	37	99.8	207	14.2
1912	15755	370	370	23.4	188	11.9	3	16	40	108	201	12.7
1913	15746	383	383	24.3	203	12.8	4	20	38	99.2	219	13.9
1914	15863	389	389	24.5	194	12.2	9	16	32	82.2	201	12.6

*Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 11, calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in column 6 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres
(land and inland
water). 72,908

Bagnall added in 1907. 533 population.
Under water, 460 acres.

Total population at all ages	15,488	} At Census of 1911.
Number of inhabited houses.....	3,432	
Average number of persons per house....	4.5	

Table II.—Leek Rural District.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1914.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases notified in Each Locality.			No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each locality.			Total Cases Re-moved to Hospital.	
	At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	1	2	3		
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65								65 and upwards
Small-pox ..															
Cholera ..															
Diphtheria (in-cluding Mem-branous croup)	44		10	27	5	2		41	1	2					
Erysipelas ..	9			1	1	1	5	8		1					
Scarlet Fever ..	71	1	9	53	7	1		46	17	8					
Typhus fever ..															
Enteric fever ..	1					1		1							
Relapsing fever															
Continued fever															
Puerperal fever	1					1		1							
Polionmyelitis ..															
Ophthalmia															
Neonatorum ..	3	3						1	1	1					
Pulmonary															
Tubercu'osis ..	6			3		1	2	4	1	1					
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	3			3				1		2					
Totals ..	138	4	19	87	13	7	7	103	20	15					36

1—Norton Sub-Registration District 2—Longnor Sub-Registration District.

3—Leek and Leekfrith Sub-Registration Districts.

Isolation Hospital, Tinsters wood, Brownedge, Leek Isolation Hospital,

Table III.—Leek Rural District.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Resi- dents" or "Non- residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
1	All ages. 2	Under 1. 3	1 and under 2. 4	2 and under 5. 5	5 and under 15. 6	15 and under 25. 7	25 and under 45. 8	45 and under 65. 9	65 and upwards. 10	11
All causes { Certified Uncertified	199 2	31 1	8	4	6	15	24	34	77 1	
Enteric Fever ...	1						1			
Small-pox ...										
Measles ..										
Scarlet Fever ...										
Whooping-cough ..										
Diphtheria & Croup...	3		1		2					
Influenza ...	2								2	
Erysipelas ...										
Phthisis ...										
(Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	4						2	2		
Tuberculous Meningitis	3		1	1	1					
Other tuberculous Diseases	5			1		2	2			
Cancer, malignant disease	10						2		8	
Rheumatic Fever ...	2	1	1							
Meningitis ...	16	2				3	1	6	6	
Organic Heart Disease	20	3	2		1	2	1	3	14	
Bronchitis ...	15						2	2	3	
Pneumonia (all forms)	3						1	1	1	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	7	5	2							
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	1						1			
Appendicitis and Typhlitis										
Cirrhosis of Liver ...										
Alcoholism ...										
Nephritis and Bright's Disease }	3				1	1		1		
Puerperal Fever										
Other accidents and diseases of Preg- nancy&parturition }	4						4			
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Prema- ture birth }	14	13			1					
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide }	7		1	1		1	1	3		
Suicide ...	4						1	2	1	
Other defined diseases	75	8				6	5	13	42	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown }	2			1				1	1	
Totals ...	201	32	8	4	6	15	24	34	78	

Table IV.—Leek Rural District.

19'4.—Infant Mortality.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under One Year
All Causes	{	Certified ...	...	...	8	1	4	1	14	6	4	4	3	31
		Uncertified	...	...	1				1					1
Small-pox	...	...	...	...						
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...						
Measles	...	...	...	...						
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...						
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...						
Diphtheria . Croup	...	...	...	...						
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...						
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...						
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...						
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...						
Meningitis not Tuberculous...	...	...	...	...		1			1	2		1	1	5
Convulsions	...	...	...	...						
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...						2				2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...						
Pneumonia all forms	...	...	...	...								3		3
Diarrhœa,	...	...	...	...						1				1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...						1	2			3
Gastritis	...	...	...	...									1	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...						
Rickets	...	...	...	...						
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...						
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...						
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...			1		1		1			2
Congenital Malformat'ns	...	...	...	...						
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	4		1		5					5
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	5		1	1	7		1			8
Other causes	...	...	...	...			1		1					1
Totals					9	1	4	1	15	6	4	4	3	32

Net Births in the year { Legitimate 367. Net Deaths in the year { Legitimate infants } 32
 { Illegitimate 22. { Illegitimate infants }

SUMMARY of SANITARY WORK done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year 1914, in the Rural District of Leek.

					Number of		Abatement Notices.		Nuisances Abated after notice by	
					Inspection and Observations made.	Defects found.	Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority.	Inspector.	Authority.
Dwelling houses and Schools	Foul Conditions	...	...	...	17	6	6		6	
	Structural Defects	...	...	...	12	9	6	3	6	3
	Overcrowding	...	...	...	29	9	9		9	
	Unfit for Habitation	...	...	...	30	12	12		10	
	Lodging-houses	...	...	...			
	Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...			
	Cowsheds	...	...	...	96	8	8		8	
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	24	4	4		4	
	Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	68	14	14		14	
	Canal Boats	...	...	...	66	13	13		13	
House Drainage	Ashpits and Privies	...	...	...	160	49	48	1	48	1
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	...	18	18	18		18	
	Water Closets	...	...	...	12	9	9		9	
	Defective Traps	...	...	...	20	11	7	4	7	4
	No Disconnection	...	...	...	32	20	18	2		
	Other Faults	...	...	...	29	22	14	8	14	8
	Water Supply...	...	...	...	26	16	14	2	14	2
	Pigsties	...	...	...	26	24	18	6	18	6
	Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	14	6	6		6	
	Offensive Trades	...	...	...	8	6	6		6	
	Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	1	1	1		1	
	Other Nuisances	...	...	...	28	8	6	2	6	2
	TOTALS.	...	...	...	716	266	226	28	217	26
Unwholesome food	Number of Seizures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Condemned by Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prosecutions for exposing for sale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	Convictions ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food and Drugs Act	Samples taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Number found Adulterated, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	Number of Convictions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samples of Water taken for Analysis					...	...	...	...	...	14
" " condemned as unfit for use					...	...	...	...	...	3
Precautions against infectious disease.										
Lots of Infected Bedding Disinfected or Destroyed					...	...	...	...	...	182
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease...					...	...	...	...	...	62
Schools ditto ditto					...	...	...	...	...	10
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease					...	...	...	...	...
Convictions ditto ditto					...	...	...	...	...
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things...					...	...	...	...	...
Convictions ditto ditto...					...	...	...	...	...	Nil

NOTE.—When an Inspection or Notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

Date 18th February, 1915.

Signed Wm. Shuffebotham,
Inspector of Nuisances

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1914, for the Rural District of Leek.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	24	24	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)... ..	11	11	
Workplace* (other than Outworkers' Premises included in part 3 of this Report)..	12	12	
Total	47	47	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	4	4		
Want of ventilation	3	3		
Overcrowding	4	4		
Want of drainage of floors	3	3		
Other nuisances	3	3		
*Sanitary accommoda- tion	{ insufficient unsuitable or defective (not separate for sexes..		See foot note.	
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	None			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100).	None			
Other offences	None			
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.				
Total	17	17		

* Sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1891, has been adopted, but no standard has been fixed by the Council.

3.—Home Work.

*NATURE OF WORK 1	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTION 109, 110		
	Lists received from Employers		Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils		Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to Special Commission		Prosecutions		Number of Inspections of Outworkers Premises		In-stances	Notices served	Prosecutions	In-stances	Orders made (S 110)	Prosecutions (Sections 109 110)
	Twice in the year	Once in the year	†Lists 2	†Outworkers 3	Lists 4	Outworkers 5		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists	Failing to send lists							
Wearing Apparel—																
(1) making &c.														
(2) cleaning and washing														
Lace, lace curtains and nets														
Furniture and Upholstery														
Fur pulling														
Umbrellas														
Paper Bags and Boxes														
Brush making														
Stuffed Toys														
File making...														
Electro Plate														
Cables and Chains...														
Anchors and Grapnels														
Cart Gear														
Locks, Latches and Keys...														
TOTAL.														

Nil.

No returns received or sent.

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 4 as the case may be) against the principal class only but the outworkers should be assigned in column 3 (or 5) into their respective class. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2 and 3 are the total number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number (2)
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>Important classes of workshops such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.</p> </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>67</p> </div> </div>	67
Total number of workshops on Register ...	67

5.—Other Matters.

Class. (1)	Number (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901) ...	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901) { Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	4
Other ...	4
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	None
In use at the end of the year ...	None

Date February 24th, 1915.

(Signature) J. Cowan McClew,
Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces, or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of March, 1912.

