

**[Report 1914] / Medical Officer of Health, Macclesfield Borough.**

**Contributors**

Macclesfield (England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1914

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/a775wqqz>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



***Borough of Macclesfield.***

---

# REPORT

ON THE

# Health of Macclesfield,

***FOR THE YEAR 1914.***

BY

***J. HEDLEY MARSH,***

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London),

Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health, &c.

***MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,***

Superintendent, Isolation Hospitals, &c.

---

Heath Bros., Printers, Macclesfield.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29778918>



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1914.

\* \* \* \* \*

To the Mayor and Members of the Macclesfield  
Town Council.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Sixteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the Borough of Macclesfield.

The centre of the town which contains the Market Place, with the Town Hall and Parish Church, occupies an eminence above the River Bollin. Around this nucleus the town has grown in all directions filling up the valley of the Bollin and ascending the slopes of the adjacent hills. Since 1787, when silk manufacture was introduced, its fortunes have been mainly identified with that industry.

In addition to silk manufacture there are several mills engaged in the manufacture of shirts. One large firm is engaged in paper staining. There is also a large cotton factory and several extensive breweries.

### HEIGHT OF THE TOWN.

The elevation of the town above sea level is between 400 and 500 feet. The rain gauge in the West Park is 501 feet above sea level.

### GEOLOGY OF THE TOWN.

#### THE SOIL—

The soil is variable to the West and North-west, sand and gravel lying on boulder clay alternate, the sand predominating. In the centre of the town there are two to five feet of coarse gravel on clay. On the Easterly side there is brick clay on sand and gravel, and to the South, boulder clay.

#### THE NATURAL DRAINAGE.—RIVER AND WATER COURSES—

The natural drainage of the town runs roughly East and West, and is effected by the River Bollin which has as tributaries the Day Brook, draining the easterly, or Hurdsfield side, and the Dams Brook, draining the westerly side or Broken Cross area.



The district in and around the Borough is becoming increasingly the residential area for Manchester business men, and for a bracing salubrious atmosphere combined with charming and varied scenery it is difficult to find its equal.

#### RAINFALL IN MACCLESFIELD DURING 1914.

The following observations are based upon readings taken in the West Park. The station is 500 feet above sea level, in latitude 53 degrees 15 feet N., longitude 2 degrees 8 feet W. The rain gauge is the Snowdon pattern, five inches diameter, the rim being 12 inches above ground.

Month.	Total depth in inches.	Average 60 years.	Days on which rain fell.
January .....	2.34	2.60	16
February .....	2.15	2.16	13
March .....	4.80	2.62	26
April .....	1.50	2.10	12
May .....	2.68	2.32	13
June .....	1.67	3.03	13
July .....	3.55	3.36	23
August .....	4.25	3.88	17
September .....	3.24	2.10	11
October .....	1.80	3.77	12
November .....	3.78	2.97	18
December .....	5.54	3.08	23
	37.32	34.99	198

The weather of 1914 has been normal and in many respects very much like that of 1913. The past summer had a fair amount of sunshine in it. It rained 17 days in August against 12 days in August, 1913, and the highest temperature for August, 1914, was 79 degrees against 76 for August, 1913, and 90 degrees August, 1911.

During the past year it rained on 198 days against 202 for 1913. The rainfall of the year was 7.58 inches more than 1913, and 2.33 inches more than the average of the past 60 years. March, July, and December were the wettest months; April, June and October the driest. April was both the driest and sunniest month of the whole year; only 1.50 inches of rain fell on 12 days.



## POPULATION.

Population of the Borough (1911 Census) ...	34,797
Corrected Population .....	33,639

The corrected population is a figure arrived at by deducting from the Census population the number of persons resident in our large Public Institutions who are not inhabitants of the Borough, but have been received therein for medical treatment.

## PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS.

## BIRTHS.

Total number of Births, 707 (less 2 transferred away) .....	705 last year	696
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population .....	20.9	20.6

## DEATHS.

Deaths of inhabitants of the Borough ...	455 last year	514
Actual death-rate per 1,000 of population .....		13.0
Standardised death-rate per 1,000 of population .....		12.9
Excess of births over deaths .....		250
Infantile Mortality Rate .....	107 per 1,000 born.	
Zymotic death-rate .....	0.4 per 1,000 of population.	

For purposes of comparison, I append the following table shewing the Birth-rates and Death-rates in England and Wales during 1914.

	Annual rate per 1000 living.			Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
	Births.	DEATHS.		
		Crude.	*Standardised	
England and Wales ...	23.6	13.9	13.6	105
97 great towns, including London .....	24.9	14.6	14.9	113
145 smaller towns .....	23.6	12.8	12.9	104
England and Wales less the 242 towns .....	21.9	13.3	12.2	93
London .....	24.6	14.4	14.4	103

\* The standardised death-rates are the rates which would have been recorded had the sex and age constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with that of England and Wales as enumerated in 1901. A description of the method of standardising these death-rates is to be found in the Registrar-General's Annual Report for 1911, p. xxix.

It will be noted by those who have followed these figures yearly that we have this year reached the average death-rate for the 145 smaller towns, a position we have never before attained and although our Infantile mortality is a little higher than the corresponding figure for the same areas, we are making very creditable advance and are but little behind the average. I trust that this year or next, we may be able to record an Infantile Mortality rate lower than the average of the 145 smaller towns.

#### BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

Number of births registered of inhabitants of the Borough .....	705 last year	696
Number of births registered of persons not belonging to the Borough .....	2	5
Total Number of Births registered .....	707	
Birth-rate per 1,000 inhabitants .....	20.9	20.6
Of the 707 births registered, 357 were boys and 350 girls.		

#### ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

42 births were illegitimate, viz. :—23 males and 19 females.

##### NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS SINCE 1908.

Years.	No. of Illegitimate Births.
1908 .....	48
1909 .....	52
1910 .....	49
1911 .....	59
1912 .....	44
1913 .....	51
1914 .....	40

Of these 42 births, 2 were of persons not belonging to the Borough and so the number is reduced to 40, the lowest figure obtained for some years past.



Years.	Birth-rate.	Years.	Birth-rate.	Years.	Birth-rate.
1874	33.5	1887	28.2	1902	21.4
1875	35.2	1888	25.8	1903	25.1
1876	35.2	1889	26.2	1904	22.6
1877	34.3	1890	27.0	1905	21.6
1878	31.9	1891	28.0	1906	22.0
1879	34.7	1892	27.4	1907	25.4
1880	31.4	1893	25.0	1908	21.2
1881	31.4	1894	28.2	1909	20.8
1882	32.1	1895	25.4	1910	19.8
1883	28.6	1896	26.8	1911	20.8
1884	31.4	1897	27.1	1912	20.1
1885	29.8	1898	26.4	1913	20.6
1886	28.9	1899	24.6	1914	20.9
		1900	23.6		
		1901	22.2		

#### WARD BIRTH-RATES.

Ward ...	1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of Births .....	100 ...	99 ...	182 ...	113 ...	129 ...	80
Birth-rate .....	16.0 ...	20.4 ...	21.9 ...	18.3 ...	26.0 ...	24.0
(Birth-rate last year) .....	18.7 ...	16.7 ...	20.8 ...	19.5 ...	29.1 ...	18.4

It will be noted that the increase in the birth-rate has occurred in Wards No. 2, 3 and 6, whilst in the remaining Wards there is a marked decline.

The greatest increase is in No. 6 Ward.

## DEATHS.

607 deaths were registered in the Borough.

152 were of persons who did not belong to the Borough.

10 were transferred to the district from outside.

This leaves us with a nett total of 455 deaths of persons belonging to the Borough and corresponds to an actual death-rate of 13.0 per 1,000 of population. As we have an excessive proportion of elderly people and females above that of the country generally, it is necessary to multiply this figure by the factor 0.9558, to arrive at the standardised or corrected death-rate. This gives us 12.9 per 1,000 as the standardised rate for Macclesfield and is comparable with other towns and areas in the district.

The three death-rates thus arrived at are as follows :—

Crude death-rate, 18 per 1,000 of population, last year	18.0.
Actual                    „    13.5    „                    „                    „                    „	15.2.
Standardised „    12.9    „                    „                    „                    „	14.5.

This indicates that as the ACTUAL death-rate is improved, a larger number of persons have died in the Borough this year than during the previous year. Such persons usual residence not being in this area but having come here to one or other of our large Public Institutions.

The following table shows the death-rates in non-County Boroughs of Chester during 1914 :—

Congleton .....	14	per 1000 living.
Crewe .....	11.7	„                    „
Dukinfield .....	17.3	„                    „
Hyde .....	15.4	„                    „
Stalybridge.....	20.6	„                    „
MACCLESFIELD .....	12.9	„                    „

The Macclesfield death-rate above recorded is the STANDARDISED rate.



DEATH RATES SINCE THE YEAR 1874, WITH FIVE  
YEARLY AVERAGES.

Years.	Death-rate.	Years.	Death-rate.	Years.	Death-rate.
1874	26.6	1887	23.8	1902	15.1
1875	25.0	1888	18.2	1903	17.3
1876	28.1	1889	21.2	1904	20.1
1877	20.2	1890	21.9	1905	18.1
1878	23.8	1891	20.8	1906	17.0
1879	23.2	1892	25.1	1907	16.8
1880	21.7	1893	20.6	1908	16.6
1881	23.6	1894	17.7	1909	15.7
1882	23.0	1895	22.5	1910	14.2
1883	23.6	1896	20.0	1911	16.5
1884	22.0	1897	20.3	1912	15.1
1885	20.4	1898	18.5	1913	14.5
1886	20.0	1899	20.4	1914	12.9
		1900	19.6		
		1901	18.5		

22.8

21.16

21.18

19.46

17.52

15.9

Stan-

dardised

PRINCIPAL DEATH-RATES FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Zymotic death-rate .....	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.5
Phthisis .....	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.1
Respiratory .....	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8
Infantile .....	10.7	11.3	11.5	15.1	10.3
Cancer .....	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.8

The Zymotic and Infantile Mortality rates both show marked improvement.

The incidence of the Zymotic diseases is mainly on young children and consequently it is the deaths amongst young children which show this satisfactory improvement. The cancer death-rate is increased.

The deaths from cancer mainly occur in late adult life and old age, 23 out of the 44 deaths ascribed to cancer occurring during the age periods 45—65 years.



## DEATHS IN MACCLESFIELD.

Year ending December 31st, 1914.

Cause of Death.	Under								Over	
	1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65	T'tl	
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	
Whooping Cough ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Diphtheria & Croup...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	1	3	15	11	...	30	
Tubercular Meningitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	2	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	9	
Cancer (Malignant Disease) .....	1	...	...	...	...	7	23	13	44	
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	2	2	10	18	25	57	
Bronchitis .....	7	...	...	1	...	...	10	9	27	
Broncho-pneumonia ..	11	3	1	...	1	3	4	3	26	
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	
Nephritis & Bright's Disease .....	...	...	...	...	2	4	11	7	24	
Other Acc. & Dis. of Pregnancy and Parturition .....	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	7	
Congenital Debility Malformation and Premature Birth ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
Violent Deaths (including Suicides) .....	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	2	8	
Suicides .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Other Defined Diseases .....	16	2	1	1	1	6	39	96	162	
Ill-defined or unknown Diseases .....	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	9	
Totals .....	76	11	8	11	9	57	125	158	455	

DEATHS IN MACCLESFIELD.  
Year ending December 31st, 1913.

Cause of Death.	Under					Over			T'tl.
	1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65	
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Measles .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever .....	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	9
Whooping Cough ...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Diphtheria & Croup	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	8	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	13
Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2	3	13	11	1	30
Tubercular Meningitis	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	...	10
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer (Malignant Disease) .....	...	...	...	...	1	8	22	11	42
Organic Heart Disease	2	...	...	1	3	8	40	29	83
Bronchitis .....	2	...	...	...	...	1	11	16	30
Broncho-pneumonia...	4	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	13
Pneumonia (all other forms) .....	...	1	...	2	3	2	2	3	13
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Appendicitis .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	7
Nephritis & Bright's Disease .....	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	8	19
Other Acc. & Dis. or Pregnancy and Parturition .....	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	5
Congenital Debility Malformation and Premature Birth ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Violent Deaths (including Suicides) .....	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	8
Other Defined Diseases	24	5	2	4	4	8	34	99	180
Ill-defined or unknown Diseases .....	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Totals .....	79	19	15	17	21	52	142	173	518



A comparison of these two tables will show that we have principally **GAINED** ON the previous year's record in respect of the following diseases.

	Deaths in 1914.			Deaths in 1913.
Scarlet Fever.....	3	...	...	9
Whooping Cough .....	1	...	...	7
Diarrhœa .....	6	...	...	13
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	...	...	5
Organic Heart Disease	57	...	...	83

We have principally **LOST** on the following :—

Congenital Debility and Premature Birth ...	28	...	...	21
Birght's Disease .....	24	...	...	19

If we compare the deaths at like different age groups, we find as follows :—

		Under 1 Yrs.				15-	25-	45-	Over	
		year	1-2	2-5	5-15	25	45	65	65	T'tl
Year	1914 .....	76	11	8	11	9	57	125	158	455
„	1913 .....	79	19	15	17	21	52	142	173	518



## DISTRICT MORTALITY.

The following three tables set out the principal death-rates in the Municipal Wards for the last three years.

## Year 1914.

Ward	Population	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality rate.
No. 1	6,192	16.1	13.5	0.6	110
„ 2	4,841	20.0	12.6	0.0	90
	(less Asylum)				
„ 3	8,347	21.7	15.0	0.4	98
„ 4	6,144	18.3	11.2	0.3	115
„ 5	4,843	26.6	14.9	0.8	124
„ 6	3,272	24.4	13.4	0.0	112

## Year 1913.

Ward	Population	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality rate.
No. 1	6,192	18.4	13.5	0.8	86
„ 2	4,841	16.7	16.1	0.6	98
	(less Asylum)				
„ 3	8,347	21.9	16.1	1.4	71
„ 4	6,144	19.5	15.1	0.0	175
„ 5	4,843	29.1	15.8	2.2	127
„ 6	3,272	18.4	16.1	1.2	150

## Year 1912.

Ward.	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality rate.
No. 1	6,192	19.4	16.4	1.2	123
„ 2	4,841	18.7	15.6	0.6	32
	(less Asylum)				
„ 3	8,347	21.5	18.3	0.9	111
„ 4	6,144	17.0	14.9	0.6	104
„ 5	4,843	26.2	14.8	0.8	140
„ 6	3,272	16.5	12.8	1.3	148

In considering these figures we have to remember that a large part of No. 1 Ward, the whole of No. 5 Ward and a large part of No. 6 Ward, were originally grouped together as East Macclesfield and Hurdsfield, and that this district had for many years presented unsatisfactory Sanitary Statistics. The division into Wards has somewhat distracted from this point of view which it is necessary to keep in mind in order that the figures now set out may be comparable with those of past years.

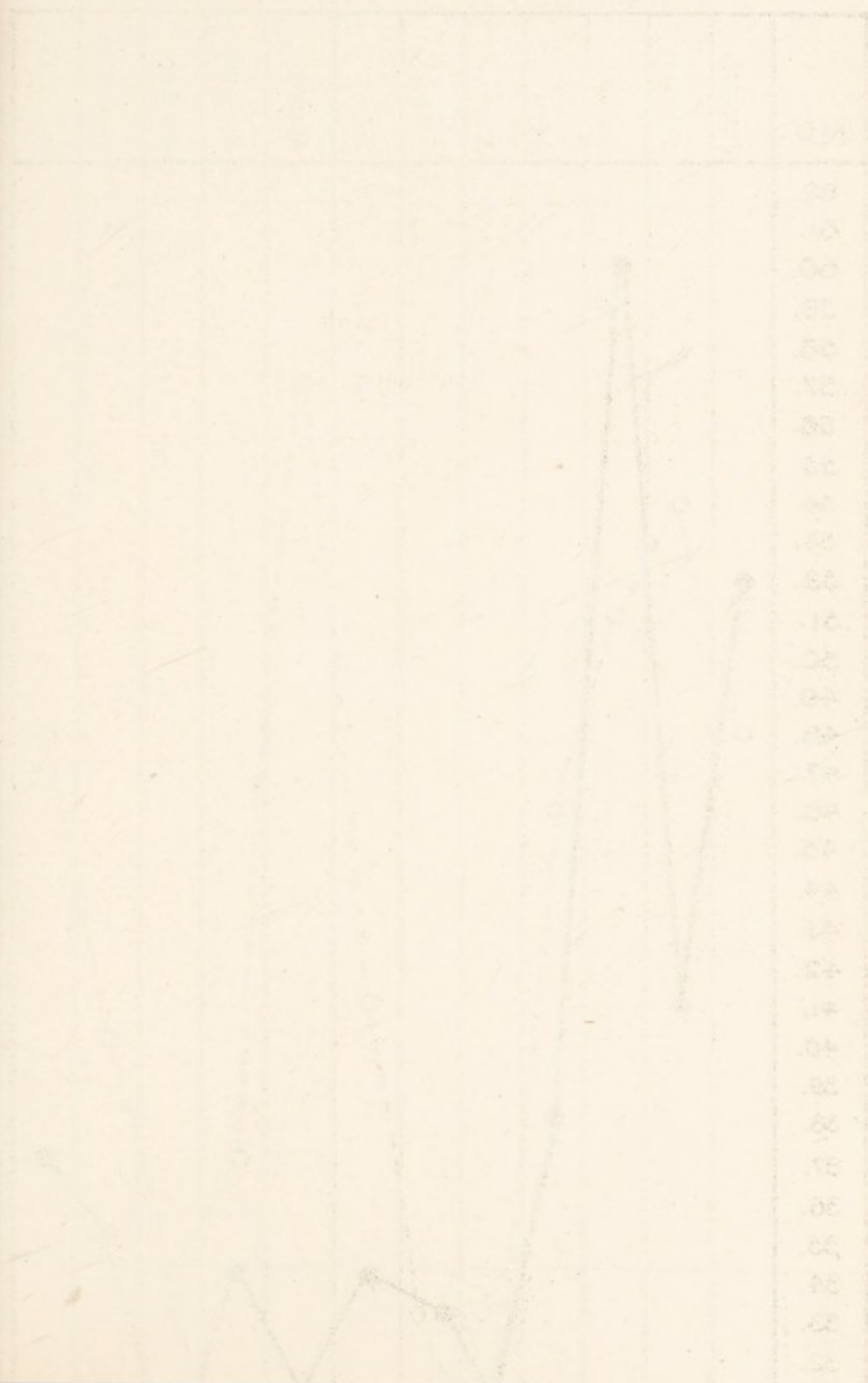
We find that these Wards still show higher mortality rates and it is a clear indication that sanitary supervision is needed more closely therein.

The high general death-rates in Wards 1, 3 and 5 respectively, may to some extent be explained by the larger percentage of elderly persons who have died therein as set out in the following table.

In 1 Ward 36 per cent. of the total deaths were of persons over 65 years of age.

„ 2	„	30 per cent.	do.	do.
„ 3	„	36 do.	do.	do.
„ 4	„	30 do.	do.	do.
„ 5	„	34 do.	do.	do.
„ 6	„	33 do.	do.	do.

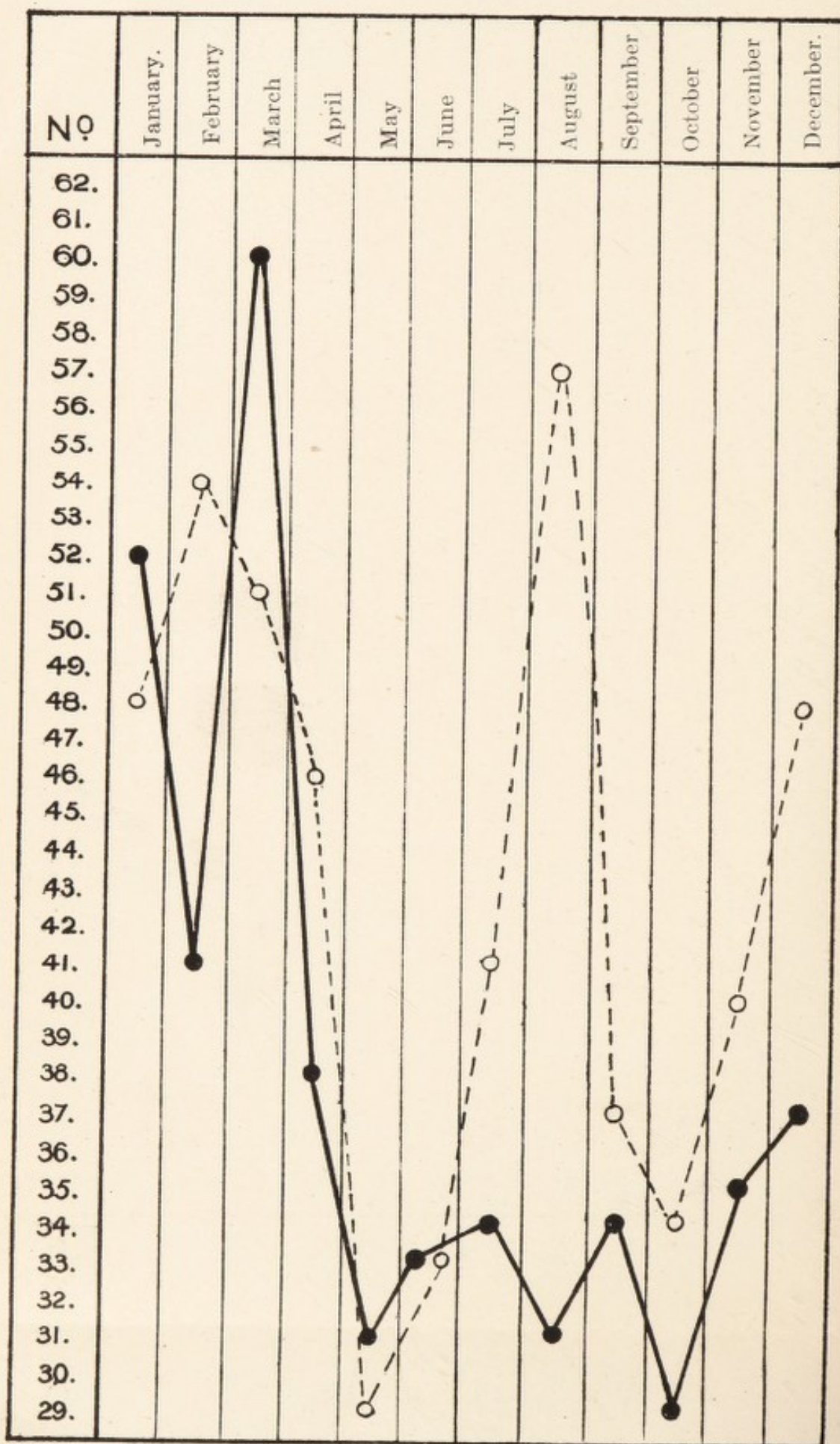
# STANDARD FORM





● — 1914.  
 ○ — last year.  
 ——— Continuous black line—1914.  
 - - - Interrupted line—1913.

## MONTHLY DEATHS.



## MORTALITY IN RELATION TO SEASON.

The numbers of deaths in each quarter of the year compared with the previous year are set out in the following table :—

## QUARTERLY DEATHS.

Years.	1914	1913
First Quarter.....	153	153
Second Quarter .....	102	104
Third Quarter .....	99	136
Fourth Quarter .....	101	125

## MONTHLY DEATHS.

January	52 deaths ; under one year	11, over 65 years	16.
February	41   "   "   "	8,   "   "	11.
March	60   "   "   "	17,   "   "	25.
April	38   "   "   "	4,   "   "	13.
May	31   "   "   "	4,   "   "	11.
June	33   "   "   "	5,   "   "	13.
July	34   "   "   "	6,   "   "	8.
August	31   "   "   "	2,   "   "	13.
September	34   "   "   "	4,   "   "	10.
October	29   "   "   "	3,   "   "	11.
November	35   "   "   "	7,   "   "	14.
December	37   "   "   "	5,   "   "	13.

A consideration of these figures and the diagram on the previous page will show that this year we had only one epidemic peak which occurred in March, when 17 children under one year of age and 25 persons over 65 years of age died principally from diseases of the lungs, as compared with 5 under one year of age and 19 over 65 years of age who died during the same month last year.

The Chart further shows that this year we were spared the epidemic peak in August, the deaths during that month only totaling 31, as compared with 57 in the previous year.

This decrease was principally in the group under one year of age, only 2 children dying as compared with 10 during the same month last year.

This marked reduction in infants deaths is in the diarrhoeal group of diseases.



The much needed improvement in the numbers of deaths occurring during the first quarter of the year from Respiratory diseases requires your careful consideration.

The adequate warming, ventilating and drying of houses is of the first importance.

Children reared in cold, damp ill-ventilated rooms or in rooms stuffy, hot and foul, are rendered very prone to nasal and bronchial catarrhs. Adults also, living under such conditions are perpetually contracting "colds in the head" and such persons when sneezing and coughing spread the disease a considerable distance around them. It cannot be too clearly recognised that a common cold is highly infectious, the infection being contained in the secretions from the nose and throat. Japanese paper handkerchiefs should be used to receive the excretion which should be promptly burnt, and to sneeze broadcast in a room should be considered an act of impropriety.

The elder children should be taught to breathe through their noses and pocket handkerchief drill is badly needed in our schools, as a preventive of nasal catarrh and chronic running from the nose.

# INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Number of deaths of children under one year of age .....	76
Death-rate per 1,000 born .....	107
Do. do. last year .....	113
England and Wales, 1914 .....	105
97 Great Towns .....	113
145 Smaller Towns .....	104

The Infantile death-rates in the non-county boroughs of Cheshire together with the percentage of married and widowed women in occupation as shown by the 1911 Census Returns are set out in the following table:—

	Infant death-rate per 1,000 born.	Census 1911 Percentage of married and widowed women in occupation.
Congleton .....	81 .....	24.6 per cent.
Crewe .....	89 .....	7.0 „
Dukinfield .....	149 .....	27.2 „
Hyde .....	122 .....	29.8 „
Stalybridge .....	204 .....	31.6 „
MACCLESFIELD .....	107 .....	34.1 „

The average Infantile mortality rate twenty years ago was 172 per 1,000 born. Ten years ago it was 149 per 1,000 born, and for the last ten years it is 121.

Infantile death-rates for the last 10 years:—

Year	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Rate	149	123	120	127	110	103	151	115	113	107

Average for the last Ten years ... 121 per 1,000 born.

It will be seen that this rate is steadily, though slowly, falling. It should by now have reached the rate of the smaller towns. It ought to be brought well below 100 per 1,000 born and until that is accomplished, there must be considered to be much waste of child life going on in this Borough, a waste which is preventable and is a reflection on our social and sanitary surroundings.



PRINCIPAL CAUSES TO WHICH THE INFANT  
DEATHS WERE ASSIGNED.

Year ... ..	1914	1913	1912	1911
Diarrhoea .....	4 ...	4 ...	3 ...	23
Enteritis .....	1 ...	6 ...	8 ...	13
Premature Birth .....	17 ...	15 ...	18 ...	17
Congenital Malformations ...	7 ...	2 ...	7 ...	7
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	7 ...	7 ...	5 ...	6
Pneumonia .....	11 ...	4 ...	7 ...	6
Bronchitis .....	7 ...	1 ...	7 ...	4
Convulsions .....	4 ...	8 ...	10 ...	10
Syphilis .....	0 ...	7 ...	3 ...	4
Scarlet Fever.....	0 ...	2 ...	0 ...	0
Measles .....	0 ...	0 ...	2 ...	0
Whooping Cough .....	1 ...	3 ...	0 ...	7

Although we have improved on the diarrhoea results, we have lost heavily from lung diseases. I have already alluded to this point and suggested the remedies.

The numbers of deaths from premature birth and congenital malformations remain practically stationary, and it is up to the Sanitary Authority and the Health Society to grapple with this problem and reduce this wastage of child life. It is only from this side that we can hope to further reduce our infantile mortality rate.

Out of the 31 deaths attributed jointly to premature birth, Congenital Malformations, Atrophy, &c., 23 occurred during the first month of life, and of these 23, no less than 14 occurred during the first week of life, pointing to some ante-natal condition as the principal cause of death and it is to the discovering and preventing or remedying of this ante-natal error or defect, that we must especially direct our attention.

It has been found on enquiry, that half the mothers of infants dead of immaturity, suffer from marked ill-health and poor physique, further, that 80 per cent. of the mothers whose infants died from prematurity, congenital conditions or debility, had previously had miscarriages, abortions, or premature births, and lastly, that ten per cent. of the mothers of immature infants were underfed though nearly a quarter of them had undergone exceptionally hard work during their pregnancy.

In war time, the saying that the nation survives in its young, appeals more vividly to the imagination than in times of peace and it especially behoves us to make up for the terrible wastage of war by



conserving all the young life possible and not only conserving it, but taking care that everything shall be done so that the child may have a fair start in life with a sound constitution and may arrive at maturity physically fit to take his part in maintaining the position and guarding the heritage of Empire bequeathed to him.

### DISTRICT INFANTILE MORTALITY.

		Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 born.		1913	1912
Ward 1	.....	110	.....	86	123
„ 2	.....	90	.....	98	32
„ 3	.....	98	.....	71	111
„ 4	.....	115	.....	175	104
„ 5	.....	124	.....	127	140
„ 6	.....	112	.....	150	115

Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Wards are again unsatisfactory. No. 5 Ward is especially bad and has been consistently so for years. This Ward practically embraces the Parishes of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, and for years has furnished unsatisfactory health figures.

Although we find that insanitary surroundings are attended by a high rate of death amongst infants, we must not overlook the personal factor and we constantly find parents living under approximately the same social and sanitary conditions, have such varying success in rearing their infants that this personal factor requires a careful study.

### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1908.

This Act was adopted by the Town Council and came into force in April, 1908.

During the year 1914, the following numbers of notifications have been received :—

Total number of births notified by midwives	...	589
Do. do. do. parents	.....	95
Do. do. do. doctors	.....	9
Do. do. do. Workhouse Master	...	8

Practically every birth is notified and there is little delay in carrying out its provisions.



## PUBLIC HEALTH SOCIETY.

This Society was established in 1902 for the following purposes :—

- (1) To reduce the present high rate of Infantile Mortality in Macclesfield by taking every Infant under the guardianship of the Society for the first twelve months.
- (2) To promote cleanliness and better hygienic conditions generally in the homes.
- (3) To teach the simplest and most economical forms of Cookery in the homes.

It has most excellently carried out its original purpose.

Its past history has been sketched in the Medical Officer's Annual Reports, and it only remains to add that it now is one of the most valuable assets Macclesfield possesses for the preservation of infant life and that the services which it has rendered in the past are beyond all praise and place the town under a debt of gratitude it can never adequately repay.

Associated with this Society is The School Nurse Joint Committee ; working under this Joint Committee are two excellent ladies, who are certified Sanitary Inspectors and Certified Health Visitors. They carry out the duties of School Nurses and Health Visitors, and the town is divided between them for these purposes.

Further, an excellent SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS has been founded.

The following extract from the Annual Report of this excellent Institution will convey some idea of its benevolent work.

“ The Classes at the School increased so rapidly in numbers last autumn that the premises in Victoria Yard were found to be quite inadequate, and the old Conservative Club on Park Green was rented, redecorated, and opened free of debt, chiefly through the kindness of Mrs. Leech and Mr. B. Leech.

“ During the year there have been 39 meetings for the women, and the average attendance has been 15, and we are glad to report that since moving into the new premises the numbers have increased considerably.

“ A Sewing, Knitting, and Cutting-out Class is held in the large room on Monday and Thursday afternoons, and a Cooking Class is held on Thursdays by Mrs. Morgan.



"Babies are weighed on Mondays and Thursdays, and advice given to the mothers. There have been 115 different babies weighed and 312 weights taken. Many have been visited constantly in their homes by the ladies as well as by the two Health Visitors."

This School was visited by Dr. Lilian Nelson, Board of Education, and as a result a grant of £27 9s. 10d. was received.

The following extracts will show how other subsidiary and valuable agencies have grown out of the work of this Public Health Society :—

"**Thrift Club.**—This Club continues to prosper. Mrs. Hewetson reports that in her district 91 members have paid in the sum of £38 3s. 8½d., while Mrs. Marriott states she has received £5 2s. 6d. It may be mentioned that the weekly deposit is limited to 1s. per member, the great majority paying much smaller sums. It has been noticed that many women whose husbands have joined the "Colours" have put money into the Club for the first time.

"**Sand Garden.**—Miss Gaskell reports that this Garden was last year opened on June 25th. The opening was attended by about 15 friends. Tea was served in a room near by, and a pleasing feature of the occasion was the presentation of a silver match-box to Mr. Baggott in recognition of his able and willing work in connection with the Garden. The site is a great improvement upon the old one, being at the top of Knight's Brow, and many a pleasant hour has been spent by the children under school age within its safe railings. One kind friend gave spades and buckets and another toys for the use of the children."

As a further offshoot a **Girls' Club** is run with an attendance of twenty to thirty girls.

All these valuable educational agencies have their original beginnings as The Public Health Society, and it is greatly to the credit of the public spirited ladies of that Society that this admirable work has prospered and grown.

Probably no town of this size is more strenuously endeavouring to deal with the many complicated problems which give rise to a high infantile mortality rate.

The dinners to expectant and nursing mothers are still supplied by Mrs. E. Tootal Broadhurst at a cost of 1d. each to the recipients. The mothers, who are recommended by the Health Visitors or other members of the Committee, heartily appreciate the prepared food and rest. During 1914-15—



Number of Dinners given .....	4080
Number of Mothers on books .....	77
Average Attendance .....	16

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis .....	40
Number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	30
Death-rate per 1,000 of population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	0.8
Death-rate last year .....	0.8

Of the thirty deaths assigned to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 18 were in males and 12 in females ; last year 15 were males and 15 females.

The average age at death of the males was 40.4 years and of the females 38.3 years.

### DEATHS IN THE WARDS.

Ward 1.	6 deaths ; 4 males, 2 females.	Death-rate per 1,000	0.9.
„ 2.	4 „ 3 „ 1 female	„ „	0.8.
„ 3.	8 „ 6 „ 2 females	„ „	0.9.
„ 4.	5 „ 3 „ 2 „	„ „	0.8.
„ 5.	4 „ 1 male, 3 „	„ „	0.8.
„ 6.	4 „ 1 „ 3 „	„ „	1.2.

Death-rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the last five years :—

1914 .....	0.8	per 1,000 inhabitants.
1913 .....	0.8	„ „
1912 .....	1.2	„ „
1911 .....	1.2	„ „
1910 .....	1.1	„ „
Average for last 5 years...	1.0	„ „

This rate is still far too high and a considerable reduction should be possible if all the machinery now at work is efficiently used.

### NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

All forms of Tuberculosis are now compulsorily notifiable.

On FORM A, by Medical Practitioner of cases not previously notified.

On FORM B. School Medical Inspectors are required to notify new cases weekly.

On FORM C. Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria are required to notify the admission into their Institutions of patients previously notified.

On FORM D, the same officers are required to notify the discharge of patients.

During the year, 111 notifications have been received ; 92 on Form A ; 3 on Form B ; 9 on Form C ; 7 on Form D.



THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THE SEX, AGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE CASES OF  
PULMONARY AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED.

AGE PERIODS.

	Under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Totals.								
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.								
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	... ..	... ..	... ..	4	2	3	9	20	10	14	... ..	21	41			
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .....	... ..	1	3	3	5	6	1	3	2	3	1	0	1	0	13	16
Combined Totals .....	1	6	15	9	34	25	1	91								

DISTRICT NOTIFICATIONS.

	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Totals.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	5 3	11 19	1 6	2 3	1 7	1 3	21 41
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .....	3 1	3 3	2 3	2 6	1 0	2 3	13 16
Combined Totals .....	12	26	13	13	9	9	91

If we compare these figures with those of previous years, we find as follows :—

No. of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified 62 ; last year 80.

No. of cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified 29 . last year 53.

Of the cases notified in No. 2 Ward, 17 were notified from Parkside Asylum, and 13 from the Workhouse Infirmary ; 6 of the latter had resided outside the Borough prior to admission. There was also 1 non resident notified from the General Infirmary and included in No. 1 Ward.

The 29 cases of Tuberculosis were as follows :—

	Male.		Female.		Total.	Last Year's Totals.
Glands of Neck .....	2	...	6	...	8	17
Glands of Neck and Axilla	2	...	0	...	2	1
Mesenteric Glands .....	1	...	0	...	1	1
Peritoneum .....	2	...	1	...	3	1
Intestinal Canal .....	0	...	1	...	1	2
Intestines .....	0	...	1	...	1	1
Intestines & Mesentery ...	0	...	2	...	2	2
Fingers .....	1	...	0	...	1	2
Ankle and Fingers .....	0	...	1	...	1	2
Hip Joint .....	2	...	0	...	2	3
Elbow Joint .....	1	...	0	...	1	0
Larynx .....	2	...	1	...	3	1
Mastoid Process .....	0	...	1	...	1	0
Nose & Nasal Membranes	0	...	2	...	2	0
Brain &c. ....	0	...	0	...	0	5
Totals .....	13	...	16	...	29	—

The following cases received Institutional treatment :

#### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	Males.		Females.		Total.	Last Year.
Sanatoria .....	3	...	4	...	7	18
Parkside Asylum .....	6	...	11	...	17	20
Workhouse Infirmary ...	6	...	9	...	15	12
General Infirmary .....	0	...	3	...	3	2
Totals .....	15	...	27	...	42	—



## OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

	Males.		Females.		Total.		Last Year.
General Infirmary .....	9	...	7	...	16	...	20
Workhouse .....	4	...	0	...	4	...	5
Manchester Hospitals ...	0	...	4	...	4	...	2
Totals .....	13	...	11	...	24	...	

A combined Total of 53 cases.

## DISINFECTION.

During the year 31 houses were disinfected after the death or removal of the patient.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN.

In addition to the usual enquiries and instructions made and given after receipt of notification, we have directed special attention to the cases where children have been found residing in the same house as the sufferer and the attentions of the Medical Inspector of School Children and also the head teacher have been specially called to these cases in order that inspection and close and frequent supervision of these potentially infected children may be carried out.

## THE SANATORIUM.

The Sanatorium has been kept open during the year, but the advent of the National Insurance Act has altered the whole condition of affairs. Previously we received only advanced cases from our own Borough, but the County Insurance Committee have made arrangements for us to treat a limited number of advanced cases occurring amongst insured persons from other towns.

Two admissions from the Borough have taken place, details will be found under the head of Hospital.

Many of the cases of tuberculosis occurring in our town have been dealt with in other Sanatoria where they have been sent by the County Insurance Committee.

## EXAMINATION OF SPUTUM.

During the year 50 specimens were sent to the Clinical Research Association, London, for examination and report as to the presence of tubercle bacilli, in 12 cases the result was positive.



## THE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The principal zymotic diseases are the following seven:—

1. Small-pox.
2. Measles.
3. Scarlet Fever.
4. Whooping Cough.
5. Diphtheria.
6. Typhus, Typhoid or continued fevers.
7. Diarrhœa.

The total number of deaths occurring from these diseases during the year, was 14 against 35 last year.

This is equivalent to a zymotic death-rate of 0.8 per 1,000 of population, against 1.0 per 1,000 last year.

The following table shows the deaths attributed to these diseases during the year, compared with previous years.

Diseases.	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
Small-pox .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .....	0	1	6	0	4	4	19	0	6
Scarlet Fever .....	3	9	7	4	5	1	0	3	12
Diphtheria .....	3	4	2	1	3	3	8	4	7
Whooping Cough	1	7	1	12	3	0	1	14	0
Typhoid Fever ...	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	1
Diarrhœa .....	6	13	12	29	2	5	5	4	6
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14	35	30	48	19	16	36	28	52

A high death-rate from Enteric fever, Diphtheria or Diarrhœa, may be taken to imply defective sanitation.

A death-rate due to such a mixed group of diseases as the above list, means simply the presence or absence of grave epidemics, and denotes nothing as to the health conditions of the community in other respects. A high death-rate from these diseases may also indicate a failure on the part of the Sanitary Authority to control their spread by isolation, or to reduce their fatality by treatment in hospital of the worst cases, as in Measles and Scarlet Fever.



Zymotic death-rate since 1874 with quinquennial averages: —

Years	Death-rate from the seven Zymotic Diseases.	Years	Death-rate from the seven Zymotic Diseases.
1874 .....	2.5	1894 .....	1.6
1875 .....	2.4	1895 .....	3.1
1876 .....	6.0	1896 .....	3.2
1877 .....	2.1	1897 .....	3.2
1878 .....	2.3	1898 .....	1.8
1879 .....	1.7	1899 .....	2.6
1880 .....	1.1	1900 .....	1.8
1881 .....	3.4	1901 .....	1.6
A 1882 .....	3.0	c 1902 .....	0.3
1883 .....	2.3	1903 .....	0.9
1884 .....	2.2	1904 .....	2.3
1885 .....	0.8	1905 .....	1.6
1886 .....	1.6	1906 .....	1.5
1887 .....	3.2	1907 .....	0.8
B 1888 .....	1.4	D 1908 .....	1.0
1889 .....	3.0	1909 .....	0.4
1890 .....	1.4	1910 .....	0.5
1891 .....	1.1	1911 .....	1.5
1892 .....	1.1	1912 .....	0.8
1893 .....	1.3	1913 .....	1.0
		1914 .....	0.4

A—Compulsory Notification came into force.

B—Isolation Hospital Opened.

C—Isolation Hospital Enlarged and Improved.

D— do. do. do.

#### DISTRICT ZYMOTIC DEATHS.

	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6
Enteric Fever .....	0	0	1	0	0	0
Small-pox .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever .....	2	0	1	0	0	0
Whooping Cough .....	0	0	0	0	1	0
Diphtheria .....	0	0	0	1	2	0
Diarrhœa .....	2	0	2	1	1	0
Totals .....	4	0	4	2	4	0

## QUARTERLY ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.	
Enteric Fever.....	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	
Small-pox .....	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	
Measles .....	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	
Scarlet Fever .....	1	...	0	...	2	...	0	
Whooping Cough .....	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	
Diphtheria .....	3	...	0	...	0	...	0	
Diarrhœa .....	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Totals .....	7	...	1	...	3	...	3	

A small outbreak of diphtheria during the first quarter of the year contributed to the Zymotic death-rate very materially otherwise the figures may be considered as quite satisfactory.



## DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa is, of course, merely a symptom of very many diseases.

In the sense here understood it means those acute specific attacks of illness of which diarrhœa is the most prominent symptom which occur so generally in persons of all ages, but more especially in infants and young children towards the middle or close of a hot, dry summer.

Many different terms are employed to designate the disease officially known as "epidemic diarrhœa." The terms employed include diarrhœa, epidemic diarrhœa, gastro-intestinal catarrh, gastro-enteritis, and mucos-enteritis. This confusion of terms leads to much discrepancy in the classification of death returns and early in 1900, The Royal College of Physicians authorised the use of the term "Epidemic Enteritis," or "Zymotic Enteritis," as a synonym for epidemic diarrhœa and recommended the entire disuse of the other terms mentioned above.

Number of deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis .....	6
Do.                      do.                      do.                      last year ...	13

There is thus a considerable reduction in the number of deaths from this disease.

Of the six deaths from diarrhœa, five were under one year of age, and one was between one and two years of age.

	Ward 1		Ward 2		Ward 3		Ward 4		Ward 5		Ward 6	
Number of deaths from Diarrhœa	2	...	0	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	0	

## QUARTERLY DEATHS.

	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.	
Number of deaths.....	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	

The preventive measures taken against diarrhœa have been as follows :—



(1). A handbill is distributed by the Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors, setting forth the common causes of diarrhoea and the precautions to take against its onset, and the steps to take when it invades a household.

(2). During the third quarter of the year, special inspections were made at frequent intervals of insanitary areas and the frequent removal of filth and accumulations of refuse.

(3). Special enquiries were made in all cases having a fatal termination.

(4). Special bills and illustrated leaflets were posted about the town, setting forth the life history of the common house fly.

The teachers at the public elementary schools displayed these cartoons on the school notice-boards, and gave homely talks on the part flies play in the propagation of disease.

I desire specially to urge on the Sanitary authority, the extreme importance of insisting on the frequent—at least once a week—removal of stable refuse and horse dung, and the necessity for the provision of covered manure pits. Further, the ordinary dry-ash bin, unless kept covered and frequently emptied may become a breeding ground for maggots—the larvae of flies.

### HOUSE FLIES AND DIARRHOEA.

Although in some years in urban populations there is often a considerable amount of correspondence between the curves of fly prevalence and of diarrhoea prevalence or mortality, still this correspondence is by no means invariable; and it has been noted on more than one occasion that the diarrhoeal curve begins to decline some time before the fly curve begins to drop, whilst the uprisings of the two curves in successive years often present dissimilar features or discrepancies, which would hardly be observed if flies stood to diarrhoea in the direct relation of cause and effect.

### MEASLES.

Number of deaths .....	0
Do. do. last year .....	1
Number of cases notified by Head Teachers .....	32
Do. do. do. last year ...	57

The last epidemic was in 1912, when 569 cases were notified and 6 deaths occurred, four years prior to that date, i.e., in 1908, 803 cases were notified with 19 deaths.



This year and last year were inter-epidemic years and consequently either in the autumn of 1915 or 1916, we may confidently anticipate another epidemic with its consequent loss of life and damaging after results in the shape of pulmonary tuberculosis, diseases of the eye, ear &c. In order that this disease might be effectively dealt with, I would recommend that the first case occurring in a family should be made compulsorily notifiable, and that a nurse should be temporarily engaged to visit all cases not under the care of a medical man and advise as to the precautions to be taken in nursing and caring for the child.

Measles is a disease which is attended in the aggregate by a high rate of mortality, the deaths occurring principally amongst the children of the poorest class who are not infrequently neglected and allowed to run about whilst in the active stage of the disease, thus spreading infection broadcast and at the same time catching colds, bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, &c.

Measles in adults is by no means a slight disease. It causes a severe attack of illness and leaves the sufferer feeble and debilitated for many weeks.

The death-rate is very high in children under five years of age, and when the disease is prevalent every effort should be made to shield the children under five from infection so that if they do subsequently acquire the disease, their chances of recovery are much better and further, after five years of age, their liability to take the disease is somewhat reduced.

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

Number of deaths .....	1
Do. do. last year .....	7
Number of cases notified by School Teachers .....	49
Do. do. do. last year ...	269

These two diseases, Whooping Cough and Measles, seem closely related to one another. They appear to follow each other.

Table showing the number of deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough compared with the number of deaths from all the other notifiable Infectious diseases.

Year	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	All other Notifiable Infectious Diseases.
1903 .....	1	0	14
1904 .....	13	36	5
1905 .....	18	1	14
1906 .....	0	6	20
1907 .....	14	0	10
1908 .....	1	19	11
1909 .....	0	4	10
1910 .....	3	4	10
1911 .....	12	0	7
1912 .....	1	6	11
1913 .....	7	1	14
1914 .....	1	0	4
	—	—	—
Totals .....	71	77	130
	<div style="text-align: center;"> <span style="font-size: 1.5em;">{</span> </div>		—
	148		



## CANCER.

---

No. of Deaths from Cancer .....	1914	...	44
"          "          " .....	1913	...	42
"          "          " .....	1912	...	33
"          "          " .....	1911	...	44
"          "          " .....	1910	...	29
"          "          " .....	1909	...	44
"          "          " .....	1908	...	43
"          "          " .....	1907	...	39
"          "          " .....	1906	...	36
"          "          " .....	1905	...	53

---

Enquiry does not show any "cancer houses" or groups of such houses in which successive families have suffered from cancer though in no way related to one another.

We disinfect the house, bedding, &c., on request in any case after a death from cancer, although the view that cancer is due to a parasite possessing some degree of infectiveness is losing ground.

As to the cause of the disease our present knowledge admits of little more than the statement that local irritation and the abuse of alcohol appear to predispose to it.

As Cancer in its early stage is curable by free local removal, it cannot be too strongly impressed on sufferers that their best hope of cure is to consult a doctor on the first suspicion of cancer. When the disease is advanced the chance of recovery is enormously diminished.

## SCHOOL CLOSURE.

No schools were closed during the year under article 57 of the Education Code.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF DISEASES BY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

546 notifications were received by the Medical Officer of Health from School Teachers dealing with the following conditions :—

German Measles .....	7
Measles .....	32
Sore Throat and Mumps .....	92
Whooping Cough .....	49
Sores on face and body .....	27
Chicken Pox .....	59
Ringworm .....	15
Suspected Scarlet Fever .....	23
Diseases of the Eye .....	4
Various Skin Diseases .....	7
Dirty and Scabby Heads .....	2
	—
	317
	—

All these cases are enquired into by the Sanitary Inspector or School Nurses, and are either excluded from school or receive other suitable instructions. The promptness with which the information is sent is of the greatest importance and School Teachers are urged to notify forthwith all doubtful cases.



DISEASES NOTIFIABLE UNDER THE  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

This Act which was formerly permissive is now made compulsory throughout the country.

The Principal Infectious diseases were compulsorily Notifiable in Macclesfield under the Local Act of Parliament since 1882.

The following diseases are now notifiable under the Act in this Borough :—

Small-pox.  
Cholera.  
Diphtheria.  
Membranous Croup.  
Scarlet Fever.  
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.  
Typhus Fever.  
Relapsing Fever.  
Continued Fever.  
Puerperal Fever.  
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.  
Acute Poliomyelitis.  
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

I have included Pulmonary and General Tuberculosis in the tables dealing with compulsorily notifiable diseases, although it is not notifiable under the notification of Infectious Diseases Act 1889, but was made notifiable by the Local Government Board under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, which came into force on February 1st, 1913.

## NOTIFICATION BY MEDICAL CERTIFICATES SINCE 1886.

	Small-pox.	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	{Acute Poliomyelitis & Cerebro-Spinal F.	{Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	Totals.
1886	...	42	2	...	2	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	66
1887	...	639	8	...	...	44	8	2	...	...	...	...	711
1888	9	208	2	...	1	19	10	4	...	...	...	...	153
1889	...	144	...	...	...	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	173
1890	...	98	...	...	...	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	109
1891	...	38	2	...	...	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	56
1892	1	51	2	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	71
1893	6	250	5	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	277
1894	4	42	5	1	...	17	2	6	...	...	...	...	80
1895	...	31	117	22	...	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	178
1896	...	28	227	...	...	22	...	2	...	...	...	...	280
1897	...	62	36	1	...	36	...	1	...	...	...	...	135
1898	...	268	20	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	353
1899	...	303	14	...	...	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	351
1900	1	50	16	...	...	62	...	1	...	...	...	...	156
1901	1	28	24	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	73
1902	...	126	12	2	...	26	...	5	...	...	...	...	196
1903	20	141	20	...	...	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	282
1904	49	56	7	1	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	176
1905	6	103	12	2	...	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	177
1906	...	394	20	1	1	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	430
1907	...	66	46	1	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	127
1908	...	55	39	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
1909	...	173	14	...	...	24	...	5	...	...	...	...	216
1910	...	284	16	...	...	15	...	4	...	...	...	...	319
1911	...	258	14	...	...	24	...	6	...	6	...	...	308
1912	...	289	19	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	86	...	405
1913	...	296	23	...	...	31	...	...	...	5	80	53	488
1914	...	131	38	...	...	10	...	4	...	4	62	29	278



## NOTIFICATIONS IN MACCLESFIELD.

Classified in age periods and compared with the two previous years.

Year ending 31st December, 1914.

Diseases.	Under						Over		T'tl.
	1 yr.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65		
Scarlet Fever .....	...	25	82	20	4	...	...	131	
Diphtheria .....	...	11	23	4	...	...	...	38	
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	2	3	3	2	...	10	
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	1	7	5	2	15	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Tuberculosis :									
Pulmonary .....	...	...	4	5	29	24	...	62	
Other Forms .....	1	6	11	4	5	1	1	29	
Totals .....	5	42	122	39	50	32	3	293	

Year ending 31st December, 1913.

Diseases.	Under						Over		T'tl.
	1 yr.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65		
Scarlet Fever .....	4	81	179	23	9	...	...	296	
Diphtheria .....	...	9	7	4	2	...	1	23	
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	10	12	6	3	...	31	
Erysipelas .....	...	1	3	2	5	6	4	21	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Tuberculosis :									
Pulmonary .....	...	...	4	17	37	17	3	78	
Other Forms .....	3	17	12	8	6	8	2	56	
Totals .....	12	108	215	66	65	34	10	510	

Year ending 31st December, 1912.

Diseases.	Under						Over		T'tl.
	1 yr.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65		
Scarlatina .....	1	86	165	24	11	2	...	289	
Diphtheria .....	1	13	4	1	...	...	...	19	
Typhoid Fever .....	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	9	
Erysipelas .....	...	1	...	3	8	3	...	15	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	...	...	5	19	37	23	2	86	
Totals .....	4	100	176	49	61	28	2	420	

## DISTRICT NOTIFICATIONS.

Diseases.	Ward						Total	Last Year
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Scarlet Fever .....	17	22	42	19	26	5	131	296
Diphtheria .....	13	1	10	5	2	7	38	23
Enteric Fever .....	2	1	3	0	0	4	10	31
Puerperal Fever ...	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	0
Ophthalmia Neona- torum .....	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	5
Erysipelas .....	1	2	3	2	2	5	15	21
Tuberculosis :								
Pulmonary .....	8	30	7	5	8	4	62	78
Other Forms ...	4	6	5	8	1	5	29	56
Totals .....	45	63	72	41	42	30	293	510
Last year ...	113	77	126	67	82	45	510	

The only increase is in the Diphtheria notifications for No. 1 Ward which have increased from 2 to 13.

There is a marked decrease in Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever, and in "other forms of Tuberculosis." The next four tables show the notifications allotted to their various age groups.



## NOTIFICATIONS.

For Quarter ending March 31st, 1914.

Diseases.	Under				Over			T'tl.
	1 yr.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65	
Scarlet Fever .....	...	7	18	3	2	...	...	30
Diphtheria .....	...	3	6	2	...	...	...	11
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	7
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas.....	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis :								
Pulmonary .....	...	...	2	2	6	7	...	17
Other Forms .....	...	3	4	1	3	...	...	11
Totals .....	...	13	31	12	17	10	...	83

## NOTIFICATIONS.

For Quarter ending June 30th, 1914.

Diseases.	Under				Over			T'tl.
	1 yr.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65	
Scarlet Fever .....	...	6	11	1	...	...	...	18
Diphtheria .....	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas.....	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Tuberculosis :								
Pulmonary .....	...	...	1	...	6	4	...	11
Other Forms .....	1	1	4	2	1	...	...	9
Totals .....	2	10	18	4	8	6	1	48

## NOTIFICATIONS

For Quarter ending September 30th, 1914.

Diseases.	Under				Over			T'tl.
	1 yr.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65	
Scarlet Fever .....	...	4	16	3	1	...	...	24
Diphtheria .....	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	9
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Tuberculosis :								
Pulmonary .....	...	...	1	3	8	8	...	20
Other Forms .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4
Totals .....	1	5	24	8	14	9	1	62

## NOTIFICATIONS.

For Quarter ending December 31st, 1914.

Diseases.	Under				Over			T'tl.
	1 yr.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65	
Scarlet Fever .....	...	8	37	13	1	...	...	59
Diphtheria .....	...	4	9	1	...	...	...	14
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis :								
Pulmonary .....	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	14
Other Forms .....	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	5
Totals .....	2	14	49	15	11	7	1	99



## SMALL-POX.

No cases of Small-pox were notified during the year. The last was notified in 1905.

The Small-pox Hospital is at present used as a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, but it can be emptied at once and made fit for the reception of Small-pox cases should they arise.

The cottage in the Moss Lane is intended to be used as an observation Ward and also as a temporary residence for persons who live in a house where a case of Small-pox has occurred, during the time their house is undergoing disinfection, &c.

## VACCINATION RETURNS.

I am indebted to Dr. J. Brierley Hughes, public vaccinator, for the following figures relating to the vaccination of infants in the Macclesfield Union.

Year.		No. of Births.		Vaccinated.	Postponed on account of			Exemptions.
					Health.			
1908	...	1287	...	882	...	52	...	256
1909	...	1222	...	811	...	91	...	365
1910	...	1207	...	749	...	87	...	426
1911	...	1147	...	569	...	23	...	407
1912	...	1059	...	564	...	52	...	459
1913	...	1175	...	505	...	38	...	502
1914	...	1135	...	392	...	13	...	535



## SCARLET FEVER.

Number of cases notified .....	131
Do. do. last year .....	296
Number of deaths from Scarlet Fever .....	3
No. do. do. last year ...	9
Fatality rate, 2.29 per cent. notified as against 3.04 last year.	
Number of cases removed to Hospital .....	94
Do. do. do. last year ...	186
Percentage of cases removed to Hospital .....	71.7
Do. do. do. last year ...	62.8

These figures show that there was the smallest number of cases notified since 1908.

Scarlet fever is a disease from which very many people altogether escape. The importance of saving young children from attacks of scarlet fever has been well expressed by Dr. Whitelegge :—

“ In shielding a child against infection during the first few years of life there is a double gain ; every year of escape from scarlet fever renders him less and less susceptible, until finally he becomes almost insusceptible ; and, secondly, even if he should ultimately take the disease, every year that the attack is deferred reduces the danger to life which it brings. In other words attacks of scarlet fever become both less severe and less frequent with every year of age after the fifth. Up to the fifth year the liability is less (than in the fifth year), but the risk of life in case of attack is very great.”

## DISTRICT NOTIFICATIONS.

Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward	
1		2		3		4		5		6	
17	...	22	...	42	...	19	...	26	...	5	

## QUARTERLY NOTIFICATIONS.

30	were notified during the quarter ending	March.
18	“	June.
24	“	September.
59	“	December.

Districts from which the cases were removed to hospital :—

Districts from which the cases were removed to hospital											
Ward 1		Ward 2		Ward 3		Ward 4		Ward 5		Ward 6	
10	...	17	...	30	...	14	...	20	...	3	

## AGES AT WHICH THE DISEASES OCCURRED.

25 children were between	1 and 5 years of age.
82     "     "     "	5 and 15     "     "
20 cases     "     "	15 and 25     "     "
4     "     "     "	25 and 45     "     "

## HOSPITAL VERSUS HOME TREATMENT.

In connection with the fatality rate of Scarlet Fever cases, it is interesting to note that 94 cases from the town were treated in the Borough Isolation Hospital, and that 2 of these died, giving a death-rate of 2.12 per cent. treated, whilst of the 37 treated at home, 1 died, which gives a death-rate of 2.7 per cent., treated at home.

We have endeavoured to select with some discrimination the cases sent to hospital limiting the selection to those who cannot possibly be isolated at home owing to special circumstances including interference with wage earning or educational needs of other members of the household.

In Macclesfield where so large a percentage of married and widowed women are in employment—34 per cent.—it necessarily happens that the home conditions require a large percentage of cases of Scarlet Fever to be removed to hospital. This year 71 per cent. of the cases were removed to hospital, as against 62.8 the previous year.



## ENTERIC FEVER.

Number of cases notified .....	10
Do. do. last year .....	31
Number of deaths from Enteric Fever .....	1
Do. do. do. last year .....	1
Four cases were admitted into our Isolation Hospital against 15 last year.	

The Wards in which the cases occurred were as follows:—

The Wards in which the cases occurred were as follows												
Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		
1		2		3		4		5		6		
<hr/>												
No. of												
cases		2	...	1	...	3	...	0	...	0	...	4

Four of the ten cases occurred in the same family in one house.  
Two were imported cases.

The four cases originated in a member of the family nursed at home whose illness in the first instance was not suspected to be enteric fever. The other members contracted it, presumably by contact, as the house was an ordinary working-class dwelling, quite unsuited for nursing typhoid fever.

## ENTERIC FEVER SINCE 1899.

Year	Number Notified.	Number Died.	No. removed to Hospital.	Fatality per cent.
1899 .....	35	4	7	11.4
1900 .....	62	10	13	16.1
1901 .....	33	2	11	6.0
1902 .....	26	3	4	11.5
1903 .....	21	3	0	14.2
1904 .....	12	2	0	16.6
1905 .....	13	0	0	0.0
1906 .....	13	1	0	7.6
1907 .....	11	3	0	27.2
1908 .....	9	3	4	33.3
1909 .....	24	3	15	12.5
1910 .....	15	3	8	20.0
1911 .....	24	2	21	8.3
1912 .....	9	2	5	22.2
1913 .....	31	1	15	3.2
1914 .....	10	1	4	10.0
Total .....	348	43	107	12.3

## WIDAL RE-ACTION.

Twenty-four specimens of blood from persons suspected of suffering from Enteric Fever were sent by Medical Practitioners for examination—in 4 of these a positive re-action was obtained, in 4 a partial re-action.



## DIPHThERIA.

Number of cases notified .....	38
Do. do. last year .....	23
Number of deaths .....	3
Do. do. last year .....	3
Number of cases removed to Hospital .....	25

## WARDS IN WHICH CASES OCCURRED.

Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward	
1		2		3		4		5		6	
13	...	2	...	10	...	5	...	2	...	7	

One death occurred in Wards 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

11 cases were notified during the First Quarter.

4        „                „                „        Second Quarter.

9        „                „                „        Third Quarter

14       „                „                „        Fourth Quarter.

237 swabs were sent to the Clinical Research Association ; in 64 of these the Bacillus of Diphtheria was discovered.

# DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP SINCE 1889.

Year.		Number Notified.		Number Died.		No. removed to Hospital.		Fatality per cent.
1899	.....	14	...	0	...	0	...	0.0
1900	.....	16	...	5	...	4	...	31.0
1901	.....	24	...	3	...	7	...	12.0
1902	.....	14	...	1	...	5	...	7.0
1903	.....	20	...	3	...	7	...	15.0
1904	.....	7	...	2	...	3	...	28.0
1905	.....	14	...	6	...	3	...	42.8
1906	.....	21	...	7	...	4	...	33.3
1907	.....	47	...	4	...	24	...	8.5
1908	.....	39	...	9	...	15	...	23.0
1909	.....	14	...	3	...	6	...	21.4
1910	.....	16	...	4	...	10	...	25.0
1911	.....	14	...	1	...	5	...	7.0
1912	.....	19	...	2	...	6	...	10.5
1913	.....	23	...	3	...	15	...	13.0
1914	.....	38	...	3	...	25	...	7.8
Total	.....	340	...	56	...	139	...	16.11

No case is discharged from the Isolation Hospital until at least two consecutive negative swabs have been obtained on different days, and medical practitioners are strongly urged to follow the same procedure in dealing with their private patients, and not to permit the isolation of the patient to be terminated until the throat has been proved bacterially free from infection. This is especially necessary in the case of children returning to school.

For many years past, the following procedure has prevailed and is still in force.

Diphtheria antitoxin of 2,000 or 4,000 Behring-Ehrlich unit per c.c. together with the loan of Serum Syringe, may be obtained, free of cost for poor people, on application by a Medical Practitioner at any hour of the day or night, to the Medical Officer of Health, for



curative or immunising purposes. This Serum is always on hand at the Health Office, Town Hall, the Isolation Hospital, or in cases of emergency, at the residence of the Medical Officer of Health.

With respect to using Diphtheria Antitoxin as a prophylactic against diphtheria infection in persons who have been exposed to the risk of taking the disease, the phenomenon of what has been called Anaphylaxis is of considerable interest. Should a child have a protective dose of serum administered to it and then more than 12 days afterwards develop the disease and be treated by a further dose of antitoxin, it is very probable that anaphylatic symptoms will develop. These are occasionally very serious and may even cause death.

### ERYSIPELAS.

Number of cases notified .....	15
Number of deaths .....	0

The notifications were in the following Wards :—

Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	
1	...	2	...	2	...	5

### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Number of cases notified .....	4
Do. do. last year .....	0
Number of deaths .....	2
Do. do. last year .....	0

The notifications were from the following Wards :—1 from No. 3 Ward ; 1 from No. 4 Ward ; and 2 from No. 5 Ward.

In all cases the Midwife in attendance is required to cease attending all other cases whilst in attendance on the person suffering from puerperal fever, and before resuming her practice to submit herself and her bag and appliances to cleansing and disinfection.

This is carried out at the Isolation Hospital.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORIIUM.

Number of cases notified .....	4
Do. do. last year .....	5

The cases occurred in Wards 2, 3, 4 and 5. This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in this Borough in April, 1910.

In cases where no medical man is in attendance, the case is at once visited by one of the Health Visitors, and every effort is made to get the sufferer into the Infirmary or otherwise to secure the earliest efficient treatment.

### ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS AND CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.

No cases of these diseases have been notified during the year.



## THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

There was in Hospital on January 1st, 1914, 38 cases	{	Scarlet Fever .....	29
		Diphtheria .....	8
		Enteric Fever.....	1
Number admitted during 1914 .....	{	Scarlet Fever .....	131
		Diphtheria .....	41
		Enteric Fever.....	4

Included in the above figures are 39 cases admitted from the Macclesfield Rural District, viz. :—

Scarlet Fever.....	28
Diphtheria .....	11

Also included are 14 cases from the Bollington Urban District, viz. :—9 of scarlet fever and 5 of diphtheria. So that the cases actually belonging to the Borough treated in hospital during the year, were 122 ; made up of 94 scarlet fever, 25 diphtheria and 4 enteric fever.

## DEATHS.

Four patients died in the hospital, this gives a death-rate of 2.27 per cent admitted.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

Scarlet Fever.....	2 deaths.
Diphtheria .....	2 „

## COST OF HOSPITAL.

	£	s	d
Total Expenditure during 1914 .....	1561	15	2
Total Income Received .....	595	17	8
Nett Expenditure .....	£965	17	6

Therefore the cost of running the Isolation Hospital has been a little over a twopenny rate.

# COST OF FOOD.

52

Year.	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Groceries .....	148 2 2	194 9 5	155 19 4	183 17 2	184 13 0
Bread, &c. ....	55 16 0	72 3 7	51 2 10	61 8 11	62 10 3
Fish, &c. ....	23 12 9	28 4 6	26 6 0	38 18 4	43 5 7
Butcher's Meat .....	132 7 2	153 6 10	128 19 4	164 11 4	144 1 6
Vegetables .....	31 12 8	45 12 11	32 5 0	36 18 7	32 3 0
Milk and Eggs .....	120 15 3	193 9 6	130 0 10	182 12 9	164 0 0
Totals .....	£512 6 0	£687 6 7	£524 13 4	£668 7 1	£630 13 4



Nurses and Maids in Hospital .....	5194 days.
160 Scarlet Fever patients in Hospital .....	6345 „
49 Diphtheria patients in Hospital .....	1907 „
5 Enteric Fever patients in Hospital .....	233 „
Total Patients, Nurses and Maids in Hospital ...	13,679 „

This works out at a cost of food per patient and attendants at 8½d. per head per day. A slight increase on last year's figures, but I think a very creditable result considering the rise in prices of food owing to the outbreak of war in August, and I think it continues to reflect great credit on the management of the Matron, Miss Chapman. There have been no complaints from any of the Staff or Patients as to insufficiency or unsuitability of the food supplied during the year.

Through the courtesy of the Borough Accountant, I am enabled to set out the details of Income and Expenditure for the year 1914.

## ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Statement of Expenditure and Income from 1st January  
to 31st December, 1914.

## EXPENDITURE.

Wages :—	£	s	d	£	s	d
Matron .....	76	0	10			
Nurses and Probationers .....	155	19	0			
Maids, &c. ....	111	16	2			
Porter .....	75	2	3			
Removing cases from outside area .....	19	10	8			
				438	8	11
Professional Nurses Services and Expenses .....				27	6	10
Drugs and Appliances .....				39	12	3
Anti Diphtheria Serum .....				12	9	2
Fuel .....				124	4	9
Gas and Oil .....				50	4	11
Groceries, &c. ....				148	2	2
Bread, &c. ....				55	16	0
Butchers' Meat, &c.....				132	7	2
Vegetables and Fruit .....				31	12	8
Fish and Poultry .....				23	12	9
Milk and Eggs .....				120	15	3
Rates and Taxes .....				25	15	7
Printing, Stationery and Advertising .....				20	13	9
Ambulance Insurance Premium .....				1	17	6
Steam Disinfecter Insurance Premium .....				1	5	0
Horse Hire.....				53	4	10
Nurses Uniforms .....				25	8	2
Table Cloths, Bedding, Towels, &c. ....				24	10	3
Utensils and Repairs .....				20	9	8
Soap .....				7	15	3
Disinfectants .....				3	13	4
Repairs to Buildings, &c. ....				4	3	3
Painting, &c. ....				61	5	8
Joiners' Work .....				1	0	8
Plumbers' Work .....				4	4	11
Repairs to Ambulance and Bedding Van .....				3	13	6
Postage Stamps .....				2	15	0
National Insurance Contribution .....				11	0	0
Deputation Expenses .....				13	11	0
Sundries .....				20	11	2
Furniture and Repairs .....				25	16	4
Childrens Cots .....				15	7	6
New Lockers .....				9	0	0
				£1561	15	2



INCOME.		£	s	d
Rent of Field adjoining Hospital.....		5	0	0
Macclesfield R. D. C., Reservation Fee .....		100	0	0
Bollington U. D. C., Reservation Fee .....		30	13	4
Nursing Fees :—	£	s	d	
Macclesfield R. D. C. ....	290	8	0	
Bollington U. D. C. ....	92	9	6	
Macclesfield Board of Guardians .....	64	12	10	
		447	10	4
Sale of Anti Diphtheria Serum .....		1	11	6
Disinfection of Bedding (R. D. C. cases not removed to Hospital) .....		10	2	6
Sundry Receipts .....		1	0	0
		£595	17	8

J. W. HERRINGSHAW,

BOROUGH ACCOUNTANT.

5th July, 1915.

## THE NURSING STAFF.

The permanent Staff consists of :—

1 Matron  
1 Charge Nurse  
5 Certificated Assistant Nurses  
5 Probationers

—  
Total ...12  
—



## DETAILS OF THE CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

### SCARLET FEVER.

Number treated during the year .....	131
Number died during the year .....	2
Death-rate per cent treated .....	1.5
Number of return cases .....	6
Percentage of "return cases" .....	4.5
Percentage of "return cases" last year .....	4.5

The definition of a return case is that adopted by the Society of Medical Officers of Health who recommended that the term return case should include any case of scarlet fever occurring in the same house or elsewhere within a period of not less than 24 hours, or not more than 28 days from and after the release from Isolation of the first person whether at home or in hospital which is apparently traceable to the patient so released. Further, it must be remembered that "return cases" are not entirely, although largely, a hospital phenomenon. A person treated at home may give rise to a recrudescence of the disease after release from isolation, although this rarely happens, it is interesting as showing that this feature of scarlet fever is developed rather than created by hospital circumstances.

## DETAILS OF RETURN CASES

No.	Initials.	Age.	Date 1st case discharged	Date 2nd case notified.	Period between discharge of 1st case and notifica- tion of the second.	Period 1st case was in Hospital.
1	A. L. P. L.	11 y. 13 y.	2/1/14	19/1/14	17 days	74 days
2	N. P.	9 y.	9/1/14	2/2/14	24 days	51 days
3	A. P. J. G.	2 y. 15 y.				
	In contact with A. P. day before he was removed.					
4	C. W. A. W. F. W. A. E. W. F. W.	4 y. 2 y. 8 y. 40 y. 11 y.	4/2/14 2/2/14 4/2/14	17/2/14 6/3/14	13 days 30 days	39 days 37 days 39 days
5	P. L. P. L.	13 y. 16 y.	3/3/14	10/3/14	7 days	42 days
6	D. K. E. K.	5 y. 2 y.	29/4/14	9/5/14	10 days	46 days

Strictly speaking, case No. 4, F. W., ought not to be counted as a true return case, except by secondary infection.



## NUMBER OF DAYS SCARLET FEVER PATIENTS WERE IN HOSPITAL.

160 Patients were in hospital 6,345 days. That is to say the average length of stay of a scarlet fever patient during the year was 39.6 days or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  weeks.

This figure of course includes cases admitted during the latter periods of their illness perhaps with the skin peeling.

It will be noted that the most of the cases credited with causing "return cases" were detained in hospital much longer than the average time. The average length of time the probable infecting case had been in hospital being 49 days, or 7 weeks, nearly a fortnight above the average, which again proves that prolonged detention in hospital does little to reduce the incidence of "return cases."

I cannot conclude my review of the cases admitted into your hospital suffering from scarlet fever, without once again pointing out how much I have been impressed by the severity and high fatality of scarlet fever in children under five years of age and even on many older children who are the subjects of enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

When a young child suffering from these ailments contracts scarlet fever, it almost invariably assumes a severely malignant type. It is a strong additional argument in favour of the early removal of these diseased conditions of the nose and throat.

Further, in some of the severe septic cases, I have seen marked improvement follow the free use of polyvalent antistreptococcus serum, combined with abundance of fresh air, cold sponging, and free administration of fluids by mouth and rectum. I have entirely ceased the FORCIBLE cleansing of the nose and pharynx, believing it to do more harm than good. Frequent gentle swabbing of the mouth, nose and eyes is all that is required.

In cases of heart failure, oxygen and strychnine (in drop doses hypodermically) or pituitary extract will work wonders, the latter in half to 1 c.c. doses hypodermically.



## DIPHTHERIA.

Number of cases treated .....	41
Number of deaths .....	2

If only diphtheria antitoxin in sufficient dose (4,000 units) is administered hypodermically at the onset of this disease, it is practically robbed of all its terrors.

Our fatal cases all occur when antitoxin has not been administered until late in the disease, when the diphtheria poison has attacked the muscle of the heart, or the membrane of diphtheria has severely obstructed the air passages, this latter condition has not infrequently happened in the case of very young children who have been considered to be suffering from "croup" whilst all the time they had diphtheria of the larynx.

4,000 to 8,000 units of anti-diphtheria serum are administered to these patients on admission if none has been previously given, and if the case appears to need the treatment. In very severe toxic or laryngeal cases, it is given intravenously and thereby the antitoxin is brought much more quickly into contact with the diphtheria toxin. It is reckoned that about 8 hours are saved by injecting it into a vein.

No case is discharged from Hospital until two consecutive negative swabs have been obtained.

Loeffler's Menthol-Toluene solution seems to be a valuable preparation for ridding the throat of the bacillus, but some of the cases continue to furnish positive results for many weeks in spite of all treatment.

## ENTERIC FEVER.

Number of cases admitted.....	4
Number of deaths .....	0

The following cases were admitted:—Two from No. 1 Ward, and two from No. 3 Ward.



## HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

I set out in my last Annual Report—(pages 69—71)—details of the proposed additions to the hospital in the shape of cubicle block for ten beds, enlarged accommodation for the nurses, sewerage, &c., together with the estimated cost.

The plans and specifications were duly sent to the Local Government Board for their approval, and on March 30th, the Town Clerk received a letter from the Local Government Board with reference to the Town Council's application for sanction to borrow £8,401 for the purpose of their infectious hospital, and asking, in order to facilitate matters, for representatives of the Town Council, accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health and the Borough Surveyor, to attend at the office of the Board and confer with the Board's Medical and Architectural departments on the matter.

The Chairman of the Hospital Sub-Committee (Alderman Bailey), The Borough Surveyor (Mr. Baggott), and the Medical Officer of Health, accordingly attended on the 16th of April, and one of the Board's Medical Officers (Dr. Reece) and the Architect.

It appeared in the course of the interview that the cubicle block and in fact the cubicle system generally was not approved of, and this notwithstanding the Board, had recently issued a general Report by Dr. Parsons, dealing with the whole subject of Isolation Hospitals, and your officers had based their suggestions and plans on this Report and on the lines of hospitals specially mentioned in the Report and favourably commented thereon, and to this extent the Medical Officer of Health feels he had been misled by the Report, its commendations and illustrations.

In June, the Borough Surveyor submitted further sketch plans showing an amended arrangement of two open wards and a number of cubicles, but these were again not considered satisfactory.

Further plans were prepared later in the year, but with the outbreak of the war the whole matter was hung up.

We are therefore without the twelve beds formerly situated in the now derelict Ducker Hospital and our hospital accommodation previously too small in amount is now quite inadequate to meet the needs of the districts it serves. I quite recognise the difficulty of proceeding with building operations at present, but our very limited accommodation for patients and nurses is a constant source of anxiety as to future requirements and eventualities.

## THE SANATORIUM.

Number of cases admitted during 1914 .....	28
In Sanatorium on Jan. 1st, 1914 .....	6

Twenty-six cases were from outside the Borough and were County Insurance (Sanatorium Benefit) patients.

Two cases were admitted from the Borough.

The Sanatorium has only been used for advanced cases of Tuberculosis.

	£	s	d
Total cost of Sanatorium for the year .....	623	16	1
Income for the year .....	759	4	1
The Nurses and Maids were in the Sanatorium	1308	days	
Patients                      do.                      do.	1308	„	
Total days .....	2616		

Average cost per patient and nurse for food per day was 2s. 2d.

Of the twenty-eight patients admitted during the year, two died in the Sanatorium. Four were still in on January 1st, 1915. Twenty-two had been discharged, most of them much improved, having gained weight and in addition having learned by practical experience the value of fresh air, the care of the sputum, corrected feeding, &c.



## THE DISINFECTOR.

The Thresh Disinfector has done good work during the year.

The following table shows the amount of material dealt with during the year.

Number of beds disinfected by steam .....	593	last year	828
Number of blankets, counterpanes, &c. ....	2011	„	1633
Number of articles of clothing, carpets, &c....	5818	„	6538
Totals .....	8422	„	8999

## ROOM DISINFECTION.

We continue the spraying of walls, floors, ceilings, &c., supposed to be contaminated with infectious material, with a five per cent. solution in water of formalin. This is one of the most penetrating fluid disinfectants we possess.

In a few cases, paraform tablets are vaporised in a special lamp, and formic aldehyde gas is liberated and effects more or less disinfection of surrounding objects. We only use the lamp as an adjunct to the spray, excepting in the cases of books which we treat in a special cupboard with perforated shelves on which the books are placed with the leaves open, whilst below the shelves two lamps vaporising paraform tablets are burning. The gas penetrates to a certain extent between the leaves of the books and a certain amount of disinfection is probably accomplished.

Infection is so largely a personal matter that the wholesale and indiscriminate disinfection of houses from which cases of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria have been removed to hospital is quite needless and causes much unnecessary inconvenience and expense.

## DISINFECTANTS.

We still continue distributing disinfectants gratis at the Town Hall. 5,743 lots were so given out this year, as compared with 6,987 the previous year.

1,230 lots of lime-wash were also given, and 754 brushes loaned for applying same.

This free distribution of disinfectants is a great farce and waste of public money, and I strongly advise the Sanitary Authority to discontinue the practice. It is greater cleanliness and less disinfecting that is needed. The pail and mop generously applied and not the shiftless scattering about of chemicals is what we mainly need.



## THE WATER SUPPLY.

The total quantity of water consumed in 24 hours is 1,100,000 gallons in addition 810,000 gallons have to be supplied as compensation water.

The total yield from all sources is about, 1,930,000 gallons a day.

The area of the gathering ground is 1,750 acres.

I set out very fully on pages 77—84 of my last Annual Report, the state of the water supply of the town.

The only new work actually accomplished during the year was the fixing of the syphon in the Ridgeway reservoir to convey water to the Tegsnose reservoir, and the inspection of several farms on the water shed with a view to preventing the pollution of the feeder streams.

Various schemes have been formulated for increasing the Water Supply of the town by pumping water from the Clough Stream or by sinking borings near the Rulow Stream, tests for the borings being entrusted to Messrs. E. A. Mansfield & Co., of New Brighton. It is believed that a bore hole has been found close to the Rulow Stream, capable of yielding 20,000 gallons per hour, continuous pumping, day and night. The water would be pumped into the 15in. pipe at present carrying the water from the Rulow Stream and then into Leadbetter's Reservoir. The top level of which was 606 feet above sea level.

I next submit analysis of the town's water supply.

## THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Watergate House,  
York Buildings,  
Adelphi,  
London, W.C.

The sample of water marked Leadbetter's Reservoir, No. 3, Unfiltered, collected on 13/7/14, 10-40 a.m., and received here on 13/7/14, has been examined, and I have been instructed to forward the following report thereon :—

## RESULTS.

(1) CHEMICAL.	Parts per 100.000	Grains per Gallon.
Total Solids (dried at 120°C.) .....	11.8	8.3
Combined Chlorine .....	1.30	0.91
Equivalent to Na Cl .....	2.15	1.51
Nitric Nitrogen .....	0.02	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen .....	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .....	0.0020	0.0014
Albumenoid Nitrogen .....	0.0170	0.0119
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C. ....	0.147	0.103
Lead or Copper .....	Nil	Nil
Temporary Hardness (equivalent to $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	4.8	3.4
Permanent Hardness .....	2.0	1.4
Total Hardness .....	6.8	4.8
(11) BACTERIOLOGICAL (cultural and microscopical).		
Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on gelatine plates, incu- bated at 20—22°C. for 3 days .....	244 per c.c.	
Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates, incubated at 37.5°C. for 2 days .....	27 per c.c.	
B. Coli .....	present in 10 c.c.	
Streptococci .....	not found in 30 c.c.	
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes .....	not found in 100 c.c.	

## REMARKS.

These results may, in our opinion, be regarded as satisfactory for an unfiltered water from moorland gathering grounds.

(Signed) C. H. WELLS,

Director of the Association.



## THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Watergate House,  
York Buildings,  
Adelphi,  
London, W.C.,  
18th July, 1914.

The sample of water marked No. 1 sample, from Police Station, Town's water. Taken from tap direct from main; filtered; received here on 13/7/14, has been examined, and I have been instructed to forward the following report thereon:—

## RESULTS.

(1) CHEMICAL.	Parts per 100,000.	Grains per Gallon.
Total Solids (dried at 120°C.) .....	10.8	7.6
Combined Chlorine .....	1.00	0.70
Equivalent to Na Cl .....	1.65	1.16
Nitric Nitrogen .....	0.04	0.03
Nitrous Nitrogen .....	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .....	0.0010	0.0007
Albumenoid Nitrogen .....	0.0086	0.0060
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27 C. ....	0.065	0.046
Lead or Copper .....	Nil	Nil
Temporary Hardness (equivalent to $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	4.5	3.2
Permanent Hardness .....	2.3	1.6
Total Hardness .....	6.8	4.8

## (11) BACTERIOLOGICAL (cultural and microscopical).

Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on gelatine plates, incubated at 20—22°C. for 3 days .....	197 per c.c.
Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates, incubated at 37.5°C. for 2 days .....	25 per c.c.
B. Coli .....	not found in 100 c.c.
Streptococci .....	not found in 30 c.c.
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes .....	not found in 100 c.c.

## REMARKS.

These results afford no evidence of recent pollution with sewage or animal excreta, but the quantitative bacteriological results, and the figure for Albumenoid Ammonia would indicate that the filtration is not quite so satisfactory as when the last sample (No. 25.764/13) was examined.

(Signed) C. H. WELLS,  
Director of the Association.



## THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Watergate House,  
York Buildings,  
Adelphi,  
London, W.C.

The sample of water marked Private Supply No. 2, Hurdsfield Water, taken from the Royal Oak from tap, collected on 13/7/14, 9-55 a.m., and direct from main; filtered; received here on 13/7/14, has been examined, and I have been instructed to forward the following report thereon:—

## RESULTS.

(1) CHEMICAL.	Parts per 100.000.	Grains per Gallon.
Total Solids (dried at 120°C.) .....	19.7	13.8
Combined Chlorine .....	1.30	0.91
Equivalent to Na Cl .....	2.15	1.51
Nitric Nitrogen .....	0.06	0.04
Nitrous Nitrogen .....	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .....	0.0012	0.0008
Albumenoid Nitrogen .....	0.0094	0.0066
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C. ....	0.058	0.041
Lead or Copper .....	Nil	Nil
Temporary Hardness (equivalent to CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	9.0	6.3
Permanent Hardness .....	3.8	2.7
Total Hardness .....	12.8	9.0
(11) BACTERIOLOGICAL (cultural and microscopical).		

Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on gelatine plates, incubated at 20—22°C. for 3 days .....	366 per c.c.
Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates, incubated at 37.5°C. for 2 days .....	120 per c.c.
B. Coli .....	not found in 100 c.c.
Streptococci .....	not found in 30 c.c.
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes .....	not found in 100 c.c.

## REMARKS.

Though there is no evidence of pollution with sewage or animal excreta the number of organisms (especially those growing at 37°C.) is somewhat high for a filtered water, so that the results cannot, in our opinion, be regarded as altogether satisfactory. It is a fairly soft water.

(Signed) C. H. WELLS,  
Director of the Association.



## THE MORTUARY.

The Public Mortuary is situated in Hawthorn Street.

Number of bodies removed to the Mortuary during the year	4
Number of post-mortem examinations made .....	0

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No further progress has been made in the direction of a public abattoir.

There are twenty licensed slaughter houses ; far too many for the town. Many are quite unsuitable for use.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

45,240 nightly lodgers were accommodated in the 22 Registered Common Lodging Houses. One new house has been registered in Derby Street, under the management of the Salvation Army.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

During the year 13 samples of milk were taken whilst being re-tailed in the streets, for examination for the detection of the Tubercle bacillus.

In one sample Tubercle bacilli were found.

This sample came from a farm situated outside the Borough.

The particulars were notified to the responsible Sanitary Authority and the necessary action taken to stop the supply from the infected animal.

I submit the Report of the Veterinary Inspector on his work during the year.

32, West Bond Street,  
Macclesfield.

## TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1913-4.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in submitting my second report under the above order, which is somewhat short, due to the suspension of the order on the outbreak of the war in August last.

## COWS REPORTED.

Only one cow was reported to us, the report coming from the Authorities of Manchester, as a certain farm was sending Tuberculosis milk. We visited the farm, and found a cow suffering from a very bad udder. She was slaughtered, and found suffering from advanced Miliary Tuberculosis. The carcass was sent to the Bone Works.

## COWS SUSPECTED.

On Inspector Jenkins annual visit to the shippons, etc., he discovered 5 cows which were very suspicious; on my visiting them I decided to have them all destroyed, and found without exception they were all in an advanced Tubercular condition. The carcasses were sent to the Bone Works.

I think this shows the necessity of more frequent visits to the farms in the Borough from which we get our Milk supply.

I have attended the weekly Auction and Fairs (up to August last), and have had removed four cows, Three were dealt with by the County Authorities.

One by the Borough Authorities, which was found advanced Tubercular and sent to the Bone Works.

I have also had removed from the Calf Auction, four calves, as unfit for sale; suffering from emaciation, Tuberculosis and joint ill. These were all destroyed.

The compensation paid was £12.

There has been one prosecution for not reporting a very bad case and a fine of £5 and costs imposed.

The Tuberculin Test was applied in some cases, in the worst cases, not as I did not think it necessary.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

NORMAN HOWE, M.R.C.V.S.



## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Section 17 of the above Act requires every Local Authority to cause to be made from time to time, inspection of their district with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling-house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

This section applies to houses irrespective of their rateable value and to houses other than houses for the working classes.

Mr. Hermann, the Assistant Sanitary Inspector was the Officer designated by the local authority to carry out the inspections, acting under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

I can once more testify to the very efficient way in which this work has been carried out. It is necessarily very exacting and trying in character and requires much time and tact. Some of the property owners are very difficult to deal with, and although the majority have shown a willingness to carry out the Inspector's very moderate requirements, some owners seem to have no sense of responsibility to the tenants of their property.

Where a landlord takes a keen personal interest in his property and tenants and tries to study the welfare of his tenants as well as his own pocket, there we have invariably found the best kept houses and the most contented tenantry. The following are the outstanding figures for the year.

Roughly, one may say that about one-half the town has been inspected and that half has been the East Macclesfield area and Sutton in parts also some of West Macclesfield.

Total number of houses inspected during the year.....	1046
Do. do. do. last year .....	1006
Do. do. do. 1912 .....	1003
Do. do. do. 1911 .....	802
<hr/>	
Total number inspected to end of year 1914 .....	3857
<hr/>	

Character of House.	No. Inspected.	Average Rental.
Single .....	68 ...	1/5 to 2/8 per week.
Two rooms and Two rooms up	279 ...	2/6 to 4/9 „
Two rooms down, Two rooms up and garret .....	29 ...	2/2 to 4/9 „
Three rooms down and Two rooms up .....	204 ...	3/- to 5/- „
Three rooms down and Three rooms up .....	217 ...	3/- a week to £18 a year
Three down, Three up and garret .....	36 ...	
Larger houses .....	151 ...	
Number occupied by Owner	73 ...	

Out of the 3,854 houses inspected during the four years, 99 only were found empty, or 2.5 per cent. of houses inspected.

I have commented on this fact in previous reports, and have pointed out the 2½ per cent. of empty houses is an indication that there is not sufficient housing accommodation in the Borough.



### AREA OF DISTRICT INSPECTED.

Beech Lane, Brock Street, Brunswick Street, Brunswick Hill, Backwallgate, Black Lane, Boden Street, Byrons Street (part), Cumberland Street (part), Coare Street, Crown Street, Church Street, Churchside, Coronation Street, Exchange Street East, Fowler Street, Foden Street, Hayes Yard, Hibel Road, Hawthorn Street, Higginbotham Street (part), Justice Street, Jordangate (part), Jackson Street (part), Lower Exchange Street, Market Street, Newhall Street, Old Hall Street, Pearle Street, Pownall Street, Pickford Street, Station Street, Spring Gardens, Step Hill, St. Michael's Terrace, Snow Hill, Square Street, Tunncliffe Street, Wood Street, Waters and Waters Green.

### NUMBER OF HOUSES CLOSED AND DEMOLISHED.

Number of houses closed, 1914	27
Do. do. 1913	14
Do. do. 1912	86
Do. do. 1911	13
Number of houses demolished, 1914	13
Do. do. 1913	38
Do. do. 1912	39
Do. do. 1911	7

I have pointed out that a large number of the houses closed in 1912 were reckoned as empties in 1911, and therefore our present total of empty houses is too great and there is less empty property than is actually shown by the above figures. I should estimate that there is considerably less than two per cent. of the property already inspected empty.

It is to be feared that but little can be done for the present in the way of improving existing dwellings, the war having given rise to shortage of labour, rise in price of materials, and diminished spending power.

I think the Council should by circular letter call the attention of landlords of dwellings below a certain rental, including all working-class dwellings, reminding them that in any contract made for letting a house or part of a house, there shall be implied a condition that the same is at the commencement of the holding in all respects reasonably fit for habitation and further that in the case of a house or part of a house coming under Section 15 (H. and T. P. Act, 1909) there shall be implied a condition that it shall during the continuance of the holding be kept by the landlord reasonably fit for habitation.



## TOWN PLANNING.

I dealt with this matter very freely in its bearings on this town in pages 93—94 of my last Report. No steps have yet been taken to form a town plan. Though it is not an expensive procedure.

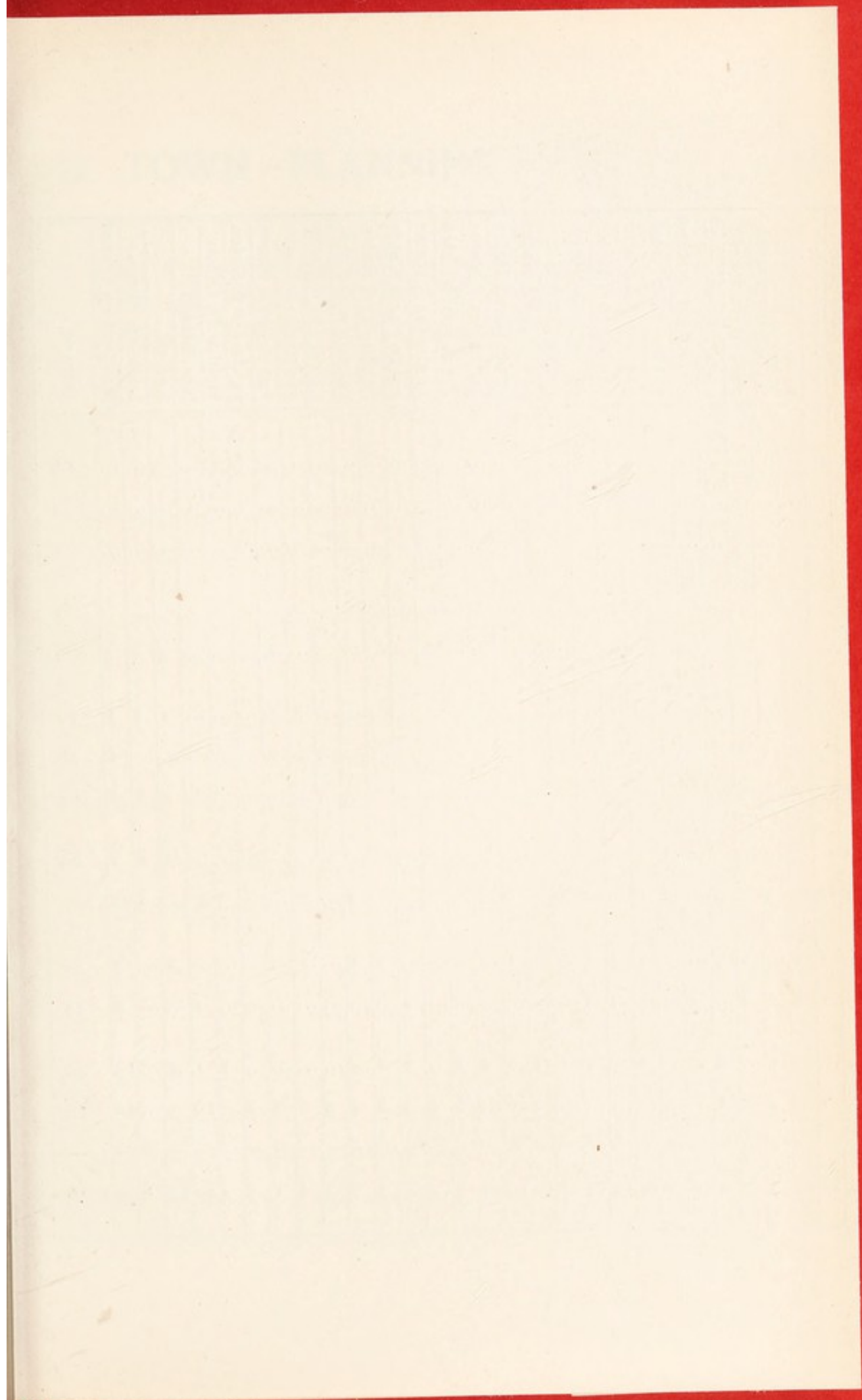
INSPECTOR'S REPORT ON  
THE HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.  
REPORT OF INSPECTION OF DISTRICT FOR 1914.

The following statement shows the details of the number of houses inspected, the number of Notices served, and the alterations and improvements completed up to the end of the year.

Number of houses inspected .....	1046
" written representations received .....	0
" houses closed by Order .....	20
" demolished by Order .....	3
" closed by Order and demolished voluntarily .....	2
" closed voluntarily .....	7
" demolished voluntarily .....	3
Total number of houses closed .....	27
" demolished .....	8
Number of Closing Orders determined .....	0
" houses inspected within the meaning of Sec. 15 ...	349
" Statutory Notices served .....	17
" Informal Notices served .....	335
" Notices complied with .....	286
" Notices remaining in hand .....	66
" Single houses (2) made into through house (1).....	2
" houses enlarged by adding scullery (1), and increas- ing the size of the living room (3) .....	4
" back doorways made.....	2
" new windows fixed .....	866
" windows altered to improve means of ventilation...	574
" fireplaces fixed in bedrooms .....	2
" stairs repaired or renewed .....	43
" bedroom floors repaired or renewed .....	27
" roofs repaired .....	57
" downspouts repaired or renewed .....	56
" damp walls remedied .....	16
" living room and scullery floors repaired .....	76
" house doors repaired, renewed, weather boards or water bars fixed .....	60
" ceilings repaired or renewed .....	28
" new slopstones or sinks fixed .....	13



Number of slopstone pipes disconnected from drain .....	12
„ defective slop pipes repaired .....	8
„ houses where water has been laid on inside .....	45
„ yards paved and defective flagging repaired .....	31
„ house drains repaired or improved .....	82
„ privy closets converted into clean water closets .....	55
„ additional water closets built .....	2
„ tenants made to clean dirty closets .....	64
„ tenants made to clean dirty yards .....	10
„ tenants made to limewash bedrooms, etc. ....	56
„ cases of overcrowding abated .....	13
„ nuisances abated from poultry keeping, etc. ....	3





## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING DETAILS, 1914.

### DETAILS OF OVERCROWDING.

Of the cases remaining in hand at the end of 1913, the following have been abated.

No. 3 (1912), relieved by the two eldest children sleeping out. No. 8, abated by using parlour as a bedroom. No. 10, have removed to larger house. No. 9, say that they have the promise of a larger house which is expected to become empty shortly, and No. 11, state that they have the promise of a larger house in the same neighbourhood.

### DETAILS OF OTHER OVERCROWDED HOUSES.

- No. 1. Two rooms down and two rooms up. Overcrowding caused by taking in married brother and family. The house then being occupied by four adults and fifteen children, ranging from 13 years to 15 months. Abated in a few days by the second family removing.
- No. 2. Single house occupied by father, mother, and three children, ranging from 10 years to three years. Promised to remove as soon as possible. Family in very poor circumstances.
- No. 3. Single house, occupied by father, mother, and three children ranging from 7 years to 2 years. Relieved by father enlisting
- No. 4. Two rooms down and two rooms up, occupied by father, mother and seven children, ranging from 13 years to 4 months. Say doing their best to remove.
- No. 5. One room down and two small rooms up, occupied by father, mother and 5 children, ranging from 11 years to 2 years. Removed to larger house.
- No. 6. Two rooms down and two rooms up, occupied by father, mother and 8 children, ranging from 18 years to 2 years. Relieved by the two eldest children sleeping at a relatives.
- No. 7. Single house, occupied by father, mother, and four children, ranging from 7 years to 1 year. Relieved by father serving with the colours and the eldest child sleeping at grandmother's.
- No. 8. Two rooms down and two rooms up, occupied by father, mother and 8 children, ranging from 13 years to 15 months. In arrear with rent, promised to get a larger house when eldest child starts work.



- No. 9. Two rooms down and two rooms up, occupied by father, mother, and 4 children, sleeping in one bedroom. Abated by using other bedroom as instructed.
- No. 10. Two rooms down and two rooms up, occupied by father, mother and 3 children, sleeping in one bedroom. Abated by using other bedroom as instructed.
- No. 11. Two rooms down and one bedroom, occupied by two women and two families of children, 7 in all, ranging from 9 years to 2 years. Both men serving with colours. Women said overcrowding caused through delay in receiving separation allowance. Abated by one family removing.
- No. 12. Two rooms down and two rooms up, occupied by father, mother and 7 children, ranging from 20 years to 6 years. Promised to remove as soon as possible.
- No. 13. Single house, occupied by father, mother, and four children, ranging from 6 years to 13 months. Relieved by man enlisting.

## SCAVENGING AND REFUSE REMOVAL.

Year.	No. of Loads.		Expenditure.		
			£	s	d
1888	10,338		821	18	7
1889	10,295		933	16	4
1890	8,523		847	13	9
1891	10,187		1,328	9	10
1892	9,957		1,521	8	6
1893	10,975		1,837	1	9
1894	12,733		1,714	15	8
1895	12,289		1,652	6	8
1896	12,407		1,807	12	6
1897	13,283		2,006	2	3
1898	13,619		2,104	2	4
1899	13,040		2,169	16	10
1900	12,057		2,093	10	0
1901	11,215		2,425	14	2
1902	12,532		2,334	10	9
1903	11,912		2,260	10	5
1904	10,371		1,999	6	4
1905	11,082		1,895	3	5
1906	11,895		1,841	9	1
1907	11,921		2,128	7	8
1908	10,978		2,213	14	2
1909	10,337		2,120	14	5
1910	9,924		2,089	16	7
1911	Loads of nightsoil	5,334	1,056	0	10
	Loads of Dry Ashes	4,902	923	8	10

1912.	No. of Loads		£	s	d
Nightsoil	4,663		942	15	5
Dry Ashes	5,477		1096	4	1
Waste Paper	106		26	10	6
Slaughter-house Refuse	319		45	9	8
Total	10,565		£2110	19	8



1913.

	No. of Loads removed.	Wages.			Carting.			Total.		
		£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Nightsoil .....	3718	385	0	2	400	3	0	785	3	2
Dry Ashes .....	4981	336	8	11	709	0	0	1045	8	11
Slaughter-house Re- fuse .....	309	...			43	15	9	43	15	9
Waste Paper .....	95	9	6	4	15	0	6	24	6	10
Swilling after Night- soiling .....	...	15	4	4	...			15	4	4
	9103	745	19	9	1167	19	3	1913	19	0

1914.

	No. of Loads removed.	Wages.			Carting.			Total.		
		£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Nightsoil .....	2599	326	13	0	278	9	5	605	2	5
Dry Ashes .....	6003	420	7	0	835	4	10	1255	11	10
Slaughter House Re- fuse .....	313	.....			44	6	11	44	6	11
Swilling after Night- soiling .....	...	4	1	3	.....			4	1	3
	8915	751	1	3	1158	1	2	1909	2	5

## THE TIP.

All the refuse, &c., collected in the Borough is carted on to a tip situated near the Macclesfield—Congleton highway just outside the Borough boundary.

This tip has been in use for some years, and it is gradually approaching the site of the Isolation Hospital.

We have already experienced nuisance from flies bred on the tip, which is situated windward of the hospital. Great care should be taken to see that the refuse is kept covered with fresh earth, otherwise it may very readily become an intolerable nuisance to the hospital.

The provision of a Destructor is one of the matters which has spasmodically occupied the attention of the Sanitary Authority. It would undoubtedly be a great sanitary adjunct, and if suitably situated would save much money now spent on carting.



## THE PRIVY MIDDEN.

Year.	No. of Privy- Closets.	No. of Waste-water Closets.	No. of Clean-water Closets.
1897 .....	4,319	269	674
1898 .....	4,157	301	710
1899 .....	3,942	309	815
1900 .....	3,662	309	940
1901 .....	3,825	309	1,038
1902 .....	3,705	309	1,206
1903 .....	3,569	309	1,376
1904 .....	3,397	309	1,628
1905 .....	3,222	309	1,838
1906 .....	3,053	309	2,052
1907 .....	2,628	309	2,636
1908 .....	2,334	309	2,914
1909 .....	2,112	309	3,195
1910 .....	1,973	309	3,433
1911 .....	1,687	303	3,854
1912 .....	1,371	302	4,320
1913 .....	946	300	4,826
1914 .....	622	298	5,193

Year.	Conversions.
1914 .....	254
1913 .....	425
1912 .....	316
1911 .....	286
1910 .....	139
1909 .....	222
1908 .....	294
1907 .....	425
1906 .....	169
1905 .....	165
1904 .....	183
1903 .....	136
1902 .....	120

I am very pleased indeed to be able to chronicle the disappearance of 254 more of these sanitary abominations, and I trust that with the immediate prospect of an improved water supply, the work may go on even more quickly.

During the last ten years about 3,000 of these privies have been swept away and at the same time our death-rates, infantile mortality rates, diarrhoea and typhoid fever death-rates, have markedly improved.

## STREET SEWERING.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor (Mr. Baggott) for the following list of Streets sewered during the year.

## LIST OF STREETS SEWERED DURING 1914.

1. Bond Street connecting sewer.
2. Oxford Road extension.
3. North Street.
4. Coronation Street, surface water sewer.
5. Blakelow Road, surface water sewer.
6. Shaw Street.
7. Barracks Lane.
8. Jodrell Street.
9. Cawley Street.

LIST OF STREETS LIKELY TO BE SEWERED  
DURING 1915.

1. Daisybank.
2. Ivy Lane.
3. Loney Street.

## NEW DWELLING HOUSES.

Twenty-four new dwelling houses have been erected during the year. The accommodation provided is in most cases not suitable for the average working-class dwellings.

Situation.	Description.
Peter Street .....	4 houses.
West Bond Street .....	2 houses.
Park Grove .....	2 houses.
Ryles Park Road .....	2 houses.
Off Barracks Lane .....	1 Bungalow.
Oxford Road .....	1 house.
Oxford Road .....	1 house.
Knowsley Road .....	2 houses.
Ryles Park Road .....	2 houses.
Oxford Road .....	1 house.
Fence Avenue .....	2 houses.
West Bond Street .....	2 houses.
Chester Road .....	2 houses.



## MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

### FOOD SUPPLY IN WAR TIME.

Early in August the Health Committee on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health issued a leaflet dealing with questions of food in War Time.

This was distributed throughout the town by Boy Scouts, Health Visitors, &c. I append below a copy of the leaflet.

### BOROUGH OF MACCLESFIELD.

#### THE BEST FOODS TO BUY DURING THE WAR.

#### THE HIGHEST NUTRITIVE VALUE AT THE LOWEST COST.

Further Copies of this leaflet can be obtained from the Public Health Department.

The Medical Officer of Health.

**The Government is safeguarding Food Supplies, and excessive prices will not be permitted, but**

The women of England can help their country  
by spending **EVERY PENNY WISELY**, and to  
the best advantage.

Foods may be regarded generally as being of three kinds. Some of each should be included in the daily supply.

The three kinds are :—

- (1) **Starchy and sugar food** ; such, in the main, are potatoes and sugar;
- (2) **Fatty foods**, such as dripping or butter.
- (3) **Body building foods**. The body building substances are present in large proportions in all lean meat, in fish, in eggs, and in **many kinds of beans and peas and nuts**. Rice and flour also contain a considerable proportion of body building substances mixed with much starchy food.



The first two kinds of food are of great value in helping the body to carry on its work, but some of the third kind of food is essential for the growth and repair of the body.

In addition to the three kinds of food forming the bulk of the diet, certain salts and substances that are in vegetables and fruit are necessary if the body is to be kept healthy.

A sufficient quantity of water must of course be taken.

Fresh milk is a remarkable food, as it contains every necessary kind of food substance.

It is important to remember that food must not only contain the right amount of the necessary substances, but these substances must be in such a form that they can be digested in the body and then absorbed in the blood.

The real (strength giving) value of ordinary food materials by no means corresponds with their cost. By sensible buying and good cooking it is easy to prepare a meal which is pleasing and palatable and of high food value at a much smaller cost than if no care and intelligence were exercised in choosing.

### HERE ARE SOME FACTS ABOUT FOODS.

A mixed vegetable and meat diet suits most people best.

#### VEGETABLE FOODS.

DRIED PEAS, HARICOT BEANS and LENTILS contain as much flesh-forming material as MEAT, and are very much cheaper.

“SECONDS” FLOUR, although less attractive in appearance than white flour, is more nourishing.

OATMEAL is a very rich food, but requires thorough boiling to make it digestible.

POTATOES are best value when cooked in their skins, or steamed.

ONIONS, BEETROOT and CARROTS are more nutritious than CABBAGES, but greens and fruit are valuable as they keep the blood in good condition.

BANANAS, RAISINS and DRIED CURRANTS are cheap and nourishing.

SUGAR and TREACLE are useful foods, but Jam is not nearly such good value as Margarine or Dripping.



## ANIMAL FOODS.

HERRINGS, BLOATERS and KIPPERS are most nourishing.

FROZEN MEAT and the CHEAPER CUTS contain as much nourishment as the best meat ; excellent stews may be made from them with cheap vegetables.

FRESH FOODS are better than canned foods.

DRIPPING and MARGARINE contain as much food value as the best butter ; dripping is well worth buying. It is an extremely valuable food for children, who will take it readily with bread or toast or as dripping pudding. SUET PUDDING should be given to children who dislike fat meat.

CHEESE is one of the cheapest and best of foods, and is rich in nourishment.

## WHAT TO DRINK.

COCOA is a food, and is more beneficial than tea or coffee.

BEER and SPIRITS have small food value and, at the best, are expensive luxuries for anyone in hard times, except under doctor's orders. Intemperance in time of War cannot be too severely condemned.

SKIMMED MILK is a good drink for children, provided some dripping is given as well to supply the fat taken from the milk.

## SOME CHEAP AND NOURISHING DISHES.

TO COOK PEAS, BEANS OR LENTILS.—They must be soaked overnight and will then take about two hours boiling. No salt must be added till they are cooked, or they will not get soft. As they contain no fat, some fat bacon or dripping, or a suet pudding, should form part of the meal.

LENTIL OR PEA SOUP.—Soak a pint of split peas or lentils all night in enough water to cover them. Slice two onions (a carrot and a turnip, if you have them), put in a saucepan with a bit of dripping, and fry a few minutes. Add the lentils, and two quarts of water, or liquor in which meat or bacon has been boiled. Boil about two hours, till soft, and serve with fried bread. Bones or bacon rind improve the soup. No salt should be added till the lentils are soft. It is an improvement to pass them through a sieve. A mixture of peas and haricot beans can be used for a change.



**SHEEP'S HEAD PIE.**—Clean the head and put into enough cold water to cover it, with vegetables if you have any. Simmer gently till the meat will leave the bones. Chop up the meat and mix it with bread-crumbs or soaked crusts, some chopped onions, and some of the broth. Put it into a pie-dish, cover it with bread-crumbs and some bits of dripping, and brown it in the oven.

**SCOTCH BROTH.**—Take the broth in which the sheep's head has been cooked, cut up some vegetables or onions, add a cupful of rice or pearl barley, and boil till the rice is soft.

**SAVOURY RICE.**—Boil  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. rice in two pints of milk and water till soft. (If skim milk is used a little dripping or chopped suet should be added). Grate  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of dry cheese, and stir into the rice with pepper and salt. Or it may be put in a pie-dish in layers with cheese, and some bits of dripping on top, and browned in the oven. Macaroni can be used in the same way.

**CHEESE AND POTATO PIE.**—Put  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of peeled potatoes and 2 ozs. rice on to cook. Grate  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. cheese. Mash potatoes, and mix one-third of them with the cooked rice, the cheese,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. bread crumbs,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. margarine, one egg and some pepper and salt. Add some gravy, if mixture is not moist enough. Put in a pie-dish, and cover the rest with potatoes. Put some margarine in small pieces over top of pie. Bake a golden brown colour in quick oven.

**RICE AND LENTIL SAVOURY.**—A teacupful each of rice and lentils, three onions chopped, pepper and salt. Cover them with water and cook slowly, adding more water as required. A double saucepan (or a jar stood in a saucepan of water) is best, to avoid burning.

**RICE AND OATMEAL PUDDING.**—Put a teaspoonful of rice and a teaspoonful of coarse oatmeal in a saucepan, with enough water to cover all, and simmer till the rice is half cooked. Add 2 ozs. of chopped suet, some grated cheese, and bake in a pie-dish.

**MACARONI CHEESE.**—Boil 4 ozs. Macaroni in fast boiling water till it is soft (usually in about twenty minutes). Strain off the water, put the macaroni into a quart pie-dish, pour over enough of the cheese sauce to cover. Bake till a nice pale-brown.

**PLAIN SUET PUDDING.**— $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. suet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. flour. A little salt and coldwater. The pudding is much improved if 12 ozs. of flour and 3 ozs. of stale bread-crumbs is used instead of all flour. Shred the suet finely, mix it with the flour and salt, and enough water to form a stiff paste. Tie it in a floured cloth, and place it in boiling water. Boil quickly for an hour and a quarter. If you have currants stir them in.



**OATCAKES.**—Mix some oatmeal to a stiff paste with a little water and milk. Roll out quite thin, and bake till crisp.

**DRIPPING PUDDING.**—Rub 2 ozs. of dripping and a pinch of salt into  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of flour. Add one teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix into a paste with milk or water. Steam (or boil in a floured cloth) for two hours. Serve with treacle.

**FIG OR DATE PUDDING.**—Put a handful of odd crusts or pieces of bread in a basin, pour over some boiling water, and cover till soft. Then press it, pour away the water and beat up the bread with a fork till there are no lumps left. Chop up a teacupful of mutton suet and two cupfuls of cooking figs or dates. Take out any date stones and hard tops and mix all well together with two cupfuls of flour and one of sugar. Add about one cupful of milk or water (the mixture should not be very stiff). Put it into a greased basin, tie a cloth well over it, put it into a saucepan of fast boiling water, and keep it boiling for three hours. The pudding can be turned out whole on a dish or sent up in the basin.

---

I append the Special Report under the Factory and Workshops Act, the Local Government Board Tables, the Tabular Summary of Sanitary Work—asked for by the County Medical Officer of Health, and our Sanitary Inspector's Report.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

**JOHN HEDLEY MARSH,**

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

---

HEALTH OFFICE,  
TOWN HALL,  
MACCLESFIELD.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I most respectfully beg to submit my Annual Report giving a curtailed account of work done in the department during the year ending 31st December, 1914.

**Nuisances.**—552 nuisances have been dealt with, out of which 509 have been satisfactorily abated and the remaining 43 are being followed up. There were 87 complaints lodged at the office, either personally or by letter, all of which were duly investigated and dealt with.

To achieve the above, 744 letters or preliminary notices were sent, 134 Statutory Notices, and one person was summoned before the Magistrates and an Order obtained.

**Conversion of Closets.**—254 privy closets were converted to water closets with dry ashplaces furnished with a sufficient number of galvanized iron bins for containing the house refuse for one week, and 111 new water closets were erected.

Fewer conversions have taken place during this year than in recent years, owing to the fact that the majority of the closets have been converted, and not through the scare of shortage of water which we hear sometimes raised.

281 other nuisances of variable kinds have been dealt with ranging from the bed of the river to the factory chimney top.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in getting horse and cow keepers to remove the manure arising therefrom as frequently from the populous parts of the town as the law requires them to do, viz. :—every 14 days.



**House Drainage.**—259 house drains have either been relaid, or repaired and cleansed, and 12 slopstone pipes which were found to be directly connected to the sewer were disconnected. These entailed 413 visits of inspection. 49 house drains were tested with the smoke test.

**Smoke Nuisances.**—I fear the emission of black smoke is somewhat on the increase being caused in most instances by overtaxing the boiler accommodation.

Observations have been made of nine chimneys, which resulted in one Statutory Notice being served, eight preliminary notices, and four personal interviews.

**Marine Stores.**—As I said last year these places are amongst the most vexatious a Sanitary Inspector has to deal with and need the constant eye of supervision.

Although a slight improvement has been achieved by compelling several of these traders to remove their offensive collections at very short intervals to a field outside the town, I feel that this does not go far enough.

I should like to prevent all the depots receiving this dangerous and offensive stuff from being established within the populated part of the town.

**Offensive Trades.**—One place which I consider a suitable building and fairly well isolated has been registered for the preparation of sausage casings, and one old established tripe dressing house has changed hands.

**Common Lodging-houses.**—There has been one new house registered under the management of the Salvation Army, one keeper has ceased to take in lodgers, and one registered house has been transferred.

There are eight registered houses which have received 422 weekly inspections, and have accommodated 45,240 nightly lodgers during the year.

As I have reported in previous years, most of these houses are worn out and ill adapted for the purpose, and I feel anxious that the opportune time should come before long when this much needed matter will receive its share of the Local Authority's attention.

**Slaughter-houses.**—As I mentioned last year I consider the accommodation inadequate, especially at a time like the present when foreign meat is so difficult to procure.

One fresh place has been license.d

There are now 20 places registered as slaughter-houses which have received nearly 300 visits of inspection.

Quite a large quantity of well fatted meat has been submitted for inspection and forfeited on account of disease, mostly tubercular.

**Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.**—The shippons at one farm have been improved and a very commodious new one built at the instance of the Local Authoirty. Others require similarly improving and I feel, whether it is a hardship or not, some drastic measures will have to be taken.

There are 71 places on the register. Many are of the crofter class which are the most troublesome to deal with. I have made some 200 visits to these places both personally and in company with your Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Howe.

**Bakehouses.**—There are 37 places classed as Bread Bakehouses, 18 as Confectionery, and 13 as Oatcake Bakeries. These have been visited and caused to whitelime where necessary.

**Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.**—87 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, viz., 23 being of Milk, 5 of Cream, 8 of Ground Almonds, 7 of White Pepper, 10 of Ground Rice, 4 of Butter, 1 of Black Currant Jam, 1 of Arrowroot, 3 of Glycerine, 2 of Sweet Nitre, 3 of Linseed Oil, 5 of Sago, 1 of Mustard, 9 or Coffee, 2 of Flour, 2 of Cinnamon, 1 of Oatmeal, all of which were found genuine.

**Shops Acts.**—Four persons were proceeded against for having



their shops open after the stipulated time specified in the Watchmakers' and Jewellers' Early Closing Order, all of which were fined a small fine and costs.

Four others were also fined for having their shops open on closing afternoon for the sale of newspapers.

There is a lot of dissatisfaction respecting the mixed shops being allowed to open on closing afternoon, and I feel that the illegal purchaser ought to be as liable to be prosecuted as the shopkeeper.

**Canal Boats Acts.**—Fourteen boats were inspected all of which were complying with the regulations of the Local Government Board in a satisfactory manner.

**Contagious Diseases Animals Acts.**—One case of suspected Swine Fever was reported, which, upon examination of the viscera of the animals at the laboratory of the Board of Agriculture, was pronounced not to be Swine fever.

Six cows giving milk and one barren were detected and slaughtered suffering from Tuberculosis, all of which were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Orders.

Your Veterinary Inspector sent three other emaciated cows from our cattle markets back into the district of the Local Authority from whence they had been brought, and reported the same to the said Authority. He also had four diseased and emaciated calves destroyed.

Proceedings were instituted under the Tuberculosis Order against one farmer for not reporting a diseased animal, a fine of £5 and costs was inflicted.

107 Licenses were received for admitting pigs into the Borough from other markets.

3 Licenses were issued for removing pigs out of the Borough.

11 Licenses were received for the admission of fat sheep, and 4 for fat cattle under the Foot and Mouth Disease Orders.



Declarations were received that the sheep on four farms within the Borough had been dipped in accordance with the Sheep Dipping Order, and 106 Declarations that sheep and lambs from outside the Borough had been dipped before bringing them into market.

**Wart Disease of Potatoes Order.**—One case of disease was reported to the Board of Agriculture, which proved to be on examination by the Board's experts, *Sclerotinia Sclerotiorum* and not the disease commonly known as Corky Scab.

**Fabrics Misrepresentation Act.**—I have done very little under this head beyond sending circulars to the drapers as the application of the Act appears to me to be more in the line of an intelligent washer-woman than a Sanitary Inspector.

**Factory and Workshops Acts.**—Twenty complaints have been received from the Factory Inspector which existed at 12 places. One was a new workshop which had been established without proper closet accommodation. One factory had insufficient accommodation and all the other complaints alluded to the doors of the conveniences opening directly into the workrooms, the want of intervening ventilated space round the doors, or, in some cases, both.

All of these have been inspected, reported upon to your Committee, the owners communicated with, and the alterations carried out, with the exception of three places where it was practically impossible to do so at anything like a reasonable cost.

Five notices of occupation of fresh workshops have been received, and five lists of outworkers from employers within the Borough, and two from employers outside.

**Scavenging.**—Very few complaints have been received. Some little inconvenience however has been experienced of late owing to the horses used regularly for this work having been commandeered for the army and the difficulty of obtaining suitable ones in their places.

The Highway Committee's motor waggon has been tried but owing to its unweildiness it has been abandoned. If a motor drawn



vehicle built much lighter, more spacious, and lower in body, it may be found to be cheaper, but I fear it would add to the discomfort of the inhabitants and give an unsightly appearance to the town by necessitating the placing of the pails on the footway before collection.

No complaint has been made respecting the tip, and the improvement to the road thereto by laying sleepers has been a great boon to both drivers and horses.

There has been 6,003 loads of dry house refuse removed, 2,599 loads of refuse from old pits, and 313 loads of garbage from slaughter-houses and fish shops, making a total of 8,915 loads, at a cost of £1,909 2s. 5d.

**Condemned Food.**—The following food was destroyed as unfit for human consumption. One pig seized, 70-lbs. in weight, condemned by Magistrates Order.

Five whole beasts and four fore quarters, all well fatted, and one calf were forfeited by the butchers and destroyed at the boneworks.

This is in addition to the calves which your Veterinary Inspector had destroyed from the market.

There was also 180-lbs. of tomatoes and a bushel of cockles destroyed.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JENKINS.

HEALTH OFFICE,  
TOWN HALL,  
MACCLESFIELD.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

I beg respectfully to submit to you the following as a summary of work done by this department during the year ending 31st December, 1914.

Number of Complaints received at Office .....	87
„ Nuisances entered on the Books .....	552
„ Nuisances removed .....	509
„ Preliminary Notices and Letters .....	744
„ Statutory Notices Served .....	134
„ Magistrates orders obtained .....	1
„ Persons summoned before the Justices for offences under the Public Health Act .....	3
„ Privies and Ashpits repaired and improved .....	0
„ Privies converted into water closets .....	254
„ New Closets built ... { on W.C. system .....	111
„ { on Waste Water system ...	0
„ { on privy system .....	0
„ House drains repaired and cleansed .....	259
„ Slopstone pipes disconnected from the sewer .....	12
„ House drains tested with smoke apparatus .....	49
„ other nuisances (not specified above) abated .....	281
„ Visits paid to Common Lodging Houses .....	422
„ Nightly lodgers accommodated at the Common Lodging Houses during the year .....	45,240
„ Visits paid to Factories and Workshops .....	119
„ „ „ Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops .....	152
„ „ „ Registered Slaughtered Houses ...	300
„ „ „ Bakehouses .....	68
„ „ „ Tripe dressing places .....	52
„ „ „ Dirty and overcrowded houses .....	168



Number of Houses of Outworkers inspected .....	20
„ Houses inspected in Sanitary Survey .....	1046
„ Tenants made to clean dirty closets .....	82
„ „ „ „ yards .....	10

The distribution of Lime-wash Brushes, and Disinfectants to the poor has been as follows :—

Limewash .....	1230
Brushes lent for applying same .....	754
Disinfectants .....	5743

Number of Houses specially inspected on account of Infectious Diseases .....	261
„ Visits paid to same .....	676
„ Notices sent to schools and parents re the Isolation of children where infectious disease exists .....	598
„ Notices sent to Librarian, Free Library .....	54
„ Pails containing Typhoid excrement, removed, disinfected and buried .....	0
„ Supplies of Disinfectants specially on account of Infectious Disease .....	217
„ Houses fumigated after Infectious Disease .....	178
„ „ „ „ deaths from Phthisis or removal.....	31
„ Cases removed to Isolation Hospital (including 53 from outside districts) .....	176
„ Contacts removed to Temporary Shelter .....	0
„ Beds disinfected by steam .....	593
„ Pillows „ „ .....	1138
„ Blankets and Counterpanes „ „ .....	2011
„ Carpets „ „ .....	113
„ Articles of clothing „ „ .....	5868
„ Canal Boats inspected .....	14

Number of Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, &c., submitted to the Borough Analyst, viz. :—

Milk 23, Cream 5, Ground Almonds 8, White Pepper 7,

Ground Rice 10, Sago 5, Mustard 1, Coffee 9, Flour 2,  
Cinnamon 2, Oatmeal 1, Butter 4, Black Currant Jam 1,  
Arrowroot 1, Glycerine 3, Sweet Nitre 2, Linseed Oil 3.  
Total 87.

Number of Persons proceeded against for offences under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act .....	0
--	---

The outbreaks of contagious diseases amongst animals with-  
in the Borough have been as follows :—

1 suspected Swine Fever, 7 cows were detected and slaugh-  
tered under the Tuberculosis Orders of 1913 and 1914,  
all of which were suffering mostly in a very advanced  
stage of the disease.

Number of persons proceeded against for offences under the Contagious Diseases Animals Acts.....	1
---	---

Diseased, Unsound, or Unwholesome food seized, and destroy-  
ed by Magistrates order :—70-lbs. of Pork.

Food submitted for inspection and destroyed :—

Five whole beasts and 4 fore quarters (all well fatted),  
and 1 calf. This is in addition to the calves which your  
Veterinary Inspector had destroyed from the market.  
Also 180-lbs. of tomatoes and a bushel of cockles.

Number of licenses granted for the removal of Swine.....	14
„ Notices issued for the detention of Swine .....	0

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM JENKINS.



## 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

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

Premises.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Prosecutions.
Factories : (Including Factory Laundries) .....	60	20	—
Workshops : (Including Workshop Laundries).....	25	7	1
Workplaces : (Other than Out-workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) .....	20	11	—
Total .....	105	38	1

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	No of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—		
Want of cleanliness .....	3	3
Want of ventilation .....	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation :—		
Insufficient .....	1	1
Unsuitable or defective .....	10	10
Not separate for sexes .....	9	9
Total .....	24	24

## 3.—HOME WORK.

## OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.										
	Sending twice in the year.					Sending once in the year.					
	Outworkers.					Outworkers.					
	Con- Lists.	Work- tractors.	men.			Con- Lists.	Work- tractors.	men.			
Wearing Apparel :—											
Making, &c. ....	6	...	5	...	38	...	1	...	1	...	1
Total .....	6	...	5	...	38	...	1	...	1	...	1



## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

	No.
Bread Bakers ... ..	25
Confectioners ... ..	15
Dressmakers ... ..	24
Milliners ... ..	26
Tailors ... ..	14
Silk Weavers ... ..	8
Clog Makers ... ..	6
Tin-plate Workers ... ..	7
Cabinet Makers ... ..	6
Brush Makers ... ..	4
Boot Makers ... ..	13
Stone Masons ... ..	3
Saddlers ... ..	3
Bottling ... ..	2
Boxmaking ... ..	3
Carriage Building ... ..	2
Joiners Shops ... ..	4
Knitting ... ..	2
Skipmaking ... ..	2
Wheelwrights ... ..	3
Builders Shops ... ..	2
Copper Smiths ... ..	2
Cycle Repairers ... ..	2
Marine Stores ... ..	3
Paper Stock ... ..	1
Rope Makers ... ..	1
Card Cutting ... ..	4
Machine and Shoeing Smiths ... ..	1
Mechanical Engineer ... ..	2
Hand Laundry ... ..	1
Working up of Ladies Wearing Apparel ... ..	1

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901) .....	0
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 .....	12
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .....	4
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year	1



TABLE I. Name of District—Macclesfield.

Year.	Popula- tion esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births.		Deaths under 1 Year of age.		Deaths of all Ages. Total.		Deaths in Public Institu- tions.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in district	Deaths of resi- dents registered beyond District.	Deaths of all ages Nett.	
		Number	*Rate.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	*Rate.				Number	*Rate.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1891	36009	1009	28.1	130	130	816	22.6	132	67		749	20.8
1892	36009	989	27.4	203	201	986	27.3	156	31		905	25.1
1893	36009	831	25.9	177	190	845	23.4	191	101		744	20.6
1894	36009	1017	28.2	136	134	732	20.3	160	89		643	17.6
1895	36009	917	25.4	189	217	908	25.2	182	95		813	22.5
1896	36009	964	26.8	150	56	732	20.3	150	67		665	19.4
1897	36009	977	27.1	171	157	825	22.9	179	93	2	734	20.3
1898	36009	953	26.1	166	174	787	21.0	151	88	1	670	18.6
1899	36009	886	24.6	174	196	810	22.5	188	73		737	20.4
1900	36009	853	23.6	163	190	772	21.4	160	66	3	709	19.7
Averages for years 1891-1900	36009	939	26.2	165	174	821	22.6	164	77		736	20.5
1901	34624	771	22.2	139	180	720	20.8	176	77	2	643	18.5
1902	34624	842	21.4	76	102	597	17.2	175	72	2	525	15.1
1903	34624	870	25.1	117	134	675	19.4	204	74	3	601	17.3
1904	34624	784	22.6	140	178	798	23.0	222	91	0	707	20.0
1905	34624	751	21.6	112	149	716	20.7	227	88	3	628	18.1
1906	34624	762	22.0	93	122	664	19.1	204	63	0	591	17.0
1907	34624	704	20.3	85	120	680	19.6	210	100	3	580	16.8
1908	34624	737	21.2	94	127	675	19.4	183	99	0	576	16.0
1909	34624	722	20.8	80	110	668	19.0	233	124	0	544	15.7
1910	34624	686	19.8	71	103	607	17.5	205	115	0	492	14.2
1911	34624	701	20.8	106	151	649	18.9	226	105	13	557	16.5
1912	34624	678	20.1	77	115	671	19.4	259	140	5	536	15.9
1913	33639	696	20.6	79	113	628	18.0	231	122	6	514	15.2
1914	33639	705	20.9	76	107	607	18.0	240	152	10	455	*12.9

\* Standardised Rate.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 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 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term of “Non Residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and 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.

The “Public Institutions” to be taken into account for the purpose of these tables, are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums. A list of the institutions in respect of deaths in which corrections have been made, should be given on the back of this table.

---

Area of District in acres	.....3,214	Total population at all ages.....	33,639	(Corrected population).
(exclusive of area covered		Number of inhabited houses.....	8,436	At Census
by water)		Average number of persons per house	3.9	of 1911.



TABLE II.

103

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1914. Name of District—Macclesfield.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.							Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Under 1	1 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65								
Diphtheria(including Membranous Croup) .....	38	...	11	23	4	...	...	13	1	10	5	2	7	...	25
Erysipelas .....	15	...	...	...	1	7	5	1	2	3	2	2	5	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	131	...	25	82	20	4	...	17	22	42	19	26	5	...	94
Enteric Fever ...	10	...	...	2	3	3	2	2	1	3	...	...	4	...	4
Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary	...	...	...	4	5	29	24	8	30	7	5	8	4	...	2
Tuberculosis...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Forms of Tuberculosis...	29	1	6	11	4	5	1	4	6	5	8	1	5	...	...
Totals .....	293	5	42	122	39	50	32	45	63	72	41	42	30	...	125

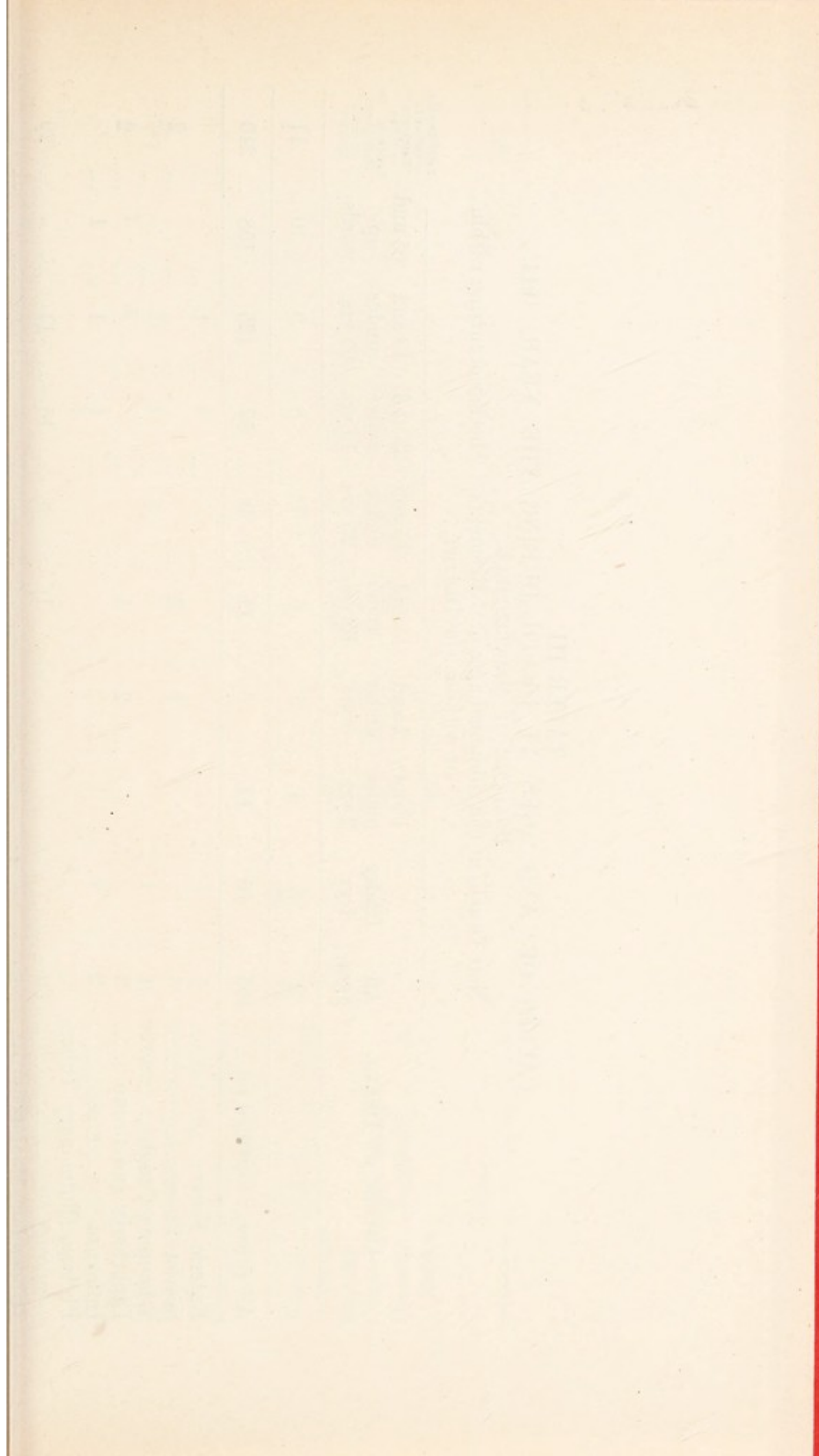




TABLE III.  
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1914.  
BOROUGH OF MACCLESFIELD.

Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		All ages.	Under 1 yr.	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 and up- wards.	Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions and the District.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All causes : Certified (c).....	455	76	11	8	11	9	57	125	158	240	
Enteric Fever .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever .....	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough .....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria and Croup .....	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza .....	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) .....	30	...	...	...	1	3	15	11	...	...	29
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	9	3	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	16
Cancer, malignant disease .....	44	1	...	...	...	...	7	23	13	...	46
<i>Cancer, Heart Disease</i> .....	57	...	...	...	2	2	10	18	25	...	1
<i>Bronchitis</i> .....	27	7	...	...	1	...	...	11	8	...	14
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	20	11	3	1	...	1	3	4	3	...	...
Other Diseases of respiratory organs .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .....	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis & Bright's Disease .....	21	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	28
Other accidents & diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition .....	7	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth .....	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide .....	8	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	8
Suicide .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Defined Diseases .....	162	16	2	1	1	1	6	38	97	...	86
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .....	9	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Totals .....	455	76	11	8	11	9	57	125	158	240	







TABLE IV.

## MACCLESFIELD BOROUGH.

104

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 mths.	3 mths. & under 6 mths.	6 mths. & under 9 mths.	9 mths. & under 12 mths.	Total Deaths underly
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions .....	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
Laryngitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis .....	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	7
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	11
Diarrhoea .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4
Enteritis .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis .....	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Injury at birth.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations ...	2	...	2	...	4	1	2	...	...	7
Premature Birth .....	10	2	3	...	15	2	...	...	...	17
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	2	1	1	...	4	2	...	1	...	7
Other Causes.....	4	...	1	...	5	1	4	...	...	10
Totals .....	21	4	12	...	37	16	10	5	8	76



## CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

---

 TABULAR SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DURING  
1914.
 

---

## MACCLESFIELD BOROUGH.

**I. Adoptive Acts.**

Which of the undernamed Acts is now in force in your District ?

1. Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.—As and from 1st May, 1891.
2. Notification of Births Act.—As and from April, 1908.
3. Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Part II and III as and from 1st May, 1891.
4. Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.—As and from 12th October, 1910.  
(State Sections in force)—15 to 23, 26 to 33, Part III ; Sections 52 to 66 and 68 ; Parts V. and VI., Sections 79 to 81, 84 and 85, and Part VIII.
5. Other Adoptive Acts.

**II. Bye-Laws and Regulations.**

State subject matter of any new Bye-laws or Regulations brought into force during 1914. A copy of any new Bye-laws or Regulations would be acceptable.

**III. Milk Supply.**

1. Number of Registered Premises at close of 1914 :—

			Number inspected during 1914.
(a) Dairies .....	1	...	6
(b) Cowsheds .....	63	...	150
(c) Milkshops .....	7	...	40

2. Number of Notices served for non-compliance with Regulations—  
29.
3. Number of Legal Actions taken for non-compliance with Notices,  
&c.—1.

#### IV. Food Inspection.

1. Is this systematically carried out in your District ?—Yes.
2. Number of Slaughterhouses in your District (a) Public ..... 0  
(b) Private ..... 20
3. Number of inspections made of Slaughterhouses during 1914 :  
(a) Public ..... 0  
(b) Private ..... 294
4. Are systematic inspections made of premises other than Slaughterhouses where food is produced or sold ? If so, please state generally nature of premises so inspected.—Yes. Sausage skin cleaning and preparing, Sausage and Blackpudding making, Oatcake and Pikelet making, and Fish and Game and Poultry shops.

#### V. Water Supply.

1. Have any extensions been carried out during 1914 ? If so please append brief note.—None.
2. Number of Samples analysed during 1914—chemically ..... 2  
bacteriologically 3
3. Are any, and if so what, parts of your district still without a proper supply of water ?—Only small portions at higher level than service reservoir.

#### VI. Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

In your opinion are any Rivers or Streams in your District polluted, or likely to be polluted at times, by any of the following ? :—

Source of Pollution.

River or Stream concerned.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (b) Private Sewage Disposal Works.                               | (b) The River Bollin, from Mr. W. Whiston's Dye Works, at Langley above the Borough. |
| (c) Solid matter (accumulations of cinders, refuse, sludge, &c.) | (c) The River Bollin from the village of Langley above the Borough.                  |
| (d) House Drainage.  | (d) Do. do.  |
| (e) Manufacturing waste or effluents.                            | (e) Dye water from Mr. Whiston's works.  |



## VII. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

1. Specify any new works of sewerage carried out during 1914.—  
Bond Street, connecting sewer; Oxford Road extension;  
North Street, Coronation Street, surface water sewer; Blake-  
low Road surface water sewer; Shaw Street, Barracks Lane,  
Jodrell Street and Cawley Street.
2. Are any, and if so what, parts of your district still without a proper  
system of sewers?—Daisy Bank, Ivy Lane and Loney Street.
3. By what system is sewage disposed of?—Detritus Tanks. Septic  
Tanks and Bacteriological treatment by continuous filtration  
at Outfall Works, Butley, near Prestbury.

## VIII. Scavenging.

1. By whom is this carried out?—By the Health Committee of the  
Corporation.
2. Approximate number of the following in your district :—  

		How frequently Scavenged.
(a) Midden-privies .....	696	Every three months.
(b) Dry Ashpits	Practically None.	
(c) Pail Closets	About a Score	Every week.
(d) Dustbins .....	5,250	Every Week.
(e) Cesspools	About a Dozen.	Every three months.
3. Is the present system in your opinion inadequate in any respect?—  
No.

## IX. Housing.

1. Number of new houses built during 1914.—24.
2. Number of dwelling-houses inspected under s. 17 Act of 1909.—  
1,046.
3. Number of such houses considered unfit for habitation.—20.
4. Number of representations made to Local Authority.—20.
5. Number of closing orders made by Local Authority.—20.
6. Number of houses where defects remedied without closing orders  
being made.—634.

7. Number of houses where defects remedied after closing orders made.—None.
8. Estimated or ascertained number of houses **within limits of rent in s. 14 of Act of 1909.**—Estimated 5,500.
9. Number of such houses in respect of which notice was served during 1914.—565.
10. Number of such houses closed after notice.—None.
11. Number of such houses where Local Authority has executed necessary repairs, &c.—None.
12. Approximate number of back-to-back houses in district.—150.
13. Approximate number of cellar dwellings in district.—None.

#### **X. Town Planning.**

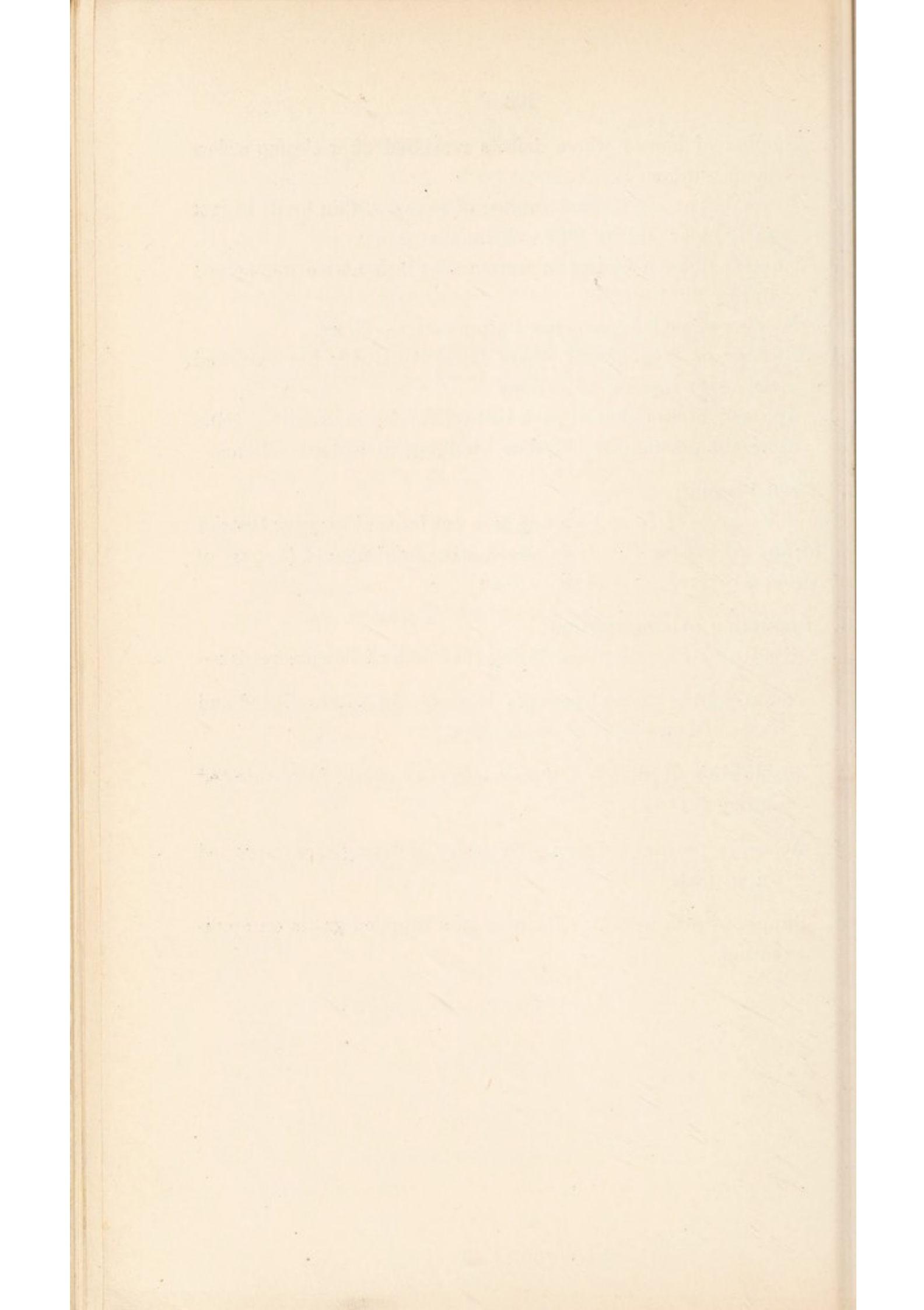
Has any scheme of Town Planning been put forward for your District or any part thereof? If so please make brief note of (a) part of District covered by Scheme.—None.

#### **XI. Prevention of Consumption.**

Kindly state action taken during 1914 under following heads :—

1. Sanitary Inspection of patients' houses.—All houses visited and inspected on receipt of notification.
2. Disinfection of ditto.—Yes on removal or death, 31 disinfected during 1914.
4. Action to prevent spitting.—Necessity of taking care impressed on patient.
5. Supply of disinfectant.—Disinfectants supplied gratis on application.





CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

General Order of Local Government Board (Medical Officer of health and Inspectors of Nuisances)  
December 13th, 1910.

Tabular Statement of Inspector of Nuisances for the Year ended December 31st, 1914.

A. Number and Nature of Inspections made.	Number.	B. Number of Notices Served.		C. Result of Service of Notices.	
		Statutory.	Informal.	Notices com- plished with.	Remaining Prosecutions in hand. Instituted.
1. Dwelling-houses (general inspections)	1046	17	335	286	66
2. Cellar Dwellings	None.				0
3. Back-to-Back Houses	41				0
4. Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.	2	2	4	5	1
5. Courts, Yards, Passages	No account kept.	0	0	0	0
6. Privy-middens, Earth or Pail Closets	508	67	202	254	15
7. Cesspools	9	0	6	6	0
8. House Drainage	413	54	197	271	0
9. Ditches, Watercourses, &c.	6	0	6	6	0
10. Offensive Accumulations	281	20	261	223	38
11. The Keeping of Animals (P.H.A., 1875, S. 91 (3))	17	3	5	8	0
12. Offensive Trades	34	1	0	1	0
13. (a) Slaughterhouses (Public)	None.				0
(b) " " (Private)	294	0	9	9	0
Other Places where Food is produced or sold	101	0	2	2	0
14. Piggeries	13	6	3	9	0
15. (a) Dairies	6	0	0	0	0
(b) Cowsheds	150	4	25	28	1
(c) Milkshops	40	0	3	3	0
(a) Factories	40	0	20	23	0
(b) Workshops	13	0	5	5	0
(c) Workplaces	21	0	1	1	0
(d) Outworkers Premises	20	0	0	0	0
17. Bakehouses (Overground)	68	0	3	3	0
" " (Underground)	None.				0
18. Common Lodging Houses	422	0	0	0	0
19. Houses let in Lodgings	30	0	4	4	0
20. Smoke Observations	18	1	12	1	An improvement made in the others.
21. Canal Boats	14	0	0	0	0
22. Infectious Disease Inquiries and Re-visits	676	0	0	0	0
23. Miscellaneous	45	19	3	22	0
Totals	4238	194	1106	1170	121
					11

(Signed) WILLIAM JENKINS.  
Inspector of Nuisances.



