

**[Report 1896] / Medical Officer of Health, Mottram U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Mottram (England). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1896

**Persistent URL**

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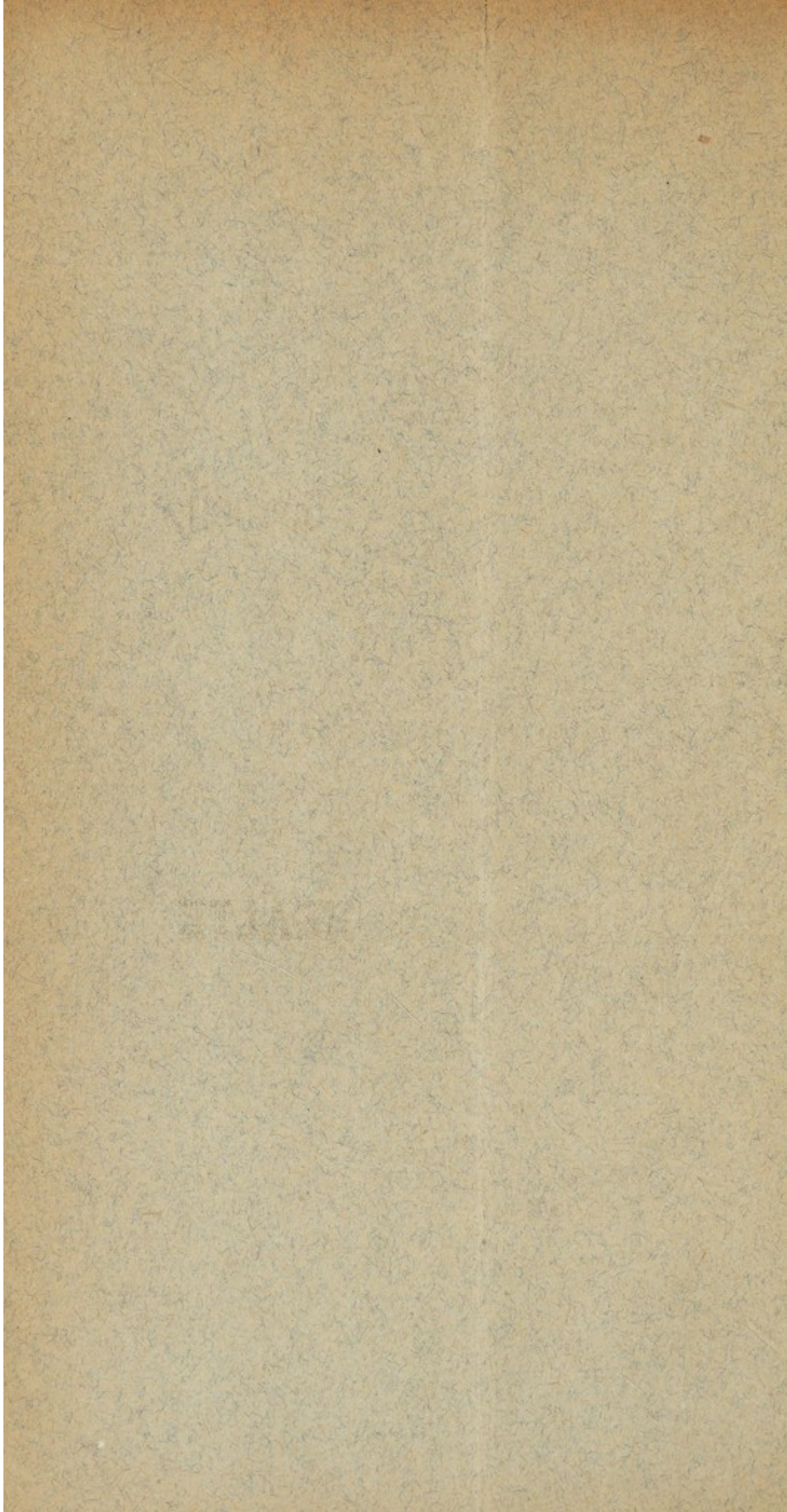
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR 1896.





Mottram Urban District Council.

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MOTTRAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

*To the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Urban District  
Council of Mottram.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report of the health and sanitary condition of your district for the past year, together with the usual statistics of sickness and mortality on Forms A and B supplied by the Local Government Board.

POPULATION.—Census 1891, 3,270.

BIRTH-RATE. — During the past year 83 births have been registered (37 males and 46 females), equivalent to a birth-rate of 25.3 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 99 births and a birth-rate of 30.2 per 1,000 for the year 1895.

The following table shows the birth-rate for the past five years :—

Year.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1,000	Population.
1892	92	28.1	3,270
1893	112	34.2	3,270
1894	72	22	3,270
1895	99	30.2	3,270
1896	83	25.3	3,270

DEATH-RATE.—The number of deaths at all ages and from all causes during the year was 74 (31 males and 43 females), being equivalent to a death-rate of 22.6 per 1,000 of the population, with 50 deaths and a death-rate of 15.2 per 1,000 for the preceding year.

Of the total number of deaths registered in the year 1896, 22 occurred to children under 1 year, 7 between the ages 1 and 5, 2 between 5 and 15, 3 between 15 and 25, 26 between 25 and 65, and 14 to persons above 65 years of age.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death-rate since 1892:—

Year	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Infant Mortality under 1 Year.	Rate per 1,000	Populat on.
1892	66	20.1	19	5.8	3,270
1893	77	23.5	30	9.1	3,270
1894	59	18	17	5.1	3,270
1895	50	15.2	12	3.6	3,270
1896	74	22.6	22	6.7	3,270

Acute diseases of the respiratory organs such as bronchitis and pneumonia caused 16 deaths, heart disease 8, phthisis ~~and measles~~ 3. *Measles 3.*

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—The number of infectious cases notified during the year was eight, viz. :—One scarlet fever, one erysipelas, five typhoid fever, and one puerperal fever.

SCARLET FEVER.—The case of scarlet fever above mentioned was removed from Hyde to prevent the child taking the disease from others of the same family, who were suffering from it; but unfortunately the disease had been contracted before removal, and as soon as it developed the child was sent home again.

**ERYSIPELAS.**—This disease generally arises in houses where the drainage is defective, or where there is overcrowding and want of proper ventilation, and I think the two latter were the principal factors in this case, combined with a want of cleanliness in the house generally.

**TYPHOID FEVER.**—Two cases of this disease occurred in New-street, in July and September; two others in Old-street, in September and November, all in the Broadbottom portion of the district, and the remaining one at Mottram Moor, in November. As typhoid was very prevalent in the same streets in the autumn of the previous year, and as typhoid excreta had been buried in the middens, owing to the cottages being without gardens, I think we may undoubtedly connect these cases with those that occurred in the previous autumn, as there was no evidence of the milk or water supply having played any part in the origin of these cases.

**MEASLES.**—This disease was imported into the district by a child who had been staying with relations at Hadfield, where the disease was epidemic at the time. After sickening she was sent home, the eruption appearing on the following day. Other children, relatives of this one, some of whom attended school, were unwisely allowed to enter the infected house, although precaution had been given to isolate the case, keep all children away from the infected house, and all members of the family from school. This latter precaution was not attended to either by the parents of this child or many others in whose houses the disease existed, consequently the children from infected houses were allowed to attend school, and the result was that the disease spread rapidly, and soon became epidemic. This disease not being notified, the exact number was not known, but I estimated that not less than 200 were attacked. As the schools appeared to be the chief infective centre, and it seemed to be the only prospect of controlling the disease, and protecting children who attended the schools from the neighbouring village of Hattersley, I advised the closure of

the Sunday and Day Schools for several weeks, and apparently this measure resulted in the abatement of the epidemic.

**PUERPERAL FEVER.**—This case occurred in Old-street, and proved fatal. No insanitary defects could be found.

**SEWERING.**—The connection of the house drains with the main sewer, which was laid last year, is progressing satisfactorily, and would soon have been completed had not the present severe weather put a temporary stop to the work ; ~~and~~ When it is finished it would be advisable for the Council to adopt some system of flushing these sewers at regular intervals.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—This continues to be abundant and pure.

**NOXIOUS TRADES.**—The district is free from noxious trades.

**LODGING HOUSES.**—There is only one lodging house, which is always clean and in good order.

**MILK SHOPS.**—There are no milk shops, the supply being brought from the outlying farms.

**GENERAL SANITARY WORK.**—Your Inspector has attended to a number of nuisances during the year, such as full middens and closets, insufficient closet accommodation, defective drains, etc. Some new closets have been erected and improvements made more in accordance with your requirements, but there is still much room for improvement in these matters in various parts of the district. Periodical inspections of the district have been made by your Inspector and myself, including slaughter and dwelling-houses and lodging-house, and particularly of those parts where attention is most needed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. S. BURNETT,

Medical Officer of Health.

