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Contributors

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NORTHWICH RURAL DISTRICT.

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Report of Medical Officer of Health.

POPULATION The total number of births during 1913 was 462 and the number of deaths registered was 353 giving an excess of births over deaths of 109. This number of deaths is exclusive of all military subjects. For the calculation of birth rates the population includes members of H.M.Forces and is estimated to be 25674; while for death rates these members of H.M.Forces are excluded and the population is estimated to be 22914.

In the vicinity of Northwich and Middlewich the erection of factories for War Material has caused a great influx of population.

The following table shows the numbers of births in each District during each quarter as registered.

	1st.Quart.			2nd.Quart.			3rd.Quart.			4th.Quart.			Whole year.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
W'ham	16	21	37	27	19	46	21	13	34	23	21	44	37	79	156
N'wich	28	18	46	19	22	41	23	14	37	19	15	34	39	72	161
Over	12	6	18	5	9	14	5	3	8	7	9	16	29	27	56
M'wich	7	15	22	16	9	25	3	12	15	5	12	17	31	43	79
Whole Dist	63	60	123	67	59	126	52	47	99	54	60	114	236	226	462
							<i>Illegitimate</i> W'ham { 5M 6 { 1F N'wich { 3M 7 { 4F =20 Over { 2M 5 { 3F M'wich { 27.								

The corrected number is 467 and the number of illegitimate births 22. The rate per 1000 is 18.1 and the illegitimate birth rate .65 per 1000.

DEATHS. The number of deaths of civilians during 1913 was 353 (corrected) of which 177 were males and 176 females the rate being 15.4 per 1000 of the population.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

The total number of acres of land in the possession of the Crown in the year 1880 was 1,000,000. This number of acres is the result of the consolidation of all the lands in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the lands in the Colonies and India, which were included in the consolidation of the lands in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1880.

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Year	Total Acres	Acres in Possession of the Crown	Acres in Possession of Private Owners
1880	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
1881	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
1882	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
1883	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
1884	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
1885	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
1886	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
1887	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
1888	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
1889	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
1890	1,000,000	1,000,000	0

The total number of acres of land in the possession of the Crown in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1880 was 1,000,000. This number of acres is the result of the consolidation of all the lands in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the lands in the Colonies and India, which were included in the consolidation of the lands in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1880.

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Table 3 shows the causes of and ages at death as registered (of civilian residents) while table M13 shows the list as corrected at the General Register Office. It will be seen that Influenza with Bronchitis and Pneumonia caused a very great proportion of the total. Respiratory diseases caused 32 deaths in the first quarter during which there were none from Influenza or measles although the latter disease was epidemic and probably the respiratory deaths were partly due to that cause 8 being of children under 5 years old. In the 2nd Quarter there were 4 deaths from measles and 14 from respiratory diseases (7 being children under 3 years) during the 3rd Quarter there were 7 deaths from Influenza and 5 from Bronchitis and Pneumonia while during the last Quarter there were 30 deaths from Influenza and 20 from Bronchitis and Pneumonia. There were 22 deaths from heart Disease 10 from Bright's disease, 10 from Old Age 26 from Tubercular Diseases 23 from Cancer, 9 from Violence and Suicide only 1 from Diarrhea, 1 from Parturition and none from Appendicitis.

Of the Infectious Diseases Enteric Fever caused 1 death Measles 5 Scarlet Fever 2 Whooping Cough 5 and Diphtheria 3.

INFANTILE MORTALITY. The number of Infants who died before reaching one year of age was ^(corrected) 43; 30 being males and 13 females.

Table 6 shows the causes and ages of children registered and it will be seen that 3 were from Influenza 15 from Bronchitis and Pneumonia 1 measles 2 Whooping Cough and 1 Diphtheria; 4 were from Syphilis 6 from Premature Births. Respiratory diseases being the most common cause of death either primarily or as a sequel.

The deaths of Illegitimate Children were of 2 males aged 10 and 11 months respectively from Bronchitis and Pneumonia. The other Infant died away and particulars are unknown.

The Infantile Mortality rate is 1.4 per 1000 of the population or 98 out of every 1000 children born. The ^{rate of} illegitimate deaths is practically one fifteenth of this.

Infectious diseases.

2.

Two samples of blood were sent to the Public Health Laboratory

Table 3 shows the causes of and ages at death as registered (of civilian residents) while Table 4 shows the list as corrected at the General Register Office. It will be seen that influenza and pneumonia caused a very great proportion of the total. Respiratory diseases caused 41 deaths in the first year during which there were none from influenza or pneumonia. In later years there were 4 deaths and probably the respiratory diseases were partly due to that cause 5 being of children under 5 years of age in the mid quarter there were 4 deaths from measles and 14 from respiratory diseases (7 being children under 5 years) during the 2nd quarter there were 7 deaths from influenza and 5 from pneumonia and pneumonia while during the last quarter there were 30 deaths from heart disease 10 from Bright's disease, 10 from old age 10 from tuberculosis 10 from cancer, 2 from violence and suicide only 1 from diphtheria, 1 from pertussis and none from septicaemia. Of the infectious diseases influenza never caused 1 death measles 2 scarlet fever 2 whooping cough 5 and diphtheria 3.

INFANTILE MORTALITY. The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 461, 30 being males and 15 females.

Table 5 shows the causes and ages of children registered and it can be seen that 5 were from influenza 13 from bronchitis and pneumonia 1 measles 2 whooping cough and 1 diphtheria 4 were from septicaemia 2 from tetanus diphtheria. Respiratory diseases being the most common cause of death either primarily or as a sequel.

The deaths of illegitimate children were 2 males and 10 and 11 months respectively from bronchitis and pneumonia. The other infants died very early and pertussis was unknown.

The infantile mortality rate is 1.4 per 1000 of the population of 20 out of every 1000 children born. The illegitimate death rate is practically one fifth of this.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The incidence of Infectious Disease has been heavy, expansive epidemics of measles and Influenza occurring during the year. Diphtheria was prevalent throughout the year the numbers in each quarter being 15, 4, 15, & 9; at total of 43. The majority of the cases occurred in the more Urban villages where scavenging is done by Contract. and the difficulty in getting work carried out effectively owing to War conditions seems a likely cause.

Scarlet Fever provoked 15 Notifications a number which is quite satisfactory.

Enteric Fever was notified 5 times the cases were mostly imported and amongst Munition workers.

Tuberculosis was notified as ~~Scrophulous~~ ^{Tuberculosis} 12 times and as other forms 6 times the scarcity and bad quality of fats probably has contributed to this number, whereas the general prosperity has prevented the ill effect from being more worked.

Table 2 shows the numbers localities and ages with numbers removed to Hospital.

Measles ~~involved~~ ^{invaded} the District in the Spring and was very widespread and the type severe; school closure was adopted in schools which were invaded.

INFLUENZA. invaded the area twice during the year the first epidemic was in the 3rd quarter and very widespread but of a type not very severe. This was followed by another outbreak during November and December of a most violent and malignant type as seen by the death roll.

Measures to cope with the outbreak were similar and in conjunction with those adopted by the Northwich Urban District A.V.

The closure of schools was necessary as children were heavily hit by the outbreak, ~~and~~ schools being invaded wholesale.

All schools were disinfected during the Holidays and when closed for infectious diseases.

Two samples of blood were sent to the Public Health Laboratory

INVESTIGATION OF THE INCIDENCE OF INFECTION DISEASES

has been heavy, extensive epidemics of measles and influenza occurring during the year. Diphtheria was prevalent throughout the year the numbers in each quarter being 18, 4, 16, & 21 at the end of 43. The majority of the cases occurred in the more urban villages where averaging is done by Contract, and the difficulties of getting work carried out effectively owing to war conditions are a likely cause.

Scarlet Fever proved to be a number which is quite satisfactory. Enteric Fever was notified 5 times the cases were mostly typhoid and amongst children workers. Tuberculosis was notified as 3 cases 14 times and as other for 6 times the majority and had quality of case probably has contributed to this number, whereas the general prosperity has prevented the effect from being more marked.

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INFLUENZA invaded the area twice during the year the first epidemic was in the 3rd quarter and very widespread but of type not very severe. This was followed by another outbreak during November and December of a most violent and malignant type as seen by the high toll.

Measures to cope with the outbreak were similar and in conjunction with those adopted by the Northern Urban District N.U. The closure of schools was necessary as children were heavily hit by the outbreak, schools being invaded by influenza. All schools were disinfecting during the holidays and when close infection disease.

Two samples of blood were sent to the Public Health Laboratory

at Manchester for Examination of Enteric reaction : one proved positive and one negative. Eighteen swabs were also sent for ~~Examination~~ ^{suspected} Diphtheria: 9 proved positive and 9 negative 114,000 Units of Anti Toxin were supplied by the Authority.

The salient features of the Public Health requirement which are the immediate cause of concern are Water Supply scavenging and Housing. The Barnton Supply has to be shut off daily owing to the deficient supply: ~~having~~ ^{leaving} the high level portions of the area supplied without any supply from 6p.m. to 8a.m.

Owing to the supply at Brunner Mond & Co's pumping Station at Cogsha running short they were compelled to ask ~~to~~ the Council to find another supply in substitution for the 10,000 gallons per diem obtained from them for the Township of Barnton.

The Council met this by anticipating a portion of the comprehensive Scheme of the Surveyor (Mr. Birtwistle) and carried a 9 inch cast iron main from Hartford Water Fountain where it tapped the Council's pipe line from Crabtree Green to a point in the Avenue where it ~~entered~~ ^{enters} the private main of Brunner Mond & Co. This supplies 11,666 gallons per day for six days each week to the Widdington Water Works and in return B.M. & Co. continue to supply 10,000 gallons per day to Barnton.

The alterations in supply and distribution in the Township of Rudheath have resulted in great improvement of the service but the regular shutting off of the supply is still ^{un}satisfactory.

These Townships of Barnton & Rudheath are marked out for considerable building increase and makes the need for the comprehensive scheme more urgent.

Improvements in the collecting areas of both Crabtree Green and Lestock have been made with increased supplies as a result.

SCAVENGING In these Townships where a public service is instituted the work is let to contractors and has been a most troublesome and costly operation during the year. It is a matter for serious consideration whether the Council should not do the work

at Manchester for examination of 100000 gallons : one proved
positive and one negative. 100000 gallons were also sent for
analysis : 2 proved positive and 2 negative 100000
Units of Acid Test were supplied by the Authority.
The various features of the Public Health Department which are of
importance to the Council are Water Supply, Sewerage and Refuse
The Water Supply has to be sent off daily owing to the fact that
the high level position of the area has led to
any supply from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m.
Owing to the supply at Brunner, Nott & Co.'s Pumping Station at Gog
running short they were compelled to buy the Council to find
another supply in substitution for the 10,000 Gallons per day
obtained from them for the Township of Brunton.
The Council met this by authorizing a portion of the water
Scheme at the Surveyor (Mr. B. B. B.) and carried a 9 inch cast
main from Brunton Water Treatment Works to the Council's
pipe line from Brunton Green to a tank in the Avenue where it
enters the private main of Brunner, Nott & Co. This supplies 10,000
Gallons per day for six days each week to the Brunton Water
Works and in return B.M. & Co. continue to supply 10,000 Gallons
per day to Brunton.
The alterations in supply and distribution in the Township of
Brunton have resulted in great improvement of the service but
regular shutting off of the supply in winter months
These Townships of Brunton & Brunton are worked out for certain
building increase and makes the need for the comprehensive scheme
more urgent.
Improvements in the collecting areas of both Brunton Green
and Brunton have been made with increased supplies as a result.
RECOMMENDATION In these Townships there is a public service to be
used that is to be constructed and has been a great trouble
some and costly operation during the year. It is a matter for
serious consideration whether the Council should not do the work

instead of letting it out. if it is done more regularly and thoroughly great improvement will be effected even if it cannot be done at a less cost.

The Lestock Sewage works have been completed and are yielding a satisfactory effluent. The County Analyst reports "from the standpoint of organic purification the effluent is exceedingly satisfactory". HOUSING This is a matter which is under reform at present and there is nothing to say except that the housing needs for all classes of house are at the present time acute.

It is to be hoped that the small family e.g. the newly married will be catered for with houses of rooms few in number but "roomy" in size with adequate curtilage and sanitary arrangements to fit them for comfortable healthy and dignified existence.

HENRY EDWARD GOUGH
Med Off. Health.

May 1919

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HENRY EDWARD QUINN
Med Off. Health.