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Urban District Council of Padiham.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

ON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Urban District Council of Padiham

FOR THE YEAR 1921.



BURNLEY :

George Anderson, Limited, Printers, etc., 50, St. James' Street.

The Urban District Council of Padiham.

1921.

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SURVEYOR AND WATER ENGINEER :

ROBERT RATCLIFFE, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E., A.R. San. I.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PADIHAM.



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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Fifteenth Annual Report referring to the year 1921.

The population of Padiham at the Census of 1911 was 13,635. This was reduced to 12,474 at the Census which was taken in June, 1921 the decrease being 1,161.

The Death Rate remains about the same as in the year 1920, being 12.5 in 1921 and 12.4 in 1920.

There has been a considerable decrease in the Birth Rate, it being 18.8 in 1921 and 22.3 per 1,000 population in 1920.

As to the Infantile Mortality, it has created another low record, viz., 75 per 1,000 births, the last lowest record being 83 in 1920.

In an industrial town like Padiham, where a large number of mothers have to entrust the care of their infants to others and are compelled to feed them on unnatural food, involving pain, suffering, disease and even death to many, the reduction of the Infantile Mortality to this incredibly low figure was not at one time considered within the range of possibility. It is my firm belief that if the country could afford to look after mothers and infants in a humane and scientific manner, there would not only be much less loss of infant life, but children would grow up to a much more vigorous manhood than heretofore.

The presence of a large number of pail closets in the vicinity of dwellinghouses still remains a great danger to Public Health. It is to be hoped that, in spite of many difficulties which you will probably have to encounter, you will, in the interest of Public Health, boldly proceed to deal with the abolition of these receptacles of foul smelling excreta.

In conclusion, I have to thank your Sanitary Inspector, the Health Visitor and other officials, and the members of the Mothers' and Babies' Welfare Committee for their valuable counsel and assistance in the discharge of my duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES, PADIHAM.

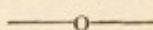
N. R. DHARMAVIR,
Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1922.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area of District in Acres	970
Population at Census of 1921 (M., 5,889 and F., 6,585)	12474
Number of separate Families at Census of 1921	3216
Estimated Population in the Middle of 1921	12710
Density of Population (persons per acre)	13
Number of Houses in 1921	3195
Average Number of Persons per House	4
Rateable Value of Padiham Urban District, 1921-22	£62,603
Penny Rate is equivalent to	£206
Number of Births registered : M. 121 (Leg. 108 ; Illeg. 13) F. 118 (Leg. 109 ; Illeg. 9)	239
Birth Rate	18.8
Number of Deaths registered : M. 76 ; F. 83	159
Death Rate	12.5
Number of Deaths under one year : (M., Leg. 11 ; Illeg. 1) (F., Leg. 6 ; Illeg. 0)	18
Infantile Mortality Rate	75
Zymotic Death Rate .....	.7
Phthisis Death Rate .....	.86
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis	1.1
Malignant Disease Death Rate .....	.4

REPORT.



TOPOGRAPHY.

Padiham is situated in the Calder Valley, and is traversed from east to west by the River Calder. To the north is Pendle Hill, and to the south Hambledon Hill. That part of the town which is situated to the north of the river is hilly, and at its highest point is 420 feet above sea level. The greater part of the town lies to the south and is flatter. It is 250 feet above sea level at its lowest point. The soil is clayey and damp.

RIVER CALDER.

The river is joined by three brooks :—Green Brook, Shaw Brook, and Castle Clough Brook, all of which rise on Hambledon Hill.

GREEN BROOK, in its passage through Lowerhouse, receives pigmented effluent from the settling tanks connected with the Print Works. It then enters the town at its east end, and joins the Shaw Brook before it flows into the River Calder in the centre of the town.

SHAW BROOK.—This brook passes through the Chemical Works of Messrs. John Riley and Sons, Hapton. It enters the district from the south-east.

CASTLE CLOUGH BROOK.—Before it joins the river, it forms part of the boundary of the town on the south side.

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

MONTH.	REGISTERED AT CHURN CLOUGH. Height above Sea Level. 800 feet.				REGISTERED IN THE GROUNDS, GAWTHORPE HALL Height above Sea Level. 316 feet.			
					Record kindly supplied by F. Crossley, Esq.			
	ins.				ins.			
January	4.49	...	...	...	7.50	...	...	...
February	5.42	...	...	...	.43	...	...	...
March	2.66	...	...	...	3.81	...	...	...
April	1.76	...	...	...	1.80	...	...	...
May	2.66	...	...	...	2.34	...	...	...
June	1.09	...	...	...	.60	...	...	...
July	2.88	...	...	...	1.9	...	...	...
August	6.78	...	...	...	5.55	...	...	...
September	2.63	...	...	...	1.89	...	...	...
October	4.60	...	...	...	3.27	...	...	...
November	2.39	...	...	...	2.12	...	...	...
December	7.58	...	...	...	6.57	...	...	...
	44.94	...	...	...	37.78	...	...	...

POPULATION.

The population at the Census of 1911, was 13,635, and at the Census of 1921 it was 12,474, showing a decrease of 1,161 persons. The Registrar General estimates it at 12,710 for the middle of the year 1921.

OCCUPATION.

By far the largest number of workers are engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. There are others employed in the neighbouring coal mines, chemical works, cycle works, etc. The number of cotton operatives is estimated at about 4,500. The cotton trade was in an unsatisfactory condition during the year, causing unemployment among the operatives to the extent of about 30 per cent.

Factories, Workshops and Work-places.—108 visits of inspection were paid to the Factories, Workshops and Work-places in the District, which were found to be in a satisfactory condition generally. 35 contraventions were discovered and were attended to, except insufficient sanitary accommodation at one factory, which is not working at present. Three Notifications were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories respecting the absence of light and ventilation in male conveniences at one factory, and of lime-washing at a bake-house and accumulation of refuse at a workshop.

Smoke Observations.—32 smoke observations were taken, each being of 60 minutes' duration. In 6 instances the time limit allowed by the Council for the emission of black smoke, viz., 10 minutes in the hour, was exceeded.

The following factories are on the register:—

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cycle and Motor Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Iron Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Letterpress Printers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wheelwright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chemical Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aerated Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mortar Mill Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Reed Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flock-cleaning Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gas Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Destructor Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL									56

The following is a list of Workshops on the register at the end of the year 1921 :—

[illegible]

Monumental Mason	1
Motor Repairers	3
Painters	6
Photographer	1
Plasterer	1
Plumbers	4
Slater	1
Tailors... ..	10
Tripe Boilers	3
Watch Repairers	3
Wheelwrights	2
	—
TOTAL	94
	—

WORKPLACES :—

Chip and Fish Shops	16
Carriage Proprietors... ..	4
Property Repairer	1
Restaurants	2
	—
TOTAL	23
	—

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The following are the Public Elementary Schools within the district which provide accommodation for 2,796 scholars :—

1. Padiham Council.
2. Padiham Green C.E.
3. Padiham Wesley.
4. Padiham St. Leonard's C.E.
5. Padiham St. John's R.C.
6. Padiham St. Matthew's C.E.

The average number of scholars on the books during the year ending December 31st, 1921, was 1,957, and the average attendance for the same period was 1,684, the percentage of attendance being 86.

The sanitary condition of the schools is good. All the schools are provided with fresh-water closets, except the Padiham Green C.E. Mixed School, which has pail closets.

THE EDUCATION (ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1907.

The examination of children has been carried on by a Medical Inspector of the County Staff.

The Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, was put into operation from January 20th to July 21st, and one meal per day was provided on six days a week at mid-day, for 151 days. The average daily attendance of children was 165, the highest number at one meal being 243. Meals were also supplied to children not on the registers of Public Elementary Schools, and the cost of these was met by the Padiham Public Relief Fund. The cost per meal amounted to 9d. The meals were served at Hall Hill and Cross Bank Wesleyan Schools under the supervision of the Attendance Officers, Teachers and Voluntary Workers.

HOUSING.

1. **General Housing Condition in the District.**—The total number of houses in the district is 3,195, of which 3,135 are for the working classes. 25 new houses were erected during the year, of which 11 were in Bridge Street and on the Dryden Street Housing Site, 14 houses out of twenty were completed. The remaining six were nearing completion. No houses were built during the year by private enterprise.

2. **Overcrowding.**—In common with the rest of the country, trade depression continued during the whole of the year. This, however, caused no perceptible movement in the population, and the dearth of houses still continued. Many a married couple has to live with other families or with parents, and in consequence of the shortage of houses, it is not possible to deal satisfactorily with the overcrowding which has been noticed in a number of houses.

One case of overcrowding was, however, satisfactorily dealt with.

3. **Fitness of Houses.**—The general standard of housing in the district is good, with good lighting and ventilation. There are at least 376 back-to-back or single houses, most of them without through ventilation.

The following are the exact figures:—

	With through Ventilation.		Without.	Total.	
Back-to-back Houses	8	...	220	...	228
Back-to-earth Houses	—	...	12	...	12
Single-back Houses	91	...	45	...	136

Many of the houses which were unfit for human habitation were demolished before the war. There still exists houses which are very old, with damp walls due to structural defects, dark and ill-ventilated low rooms, without or with only small defective back yards. These are really unfit for healthy living. With these defects one also finds remediable ones such as weathered outer walls, defective slating and chimney stacks, etc.

The houses have a good water supply from the Council's reservoir.

The closet accommodation is ample, but not very satisfactory in a large number of cases, no less than 1,406 being provided with excreta pails.

The refuse from the houses is destroyed in a satisfactory manner.

In conformity with the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, systematic inspection of 7 houses was made. They may be classified as follows* :—

No.	Ventilation.	Description.
4	... Through	2 living-rooms and 2 bed-rooms.
2	... „	2 „ 1 bed-room.
1	... „single	2 „ 1 „

These houses were deemed to be unfit for human habitation and representations were made to the Council, who made closing orders. Owing to the absence of the alternative accommodation for displaced tenants, it has not been possible during the year to put into operation the clauses of the Housing Acts relating to the closure of five of these houses.

During the year the Sanitary Inspector reported 617 nuisances and sanitary defects. They consisted chiefly of obstructed waste water and fresh water closets, obstructed drains, sanitary conveniences in a foul state, defective closet pail doors, defective closet pails, offensive accumulations, houses in a dirty condition, etc.

237 preliminary or informal notices were served upon owners or occupiers to abate nuisances or to remove sanitary defects. In the great majority of cases they were immediately complied with. In consequence of non-compliance 36 statutory notices had to be served, when all nuisances were abated. In no case was it found necessary to take legal proceedings in order to secure the abatement of nuisances.

4. Bye-laws relating to Houses, to Houses-let-in-Lodgings, and to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.—No bye-laws exist, but it would be useful from a health point of view to frame bye-laws relating to houses-let-in-lodgings, tents, vans, sheds, etc., as there is certainly need for them in the district.

An Appendix with regard to Housing Conditions will be found on pages 33 and 34.

* 2, 4, 6, New Street ; 31, 33, Double Row ; 31 and 33 West Street.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND SCAVENGING.

The scavenging in the district consists of the removal and disposal of night soil from the pails, the removal and cremation of all house and trade refuse in the Destructor Works, and the cleaning of all roads, streets, etc. It is carried on under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, who is also the Cleansing Superintendent.

The night soil is collected during the night in carts, which are conveyed direct to the chute near the Destructor Works. The chute is a hopper arrangement connected to the main outfall sewer and is flushed periodically by a flushing cistern, the sewage from the main sewer being utilised for the purpose of flushing. The contents of the pails are thus finally disposed of in the Sewage Works.

Fish offal is collected from the various fish shops in covered galvanised pails, two pails being provided for this purpose by the dealers, so that the one containing the offal is taken away, and the other, previously cleansed and disinfected, is left with the dealer. It is disposed of four times a week in the Destructor Works.

Street cleansing is carried out largely by manual labour, with the assistance of a rotary machine broom, on an average two days a week.

The street gullies, of which there are about 1,800, are emptied on an average once a month.

Below is a tabulated record of the Sanitary Conveniences for the last four years :—

TYPE OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.	Year. 1918	Year. 1919	Year. 1920	Year. 1921
No. of Clean Water Closets	481	490	516	574
„ W.W. Closets (Tippers)	1562	1559	1558	1554
„ Pails (galvanised iron)	10	10	9	9
„ Closet Pails (wooden)	1417	1414	1408	1397
„ Ash-tubs (wooden)	2266	2265	2279	2203
„ Ash-bins (galvanised iron).....	654	657	660	761
„ Ash-pits	27	27	27	27

During the year 11 wooden pail closets and 4 waste-water closets were converted into fresh-water closets. 28 additional fresh-water closets were provided, 25 being in connection with new houses. One additional fresh-water closet was provided in connection with a Sunday School, and 14 in connection with a factory.

76 ash tubs were replaced by galvanised ash-bins.

It is to be hoped that, after the passing of the Padiham and District Council Bill, the Council will at once deal with the conversion of pail closets, which have remained a menace to the health of the community for so many years.

STABLES AND MANURE MIDDENS.

95 visits of inspection were paid to the stables and manure middens in the district. In 19 instances the Council's bye-laws respecting the weekly removal of manure were not observed. In one instance a manure midden, which adjoined a house, was a source of nuisance. The use of this was discontinued and a galvanised bin was provided.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The sewerage and drainage of the district is constructed on the Combinde System, storm, surface, and sub-soil water being taken together as far as possible to the Sewage Works. The gradients are good and the sewers consequently do not require flushing.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

The Sewage Works, which are situated on the south side of the River Calder, cover an area of 10 acres. They consist of (1) two screening chambers, (2) six settling tanks each 40 feet by 40 feet by 5 feet deep, (3) three storm water tanks, 40 feet square by 5 feet deep, (4) three continuous percolating filters of graded furnace slag, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, each 100 feet in diameter, and 4 feet 3 inches deep with a perforated containing wall of brick, and (5) three sludge pits, having an area of 2,340 square yards. The sprinklers have a $10\frac{1}{2}$ inch head and the flow is automatically governed by a dosing chamber.

From the filters the sewage is carried on to $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of alluvial land which is underdrained. The effluent finally flows into the River Calder.

A copy of the Analyses of the samples of effluent taken during the year is given here. These appear in the Report presented to the Ribble Joint Committee by the Chief Inspector, Edward Halliwell, Esq., F.I.C.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Padiham is good and is provided by the Council. It is primarily upland surface water. In addition there is a continuous flow of spring water all the year round.

There are two gathering grounds, viz., Churn Clough Area of 254 acres, and Stainscombe Area of 186 acres, both situated on the south side of Pendle Hill at an elevation of 800 to 1,500 feet above Ordnance Datum, and composed of millstone grit and yoredale rock. The construction of the Staincombe Reservoir, which when completed, was estimated to have a holding capacity of 20,000,000 gallons, and was intended mainly as a compensation reservoir in order to supply 115,800 gallons per day to Woodhouse Brook, has had to be abandoned, and a new scheme prepared. The Bill for the new scheme has been deposited with Parliament and provides for the addition of new gathering grounds which will bring the total area to about 604 acres.

The present reservoir has a holding capacity of 121,000,000 gallons, and it is proposed to enlarge it to hold 142,000,000. The depth of the reservoir when full is $63\frac{1}{4}$ feet; when enlarged it will be $68\frac{1}{4}$ feet.

The compensation water to Churn Clough Stream is 156,800 gallons per day.

The compensation water to Wood House Stream is 115,800 gallons per day. This will be increased to 198,800 gallons per day when the new scheme is completed.

MILK SUPPLY.

In the district there are 13 cowkeepers (who are also purveyors of milk) using 19 cowsheds for the purpose of trade. The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Register contains, in addition, the names of 24 purveyors of milk who import milk from farms outside the district, and 3 local purveyors.

The dairies and cowsheds have been visited 31 times by the Inspector of Nuisances. I have also inspected them during the year.

The Regulations made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, are in force. Although the sanitary condition of the cowsheds is in many cases good, there are still exceptions, and every attempt is being made to enforce improvement in this direction,

Cow's milk, *vierge*, i.e., pure, unadulterated, undiluted, is an excellent or rather a perfect food for children and sick and infirm persons, and is a useful addition to the dietary of others. There is always a lurking suspicion in one's mind as to its purity, and if it were not for the insistence on its being boiled, even at the risk of detracting from its usefulness, there would be a great deal more Tuberculosis, Diarrhœa and ill-health, resulting in death, debility and stunted growth among those who consume it. The supply of pure milk should therefore be not only a local, but a national concern, yet it still continues to be procured under insanitary conditions from dirty cows, by dirty hands, and the public remains ignorant or indifferent to the danger and risk they run, and the magistrates, who usually reflect the opinion of the public, are more eager to inflict fines of a deterrent nature on motorists who have the misfortune to leave their license at home, or the number plate of whose car is illegible on account of mud splashed from the road, than on the purveyor of milk whose milk is teeming with germs of disease. Infringement of other sanitary laws are similarly treated by the Judiciary of the local courts. No wonder that Sanitary Authorities all over the country experience great difficulty in putting sanitary laws into operation.

Tuberculosis Provisions embodied in Part 5 of the Urban District Council Act, 1908.—I did not receive any notifications of Tuberculosis in a cow.

The Local Authorities, Milk (Mothers and Children) Rescission Order, 1921, dated March 14th, 1921, whereby the Local Authorities Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919, was rescinded. The Ministry of Health requires Local Authorities to obtain sanction of the Minister for a new scheme to be prepared under prescribed conditions. The Council, at their April meeting, decided to discontinue the supply of milk to infants and expectant and nursing mothers.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 to 1899.

Through the courtesy of Police Superintendent Cleal, I am able to give the following return under the Food and Drugs Acts:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES PURCHASED IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF PADIHAM DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

ARTICLE.	No.	ARTICLE.	No.s
Milk	26	Epsom Salts	2
Cream of Tartar ...	3	Tartaric Acid	1
Bi-carbonate of Soda	2	Coffee	3
Ground Almonds ...	3	Yeast	1
Lard	1	Baking Powder ...	3
Pepper	3	Magnesia.....	1
Ground Ginger	3	Cornflour	1

There were no proceedings authorised by the Analyst in any of the above purchases.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	In 1914.		In Jan., 1921		In Dec., 1921
Registered	8	...	8	...	8
Licensed.....	None	...	None	...	None
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	8	...	8	...	8
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

To these, 90 visits have been paid during the year. Very little slaughtering had, however, taken place up to the end of the year, a large amount of the meat coming direct from the Public Abattoir at Burnley.

One application to license a building as a private slaughter-house was refused by the Council.

No contravention of the bye-laws was noted.

The quality of the meat inspected in the slaughter-houses has been good.

The following amount of unsound food from shops and stores was condemned as unfit for consumption and destroyed :—

Beef Offal (Tuberculous)	15 lbs.
Sausages (decomposed)	25 „
Beef Offal (decomposed)	92 „
Mutton (decomposed)	45 „
Lamb (decomposed)	26 „
Ox Tongue (tinned)	6 „
Beef (tinned)	6 „
	<hr/>
	215 lbs.
	<hr/>

BAKEHOUSES.

No. on Register..... 23

These premises have been inspected. They were found to be in good sanitary condition. There are two underground bakehouses and they comply with the general sanitary requirements as laid down in Sections 97 to 101 of the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901.

The following contraventions were noticed :—Want of lime-washing, 9 ; direct communication between bakehouse and drain, 1. These matters were attended to after notice having been served.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three tripedressers, and 6 visits were paid to the establishments, which were found to be in good condition. No by-laws are in force relating to this trade.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are three registered common lodging-houses in the district. 11 visits of inspection were paid to these premises. Seven contraventions were observed. These were remedied after notice had been served on the owner. In accordance with the bye-laws, white-washing was done twice during the year.

A summary of work done in the Sanitary Department from January 1st to December 31st, 1921, will be found on page 35.

LOCAL ACTS AND ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The following are the adoptive Acts in force in the District :—

1. The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
2. The Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1890.

LOCAL ACTS :—

1. The Padiham Local Board Act, 1876.
2. The Padiham Waterworks Act, 1854.
3. The Padiham Water Act, 1874.
4. The Padiham Local Board Act, 1882.
5. The Padiham Local Board Act, 1889.
6. The Padiham Water Act, 1896.
7. The Padiham Urban District Council Act, 1908.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

The number of births registered was 239, of which 121 were male and 118 female. Among these, 22 births (13 male and 9 female) were illegitimate.

The birth-rate for the year was 18.8, while the birth-rate for the year 1920 was 22.3. The mean birth-rate for the previous 10 years (1910—1919) was 18.9.

The following table shows the number of births and the birth-rates per 1,000 population for the years 1911 to 1921 :—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 population.
1911	307	22.45
1912	292	21.12
1913	334	23.85
1914	312	22.08
1915	240	19.28
1916	219	17.11
1917	192	15.6
1918	156	13.1
1919	197	15.2
1920	288	22.3
1921	239	18.8
1921 Birth-rate for England and Wales		22.4

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS (EXTENSION) ACT, 1915.

BIRTHS NOTIFIED : —Live Births, 235 { 117 M. } Still Births, 13 { M. 4 }			
		{ 118 F. }	
within 36 hours	235		13
By Midwives	154 ;	By parents and doctors,	94
within 36 hours	148		93

In strict compliance with this Act, all notifications of birth should be sent by post or delivered within 36 hours of the birth. 241 out of 248 notifications were received within the meaning of the Act, and the remaining 7 after the specified time. Three births were not notified.

Among these, 13 (M 4, F 9) were still-born and 18 (M 4, F 14) were illegitimate. Nine mothers of illegitimate children were married women and 9 single women.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.

The total number of deaths in the district was 159 (76 male and 83 female). Of these, 133 were registered in the district and the remaining 26 in other districts.

The Death-Rate for the year was 12.5 per 1,000 population, that for England and Wales for the same period being also 12.1. The number of deaths and the death-rate for the year 1920 were 161 and 12.4 respectively. The average death-rate for the ten years 1911 to 1920 was 15.2.

The following table gives the number of deaths and the death-rate since 1911 :—

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.
1911	235	17.18
1912	196	14.18
1913	212	15.14
* 1914	216	15.58
1915	200	16.08
1916	182	15.47
1917	161	14.6
1918	179	16.9
1919	190	15.3
1920	161	12.4
1921	159	12.5
1921 England and Wales		12.1

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year was 18 ; of these 12 were male and 6 female. There was one male illegitimate death. The Infantile Mortality Rate works out to 75 per 1,000 births. The Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1921 was 83 per, 1,000 births. The average Infantile Mortality Rate for the ten years 1911 to 1920 was 124.

The following table gives the rate of Infantile Mortality from 1911 to 1921 :—

Year.	No. of Infant Deaths.	No. of Infant Deaths per 1,000 births Padiham.	England and Wales.
1911	52	169 ...	130
1912	34	116 ...	95
1913	49	146 ...	109
1914	44	141 ...	105
1915	27	112 ...	110
1916	25	114 ...	91
1917	27	140 ...	97
1918	22	141 ...	97
1919	17	86 ...	89
1920	24	83 ...	80
1921	18	75 ...	83

It is gratifying to note that the rate of Infant Deaths for the year 1921 has created another lowest record.

The following is a list of the causes of death among infants :—

Congenital Disease and Debility	5
Premature Birth	2
Gastro-Enteritis	4
Malnutrition	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia.....	4
Whooping Cough	1
Strangulated Hernia	1
	—
TOTAL	18
	—

In looking through the above list, one finds that 7 deaths or 38 per cent. were due to Congenital Disease and Premature Birth, and 4 to Bronchitis and Pneumonia. Whooping Cough was responsible for one death. 4 deaths were caused by diseases of the stomach and intestines, probably due to injudicious dietary.

The age distribution of these cases was as follows :—

	1920	1921
Under 1 month	10 ...	8
One month	3 ...	2
Two months to twelve months	11 ...	8
	—	—
TOTAL	24 ...	18
	—	—

Eight infants out of 18 or 44 per cent. died before they were one month old, and 10 or 55 per cent. before they were two months old. During 1920, 41 per cent. deaths occurred under one month and 54 per cent. under two months. It is evident that more than half the number of deaths take place under the age of two months.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

This work is carried out by the local Sanitary Authority through their officials: (1) a Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and (2) a Health Visitor; also by a voluntary association called the "Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Committee."

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

Consultations were held as usual at West Bank House at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesdays for the first four months, and twice weekly viz., Tuesdays and Wednesdays for the remaining months. The Centre was closed on three occasions, viz., August 3rd and September 20th and 21st. 155 children put in 1239 attendances, about 15 per session. Of this number 101 children were brought to the Centre for the first time in the year 1921.

In the previous year 97 children attended, paying 925 visits, and 83 of these were new ones.

Out of the 101 children, 39 were breast-fed and 53 bottle-fed. Among the latter a few had breast milk during the first two or three months. The following are some of the reasons for resorting to artificial feeding :—

REASONS.	No. of Cases.
Mother's illness	7
No breast milk	8
Milk ceased	8
Insufficient breast milk	10
Mother compelled to work.....	5
Depressed nipples	1
Inability of child to suck	3
Mother did not wish to suckle	1
Advice of doctor	2

Out of the 53 artificially-fed infants examined, 11 were found to be normal.

The following are some of the reasons for which advice was sought :—

DISEASE OR SYMPTOMS.	No. of Cases.
Constipation	3
Constipation and Malnutrition	1
Vomiting	1
Malnutrition	12
Crying	6
Eczema	1
Whooping Cough	1
Diarrhoea	3
Rickets	4
	—
	32

Among the 39 breast-fed infants examined, 13 were found to be normal. The following are some of the ailments for which they were brought to the Centre :—

Constipation	5
Vomiting	1
Malnutrition	1
Crying	2
Mastitis	2
Fracture of left Humerus	1

During the examinations the following defects or diseases were found :—

Phimosis	25
Hernia.....	8
Adenoids.....	3
Congenital defects of the eyes	1

HEALTH VISITING

During the year the Health Visitor paid 2,230 visits to the homes of :—

1. Infants under 1 year	1499
2. Infants between ages of 1 and 5 years	576
3. Expectant mothers	35
4. Persons applying for, or receiving, milk under Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918	120
TOTAL	2230

Out of the total number of visits (1,499) paid to the homes of infants under 1 year, 227 were paid for the first time about a fortnight after birth. They were visited frequently with the object of tending and supervising their health and well-being, and the remaining 1,272 visits were taken up by this work.

At the first visits paid, about a fortnight after birth, it was ascertained that out of the 235 babies born alive, 160 were breast-fed and 56 artificially fed; 11 were having breast milk as well as other milk. In the case of the remaining 8, no information could be obtained as to their mode of feeding.

Artificial feeding consisted of cow's milk, 50; Savoury & Moore's Food, 1; Cow and Gate, 2; Glaxo, 2; and boiled bread, 1.

The reasons why artificial feeding was resorted to in these cases were given as follows :—

Insufficient breast milk	10
Septic infection	1
Depressed and ulcerated nipples	3
No breast milk	25
Illness of mother	5
Mother did not wish to suckle	8
Advice of doctor or midwife	4
	—
	56
	—

The occupations of the mothers of these infants were as follows :—

Housewives	128
Weavers	82
Winders	11
Cardroom Workers	5
Charwomen	2
Shopkeepers	2
Ringspinners	4
Rovers	1
Laundresses	4
Beamer	1
	—
Total.....	240

Of the thirteen mothers who gave birth to still-born children, two had each had a previous still-birth, and three had complicated labours. Four of these births were premature and one illegitimate. Five mothers were housewives, six mill operatives, and one a tailoress.

Enquiries were made as to the feeding of the infants who died before they were a year old. Seven infants died of premature birth or congenital disease in the first three weeks of their existence, and nothing was ascertained as to the mode of their feeding. All the other children were being fed artificially on cow's milk.

Midwives.—Three midwives practice in the district. They are neither employed nor assisted by the Council.

THE MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOME COMMITTEE.

This committee is the pioneer of Welfare work in the district. The sphere of its work continues to extend and is now spread over various departments and sections :—

1. **MATERNITY BAGS.**—There are fourteen maternity bags which contain clothes for babies and various other useful articles, which are required during the period of confinement. These are lent out to needy mothers.

2. **PRAM DEPARTMENT.**—This department owns five prams, which are hired out at a nominal charge of 1/- per pram per month, and sometimes lent out free of charge.

3. **THE LIBRARY** contains 133 books which, as the Secretary reports, are much appreciated by the mothers.

4. **THE DRUG AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT** is responsible for selling at cost price useful articles of clothing and drugs. They are also given free of charge in some cases.

5. **THE WOOLY BRIGADE.**—The ladies comprising this brigade knit woollen garments, which are either sold at cost price or given away.

6. **THE SEWING DEPARTMENT.**—Mrs. Joseph Hargreaves, J.P., the Chairman of the committee, reports : "The mothers are glad and willing to learn. The lessons in cutting out and sewing have again been given with satisfactory results."

7. **MILK DEPARTMENT.**—This was abandoned when the Council put into operation a scheme for the supply of milk, etc., to mothers and children under the Local Authorities (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919, and as soon as this Order was rescinded and the Council decided to discontinue the scheme, the Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Committee took the matter in hand again last May. Seven mothers received one pint of milk per day for periods ranging between 3 and 5 months.

8. **"NECESSITOUS FUND."**—The committee inaugurated a scheme during the year under review for the purpose of sending children away to Convalescent Homes and Hospitals for treatment, etc., and providing needy families with food, nourishment and clothing, and a fund called the "Necessitous Fund" was opened by their President with a donation of £4 10s. 0d. The fund is under the direction of the Health Visitor and has already proved a boon to a number of needy families.

9. THE LEAGUE OF GUARDIAN MOTHERS.—This league under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Glover, of Hapton, continues to thrive, its members now numbering about 70. The members meet once a month. The mothers promise "to do their utmost to protect the child from all things hurtful to its body, mind and spirit, make the home wholesome and pleasant, and to wage war on dirt, disease and dummies." They collect their own funds and use them for various benevolent purposes, e.g., providing the fares for free holidays, and gifts and donations to necessitous mothers.

During the year the league contributed various sums to local benevolent funds.

Health and Mothercraft lectures are given by the Health Visitor on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Singing lessons are given on the first Tuesday of each month. Cookery, millinery, sewing and knitting demonstrations are usually held on Wednesdays. These are very much appreciated by mothers.

At the weekly consultations on Wednesdays, the members of the committee weigh the babies, keep all necessary records and look after the toddlers.

Two important functions were organised during the year, viz. :—

1. The Annual Garden Party was held on June 11th, 1921, in the Huntroyde grounds, and the usual competitions were held re sewing, baking, laundry, etc. The Hon. Miss R. B. Kay-Shuttleworth presented the prizes.

2. Baby Day was celebrated on June 18th, when a Child Welfare Exhibition was held in the Unitarian School.

This is a brief description of the activities and achievements of the Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Committee. All honour to those who give their time and money in social service.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

On receipt of the notification of an Infectious Disease, the infected house is visited with the object of investigating the source of infection or the discovery of any insanitary condition. Disinfectants are supplied along with printed leaflets, dealing with the nature of infection and precautions to be taken. During the period of infection the house remains under supervision. At the termination of the illness or after the removal of the patient to the Sanatorium, the house is disinfected under the personal supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

In the majority of cases a formalin spray is used, and in some cases both the formalin spray and lamp are employed. Bedding and articles of clothing are disinfected at Burnley by arrangement with the Burnley Corporation.

The arrangement with the Public Health Laboratory of Manchester for the free examination of pathological specimens continues to be in force. The outfits for the use of medical practitioners are kept at the residence of the Medical Officer of Health, and also at the Council Offices.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is also supplied free of charge.

A copy of the report on bacteriological examinations made during the year will be found on page 36.

The following table gives the number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases that occurred in the district, those removed to the Hospital or Sanatorium, and the number of deaths occurring in the Sanatorium:—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	No. Notified.	No. sent to Sanatorium.	Deaths in Sanatorium.
Diphtheria and Membraneous			
Croup	22	16	2
Scarlet Fever	16	12	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	11	7	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	13	2	1
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—
Pneumonia	4	2	1
Malaria	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—
	70	39	5

SMALLPOX.

The district has remained free from this fell disease since 1905. Small-pox has appeared in many parts of the country and at the time of writing, it is present in epidemic form within a few miles of Padiham.

Infant vaccination continues to be neglected. The Vaccination Officer, Mr. George Moorhouse, has been kind enough to supply the following return dealing with vaccination in the Padiham Registration District :—

Number of Births	378
Successful { Public	48
Vaccinations { Private	53
Exemptions	261
Deaths under 12 months	13
Insusceptible to Vaccination	1

It will be observed that no less than 261 exemptions, or 69 per cent. of the births, were obtained during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 22 cases of Diphtheria, 3 of whom died (2 in the Sanatorium and 1 at home).

The epidemic lasted seven months, the first case occurring on January 15th, and the last on August 19th. The following is the number of cases per month :—

January	1
February	3
March	4
April	10
May	2
August	2
	—
TOTAL	22
	—

It was not found possible to trace the source of infection in early sporadic cases until during the month of April, when the epidemic appeared to increase rapidly. The following is a copy of the special report which was sent to the Health Committee on April 20th, 1921 :—

Copy of Report.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,

I beg to report that an usually large number of cases of Diphtheria have occurred among school children this year.

From January 15th to April 14th, 17 cases have been notified. Out of these 10 were scholars from St. Leonard's School.

The number of cases which have so far been reported from the various schools is as follows:—

ST. LEONARD'S SCHOOL.

Date.	No.	Age.
Jan. 5th, 1921.....	1	12 years
Mar. 21st, „	1	8 „
„ 25th, „	1	5 „
Apr. 10th, „	3	10 years, 10 yrs., 5 yrs.
„ 11th, „	1	11 years
„ 12th, „	2	12 years and 11 years
„ 14th, „	1	13 years
<hr/>		
Total	10	
<hr/>		

PADIHAM COUNCIL SCHOOL.

Date.	No.	Age.
Feb. 10th, 1921.....	1	8 years
„ 16th, „	1	4 „
„ 28th, „	1	7 „
<hr/>		
Total	3	
<hr/>		

HABERGHAM SCHOOL.

Date.	No.	Age.
Mar. 7th, 1921.....	1	15 years
„ 24th, „	1	12 „
<hr/>		
Total	2	
<hr/>		

PADIHAM WESLEY SCHOOL.

Date.	No.	Age.
Apl. 12th, 1921.....	1	4 years

PADIHAM GREEN.

Date.	No.	Age.
Apl. 13th, 1921.....	1	12 years

Of these cases, so far, two have succumbed to the disease.

It would appear that during the first three months the disease did not shown itself in epidemic form. It assumed a more alarming aspect between April 10th and 14th, when no less than 9 cases were taken ill with this disease, 7 of them being St. Leonard's school children.

In consequence of the rapidity of the epidemic, it was deemed necessary to make a thorough enquiry, and, if possible, to find means to suppress the infection. In consequence of the scare many parents withdrew their children from St. Leonard's School. The attendance was considerably reduced and the closure of the school was thought to be unnecessary and even pernicious, as it would have created a useless public alarm.

Diphtheria is one of the most dangerous infectious diseases and is caused by a germ. It usually attacks children, though other ages are not exempt. A Diphtheria epidemic is usually caused by personal contact and sometimes by an infected milk supply.

Live Diphtheria Bacilli have been found in the nose and throat of persons with a slight sore throat or Nasal Catarrh, or even in healthy throats, due to contact with one suffering from the disease. These persons are the more dangerous source of infection as the germ has been known to live for weeks and months, thus spreading the disease broadcast among susceptible children in its most deadly and virulent form.

On Sunday, April 10th, three scholars from St. Leonard's School were notified as suffering from Diphtheria. The remarkable feature of the illness was that the children were quite well on Saturday morning. On Monday morning, April 11th, another case was notified from the same school. These four cases seeming to point to an impending epidemic caused by a "carrier" of bacilli, I visited the school the same morning in the company of your Sanitary Inspector. The drainage and sanitary conditions as was expected, were above suspicion. It was decided to examine the contacts and others suffering from slight sore throat or Nasal Catarrh, for the presence of live Diphtheria Bacilli. For this purpose I procured the co-operation of the School Medical Inspector and 27 swabs were taken on Tuesday morning, April 12th. In order to save time, your Sanitary Inspector went to Manchester to deliver the swabs personally at the Public Health Laboratory. On examination none of these cases showed the presence of the germs. By April 14th, 5 more cases were notified (3 of them from St. Leonard's School) and a further batch of swabs was taken. These numbered 6, 2 from the contacts and 4 from the teachers. The result in the case of 5 was negative, but live Diphtheria Bacilli were found in the 6th swab. This child has

been excluded from school and instructions have been given that the child should not visit any school, church, cinematograph show, or any place where persons congregate. She will not be permitted to return to school until her throat has been examined and found free from these germs. Your Sanitary Inspector will, as far as possible, keep the case under supervision.

No further case has been reported since, and I hope that the epidemic is now at an end.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

N. R. DHARMAVIR.

After the report was presented to the Committee no further cases were reported from the St. Leonard's School. Two cases occurred in May and two in August, from other schools. One of these died.

The Council provides for the bacteriological examination of swabs, and fresh Antitoxin is kept in stock and supplied free of charge. During the year 32,000 units of Antitoxin were used.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 16 notifications of this disease ; all the patients recovered. They were all mild and isolated cases.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One child was notified as suffering from this disease and was treated at home. The vision was unimpaired.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Eleven cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified and 11 deaths (4 male and 7 female) occurred from this disease. The Phthisis death rate was .86, while for the year 1920 it was .54. There were 13 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 deaths, giving a Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate of .24. The death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 1.1 per thousand population ; it was .92 in 1920.

CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASE.

This disease accounted for 6 deaths (2 male and 4 female), representing a Malignant Disease Death Rate of .4 per 1,000 population. It was .85 in 1920.

THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

These are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, "Fever" (i.e., Typhus, Typhoid, and Simple Continued Fever) and Diarrhœa. There were 3 deaths from Diphtheria, 2 from Whooping Cough, and 4 from Diarrhœa, the total number being 9 deaths. The epidemic or Zymotic Disease Rate works out to .7 per 1,000 population. This was .85 in 1920.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

For the first four months of the year Whooping Cough was prevalent among children. There were two deaths from this disease.

APPENDIX I.

HOUSING.

Year ended 31st December, 1921.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	25
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme.....	25

1.—Unfit Dwelling-houses.

INSPECTION :

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	None
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	7
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	None

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers...	None
--	------

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 28 OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	None
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners	None
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	None
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	None

B. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	65
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners	47
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	None

C. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 17 AND 18 OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	7
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	None
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	None
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	None

APPENDIX II.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

JANUARY 1ST, 1921, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1921.

Inspection for Nuisances and Miscellaneous Visits	1574
Vists to Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	108
„ Slaughterhouses	90
„ Cowsheds and Dairies	31
„ Common Lodging Houses.....	11
„ Houses-let-in-Lodgings, Vans	9
„ Stables, etc.	95
„ Infectious Diseases	43
Number of rooms disinfected after Infectious disease	32
„ „ „ Tuberculosis	16
Number of articles disinfected by steam	95
Inspection re Housing and Town Planning Act	7
Re-inspection „ „ „	1
Smoke Observations	32
Preliminary Letters and Notices sent out	237
Statutory Notices served	36
Whitewash Brushes lent out	353

APPENDIX III.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1921
FOR PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

MONTH.	Diphtheria.		Human Tuberculosis Sputum.	
	Total	+	Total	+
January	2	...	.....	...
February	1	...	.....	1
March .....	...	...	.....	...
April	42	6	.....	...
May	2	...	.....	...
June .....	...	...	.....	...
July	1	...	.....	...
August	3	...	.....	...
September .....	...	...	.....	3
October .....	...	...	.....	...
November	1	1	.....	1
December .....	...	...	.....	...
	—	—	—	—
	52	7	.....	5
	...	...	.....	3

VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

Total No. of Specimens in List A	57
Total No. of Specimens in List B	0
	—
Grand Total of Specimens received	57

APPENDIX IV.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT, 1921.

Causes of Death.										Males	Females
ALL CAUSES (Civilians only)										76	83
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
6	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
7	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
8	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9	Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
10	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
12	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7
16	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7
17	Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
18	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
20	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
21	Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
22	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
23	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
26	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
27	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
28	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
29	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
30	Other Deaths from violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
31	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	21
32	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Special Causes (included above)											
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year :											
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
TOTAL BIRTHS										121	118
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	109
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9
Population										12,710	

APPENDIX V.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres) per Census Return	970
Population (1921)	12710

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1921.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Births : Legitimate	217	108	109
Illegitimate	22	13	9
Deaths	159	76	83

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :
 From sepsis, 0 ; from other causes, 1.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

Total, 18 ; Legitimate, 17 ; Illegitimate, 1.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)...	4

RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

	Birth- rate.	Death- rate.	Phthisis Death- rate.	Rate of deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
1921	18.8	12.5	0.86	75
1920	22.3	12.4	0.54	83
Mean of 10 years, 1911-1920	18.9	15.2	0.98	124
Increase or Decrease in 1921 on—				
Previous Year	—3.5	+0.1	+0.32	— 8
Ten Years' Average	—0.1	—2.7	—0.12	—49

APPENDIX VI.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1920.

(Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1921 have been used for the purposes of this Table.)

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births.			Percentage of Total Deaths			
		All Causes.	Ent'ric Fever	Small pox.	Meas-les.	Scarlet Fever	Whoop ing-cough	Diph-theria	Influ-enza.	Violence	Diar'hoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One year.	Deaths in Public Institutions	Certified Causes	Inq'st Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales	22.4	12.1	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.23	0.44	15.5	83	25.5	92.5	6.4	1.1
96 Great Towns, including London (Census pop. 1911 exceeding 50,000)	23.3	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.15	0.23	0.40	19.3	87	33.2	92.5	6.8	0.7
148 Smaller Towns (Census pop. 1911 20,000—50,000)	22.7	11.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.26	0.35	15.6	84	17.7	93.5	5.1	1.4
London	22.3	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.23	0.42	21.3	80	49.2	91.6	8.2	0.2

