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Wolstanton  
United Urban District Council.




**Report**  
of the  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
for the Year 1920.



**ADAM WHITE**

M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. and H., D.P.H.



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*To the Chairman and Members  
of the Public Health Committee  
of the  
Wolstanton United Urban District Council*

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Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the United Urban District for the year 1920. This is the seventeenth report since the formation of the Urban District in 1904.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ADAM WHITE,  
Medical Officer of Health.

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**NATURAL & SOCIAL CONDITIONS of the DISTRICT.**

**POPULATION.**

The following Table gives the population of the district and of its several wards at each census since 1891 :—

CENSUS		1891	1901	1911
Wolstanton	...	6473	8284	12396
Silverdale	...	7210	7820	7800
Chesterton	...	6314	6541	7145
Total	...	19997	22645	27341

From these figures, it will be seen that while the population of Wolstanton almost doubled itself between the years 1891 and 1911, the population of Silverdale and Chesterton increased to a much less extent.

### ESTIMATED POPULATION.

The population of the district as estimated by the Registrar General is 30,447. No distinction is made this year between the "birth rate" population, and the "death rate population," as demobilisation has now reached such a stage that this distinction is considered unnecessary.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The United Urban District is made up of the three townships of Wolstanton, Silverdale, and Chesterton, together with a considerable area of open country lying around and between these townships. The area is divided into 3 wards which are named after the townships alluded to above. In addition to the townships, the district contains the following small villages or hamlets situated in the different wards as follows:—

Crossheath, Knutton, Blackbank & High Lane :—Silverdale Ward.

Longbridge Hayes, Maybank and Chatterley :—Wolstanton Ward.

Springwood and part of the village of Red Street :—Chesterton Ward.

### AREA :—

The area of the district is 5,421 acres, divided as follows :—

Wolstanton	..	..	..	2192
Silverdale ..	..	..	..	1822
Chesterton..	..	..	..	1407
				<hr/>
Total ..	..	..	..	5421
				<hr/>

The three main roads, each of which carries a tramway from one of the three townships—Wolstanton, Chesterton and Silverdale,—converge and meet at the adjoining Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The United Urban District is bounded by the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent on the north and east, by the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme on the south, and by the Audley Urban District on the west.

## CHIEF OCCUPATIONS.

The following industries are situated within the district :—

WOLSTANTON.	1 Colliery
	3 Brick Yards
	1 Chemical Works
	1 Pottery
	1 Brass Foundry
	1 Doll Factory
SILVERDALE	1 Ironstone Mine
	1 Coal Mine
	1 Ironworks (Knutton)
	2 Brick Yards
	1 Cotton Factory (Cross Heath)
	1 Bone Works
CHESTERTON.	5 Ironstone Mines
	4 Coal Mines
	5 Brick Yards
	3 Blast Furnaces (Apedale)
	1 Bye-Products Works

In Silverdale and Chesterton the male population is chiefly engaged in the local industries, specified above, but a considerable proportion, especially in Silverdale, is occupied in coal mines situated outside the district.

In the case of Wolstanton, part of the population works in the Potteries of the adjoining County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent, and in mines and ironstone works outside the district.

Female labour from all parts of the district is employed at the Enderley Mills (a Clothing Manufactory) in Newcastle. A number of female operatives from Wolstanton work in the Potteries of the adjoining County Borough, and a few in the brickyards. The cotton factory at Crossheath employs the majority of females in that neighbourhood as well as others coming from Silverdale and Chesterton. Many of the female operatives living in Silverdale and Chesterton are employed in the local brickyards, while others, especially those from the township of Silverdale, are employed at fustian cutting works of which there are three in Newcastle and one in the Parish of Keele outside the southwest boundary of the District.

## GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF.

I am indebted to the Secretary and House Governor of the North Staffordshire Infirmary for the information that 46

in-patients and 537 out-patients from the United Urban District were treated at that Institution during the year.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

The total number of births registered in the district during the year was 822, including 429 boys and 393 girls. The nett number of births as furnished by the Registrar General is 826 which corresponds to an annual birth rate of 27.1 per thousand of the estimated population. The birth rate for the 148 smaller towns of England and Wales in 1920 (as provisionally estimated by the Registrar General) was 24.9 per thousand. The birth rate for the United Urban District is therefore 2.2 per thousand greater than the average figure for the 148 smaller towns.

The number of illegitimate births was 30, of these 19 being males, and 11 females.

In 1919 there were 31 illegitimate births and in 1918 and 1917, the numbers were 18 and 29 respectively.

The following Table gives the birth rates for each portion of the district for the last five years :—

Year	Wolstanton	Silverdale	Chesterton	Whole District
1915	24.9	27.5	30.6	27.1
1916	20.03	23.8	21.5	21.4
1917	14.2	20.9	21.6	17.9
1918	16.2	24.2	23.4	20.16
1919	17.07	23.06	23.8	20.8
1920	25.1	26.8	30.4	27.1

### DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 305, which corresponds to a crude annual death rate of 10.0 per thousand of the estimated population. In addition there were 43 deaths among residents of the district which deaths were registered outside the district and 6 deaths were registered in the district which have been assigned to other areas by the Registrar General.

The corrected number of deaths thus becomes 342, 182 males and 160 females, which number corresponds to a recorded annual death rate of 11.2 per thousand of the estimated population.

The death rate for the 148 smaller towns of England and Wales in 1920 (as provisionally estimated by the Registrar General) was 11.3 which is 0.1 higher than the death rate for the United District.

The death rate for all England and Wales for 1920 (as provisionally estimated by the Registrar General) was 12.4 which is 1.2 higher than the rate for the United District.

For comparison of this birth rate and death rate with the rates of previous years, Table 1 on Page 8 may be referred to.

The following Table gives the death rate for each portion of the district since 1915 :—

Year	Wolstanton	Silverdale	Chesterton	Whole District
1915	12.9	14.1	14.2	13.6
1916	12.7	13.04	16.8	13.8
1917	10.6	13.7	10.5	11.5
1918	14.4	17.5	14.9	15.4
1919	11.2	14.4	11.6	12.5
1920	12.4	9.4	11.05	11.2

Table II on Page 9 is compiled from figures furnished by the Registrar General and is an analysis of the 342 deaths of residents in the District.

Table I.—Vital Statistics of whole district during 1920 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths regd. in the Dist.		Transferable Deaths		NETT DEATHS belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Nos.	NETT		No.	Rate	Of Non-Residents in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		No.	Rate
			No.	Rate					Rate per 1,000 net Births			
1910	30795	—	820	26.6	325	10.5	5	31	94	114	351	11.3
1911	27341	—	831	30.3	379	13.8	8	50	130	156	421	15.5
1912	27928	—	810	29.0	330	11.5	8	47	81	100	369	13.2
1913	28515	—	800	28.05	377	13.2	14	42	118	147	405	14.09
1914	28967	—	815	28.09	348	12.01	12	40	91	111	376	12.9
1915	27614	—	750	27.1	335	12.0	9	50	69	92	376	13.6
1916	26774 29131	—	626	21.4	349	13.03	35	58	54	86	372	13.8
1917	27704 30882	—	553	17.9	287	10.3	14	46	59	106	319	11.5
1918	26860 30096	—	607	20.16	370	13.7	8	53	60	98	415	15.4
1919	29280 30501	—	636	20.8	321	10.9	4	50	51	80	367	12.5
1920	30447	—	826	27.1	305	10.0	6	43	62	75	342	11.2

From 1916 to 1919 two populations are given as supplied by the Registrar General, the first being used for the death rate calculations, and the second for the birth rate calculation.

TABLE II.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Males	Females
Measles ... ..	3	3
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	4
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	5	6
Influenza ... ..	1	3
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	9	10
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	2	1
Other Tuberculous diseases ... ..	1	2
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	11	11
Meningitis ... ..	4	2
Organic heart disease ... ..	16	21
Bronchitis ... ..	16	20
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	12	6
Other respiratory diseases ... ..	3	1
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ... ..	3	4
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	1	...
Nephritis and Bright's disease ... ..	10	5
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	4
Parturition (apart from Puerperal Fever) ... ..	...	4
Congenital Debility, &c. ... ..	22	6
Violence (apart from suicide) ... ..	12	3
Suicide ... ..	3	...
Other defined diseases ... ..	46	43
Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	1
All Causes ... ..	182	160

Table III, Page 10, shews the birth rate, death rate and analysis of mortality for the year 1920.

Table IV, Page 11, shews the principal causes of death in the United District since 1913.

#### INQUESTS.

Inquests were held during the year on 18 persons, 13 males, and 5 females.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths registered as occurring in children under one year of age was 62 which is equal to an infantile mortality rate of 75 per thousand births.

This is the lowest infantile mortality ever recorded in the District, the next lowest being 80 in 1919.

Of these 62 deaths, 26 were in Wolstanton, 13 in Silverdale and 23 in Chesterton, giving a mortality per thousand births respectively, of Wolstanton 75, Silverdale 56 and Chesterton 95.

TABLE III.—Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1920 10

(Provisional figures. Provisional populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth Rate per 1,000 total population	ANNUAL DEATH RATE per 1,000 population									Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentages of Total Deaths			
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	Total Deaths (under 1 year)	Deaths in Public Institutions	Certified causes of death	Inquest Cases	Uncertified causes of death
England and Wales ..	25.4	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.48	8.3	80	24.3	92.2	6.6	1.2
96 Great Towns, including London (Census populations exceeding 50,000) ..	26.2	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.31	0.43	10.4	85	31.3	92.2	7.1	0.7
148 smaller Towns (census populations 20,000-50,000) ..	24.9	11.3	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.14	0.27	0.38	7.8	80	16.5	93.2	5.3	1.5
London ..	26.5	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.30	0.47	9.5	75	46.8	91.2	8.6	0.2
Wolstanton United Urban District ..	27.1	11.2	—	—	0.19	0.03	0.16	0.36	0.13	0.49	8.4	75	14.0	93.0	5.3	1.7

TABLE IV.—Shewing the principal causes of death in the United District since 1913.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Respiratory Diseases .. ..	73	73	80	76	68	88	92	58
Heart Disease .. ..	34	28	33	38	30	28	35	37
Zymotic Diseases .. ..	39	32	32	43	14	17	16	30
Phthisis .. ..	23	26	22	24	20	19	19	19
Other tuberculous diseases ..	11	5	20	10	11	8	2	6
Cancer .. ..	25	29	22	17	23	13	28	22
Congenital Debility, etc. ..	49	40	22	19	27	21	20	29
Kidney diseases .. ..	8	13	10	6	7	6	4	15
Others .. ..	143	130	135	139	119	215	151	126
Total .. ..	405	376	376	372	319	415	367	342

For all England and Wales the Infant Mortality rate in 1920 was 80 per thousand births.

The following Table shews the Infant Mortality in the various parts of the United District since 1915 :--

	Wolstanton		Silverdale		Chesterton		Whole District	
Year	No. of Deaths	Rate	No. of Deaths	Rate	No. of Deaths	Rate	No. of Deaths	Rate
1915	30	95	16	74	23	104	69	92
1916	21	75	11	59	22	137	54	86
1917	29	141	20	116	10	59	59	106
1918	17	72	22	113	21	118	60	98
1919	20	76	17	88	14	77	51	80
1920	26	75	13	56	23	95	62	75

Table V, Page 14, is an analysis of the 62 deaths under one year shewing ages, the causes of death, and the Wards in which the deaths occurred.

Table VI shews the Infantile Mortality rate for each year since 1906.

**TABLE VI.**

Year	Number of deaths	Rate per 1000 births
1906	95	112
1907	105	128
1908	109	126
1909	93	113
1910	94	114
1911	130	156
1912	81	100
1913	113	147
1914	91	111
1915	69	92
1916	54	86
1917	59	106
1918	60	98
1919	51	80
1920	62	75

Table VII, Page 15, is an analysis of Infantile Mortality according to the principal causes of death for each year since 1912.

Of the 62 infants which died, 28 were breast-fed, 15 were hand-fed, 4 were both breast and hand-fed, and 15 died before any regular system of feeding had been adopted.

#### ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

During the year 1920, 30 deaths were attributed to Zymotic diseases. This represents a rate of .98 per thousand of the estimated population. Eleven of these 30 deaths were due to Diphtheria, 7 to Diarrhœa and Enteritis, 6 to Measles, 5 to Whooping Cough and 1 to Scarlatina.

Table VIII, Page 16, shews the number of corrected deaths from each of the Zymotic diseases since 1911, together with the Zymotic death rate for each of these years.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 25 deaths from tuberculosis which equals an annual rate of .8 per thousand of the population. 19 of these deaths were due to Tuberculosis of the Lungs. This is equal to an annual death rate of .62 per thousand of the estimated population

Table IX, Page 16, shews the number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the rates per thousand of the population for each year since 1909.

TABLE IX.

Year	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000
1909	12	.402
1910	16	.519
1911	20	.73
1912	16	.57
1913	23	.806
1914	26	.89
1915	22	.79
1916	24	.89
1917	20	.72
1918	19	.70
1919	19	.64
1920	19	.62

Table XIII, Page 38, gives the number of deaths from Tuberculosis compared with the Notifications over a series of years.

TABLE V.—An Analysis of the deaths of infants under one year of age during 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under one week	1—2 Weeks	2—3 Weeks	3—4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 m'ths	3 months and under 6 m'ths.	6 months and under 9 m'ths.	9 months and under 12 m'ths	Total deaths under 1 year	Wolstanton	Chesteron	Silverdale
All Causes .. ..	19	3	—	3	25	13	11	8	5	62	26	23	13
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	2
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	5	1	1	—
Convulsions .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	4	—
Bronchitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	4	—	4	—
Enteritis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastritis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation ..	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	—
Premature Birth .. ..	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	8	4	1
Atrophy and Marasmus ..	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	9	5	3	1
Congenital Debility..	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	2
Syphilis .. ..	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—
Difficult Labour .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Meningitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	1	1	1
Jaundice .. ..	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Other Causes .. ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

TABLE VII.—Is an analysis of Infantile Mortality for each year since 1912.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Measles .. ..	3		1		3	1	2		
Whooping Cough ..	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	5	3
Diarrhoea & Enteritis ..	8	13	9	8	6	3	2	4	4
Bronchitis .. ..	4	13	5	11	11	6	5	3	3
Pneumonia .. ..	7	13	12	8	5	10	11	3	3
Congenital Malformation, Debility, and Marasmus .. ..	16	29	18	8	4	11	6	5	16
Prematurity .. ..	11	19	21	14	12	14	13	15	13
Suffocation .. ..	2	2	1	1		2		1	
Convulsions .. ..	16	14	7	8	4	4	11	5	5
Others .. ..	13	8	16	9	7	7	9	10	15
Total .. ..	81	113	91	69	54	59	60	51	62

TABLE VIII.—Shews the number of corrected deaths from each of the seven principal Zymotic Diseases since 1911.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	2	9	1	5	6	13	4	6	—	6
Scarlatina .. ..	8	3	—	3	2	11	—	—	2	1
Diphtheria .. ..	4	—	10	4	4	4	3	7	2	11
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. ..	51	11	19	15	13	8	4	3	4	7
Whooping Cough.. ..	14	1	7	2	5	3	2	1	8	5
Enteric Fever .. ..	1	2	2	3	2	4	1	—	—	—
Total .. ..	80	26	39	32	32	43	14	17	16	30
Rate per 1000 of the Population ..	2.92	.93	1.36	1.1	1.15	1.6	.5	.63	.54	.98

## SANITARY CONDITIONS.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of the district with the exception of the hamlets of Blackbank, and High Lane, and about 26 isolated houses scattered throughout the area, obtains its water from the Staffs. Potteries Waterworks Co. The water for Blackbank and High Lane is obtained from the Audley Urban District Council. A few of the 26 houses already alluded to, which are isolated in rural parts of the district, and which come principally within the category of farm houses, and small isolated cottages, derive their water supply from wells. In the case of the others, water for drinking purposes has to be carried for a considerable distance. The water obtained from the Staffs. Potteries Waterworks Co. Ltd. is derived from deep wells in the New Red Sand Stone, the pumping stations being situated at Hatton and Mill Meece. The water is pumped to a service reservoir at Hanchurch from which the entire district is served. The following is an analysis of the water, kindly furnished to me by Mr. R. C. Frain, Engineer to the Staffs. Potteries Waterworks Co. Ltd. :—

### ANALYSIS.

Total solid matter dried at 212°F	..	14.56 grains per gallon.
Free or Saline Ammonia	..	0.000
Albuminoid Ammonia..	..	0.001
Nitric Nitrogen	..	0.24
Combined Chlorine	..	0.84
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F		0.000
Colour through 2 ft.	..	Very pale blueish tinge.
Appearance	..	Clear.

### Hardness.

Before Boiling	..	7.95°
After Boiling	..	5.40°
Temporary	..	2.55°

The water is of excellent quality for drinking, and domestic and industrial purposes.

## CONSUMPTION.

The water supply is on the constant system, and the consumption in the district is at the rate of approximately 27 gallons per head per day in Wolstanton, and at the rate of approximately 20 gallons per head per day in Silverdale and Chester-ton.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Lyme Brook flows through the district from north to south and after passing through the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, it discharges into the river Trent at a point a few miles south of the Borough. The Fowlea Brook runs in a general direction from north to south on the east side of the district, forming for part of its course the eastern boundary of the area. After passing through the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent, it discharges into the river Trent. The effluents from the Holditch Sewage Farm, from Silverdale Sewage Farm, and from Crossheath Sewage Irrigation area, are discharged into the Lyme Brook, which also receives waste water from the Apedale Bye-Products Works situated in Chesterton. The Fowlea Brook receives the effluent from the Tunstall Sewage Works, and from Basford Sewage Works, and waste water from the Chatterley Chemical Works situated in Wolstanton. No instance of serious pollution of these streams has been reported during the year. From time to time trouble has arisen owing to obstructions in the Fowlea Brook causing back-pounding and flooding of roads. This matter has been adjusted as occasion has demanded by taking it up with the riparian owners.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The whole of the Urbanised portion of the district with the exception of Audley Road, Chesterton, and the hamlets of Blackbank, High Lane, Chatterley and Springwood, is sewered on the combined system.

In addition there are a number of isolated houses in the district which on account of such reasons as low site cannot discharge sewage into the existing sewers. In the majority of such cases, the sewage is dealt with in cesspools.

Sewage is disposed of at 5 Centres as follows :—

1. **BASFORD SEWAGE WORKS.** These works deal with the sewage from the Basford, Porthill, Longbridge Hayes, and Oxford Road districts of Wolstanton. The works consist of constant flow sedimentation tanks and percolating filters.

2. **HOLDITCH FARM SEWAGE WORKS.** These works deal with the sewage from Chesterton, and from Wolstanton, with the exception of the portion of the latter which drains to Basford Sewage Works. The sewage before being dealt with by broad irrigation is passed through a circular continuous flow sedimentation tank.

3. **APEDALE ROAD SEWAGE WORKS.** This is a small plant, consisting of a circular continuous flow sedimentation tank and a percolating filter designed to deal with the sewage from 64 houses situated in Apedale Road, Sun Street, and Dixon's Row, Chesterton.

4. **MILLBANK SEWAGE FARM.** Here the Sewage from Silverdale and Knutton is passed through continuous flow sedimentation tanks. A portion of the tank effluent is received into contact beds and then passes into the Lyme Brook. The other portion of the tank effluent is passed directly on to under-drained land from which it enters the Lyme Brook.

5. **At CROSSHEATH SEWAGE IRRIGATION AREA,** the sewage from about 200 houses and from a factory is dealt with by broad irrigation after preliminary treatment in a detritus chamber.

The effluent obtained at these works is of a high degree of purity.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following Table shews the approximate number of each type of privy and water closet in existence in the district on December 31st, 1920.

	Wolstanton	Silverdale	Chesterton	Total
Water-closets with flushing tanks ...	1720	598	403	2721
Hand-flushed water-closets...	331	122	107	560
Slop water-closets ...	292	31	32	355
Privy pails ...	41	299	96	436
Earthenware vessels ...	509	445	618	1572
Privy Cesspools ...	103	355	198	654
Total ...	2996	1850	1454	6300

The following Table shews the number of privies converted to the water carriage system each year since 1911 :—

1911	number of conversions	128
1912	" " "	130
1913	" " "	416
1914	" " "	381
1915	" " "	108
1916	" " "	67
1917	" " "	44
1918	" " "	26
1919	" " "	70
1920	" " "	264

The Committee thoroughly realises the extreme advisability of the conversion of privies to the water carriage system, and is energetically pushing forward these conversions. The matter is being dealt with under Part 3 Section 39 of the Public Health Act (Amendment) Act 1907, the Council paying half the cost of conversion and the owner the other half. The average cost of each conversion is about £12.

During the year under review, 264 privies have been converted into water closets, 95 of these being in Wolstanton, 52 in Silverdale, and 117 in Chesterton. 49 privy pails have been renewed

## ASHPITS.

One hundred and twenty-two galvanised iron ashbins have been provided during the year in place of open insanitary ashpits. Of these substitutions, 11 were in Wolstanton, 58 in Silverdale, and 53 in Chesterton. During the year, 22 ashbins have been renewed.

The following Table shews the number of ashbins and ashpits in the district :—

		Ashbins.	Ashpits.
Wolstanton ..	..	1576	1189
Silverdale ..	..	539	778
Chesterton ..	..	373	569
		<hr/> 2488	<hr/> 2536

The following Table shews the number of houses in which movable ashbins with proper covering have been substituted for open ashpits each year since 1911 :—

Year.		Houses.
1911 ..	..	36
1912 ..	..	58
1913 ..	..	174
1914 ..	..	128
1915 ..	..	39
1916 ..	..	49
1917 ..	..	43
1918 ..	..	25
1919 ..	..	159
1920 ..	..	122

## SCAVENGING.

Nightsoil is removed by tubs hired from local contractors to farms in the neighbourhood. In the case of Wolstanton and Chesterton little difficulty has been encountered in getting farmers to take nightsoil, two farmers in each Ward taking nightsoil when available. But in the case of Silverdale, considerable difficulty has been experienced. Various farmers in that Ward take nightsoil from time to time, but very often no farmer can be induced to take it. In such a case the nightsoil is taken to Silverdale Sewage Farm where it is mixed with ashes, and subsequently as opportunity offers, it is given to the farmers.

In Wolstanton and Chesterton, ashes are removed by horses and carts hired from local contractors to tips; in Silverdale, a motor lorry belonging to the Council is used for this purpose.

The ash tips are situated as follows :— . . .

WOLSTANTON. May Bank—Old marl hole.  
Moreton House Farm. Farmer takes  
ashes to make up swampy land.

CHESTERTON: Apedale Road—Old marl hole.

SILVERDALE. Knutton Lane—Old marl hole.  
Corner of Knutton Road. Farmer  
takes ashes to make up swampy land.

The Council pay for the use of the tips situated in May Bank, Knutton Lane, and Knutton Road.

In other cases, the ashes are received free of charge.

The Cleansing Superintendent was directly responsible to the Council for the efficiency of scavenging. The labour and teams, &c. which were employed on scavenging in the district were as follows :—

#### NIGHTSOIL REMOVAL.

WOLSTANTON :—Two tubs, 2 horses, and 2 men hired from contractors, and one man directly employed by the Council. These teams work six nights per week, and occasionally when necessity demands, an extra team is taken out for one night, or more rarely two nights per week. The contract price for horse, tub, and man is, £1 per night, and the wage of each man directly employed by the Council is 10/6.

CHESTERTON :—Two teams consisting each of one tub one horse, and one man hired from contractor, working six nights per week, and two men employed directly by Council. The contract price for each team is 22/-, and the wage of the men employed by the Council is 10/6.

SILVERDALE :—Two teams consisting each of one tub, and one horse, hired by contract, working six nights a week, and four men employed directly by the Council. The contract price to the Council is 12/6 per night, for each team, and the wage of the men directly employed by the Council is 10/6.

## ASHES REMOVAL.

WOLSTANTON. For this purpose, three teams consisting each of horse, man and cart, are obtained by the Council by contract, and three men are directly employed by the Council. The cost of the teams is £1 each per night, and the wage of the men directly employed by the Council is 9/6.

CHESTERTON. Two teams consisting of horse, man and cart, which are obtained by contract, and two men directly employed by the Council, the cost of the teams is 22/- per day, and the wage of the men directly employed is 9/6.

SILVERDALE. In Silverdale, all the ashes are removed by motor lurry belonging to the Council and five men besides the driver are employed. The driver of the lurry is paid £4 4s. per week and each of the other five men, 9/6 per day.

During the year no complaints have been received with regard to the removal of ashes, but there were frequent complaints from householders regarding the non-emptying of privies. There was a considerable lack of system in the matter of nightsoil removal, but since the appointment of a new Sanitary Foreman, complaints have completely disappeared, and the work seems to be proceeding satisfactorily.

## COST OF SCAVENGING DURING THE YEAR.

The following figures are taken from the wage sheets and give the cost of refuse removal in each Ward:—

WOLSTANTON.				Total costs.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cost of Team work for nightsoil	542	0	0			
Cost of manual labour for same	179	7	8			
				721	7	8
Cost of team work for ashes ..	787	5	0			
Cost of manual labour for same	408	1	2			
				1195	6	2
Chatterley cost of refuse removed by contract (half ashes and half nightsoil) .. .. .	34	0	0	34	0	0
Total cost for Wolstanton				£1950	13	10

## CHESTERTON.

	£	s.	d.	Total costs.	£	s.	d.
Cost of team work for nightsoil..	669	6	6				
Cost of manual labour for same	245	0	11				
				914	7	5	
Cost of team work for ashes ..	676	8	0				
Cost of manual labour for same	288	0	11				
				964	8	11	
Total cost for Chesterton				£1878	16	4	

## SILVERDALE.

	£	s.	d.	Total costs.	£	s.	d.
Cost of team work for nightsoil..	312	2	6				
Cost of manual labour for same	592	6	6				
				904	9	0	
Cost of manual labour for ashes	793	19	3				
Approximate cost of motor wagon	159	14	11				
				753	14	2	
Total cost for Silverdale				£1658	3	2	
Total cost for the whole district				£5487	13	4	

The figures to enable a calculation to be made of the cost per load of ashes and nightsoil removed, are not available in the records of the late Cleansing Superintendent, but the following figures give the approximate cost of cleansing each privy, ashpit or ashbin during the year.

**WOLSTANTON.** There are 653 privies to be cleansed. In addition 104 privies at Cross Heath (which really belongs to the Silverdale Ward) are cleansed by the Wolstanton Teams. This makes a total of 757 privies. The cost of cleansing these for 1920 was £738 7 8, or 19/6½ per privy for the year.

There are 1576 ashbins and 1189 ashpits. The cost for cleansing these was £1212 6 2, or 8/9¼ per ashpit or ashbin for the year.

**SILVERDALE.** As 104 privies at Cross Heath are cleansed by the Wolstanton Staff, 995 privies remain to be cleansed by the Silverdale Staff. The cost for cleansing was £904 9 0, or 18/2¼ per privy for the year. There are 539 ashbins and 778 ashpits. The cost of cleansing was £753 14 2, or 11/5¼ per ashpit or ashbin.

CHESTERTON. There are 912 privies to be cleansed. The cost was £914 7 5, or  $20/0\frac{3}{8}$  of a penny per privy. There are 373 ashbins and 569 ashpits to be cleansed. The cost was £964 8 11, or  $20/5\frac{3}{4}$  per ashpit or ashbin for the year.

The Chesterton teams have on several occasions during the year cleared the ashes from Cross Heath, so that the figures given above do not represent quite accurately, the cost per ashpit or ashbin, but they are a reasonable approximation.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The district has been systematically inspected during the year and altogether ten thousand visits have been made including visits to cowsheds, slaughter houses, and workshops as enumerated below.

The following Table is a summary of the work done in the department of the Inspector of Nuisances during the year.

	Number of		Abatement Notices		Nuisances abated after notice by	
	Inspections and Observations made	Defects found	Informal by Inspector	Formal by Authority	Inspector	Authority
Foul Conditions ... ..	84	42	42	...	42	...
Structural Defects ... ..	108	54	54	...	54	...
Overcrowding ... ..	2	1	...	1	...	1
Unfit for Habitation ... ..	3	3	...	3	...	3
Dairies, Milkshops and Cowsheds ... ..	85	8	8	...	8	...
Bakehouses ... ..	56	...	...	...	...	...
Slaughter-houses ... ..	139	2	2	...	2	...
Ashpits and Privies ... ..	9253	215	215	55	186	44
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ... ..	28	14	14	...	14	...
Water-closets ... ..	527	68	67	1	67	1
House Drainage { Defective Traps No Disconnection Other Faults }	234	234	230	4	230	4
Water Supply ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pigsties ... ..	84	11	11	...	11	...
Other nuisances ... ..	28	14	14	...	14	...
Total ... ..	10631	663	657	64	628	53

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There is no public abattoir in the area.

There are 17 slaughter houses, and one knacker's yard on the register. Of these 17 slaughter houses, 7 are in Wolstanton, 4 in Silverdale, and 6 in Chesterton. One slaughter house has been closed during the year.

At the beginning of the year, the slaughter houses were being used only occasionally and then for the slaughter of pigs, etc. Towards the end of the year, however, after the decontrol of meat, the slaughter houses began to be used to a greater extent. Nevertheless, they are not used to such an extent as obtained before meat control came into force, as many of the butchers still continue to buy a considerable portion of their meat ready dressed from wholesalers.

One hundred and thirty-nine visits of inspection have been made to slaughter houses during the year. Two accumulations of manure were found. These were at once removed on the serving of an informal notice by the Inspector.

## COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

There are at present on the register, 50 cowkeepers, 40 of whom have dairies, and 12 purveyors of milk, who are not cowkeepers.

The cowkeepers are distributed as follows:—

WOLSTANTON ..	15
SILVERDALE ..	18
CHESTERTON ..	17
	—
Total ..	50
	—

The purveyors of milk are distributed as follows:—

WOLSTANTON ..	7
SILVERDALE ..	5
CHESTERTON ..	0
	—
Total ..	12
	—

During the year, 85 visits of inspection were made and the following defects were found :—

Accumulation of Manure	3
Lime washing required ..	2
Choked and defective drain	2
Floor broken and defective	1

All these defects have been remedied.

### WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES.

At present there are on the register 7 factories and 79 workshops. The factories are as follows :—

- 2 Laundries.
- 1 Pottery Works.
- 1 Cotton Factory.
- 1 Bone Works.
- 1 Mineral Water Works.
- 1 Doll Factory.

The workshops are as follows :—

- 19 Dressmakers and Milliners.
- 19 Bakehouses.
- 13 Joiners and Builders.
- 6 Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights.
- 2 Saddlers.
- 12 Boot Repairers.
- 3 Tailors.
- 1 Metal Caster.
- 1 Engraver.
- 1 Tinsmith.
- 2 Cabinet Makers.

In connection with the Doll Factory there were 23 out-workers, who took work from the factory to do at home, but no outwork was given during the last three months of the year.

During the year 18 visits of inspection have been made to the factories, and including those made by the Health Visitors, 91 to the workshops.

The defects found were as follows :—

Water closets in foul condition .. ..	3
Women's conveniences with no inside fasteners on the doors .. ..	3
Water closets with water supply cut off ..	2
Insanitary privy .. .. .	1

The above defects with the exception of the insanitary privy which is receiving attention, have been remedied.

During the year one notice was received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories. This related to a bakehouse overdue for lime washing. The defect has been remedied.

# 1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prose- cutions
Factories :—			
(including Factory Laundries)	18	—	—
Workshops :—			
(including Workshop Laundries)	91	1	—
Workplaces :—			
(Other than outworkers' pre- mises included in Part 3 of this Report) .. ..	—	—	—
Total ..	109	1	0
	—	—	—

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

		Number of Defects.		
Particulars.	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of Prosecu- tions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ..				
Want of Ventilation ..				
Overcrowding ..				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other Nuisances :				
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient				
{ Unsuitable or				
{ Defective ..	9	8	—	—
{ Not separate				
{ for sexes				
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground bakehouse (S. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (SS. 97 to 100)				
Other Offences— (Excluding offences relat- ing to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total .. .. .	9	8	—	—

### 3. HOME WORK.

One list of outworkers was received from one contractor. The nature of the work was "stuffed toys" and the list contained 23 names.

### 4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year	Number
See under "Factories and Workshops" above.	
Total number of Workshops on Register ..	79

### 5. OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories.	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 133, 1901).	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (Sec. 5, 1901).	1
Other .. .. .	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) in use at the end of the year .. .. .	—

### PREMISES, &c., CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS.

Byelaws are in existence with regard to new buildings, common lodging houses, slaughter houses, offensive trades, and tents vans, and sheds.

These Bye-laws appear to be adequate.

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is a large Bone works in the district and also one set of premises where tripe boiling is carried on.

## SANITATION OF SCHOOLS.

### SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Speaking generally, the hygienic conditions in the Council Schools are good, but in the case of many of the Church Schools the buildings are of an old date, and shew defects which are inherent in such old buildings. These defects relate particularly to lighting, ventilation and also to a lesser degree to heating. In addition the playgrounds being unpaved are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and in some instances, the cloak-room accommodation is insufficient.

These remarks apply generally to the Chesterton C. of E. School, Silverdale C. of E. School, Cross Heath C. of E. School, and to a lesser degree to the mixed department of the Knutton School.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Scholars suffering from the various infectious diseases are excluded from school during the period of infectivity. Brothers and sisters of affected scholars who themselves are not suffering from disease are excluded if such exclusion is considered necessary.

In the case of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever contacts are always excluded. In the case of Measles the contacts are excluded if they have not previously had the disease. In the case of Diphtheria a systematic swabbing of whole classes has been undertaken with the object of detecting carriers, and these when found have been isolated in hospital.

Instructions have also been given to Teachers to send all cases of sore throat attending school to the school clinics. The Assistant School Medical Officers have been instructed to swab all such cases with the object of detecting cases of diphtheria as early as possible. In November the following circular was issued to School Teachers for their guidance.

“ In connection with the present prevalence of Diphtheria and Tonsillitis among School Children, your attention is directed to the following points which are designed to limit the number of cases, and to prevent the spread of infection :—

1. Adequate ventilation must be maintained, and as the weather is inclement it is essential that :—

(a) The heating arrangements should be kept effective so that there will be no tendency to diminish ventilation with the object of raising the temperature of the schools.

(b) Proper advantage should be taken during meal-times etc. of opportunities for throwing the windows and doors as

wide open as possible in order to have the schools flushed with fresh air.

2. These and similar diseases are spread particularly by objects which are used by the children in common, e.g., pens, pencils, slates, and similar articles. All these should be washed with soap and warm water once a week and the first washing should be carried out immediately. This can generally be done by some of the older boys or girls.

Books, etc., used in common which cannot be washed or otherwise effectively disinfected should be taken out of use as soon as they become dirty or dilapidated. Please note, that the books referred to, are those which are so dilapidated that they would only last for a week or two in ordinary use.

3. All children attending school who shew any signs of sore throat should be sent to the School Clinic the first thing in the morning for examination by the Clinic Medical Officer, and should not be received back into school until a note has been sent from the Clinic to say that the child may attend school.

A permanent note should be kept of all cases sent to the Clinic in accordance with paragraph 3."

During the year the following Schools have been closed on the certificate of the School Medical Officer for the periods and on account of the disease specified against each :—

School	Date of Closing	Date of re-opening	Disease
Watlands Council	16th Feb.	8th March	Measles.
Silverdale Council			
Infants ..	25th March	26th April	"
Silverdale C. of E.			
Infants ..	25th March	31st March	"
" ..	12th April	16th April	"
" ..	19th April	26th April	"
Red St. C. of E.	25th March	12th April	"
" ..	12th April	19th April	"
Cross H'th C. of E.	16th Feb.	8th March	"
" ..	8th March	22nd March	Measles and Mumps.

## FOOD.

### MILK SUPPLY.

On the whole the quality of the milk produced within, or imported into the district appears to be fairly good.

I am indebted to the Inspector under the Food & Drugs Act for North Staffordshire for the following information regarding samples of milk taken for examination by the Public Analyst :—

Of 39 samples of milk, 37 were certified as genuine and two adulterated. One of the latter was 18% deficient in cream and the other was 5% deficient in cream.

Proceedings were taken against the vendor of the milk deficient in cream to the extent of 18% and a conviction was obtained, the fine being £3 3 0.

The vendor of the milk 5% deficient in cream was cautioned.

One sample of Preserved Cream was taken, this was certified as genuine.

#### MILK (MOTHERS & CHILDREN) ORDER 1919.

Milk was granted under this Order in ten cases.

The total amount expended by the Council under this heading was £41 10 8.

#### MEAT.

Details regarding slaughter houses, &c., in the district have already been given.

Meat is inspected at the time of slaughter by the Inspector who knows the times favoured by the butchers. In addition visits are made at irregular times.

During the year 343 lbs. of meat unfit for human food were surrendered by butchers, and destroyed by the Sanitary Authority. In all cases the cause of action was that the meat was flabby and decomposing. There were no carcasses or parts of carcasses condemned on account of tuberculosis.

The following Table shews the number of slaughter houses in use in the district at the dates mentioned :—

	1914	Jan. 1920.	Dec. 1920.
Registered	16	16	15
Licensed ..	2	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	18	18	17

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table X, Page 35, shews the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year, classified according to age periods, wards, and the percentages of cases removed to Hospital.

Table XI, Page 36, shews the number of cases of each of the notifiable diseases notified each year since 1905.

### SMALL-POX.

No case of small-pox was notified during the year.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Sixty-one cases of Diphtheria were notified, 35 in Wolstanton, 12 in Chesterton and 14 in Silverdale. Eleven of these cases terminated fatally.

### SCARLATINA.

Forty cases of Scarlatina were notified during the year, 30 from Wolstanton, 8 from Chesterton and 2 from Silverdale. One of these cases proved fatal.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

Three cases were notified, 2 in Wolstanton, and one in Chesterton. There were no deaths.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Thirty-six cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, 18 in Wolstanton, 8 in Chesterton, and 10 in Silverdale. There were 6 notifications of other forms of tuberculous disease, 1 in Wolstanton, 3 in Chesterton and 2 in Silverdale.

Table XII, Page 37, shews the Age and Sex Distribution of the cases of tuberculosis notified during the year and the Wards in which they were notified.

Table XIII, Page 38, shews the notifications of and the deaths from tuberculosis since 1909.

Under an arrangement made with the Urban District Council by the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Joint Tuberculosis Committee, which is the Tuberculosis Authority for this area, the Council's three Nurses carry out

TABLE X.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during year 1920.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total Cases notified in each Ward.			Total cases removed to Hospital.	Percentage of cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At all Ages.							WOLSTANTON	CHESTERTON	SILVERDALE		
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards					
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	61	—	5	47	6	2	1	—	35	12	14	57	93.4
Erysipelas	11	2	—	1	—	6	1	1	4	3	4	—	—
Scarlet Fever	40	—	8	26	5	1	—	—	30	8	2	35	87.5
Enteric Fever	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	3	100
Puerperal Fever	5	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36	—	—	5	13	18	—	—	18	8	10	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—
Pneumonia	7	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	6	1	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XI.—Shews the Notifications of the various Diseases for each year since 1905.

YEAR	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Small Pox.	Ophthalmia.	Polio-myelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Measles.	Cerebro- spinal Fever.	Pneumonia.	Malaria.	Dysentery	Phthisis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.
1905	120	44	17	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1906	174	65	21	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1907	88	31	24	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1908	43	30	6	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909	32	36	9	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1910	89	54	19	7	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1911	221	38	20	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
1912	156	38	10	9	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—
1913	53	44	9	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	16
1914	76	45	23	6	—	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	6
1915	256	43	15	2	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	9
1916	219	50	5	6	—	2	—	1	—	—	386	—	—	—	—	34	7
1917	38	32	8	2	—	2	—	5	—	—	333	1	—	—	—	32	4
1918	19	19	5	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	359	—	—	—	—	35	15
1919	66	19	11	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	15	—	46	35	3	46	12
1920	40	61	11	3	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	36	6

TABLE XII.—Table shewing age and sex distribution of the Cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1920.

SITES.	SEX.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Over 65	Total	Wolstan- ton	Chester- ton	Silverdale
Lungs	Male	..		2	7	5	8				22	12	3	7
	Female	..		3	6	2	3				14	6	5	3
	Total	..		5	13	7	11				36	18	8	10
Other Sites	Male	..	1	2	1						4	1	3	
	Female	..		2							2			2
	Total	..	1	4	1						6	1	3	2

TABLE XIII.—The following Table shews the notifications of, and the deaths from Tuberculosis since the year 1909.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs ..	12	16	20	16	23	26	22	24	20	19	19	19
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis ..	10	11	15	20	11	5	20	10	11	8	2	6
Total Deaths from Tuberculosis ..	22	27	35	36	34	31	42	34	31	27	21	25
Notification of Lung Tuberculosis ..	3	6	20	49	41	32	25	34	32	35	46	36
Notification of other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	16	6	9	7	4	15	12	6
Total Notifications ..	3	6	20	49	57	38	34	41	36	50	58	42

the visitation of tuberculosis cases in the United District. In this connection 1704 visits have been paid by the Nurses to the homes of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The total number of cases at present on the register is 207 (112 in Wolstanton, 54 in Chesterton, and 41 in Silverdale), all of whom are under the care of the tuberculosis Officer for North Staffordshire.

The cases are visited by the Health Visitors every month and particulars relating to them, including housing and sanitary conditions, are entered on forms which are sent to the Tuberculosis Officer for North Staffordshire at Newcastle.

Twenty-one cases of tuberculosis have been sent to Sanatoria and the majority of these have improved.

### PNEUMONIA.

Seven cases of Pneumonia were notified, 6 in Wolstanton, and 1 in Chesterton. Although only 7 cases were notified, 18 deaths were registered as being due to Pneumonia. The attention of Medical Practitioners should be drawn to their obligation to notify cases of this disease.

### INFLUENZA.

This disease is not notifiable now except where it takes the form of Influenzal Pneumonia. During the year only four deaths were ascribed to influenza.

MALARIA, DYSENTERY, CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER, POLIOMYELITIS, ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA, etc.

No cases of any of these diseases were notified during the year.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

There are three whole-time Nurses in the service of the Council, each of whom devotes 50% of her time to Health Visiting work.

A Scheme, specially dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare work, for joint action of the Urban District Council with the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, has been presented by the Medical Officer of Health.

Shortly, this scheme recommends the utilisation of the existing school clinics as Maternity and Child Welfare Centres,

and the appointment of two Assistant Medical Officers who would each devote part-time to Maternity and Child Welfare work, and part-time to school work.

A copy of this scheme has already been forwarded to the Ministry.

#### MIDWIVES WORKING IN THE AREA.

There are 12 Midwives practising in the area, 8 of whom are trained, and 4 untrained. One of the trained midwives is subsidised by the Local Supervising Authority (the County Council), the amount of the subsidy being such a sum as will secure to the midwife an income of £120 per annum.

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

During the year 848 births were notified from 834 houses, there being 14 sets of twins. Of these births 349 were in Wolstanton, 276 in Chesterton, and 223 in Silverdale.

824 Primary visits were paid, 326 in Wolstanton, 272 in Chesterton and 226 in Silverdale.

In addition to the primary visits 5106 return visits were made (1758 in Wolstanton, 1678 in Chesterton and 1661 in Silverdale), in order to note the progress of the babies, and where necessary, to give further advice and practical help.

Among the births notified 27 were stillborn and 14 died within four days before any regular method of feeding was adopted.

Among the remainder of those visited 695 were breast-fed, 77 bottle-fed and 14 partly breast and partly bottle-fed.

In the majority of cases among the bottle-fed, the hygienic tubeless bottle was in use, and in the very few cases in which it was not in use, it was recommended and substituted for the bottle already in use.

Fifty-nine visits were made to houses where a death had occurred under one year of age.

The general condition of the houses was noted as follows :—

Good	..	..	36
Fairly good	..	..	14
Poor	..	..	9
			—
			59
			—

Among the mothers visited of infants who died, the occupations were as follows :—

Housewife .. ..	18
Domestic servant .. ..	16
Pottery worker.. ..	8
Clothing factory operative .. ..	3
No occupation .. ..	7
Brick and tile worker .. ..	1
Dressmaker .. ..	1
Shell turner .. ..	1
Silk operative .. ..	2
Fustian cutter .. ..	1
Cotton Mill operative .. ..	1
	<hr/>
	59
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#### CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGE OF 1 AND 5 YEARS.

1841 visits have been paid to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. 461 in Wolstanton, 845 in Chesterton and 535 in Silverdale.

The following defects were found :—

Bronchitis .. ..	2
Ringworm .. ..	2
Eczema .. ..	6
Rickets .. ..	9
Squint .. ..	5
Conjunctivitis .. ..	3
Ophthalmia .. ..	4
Impetigo .. ..	5
Hernia .. ..	4
Scald .. ..	1
Debility .. ..	3
Measles .. ..	2
Abscess .. ..	3
Scabies .. ..	1
Pneumonia .. ..	1
Tuberculosis disease .. ..	6
Blepharitis .. ..	2
Whooping Cough .. ..	4
Chicken Pox .. ..	6
Chorea .. ..	1
Mental Deficiency .. ..	1
Empyaema .. ..	1
	<hr/>

All of these defects have received medical attention either privately or in hospital.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, 3 in Wolstanton and 1 in Silverdale. All these cases received medical attention and recovered with perfect vision.

#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Five cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year, all occurring in Wolstanton. Four of these cases died.

#### OTHER DISEASES OF WOMEN ASSOCIATED WITH CHILDBEARING.

There were four deaths from causes, other than Puerperal Fever, connected with childbearing. Two of these were due to Eclampsia, one to prolonged and difficult labour and one to post-operative Septicaemia following upon Caesarean Section.

Table No. XIV, Page 43, is an analysis of the deaths from Puerperal Fever and other diseases connected with childbearing, shewing ages, causes of death, and the Wards in which the deaths occurred.

#### SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

##### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever are admitted to the Bradwell Isolation Hospital which is situated in the Chesterton Ward, in open country about half-way between the townships of Wolstanton and Chesterton. This Hospital contains 78 beds of which 50 are available for Scarlet Fever, 20 for Diphtheria and 8 for Typhoid Fever. The Hospital is controlled by a Joint Hospital Board, of which the Wolstanton United Urban District Council is a constituent authority. The other constituent authorities are the Urban District Councils of Kidsgrove, Smallthorne, and Audley. Doctor F. P. Selwyn Thomas is Superintendent of the Hospital.

During the year, 95 cases were admitted to this Hospital from the United District of Wolstanton, 35 being Scarlatina, 57 Diphtheria, and 3 Typhoid Fever.

TABLE XIV.—Shewing causes of death connected with child Bearing and  
the age Distribution of the Deaths.

DISEASE.	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	Totals.	Wolstanton	Chesterton	Silverdale
Eclampsia .. ..			2		2	1		1
Puerperal Fever ..		1	2		3	3		
Prolonged and Difficult Labour .. ..	1				1		1	
Parametritis .. ..			1		1	1		
{ Caesarean section ..								
{ Post-operative Septicaemia ..		1			1		1	
Totals .. ..	1	2	5		8	5	2	1

Table No. XV, Page 45, shews these cases classified according to the Ward from which they come and according to their termination.

The Urban District Council is a constituent authority of the North Staffs. Joint Smallpox Hospital Board, whose Hospital is situated at Bagnall, and any cases of Smallpox would be admitted to that Hospital.

### **CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.**

Under arrangements made by the Staffs. County Council, bacteriological investigations are carried out at the Bacteriological Department of Birmingham University. Any practitioner in the district, may without cost, have throat swabbings examined for Diphtheria bacilli, sputum examined for tubercle bacilli and blood examined for the Widal reaction.

This service does not seem to have been extensively utilised during the year, with the exception of the systematic throat swabbings performed upon school children in classes in which cases of Diphtheria had occurred.

### **STAFF.**

The Staff of the Health Department is as follows :—

1. The Medical Officer of Health who is appointed jointly with the neighbouring Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme and who also acts as School Medical Officer.
2. One Sanitary Inspector.
3. Three full-time Nurses who devote 50% of their time to Maternity and Child Welfare work, and the remainder to School work and Tuberculosis visiting. The latter (tuberculosis visiting) is done by the Urban District Council's Nurses under an arrangement with the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Joint Committee for Tuberculosis.
4. Part-time Clerk.

### **ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.**

The following Adoptive Acts are in force in the district ;—

1. Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.
2. Private Street Works Act, 1892.
3. Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.

TABLE XV.—Summary of Infectious Diseases admitted into Bradwell Isolation Hospital  
from the United Urban District during 1920.

DISTRICT.	Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria.			Enteric Fever.		
	Adm.	Recov.	Died	Adm.	Recov.	Died	Adm.	Recov.	Died
Wolstanton ..	23	22	1	37	34	3	2	2	—
Chesterton ..	10	10	—	11	8	3	1	1	—
Silverdale ..	2	2	—	9	7	2	—	—	—
Total ..	35	34	1	57	49	8	3	3	—

4. Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Sections 15 to 33 inclusive (Except Section 26) of Part II, Part III, and Sections 52 to 67 (inclusive) of Part IV.
5. Notification of Births Act, 1907.

### HOUSING.

(1). **General housing conditions in the district :—**

(a) In Wolstanton which is partly residential in character the houses are of comparatively recent date and are, for the most part, in good condition.

In Silverdale and Chesterton, which are occupied almost exclusively by the artisan and working classes, the houses are, speaking generally, rather older and many present defects, which however are capable of remedy.

(b) According to the Housing Survey made in 1919, 400 houses were required to meet the unsatisfied demand. At December 31st, 1920, 47 houses had been erected by the Council, and 3 by private enterprise making the net shortage 350.

The Mile House Lane Housing Scheme and the Grosvenor Place Housing Scheme have been approved by the Ministry of Health and the work is nearing completion. These schemes make provision for the erection of 62 houses.

It is contemplated that by the end of the current year (1921) the above 62 houses and 18 houses, which are being built by private enterprise will be completed.

(c) There have been no important changes in the population during the year and none is anticipated in the immediate future.

(2). **Overcrowding :—**

(a) Only one case of overcrowding was officially dealt with during the year, but there is undoubtedly considerable overcrowding in the area.

(b) The cause of overcrowding is, to a great extent, the shortage of houses.

(c) The houses are being erected as rapidly as possible by the Council.

**(3). Fitness of Houses :—**

(a) The majority of the houses are of the working class type and the general standard is indicated in Para. 1, sub-Para. (a). Defective floors, want of whitewashing, windows not made to open, defective yard surface, eaves guttering and rain water spouting absent or defective, dampness of walls, and defective roofs are typical of the defects found to exist in unfit houses.

The defects are very largely due to the lack of proper management and supervision by owners.

(b) Difficulty in remedying unfitness is due to the shortage of houses and the high cost of labour and materials.

(c) Conditions, so far as they affect housing, as regards water supply, closet accommodation, and refuse disposal are dealt with under their respective headings in the preceding part of this Report.

**(4). Unhealthy Areas :—**

No complaints have been received nor representations made regarding unhealthy areas under Part I or Part II of the Housing Act, 1890.

**(5). Bye-laws relating to Houses, etc. are dealt with under "Premises etc. controlled by Bye-laws."****APPENDICES.****HOUSING CONDITIONS.**

Statistics Year ended 31st December, 1920.

**1. GENERAL.**

(1)	Estimated population	..	..	..	30447
(2)	General death rate	..	..	..	11.2
(3)	Death rate from tuberculosis	..	..	..	.8
(4)	Infantile mortality	..	..	..	75
(5)	Number of houses of all classes	..	..	..	6271
(6)	Number of working-class dwelling houses	..	..	..	4898
(7)	Number of new working-class houses erected	..	..	..	50

**2. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.****1. INSPECTION.**

(1)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	..	..	..	..	..	86
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(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 .. .. .	36
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	Nil
(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 .. .. .	36

## II. 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 .. .. .	Nil
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## III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

### A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919.

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a)	By owners .. .. .	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close..	Nil

### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	16
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- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—

(a) By owners .. .. .	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	Nil

**C. Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909.**

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders .. .. .	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	1
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit .. .. .	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	Nil

**3. UNHEALTHY AREAS.**

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a) Part I, or (b) Part II, of the Act of 1890.. .. Nil

(1) Name of area .. .. .	—
(2) Acreage .. .. .	—
(3) Number of working class houses in the area ..	—
(4) Number of working class persons to be displaced	—

4. Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919 .. .. . Nil

5. Staff engaged on housing work, with briefly, the duties of each officer :—

The Sanitary Inspector is the designated Officer under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910.

