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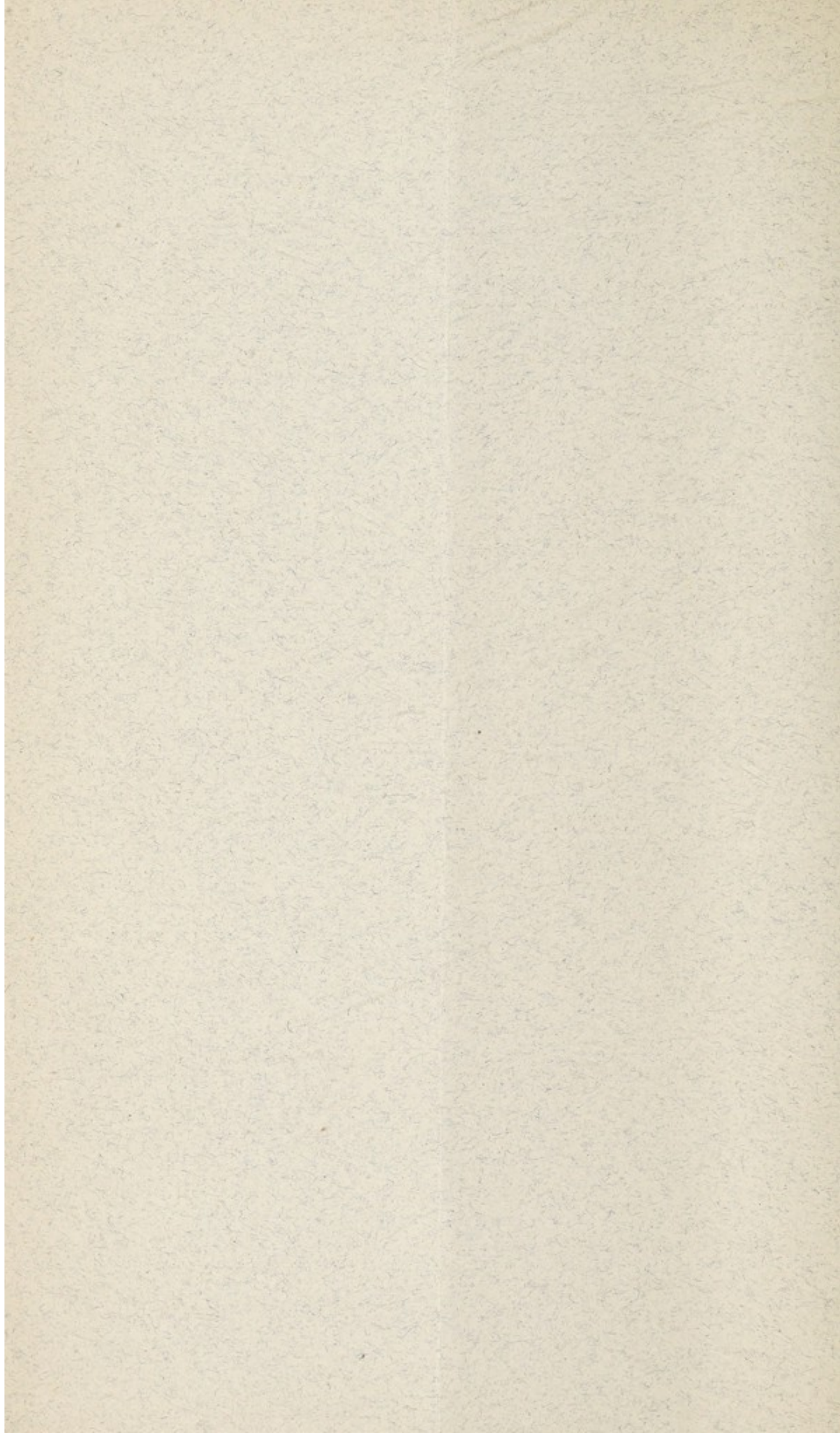
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Rural District of Glendale.

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Annual Report for 1908.



RURAL DISTRICT OF GLENDALE.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1908.

The population of Glendale may be considered to be very much the same as it was in 1901, viz., 8,770. This was a considerable decrease from the population in 1891, which was 10,877. During the period since 1901, however, there does not seem to have been the same exodus from the country to the towns as there was during the previous ten years.

The number of births in 1908 was 199, giving a birth rate of 22·7 per 1,000 of the population. This is a greater number than in any year since 1898, when it was also 199. The birth rate, however, is considerably below the birth rate in the rural districts of the County, which was 24·75 in 1907, and of the County as a whole, which was 28·25.

The total number of deaths in 1908 was 121, giving a death rate of 13·8 per 1,000 of the population. This is a considerable increase over the number in 1907, which was 87, giving a death rate of 9·9, and is rather above the average for the rural districts of the County in 1907, viz., 13·40. It is considerably below the death rate of England and Wales in 1907, which was 15·0,

while it is a fraction higher than the rural districts of England and Wales, which was 13·4 in 1907. There was a severe epidemic of influenza during the latter part of March and early part of April, and, as a consequence, the death rate in May was high from chest affections in the District.

The deaths under one year of age was 22—a great increase over 5, the number in 1907, and higher than in any year since 1901. Of this number 9 died under the age of one month, and 15 died before the age of three months. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 births is 110·55, which is greatly in excess of the rate for last year, and is higher than the rate for the rural districts of the County in 1907, which was 97·24. Milk is still as scarce as ever, although the District is purely agricultural, and is very much more difficult to procure at the various farms than it is in the villages, and, as a consequence, condensed milk is used to a great extent.

Between one and five years of age there were six deaths; thus the total number of deaths under five years of age was 28, giving a rate of 3·19 per 1,000 of the population a considerable increase over 1·02 in 1907. Of those who died over 5 years of age, two died between 5 and 15; 4 died between 15 and 25; 43 between 25 and 65; and 44 at 65 and over. Comparing the deaths at the various periods with those of the previous year, the increase for 1908 is seen to have occurred in two periods, viz.:—under 1 year 22 against 5, and between 25 and 65 years of age 43 against 23.

The number 44 deaths at 65 and over gives a rate of 5.01 per 1,000 of the population. Comparing this with the rate 3.67 for the whole County, we see that a considerably larger proportion of the population in Glendale reaches the age of 65 and over than in the County as a whole. Of the 44 deaths at 65 and over, 9 reached 80 years of age and over. As will be seen in Table II., the deaths in the Wooler district were 66 as against 49 in 1907; in the Ford district 51 as against 37 in 1907. In the Workhouse there were four deaths.

Zymotic diseases, which include the notifiable diseases — small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and the fevers called typhus, enteric, continued and relapsing, with measles, whooping cough, and diarrhoea, caused four deaths, equal to a rate of 0.45 as compared with 0.57 in 1907. One death was due to whooping cough, one to diphtheria, and two to diarrhoea. The deaths from whooping cough and diphtheria, and one from diarrhoea, were under five years of age.

Phthisis or pulmonary tuberculosis caused nine deaths, equal to a rate of 1.02, which is a fraction less than for the rural districts of the County in 1907, which was 1.03. Other tuberculous diseases caused five deaths, all over the age of fifteen. Bronchitis caused eight deaths, and pneumonia seven.

The number of infectious diseases notified were 37 for the year 1908. This is a considerable increase over the number for 1907. Of diphtheria there were 11 cases, of which one proved fatal, although antitoxin

serum has decreased the death rate of this disease, its success is in a great measure due to its application in an early stage of the disease. There were two cases of enteric fever, one seemed to be caused by the patient drinking water which was evidently contaminated. There were no severe epidemics during the year. Whooping cough became so prevalent in the Mindrum school area in the early part of the year, that the school was closed from January 10th till February 17th. The same disease became prevalent in the Crookham district, and the school was consequently closed from March 1st till April 23rd. Kirknewton school was closed, owing to the prevalence of epidemic influenza, from March 27th till April 6th. Owing to the appearance of scarlet fever in the Mindrum school area, the school was closed from December 15th till January 11th of the present year. At three of the places where diphtheria occurred during the year, various matters of an insanitary nature were found. At Fawdon the drainage was found defective and has been put right.

At Presson insanitary pig-styes situated too near the cottages were done away with, and new ones erected at a greater distance, and the privies reconstructed; and at Brandon White House faulty ashpits and privies were found to exist.

The Wooler sewage disposal works were repaired and improved during the year, and so far seem to be working satisfactorily, but the filter beds of gravel are still on their trial. The outfall pipe was successfully

laid across the bed of the Wooler Water, and is expected to withstand floods.

Storage is still needed in connection with the Wooler water supply. I understand the Water Company have a plan under consideration, but so far nothing has been done.

The sanitary conveniences at the schools in Wooler are much in need of being improved. The urinals are not satisfactory at either school and the privies are earth closets, and, especially at the Infant department of the National schools, are badly placed. Where there is such a plentiful supply of water as in Wooler, water closets and urinals with automatic flushing ought to be put in at both schools. The school house attached to the National schools has no bath room and no water closet nor privy except one of the school privies, which is situated at an inconvenient distance from the house.

Lowick is still without an adequate supply of water, but for some time efforts have been made to find at least a supplementary supply, and it is hoped that 1909 will see Lowick well provided with water from a spring which seems capable of giving an ample supply of good water.

The sanitary state of the privies attached to the cottages at the farm of Turvelaws, although reported on more than one occasion, has not been attended to, and the present state of affairs is dangerous to the health of the cottagers.

The cow sheds in Wooler were from time to time inspected, and were found in accordance with the bye-laws as regards ventilation, cleanliness, and water supply.

In Wooler two new houses in Glendale Road with shops attached have been completed and occupied during the year. The six new houses opposite Dalhousie Place begun the previous year have been finished and occupied during the year. One new house has been erected in Tenter Hill. At Roddam Home Farm two very good cottages with offices have been built, as well as stables for Roddam Hall.

At West Fenton two new cottages were finished during the year, and the six old cottages have been thoroughly reconstructed and converted into three very good cottages.

At East Learmouth a new water supply has been put into the farmhouse and steward's cottage. At the cottages at Presson new pig-styes have been built at a greater distance, and the privies have been reconstructed.

At West Learmouth the offices to the cottages were reconstructed and improved.

At Fowberry Tower an improved water supply has been put in and various other improvements.

Various improvements are in process at Ford Village and some new cottages are being built.

In connection with the Factory and Workshops Act the various workshops in the district were visited from


time to time. No defects of a serious nature were found during the year.

The Inspector of Nuisances has regularly reported his proceedings, and kept me informed of matters requiring my attention.

ALEXANDER DEY,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

April 3rd, 1909.



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TABLE I.
 GLENDALE RURAL DISTRICT.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.			TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT. (Work'se.)	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	
					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.						Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898.....	10,156	199	20.0	18	90.0	137	13.4	3				
1899.....	10,156	187	18.5	16	85.0	126	12.5	5				
1900.....	10,156	167	16.4	18	107.7	142	13.9	3				
1901.....	8,770	188	21.4	26	138.3	125	14.2	3				
1902.....	8,770	181	20.6	17	93.9	125	14.2	8				
1903.....	8,770	192	21.8	10	52.0	93	10.0	5				
1904.....	8,770	177	20.1	9	50.84	111	12.6	5				
1905.....	8,770	184	20.98	20	108.6	111	12.6	5				
1906.....	8,770	177	20.18	12	67.79	118	13.45	3				
1907.....	8,770	171	19.49	5	29.2	87	9.9	1				
Averages for years 1898-1907	9,185.8	182.3	19.39	15.1	82.4	117.5	12.7	4.1				
1908.....	8,770	199	22.7	22	110.55	121	13.8	4	1			

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or number in Column 11.
 By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.
 The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.
 Total population at all ages..... 8,770 { At Census of 1901 }
 Number of inhabited houses 1,971
 Average number of persons per house 4.4
 Is the Union Workhouse within the District?—Yes.

TABLE II.
 GLENDALE RURAL DISTRICT.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	WHOLE DISTRICT.				WOOLER.				FORD.				WORKHOUSE.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1898.....	10,156	199	137	18	5,100	112	64	7	5,033	87	70	11	23	...	3	...
1899.....	10,156	187	126	16	5,100	101	61	8	5,033	86	60	8	23	...	5	...
1900.....	10,156	167	142	18	5,100	99	83	10	5,033	68	56	7	21	...	3	...
1901.....	8,770	188	125	26	4,549	105	61	17	4,200	82	61	9	21	1	3	...
1902.....	8,770	181	125	17	4,549	100	60	10	4,200	81	57	7	20	...	8	...
1903.....	8,770	192	93	10	4,549	106	35	5	4,200	86	53	5	35	...	5	...
1904.....	8,770	177	111	9	4,549	101	56	5	4,200	76	50	4	28	...	5	...
1905.....	8,770	184	111	20	4,549	96	58	11	4,200	86	48	9	28	2	5	...
1906.....	8,770	177	118	12	4,549	94	55	7	4,200	81	60	5	33	2	3	...
1907.....	8,770	171	87	5	4,549	84	49	5	4,200	87	37	...	31	...	1	...
Averages of years 1898 to 1907.	9,185·8	182·3	117·5	15·1	4,714·3	99·8	58·2	8·5	4,449·9	82·0	55·2	6·5	26·3	·5	4·1	...
1908.....	8,770	199	121	22	4,549	106	66	12	4,200	92	51	10	28	1	4	...

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this Table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes, or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.
 (b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")
 (c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the districts are to be allotted to the respective localities, according to the addresses of the deceased.
 (d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.

GLENDALE RURAL DISTRICT.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all Ages.	AT AGES†—YEARS.					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Under 1.	1 to 3.	3 to 13.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.															65 and upwards.
Small-pox																				
Cholera																				
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)																				
Erysipelas	11	...	...	...	...	7	4	...												
Scarlet Fever	12	...	...	...	...	8	3	1												
Typhus Fever	12	...	...	...	...	3	9	...												
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	..	...										
Relapsing Fever																				
Continued Fever																				
Puerperal Fever																				
Plague																				
Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis																				
TOTALS.....	37	...	...	...	...	20	16	1												

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this Table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the Isolation Hospital (if any) to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

* This space may be used for record of other disease, the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information. Isolation Hospital for the District (whole).

