

[Report 1919] / Medical Officer of Health, Chadderton U.D.C.

Contributors

Chadderton (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1919

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/fsp7hjvp>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



Urban District of Chadderton.

REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT, — —
THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT,
THE SCHOOLS & SCHOOL CHILDREN,

For the Year 1919.

JAMES WOOD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, — —

AND

Medical Officer to the Chadderton, Royton and Crompton

JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

Chadderton Urban District.

Summary of Statistics for the Year 1919.

Area in Statute Acres	3,082
Population (Census) 1911	28,305
Estimated Population 1919 (Registrar-General's) for Death Rate	28,551
Estimated Population 1919 (Registrar-General's) for Birth Rate	29,742
Number of Inhabited Houses, Census 1911.....	6,355
Average Number of Persons per House, Census 1911	4.45
Births, 1919—Males, 181 Females, 215 Total	396
Deaths, 1919—Males, 183 Females, 216 Total	399
Birth Rate	13.3 per 1,000
Death Rate	13.9 per 1,000
Infantile Death Rate	126 per 1,000 births
Zymotic Death Rate	0.99 per 1,000

Medical Officer's Annual Report.

APRIL, 1920.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report for the year 1919.

Suggestions contained in a Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health have been mainly followed.

For the second time on record the Birth-rate is lower than the Death-rate.

In the early part of the year Influenza was prevalent in the District, being the third Epidemic within twelve months. Thirty-six deaths were attributed to this affection.

Although there is a big fall in the death-rate for 1919 compared to that of 1918, the Infantile death-rate is considerably higher in 1919 than in 1918.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre has been well attended, the average weekly attendance of children for the year being 56.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES WOOD.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Urban District of Chadderton lies on the south-western slopes of the Yorkshire hills, the height above the sea-level varying from 300 feet at the lowest point to 500 feet at the highest.

Chadderton covers an area of 3,082 acres, and lies about 6 miles to the north-east of Manchester. It adjoins the Urban District of Royton on the north-east side, the County Borough of Oldham on the east, the Borough of Middleton on the west, the City and County Borough of Manchester and the Urban District of Failsworth on the south and south-west.

The subsoil is chiefly rock or shale overlying the clay and the coal measures, and in some parts of the district there is a fair amount of sand.

At the Census in 1911 there were 28,305 inhabitants housed in 6,355 houses, the average number of persons per house being 4.45; the estimated population to the middle of the year being 28,551.

The majority of the houses inhabited by the work-people have four, five, or six rooms, the recently-built ones having good ventilation and good light, separate yards, movable ash-bin, and water-closet—the latter, unless it adjoins the house, is of the waste-water type.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are cotton spinning, weaving, and the manufacture of textile machinery; there is also a colliery, a dye works, and a bleach works in the district.

During the year wages were good, but there were a fair number of unemployed persons in the district.

A large number of girls and women—many of the latter married—work in the cotton mills.

The Clerk to the Guardians informs me that for the year the amount of outdoor Poor-law relief totals £1,468 13s. 2d., the average number of persons per week receiving this relief being 117.

Considerable advantage is taken of the opportunities afforded of obtaining gratuitous medical relief at the various Hospitals in Manchester and Oldham.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply is at present sufficient, and is derived from two sources: (1) the Oldham Corporation; (2) the Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board, which supplies about 250 houses at Middleton Junction.

The supply is constant from both sources.

The Oldham Corporation's gathering ground is mostly moorland on the Pennine Range, and covers 5,480 acres, and lies to the north-east of Oldham.

The Middleton and Heywood Joint Water Board's gathering ground is at Naden, Ashworth, and Cheesdon, near Rochdale.

The water from both gathering areas is of excellent quality, but the Oldham water has to be treated with chalk to neutralise the peaty acids which dissolve the lead in the service pipes.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—A small River, the Irk,

runs through the north part of the district, and is contaminated by the drainage from dwellings and effluents from the Royton Sewerage Works.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—A number of stone drains and untrapped gullies are still to be found, but they are gradually being replaced by proper pipe drains and trapped gullies.

The whole of the district, except about 600 acres in the most sparsely populated part, has been sewerred. Back passages are being sewerred and the house drains connected up.

The sewage is treated at the Sewage Works, situated at Slacks Valley, in the south-west part of the district.

The sewerage is divided into two zones—the high and the low level: the former conveys mainly domestic sewage, which is treated with 4 grains of copperas and 5 grains of lime to the gallon. The low level contains a large quantity of brewery and other trade refuse: this is treated with 25 grains of lime to the gallon.

There are circular and rectangular percolating filters, bacteria beds, sedimentation tanks, storm water filters, and a “humus” tank.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—At the commencement of the year there were 2 cesspools, 1,952 pail closets, 3,123 waste-water closets, and 1,525 fresh-water closets in the district.

During the year 7 fresh-water closets for new buildings were erected.

Thirty pail closets were converted to waste-water closets. No conversions were carried out the previous year.

At the close of the year there were approximately 2 cesspools, 1,922 pail closets, 3,153 waste-water closets, and 1,532 fresh-water closets in the district.

The pails are emptied at night, each once weekly, by men supplied by farmers in the district and the Council. The excrement is deposited on the farms in trenches, and mixed with "shoddy dirt," &c., by a man employed by the District Council.

In 1902 a Local Act was obtained, granting power to the Urban District Council to convert the pail closets in the district to the water carriage system. Soon after the commencement of the war this work was suspended.

Most of the conversions are to the waste-water type, the clean-water closets being substituted where the waste-water cannot be utilised.

Cost of collecting Nightsoil for 1919 was £1,326 15s.

GLEANSING.—The Council undertakes the removal of household refuse. For this purpose six couples of men, each with a horse and cart, are employed.

The Ash-bins are emptied weekly, and the Ash-pits about once in two months. Three thousand nine hundred and forty-six loads were taken from ash-bins and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine loads from ash-pits, at a cost of £2,438 14s. 9d.

The Refuse Destructor recommenced working after a prolonged rest on October 30th, 1919, and for the remainder of the year the cost was £118 10s. 11d.

During the year 44 Ash-pits have been abolished and 84 Ash-bins substituted. In many instances the disused privy pail is used as an ash-bin. These pails have no covers, and so do not comply with the Bye-laws.

Every effort is being made to replace them by proper ash-bins. A large amount of refuse (paper and vegetable matter), which really should be burned, is put into or about the ash-bins. Many people are very careless when putting refuse into the ash-bin; it is common to see a considerable amount of rubbish on the ground near the ash-bin.

All new dwelling-houses are provided with movable galvanised iron ash-bins.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.—The work done under this heading is in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.—There are no Common Lodging Houses in the district.

There is one house in which two rooms are let as Furnished Lodgings, and the remainder of the house is let for Weekly Lodgings.

CELLAR DWELLINGS.—There are no Cellar Dwellings in the district.

SCHOOLS.—The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, and during the year all the Public Elementary Schools in the district were visited and inspected. The results are embodied in the Report to the Education Committee.

FOOD.—(a) MILK SUPPLY. There are 51 Dairy Farms, 118 Cowsheds, and 27 Milkshops in the district. The register is now complete.

During 1912 all the Cowsheds were measured up, and a large proportion had less than 600 cubic feet per cow. During 1913 new Regulations were framed.

No action was taken in respect to Tuberculous Milk.

(b) OTHER FOODS. Most of the Bread and Confectionery sold is made in Oldham.

During the year all the Bakehouses in the district have been inspected. There are no Underground Bakehouses.

There are six licensed Slaughter-houses on the register. They are kept clean, but in some instances they are situated very near dwelling-houses. The Slaughter-houses and Butchers' Shops have been systematically visited and the meat and premises inspected.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

1. Staff—

Medical Officer of Health, Schools' Medical Officer,
and Medical Officer to the Smallpox Hospital:

JAMES WOOD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:

†* Mr. ARNOLD ASHWORTH.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

§‡ Miss AGNES RIMMER, Part-Time Health Visitor and
School Nurse.

§‡ Mrs. MARY BAILEY, Health Visitor, left 30th April,
1919.

‡ Miss SOPHIA LEE, Part-Time Health Visitor and
School Nurse, commenced 12th March, 1919, left
31st August, 1919.

‡ Miss ELIZABETH WOLSTENCROFT, Health Visitor, com-
menced 19th May, 1919, left 19th September, 1919.

†§ Miss ANNIE SHIPPERBOTTOM, Part-Time Health Visitor
and School Nurse, commenced 15th Sept., 1919,
left 31st December, 1919.

§‡ Miss BEATRICE A. THOMPSON, Health Visitor, commenced 15th Sept., 1919.

Clerk—

Miss HENRIETTA CHAMBERS.

† Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

* Meat-Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

§ Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

‡ Trained Nurse.

Hospital accommodation for Infectious Diseases (excluding Smallpox) is provided at the Westhulme Infectious Diseases Hospital, Oldham. All the cases requiring isolation (16 cases of Scarlet Fever, 11 of Diphtheria) in hospital have been admitted without any difficulty.

As explained elsewhere the Racefield Smallpox Hospital has been leased to the Lancashire County Council for the treatment of advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, arrangements having been made for the treatment of sporadic cases of Smallpox which occur in the area served by this hospital with the Ashton and Stalybridge Joint Hospital Board.

Local Acts, Special Local Orders, and General Adoptive Acts in force in the district:—

The Chadderton Improvement Act, 1882.

Provisional Order, 1902.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings 1911, and Slaughter-houses 1873.

Regulations as to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, 1913.

The Chemical and Bacteriological work of the district is done by the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester, and by the County Analyst at Liverpool. A summary of the specimens and samples submitted for examination is embodied in the Report.

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, REMOVED TO HOSPITAL, &c.,
DURING THE YEAR 1919.

	No. of Cases notified.....	No. Removed to Hospital ...	No. of Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to the District
Small-pox.	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	26	11	0
Erysipelas.	25	0	0
Scarlet Fever	80	16	1
Enteric Fever	0	0	0
Relapsing Fever.	0	0	0
Continued Fever.	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever.	1	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis.	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	2	0	0
Malaria.	5	0	0
Trench Fever.	0	0	0
Dysentery.	6	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica.	0	0	0
Acute Primary Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.	60	0	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	44	31	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	23	0	3
Measles and German Measles.	418	0	0
Whooping Cough.	0	0	0
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years).	0	0	0
Chicken-pox.	0	0	0
TOTAL.	690	58	10

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Malaria, Dysentery, Trench Fever, Acute Primary Pneumonia and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia became compulsorily notifiable on March 1st, 1919, under regulations issued by the Local Government Board, 7th January, 1919.

No case of Smallpox was notified during the year.

No primary or revaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

SCARLET FEVER.

Eighty cases of this disease were notified during 1919. One child, 3 years of age, notified in 1918, died in Westhulme Hospital, giving a death-rate of 0.035 per 1,000 and a death percentage of 1.2. The disease was most prevalent in September (10 cases), October (18), November (22), and December (17). The first eight months of the year only 13 cases were notified. Many of the cases were very mild, and considerable trouble was caused in one scattered area owing to the children having no medical attendance and returning to school after a short absence. In other instances a definite diagnosis was not arrived at until a second case occurred in the household.

Sixteen cases (20 per cent.) were sent to Westhulme Hospital, as isolation could not be carried out at home.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No case was notified during the year. The previous year three cases occurred in the district.

Two specimens of blood were sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester. Both gave a negative result.

DIPHTHERIA (including Membranous Croup).

Twenty-six cases of this disease were notified during the year, against 31 the previous year. Two cases occurred in February, two in April, three in June, one in July, one in August, two in September, nine in October, four in November, and two in December. One (male) case proved fatal, giving a death-rate of 0.035 per 1,000, and a case mortality of 3.8 per cent.

The previous year (1918) seven cases proved fatal, giving a death-rate of 0.27 per 1,000, and a case mortality of 22.5 per cent.

Eleven cases (42.3 per cent.) were sent to the West-hulme Fever Hospital.

Four Swabs were examined for the Diphtheria Bacillus; all proved negative.

Anti-Diphtheritic Serum is supplied by the Council free of charge. During office hours it can be obtained at the Town Hall, and at other times from the Police Stations in Victoria Street and Butler Green. During the year seventeen tubes of 2,000 units each were supplied to Medical Practitioners for use in the district.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case was notified during the year. The Registrar General gives two deaths from this disease in Chad-derton. One occurred in the Union Infirmary, which is in Oldham; the other I am unable to trace. The previous year no case was notified.

ERYSIPELAS.

During the year 25 cases were notified. All recovered. The previous year 36 cases were notified, and all the cases recovered.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS (under 2 years).

Six deaths took place from Diarrhœa and Enteritis (four males, two females), giving a death-rate of 0.21 per 1,000. The previous year there were four deaths, giving a death-rate of 0.15 per 1,000.

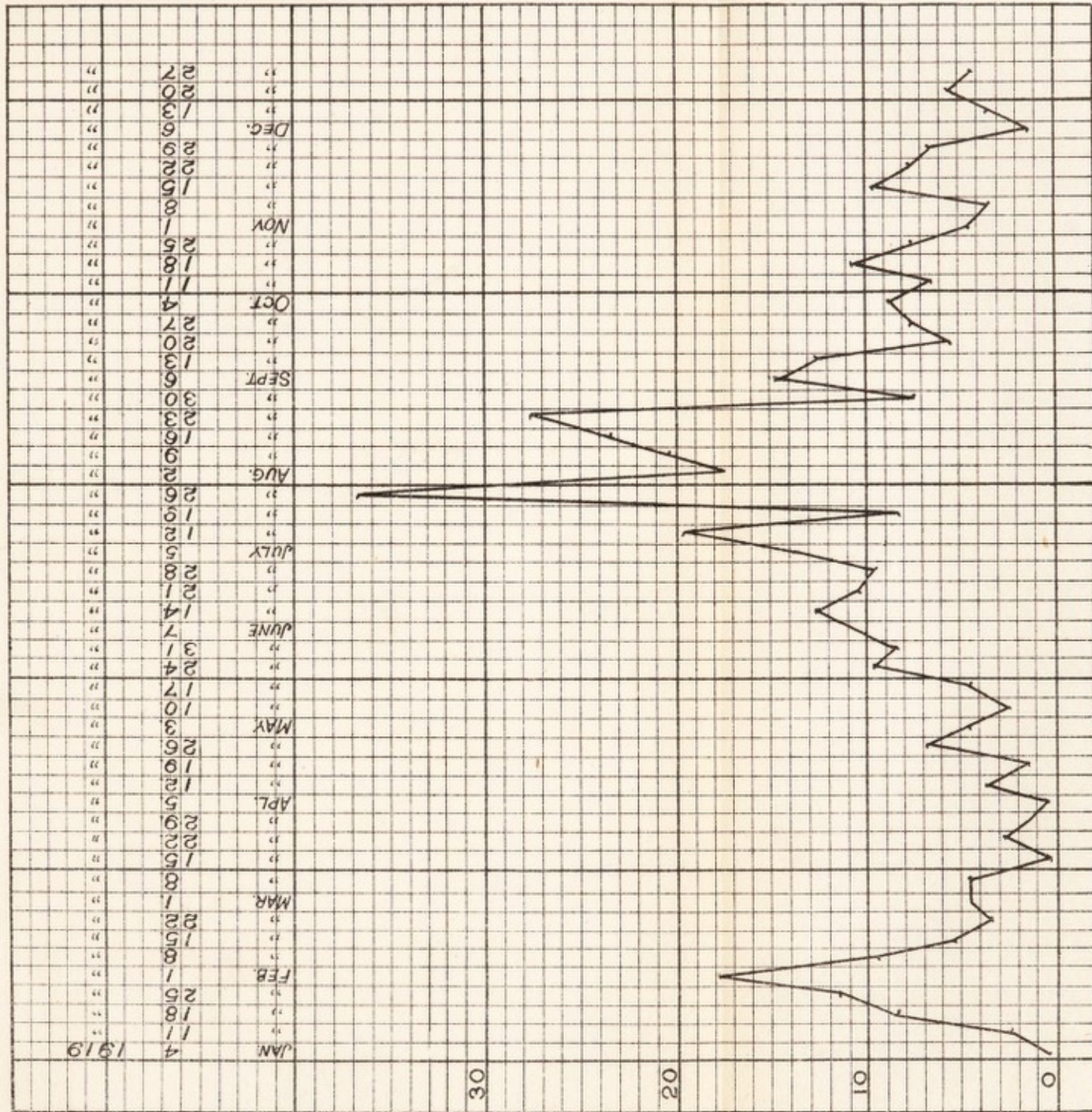
TUBERCULOSIS.

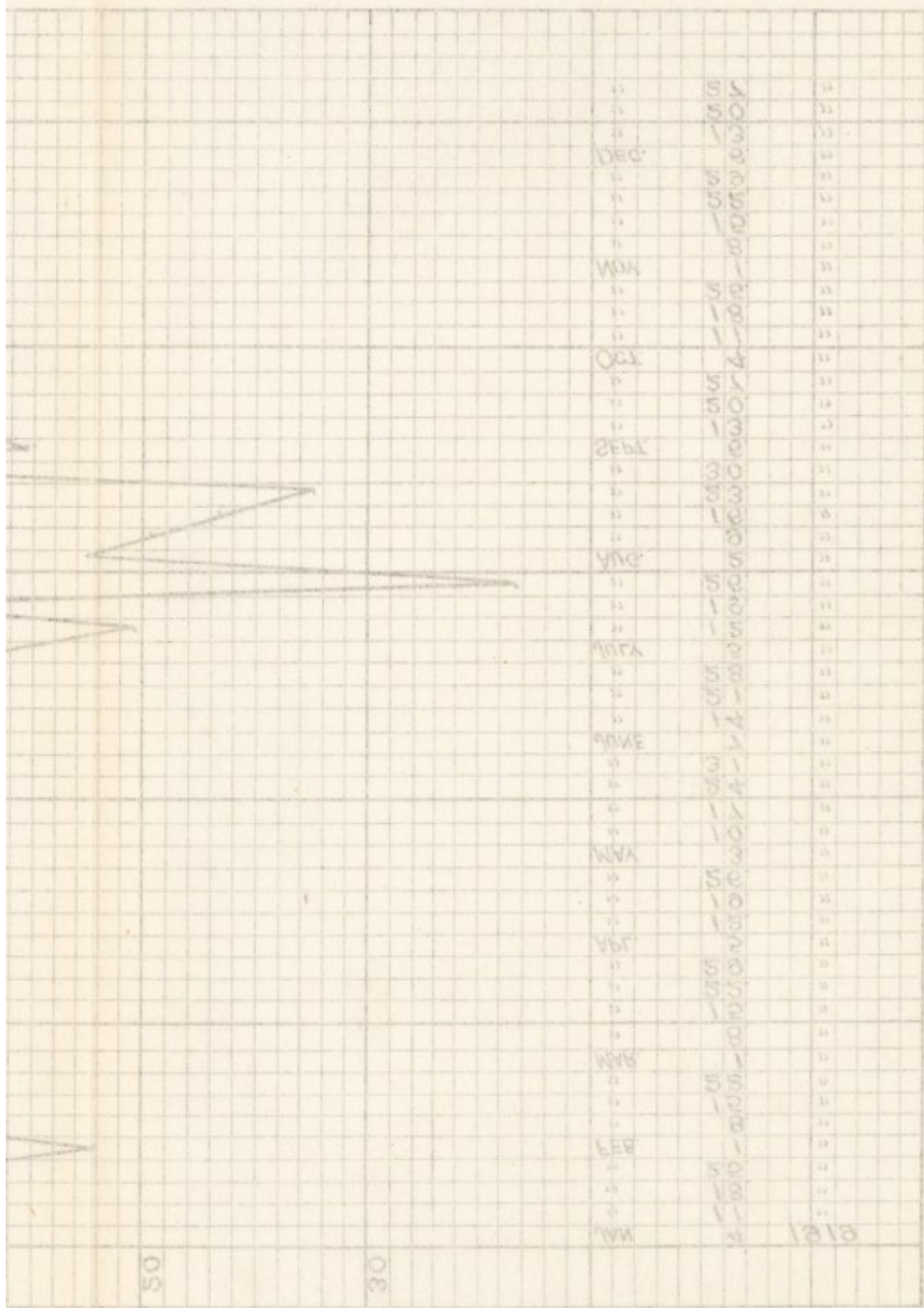
Sixty-seven primary notifications of this disease were received, 44 being of the Pulmonary Form and 23 of Other Forms. The previous year 98 primary notifications were received, 54 being of the Pulmonary Form and 44 of Other Forms. This year 13 deaths occurred from the Pulmonary Form and nine from Other Forms, against 33 and five the previous year; the death-rates being 0.45 per 1,000 for the Pulmonary Form and 0.31 per 1,000 for the Other Forms, against 1.31 and 0.19 per 1,000 respectively for the previous year.

In October the Chadderton, Royton and Crompton Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Racefield was opened as a Hospital for advanced cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis for Males by the Lancashire County Council. Arrangements have been made for the treatment of sporadic cases of Smallpox occurring in the area served by the Racefield Smallpox Hospital with the Ashton and Stalybridge Joint Hospital Board.

Thirty-six cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and eight cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were sent to Sanatoria or Hospitals by the Lancashire Insurance Committee. Of the former 32 were insured persons and 4

MEASLES CHART. CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1919.





MEASURES CHART, CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1918.

were non-insured; of the latter 2 were insured and 6 were non-insured.

Fifteen specimens of Sputa were sent for examination, and the Tubercle Bacillus was found in two of them.

Dr. J. L. Stewart, of the Lancashire County Council Staff, who is the Consulting Tuberculosis Officer for this Area, has given me the following figures relating to Chadderton cases of Tuberculosis who have been admitted to Institutions during the year 1919:—

		Insured.	Non-insured.
Sanatoria.	High Carley	8	1
	Meathop	8	0
	Aitken	2	0
	Elswick	3	0
	Eastby	0	2
Pulmonary Hospitals.	Ainsworth	1	0
	Chadderton	3	0
	Marland	2	0
	Bull Hill	1	0
	Westhulme	2	0
	Wilkinson	1	0
	Heath Charnock	1	0
	Strinesdale	0	1
General Hospitals.	Manchester Royal In- firmery and Cheadle Convalescent Home	2	6
Total		34	10

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

During the year 418 cases were notified. Of these nine were German Measles. Three hundred and seventy-four were notified by the Medical Attendant, 35 by parent

or guardian, and nine by the Health Visitors. One hundred and twelve cases occurred in the North Ward, 133 in the Central Ward, and 181 in the South Ward. The accompanying chart shows the incidence throughout the year.

The previous year (1918) 131 cases were notified, of which 29 were German Measles. One hundred and seventeen were notified by their Medical Attendant and 14 by parents.

Three hundred and eighteen visits were made to these cases by the Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitors. The patients are isolated as well as the home circumstances will permit.

Two deaths occurred from Measles, giving a death-rate of 0.063 per 1,000; the death-rate for the previous year being 0.079 per 1,000.

Measles ceased to be a compulsorily notifiable disease on December 31st, 1919.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Two notifications of this disease were received. Both cases completely recovered.

MALARIA.

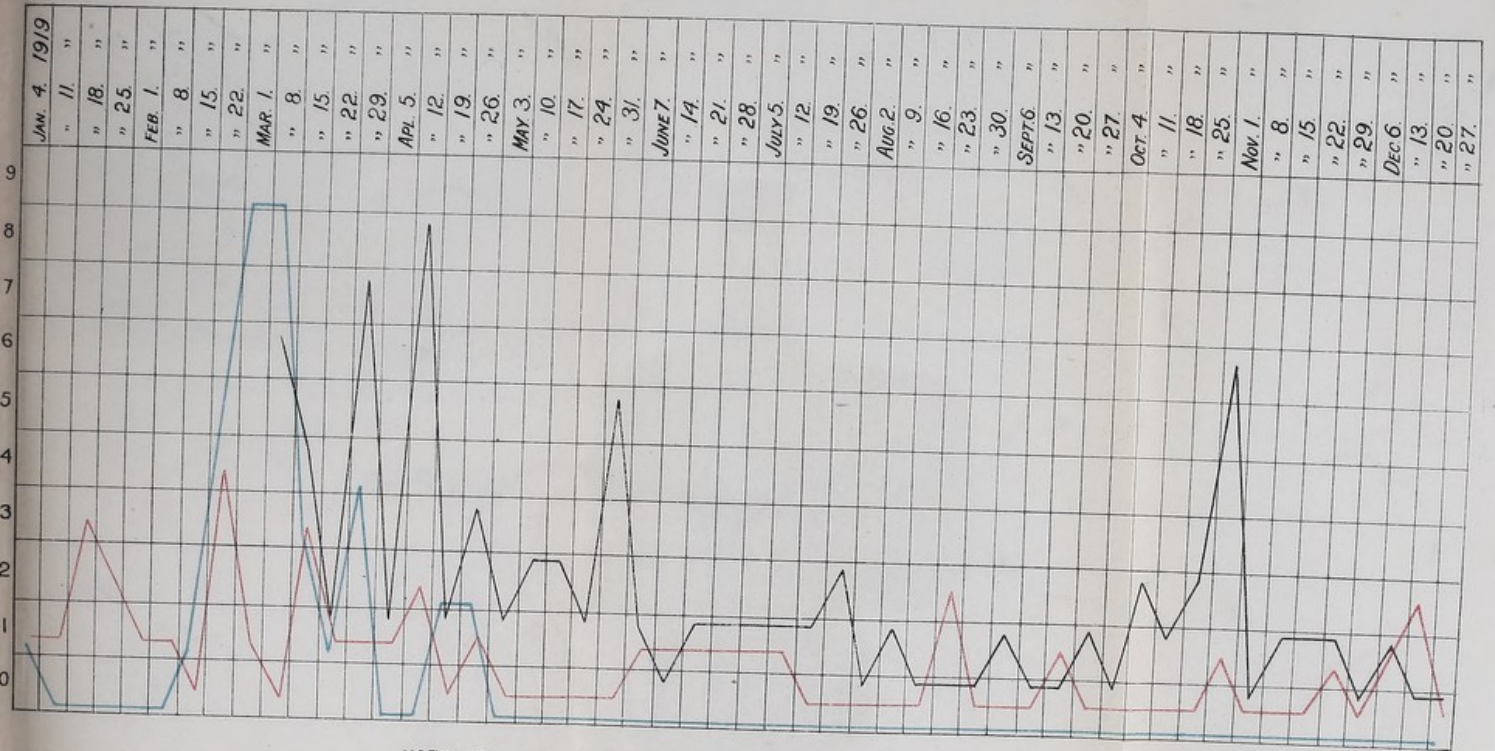
Five notifications were received.

PNEUMONIA (Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia).

Sixty cases were notified after March 1st. The Health Visitors visit these cases to obtain the particulars and, where necessary, assist in the nursing of the patients.

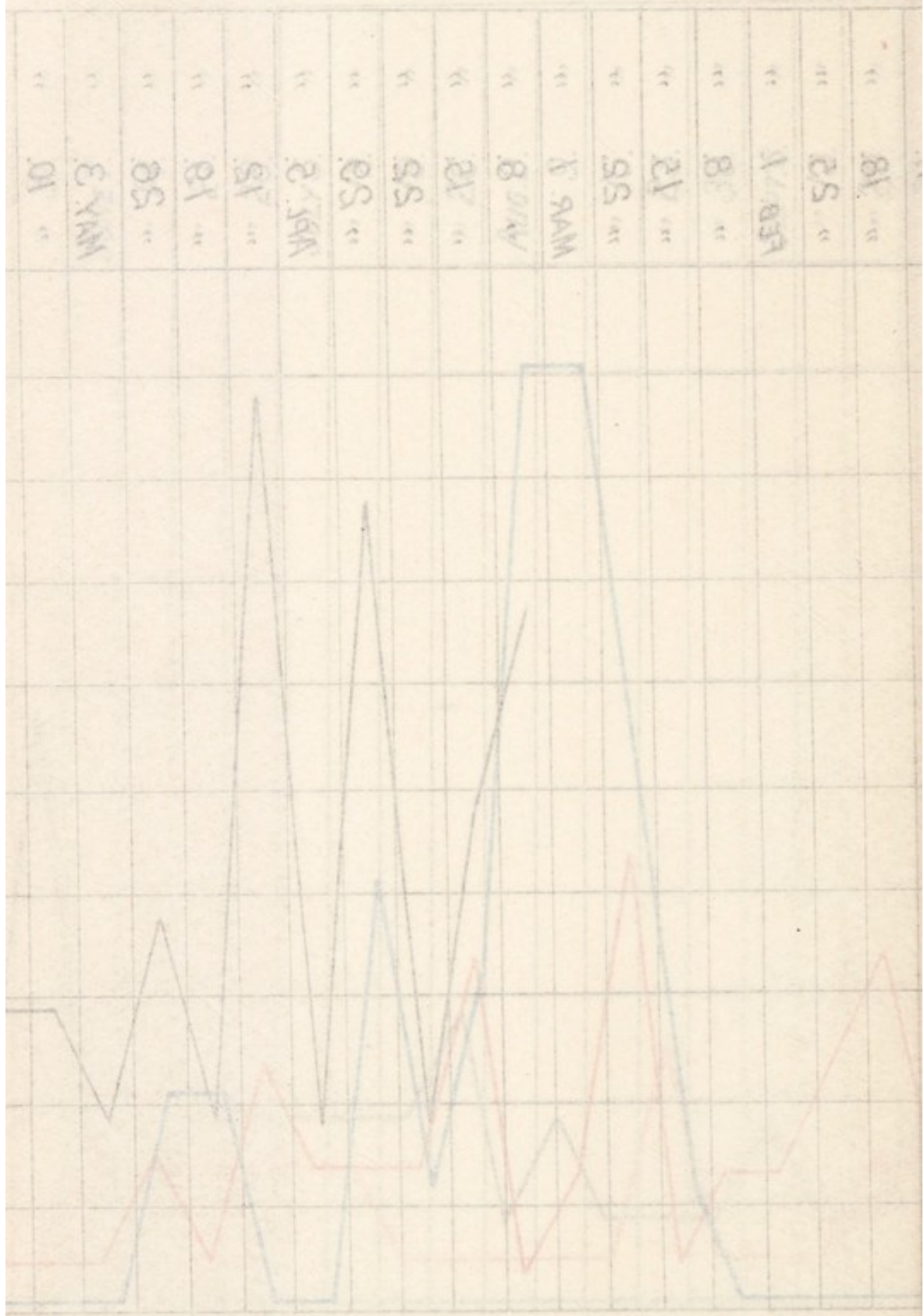
Eighteen notifications were received in March, 11 in April and 11 in May; the remainder (20) were fairly evenly distributed from June to December.

Chart showing Notified Cases of Pneumonia during 1919. (Black line.)
 " " Deaths from Pneumonia " " (Red line.)
 " " " " Influenza " " (Blue line.)



NOTE:—Pneumonia Cases became notifiable on March 1st, 1919.

Chart showing 1
 " " " " " "
 " " " " " "



NOTE:—Pneumonia

About the middle of February Influenza became prevalent in the district for the third time within twelve months, and lasted until the beginning of May.

Thirty-six deaths occurred from Pneumonia (all forms), giving a death-rate of 1.26 per 1,000.

DYSENTERY.

Six cases of this disease were notified, one in April and five in November. The April case was a returned soldier who had been affected when abroad. The five cases in November were all of one family. On visiting the house two other cases were found.

The Ministry of Health sent one of the staff (Dr. J. R. Hutchinson) to investigate the circumstances relating to these cases, and his findings will be forwarded in due course.

All the cases recovered.

No case of:

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis,
Trench Fever,
Encephalitis Lethargica,
Enteric Polio-Myelitis,

locally contracted Anthrax, or Rabies was notified.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year the following examinations were done at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester:—

Four swabs for the Diphtheria Bacillus—All were negative.

Two specimens of blood for Widal's reaction—Both proved negative.

Fifteen specimens of Sputa for the Tubercle Bacillus—Two were positive.

One shallow well water was examined bacteriologically and chemically.

At the Pathological Laboratory in connection with the Ministry of Health three specimens of Stools were examined for the bacillus of Dysentery, the Dysentery "Y" Bacillus being found in E.B.'s. One sample of blood (W.B.) was also examined, the serum of which agglutinated the strain of Bacillus Dysenteriae isolated from his sister's stools as well as a standard strain of B. Dysenteriae "Y."

MORTALITY IN INFANCY.

Fifty deaths (26 Males, 24 Females) occurred in children under one year old. Of this number 10 (6 Males, 4 Females) were illegitimate. The infantile death-rate being 126 per 1,000 births, against 117 and 86 per 1,000 births in 1918 and 1917 respectively, the death-rate of illegitimate children being 303 per 1,000 in 1919. In England and Wales during 1919 there were 89 deaths under one year per 1,000 births. The chief causes of death were Premature Birth (10), Marasmus (5), Inanition at Birth (3), Atelectasis (1), Congenital Heart Disease (1), Broncho-Pneumonia (8), Bronchitis (1), Convulsions (4), Debility (4).

Age distribution of deaths under one year:—

	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Males	5	2	3	1	11	2	2	2	8	1	26
Females	11	1	1	1	14	1	3	2	1	2	23

From the above table it will be seen that 25, or 51%, of the deaths under one year of age occurred in the first four weeks of life; of these deaths 16, or 64%, occurred in the first week of life.

Infantile death-rates for Chadderton for the previous ten years:—

1909.....	103	per 1,000 births.
1910.....	152	„ „ „
1911.....	141	„ „ „
1912.....	129.6	„ „ „
1913.....	116	„ „ „
1914.....	101	„ „ „
1915.....	123.8	„ „ „
1916.....	88.2	„ „ „
1917.....	86	„ „ „
1918.....	117	„ „ „

Average for ten years.... 115.7 per 1,000 births.

HEALTH VISITORS' REPORT.

From January 1st, 1919, to December 31st, 1919.

No. of Notifications of Births received	427
„ Notifications by Registrar	6
„ New Cases visited	379
„ Infants Breast Fed at first visit	328
„ Infants Fed on Breast and other Foods at first visit	19
„ Infants wholly Fed on Artificial Foods at first visit	32
„ Infants Died before visiting.....	15

No. of Infants left the District	43
,, Infants Still-born	22
,, Subsequent visits made	1660
,, Visits made to Children between one and five years of age	1343
,, Ante-Natal Cases visited	34
,, Ante-Natal Cases revisited	25
,, Influenza Cases visited	79
,, Pneumonia Cases visited	10
,, Pneumonia Cases revisited	8
,, Measles Cases visited	149
,, Measles Cases revisited	9
,, Investigations of Deaths made	11
,, Visits made to Various Cases	36

I beg to report that I find the Health Visitor is more welcomed recently into the homes by the mother than she was previously, i.e., a year or so ago.

I find at first visits made to Infants the majority are entirely Breast Fed, very few being partially or wholly fed on Artificial Foods.

Unfortunately at subsequent visits I find the numbers breast fed somewhat decreased, the mothers taking it upon themselves to partially or wholly wean for reasons entirely their own. I strongly advise breast feeding both at first and subsequent visits, when the mother appears to be quite healthy and capable of such feeding; if not, she is advised to see her own doctor, or attend at the Child Welfare Centre, where she will be advised whether to wean or not. Regularity in feeding the infant is strongly advised in the hope of maintaining the breast supply, and for the same reason advice is given re the mother's diet, which must be plain, wholesome, plentiful, and taken at regular intervals.

Where the Infant is artificially fed advice is given on the storing of the milk, the cleanliness of bottles and teats, of which there should be two. Boat-shaped bottles are the chief ones recommended, tube-bottles being condemned, also the use of "Comforters."

A daily bath for the Infant is advised and mothers are asked to see that the child goes out in the fresh air as much as possible. Sleeping out of doors on nice days is advised, and a word is said about ventilation of the house, especially the room in which the Infant sleeps when indoors.

Separate cots or substitutes are advised. The clothing of the Infant is also discussed with the mother.

A card on the "Care and Feeding of Infants" is left at each house when the first visit is made, and an invitation is given the mother to attend with the baby at the Child Welfare Centre at the first opportunity.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The premises used as a Centre are at the Primitive Methodist Sunday School, Washbrook. The rooms at the disposal of the Committee are: (1) a large room used as a waiting room; (2) a room rather smaller than No. 1, in which the children are undressed, weighed and redressed, and dried milk, etc., is sold; (3) doctor's consulting room; (4) store room; (5) treatment room; and (6) a small kitchen.

The first meeting at the Centre was held on June 18th, 1918, and is open every Tuesday from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock.

The objects of the Centre are : (i.) To provide medical supervision for (a) infants and children up to five years of age, and (b) expectant mothers; (ii.) the weighing of these infants and children regularly, the former weekly if possible, the older ones at longer intervals unless ailing; (iii.) to encourage the breast-feeding of infants—a very important point especially for the baby; (iv.) the treatment of minor ailments in children, such as discharging ears, skin affections, umbilical hernias, &c.—anything beyond these conditions the mother is advised to take the child to a medical practitioner or hospital; (v.) the sale of dried milk.

The Medical Officer attends each Session.

The Council's Health Visitors and the lady Clerk from the Health Office attend each Session, the latter being responsible for the sale of dried milk and also assisting with the keeping of the records.

During the year the Centre was open on 52 occasions. One hundred and forty infants under one year old and 61 children over one year and under five years old were entered on the books. From the previous year 70 infants under one year old and 31 children over one year and under five years old also attended the Centre.

Two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one children were weighed, and 802 consultations with the Medical Officer took place.

The number of attendances of children—2,934. Of the infants under one year 45 were breast-fed only, 36 breast-fed and artificial food, and 59 artificial food alone. One hopes that by patient instruction to mothers and expectant mothers that considerable improvement will take place in the number of children who are wholly breast-fed.

ANTE-NATAL WORK.—Five expectant mothers attended the Centre. Twelve consultations with the Medical Officer took place.

The following is a list of the chief defects found in the children attending the Centre:—

Bronchitis	48
Improperly Fed—i.e., unsuitable food, too frequent feeding, too large or too small a feed	27
Constipation	32
Diarrhœa	22
Vomiting	11
Marasmus	3
Hernia (Umbilical)	39
Otorrhœa	7
Conjunctivitis	7
Ophthalmia	2
Squint and Defective Vision	7
Rickets	28
Eczema	11
Dermatitis	11
Impetigo	34
Urticaria	8
Tight or Long Prepuce	51

Vital Statistics of the District.

The Registrar-General has again supplied two Estimated Populations for calculating the death-rate and the birth-rate, viz. : 28,551 and 29,742 respectively. To relieve the clerical work a table, giving the causes of death classified under 29 headings, distinguishing Male and Female deaths, has been supplied. This table refers to civilian deaths only.

DEATHS.

Causes of Deaths in Chadderton Urban District, 1919.

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.
All Causes (Civilians only)	183	216
1. Enteric Fever	—	—
2. Smallpox	—	—
3. Measles	1	1
4. Scarlet Fever	1	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Diphtheria and Croup	1	—
7. Influenza	18	18
8. Erysipelas	—	—
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	8
10. Tuberculous Meningitis	1	2
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	3
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	14	22
13. Rheumatic Fever	1	1
14. Meningitis	—	1
15. Organic Heart Disease	20	22
16. Bronchitis	20	26
17. Pneumonia (all forms)	21	15
18. Other Respiratory Diseases	3	2
19. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	4	2

Causes of Death.		Males.	Females.
20.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	2
21.	Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—
21A.	Alcoholism	—	—
22.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	7	10
23.	Puerperal Fever	—	2
24.	Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	—	4
25.	Congenital Debility, &c.	11	12
26.	Violence, apart from Suicide	8	3
27.	Suicide	2	2
28.	Other defined Diseases	39	55
29.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	3

The above table shews that there were 399 Deaths (183 Males, 216 Females) assigned to Chadderton, giving a death-rate of 13.9 per 1,000, the average for the previous ten years being 16.0 per 1,000; the death-rates for the previous ten years being:—

1909.....	16.1	per 1,000
1910.....	16.4	„
1911.....	16.3	„
1912.....	17.0	„
1913.....	13.7	„
1914.....	15.2	„
1915.....	15.4	„
1916.....	14.3	„
1917.....	15.0	„
1918.....	20.6	„
	<hr/>	
Average for last ten years	16.0	„
	<hr/>	

Ten deaths were due to the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, giving a zymotic death-rate of 0.35 per 1,000, against 0.99 last year. For the five years the numbers are:—

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	0	5	4	7	1
Enteric Fever	3	1	1	0	0
Measles	13	11	17	2	2
Whooping Cough.	5	10	2	11	0
Diarrhœa	18	4	5	4	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	40	32	30	25	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Zymotic death-rate	1.43	1.19	1.14	0.99	0.35

During the year the Coroner held 15 Inquests and two Enquiries. He also gave three Certificates.

BIRTHS.

According to the Registrar-General the number of Births during the year was 396 (181 Males, 215 Females), the birth-rate being 13.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

There were 33 Illegitimate Births (15 Males and 18 Females), being 8.3 per cent. of the total births.

Birth-rates in Chadderton for the previous ten years

1909.....	29.5	per 1,000
1910.....	25.6	„
1911.....	25.2	„
1912.....	24.2	„
1913.....	25.0	„
1914.....	24.1	„
1915.....	22.1	„
1916.....	18.6	„
1917.....	16.6	„
1918.....	15.7	„

Average for the past

ten years 22.6 „

Report of Inspector of Nuisances.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

I herewith submit for your information my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1919.

I have continued my usual practice when in the discovery of any nuisance, of forwarding to the Owner or Agent the Informal Notice specifying the works necessary to abate the nuisance, and in every case it is my aim to see that all works are carried out in the best possible manner, so that the work done will be of a permanent character.

The following is a summary of the work done:—

No. of Informal Notices served	475
„ Statutory Notices served	11
„ Infectious Cases notified	690
„ Rooms disinfected	203
„ Pail Closets converted to Water Carriage...	30
„ Smoke observations	15
„ Houses inspected under Housing Acts	250
„ Open Ash-pits abolished	44
„ Ash-bins substituted	84
„ Milk Samples submitted for Analysis	27
Amount of Diseased or Unsound Food destroyed	
	1 ton 1 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs.
Visits to Factories and Workshops	40
„ Slaughter-houses, Meat, Fish and Fruit	
Shops	400

Table containing particulars of Nuisances and other Defects dealt with:—

Nature of Nuisances and other Defects.	Recorded.	Abated.	Unabated.
Defective Ash-bins	220	197	23
„ Sanitary Pails	132	119	13
„ Sink Waste Pipes ...	3	2	1
„ Drains	3	3	0
„ W.C.'s	5	5	0
„ Eavestroughs	1	1	0
„ Roofs	3	3	0
„ Closet Doors	5	5	0
Flooded Cellars	6	6	0
Blocked Drains	19	19	0
Broken Windows	1	1	0
Premises requiring Limewashing	1	1	0
Insufficient Closet Accommo- dation	2	1	1
Open Ash-pits abolished	44	44	0
Ash-bins substituted	84	84	0
Totals	529	491	38

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number of premises under this heading is four, and these relate to tripe-boiling. They are periodically inspected, and limewashing is regularly carried out.

The Council have not yet adopted any Bye-laws controlling these trades.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are six private Slaughter-houses in the district; these are licensed annually.

The premises are visited regularly, but with the exception of one place no slaughtering is being done. However, the sanitary condition of the premises is being maintained, so that when the restrictions are lifted the work can at once be recommenced.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The total number of Milkshops in the district is now 27, there being 51 Dairy Farms and 118 Cowsheds registered.

Periodical inspections were made to these places.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The visits to premises where Foodstuffs are sold, which includes Butchers' Shops, Fish Shops, Greengrocers' and Grocers' Shops, and other premises where Cooked Foods are sold, amounted to 240.

Considerable time has been given to this work. During the earlier part of the year several consignments of Frozen Meat were found to be unsatisfactory.

I append a table of Foodstuffs condemned and destroyed during the year:—

Particulars of Food.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Condition.
One Cow	5	0	0	0	Atrophy
Frozen Beef	13	2	11		Unsound
Frozen Mutton	1	0	0		„
Three Hams			1	21	„
Five Tins of Corned Beef			1	2	„
Six Tins Condensed Milk					
Offal	1	0	0	0	Tubercular
<hr/>					
Totals	1	1	1	6	
<hr/>					

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 27 Samples of Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, with the following results:—

Genuine	16
Dirty Milk, containing cowdung	1
Adulterated, containing added water	6
Adulterated, deficient in cream	4
	—
	27
	—

Proceedings were taken in five cases, resulting in four of the defendants being fined, one case being dismissed on payment of costs. Two farmers were summoned to appear before the Health Committee for dirty milk, and for slightly added water; both were cautioned.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 690 cases of Infectious Diseases have been notified (including all forms of Tuberculosis, Measles, Pneumonia, Malaria and Dysentery). This number is somewhat in excess of the previous year's record and may be accounted for by the prevalence of Measles, of which disease there were 418 cases notified; there were also 60 cases of Acute Pneumonia, 5 cases of Malaria, and 6 cases of Dysentery notified. Scarlet Fever was also more prevalent, there being 80 cases notified against 49 the year previous.

Careful enquiries were made and printed instructions, giving particulars of isolation and the necessary care to be taken to prevent the further spread of infection, were left at every house where a case of Infectious Disease had been notified.

Where it was found that proper isolation could not be carried out at home, the case was removed to West-hulme Hospital.

Disinfectants in the forms of Izal Fluid and Soap are distributed to those homes where Infectious Disease has been notified.

Disinfection of the premises is also carried out, and 203 rooms have been so treated. We are somewhat at a disadvantage in this work owing to the district not being furnished with a disinfecting station.

MONTHLY TOTALS OF REPORTED CASES FOR 1919.

Notified Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	No. of Cases Removed to Hospital.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	2	9	4	2	26	11
Erysipelas	1	4	2	2	5	.....	1	1	1	4	2	2	25	.....
Scarlet Fever .....	.....	.....	5	3	1	.....	1	3	10	18	22	17	80	16
Enteric Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal Fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	5	6	3	5	1	4	3	3	7	1	4	44	31
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	2	2	5	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	23	.....
Measles	21	34	11	10	27	41	68	94	38	31	29	14	418	.....
Pneumonia .....	.....	.....	18	11	11	3	4	1	1	4	3	4	60	.....
Malaria .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	.....
Dysentery .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	.....
Totals	26	47	44	38	51	49	86	104	57	76	68	44	690	58

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

During the year 15 observations have been taken of Mill Chimneys within the district, and on two occasions the limit of Black Smoke allowed by the Council has been exceeded. The duration of each observation was 30 minutes, and the limit allowed for Black Smoke is as follows:—

Where 1 or 2 boilers are working, 2 minutes per half-hour.
 „ 3 „ „ 3 „ „
 „ 4 or more „ „ 4 „ „

The following table gives the number of observations taken and the result of same:—

Total Observat'ns taken	No Black Smoke	Under 1 minute	1 and under 2 minutes	2 and under 3 minutes	3 and 4 both inclusive	Over 4 minutes
15	6	2	2	1	2	2

Statutory Notice to abate the nuisance was served upon the Owners in each of the two cases where the time limit was exceeded.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The following table contains a summary of the various types of Closets in the district, and of those converted during the year:—

Type of Closets	No. of Closets 1917	Erected for New Buildings 1918	Converted 1918	No. of Closet 1918
Pail Closets	1952	0	30	1922
Waste Water Closets ...	3123	0	30	3153
Fresh Water Closets ...	1525	7	0	1532
Totals	6600	7	30	6607

During the year 333 blocked closets were reported; 330 of these were relating to waste water closets, which is equivalent to 10.46 per cent. of the total number of this type of closet in the district, and three were relating to fresh water closets, which is equivalent to .95 per cent. of this type.

The whole of these were attended to by the Surveyor's Department.

The substitution of Ash-bins in lieu of open Ash-pits is receiving attention. 44 Open Ash-pits have been abolished during the year and 84 Ash-bins substituted.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

There are 84 Factories (including non-textile factories) registered in the district.

Ten visits have been paid to these.

As regards the Workshops, of which there are 74 on the register, 30 visits have been paid to these.

The sanitary condition of the Bakehouses is fairly well maintained.

The following tabulated summary shows the work done during the year:—

I.—INSPECTION.

	Inspections.	Number of written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	10	1	0
Workshops, Workplaces	30	1	0
Total	40	2	0

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1919.

Pursuant to Section 1 of the above Act, a survey has been made of the housing needs of your district, with respect to the provision of houses for the working classes. On October 13th the Council ordered that a census should be taken of the district. This has been carried out, also a survey has been made of the various properties which are considered to be insanitary, or otherwise fall below a reasonable standard for habitation. Respecting Section 1 of the Survey Form supplied by the Ministry of Health, the staple industry of your district may be classed as Cotton Spinning and Weaving. I have no particulars as to any anticipated industrial development, only there are the Aircraft Works in the Hollinwood area of your district which are at present doing nothing. It is probable these works will be taken over in the near future for some industrial development, but at the present time nothing is definitely known. I do not anticipate there will be any considerable reduction within the next three years of persons employed in any industry in the district; on the contrary, I estimate the population will grow.

The pre-war estimated population in 1914 was 29,512; the average annual increase of population for the five years before the war was 262; this has been arrived at by subtracting the deaths from the births. The present estimated population of Chadderton is 28,650; this does not take into account 354 persons who are away from home and are expected to return. The growth of population during the war, that is during the period from January 1st, 1915, to December 31st, 1918, works out at an average increase of 120 per year, although during the year 1918 the deaths exceeded the births by 74 persons.

The total number of Dwelling-houses in the district is 6,660, of which 6,373 belong to the working-class type.

In the five years before the war the average number of working-class houses built annually reached 73, and between January 1st, 1915, and December 31st, 1918, only 24 houses were built. There are few empty houses, the number being 23; of this number only three houses are fit for habitation; the remainder have previously been either condemned as unfit or are otherwise in such a ruinous state as to render them unfit to live in. I do not consider any of these houses could be made suitable by repairs, alterations, or conversions into flats for housing the working classes.

With regard to the overcrowding, there are 162 dwellings the occupants of which work out at more than two persons per room. The number of houses intended for one family only which are now occupied (without having been specially adapted) by two or more families is 346; of this number 238 families are desirous of obtaining another house.

In forming an estimate of the number of dwelling-houses required to be erected, the most important data will be the figures as to overcrowding and growth of population. Added to this there will be the houses which are not fit for human habitation and cannot be made fit, back-to-back houses which should be made into through houses, and houses although they cannot at present be regarded as unfit for human habitation fall definitely below a reasonable standard, also the rehousing of persons by the clearance of unhealthy areas. Deducted from this total will be the working-class houses which it is anticipated will be set free during the next three years as the result of any probable decrease in the population and working-class houses likely to be built during the next three years by persons other than the Local Authority, therefore:—

1. Working-class houses required during the next three years to :—	
(a) Meet the unsatisfied demand	370
(b) To rehouse after clearance of unhealthy areas	0
(c) To replace dwellings unfit for habitation ...	127
(d) To replace obstructive or other buildings ...	0
(e) To replace houses below a reasonable standard	64
(f) To meet anticipated deficiencies arising from new industrial developments	0
	—
	561
	—

ARNOLD ASHWORTH, A.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector.

Education Report, 1919.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
CHADDERTON, APRIL, 1920.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION
COMMITTEE.

MR. CARTER, LADY, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the work done by your Medical Officer and School Nurses during the year 1919.

Nurse Crompton gave up duty on the 25th February owing to ill-health. Nurse Lee, who took her place as School Nurse, commenced duty on the 12th of March and left on the 31st August, returning to a post in Hospital. Nurse Shipperbottom succeeded Nurse Lee, and commenced duty on the 15th of September, and left on the 31st of December to take up a post under the Somerset County Council.

A considerable number of Children were affected during the Epidemic of Influenza which visited the district during February, March, and April.

The mornings at the School Clinic have been very busy, and the decision of the Committee to open either one or two more Clinics will be beneficial to the children. I would again emphasise the necessity of Dental Treatment for the School Children. In the plan of the new Clinic rooms are provided for a Dentist.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.

Part I.

Inspection of Schools.

BUSK COUNCIL SCHOOL.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Was decorated in August, 1919. Floors dirty and ledges dusty.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—On the South side the leaded lights in the lower parts of the windows have been replaced by plain glass. This has improved the light in the large room.

Large Room and Classrooms.—Floors dirty. Picture-frames, upper ledges, etc., dusty.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' W.C.'s: One broken and one disconnected. The overflow pipe from the cistern is in a bad position. Girls' W.C.'s: Pedestals dirty.

CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Three new radiators have been put in to improve the heating of the room. Floors of this department clean. Very little dust.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Floors clean and very little dust except on the higher ledges.

Playgrounds.—Boys': A considerable length of eavesgutter is broken off and should be attended to. On the North side of the New School some of the eavesgutter is missing, and on the South side there is a defective downspout.

CORPUS CHRISTI SCHOOL.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room and Classrooms: Floors clean. Very little dust. The broken plas-

ter in the classrooms has not been repaired. Requires decorating.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Large Room and Classrooms: Floors clean. Very little dust in these rooms.

Cloakrooms.—Girls': Floor fairly clean. Boys': Floor clean. Walls and ceiling dirty. Broken plaster.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys': Seats dirty owing to misuse.

DENTON LANE CHURCH SCHOOL.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room and Classroom: Floors fair. Very little dust present.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Floor rather dirty in places and pipes dusty.

Classrooms.—Floors very fair and almost free from dust. There is a broken window in St. I. Classroom.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' W.C.'s: The woodwork on one pedestal is missing, and another one is defective. The W.C.'s are misused and rendered unfit to use. Flaps very uneven—they should be made with a proper slope to prevent rain-water and urine lodging on them.

Girls' W.C.'s: Part of woodwork of two W.C.'s missing.

DRURY LANE SCHOOL.

Large Room.—Floor clean. Window frames dusty.

Classroom.—Floor moderately clean. Very little dust in here.

INFANTS' ROOM.—Floor clean. Very little dust.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' and Girls': All require limewashing.

The whole of the School requires decorating.

Last year the poorness of the artificial lighting was pointed out. Up to the present nothing has been done to improve it.

EUSTACE STREET COUNCIL SCHOOL.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Large Hall and Classrooms: The floors were moderately clean, but in most of the classrooms the upper ledges, picture frames, pipes, etc., were very dusty.

The gas-radiators in the classrooms make the temperature more agreeable, but an objectionable smell is given off.

In the Boys' Playground a large portion of the surface requires repairing.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room and Classrooms: Floors fairly clean. Fair amount of dust on upper ledges and window-sills in the classrooms.

Girls' W.C.'s.—The syphon is not working properly.

MIDDLETON JUNCTION SCHOOL.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room and Classrooms: Decorated August, 1919, and new inverted incandescent gas fittings put in.

Floors fairly clean and very little dust in this department.

Cloakroom.—One window pane broken.

Sanitary Conveniences.—W.C.'s dirty.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—The two Classrooms were decorated in August and inverted incandescent gas fittings provided.

Large Room.—Walls and floor dirty.

Classrooms I. and II.—Floors dirty. Picture frames, etc., in No. II. dusty.

Cloakrooms.—Girls': Decorated August, 1919. Floor dirty. The broken floor requires repairing. Boys': Floor dirty. Walls require decorating.

Boys' W.C.'s and Urinal.—Dirty and smell of decomposing urine. The urinal is much too small.

MILLS HILL SCHOOL.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Floor only fairly clean. Ledges of desks dusty. Very little dust on window-ledges, picture frames, etc.

Classroom (Cookery Room).—Floor fairly clean. Very little dust in here.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Floor fairly clean. Not much dust in here.

Classrooms.—Floors dirty. Very little dust in No. II.

Cloakrooms.—Boys': Floor fair. Not much dust in here. Girls': Floor dirty but very little dust.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH SCHOOL.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Part of floor very clean, remainder only fair. Very free from dust.

Classroom.—Floor fairly clean. Very little dust.

Cloakroom.—Floor very fair. Not much dust in here. Wash-hand basins clean.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Floor defective near Classroom V.; fairly clean.

Classrooms.—Floor moderately clean except in Classrooms No. III. and IV. The floor of No. V. requires repairing. Practically free from dust except the higher parts of the window-frames.

Playgrounds.—Since last inspection both playgrounds have been flagged, which is a great improvement.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' W.C.'s: Require

limewashing. Seats dirty owing to misuse. Part of
woodwork of one pedestal is missing.

The cleanliness of the School is decidedly improved.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH SCHOOL.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: Floor fairly
clean. Some of window ledges thick with dust. Requires
decorating.

Classroom.—Floor dirty. Picture-frames dusty.
Requires decorating.

Cloakroom.—Floor fairly clean. Wash-hand basins
clean. Window ledges dusty.

Girls' and Infants' W.C.'s.—All clean. Parts of
woodwork of two pedestals are missing.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Floor moderately clean. Not
much dust in here. Requires decorating.

Middle Room.—Floor dirty, requires re-laying.
Stuffy in here, all ventilators closed. Needs decorating.

Classrooms VI. and VII.—Floor dirty. Not much
dust in here. Walls require decorating.

Cloakrooms.—Boys': Floor clean. Ledges dusty.
Girls': Floor clean. Ledges dusty.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' W.C.'s require lime-
washing.

Two new Ash Bins have been provided since last year.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH SCHOOL.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Large Room: During the year
the floor has been re-laid. Very little dust in here.
Walls require decorating.

Classroom.—Floor clean, requires repairing in
several places. Higher ledges dusty.

INFANTS' ROOM.—Floor clean, requires repairing in a few places. Upper ledges dusty.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' and Girls' require limewashing.

STANLEY ROAD COUNCIL SCHOOL.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.—The cleanliness of the floors is unsatisfactory. Radiators, pipes, and picture frames dusty.

Cloakrooms.—Floors clean. Ledges dusty.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Girls' W.C.'s: Part of woodwork of one pedestal is loose. The Teachers' W.C. leaks.

Playground.—Surface badly broken.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.—Senior: Large Hall and Classrooms: Cleanliness of floors unsatisfactory except the middle of the large hall.

Very little dust on lower ledges in Classrooms I. and V.

Cookery Room.—Floor has been repaired. Pipes dusty.

Cloakroom adjoining Cookery Room.—Floors very fair. Very little dust in here.

Boys' Cloakroom.—Floor fair. Ledges and pipes dusty. Girls' Cloakroom: Floors very fair. Ledges dusty.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.—The floors of the Large Hall and Classrooms fairly clean. Less dust on picture-frames, ledges, pipes, etc., than in Senior Department.

Playgrounds.—Surface of both badly in need of repair.

Part II.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

Particulars of the number of Children to be examined are obtained from time to time from the Head Teachers. Notices are sent to parents stating that their child is to be examined on a given date. The notice has a list of diseases printed on, and the parent is asked to mark the affections from which the child has suffered. The Head Teachers fill in certain particulars on the inspection cards, e.g. : name, address, date of birth, &c. The School Nurse is present at the inspection, and weighs and measures the children and helps them with their clothing.

The School Medical Officer is also the Medical Officer of Health, so the respective services can easily be worked together.

The Board's Card, as suggested in Circular 576, is in use.

The inspections are done on the School Premises except at Mills Hill Council School and Middleton Junction Council School; permission has been given by the Board for these diversions.

On finding any defect during the inspection of a child this is pointed out to the parent, if present, and advice given as to the best means of treating same. If the parent is not present, one of the School Nurses visits the home, or a notice is sent by the School Medical Officer to the parent stating the defect, and, if necessary, advising the attendance of a medical practitioner. Many of the cases are also again visited at their homes by the School

Nurse to see if any steps have been taken to improve the defective condition. If still untreated, she further urges the necessity of obtaining proper treatment. A large number of these children attend at the Clinic for treatment, and consequently fewer home visits are necessary.

Medical inspection does to some extent in several Schools disturb the School arrangements. No complaint was made during the year.

The number of visits paid to Schools and Departments during the year by the School Medical Officer was 67 for medical inspections and 33 for other purposes, e.g.: making enquiries and examining the children in classes in which infectious disease has occurred, cleanliness of the school premises, &c.

The children selected for examination have been Entrants, Intermediates (8 years), and those over 12 years of age. A few at other ages have also been examined.

The following table gives the number of children inspected, classified for age at date of inspection, and sex:—

TABLE I.—Number of Children Inspected 1st January, 1919, to 31st December, 1919.
A.—“CODE” GROUPS.

Age	ENTRANTS					INTERMEDIATE GROUP				LEAVERS				Grand Total
	4	5	6	Other Ages	Total	8	12	13	14	Other Ages	Total			
Boys.....	0	222	40	8	270	130	255	31	0	0	286	686		
Girls.....	0	265	57	8	330	152	258	13	0	0	271	753		
Totals	0	487	97	16	600	282	513	44	0	0	557	1439		

B.—GROUPS OTHER THAN CODE.

Boys	8	418	83
Girls	11	411	119
Totals	19	829	202

Intermediate Group (other than 8 years) Special Cases.
 Re-Examinations, i.e. No. of Children Re-Examined.

The average time per head occupied by inspection was a little over six minutes.

During the medical inspection of 600 Entrants 286 parents were present, or 47.6%; of 282 Intermediates, 98, or 34.7%; of 557 Leavers, 127 parents were present, or 22.8%.

Thirty written Notices were sent to parents respecting the treatment of defects found.

The Height and Weight of Children inspected according to age at date of inspection and sex are as follows:—

TABLE II.—Height and Weight.

BOYS.

Age	No. exam'd	Height inches	Standard Height inches	Height Cms.	Standard Height Cms.	Weight lbs.	Standard Weight lbs.	Weight Kilos.	Standard Weight Kilos.
5	222	40.00	40.4	101.6	102.6	39.25	38.67	17.8	17.54
6	40	42.89	42.4	108.9	107.7	42.22	42.96	19.14	19.49
7	8	41.38	44.9	105.1	114.1	41.21	46.67	18.72	21.18
8	130	46.72	46.6	118.7	118.4	50.51	49.86	22.92	22.62
12	255	53.08	54.9	134.8	139.4	66.98	72.51	30.38	32.89
13	31	56.56	55.7	143.7	141.5	70.25	76.91	31.86	34.88

GIRLS.

Age	No. exam'd	Height inches	Standard Height inches	Height Cms.	Standard Height Cms.	Weight lbs.	Standard Weight lbs.	Weight Kilos.	Standard Weight Kilos.
5	267	39.82	40.1	101.1	101.8	37.32	37.44	16.94	16.97
6	57	42.26	42.1	107.3	106.9	40.75	40.83	18.48	18.52
7	8	42.72	44.5	108.5	113.0	42.56	45.1	19.32	20.46
8	152	46.39	46.1	117.8	117.1	48.58	48.68	22.04	22.08
12	258	53.45	54.6	135.7	138.7	67.18	73.28	30.48	33.23
13	13	53.19	56.6	136.1	143.7	69.57	79.54	31.56	36.08

The standard height and weight given in the above table is for children in the North of England, and is taken from the table prepared by Doctors A. W. Tuxford and R. Ashleigh Glegg.

At intervals the School Nurses examine the Children in the Schools as to their cleanliness. As a result many cases of (a) Pediculosis of the head, (b) Ringworm of the scalp, (c) Scabies, were found. All these cases were excluded from School until cured. The Nurses "follow up" the cases, and, if possible, get the cases of Pediculosis of the head to attend at the School Clinic. Cases attending get better much quicker than those treated at home.

The following is a Record of the work of the School Nurses during the year:—

Medical Inspection	67
Home Visits	1182
School Visits	315

All the Children in the Schools were examined by the Nurse as to cleanliness, &c., and at practically every visit to a School by the Nurse at least one class is examined.

Special visits were made by the Schools Medical Officer to Schools to make enquiries about cases of Infectious Disease, and to examine classes of children in which these diseases had occurred. Such visits were made on account of the prevalence of Measles, Influenza, Scarlet Fever, and Scabies.

The Education Committee again decided to subscribe ten guineas to the Oldham Royal Infirmary. In return for this amount twenty recommends were provided for the use of scholars residing in Chadderton.

The recommends are issued by the Schools Medical Officer.

The following cases were provided with recommends, and the results of the treatment are also shown:—

	In.	Out.	Cured.	Imp'ved.
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	—	19	19	—
Nasal Obstruction	—	1	—	1
Ulcer of Cornea	—	1	1	—

Condition as to Vaccination of Children Examined.

ENTRANTS.			
0 Marks	.....	416	..... 69.03%
1 Mark	.....	5	..... .83%
2 Marks	.....	18	..... 3.0%
3 Marks	.....	14	..... 2.3%
4 Marks	.....	147	..... 24.5%

INTERMEDIATES.			
0 Marks	.....	178	..... 63.1%
1 Mark	.....	5	..... 1.7%
2 Marks	.....	3	..... 1.06%
3 Marks	.....	5	..... 1.7%
4 Marks	.....	91	..... 32.2%

LEAVERS.			
0 Marks	.....	236	..... 42.3%
1 Mark	.....	16	..... 2.8%
2 Marks	.....	27	..... 4.8%
3 Marks	.....	31	..... 5.5%
4 Marks	.....	247	..... 44.3%

No prosecution was instituted during the year.

No School was closed on account of Epidemic Disease during the year.

Miscellaneous Work.—Forty-three specimens of hair or scrapings from the skin were examined for the Ringworm Fungus; 18, or 41.8 per cent., gave a positive result.

There is no Special School in the District for Physically and Mentally Defective Children, the Blind or the Deaf, but arrangements are made for some of these cases to attend the respective Schools belonging to the County Borough of Oldham.

Fifty-seven children were operated upon for Enlarged Tonsils, Adenoids, or both, one for Aural Polypus, and one for Nasal Obstruction. Twenty-one of this number were provided with "recommends" by the Education Committee.

One Teacher was examined during the year. Two cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were treated by X-rays.

Part III.

The School Clinic.

Situated at 90 and 92, Cowhill. The rooms in use are: Two waiting-rooms for parents and children, one for the Nurses where the treatment of minor ailments is carried out, one for a consulting room for the Doctor, and a small room fitted up for the examination of eyes, ears, &c.

Opened September 14th, 1914.

The Schools Medical Officer attends on Monday and Thursday mornings to examine the children, to advise treatment where necessary, and to supervise the treatment of minor ailments which is carried out by the School Nurses.

The Nurses attend at the Clinic each morning at 9-30 except Saturday, the work frequently continuing until 12-30 p.m.

Special times are arranged by the Schools Medical Officer for the examination of cases of suspected defective eyesight. The parents of these children are interviewed by the Nurses, who point out to them the difficulty under which the children at school are working. The parents are advised to have their children examined, and to purchase glasses if found necessary. After examination, if found necessary, a prescription for glasses is given. After purchasing, the child again visits the School Medical Officer at the Clinic to see if the spectacles provided are suitable.

During the year 744 Children were treated at the Clinic, and 17,646 attendances were made by these children.

School Exemptions.

Number of Exemption Certificates given..	1401
Number Certified Fit to attend School	457
	1858

Classification of Cases Examined at School Clinic.

Abscess	14
Adenitis	7
Anæmia	14
Bone Necrosis	1
Burns	2
Chilblains	1
Debility	29
Defective Teeth	12
Diseases of the Chest:	
Bronchitis	28
Bronchitis and Asthma	1
Diseases of the Ear:	
Cerumen	17
Deafness	8
Polypus	4
Otorrhœa	40
Diseases of the Eye:	
Blepharitis	19
Conjunctivitis	53
Cyst of Eyelid	1
Foreign Body	1
Keratitis	2
Leucoma	1
Ophthalmia	71
Squint and Defective Vision	15
Stye	4
Ulcer of Cornea	24
Dislocated Shoulder Joint	1
Dog Bite	1
Epistaxis	1
Heart Disease: Functional	4
Organic	4
Congenital	2
Headache	1
Indigestion	5

Infectious Diseases :

Chicken-pox	11
Mumps	1
Scarlet Fever	4
Whooping Cough	3

Injuries	10
Mentally Defective	2

Nervous System :

Chorea	1
Epilepsy	4
Nervousness	5

Nose and Throat :

Adenoids	4
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	17
Nasal Obstruction (not Adenoids).....	2
Tonsilitis	33

Rheumatism	3
Rickets	10

Diseases of the Skin :

Acne	2
Alopecia	12
Boils	7
Cellulitis	1
Eczema—Body	16
,, —Head	0
Fleabitten Body	1
Herpes Labialis	6
Herpes Zoster	1
Impetigo—Body	67
,, —Head	61
Nits	16
Pediculi Capitis	36
—	52
Pediculi Body	1
Pemphigus	2
Psoriasis	3
Ringworm of Body	20
Ringworm of Head	55
Scabies	79
Seborrhœa	3
Urticaria	5
Warts	1

Scalds	3
Sores	9
Sprains	2
Tubercular Diseases :	
Bones and Joints	1
Glands	8
Lungs	5
,, (Suspected)	6
Lupus	1
Peritonitis	1
Spine	3
Synovitis (Non-tubercular)	2
Tape Worms	1
Thread Worms	1
Thyroid (Enlarged)	4
Wounds	13
Ulcers	4
Vomiting	1
Various	33
Total	994

Examination of Children Suspected of Suffering from Defective Eyesight.

During the year 88 children came to the Clinic to have their Eyesight tested, and 22 did not respond to the invitation.

Sixty-eight prescriptions for Glasses were given for the following conditions :—

Hypermetropia (31), Hyper. Astigmatism (18)	49
Myopia (8), Myopic Astigmatism (3)	11
Mixed Astigmatism	8

Of the remainder :—

- 4 were provided with suitable Glasses.
- 9 did not require Glasses or a change of Glasses.
- 3 sent to the Oldham Clinic.
- 1 got Glasses elsewhere.
- 1 got Glasses from Oldham Royal Infirmary.
- 1 unable to examine.
- 1 Cataract.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES TREATED AT THE CLINIC.

DISEASE	Number	Cured	Improved	Treated at home	Still attending at end of year	X Rays	Full time	Skin and other Hospitals	Left the District
Impetigo	88	63	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ringworm	53	36	10	2	5	...	...	...	...
Pediculosis	71	69	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerumen	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otorrhoea	102	18	44	...	34	...	5	...	1
Conjunctivitis	51	43	7	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sores	28	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blepharitis	25	10	10	...	5	...	...	...	...
Eczema	11	5	4	...	2	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	60	47	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of Cornea	26	15	9	...	2	...	...	...	...
Septic Wounds	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns and Scalds	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herpes	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boils	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abcess	11	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scabies	18	13	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	744	549	135	2	51	...	5	...	2

TABLE II.—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1919.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	CODE GROUPS		SPECIALS	
	No. referred for Treatment	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment	No. referred for Treatment	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment
SKIN—				
Malnutrition	6	149	...	...
Uncleanliness: Head	29	285	10	...
Body	13	26	3	...
Ringworm: Head	7	2	...	...
Body	3	...	...	...
Scabies	6	2	3	...
Impetigo	12	13	11	...
Other Disease	6	36	1	...
EYE—				
Defective Vision and Squint	45	67	14	...
External Eye Disease	43	51	8	...
EAR—				
Defective Hearing	12	18	...	...
Ear Disease	155	18	2	...
Polypus.....	1	...	...	...
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils.....	56	61	...	...
Adenoids	8	...	1	...
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	15	3	17	...
Defective Speech	3	61	...	...
Nasal Obstruction	10	17	...	...
" Catarrh	1	14	...	...
" Polypus	2	...	...	...
Thyroid	7	17	1	...

DEFECT OR DISEASE	CODE GROUPS		SPECIALS	
	No. referred for Treatment	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment	No. referred for Treatment	No. requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment
HEART AND CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease: Organic	10	8	4	...
Functional	6	14	...	...
Anæmia.....	4	12	1	...
LUNGS—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Definite .....	...	...	...	...
Suspected	2	2	...	...
Chronic Bronchitis	9	23	...	...
Other Disease	3	25	...	...
NERVOUS SYSTEM:				
Epilepsy .....	...	...	...	...
Chorea .....	...	...	...	...
Other Disease .....	...	7	1	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Glands				
Bones and Joints ...	2	...	...	...
Other Forms	1	1	...	...
Rickets.....	...	...	...	...
Deformities	2	75	...	...
Other Defects or Diseases	4	91	1	...
	25	59	2	...

TABLE IV.—Treatment of Defects of Children during 1919.

CONDITION.	No. of D-defects found for which Treatment was considered necessary			No. of Defects for which no report is available	No. of Defects treated	Results of Treatment			No. of Defects not treated	Per. centage of Defects treated
	From previous year	New	Total			Remedied	Improved	Unch'ng'd		
Clothing .....	...	24	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	100
Footgear .....	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	100
Cleanliness of Head	3	127	130	...	130	43	...	...	...	100
Cleanliness of Body .....	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	100
Nutrition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nose and Throat	12	121	133	3	96	64	14	18	34	72.1
External Eye Disease .....	...	36	36	...	36	...	36	...	...	100
Ear Disease .....	...	129	129	...	129	121	8	...	...	100
Teeth	4	119	123	...	10	7	3	...	113	8.1
Heart and Circulation	3	5	8	...	8	...	7	1	...	100
Lungs	3	18	21	...	19	3	14	2	2	90.4
Nervous System .....	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	100
Skin	6	43	49	...	49	49	...	...	...	100
Rickets	2	8	10	...	6	1	4	1	4	60
Deformities	2	15	17	...	8	3	3	2	9	47.0
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary .....	...	3	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	100
Speech .....	...	14	14	...	14	...	7	7	...	100
Mental Condition	2	4	6	...	6	...	3	3	...	100
Vision and Squint	6	70	76	4	62	51	8	3	10	81.5
Hearing .....	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	100
Miscellaneous .....	...	41	41	...	33	28	4	1	8	80.4
TOTAL	43	799	842	7	655	370	244	41	180	77.7

TABLE V.—Inspection, Treatment, &c., of Children during 1919.

(1) The total number of Children medically inspected (whether Code Group, special or ailing child)	2287
(2) The number of Children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	459
(3) The number of Children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	901
(4) The number of Children in (3) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	757

CLOG FUND.

The administration of this Fund is carried out at the Education Office, the Secretary for Education having supplied the following particulars:—

Thirteen pairs of New Clogs were provided, and five pairs were Repaired, at a cost of £3 17s. 9d.

FREE MEALS.

Three children of one family were provided with Dinners for five days.
