

[Report 1918] / Medical Officer of Health, Chadderton U.D.C.

Contributors

Chadderton (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1918

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Urban District of Chadderton.

REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT, — —
THE SCHOOLS & SCHOOL CHILDREN,

For the Year 1918, by

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 1918.

Area in Statute Acres	3,082
Population (Census) 1911	28,305
Estimated Population 1918 (Registrar-General's) for Death Rate	25,085
Estimated Population 1918 (Registrar-General's) for Birth Rate	28,107
Number of Inhabited Houses, Census 1911.....	6,355
Average Number of Persons per House, Census 1911	4.45
Births, 1918—Males, 239 Females, 204 Total	443
Deaths, 1918—Males, 264 Females, 253 Total	517
Birth Rate	15.7
Death Rate	20.6
Infantile Death Rate	117 per 1,000 births
Zymotic Death Rate	0.99

Medical Officer's Annual Report.

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 1918.

The Report is again confined to essential and urgent matters affecting the Public Health and the measures taken for Maternity and Child Welfare.

During the year one of your Health Visitors (Miss E. Wolstencroft), who was away doing Military Nursing, resigned her post, as she intended going abroad as soon as the War Nursing terminated.

We had two Epidemics of Influenza, which have very seriously affected the death-rate of the District, which for the first time on record is greater than the birth-rate. The birth-rate is the lowest recorded, and the infantile death-rate is much higher than the two previous years.

In June a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened at Washbrook, and has been well attended.

The weekly Meat Supply to the District has on several occasions been very unsatisfactory, and a considerable quantity was condemned as unfit for human food.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES WOOD.

Acute Infectious Diseases.

SCARLET FEVER.—Forty-nine cases of this Disease were notified during the year. One case died. The previous year one case died out of the thirty-six cases notified. One or more cases occurred each month. Seven notifications were received in October, six in each of the following months—March, April, May and November, five in June, and four in July. Eighteen cases (36.7%) were sent to the Isolation Hospital at Oldham.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Three cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year. One, a discharged Australian soldier, who had come to work at the new Aircraft Factory, occurred in May. Another, at the Chadderton Camp occupied by the Q.M.W.A.A. Corps, was notified at the end of September. The third, a child of two years of age, was notified at the end of October. The three cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. All recovered. No specimens of blood from suspected cases of Typhoid Fever were sent for examination.

DIPHTHERIA, including MEMBRANOUS GROUP.—Thirty-one cases, including six at the Chadderton Camp, of this Disease were notified during the year, against fifteen the previous year. Five cases occurred in March, five in April, five in May, four in June, and four in December. Twenty-one cases (67.7%) were sent to the Isolation Hospital. Seven cases proved fatal, giving a death-rate of 0.27 per 1,000. Last year there were three deaths from this Disease, the death-rate being 0.15 per 1,000. Two swabs were examined for the Diphtheria Bacillus, both being 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 eighteen tubes of 2,000 units each were supplied.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—No case was notified during the year. The previous year one case was notified; this case recovered.

ERYSIPELAS.—Thirty-six cases, including two at the Chadderton Camp, were notified during the year. No deaths occurred from this disease. The previous year twenty-seven notifications were received, and all the cases recovered.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Eleven deaths (four males, seven females) were registered from this disease, giving a death-rate of 0.43 per 1,000. Last year there were two deaths, giving a death-rate of 0.07 per 1,000.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Ninety-eight primary notifications of this disease were received, 54 being of the Pulmonary Form and 44 of Other Forms. The previous year 100 primary notifications were received, 49 being of the Pulmonary Form and 51 of the Other Forms. This year 33 deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and five from Other Forms, against 35 and 10 the previous year; the death-rates being 1.31 per 1,000 for the Pulmonary Form and 0.19 per 1,000 for the Other Forms, against 1.33 and 0.38 per 1,000 respectively for the previous year. For 1916 the death-rates were 1.04 and 0.41 per 1,000.

There is no Sanatorium in the District.

Twenty-five cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and nine cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were sent to Sanatoria or Hospitals by the Lancashire Insurance Com-

mittee. Of the former, 20 were insured persons and five were non-insured; of the latter, one was insured and eight were non-insured.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS (under 2 years).—

Four deaths took place from Diarrhœa and Enteritis, giving a death-rate of 0.15 per 1,000, being the same as the previous year.

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.—During the year 131 cases were notified. Of these 29 were German Measles. One hundred and seventeen were notified by their Medical Attendant, the remainder (14) by Parents. The previous year (1917) the numbers were much larger, 535 cases being notified, 20 of which were German Measles. Four hundred and sixty-three of these were notified by their Medical Attendant. The accompanying chart shows the incidence throughout the year.

As in previous years practically all the notified cases are visited by the Sanitary Inspector, and the patients are isolated as well as the home circumstances will permit. Sixty-six cases occurred in the North Ward, 52 in the Central Ward, and 13 in the South Ward.

Two deaths occurred from Measles, giving a death-rate of 0.079 per 1,000; the death-rate for the previous year being 0.646 per 1,000.

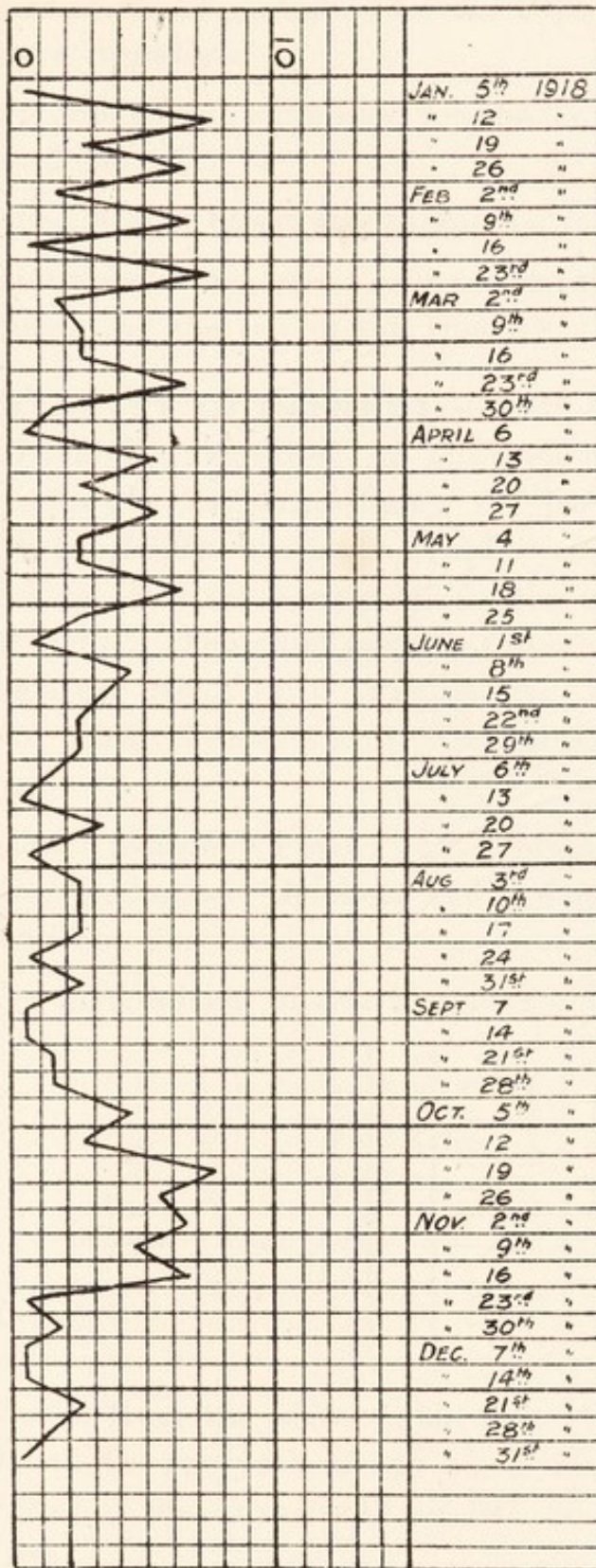
SMALLPOX.—No case was notified during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Seven cases of this Disease were notified during the year.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—No notification of this Disease was received during the year.

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

MEASLES CHART. CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1918.





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Two swabs were examined for the Diphtheria Bacillus—both were Negative.

Seven sputa were examined for the Tubercle Bacillus—one was Positive.

No specimen of blood was submitted for examination.

The number of specimens sent for examination is very small considering the size of the District.

MORTALITY IN INFANCY.—Fifty-two deaths (33 males, 19 females) occurred in children under one year old, the infantile death-rate being 117 per 1,000 births, against 86 per 1,000 births in 1917. In England and Wales during 1918 there were 97 deaths under one year per 1,000 births. The chief causes of death were Debility and Premature Birth (15), Pneumonia (7), Whooping Cough (6), Gastro-Enteritis (3), Atelectasis (3), Bronchitis (2).

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Tubercular Meningitis, Influenza, Rickets and Congenital Syphilis each caused one death.

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	9	4	...	...	13	5	3	2	2	8	33
Females	3	...	1	...	4	2	...	4	5	4	19

It is seen from the above table that 17, or 32.7%, of the deaths under one year of age occur in the first four weeks of life; of these deaths 12, or 70%, occur in the first week of life.

It is probable that when more Ante-natal work is done at the Centres and correlated with the work of the

pathologist, the causes of many of these premature deaths will be found out, and then appropriate steps can be taken to prevent them.

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

1908	.....	147	per 1,000 births.
1909	.....	103	„ „ „
1910	.....	152	„ „ „
1911	.....	141	„ „ „
1912	.....	129.6	„ „ „
1913	.....	116	„ „ „
1914	.....	101	„ „ „
1915	.....	123.8	„ „ „
1916	.....	88.2	„ „ „
1917	.....	86	„ „ „

Average for ten years 118.7 per 1,000 births.

Vital Statistics of the District.

The Registrar-General has again supplied two Estimated Populations for calculating the death-rate and the birth-rate, viz. : 25,085 and 28,107 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.

The Estimated Population for calculating the death-rate is, in my opinion, too small. In October, 1918, the Executive Food Officer for Chadderton issued 25,907 Ration Books, exclusive of 206 issued to workers at the Aircraft Factory. Further the Internment Camp and the Chadderton Camp contained approximately 200 and 450 people. These numbers should be added to the Estimated Population, as deaths occurring in the Camps would be assigned to Chadderton. On these figures the Estimated Population would be 26,557, a difference of 1,472.

DEATHS.

Causes of Deaths in Chadderton Urban District, 1918.

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.
All Causes (Civilians only)	264	253
1. Enteric Fever	—	—
2. Smallpox	—	—
3. Measles	—	2
4. Scarlet Fever	1	—
5. Whooping Cough	4	7
6. Diphtheria and Croup	4	3
7. Influenza	58	61

Causes of Death.		Males.	Females.
8.	Erysipelas	—	—
9.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	22	11
10.	Tuberculous Meningitis	3	2
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—
12.	Cancer, Malignant Disease	13	16
13.	Rheumatic Fever	1	—
14.	Meningitis	—	4
15.	Organic Heart Disease	21	30
16.	Bronchitis	24	26
17.	Pneumonia (all forms)	23	18
18.	Other Respiratory Diseases	3	—
19.	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years).....	3	1
20.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	1
21.	Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—
21A.	Alcoholism	—	—
22.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	9	10
23.	Puerperal Fever	—	—
24.	Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	—	6
25.	Congenital Debility, &c.	13	5
26.	Violence, apart from Suicide	7	2
27.	Suicide	1	—
28.	Other defined Diseases	54	47
29.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	1

The above table shews that there were 517 Deaths (264 Males, 253 Females) assigned to Chadderton, giving a death-rate of 20.6 per 1,000, the average for the previous ten years being 15.6 per 1,000; the death-rates for the previous ten years being:—

1908	17.3 per 1,000.
1909	16.1 „
1910	16.4 „
1911	16.3 „
1912	17.0 „

1913	13.7	per 1,000.
1914	15.2	„
1915	15.4	„
1916	14.3	„
1917	15.0	„
Average for last ten years	15.67	„

This is the first time, according to the records which are available, that the death-rate has exceeded the birth-rate. The increased death-rate is chiefly due to the two epidemics of Influenza which occurred during the year, one hundred and nineteen deaths being attributable to this disease. A special report on the Influenza Epidemics is included in this Report.

Twenty-five deaths were due to the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, giving a zymotic death-rate of 0.99 per 1,000, against 1.14 last year. For the past five years the numbers are:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	2	0	5	4	7
Enteric Fever	3	3	1	1	0
Measles	18	13	11	17	2
Whooping Cough .	8	5	10	2	11
Diarrhœa	22	18	4	5	4
	55	40	32	30	25
Zymotic death-rate	1.86	1.43	1.19	1.14	0.99

During the year the Coroner held 16 Inquests and five Enquiries. No deaths were uncertified.

BIRTHS.

According to the Registrar-General the number of Births during the year was 443 (239 Males, 204 Females), the birth-rate being 15.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

There were 32 Illegitimate Births (18 Males and 14 Females), being 7.2 per cent. of the total births.

Birth-rates in Chadderton for the previous ten years :

1908	.....	28.7	per 1,000.
1909	.....	29.5	„
1910	.....	25.6	„
1911	.....	25.2	„
1912	.....	24.2	„
1913	.....	25.0	„
1914	.....	24.1	„
1915	.....	22.1	„
1916	.....	18.6	„
1917	.....	16.6	„

Average for the past

ten years 23.96 „

Health Visitors' Report.

From January 1st, 1918, to December 31st, 1918.

No. of Notifications of Births received	433
,, Notifications by Registrar	8
,, New Cases visited	506
,, Subsequent visits	1035
,, Infants Breast Fed at first visits	413
,, Infants Fed on Breast and other Foods	23
,, Infants wholly Fed on Artificial Foods	70
,, Infants Died before visiting	9
No. Left the District	25
,, of Still Births	17
No. of Visits to Children between 1 and 5 years of age	840
,, Ante-Natal Cases visited	32
,, ,, ,, re-visited	9
,, Visits to Influenza Patients	300

I am pleased to report that during the past year whilst visiting Infants I have been very pleased with the welcome I have received from the mothers of the homes visited.

Breast-feeding has been strongly advised, explaining to the mother that she has no right to deprive her infant of the breast until a Medical Man has decided that she may or should do so. In cases where a mother's milk seemed on the point of failing I have persuaded the mothers to have abundance of good plain food, regular hours of feeding, also regular habits, thus enabling her to continue feeding her infant naturally.

Where artificial feeding is resorted to instruction is given in preparation of the food, amount to be given at each feed, and the time that should elapse between each feed.

I found the majority of mothers very grateful for advice given on "Storage of Food," the best kind of Teats and Bottles to use, also the importance of the cleanliness of same. Instructions are given as to the cleansing of the bottles.

Mothers are advised to take the Infant out as much as the weather will allow, as fresh air and sunlight is necessary. Separate Cots are also advised, but in this I find a difficulty in getting the mothers to provide them.

A card on the "Care and Feeding of Infants" is left at each house when the first visit is made.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

After considering the report of the Sub-Committee which had been appointed by the Health Committee to enquire as to the advisability of starting one or more Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the District, the Committee decided to recommend the Council to open one such Centre for a beginning. Suitable premises were obtained 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 re-dressed, and dried milk, &c., is sold; (3) doctor's consulting room; (4) store room; (5) treatment room; and (6) small kitchen.

The first meeting at the Centre was held on the 18th June (Tuesday), 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 29 occasions (from 18th June to 31st December). One hundred and thirty-one infants under one year old were entered on the books, and 96 children over one year and under five years old.

One thousand three hundred and forty-nine children were weighed, and 373 consultations with the Medical Officer took place.

The number of attendances of children = 1,351.

Of the infants under one year 49 were Breast fed only, 25 Breast fed and Artificial Food, 57 Artificial Food.

The following are the chief troubles found:—

Suffering from Bronchitis	18
Hernia—(a) Umbilical	24
(b) Others forms	1
Improperly Fed—i.e., unsuitable food, too frequent feeding, too large or too small a feed	8

Skin Troubles—(Eczema)	7
(Dermatitis)	13
(Urticaria)	6
(Scabies)	6
(Impetigo)	5
(Cellulitis)	1
(Ringworm)—Head ...	1
Otorrhœa	5
Tight or Long Prepuce	19
Prolapsus Recti	1
Marasmus (Wasting)	33
Constipation	15
Diarrhœa	10
Vomiting	6
Rickets	10
External Eye Diseases	7
Squint	4
Chickenpox	1
Threadworms	1
Tonsils	3
Adenoids	2
Knock Knee	2
Tubercular Gland	1
Abscess	1
Mentally Defective	1
Enuresis	1

Two things which forced themselves upon me during the consultations were (1) the number of mothers who thought their children must first be ailing before coming to the Centre, and (2) the large number of mothers who had given up Breast-feeding apparently without sufficient grounds, the slightest excuse being enough to substitute Artificial Food wholly or partially. Many mothers, after being advised, attempted to feed the baby at the breast again, and in some cases were quite successful.

With regard to the first point, it cannot be too widely known that we want the children to be brought to the Centre before they are ailing, so that advice and instruction can be given as to the best methods of keeping the children healthy.

Owing to the scarcity and intermittent delivery of cows' milk there has been a large demand for dried milk.

Special Report to the Health Committee on Epidemic Influenza during 1918.

- A. 3. Epidemic Influenza appeared in the Central part of the district early in June, 1918, and was at its worst the second and third weeks in July, afterwards almost dying out.

Early in October there were signs that the disease was again becoming prevalent in the district, and at the end of the month it had become widespread and continued throughout the whole of the month of November, rapidly diminishing after the first week in December.

4. No Pathological Examinations were made.
5. A large number of people came into the district from all over the country to work at the new Aircraft Factory, and a considerable number of American Soldiers also came.
6. From my conversation with some of the Medical Practitioners I gather that the :—

- (a) Incubation period is somewhere about 48 hours, and that—
- (b) The infectivity generally lasts about 10 days and occasionally up to 21 days.
- (c) Spreading occurs from the discharges from the respiratory passages.
- (d) A number of cases occurred in people in the second epidemic who had suffered in the June-July epidemic. On the other hand several of the medical men who were affected in the first epidemic went through the second untouched, although they each attended large numbers suffering from the disease.
- (e) Nose-bleeding was a very common symptom in the early stages of the disease. The Influenzal Pneumonia proved very fatal, and two medical men have observed that the cases which have run such a length of time as would lead them to expect signs of resolution occurring in the lungs, yet these signs have not appeared.
- (f) There was no special incidence on any particular occupation. The whole of the district was fairly evenly affected, but the Central and South Wards were affected earlier than the North Ward.

B. 1. Handbills containing precautionary advice were distributed to each house in the district by November 15th, 1918.

2. All the Schools were closed from the 5th to the 14th July, both dates inclusive, during the first epidemic.

Corpus Christi, Stanley Road, Denton Lane, Christ Church and Drury Lane Schools were closed—in the South and Central Wards—from the 29th of October to the 16th November, and the remainder of the Schools—Busk, Eustace Street, St. Luke's, St. Matthew's, St. Mark's, Middleton Junction and Mills Hill—from the 7th of November to the 16th of November, both dates inclusive.

In both epidemics children from the Schools which were closed were excluded from Cinematograph Entertainments, and the heads of the various Sunday Schools in the district were communicated with and advised to close the Schools.

No Hospital treatment was provided.

During the October to December epidemic the Nurses employed by the Council rendered nursing assistance to many cases.

Provision was made for bacteriological examination of material from patients, but no specimens were forwarded.

No prophylactic treatment by vaccine was attempted.

- B. The following letter was sent out on the 13th November, 1918, to the Medical Practitioners residing in the district and to others who do a large amount of work in Chadderton:—

“ The Chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board has issued to Medical Officers of Health a circular letter in which it is requested that enquiries be made as will enable us to learn what lessons we can from the epidemic, and that the information be published at a later date.

“ The following headings were suggested; if any others occur to you please add them :—

“ 1. Information as to the date of the first appearance of the epidemic in the district, and of its cessation.

“ 2. The results of any local pathological examinations able to be obtained, including bacteriological examinations of sputa.

“ 3. If there is any evidence throwing light on the means of introduction of the disease, this should be stated.

“ 4. Any facts would be valuable which bear on :

“ Duration of incubation period.

“ Duration of infectivity.

“ Method of spread.

“ Evidence of possible protection by a previous attack.

“ Frequency of occurrence of second attacks in 1918.

“ 5. Any special clinical features of the outbreak should be stated. It will be valuable if a comparison between cases in Rural and Urban Areas can be made.

“ 6. Has there been any special incidence on particular occupation or districts?

“ 7. Prophylaxis by Vaccine, if attempted.

“ It is important that an exact statement should be made of administrative action taken by the Sanitary Authority, with notes on the possible influence of such action.

“ I should like your opinion on the value of the closure of the Elementary Schools and the exclusion of School Children from Picture Shows which has been carried out in this Area.

“ If you will let me know of your Chadderton cases which require nursing assistance they shall be attended to, as far as possible, by the Council's Nurses.

“ I shall be greatly obliged if you will make mental notes of your observations on the above-mentioned points, and when the epidemic has subsided put your conclusions and observations in writing and forward them to me.

“ When the report is made due acknowledgment will be made of the information received.”

On the 31st January, 1919, the following letter was sent to the same Medical Practitioners:—

“ On November 13th, 1918, at the request of the Chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, I sent you a letter (copy of which is enclosed) containing a number of points respecting Influenza which require elucidation.

“ During the two epidemics of last year you will have had opportunity to observe the points enumerated and to form your opinion.

“ I am now writing to ask you if you will please write me your views on the various points, as early as will be convenient to you, so that they can be embodied in my report to the Local Government Board.”

Up to the present (17th March, 1919) only two replies have come to hand from Dr. J. Bauchop and Dr. H. Kempsey. Their remarks are as follows:—

(a) Dr. BAUCHOP.

“ 1. Since the Epidemic of Influenza in the month of July, 1918, the disease has never disappeared from this neighbourhood. The recent outbreak com-

menced on or about the 21st October, 1918, and had died down by the third week in November, 1918.

“ 2. No Bacterial Examinations of Sputa nor Swabs were made.

“ 3. The outbreak coincided with the influx of the American Labour Corps, many of whom suffered from Influenza.

“ 4. (a) Incubation period 3 to 6 days, mostly 4 days.

(b) Duration of infectivity 4 to 5 days to fortnight.

(c) Infective through the respiratory passage, especially oral.

(d) Previous attack offered no protection.

(e) Second attacks during 1918 were rare.

“ 5. Special Clinical Features noted were that the Catarrhs were more severe than in any previous epidemic, and that the Myo-Cardiac and general Muscular Weakness was severe. The entire absence of nasal catarrh was another feature.

“ 6. No special incidence on particular occupation or district.

“ 7. Vaccines—I have not attempted.

“ 8. I think the Schools in my district might have been closed earlier; the epidemic first appeared amongst the children of school age from 8 years and 12 years, and gradually passed on to the adults. There is not the least doubt that the closing of the Schools and Picture Palaces was the correct procedure, and helped materially to lessen the number of cases by keeping the people from congregating together.”

(b) Dr. KEMPSEY.

“ I saw my first case on June 18th, 1918. The District has never really been clear since, as sporadic cases have occurred in between the epidemics, but about August 20th the first epidemic had pretty well subsided.

“ I have nothing to report on Pathological Examinations.

“ The incubation period was less than five days and generally about 48 hours, but sometimes as short as 24 hours. It appears to be infectious for almost three weeks, especially if there is any nasal discharge or catarrhal condition of the respiratory tract.

“ The spread here was by the usual line of spread, namely, from South to North, the prevalent wind being South-West.

“ During the first two epidemics an attack in the July one seemed to produce immunity in October. I think I had only two cases where I was certain the patient had had it in July. One ended fatally.

“ The Clinical Features and Sequelæ were most varied, and affected every organ, I think, except the liver. I don't remember a case that had any liver trouble. The most common was a catarrhal condition of the respiratory tract, then the gastro-intestinal tract, next the nervous system. Some cases developed Meningitis quite typical, and were maniacal or comatose; the cases sometimes lasted two or three days. Others developed Neuritis and sometimes Spastic Paraplegia, slowly passing off in time. I had one case which developed Pericarditis, with a large amount of effusion, in 2 or 3 days. Orchitis sometimes occurred. One patient became

stone deaf, and is so still. One feature which struck me was that some cases which were apparently quite hopeless recovered, and others which had a much better prognosis ended fatally. Some cases resembled Typhoid, but owing to pressure of work one could not take a blood specimen; they did not develop spots or spleen. Often it was a single case in a house full of 'Flu.'

"I think the incidence was greater amongst Cotton Operatives than Mmunition Workers.

"The action of the Sanitary Authorities in providing Nurses was most beneficial, especially where the whole house was in bed at once.

"The closing of Schools and Picture Shows for children was of benefit."

DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA, 1918.

Week ended :	North Ward.	Central Ward.	South Ward.	Totals.
Jan. 5th	0	0	0	0
,, 12th	0	0	0	0
,, 19th	0	0	0	0
,, 26th	0	0	0	0
Feb. 2nd.....	0	0	0	0
,, 9th	0	0	0	0
,, 16th	0	0	0	0
,, 23rd	0	0	0	0
Mar. 2nd.....	0	0	0	0
,, 9th	0	0	0	0
,, 16th	0	0	0	0
,, 23rd	0	1	0	1
,, 30th	0	0	0	0

Week ended :		North Ward.	Central Ward.	South Ward.	Totals.
Apl.	6th	0	0	0	0
,,	13th	0	0	0	0
,,	20th	0	0	0	0
,,	27th	0	0	0	0
May	4th	0	0	0	0
,,	11th	0	0	0	0
,,	18th	0	0	0	0
,,	25th	0	0	0	0
June	1st	0	0	0	0
,,	8th	0	0	0	0
,,	15th	0	1	0	1
,,	22nd	0	0	0	0
,,	29th	0	2	0	2
July	6th	1	0	1	2
,,	13th	2	1	3	6
,,	20th	3	2	0	5
,,	27th	2	1	0	3
Aug.	3rd	0	0	1	1
,,	10th	0	0	0	0
,,	17th	0	0	0	0
,,	24th	1	0	0	1
,,	31st	1	0	0	1
Sept.	7th	0	0	0	0
,,	14th	0	0	0	0
,,	21st	0	0	0	0
,,	28th	0	0	0	0
Oct.	5th	0	0	0	0
,,	12th	1	1	0	2
,,	19th	0	1	0	1
,,	26th	0	1	1	2
Nov.	2nd	3	5	10	18
,,	9th	3	7	9	19
,,	16th	4	4	8	16
,,	23rd	4	8	2	14
,,	30th	6	3	1	10
Dec.	7th	2	2	3	7
,,	14th	1	1	0	2
,,	21st	0	0	1	1
,,	28th	2	1	0	3
,,	31st	0	1	0	1
		36	43	40	119

AGES AT DEATH FROM INFLUENZA, 1918.

	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-12 mths	Total under 1 year	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 yrs	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	Totals
Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	5	4	6	5	3	3	4	1	7	3	3	3	0	57
Females	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	2	0	9	7	1	1	5	6	9	3	5	6	3	1	1	1	3	1	62

CHART SHOWING DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA 1918.

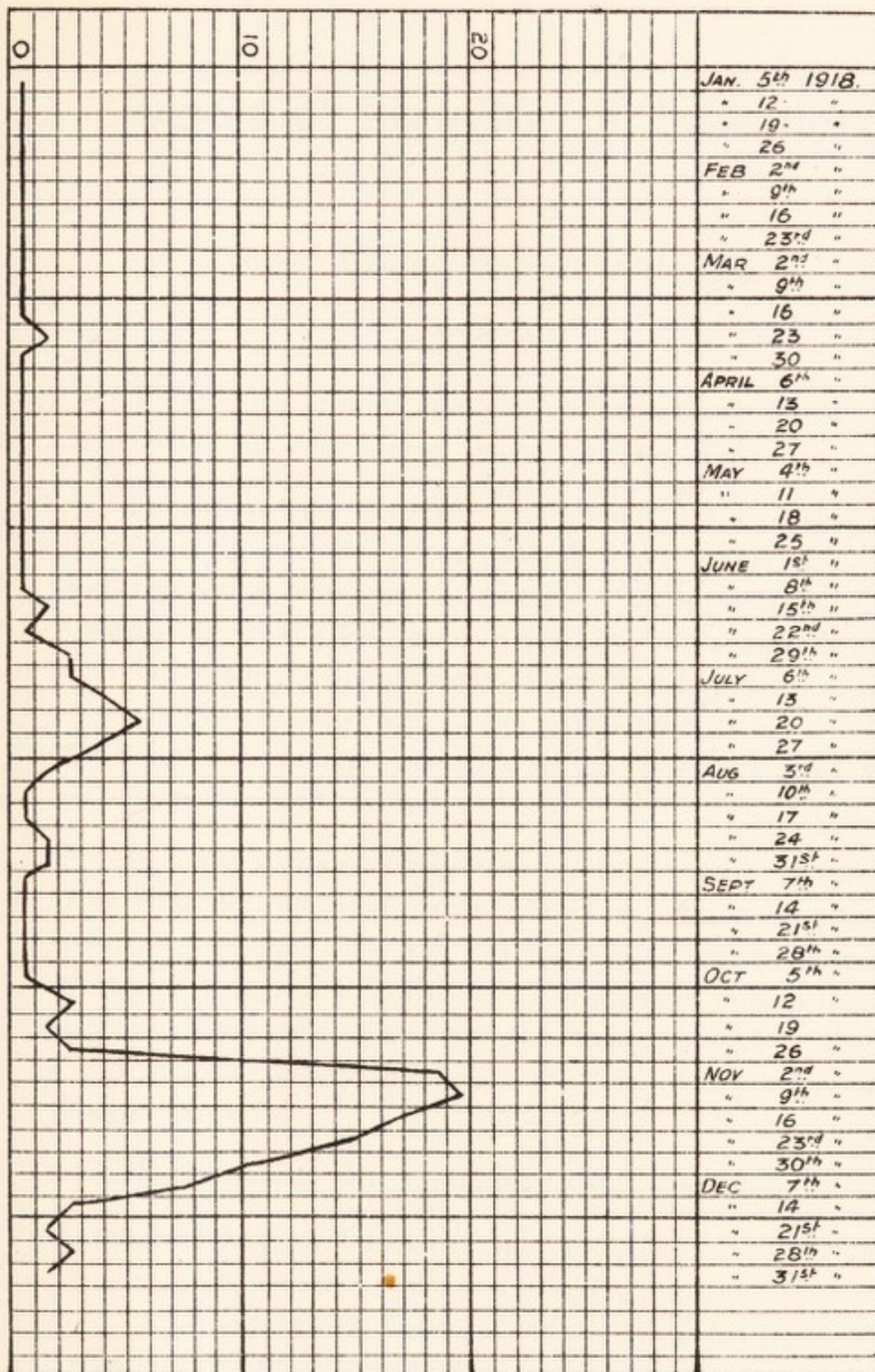
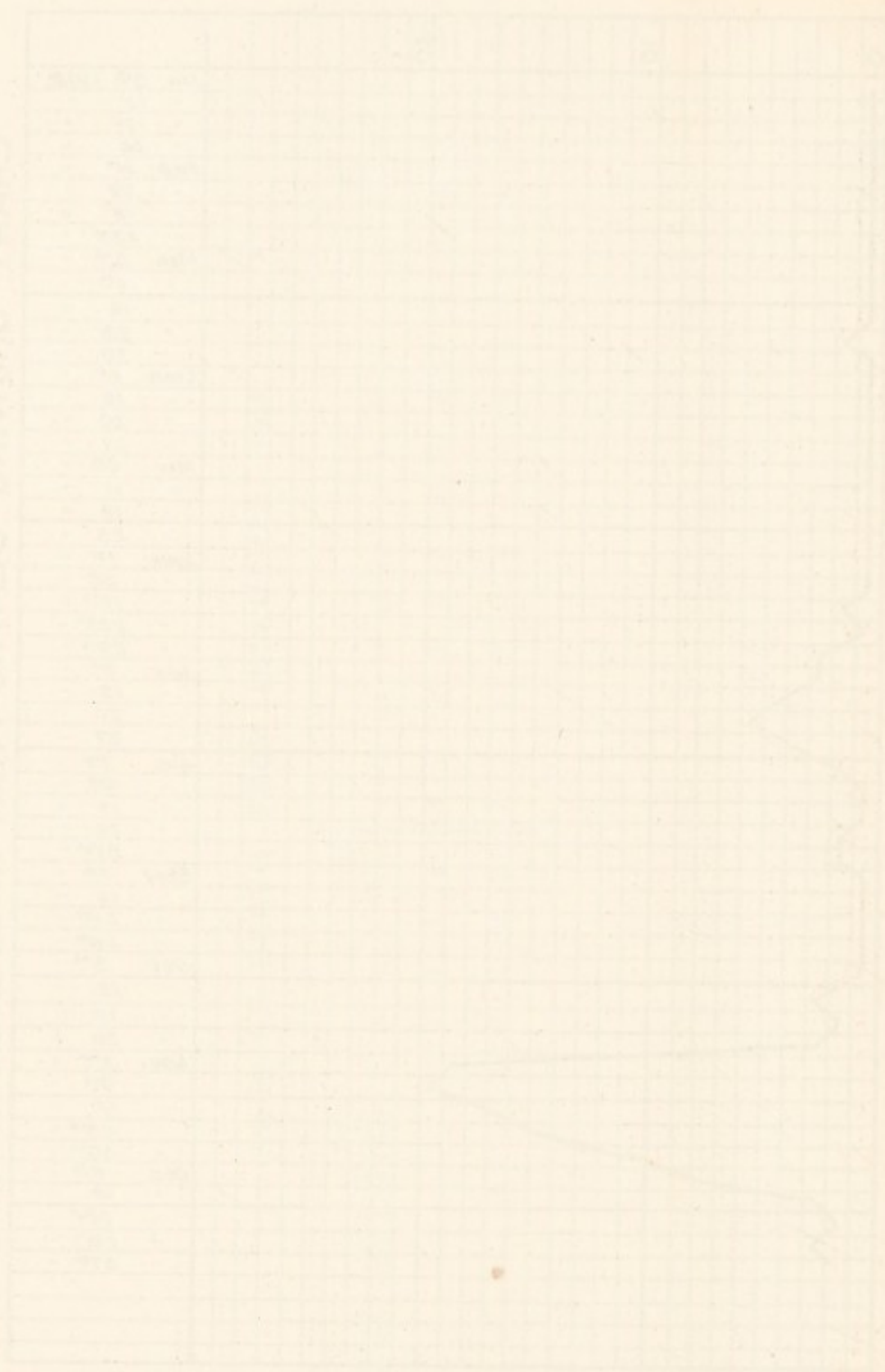


Chart showing Deaths from Influenza 1918



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, 1918.

In connection with the abatement of nuisances and defective sanitary arrangements 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 manner possible, so that the work done will be of a permanent character.

In many cases no further notice is required; the work is carried out and good results obtained. There are, however, a few people who will not attempt to make any compliance with a notice, statutory or otherwise, until a threat to either prosecute or enforce the notice is sent to them. I am pleased to say that this method has usually the desired effect.

The following is a summary of the work done:—

Number of Informal Notices Served	344
„ „ Statutory Notices Served	9
„ „ Infectious Cases Notified	355
„ „ Rooms Disinfected	185
„ „ Pail Closets Converted to Water Carriage	0
„ „ Nuisances Abated	330

	Tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.			
Amount of Diseased and Unsound Meat				
Destroyed	5	13	0	15
„ „ Other Foods Destroyed		6	1	0
Visits to Factory and Workshops.....			12	
„ „ Slaughter-houses, Meat, Fish, and other Shops where Food is Prepared or Sold			350	

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number of premises under this heading is four, and these are in respect of 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 each week and, as far as practicable, when slaughtering is taking place.

The premises, together with the lairs, are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition. Limewashing and cleansing of the walls is frequently carried out, and the floors kept in a proper state of repair.

The collection of offal and garbage is undertaken by the Council, and is removed weekly. The butchers provide galvanised iron receptacles for the temporary storage of same.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The visits to premises where the various foodstuffs are sold, which includes Butchers' Shops, Fish Shops, Green-grocers' and Grocers' Shops, and other premises where Cooked Foods are sold, amounted to 350.

Considerable time has been given to this work, as owing to the scarcity of home-killed meat the allocations have had to be supplemented by Frozen Meat, several consignments of which when it has arrived in the district has been found to be in an inferior condition.

I append a table of Diseased and Unsound Food condemned during the year:—

Particulars of Food.	Weight.				Condition.
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
One Cow		5	0	0	Physicked
One Pig		1	3	7	Unsound
90 Sheep (Frozen)	1	18	0	1	„
Beef „	1	17	0	0	„
Beef		1	2	0	„
Beef			1	16	Tuberculosis
Offal		1	2	18	„
Offal		2	1	12	Unsound
Mutton			1	4	„
Bacon		1	1	13	„
Fish (Frozen)		17	2	0	„
One barrel Condensed Milk		5	0	0	„
Onions		1	1	0	„
	Tons	5	13	0	15

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 11 samples of Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, with the following results:—

Genuine	6
Dirty Milk, containing cowdung	1
Adulterated, containing added water	3
Adulterated, deficient in cream	1
	11

Proceedings were taken in two cases, resulting in both of the vendors being fined.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The total number of Milkshops in the District is now 27, there being fifty-one Dairy Farms and one hundred and eighteen Cowsheds registered.

Periodical inspections were made to the Milkshops and Cowsheds.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 355 Notifications of Infectious Diseases have been received (these include all forms of Tuberculosis and Measles).

Measles have been most prevalent during the year, there having been 131 cases notified. Tuberculosis has been notified in 98 cases (all forms), and Scarlet Fever 49 cases.

Careful inquiries were made in each case, 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 Westhulme Hospital.

MONTHLY TOTALS OF NOTIFIED CASES FOR 1918.

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)	1	1	5	5	5	4	2	.....	1	2	1	4	31	21*
Erysipelas	4	3	3	1	8	2	2	3	4	3	.....	3	36	2*
Scarlet Fever	2	2	6	6	6	5	4	1	3	7	6	1	49	18
Enteric Fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	3*
Puerperal Fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	3	3	7	5	10	4	4	.....	5	1	7	54	18
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	7	6	4	6	6	3	3	3	.....	.....	4	44	.....
Measles	15	14	12	13	13	11	4	8	3	18	17	3	131	.....
Totals	29	30	35	36	45	38	20	21	18	36	25	22	355	62

* Q.M.A.A.C. in Chadderton Camp. 2 cases erysipelas, 6 cases diphtheria, 1 case enteric fever.

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		No. of Closets 1918
		1918	Converted 1918	
Pail Closets	1,952	0	0	1,952
Waste Water Closets..	3,123	0	0	3,123
Fresh Water Closets ...	1,525	0	0	1,525
Totals	6,600	0	0	6,600

During the year 276 blocked closets were reported; 257 of these were relating to waste water closets, which is equivalent to 8.22% of the total number of this type of closet in the District, and 19 relating to fresh water closets, which is equivalent to 1.24% of the total of this type.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

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

Twelve visits have been paid to these.

As regards the Workshops, of which there are 74 on the register, 10 visits have been paid to these.

The majority of the Bakehouses are kept in a satisfactory condition.

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

I.—INSPECTION.

	Inspection.		Number of Written Notices.		Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	12	.....	0	.....	0
Workshops, Workplaces	10	.....	0	.....	0
Total	22	.....	0	.....	0

I am,

Yours faithfully,

ARNOLD ASHWORTH, A.R.S.I.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Education Report, 1918.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

CHADDERTON,

MAY, 1919.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION
COMMITTEE.

MR. KEMPSEY, MISS BUCKLEY, 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 1918.

Nurse Thompson resigned at the end of May to take a post as Health Visitor under the Manchester Health Committee. Miss A. Rimmer was appointed as School Nurse and Health Visitor, and commenced her duties on the 3rd of June.

During the year a considerable number of School Children were affected with Scabies, and the two Epidemics of Influenza had a marked effect on the School Attendance and the Medical Inspections.

The large number of children affected with Defective Teeth is a serious matter, as this condition frequently affects the health of the children. I would suggest that the Committee seriously consider the appointment of a part-time Dentist for the treatment of these cases and to teach the prevention of this all-too-common affection. Unfortunately many parents think that defective teeth are quite a natural condition, and very few, at present, take advantage of the advice given.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

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

Part I.

Inspection of Schools.

BUSK SCHOOL.

Mixed Department.—Large Room and Classrooms: All floors moderately clean and very little dust on the ledges, pipes and picture frames, except in Classrooms 3 and 4, where the higher ledges were dusty.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys: W.c.'s require lime-washing; pedestals dirty; some are unfit to use owing to misuse. Girls: W.c.'s fairly clean. Gully in urinal blocked.

Infants' Department.—Large Room: Cleanliness of floor very fair. Very little dust. Good electric lights in here and classroom.

Classroom: Floor clean. Very little dust low down. Floor requires repairing at the entrance from the playground.

Disused Classroom (now used as a Cloakroom): Floor clean. Good artificial light (electric).

CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL.

Infants' Department.—Classrooms: Cleanliness of floors very fair, and very little dust in the rooms.

Sanitary Conveniences: Clean. There is a loose tile on the water tower.

Playground: The yard gate is off its hinges.

Cloakroom: Very little dust in here, and cleanliness of floor very fair.

Mixed Department.—Practically free from dust, and cleanliness of floors very fair.

New Schoolroom.—Junior: Floor clean. Ledges, pipes and picture frames almost free of dust.

Standard IV. Room: Floor clean. Practically no dust in here.

Playgrounds.—Boys': One length of eavesgutter missing on the old school. A slate missing on the roof of the Parish Room.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys': W.c.'s misused, otherwise clean.

Cloakrooms: Clean. In the Girls' Cloakroom the heating apparatus is now in working order.

The cleanliness of the whole School is much improved, and is now good.

DENTON LANE CHURCH SCHOOL.

Mixed Department.—Large Room: Floor fairly clean; not much dust low down. Stuffy in here, requires more ventilation.

Classroom, Std. I.: Floor very fair as to cleanliness; not much dust on lower ledges and window sills. This room is used as a storeroom by the Church, and contains forms, sewing machine, a large wooden box, and a cupboard.

Classroom, Std. II.: Floor fair. Very little dust in here. Requires more ventilation.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' W.c.'s; Part of eavesgutter is missing. Part of woodwork of one pedestal missing. Water lodges in area in front of w.c.'s owing to the floor not having a proper fall. The w.c.'s are misused, the boys standing on the seats and rendering them unfit for use.

Girls': Eavesgutter defective. Part of woodwork of two pedestals missing. W.c.'s clean.

The eavesgutter on the East side of the Big School is in poor condition, also that on the North side of the Infants' Cloakroom. There is a cracked downspout in the Girls' Playground.

Cloakrooms.—Boys' (Mixed): Still used as a lumber room. Number of hooks insufficient owing to lack of space, and coats and hats have to be placed over others or left on the floor.

Girls' and Infants': Fairly clean; very little dust low down. Too small.

Infants' Department.—Large Room: Floor fairly clean. Pipes, picture frames and window frames dusty. Slightly offensive smell from gas radiator.

Classroom: Floor fairly clean. Dusty on ledges.

The cleanliness of the School is better than last year.

CORPUS CHRISTI SCHOOL.

Infants' Department.—Large Room: Floor clean. Some dust on higher ledges and window frames.

Classrooms, No. II.: Floor clean. Pipes and ledges rather dusty.

No. III.: Floor clean. Very little dust in here.

Cloakroom: Floor clean. Practically no dust. Outlet pipe of washbasin requires repairing.

Mixed Department.—Floor clean. Very little dust in here.

Classrooms.—I. and II.: Floors fairly clean. Very little dust. III.: Floor clean. Almost free of dust.

Cloakrooms.—Boys': Floor clean and very little dust. Girls': Floor clean.

Sanitary Conveniences: All clean. The flags in the Boys' need relaying and giving a proper fall so that water will not accumulate in the passage.

On the East side of the Mixed Department there is a blocked gully. This occurs frequently. Further investigation should be made to see if there is some obstruction in the drain.

DRURY LANE SCHOOL.

Cleanliness of floors very fair. Very little dust in the School.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' and Girls': All clean. The artificial lighting would be improved if reflectors were provided.

The whole School requires decorating.

MIDDLETON JUNCTION SCHOOL.

Mixed Department.—Large Room and Classrooms: Floors dirty. Ledges, pipes and picture frames very dusty. Stairs leading to Classrooms dirty.

Cloakrooms.—Boys': Floor dirty and everything very dusty.

Girls': Dirty floor. Ledges very dusty.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Girls' and Infants' W.c.'s: Pedestals dirty. Floors dirty. Defective slate on roof.

Boys': W.c.'s misused and pedestals dirty.

Infants' Department.—Large Room: Floor fairly clean. Window ledges and picture frames dusty.

Classroom: Floor fairly clean. Picture frames dusty.

Infants' Cloakroom: Floor fairly clean. Ledges dusty. No towel.

EUSTACE STREET COUNCIL SCHOOL.

Infants' Department.—Large Room: Floor clean. Very little dust.

Classroom I.: Floor clean. Very little dust. Escape of gas at tap—requires attention.

Classrooms II. and III.: Floors fairly clean. Very little dust in these rooms.

Cloakroom: Clean floor. Almost free of dust.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Girls': Clean. In five w.c.'s the water-syphon is out of order.

Boys' W.c.'s and Urinal: Clean and in working order.

Mixed Department.—The floors of the Large Room and Classrooms were moderately clean, and there was very little dust except in Classrooms 4, 5, 7 and 8.

Two gas-heated radiators have been placed in each of the following Classrooms: No. 2, 3 and 4. Up to the present time there has not been any cold weather to test them.

Playgrounds.—Boys' and Girls': The asphalted parts are badly broken.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Girls' W.c.'s: Clean and in good order. Boys': Clean.

Cloakrooms.—Floors clean, and not much dust in the rooms.

MILLS HILL SCHOOL.

Infants' Department.—Large Room: Very little dust in here, floor very fair. Floor defective at the entrance from the passage.

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

Mixed Department.—Large Room: Floor fairly clean; not much dust. Artificial lighting is indifferent, and could be much improved at little cost.

Cloakrooms.—Girls' and Infants': Floor broken at the entrance. Washbasin dirty. Floor fairly clean.

Boys' Playground.—The fence on the canal side requires repairing thoroughly to make it safe.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Girls' W.c.'s: Clean. Boys' W.c.'s: Misused and made unfit.

There is a tile loose and a slate missing on the roof of the Infants' Department on the S.W. side.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH SCHOOL.

Infants' Department.—Large Room: Floor fairly clean. Pipes and upper ledges dusty.

Classroom.—Floor fairly clean. Some broken desks stacked in here, which harbour dust and make it difficult to keep clean.

Cloakroom.—Very little dust in here and floor moderately clean.

Mixed Department.—Large Room: Some defective boards in floor near Classroom No. 5. Floor moderately clean. Picture frames, ledges and pipes dusty.

Classrooms Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—Very little dust and floors fairly clean.

No. 4.—Floor fairly clean. Upper ledges, picture frames, cupboards and pipes very dusty.

No. 5.—Some defective boards in floor.

Boys' Playground.—Door off hinges where the ash-bin is kept.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' W.c.'s and Urinal: W.c.'s require limewashing. Pedestals dirty. Boys stand on seats and make them unfit for use. The floor of the Urinal thick with mud owing to both gullies being blocked.

Girls' W.c.'s require limewashing. Pedestals dirty.

Cloakrooms.—Boys': Plaster broken on wall near entrance to Large Room. Basins clean.

Girls': Very little dust in here. Basins clean. Requires decorating, especially the ceiling.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH SCHOOL.

Infants' Department.—Large Room: Cleanliness of floor very fair. Pipes dusty.

Classroom.—Floor fairly clean. Pipes dusty.

Cloakroom.—Floor clean. Basins clean. Ledges dusty. Wash-hand basins clean. Cleaning materials are stored in here.

Girls' and Infants' W.c.'s.—All clean. Parts of woodwork of three pedestals are missing. Urinal clean.

Mixed Department.—Large Room: Floor dirty. Ledges and pipes dusty.

Middle Room.—Floor dirty in one half. Ledges and picture frames dusty. Defective boards in several places.

Classroom VI. and VII.—Floor fairly clean. Very dusty ledges, pipes and picture frames.

Cloakrooms.—Girls': Floor clean. Basins dirty. Dusty in here.

Boys': Floor clean. Basins clean. Ledges dusty.

Playground.—Boys': Only one sound ashbin out of three.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' W.c.'s: Clean. Urinal: Clean.

All the School requires decorating.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH SCHOOL.

Mixed Department.—Large Room: Plaster badly broken on the West wall. Cleanliness of floor very fair. Very little dust in here. The floor has been partially repaired, but is still in a bad condition. Walls require decorating.

Classroom.—Floor clean. Very little dust in here. Floor very uneven. Needs decorating.

Infants' Room.—Floor clean. Ledges, picture frames, pipes and window frames dusty.

Cloakrooms.—Boys': Floor fairly clean. Not much dust.

Girls': Floor clean. The stairs leading from this room to the Large Room are badly worn, and should be repaired at an early date.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys': Clean. Girls': Clean.

STANLEY ROAD COUNCIL SCHOOL.

Infants' Department.—Large Room: Broken plaster over door of Classroom I. Floor dark in colour and does not appear to have been swept well.

Classrooms.—Floors dirty. Dusty on ledges, picture frames and window frames.

Cloakrooms.—Girls': Floor clean. No water supply in here—taps should be put in order.

Boys': Floor clean. Two water-taps out of order.

Playground.—Asphalted surface badly broken.

The ladders which are hung in the Shed should be fastened, so that the children will be unable to pull them off their supports.

The outlet of the Teachers' washbasin is blocked.

Mixed Department.—Senior: The cleanliness of the floors is unsatisfactory except the middle of the Large Room. The pipes, ledges, picture frames and window frames very dusty.

Cookery Room.—The broken part of the floor has not been repaired.

Cloakrooms.—Girls': Floors clean. Ledges and pipes dusty.

In the Cloakroom on the West side two taps are not in working order, and only one towel.

In the Cloakroom adjoining the Cookery Room the pipes, floor and rails were thick with dust.

Boys': Floor fairly clean. Only one towel. Ledges and pipes dusty.

Junior Department.—Large Room: Floor clean in the middle. Pipes, picture frames and ledges dusty.

Classrooms.—Floors only fair. Upper ledges, picture frames and pipes dusty.

Cloakrooms.—Boys': Floor clean. Ledges and towel rails dusty. Only one towel.

Girls': Floor clean. One tap out of order. Only one towel. Not much dust in here.

Playgrounds.—Boys': Surface very badly broken. Girls': Surface very badly broken.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Boys' W.c.'s: Clean. Ammoniacal smell in Urinal due to urine lodging in channel, the latter not having a proper fall.

Girls': W.c.'s clean.

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 74 for medical inspections and 33 for other purposes, e.g.: making enquires 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 tables gives the number of children inspected, classified for age at date of inspection, and sex:—

TABLE I.—Number of Children Inspected 1st January, 1918, to 31st December, 1918.

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	273	29	3	305	112		260	3	0	0	263	680
Girls.....	0	286	34	11	331	119		240	2	0	0	242	692
Totals.....	0	559	63	14	636	231		500	5	0	0	505	1372

45

B.—GROUPS OTHER THAN CODE.

		Intermediate Group (other than 8 years)		Special Cases,		Re-Examinations, i.e. No. of Children Re-Examined.	
Boys	.....	7		70		117	
Girls	.....	8		63		137	
Totals	.....	15		133		254	

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

During the medical inspection of 636 Entrants 322 parents were present, or 50.6%; of 231 Intermediates, 84, or 36.4%; of 505 Leavers, 129 parents were present, or 25.5%..

Twenty-nine 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	Stan- dard Height inches	Height Cms.	Stan- dard Height Cms.	Weight lbs.	Stan- dard Weight lbs.	Weight Kilos.	Standard Weight Kilos.
5	273	39.9	40.4	101.4	102.6	37.42	38.67	16.98	17.54
6	29	42.78	42.4	108.6	107.7	43.78	42.96	19.86	19.49
7	3	46.63	44.9	118.5	114.1	48.0	46.67	21.78	21.18
8	112	45.95	46.6	116.7	118.4	50.62	49.86	22.96	22.62
12	260	52.99	54.9	134.6	139.4	67.91	72.51	30.82	32.89
13	3	51.83	55.7	131.7	141.5	73.33	76.91	33.26	34.88

GIRLS.

Age	No. exam'd	Height inches	Stan- dard Height inches	Height Cms.	Stan- dard Height Cms.	Weight lbs.	Stan- dard Weight lbs.	Weight Kilos.	Standard Weight Kilos.
5	286	39.27	40.1	99.8	101.8	37.88	37.44	17.18	16.97
6	34	41.52	42.1	105.5	106.9	40.43	40.83	18.34	18.52
7	11	43.59	44.5	110.7	113.0	44.12	45.1	20.02	20.46
8	119	46.29	46.1	117.6	117.1	47.61	48.68	21.6	22.08
12	240	53.18	54.6	135.1	138.7	67.32	73.28	30.54	33.23
13	2	53.0	56.6	134.6	143.7	67.5	79.54	30.62	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 Inspections	74
Home Visits	1220
School Visits	310

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 Ophthalmia, Influenza 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	—	23	20	3
Nasal Obstruction	—	2	—	2
Adenoids only	—	1	1	0

One case of Tonsils and Adenoids was not operated upon during the year owing to suspension of minor operations at the Infirmary in consequence of the Influenza epidemic. The operation has been carried out in 1919.

Condition as to Vaccination of the Children Examined.

Entrants.

0 Marks	454	...	71.4%
1 Mark	7	...	1.1%
2 Marks	12	...	1.9%
3 Marks	10	...	1.6%
4 Marks	153	...	24.0%

Intermediates.

0 Marks	138	...	59.7%
1 Mark	4	...	1.7%
2 Marks	15	...	6.5%
3 Marks	4	...	1.7%
4 Marks	70	...	30.3%

Leavers.

0 Marks	181	...	35.8%
1 Mark	23	...	4.6%
2 Marks	34	...	6.7%
3 Marks	24	...	4.8%
4 Marks	243	...	48.1%

In the Entrants' Group the neglect of vaccination shows a distinct increase each year.

Prosecutions.—During the year one parent has been taken before the Magistrates by the Education Committee under Sec. 12 of the Children Act, 1908, for the non-provision of Glasses. The parent was fined.

School Closure.—Owing to the prevalence of Influenza the following Schools were closed for the period stated:—

July 5th to July 14th (inclusive): All Schools.

Oct. 29th to 15th November: Stanley Road, Drury Lane, Denton Lane, Corpus Christi, and Christ Church.

8th Nov. to 15th Nov.: Busk, Eustace Street, St. Mark's, St. Matthew's, St. Luke's, Middleton Junction, and Mills Hill.

The two Epidemics of Influenza and the closure of the Schools appreciably affected the number of children medically inspected during the year.

Miscellaneous Work.—During the year 61 specimens of hair or scraping from the skin were examined for the Ringworm Fungus; 29, or 47.5 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.

No scholarship candidates, pupil teachers, or teachers of any grade have been examined during the year.

Forty-seven children were operated upon for Enlarged Tonsils, Adenoids, or both, and two children were operated upon for Nasal Obstruction.

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.

Each Friday morning the Clerk from the Health Office attends at the Clinic to do some of the clerical work relating to the work done during the week.

During the year 629 children have been treated at the Clinic, and 12,747 attendances were made by these children.

School Exemptions.

Number of Exemption Certificates given...	1385
Number Certified Fit to attend School	621
	2006

Classification of Cases Examined at Clinic.

Abscess	16
Adenitis	10
Anæmia and Debility	52
Chilblains	2
Defective Teeth	5
Septic Gums	1
Abscess Tooth	1
Diseases of the Chest:—	
Bronchitis	31
Diseases of the Ear:—	
Cerumen	9
Deafness	2
Otitis Media	7
Otorrhœa	36
Polypus	1
Diseases of the Eye:—	
Blepharitis	26
Stye	3
Conjunctivitis	18
Nebula Cornea	1

Squint and Defective Vision	19
Cyst of Eyelid	1
Ulcer of Cornea	17
Foreign Body	1
Ophthalmia	52
Ganglion	1
Heart Disease	4
Hoarseness	1
Indigestion	3
Infectious Diseases :—	
Diphtheria	1
Chicken-pox	17
German Measles	4
Whooping Cough	15
Mumps	7
Scarlet Fever	1
Injuries	11
Nervous System :—	
Epilepsy	1
Nose and Throat :—	
Adenoids	8
Nasal Catarrh	1
Enlarged and Inflamed Tonsils	30
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	20
Nasal Obstruction (not Adenoids).....	7
Polypus	1
Periostitis	2
Rickets	5
Diseases of the Skin :—	
Alopecia	11
Boils	2
Eczema Head	2
Eczema Body	16
Herpes	5
Impetigo Head	47
Impetigo Body	48

Acne	1
Seborrhœa	15
Nits	27
Pediculi Capitis	30
—	57
Psoriasis	5
Ringworm of Body	40
Ringworm of Head	55
Scabies	127
Urticaria	1
Wart	1
Scald	1
Sores	29
Sprain	1
Burn	1
Tubercular Diseases :—	
Bone	1
Glands	10
Lungs	2
,, (Suspected)	5
Peritonitis	1
Tumour	1
Wounds	7
Septic Wounds	4
Vomiting	4
Sinus of the Cheek	1
Influenza	3
Spinal Curvature	1
Diarrhœa	3
Dislocated Finger	1
Epitaxis	1
Various	29
Total	990

Examination of Children Suspected of Suffering from Defective Eyesight.

During the year 112 children came to the Clinic to have their Eyesight tested, and 24 did not respond to the invitation.

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

Hypermetropia (26), Hyper. Astigmatism (19)	45
Myopia (5), Myopic Astigmatism (7)	12
Mixed Astigmatism	3

Of the remainder—

9 were provided with suitable Glasses.

15 did not require Glasses or a change of Glasses.

3 sent to the Oldham Clinic.

1 sent to Manchester Eye Hospital.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES TREATED AT THE CLINIC.

Number of Children Treated..... 629

Number of Attendances..... 12,747

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	86	84	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ringworm.....	61	49	...	...	10	...	...	...	2
Pediculosis	22	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerumen	136	133	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Otorrhœa	77	22	11	5	29	...	3	2	5
Conjunctivitis	22	20	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Sores	50	47	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Blepharitis	27	22	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Eczema	10	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	49	48	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of Cornea	16	13	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Septic Wounds.....	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns and Scalds	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herpes	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilblains	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boils	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abcess	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scabies	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals.....	629	538	13	17	47	...	3	3	8

TABLE II.—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1918.

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	24	76	2	...
Uncleanliness: Head	104	227	17	...
Body	15	14	6	...
Ringworm: Head	...	...	6	...
Body	1	...	...	...
Scabies	12	4	13	...
Impetigo	9	5	5	...
Other Disease	14	34	4	...
EYE—				
Defective Vision and Squint	62	70	4	...
External Eye Disease	58	35	8	...
EAR—				
Defective Hearing	7	10	3	...
Ear Disease	146	8	9	...
NOSE AND THROAT—				
Enlarged Tonsils	55	42	7	...
Adenoids	5	...	...	...
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	25	3	...	...
Defective Speech	8	54	...	...

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	12	11	2	...
Functional	9	7	...	...
Anæmia.....	5	9	4	...
LUNGS—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Definite	...	...	1	...
Suspected	3	1	...	...
Chronic Bronchitis	9	2	3	...
Other Disease	16	25	...	...
NERVOUS SYSTEM :				
Epilepsy	...	1	...	...
Chorea ..	...	1	...	...
Other Disease	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Glands	2	1	...	...
Bones and Joints ..	1	...	...	...
Other Forms	...	...	...	...
Rickets.....	6	45	...	...
Deformities	5	62	...	...
Other Defects or Diseases ..	23	24	18	...

TABLE IV.—Treatment of Defects of Children during 1918.

CONDITION.	No. of 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.....	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	100
Footgear.....	...	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	100
Cleanliness of Head.....	7	121	128	...	128	56	72	...	...	100
Cleanliness of Body.....	...	21	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	100
Nutrition.....	...	30	30	...	18	12	6	...	12	60
Nose and Throat.....	22	92	114	4	84	61	3	20	26	73.68
External Eye Disease.....	...	66	66	...	66	63	3	...	...	100
Ear Disease.....	4	155	159	...	151	132	16	...	8	94.96
Teeth.....	...	112	112	...	11	9	2	...	101	9.82
Heart and Circulation.....	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	0.00
Lungs.....	...	32	32	...	17	2	12	3	15	53.12
Nervous System.....	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	50
Skin.....	3	64	67	...	56	42	14	...	11	83.58
Rickets.....	...	6	6	...	6	...	3	3	...	100
Deformities.....	...	5	5	...	3	...	3	...	2	60
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary.....	...	4	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	100
Speech.....	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	100
Mental Condition.....	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	100
Vision and Squint.....	22	66	88	3	70	60	4	6	15	79.54
Hearing.....	...	10	10	...	4	...	1	3	6	40
Miscellaneous.....	...	27	27	...	20	16	4	...	7	74.07
TOTAL.....	58	880	938	7	699	454	206	39	232	74.52

TABLE III.—Summary of all Excisions, Operations, and Treatments in the Year 1918.

TABLE V.—Inspection, Treatment, &c., of Children during 1918.

(1) The total number of Children medically inspected (whether Code Group, special or ailing child)	2149
(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)	530
(3) The number of Children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.)	606
(4) The number of Children in (3) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.)	431

CLOG FUND.

The administration of this Fund is now carried out at the Education Office, the Secretary for Education having supplied the particulars.

Thirty-two applications for the provision of Clogs have been received, representing thirty-two families. Twelve applications—representing twelve families—were granted, and sixteen pairs of Clogs were provided.

FREE MEALS.

During the year no Free Meal has been provided.