

[Report 1914] / Medical Officer of Health, Middleton Borough.

Contributors

Middleton (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1914

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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

The Inspector of Nuisances,

AND OF THE

SCHOOLS MEDICAL OFFICER

ON THE

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN

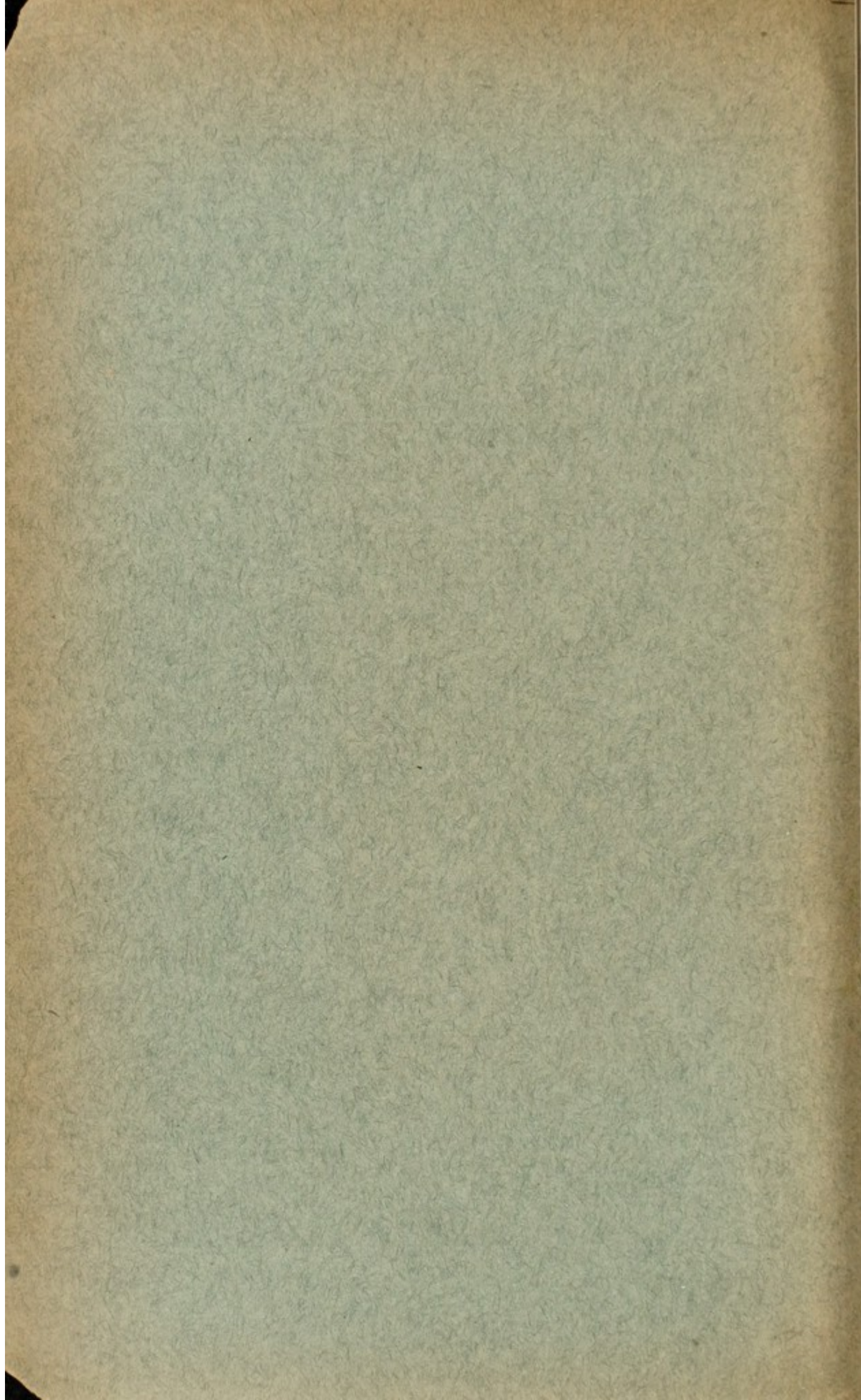
FOR THE YEAR

1914.

PRESTON:

Mather Bros., Printers, &c., 31, Lune Street.

1915.



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MEMBERS OF THE

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR,
(Councillor W. M. WIGGINS.)

Councillor F. MONK (Chairman).

„ J. PEARSON (Vice-Chairman).

Alderman S. KENT

„ J. H. WOOD.

Councillor W. CLEGG-NEWTON.

„ J. E. FITTON.

„ W. HEYWOOD.

„ A. HILTON.

„ T. J. HILTON.

„ J. ROBERTS.

Medical Officer of Health...FREDK. J. WHEELDON, M.R.C.S.

Inspector of Nuisances...CHARLES HENRY NORTON, A.S.R.I.

Health Visitor.....NURSE HOLLINGSHEAD

Clerk.....Miss A. LEONARD.

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

1914.

Post Office Buildings,

Middleton,

March 15th, 1915.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Borough, for the year 1914.

The Birth-Rate is for the year, the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, 19.8 per 1000 inhabitants. This Rate has never before been recorded as below 20.

The Death Rate is higher than in the previous year, but is the same as that of 1909 and 1910, which was the lowest rate recorded previous to the year 1913.

The Infantile Death Rate is higher : 126 per 1000 Births.

Three of the more dangerous infectious diseases have been at different times of the year, much more prevalent than for many previous years. Scarlet Fever during the whole year, Whooping Cough in the earlier months and Enteric Fever in July and September.

Nurse Hollingshead resigned her post as Health Visitor at the end of the year and Nurse Newbury was appointed to the vacancy.

The form of this report is somewhat altered from that of previous years, so as to be in accordance with the suggestions in the memorandum of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, on the preparation of Annual Reports. The Report on the Schools and School Children is included in the same binding as suggested in the same memorandum.

I beg to thank the Committee for their invariable courtesy and consideration.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

FREDK. J. WHEELDON,

Medical Officer of Health.

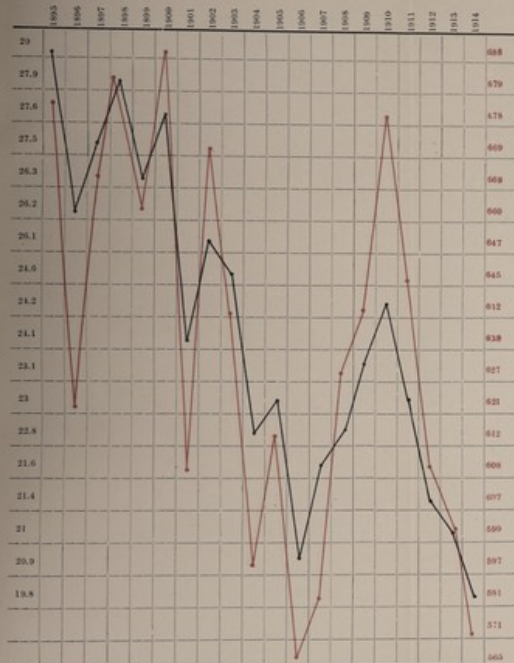


Diagram showing in black the birthrate, and in red the actual number of Births in each of the last twenty years.

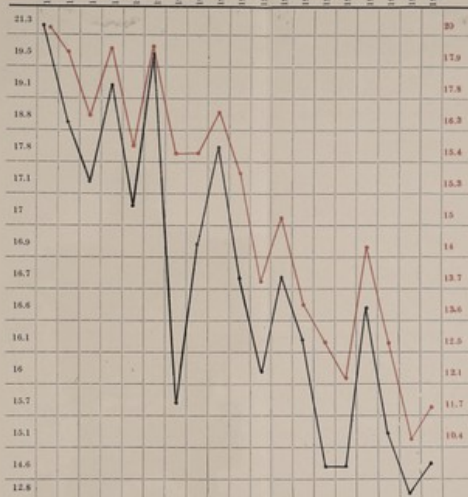


Diagram showing in black the Death-rate of all persons belonging to the district, and in red of persons whose deaths were registered in the Borough for the past nineteen years.

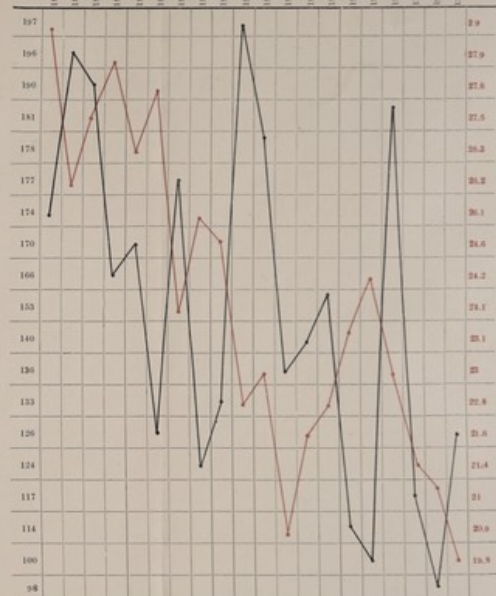



Diagram showing in red the Birth-rate, and in black the Infantile Death-rate per 1,000 children born, for the past twenty years.



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STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Population — Census 1911, 27,983.

Estimated 1914—28,750.

Births ...	Males	314	Total	571
	Females	257		

Annual Rate per 1000 inhabitants.....19.8

Deaths ...	Males	235	Total	421
	Females	186		

Annual Rate per 1000 inhabitants.....14.6

Excess of Births over Deaths	150
Deaths of Infants under a year old.....	72
Infantile Death Rate per 1000 Births.....	126
Deaths of Children aged 1-5 years.....	48
Total Deaths from Seven principal Zymotic Diseases.....	46
Annual Rate per 1000 inhabitants	1.6
Total Deaths from Tubercular Diseases.....	43
Annual Rate per 1000 inhabitants.....	1.5
Total Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.....	65
Annual Rate per 1000 inhabitants	2.25
Total Deaths from Cancer	34
Annual Rate per 1000 inhabitants	1.18
Total cases of Infectious Disease Notified.....	296
Total Cases of Tuberculosis Notified.....	85

A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area—4,741 Acres.

SITUATION AND SOIL.—Middleton is situated in the County of Lancashire, about six miles North of Manchester, five miles South of Rochdale, and four Miles west of Oldham.

It is connected with each of these towns by a service of tram cars, and is the terminus of a branch line of railway from the main line to Yorkshire from Lancashire.

The greater part of the Borough lies in the Watershed of the River Irk, whose tributaries, the Whit Brook and the Wince Brook, join it in the centre of the town.

The Borough is hilly, and the height above ordnance datum varies from 230 feet at Rhodes, to 350 feet at Middleton Junction and about 500 feet at Hebers and Slattocks. The soil is generally clay, in some parts of the Borough gravel and sand. The climate is humid.

The chief industries are Cotton Spinning, Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing and Weaving. The population is of the artisan class in the town, and there is a fairly extensive agricultural population in the surrounding districts.

POPULATION.—Census 1911, 27,983. Estimated 1914, 28,750.

The Borough is divided for Municipal and Poor Law purposes into six Wards :—

	Census.	Population Estimated. 1913.	Acreage.	Number of Persons to an acre.
North Ward	4359	4478	1835	2.4
Central Ward	4377	4496	134	33.5
South Ward	4674	4801	677	7.1
East Ward	5683	5843	494	12
Parkfield Ward	5061	5199	404	12.8
West Ward.....	3829	3933	1197	3.3

The average density of the Population of the Borough is 6.06 per acre.

HOUSES.—Census 1911, 6,547 inhabited, 211 empty, and 24 in course of construction. Average number of persons per house, 4.27.

Rateable Value—£128,850.

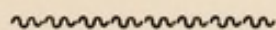
Consolidated District Rate 4/5 in the £ made up as follows :—

s.	d.
2	5 in the £ for improvement purposes (including 11d. in the £ for Water Deficiency).
1	0 in the £ for Sewer purposes.
0	4 in the £ for Lighting purposes.
0	8 in the £ for Highway purposes.
<hr/>	
4	5 Total.

Poor Rate, 4/- in the £, made up as follows :—

1	0 for Relief of the Poor.
0	11½ County Rate.
2	0 Borough Rate (including 1. 2d. for Education)
0	0½ Other Expenses of Overseers, Salaries, &c.
<hr/>	
4	0 Total

POOR LAW RELIEF.—The amount expended on Poor Law Relief (outdoor) during the year was £528 19s. 6d.



B.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

WATER SUPPLY.

This is abundant and of first-rate quality. It is governed by the Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board. The gathering ground is upland moor and irreproachable. The low degree of hardness of the water, although this is more or less corrected at the reservoirs, renders caution necessary in drawing water for drinking purposes in the early morning, when the water has been in

the pipes for some hours, as it is liable to dissolve a small amount of lead from the surface of the pipes, and this if frequently taken, might lead to symptoms of lead poisoning.

There is no danger, if, before any is taken for drinking purposes, the water is allowed to run from the tap for a short time.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is some slight improvement in the streams passing through the Borough, but they are very foul, and in hot weather very offensive. There is really no excuse for the condition in which they are, generally, and the Borough of Middleton is not responsible for their foul state, which is as bad on entering the Borough as on leaving.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There have been several complaints of bad smells arising from the manholes of the sewers in various parts of the Borough, but they have been fewer than in previous years. They are in some cases due to trade effluents and should be prevented by means of more efficient and systematic ventilation, the outlet of offensive gases being at such a position and at such a height from the ground as to avoid the nuisance which undoubtedly arises from the present system in some parts of the Borough.

The treatment of the sewage has been taken over by the Manchester Corporation, and the main sewers are to be connected up with the Manchester system at an early date. This will dispose of all trouble as to effluent, which has formerly passed into the river from the sewage works.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There have been 30 conversions from the conservancy system to the water carriage system during the year.

The numbers of each type of sanitary arrangement at the end of 1914 is as follows :—

Water Closets	2181
Waste Water Closets.....	3621
Sanitary Cans.....	424
Privies	6

The privies are all attached to farm houses in the Borough and all the sanitary can closets are, with the exception of about 200, attached to houses in parts of the Borough where the absence of a sewer necessitates the use of the conservancy system.

All those cases where conversion is possible, ought to be undertaken at the earliest possible time, so as to render the Borough free from reproach in this matter.

SCAVENGING.

The Aspit refuse is destroyed at the Refuse Destructor.

There have been 60 wall bins added during the year and portable bins have replaced 9 foul ashpits.

The number of each type of receptacle in the Borough at the end of the year was :—

Wall Bins (Quines)	570
Portable Bins	1410
Brick Ashpits	1734
Open Ashpits	39

I have, to my regret, to again complain of the little progress made in this matter during the past year. The presence of these ashpits is an ever present source of danger to the community, and much greater pressure should be applied to householders and owners to abolish them and replace them by Portable Bins.

There is still the disgusting nuisance arising in many areas of the Borough, from the emptying of these Ashpits into the open street, before the refuse can be loaded into the carts, and this must continue until they are abolished.

Not only do they frequently become very foul and offensive, but their size, and the inconvenience and difficulty, in some cases, of emptying them, leads to their being left for a longer period without being cleared, than is at all satisfactory. They occupy much more time of the men than proper bins do, and this partial neglect will be further increased in the present year of 1915 owing to the scarcity of horses and men.

If the late spring and summer of 1915 are warm and dry, any danger arising from the refuse in normal times will be greatly increased by the breeding of flies, ashpits being a very suitable locality for this purpose. The only method of keeping down the plague is by having all accumulations of refuse removed at such frequent intervals as will provide too short a time for the development of the mature fly from the egg.

This point refers also to accumulations of stable manure, which is even more desirable to the house fly as a place in which their innumerable progeny can grow and develop. Very particular attention should be given to the frequent removal of stable refuse, especially from the end of April to the end of September.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The statement of Mr. Norton as to the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, and the action and result of action taken in regard to these, will be found in detail at the beginning of his report.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—There are ten of these establishments in the Borough, one having been closed during the year. Three are licensed and the others registered. Mr. Norton has made 691 visits to them, and has found them always satisfactory. A very notable improvement has been made in the Co-operative Society's slaughter house, which has been rebuilt and is very satisfactory.

BAKE HOUSES.—These have been regularly visited, and no cause for complaint found.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—There are eight registered in the Borough, and 847 visits have been made. Only on one occasion was it necessary to caution a deputy about the dirty condition of the house.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—Only one establishment carries on such a business in the Borough, and this has been visited 36 times during the year.

SCHOOLS.

This subject is dealt with fully in my Report to the Education Committee, at the end of this Report.

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.—This is conducted by the farmers who deliver direct to the consumer, from their own farms, which are practically all situated within the Borough.

The milk is generally of good quality, and samples are periodically taken by Mr. Norton and submitted to the County Analyst for report. Forty samples were taken during the year. Two samples were reported to be 29% and 21% deficient in fat, and two were slightly deficient in fat. In the two former cases the vendor was prosecuted, and fined ten shillings and costs in the first case and twenty shillings and costs in the second. This was a bad case as the vendor was the same on both occasions.

173 visits were made in the year to the Dairies and Cowsheds, of which all but three are at the farms. There is considerable improvement in the cleanliness of these places, but the majority of the farmers continue to hold the theory that close stuffy shippens are conducive to health in the cattle, and also to the quantity of milk to be obtained from them.

Under the Tuberculosis Order, four cows have been reported as suffering from Tuberculosis. The Tuberculin test was applied in one case, with a negative result, and the notification withdrawn.

The three other cows were slaughtered and the carcasses destroyed, the owner being compensated as provided by the Order.

Four samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in Manchester, for examination by inoculation. Tubercule Bacilli were found in one specimen. The animal was slaughtered and the carcass destroyed.

MEAT.—4,041 pounds of meat have been seized and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption. There were three whole carcasses and part of one other, which were tuberculous. The whole of this unfit meat was voluntarily surrendered and no legal proceedings were necessary.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—Mr. Norton has taken 30 samples of various kinds during the year, other than milk samples.

Butter	5	Mustard	4
Cheese	6	Margarine	2
Lard	2	Coffee	5
Ground Ginger	1	Pepper	5

All these samples were referred to the Public Analyst for examination, and with the exception of one of pepper and one of Ground Ginger, which were passable, all were reported to be genuine.

HOUSING.

During the year 1914 Mr. Norton has made the following inspections :—

(a) Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909	774
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	19
(c) Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders.....	19
(d) Number of closing orders made.....	18
(e) Number of dwelling-houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders.....	1

(f) Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation.....	7
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One house has been closed, five are in progress of alteration, and the remainder will be undertaken shortly.

The following table gives a detailed statement of the character of the defects found to exist :—

HOUSES REPORTED.

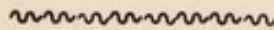
128 Sandy Lane	Back to back house, Bad ventilation	Condemned	Ventilation provided.
1 off 128 Sandy Lane	Back to back house Bad ventilation	Condemned	Ventilation provided.
1 Lower Stanniccliffe	No back door	Condemned	Back door provided.
3 Lower Stanniccliffe	No back door	Condemned	Back door provided.
62 Grimshaw Lane	No back door, fast windows in living rooms and bad ven- tilation.	Condemned	Alterations being carried out.
64 Grimshaw Lane	No back doors, fast windows in living rooms, bad ventila- tion and kitchen floor part brick paved.	Condemned	Alterations being carried out.
66 Grimshaw Lane	No back door, fast windows in living rooms, and bad ventilation.	Condemned	Alterations being carried out.
68 Gimshaw Lane	No back door, fast windows in living rooms and bad ven- tilation.	Condemned	Alterations being carried out.
70 Grimshaw Lane	No back door and bad ventilation.	Condemned	Alterations being carried out.

4 Mill Fold.	Dark, low living rooms, no back door, fast windows, bad ventilation, two damp pantries, one with brick floor. Damp bedrooms, defective floors, fireplaces made up which causes bad ventilation	Condemned	Alterations carried out
Higher Tonge Farm	An old farm house divided into two, damp, dark and dilapidated	Condemned	Closed
1 Cemetery Road	No back door, bad ventilation, Stable situated against side of house.	Condemned	Nothing done yet.
off 14 King Street	No front door, bad ventilation.	Condemned	Arranged to have vent provided.
65 Kenyon Lane	Bad ventilation	Condemned	Door provided and windows made to open
5 Barrowfields	Bad ventilation, dark, no back door and no back yard.	Condemned	Plans have been submitted for alterations
54 Brassey Street	This has two doors, a front and side, but no door leading to the back yard	Condemned	Plans have been submitted for alterations
115 Long Street	Damp house		Premises drained and made right
31 Factory Street	No back door, fast windows and bad ventilation.	Condemned	Arranged for ventilation and alteration of windows
33 Factory Street	No back door, fast windows, bad ventilation, and waste pipe connected to an untrapped drain	Condemned	Arranged for the requisite alterations

Many other minor defects as regards cleanliness and want of repairs are found in the course of the inspections and are brought to the attention of the interested persons, either occupier or owner, and are generally attended to after representation has been made.

The Borough Council has undertaken the erection of 24 houses on their Boarshaw estate, and building operations have been commenced. It is proposed to erect 8 houses of 6 rooms and bath, and 16 houses with 5 rooms and bath.

The number of new houses certified during the year ending December, 1914, was 60.



C.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

(1).—STAFF

<i>Inspector of Nuisances</i>	...	MR. C. NORTON.
<i>Assistant ditto.</i>	... ..	MR. A. EDWARDS.
<i>Health Visitor</i>	... ..	MISS HOLLINGSHEAD.
<i>Disinfector</i>	... ..	MR. A. BOOTH.

The work carried out during the year has been, as will be gathered from the previous pages, of very great amount and importance. It is always increasing, as new Acts and Orders come into force, and there is remarkably little friction with the inhabitants of the Borough, with whom it is necessary from time to time to interfere. I cannot express too highly my appreciation of the manner in which their duties have been performed.

(2) HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—The agreement with the County Borough of Rochdale for the treatment at their Hospital at Marland, of cases of Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever arising in the Borough continues in force as in previous years. Objection having been raised by the Local Government Board to the use of this Hospital for Small Pox necessitates the making of other arrangements for these cases.

The patients are conveyed to the Hospital in our own Brougham Ambulance.

The number of cases of each disease sent to Hospital during the year was :—

	Cases.	Sent to Hospital.	Died.
Scarlet Fever	214	132	4
Typhoid Fever	43	40	8

(3) DISINFECTION.—This is carried out on the same lines as in previous years. The Thresh Steam Disinfector is used for the treatment of infected bedding and clothing, and house disinfection is by means of Formalin Vapour. After all cases of Small Pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever have either been removed to Hospital or have been declared free from infection by the Doctor in attendance, the house and bedding are thoroughly disinfected. In the case of Tuberculosis of the Lungs the same routine is carried out when the patient leaves home for a Sanatorium or changes residence, and in all cases where death has ensued.

All the Schools have been thoroughly sprayed on various occasions during the year.

4.—LOCAL ACTS AND ADOPTION ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted February 5th, 1891.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted February 5th, 1891.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892, adopted October 8th, 1892.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, adopted July 1st, 1908.

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, making Ophthalmia Neonatorum a Notifiable Disease, adopted June 1st, 1910.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part II., Section 34 to 38, and 43 to 51 in Part III., Part, IV., V., and VI., and Sections 93 and 95, Part X. came into operation April 11th, 1910.

Sections 79 and 81 of Part VII. and Part VIII., approved, came into force February 3rd, 1910.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part IV., came into operation October 1st, 1911.

The Middleton Corporation Act, 1910.

BYELAWS relating to :—

Offensive Trades, made on May 29th, 1883, allowed August 1st, 1883.

New Streets and Buildings, made on October 25th, 1894, allowed May 3rd, 1895.

Sanitary Conveniences, made on July 4th, 1895, allowed August 12th, 1895.

Water Closets and Waste Water Closets, made on April 1st 1903, allowed July 10th, 1903.

New Streets, made on December 7th, 1904, allowed October 10th, 1905.

Houses Let in Lodgings, made on April 7th, 1909, allowed June 5th, 1909.

REGULATIONS relating to :—

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, made February, 1911, came into operation April 1st, 1911.

Management of Sanitary Conveniences, made on October 25th, 1894.

Inspections of New Drains and Buildings, made October 1st, 1896.

(5)—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

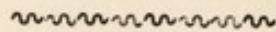
The following are the particulars of the specimens sent to the Public Health Laboratory in Manchester :—

	Positive.	Negative	Total.
Blood for Typhoid Bacilli	17	9	26
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli	8	4	12
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	26	36	62
Total	51	49	100

Four samples of milk were also sent for examination.

They were all tested by inoculation, and one was found to be Tuberculous.

One sample of water was also sent in duplicate, for chemical and bacteriological examination.

**D.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

The number of cases notified during the year, excluding Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, was 296.

This is an increase of 164 over the number in 1913.

The following Table gives the number of cases notified in the past twelve years :—

Year—	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Small Pox .	31	3	13	13	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	52	53	73	81	43	23	20	100	48	36	107	214
Diphtheria .	17	6	14	14	54	33	18	11	6	3	8	20
Enteric Fever	2	5	4	5	7	9	18	6	3	5	5	43
Erysipelas .	24	22	22	15	8	19	26	20	14	9	9	19
Puerperal Fever .	1	2	2	5	5	1	1	—	2	2	3	—
Total ...	127	573	128	133	117	85	84	137	79	55	132	296

Table showing the Notifications received each month from each Ward.

Disease	Scarlet Fever.						Diphtheria.						Enteric Fever.						Erysipelas.					
Ward.	N.	C.	S.	E.	P.	W.	N.	C.	S.	E.	P.	W.	N.	C.	S.	E.	P.	W.	N.	C.	S.	E.	P.	W.
January ...	16	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
February...	15	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
March	5	3	2	5	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	9	4	1	3	5	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	7	5	2	9	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
June	6	4	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
July.....	7	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	16	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	8	3	3	6	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
September	2	2	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
November	2	2	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	81	32	22	42	17	20	1	1	4	11	1	2	10	23	2	2	5	1	6	2	4	1	3	3

214

20

43

19

No cases other than Scarlet Fever and Typhoid were treated in Hospital during 1914.

The figures for each month from each Ward are given in this table :

MONTH.	SCARLET FEVER.										TYPHOID FEVER.					
	Total Cases.	Ward.						Total to Hospital.	Total Cases.	Ward.						Total to Hospital.
		N.	C.	S.	E.	P.	W.			N.	C.	S.	E.	P.	W.	
January ..	23	13	..	..	1	1	..	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
February ..	19	5	..	..	..	..	2	7	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
March	20	..	3	2	3	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	24	6	2	..	3	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	26	5	4	1	7	..	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	19	2	4	..	5	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	18	5	5	1	2	..	..	13	28	9	15	2	..	..	1	27
August ..	28	5	3	2	5	1	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September ..	12	2	1	..	1	1	2	7	7	..	2	..	..	5	..	7
October ..	7	3	1	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ^a ..	12	..	1	3	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
December ..	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Total ..	214	46	24	11	29	8	14	132	43	10	21	2	2	5	1	41

One of the cases of Enteric was treated at Westhulme Hospital to where she was removed from the Oldham Union Hospital.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 214 cases were notified, an increase of 107 over the number in 1913.

This disease has been epidemic in Middleton since October, 1913, during which and the following two months there were 65 cases notified. The monthly number of cases was fairly steady, up to August 1914, when the epidemic became less severe.

The monthly incidence was as follows :—

January	23	July	18
February.....	19	August	28
March	20	September	12
April	24	October	7
May	26	November.....	12
June	19	December	6

The Ward distribution was :—

North Ward	81	East Ward	42
Central Ward	32	Parkfield Ward	17
South Ward	22	West Ward.....	20

The Age incidence was :—

Under 1 year old	5
Aged 1-5 years	36
Aged 5-15 years	135
Aged 15-25 years	33
Over 25 years old	5

Total	214
-------------	-----

One hundred and thirty-two cases were treated at the Marland Hospital. Of these, four cases were fatal, and there was one other fatal case at home.

The case mortality was 23 per 1000.

More than one case occurred in 39 houses. In one house there were 8 cases, in another 6 cases, in two there were four cases, in seven there were 3, and in 28 there were two.

There were, therefore, 154 houses infected during the year. Fielding Street in North Ward had the greatest number of houses infected, viz. : 15 cases in 10 houses, Union Street had 12 cases in 4 houses, Assheton Street 11 cases in 3 houses. There were seven cases in 6 houses at Hebers. In East Ward there were ten cases in 5 houses in Dorset Street, and eight in six houses in Grimshaw Lane.

In West Ward there were 15 cases in nine houses.

The Sanitary arrangements to the houses affected were :—

Water Closets.....	49
Waste Water Closets	99
Sanitary Cans	5
Privy	1
Total	154

The Milk Supply of these houses was derived from thirty-two different farms, and in four cases, only condensed milk was used.

The Schools attended by the various patients were as follows :—

St. Leonard's	51	Elm Street	8
Durnford Street ...	27	Rhodes	8
St. Michaels	14	St. Peter's	4
St. Gabriel's	18	Grammar School	2
Parkfield	11	Private School	1
Thornham.....	1	Wesleyan (Middleton Junction)	1

Scarlet Fever again presented the same difficulties in diagnosis as appear to characterise the majority of cases which have occurred in the last ten years. They are, generally speaking, very mild in type, and there is no doubt that many cases are missed altogether, which, although themselves showing little or no sign of illness, are quite dangerous to their school and play fellows, insomuch that they may give rise in susceptible children to attacks of the disease, which may take a much more severe form in their case.

Three cases were discovered in attendance at school who had certainly been suffering from this fever, as they were peeling.

It is highly probably that there is little danger of infection from children who are peeling, provided that they are not at the same time suffering from any discharge from the ear or nose.

DIPHTHERIA.

Twenty cases of this disease were notified during the year, an increase of twelve over the number in 1913.

There were four deaths, giving a case mortality of 20 per cent.

No cases were sent to Hospital.

• There were 5 cases in April, 4 in February, 2 in January, March and August, none in July and September, and 1 in each of the other five months.

The ages of the patients were :—

Under 1 year	1
1-2 years	2
2-5 years	7
5-10 years	7
10-15 years	2
27 years	1
Total	20

The Ward distribution was :—

North Ward	1	East Ward	11
Central Ward	1	Parkfield Ward	1
South Ward	4	West Ward	2

The Sanitary arrangements at the various houses were :—

Water Closets	7
Waste Water Closets	12
Can Closets	1

The Schools attended by the patients were :—

St. Leonard's	1	St. Peter's	2
St. Michaels	4	Elm Street	3
St. Gabriel's	1	Rhodes	1

The milk supply was from a different farm in each case, except that one farmer supplied two houses. Anti-Diphtheritic Serum is provided free of charge as in past years, and is generally employed.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

This disease occurred in epidemic form in the Borough in July, and there have been 43 cases during the whole year. The outbreak in July consisted of 27 cases, and these were the subject of a special report submitted to you in August, copies of which were sent to the Local Government Board and the County Authority. The Board sent down one of their Medical Inspectors, who was taken over the whole area concerned, and who visited most of the houses in which cases had occurred.

No definite conclusion was arrived at as to the origin and source of the infection in these cases, beyond the strong suspicion that it was carried to the various houses affected by one of the cases, a hawker of vegetables and fish, who was undoubtedly carrying on his business while suffering from the early stages of Enteric Fever.

Previous attacks of Typhoid had occurred in this man's family ; in January, one case, and in February, three cases, one of which died, and the others were discharged from Hospital on April 13 and May 2 respectively.

The Borough has been in the past fourteen years very fortunate in respect of the incidence of Typhoid. The number of cases notified during each year being as follows :—

1900	13	cases	in	10	Houses	1907	7	cases	in	4	Houses
1901	6	"	"	6	"	1908	9	"	"	9	"
1902	1	"	"	1	"	1909	18	"	"	12	"
1903	2	"	"	2	"	1910	6	"	"	5	"
1904	5	"	"	4	"	1911	3	"	"	3	"
1905	4	"	"	3	"	1912	5	"	"	5	"
1906	5	"	"	3	"	1913	5	"	"	3	"

Averaging 6.4 cases, and 5 houses affected per annum.

The cases in 1914 occurred as follows —

January	1
February.....	3
June	1
July	28
September	7
November	1
December	2
Total	<hr/> 43 <hr/>

There were seven cases from one house : five in July and two in September ; six cases in one house : one in February, three in February and two in July ; Three in each of three houses ; in two in July and in the third in September, and two in each of three houses in July.

There were, therefore, 23 houses affected.

The Ward distribution was as follows :—

	North	Central	South	East	Parkfield	West	Total
January	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
February.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
June	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
July	9	16	2	—	—	1	28
September	—	2	—	—	5	—	7
November	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
December	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
HOUSES	5	10	2	2	3	1	23

The age incidence of the cases was :—

		Males.	Females
Aged 1-5 years	3	1	2
Aged 5-15 years ...	11	5	6
Aged 15-25	14	7	7
Aged 25-35 years .	7	3	4
Aged 35-45 years .	3	1	2
Aged 45-65 years .	5	3	2

The Sanitary arrangements to the 23 houses were :—

Water Closets	13
Waste Water Closets.....	8
Sanitary Cans	2

The condition of the houses as regards cleanliness was generally good. Two houses were only moderately clean, and three were very dirty.

The milk supply was in eight cases obtained from the same farm, two other farmers supplied two houses each, and of the remaining eleven houses, ten were supplied each by a different farmer, and one used Swiss milk only.

The farm from which the eight houses were supplied was visited and the family and servants examined. Their water supply was from the town's mains for all purposes, the farm was well conducted, and there was no evidence of any illness having recently occurred in the family nor among the servants.

The occupations of the affected persons was :—

Cotton Operatives ...	15	Tailor	2
Hawker	3	Domestic	4
Carter	2	Bookbinder	1
Boot Repairer	1	Dressmaker	1
Flannelette Works....	1	Bleach Works	1
Print Works	1	School	9

Under School age—2.

The Schools attended by those of School age were :—

St. Leonards.....	3	St. Peter's	1
St. Michael's.....	2	St. Gabriel's	1
Durnford Street	1	Rhodes	1

All the patients, with the exception of two, were sent to Marland Hospital, and thorough disinfection of the houses and bedding was carried out.

Eight patients died in Hospital, giving a case mortality of 186 per 1000,

ERYSIPELAS.

Nineteen cases were reported during the year, an increase of ten cases over the number in 1913.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were no cases during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Three cases were notified, all of which were cured. The worst case was sent with the Mother to the Eye Hospital in Manchester.

DIARRHŒA.

This class of disease was never very prevalent in the Borough during the year, although the late summer months were very favourable to its development. Eight deaths were all that could be attributed to Zymotic Diarrhœa, and of these, only four were children under 1 year old.

It is not proved that the presence of excessive numbers of house flies is a cause of this disease, but considering the filthy surroundings under which flies are bred and their predilection for filth of all kinds, as well as for sugar and milk, which make up the food of so many babies in a district like Middleton, it is certainly probable that they may infect these foods by germs carried on their hairy bodies. It is, therefore, necessary to lessen their numbers as much as possible and, further, to protect food by means of gauze coverings, from contamination by them.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

MEASLES.—During the year 31 cases of Measles were reported from the schools, in comparison with 36 cases in 1913, and 222 in 1912. All the cases were visited by the School Nurse, who gave the parents advice as to isolation and the necessity for medical attendance.

The highest numbers reported were 6 in April, 7 in May and 5 in November. Twelve of the cases in April and May were in attendance at Rhodes Infant School. The remainder were isolated cases which occurred at six different schools during nine months of the year.

Six children died of Measles during the year, although the disease was as little prevalent as it ever is in this Borough. Four were West Ward cases which died in April and May, and the other two in Central and South Wards in February and December respectively.

The ages of these children were :—

Under 1 year	2
1-2 years	1
2-3 years	2
4-5 years	1

WHOOPING COUGH.—Of this disease, 182 cases were notified to me from the various schools in the Borough. It was very prevalent in February, March, April and May, cases occurring in all parts of the Borough with the exception of Bowlee.

The numbers reported from each School were :—

St. Michael's.....	50	Holy Trinity	11
Durnford Street	36	St. Gabriel's	8
Rhodes	31	St. Peter's	7
St. Leonard's	16	Elm Street	6
Birch	14	Thornham	3

There were fifteen deaths during the year ; three in February, three in March, four in April, three in May and one each in June and September.

The ages of these children were :—

Under 1 year old	6
1-2 years	2
2-5 years	6
6 years old	1
Total	15

CHICKEN POX.—Twenty-nine cases were reported. The Schools principally affected were St. Leonard's with 8 cases, and St. Michael's with 7.

There was one death attributed to this fever, the secondary cause being Septicæmia.

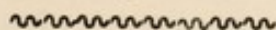
MUMPS.—Two Hundred and twenty-three cases were reported from the Schools. The Schools affected were :—

Durnford Street	78	St. Leonard's	32
Holy Trinity	41	St. Michael's	23
Thornham.....	36	Birch	9
Rhodes	3	St. Peter's	1

GERMAN MEASLES.—This fever was prevalent in a moderate degree at the end of 1913, but at the beginning of 1914 became epidemic, especially among the children at Parkfield (Holy Trinity) School.

There were 59 cases reported from various schools.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
Parkfield	15	23	1	—
Durnford Street	2	3	3	—
St. Leonard's	2	—	2	—
Elm Street	1	—	1	—
St. Gabriel's	—	1	—	—
St. Michael's.....	—	3	—	—
Rhodes	—	—	—	1
St. Peter's.....	—	1	—	—



E.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

The compulsory Notification of all cases of Tuberculosis, whether of the lungs or of any other part of the body, came into force at the beginning of the year 1913, and has been carried out more or less satisfactorily in the Borough during the past year.

The Notifications are received from Private Practitioners, General Hospitals, Consumption Hospitals, Union Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums and Sanatoria. Many cases are notified from two or more of these sources.

In 1909 and 1910 only Poor Law cases were notified.

In 1911 Hospitals and Sanatoria were added.

In 1912 Private cases were made Notifiable.

In Feb. 1913, Surgical and all other cases of Tuberculosis were included.

The following Table gives a record of all the cases notified from every source since 1909 to the end of 1913, the re-notifications having been eliminated :—

	Number of Cases	Dead	Not traced	Left District	In Workhouse	Cured or Dis- ease arrested	Remain in Middleton
Phthisis 1909.....	8	2	1	—	1	1	3
„ 1910.....	5	4	1	—	—	—	—
„ 1911.....	22	8	—	4	1	3	6
„ 1912.....	67	42	—	4	—	4	17
„ 1913.....	49	13	—	5	2	8	21
Other Tubercular Diseases, 1913 ...	25	5	—	3	—	10	7
Total	176	74	2	16	4	26	54

During the year 1914 the number of notifications received was as follows :—

	Tuberculosis of Lungs.	Other Tubercular Diseases.
Private Notifications	64	5
Hospital Notifications	5	7
Poor Law Notifications ...	13	3
Total	82	15

There were three private cases not notified. Three other cases should have been notified by the Poor Law Authorities, two of which had private notification. One Middleton patient developed Phthisis in a Lunatic Asylum, to which she had been removed some time previously.

Three Private cases were also notified by Poor Law ; two twice and one once.

One Private case was also notified from Hospital.

Two Poor Law cases were notified twice each, in each case from two different authorities.

One case of Tubercular disease other than Phthisis was notified twice from Hospital.

Three Private, three Poor Law and one Hospital case had already been notified in 1912 and 1913.

The number of new cases in 1914 was, therefore :—

	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.
Private Cases	61	5
Hospital Cases	3	6
Poor Law cases	3	2
Not Notified	5	—
Total	<u>72</u>	<u>13</u>

The Ward distribution of the whole of the cases in Middleton during the year 1914 was :—

PHTHISIS.	North	Central	South	East	Parkfield	West	Total	In Work-house
Cases notified before 1914	2	8	10	15	11	5	51	4
New cases during 1914	13	8	16	13	16	6	72	9
Total	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>13</u>

OTHER TUBERCULOR DISEASES.	North	Central	South	East	Parkfield	West	Total	In Work-house
Cases notified before 1914	2	1	—	3	—	1	7	
New cases during 1914	1	2	1	3	3	3	13	
Total	3	3	1	6	3	4	20	

The age incidence was as follows :—

	Tuberculosis of Lungs.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	In Workhouse.
Under 1 yr.	—	2	—
1-5 years ...	—	4	—
5-15 years .	9	5	1
15-25 years	18	5	1
25-35 years	30	—	—
35-45 years	32	2	4
45-65 years	20	2	5
Over 65 yrs.	5	—	2
Total ...	123	20	13
	143		

The 13 cases in the Workhouse Hospital are included in the 143 cases, which is the total number of cases of Tuberculosis of all forms which were in Middleton, or whose place of residence was Middleton during the year 1914.

The sex of these patients was :—

	1914 Cases.		Old Cases.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Tuberculosis of Lungs	42	30	29	22
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	7	3	4
Total	48	37	32	26

The following Table gives the various forms of Tuberculosis from which the patients were suffering, in the cases other than pulmonary :—

Disease.	Number	Died	Remain in Middleton 1915
Cervical Glands	5	1	4
Peritonitis.....	4	2	2
Meningitis	4	4	—
Hip	2	1	1
Ribs	1	—	1
Face.....	1	—	1
Elbow	1	—	1
Wrist	1	—	1
Shoulder	1	—	1
Total	20	8	12

The Hospital cases were notified as follows :—

TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNGS :—

Consumption Hospital	2
Oldham Royal Infirmary	2
Ancoats Hospital	1
	—
	5

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS :—

Manchester Children's Hospital.....	3 (2 cases)
Manchester Royal Infirmary	3
Manchester Northern Hospital	1
	—
	7

The POOR LAW cases notified from Union Hospitals were in :—

Oldham Union Hospital.....	14 (11 cases)
Crumpsall Workhouse	1
Halifax Union Workhouse.....	1
	—
	16

The occupations of the whole of the 143 patients was :—

Cotton Spinner	12	Labourer.....	15
„ Cardroom	9	Domestic	27
„ Reelers	2	Joiner	3
„ Winder	5	Bricksetter	2
„ Weavers	4	Motor Driver	3
„ Polisher.....	3	Carter	3
„ Doubler.....	1	Grocer	2
„ Cop Packer.....	2	Teamster	1
„ Dyers	4	Works Manager	1
Calico Printer—Tenter ...	2	Hawker	1
„ „ Stockkeeper	1	Butcher.....	1
Velvet Weaver	1	Fent Dealer	1
Velvet Finisher	4	Confectioner	1
Packer—Food	1	Stoker	1
Maker-up	3	Painter	1
Iron Turner	1	Blacking Maker	1
Machinist	1	Architect	1
Office Boy.....	1	Insurance Agent	1
School	10	Professional Singer	1

Under School Age—9

HOUSING.—In the majority of cases the structural condition of the houses was good. Four were very old houses with low ceilings and indifferent ventilation. Six houses were badly ventilated, either from absence of fire place or from having the existing fireplace bricked up, or by reason of the windows not being openable.

Four houses were in very bad condition and two very dirty. In one the wookwork was infected with dry rot. Five patients were in lodgings, and in two cases the patient was sleeping in the kitchen.

The extent of overcrowding was less than in the cases given in my last report. The worst case was eight persons in two bedrooms ; there were three cases of seven persons in two bedrooms, and one of ten persons in three bedrooms.

During the year Nurse Hollingshead visited every house with the exception of three from which notifications were received, and

was very successful in her efforts to persuade the patients to take the precautions necessary to render themselves as little dangerous to others as possible. Many minor alterations in the houses were brought about by her advice, and her visiting had, generally speaking, a very excellent effect.

The appointment of Nurses by the County Authorities, at the end of the year, will relieve the Municipal Authorities of the necessity for carrying out these duties, and will afford more time for the Health Visitor to look after the Infants in the Borough. At the same time, I regret the alteration, as a very great amount of information as to housing and conditions of living was acquired by the frequent visits the Health Visitor was able to make. It is manifestly undesirable to have two nurses making the same "inquiries," but the supervision of the County Nurse cannot be as successful as that by the local Nurse, who is always at hand, and in evidence in the streets of the Borough, whereas the former has a very extensive area of the county to deal with, and cannot in consequence have the same familiarity with the strictly local cases.

The County Tuberculosis Committee are also opening, at the beginning of 1915, a local Tuberculosis Dispensary, where it is proposed that the Tuberculosis Officer will attend at intervals to interview and examine patients suffering from Phthisis, and also to afford in suitable cases, special treatment.

Disinfection of house and bedding was carried out in every case where a patient had died, or had left the house for Sanatorium treatment, or for any other reason. The houses were fumigated with Formalin Vapour and the bedding treated in the Steam Disinfecter. Instructions were given as to proper cleansing, sputum bottles supplied and the "Medical Officer" card left at most of the houses.

Nurse Hollingshead made in the eleven months during which she was in Middleton as Health Visitor :

76 visits on receipt of primary notification,
452 subsequent visits.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.—Twenty-six patients suffering from Phthisis have received Sanatorium Treatment during the year :—

Two patients were away from 3 to 4 months.

Nine " " " " 2 to 3 "

Eight " " " " 1 to 2 "

One " was " three weeks.

Two patients were away a few days only, being dissatisfied with the conditions of treatment.

At the end of 1914 there were four Middleton cases in Sanatoria.

The cases were distributed as follows :—

Cases

Grange over Sands	7
Strinesdale	4
Westhulme	7
Darwen—Bull Hill	1
Halifax—Shelf.....	2
Felix House	2
Elswick	1
Woodburn	1
Ventnor.....	1

Ten cases were discharged in the third stage of the disease, eight in the second stage and five in the first stage. Ten cases were reported on discharge to have Tubercle Bacilli in the Sputum. All but eight were reported as improved and in two cases the disease was arrested. This last description is the nearest approach to complete cure that is attainable.

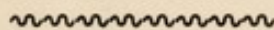
Eight patients received special domiciliary treatment, which included extra nourishment in addition to their National Insurance pay.

The Statistics of Middleton Cases at the end of 1914 were :—

PHTHISIS.	In Middleton	In Work-house	Died	Left	Cured	End of 1914.	
						In Work-house	In Middleton
1909 Cases	3	1	1	—	—	1	2
1910 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911 „	6	1	—	—	—	—	6
1912 „	17	—	7	—	—	—	10
1913 „	21	2	5	—	1	2	15
1914 „	63	9	24	3	2	2	41
Total	110	13	38	3	3	5	74

Two of the three cases which left the district in 1914 are known to have died in 1914.

OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	In Middleton	In Work-house	Died	Left	Cured	End of 1914.	
						In Work-house	In Middleton
1913 Cases	7	—	2	—	—	—	5
1914 „	13	2	6	—	—	—	9
Total	20	2	8	—	—	—	14



H.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered in the Borough during the year 1914 was 563. Of these 310 were boys and 253 girls. To this number must be added 8 births transferred to the district, but registered outside. The total was therefore 571, and the Birth-rate per 1,000 inhabitants 19.8.

There is a decrease in number of 28, and of 1.2 per 1,000 in Rate from the figures for 1913.

The Birth-rate is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, being 1.1 per 1,000 lower than the rate in 1906, which was the lowest previously recorded.

The Birth-rate for England and Wales was 23.6 per 1,000 in 1914. This is .3 per 1,000 lower than the rate in 1913, and is the lowest ever recorded. The Birth-rate of Middleton is 3.8 per 1,000 less than the rate for the whole country.

The Illegitimate Births registered amounted to 27, an increase of 10 over the number registered in 1913. Three of the transferred births were illegitimate, making a total of 30. The percentage of all births was 5.25, this being 2.25 per cent. higher than in the previous year.

There were 5 multiple births registered—all twins. In three cases they were both boys, and in the other two a boy and a girl.

The Ward distribution of the Births was as follows :—

	Number of Births Rate per 1,000	
	Registered	Inhabitants
North Ward	86	19.1
Central Ward	70	15.5
South Ward	103	21.4
East Ward	123	21.
Parkfield Ward	102	19.6
West Ward	79	20.

The Notifications received under the Notification of Births Act, which was adopted in the Borough in 1908 amounted to 564. Of this number, 24 were still born, 26 were illegitimate, and five were multiple births.

Number Notified by Doctors	207
" Midwives.....	343
" Parents	14
" not Notified	19

There is again a further decrease in the number of births not notified, the number in 1913 being 25. A letter was sent to the parents in each case calling attention to the neglect of their legal obligation.

DEATHS.

The Deaths registered in the Borough during 1914 amounted to 338. This is an increase of 40 over the number registered in 1913. The rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 11.7, an increase of 1.3 over the rate in 1913.

Eighty-seven Deaths of Middleton people, which were registered in other districts, have been transferred to Middleton, and four deaths registered in Middleton of persons who were not residents, have been transferred to the localities to which they belonged.

The following are the figures for the last six years :—

	Number of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Transferred to Middleton.	Transferred from Middleton.
1914.....	338	11.7	87	4
1913.....	298	10.4	74	3
1912.....	354	12.5	74	—
1911.....	394	14	69	2
1910.....	340	12.1	59	—
1909.....	348	12.5	69	—

The total deaths of Middleton people during the year was $338 + 87 - 4 = 421$. The Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 14.6. This rate is equal to the lowest previously recorded, with the exception of that for 1913, which was 1.8 per 1,000 less. It is .7 per 1,000 higher than the annual Death-rate for England and Wales.

Of the total deaths 235 were males and 186 females. The excess of births over deaths was 150, of which 79 were boys and 71 girls. This number which indicates the natural increase of population in the Borough during the year, compares as follows with that of the six previous years :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Year 1914.....	79	71	150
„ 1913.....	83	147	230
„ 1912.....	65	114	179
„ 1911.....	108	71	179
„ 1910.....	159	119	269
„ 1909.....	106	129	235
„ 1908.....	84	99	183

The number of Illegitimate Children who died during the year was 10. Five died before they were six months old, and all were under 2 years. The percentage of the total deaths was 2.3 ; .7 per cent. higher than in 1913. The proportion of illegitimate deaths to illegitimate births was 10 to 30, or 330 per 1,000 born.

Of the multiple births registered during the year, 4 died, both children in one case, and one in each of two others.

The Ward distribution of the Deaths was as follows :—

	Registered in Borough	Registered outside Boro'	Total.	Rate per 1,000
North Ward	57	7	64	14.3
Central Ward	49	13	62	13.8
South Ward	45	9	54	11.2
East Ward	74	17	91	15.5
Parkfield Ward	61	31	92	17.7
West Ward	48	10	58	14.7
Total	334	87	421	14.6

For comparison the following table gives for the last four years :—(a) The Death-rate for each Ward of persons whose deaths were registered in the Borough. (b) The numbers of persons whose deaths occurred outside the Borough, apportioned to the respective Wards in which they resided before removal ; and (c) The Death-rate for each Ward of all persons who died during each year, viz., (a) and (b) together.

(a)

	1914	1913	1912	1911	Average.
North Ward	12.7	10.5	9.8	16.2	12.3
Central Ward	10.9	8.9	12.4	12.8	11.25
South Ward	9.3	10	16.3	12.4	12
East Ward	12.6	10	10.8	11.9	11.3
Parkfield Ward	11.7	12.5	14.4	15.2	13.45
West Ward	12.2	9.7	10.8	16.2	12.2
Whole Borough	11.7	10.4	12.5	14	12.1

(b)

	1914	1913	1912	1911	Average.
North Ward	7	4	11	9	7.75
Central Ward	13	10	10	10	10.75
South Ward	9	18	11	13	12.75
East Ward	17	15	10	17	14.75
Parkfield Ward	31	21	25	18	23.75
West Ward	10	6	7	7	7.5
Whole Borough	87	74	74	74	77.25

(c)

	1914	1913	1912	1911	Average.
North Ward	14.3	11.4	12.3	18.4	14.2
Central Ward	13.8	10.9	14.9	15.2	13.7
South Ward	11.2	13.8	18.7	15.2	14.7
East Ward	15.5	12.5	12.5	14.9	13.8
Parkfield Ward	17.7	16.6	19.3	16.8	17.6
West Ward	14.7	11.2	12.6	18	14.1
Whole Borough	14.6	12.8	15.1	16.6	14.7

Parkfield Ward has the highest average Death-rate, and has the largest number of transferred deaths in each year. This is accounted for to a great extent by the fact that the common lodging houses are chiefly situated in this Ward.

The 87 persons whose deaths were registered outside the Borough, died in the following places:—

Oldham Workhouse Infirmary	35
Oldham Union Asylum	8
County Asylum, Winwick	2
County Asylum, Lancaster	2
County Asylum, Prestwich	1
Manchester Royal Infirmary	12
Manchester Childrens' Hospital	2
Manchester St. Mary's Hospital	1
Manchester Christie Hospital	1
Salford Royal Hospital	1
Oldham Royal Infirmary	1
Marland Hospital (Fever)	12
Westhulme Hospital Oldham (Fever)	2
York Place Nursing Home, Manchester	1
Manchester	3
Oldham, Blackpool and Grange	3
Total	87

DEATHS ARISING FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Deaths from this class of disease amounted to 47, fifteen were due to Whooping Cough, nine to Enteric Fever, six to Measles, five to Scarlet Fever, four to Diphtheria, and eight to Diarrhœa,

The figures for the past seven years were as follows:—

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Number of Deaths.....	47	8	17	17	39	17	43
Rate per 1,000	1.6	.28	.6	2.5	1.4	.6	1.85
Percentage of all Deaths ...	11.1	2.1	4	15.2	9.5	4.2	9.7

The following table gives the number for each disease for the past eight years, and the Ward distribution of the Deaths which occurred in 1914 :—

Disease.	No. of Deaths.							Ward Distribution, 1914.					
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	North	Central	South	East	Parkfield	West
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	5	2	3	1	—	—	4	1	—	1	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	4	5	—	2	5	2	—	—	—	1	2
Typhoid Fever	1	6	2	—	1	1	9	1	3	—	1	4	—
Measles	17	4	16	17	15	3	6	—	1	1	—	—	4
Whooping Cough	4	—	6	16	—	—	15	2	3	1	2	4	3
Diarrhœa	15	5	8	32	1	2	8	1	—	2	2	3	—

There have been considerable increases in the number of deaths from Whooping Cough and Typhoid Fever. Of the latter disease all died in Marland Hospital, with the exception of one, who died in Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, having developed Typhoid after her removal to the Workhouse Hospital for another cause. Four of the five cases of fatal Scarlet Fever were treated at Marland.

DEATHS ARISING FROM PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

From this class of disease there were 43 deaths, the rate per 1,000 of Population was 1.5, and the percentage of all deaths 10.2. This represents an increase of 14 in number, of .5 in rate and 2.4 in percentage over the corresponding figures for 1913. Of the 43 deaths, seven occurred outside the Borough, five in the workhouse Infirmary, one in the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, and one in the County Asylum, Winwick.

The following Table gives the figures for the past ten years :—

	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
All Tubercular Diseases	56	51	51	53	46	33	43	49	29	43
Rate per 1,000	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.5
Phthisis only	40	42	43	42	28	25	31	37	21	35
Rate per 1,000	1.5	1.57	1.52	1.57	1	.89	1.1	1.3	.73	1.2

The age incidence was :—

	Phthisis	Other Tubercular Diseases	Total
Under a Year old .....	...	2	2
1-2 years .....	...	1	1
2-5 years .....	...	3	3
5-15 years	1	2	3
15-25 years	8	...	8
25-45 years	14	...	14
45-65 years	10	...	10
Over 65 years.....	2	...	2
Total	35	8	43

The deaths from Tuberculosis other than Phthisis were certified as follows :—

Tubercular Meningitis	5
Tubercular Peritonitis	2
Tubercular Adenitis	1
Total	8

The Ward distribution of the persons who died in Middleton was :—

	Phthisis	Other Tubercular Diseases	Total
North Ward	5	1	6
Central Ward	2	2	4
South Ward	5	1	6
East Ward	9	2	11
Parkfield Ward	4	1	5
West Ward	4	...	4
Total	29	7	36

The deaths which occurred outside the Borough belonged to the following Wards :—

PHTHISIS.—North Ward, 1 ; Central Ward, 2 ; East Ward, 2 ; and Parkfield Ward, 1. Total, 6.

OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—East Ward 1.

SEX AND OCCUPATION :—

	Males.	Females.
Phthisis	17	18
Other Tubercular Diseases	5	3

PHTHISIS :—

Domestic.....	12	Print Works Labourer.....	1
Cotton Spinner	4	Chemical Works „	1
Cardroom	1	Hay & Straw Dlr. „	1
Weaver	1	Carter	1
Polished Cotton Winder ...	3	Hawker	1
Calico Printer's Stockkpr..	1	Navvy	1
Cop Packer	1	Stoker	1
Maker-up	1	Motorman.....	1
Out Door Labourer	2	School	1

OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES :—All 5 years and under.

DEATHS ARISING FROM CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT DISEASES.

During the year there were 34 deaths attributed to this class of disease. The Rate per 1000 was 1.18, and percentage of all deaths 8. This represents an increase of 15, of .52 in rate, and 2.9 per cent. over the number in 1913. Four of these deaths occurred in the Oldham Union Infirmary, one at the Christie Hospital, Manchester, one at the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, one in Lancaster Lunatic Asylum and one in Blackpool.

The sex, age, and region affected were :—

	Males.	Females	Age at Death.
Esophagus	2	...	63, 68.
Stomach	1	2	35, 63, 76.
Duodenum .....	...	1	43.
Pancreas	1	...	69.
Rectum	2	3	46, 53, 61, 67, 81
Liver	5	2	40 47, 60, 62 62, 76, 86.
Tongue	3	...	55, 56, 73
Brain .....	...	1	59.
Lungs	1	1	69.
Glands of Neck	2	...	33, 61
Thyroid	1	...	66,
Breast .....	...	2	46, 78.
Uterus .....	...	2	48, 51.
Bladder	1	1	63, 74.
Scrotum	1	...	54.
Total	19	15	

The deaths due to this cause during the past nine years were as follows :—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000	Percentage of all Deaths
1906	27	1	6.2
1907	30	1.1	6.6
1908	28	1	7
1909	27	.98	6.6
1910	22	.78	5.4
1911	16	.57	3.4
1912	21	.74	5.
1913	19	.66	5.1
1914	34	1.18	8.

DEATHS ARISING FROM DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

From this group of Diseases there were 65 deaths, the rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 2.25, and the percentage of all deaths, 15.4.

The figures for the past ten years were :—

Year.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Percentage of all Deaths.
1905	105	3.9	23.6
1906	74	2.7	17.1
1907	106	3.9	23.2
1908	85	3.1	19.1
1909	88	3.2	21.6
1910	74	2.6	18
1911	71	2.5	15
1912	113	3.9	26.4
1913	79	2.7	21.4
1914	65	2.25	15.4

Thirty-one deaths were due to Bronchitis, fourteen to Pneumonia, eighteen to Broncho-Pneumonia, and two to other diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

The age incidence was :—

	Bronchitis	Pneumonia.	Broncho Pneumonia.	Total.
Under 1 year old .	3	...	5	8
1-2 years old	1	...	8	9
2-5 years old .....	...	...	2	2
5-15 years .....	...	1	1	2
15-25 years .....	...	...	...	...
25-45 years .....	...	4	1	5
45-65 years	12	7	...	18
Over 65 years.....	15	2	1	18
Total	31	14	18	63

One case of Pleurisy, aged 72.

One case of Empyema, aged 38.

The Ward distribution was as follows :—

North Ward	10
Central Ward	12
South Ward	4
East Ward	14
Parkfield Ward	17
West Ward	8
Total	<hr/> 65 <hr/>

Two deaths from bronchitis, one of Broncho-Pneumonia and seven of Pneumonia occurred outside the district ; one case of Pneumonia at Manchester Royal Infirmary, Oldham Royal Infirmary, and Winwick County Asylum ; one case of Broncho-Pneumonia at the Manchester Royal Infirmary, one case of Bronchitis at Prestwich Asylum and the others, five, at the Oldham Workhouse Hospital.

INFLUENZA was the cause of death in four cases in comparison with eight in 1913. In one case the disease was uncomplicated. In the three other cases the secondary cause of death was certified as : Bronchitis, Cerebral Hæmorrhage, and Hypostatic Congestion of the Lungs respectively.

The ages of these cases were 55, 73, 73 and 76.

NEPHRITIS AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE caused nineteen deaths, in comparison with twenty-eight in 1913. Of these three died outside the Borough, two at the Workhouse Hospital. In seven cases, Uræmic Convulsions was certified as the Secondary cause of death. The ages at death were between 25 and 45 years, 7 ; between 45 and 65 years, 9 ; and over 65 years, 3. Twelve were males and seven females. Two were House Painters, two Dye Works' Labourers, one Cotton Spinner, one Iron Worker, one Clerk, one Foreman Dyer, one Outdoor Labourer, one Bowling Green Keeper and two retired. Calico Printer and Cotton Cloth Finisher.

CEREBRAL HÆMORRHAGE.—Seventeen deaths were due to this cause ; two to Cerebral Thrombosis, and two to Cerebral Embolism. In addition eight deaths occurred from Cerebral Softening and two from Epilepsy. Thirteen of these deaths occurred outside the Borough, with one exception, in the Workhouse Hospital.

Thirteen were Males and eighteen Females.

The age incidence was.—Between 28 and 45 years, 2 ; between 45 and 65 years, 15 ; and over 65 years, 14.

LONGEVITY.

Of the total deaths, 99 were 65 years old or over. This is 23.5 per cent., as compared with 27.3 per cent. in 1913. There were 55 who were between 70 and 80, 5 between 80 and 90, and 1 over 90 years.

Twelve of these old people died in institutions outside the Borough. Twenty-four deaths were attributed to Senile Decay.

INQUESTS AND UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The uncertified deaths are those cases in which no certificate was given by a Registered Medical Practitioner, nor an inquest held by the Coroner, as to the cause of death. In all cases the Coroner made an official enquiry.

There were 22 Inquests and 8 Enquiries. Five of the Inquests were held outside the Borough on the deaths of persons resident in the Borough, and two Inquests held in Middleton were cases of persons who resided in other localities.

The cause of death in all cases was stated to be as follows :—

Natural Causes	12
Accident	9
Suicide	6
Found drowned	3

The Accidental Deaths were due to :—

Fall	2
Drowning	1
Hoist	1
Run over (motor cab)	1
Scald	1
Football (fractured skull).....	1
Injury to Brain (puncture through Eye).....	1
Injury to Thumb (Diabetic Coma)	1

The Suicides were, three by cut throat, and one each by shooting, hanging and drowning.

The ages of the persons on whom Inquests were held or into whose death enquiry was made by the Coroner, were :

	Inquest	Enquiry
Under a year old	2	3
Aged 1-5 years	1	...
Aged 5-15 years	1	...
Aged 15-25 years	2	...
Aged 25-45 years	8	...
Aged 45-65 years	7	1
Aged over 65 years	1	4
	—	—
Total	22	8
	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There is a regrettable increase in the number of deaths of children under the age of 12 months, occurring during the year.

In 1913 there were 59 deaths, giving a rate per 1,000 births of 98. This was a record low rate. In 1914 there were 72 deaths, giving a rate per 1,000 births of 126. The percentage of all deaths was 17.1.

The Infantile Mortality rate for the whole of England and Wales was 105. The Middleton rate is, therefore, 21 per 1,000 births higher.

The following Tables gives for comparison the figures for the past twenty years, the annual rate per 1,000 births, and the percentage of deaths :—

Year.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths of Infants.	Annual Infantile Death Rate.	Percentage of all Deaths
1895	669	117	174	25.8
1896	621	123	196	24.3
1897	660	126	190	27.9
1898	679	113	166	27.1
1899	647	110	170	23.3
1900	688	87	126	20.5
1901	608	107	177	21.7
1902	668	83	124	20.9
1903	638	90	133	20.5
1904	597	119	197	25.4
1905	612	109	178	24.5
1906	565	77	136	17.8
1907	591	83	140	18.2
1908	627	96	153	21.6
1909	642	73	114	18
1910	678	68	100	16.5
1911	645	117	181	25.1
1912	607	71	117	16.6
1913	599	59	98	16
Average for 19 yrs.	634	96	151	21.6
1914	571	72	126	17.1

The number of Deaths of Children under a year old, the Infant Mortality Rate, the number of Births and the Birth Rate per 1,000 inhabitants in each Ward was :—

	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Death Rate.
North Ward	86	19.1	6	70
Central Ward ...	70	15.5	8	114
South Ward	103	21.4	10	97
East Ward	123	21	18	146
* Parkfield Ward .	102	19.6	18	176
West Ward	79	20	12	152

Parkfield Ward has the highest Infantile Death Rate.

The monthly incidence of these deaths was as follows :—

January	5	July	7
February.....	6	August	5
March	13	September	4
April	5	October	5
May	8	November.....	5
June	2	December	1

Six other babies died in institutions outside the Borough.

Three in the Workhouse Hospital, and one each in St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, Pendlebury Children's Hospital and Westhulme Fever Hospital, Oldham. This last was a case of Measles which developed in the Workhouse Hospital. Five deaths were investigated by the Coroner, an Inquest being held in two cases. They were all deaths from Natural causes.

The figures for the last nine years of the more common causes of death were as follows :—

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Infectious									
Diseases	6	11	4	2	7	13	3	1	8
Diarrhoea „ ...	19	17	23	8	11	39	11	10	11
Wasting „ ...	14	8	15	19	15	9	10	7	18
Respiratory „ ...	9	15	16	13	13	15	13	14	8
Premature Birth .	8	13	25	18	11	14	15	15	12
Convulsions	12	9	4	5	4	9	7	4	7

The Chief increases were in the deaths from Infectious Diseases and Wasting Diseases. The first group consisted of six deaths from Whooping Cough and two from Measles. The second group consisted of deaths certified as due to Marasmus, 11 ; Congenital Weakness, 5 ; Intestinal Atrophy, 1, and Malnutrition, 1.

The Diarrhoeal Group contained, four deaths from Diarrhoea, and seven from Enteritis or Gastro Enteritis.

Twenty-six children died before they were a month old, and of these 12 were prematurely born, 5 died from Diarrhoeal diseases, and 5 from Congenital Weakness.

There were during the year 48 deaths of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years in comparison with 24 in 1913, and 28, 48, 54, 25, 38, 42, 29 and 48 in the previous eight years. The average for the past ten years is 38, and the number of deaths at this age in 1914 was 10 more.

They formed 1.4 per cent. of the total deaths.

The causes of death in these children were :—

	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5
Infectious Diseases	3	6	3	6
Diarrhœal Diseases	3	1	1	...
Respiratory Diseases	9	1	1	...
Tubercular Diseases	1	1	1	1
Convulsions	2	...	1	...
Septicœmia.....	...	1	...	1
Meningitis (Non-Tubercular)	1	...	...	...
Syphilis	1	...	...	...
Marasmus	1	...	...	...
Amentia .....	...	1	...	...
Accident .....	...	...	1	...
Total	21	11	8	8

The two cases of Septicœmia were associated with unusual diseases, in one with Chicken Pox, and the other with Tapeworm.

If the total number of children who died before reaching the age of five years, when their school life should begin, be examined it will be found that they constitute 26 per cent., or rather more than a fourth of the total deaths during the year.

Nurse Hollingshead has paid 1217 visits to houses under the Notification of Births Act, of which 516 were first visits and 701 revisits.

There were 564 Births notified in the year, and of these 66 have died.

On first visits 440 infants were found to be breast fed and 76 bottle fed. The proportion of breast fed children rapidly diminishes as the babies grow older, for the majority of mothers wean their children at a very early age, either completely or partially, in many cases because the supply of breast milk is deficient, and in many others because of the necessity for the mothers to return to work in the mills.

The card of instructions is left at each house visited and in the summer months a leaflet on the subject of Diarrhœa is left. Also, a strong muslin square, weighted at the corners, to be used as a cover for the vessels in which milk is kept, is supplied.

The Middleton Poor Children's Aid Society has continued to lend "Dorcas" outfit to the poorest people, and 11 cases were relieved in this way during the year.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents register'd in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	27,750	642	642	23.1	348	12.5	...	59	73	114	407	14.6
1910	28,000	678	678	24.2	340	12.1	...	69	68	100	409	14.6
1911	28,000	643	645	23	394	14	2	74	117	181	466	16.6
1912	28,300	600	607	21.4	354	12.5	...	74	71	117	428	15.1
1913	28,550	596	599	21	298	10.4	3	74	59	98	369	12.8
1914	28,750	563	571	19.8	338	11.7	4	87	72	126	421	14.6

Area of District in acres
(land and inland water).

4,741

Total Population at all ages, 27,983
Number of Inhabited Houses, 6,547
Average number of persons per house, 4.27

At Census of
1911 (cf. Census
Vol. V.)

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1914.

Notifiable Diseases.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality. (<i>e.g.</i> Parish or Ward) of the District.						Total Cases Removed to Hospital.	
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.						1 North Ward.	2 Central Ward.	3 South Ward.	4 East Ward.	5 Parkfield Ward.	6 West Ward.		
		Un der 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65 up's.								
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	20	1	9	9	...	1	...	1	1	4	11	1	2	...	...
Erysipelas	19	...	...	...	...	5	7	6	2	4	1	3	3	...	...
Scarlet Fever	214	5	36	135	33	5	...	81	32	22	42	17	20	...	...
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	43	...	3	11	14	10	5	9	24	2	2	5	1	...	132
Relapsing Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculo- sis	72	...	...	6	13	32	17	13	8	16	13	2	1	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	13	1	2	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	...	...
Totals	384	10	50	165	66	55	30	111	69	49	72	47	36	...	173

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a)								
	All Ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 2. 4	2 and under 5. 5	5 and under 15. 6	15 and under 25. 7	25 and under 45. 8	45 and under 65. 9	65 and upwards. 10
ALL CAUSES—									
Certified (c)	413	69	21	27	16	23	48	114	45
Uncertified	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Enteric Fever	9	...	...	1	...	5	2	1	...
Small Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough.....	15	6	2	6	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Influenza	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Erysipelas.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	35	...	...	...	1	8	14	11	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	5	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	34	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	12
Rheumatic Fever	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
Meningitis.....	5	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	40	...	...	...	2	3	5	13	17
Bronchitis.....	31	3	1	...	...	...	...	12	15
Pneumonia (all forms)	32	5	8	2	2	...	5	7	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs .	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	18	11	3	1	...	...	...	2	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	19	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	3
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Preg- nancy and Parturition	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	34	32	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	10	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	1
Suicide	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Other Defined Diseases	89	9	3	4	1	4	1	29	38
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	421	72	21	27	16	23	48	115	99

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1914—Nett Deaths from stated causes
at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

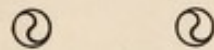
Nett Births in the Year	{ Legitimate ...	541
	{ Illegitimate ...	30

Nett Deaths in the Year of	Legitimate Infants	... 64
	Illegitimate Infants	... 8

BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,

Corporation Street, Middleton.



SANITARY INSPECTOR'S

ANNUAL REPORT,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have very much pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Nineteenth Annual Report on the work carried out by the Sanitary Department during the year ended 31st December, 1914.

Owing to the prevalence of infectious disease a great deal of time has had to be devoted to trying to stamp it out, and the efforts made to attain this object began to have their effect towards the latter part of the year, and it is to be hoped that we shall now return to normal conditions.

Notwithstanding the great increase in the work owing to the epidemic, you will notice that many nuisances have been abated and insanitary conditions removed, which were either dangerous to health or an annoyance to those residing on or near the premises where they existed.

Much of the work is appreciated by those who benefit therefrom, whilst in some few instances no sooner is one nuisance abated than through carelessness, other defects arise on the same premises.

The latter class of tenant is found in almost every district, and how to deal with them successfully is a problem as yet unsolved, for they would, if placed in the best of houses, soon have them in a most unsatisfactory condition. Fortunately, there are very few of this class in Middleton, but the few there are are a source of annoyance to many of the people with whom they come in contact.

In carrying out the duties I beg to acknowledge the assistance received from Arthur Edwards, Assistant Inspector, and Alfred Booth, the Nightsoil Foreman and Disinfector.

I also beg to tender my heartiest thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the various Committees it is my privilege to serve, for their kindness and support in carrying out the varied duties of this department during the year.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES HY. NORTON,

Sanitary Inspector.

NUISANCES DISCOVERED DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Sanitary Can Closets.....	2
Dangerous Closets	2
Closet without Door	1
Broken Closet Seats	2

Insufficient Ashpits	4
Foul Ashpits	14
Ashpits without door	19
Ashpits without roof.....	1
Insufficient Ashpit Accommodation	16
Choked W.W.C.'s	38
„ W.C.'s	6
„ Drains	10
„ Downspouts	4
„ Eaves Gutter	1
„ Gully	1
Downspouts connected direct with drain	7
Waste pipes „ „ „	1
Drain not connected to sewer	1
Brick Drain	1
Untrapped Drains	7
Insufficient Water Supply.....	3
Insufficient Drains	2
No channel from waste pipe to drain.....	1
Accumulations of refuse in back yards.....	4
Offensive Manure Heaps	2
Overcrowded Dwelling Houses	3
Dirty Houses	2
Damp Kitchen wall	1
Damp Bedroom wall.....	1
Fast Kitchen window	1
Defective Drains	3
Defective Ashbins	24
„ W.C. Cisterns	11
„ Waste Pipes	12
„ Eaves Gutters	8
„ Downspouts	12
„ W.C. Pedestals	2
„ Channels	4
„ Dwelling-house roofs	3
„ Back Yards	4
„ W.C. Service Pipes	2
„ Ashpits	3

Defective Gully Trap	1
„ Trade Refuse Bins	1
„ Kitchen Floor	1

NUISANCES ABATED DURING THE YEAR.

Can Closets converted to closets on the Water Carriage System	24
Can Closets converted to Closets on the Waste Water sytem...	6
Portable Bins substituted for foul ashpits.....	9
Ashpits furnished with doors	13
„ „ roof	1
Sufficient Ashpit Accommodation provided	12
Choked Waste Water Closets opened.....	37
„ Water Closets opened	6
„ Drains opened	8
„ Downspouts opened	4
Downspouts disconnected from drains.....	4
Waste Pipe disconnected from drain.....	1
Earthenware Socket Pipes substituted for Brick Drain.....	1
Drain trapped	1
Sufficient Drain provided.....	1
Channel provided from Waste Pipe to Drain	1
Refuse removed from back yard	2
Offensive manure heaps removed	2
Overcrowded dwelling-house remedied	1
Kitchen wall rendered dry.....	1
Portable bin provided for trade refuse	1
Sufficient Ashbins provided	13
Defective Drain repaired	1
„ Water Closet Cisterns repaired	8
„ Waste Pipes repaired	9
„ Eaves Gutter repaired	7
„ Downspouts repaired	8
„ W.C. pedestal repaired	1
„ Channel repaired	1
„ Dwelling-house roof repaired.....	1
„ Back Yard repaired	1
„ W.C. Service Pipe repaired	1

Defective Gully Trap	1
„ Kitchen Floor repaired	1

NUISANCES UNABATED 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Sanitary Can Closets.....	2
Dangerous Closets	2
Insufficient Ashpits	4
Foul Ashpits	5
Ashpits without doors	6
Insufficient Ashpit Accommodation	3
Choked W.W.C.'s	1
„ Drains	2
„ Eaves Gutter	1
„ Gully	1
Downspouts connected to untrapped Drains	3
Untrapped Drains	6
No Ashpit Accommodation	1
Insufficient Water Supply	3
Accummulation of Refuse in Back yards	2
Overcrowded Dwelling houses.....	2
Dirty Houses	2
Damp Bedroom walls	1
Fast Kitchen window	1
Broken Closet seats.....	2
Closet without door	1
Defective Drains	2
„ Ashbins	11
„ Water Closet Cisterns	3
„ Waste Pipes	3
„ Eaves Gutter	1
„ Downspout	4
„ W.C. Pedestal	1
„ Channel.....	3
„ Dwelling-house Roof	2
„ Defective Yards	3
„ W.C. Service Pipe	1
„ Ashpits	3

One hundred and seventy-five preliminary notices have been served requiring the abatement of nuisances arising from the foregoing causes.

In consequence of nine preliminary notices not being complied with, it was necessary to report the parties in default to your Committee, who, in each case, ordered Formal Notices to be served upon the persons responsible for the abatement of the nuisances.

In seven cases the Formal Notices had the desired effect, whilst in two instances they were ignored, as were letters drawing attention to the Notices and asking for the work to be carried out. The failure to comply with Notices serves no useful purpose and only forces other and more unpleasant proceedings to obtain abatement of existing nuisances. I am pleased to say that it is exceptional for Notices to be ignored, for as a rule the preliminary notice is either complied with or an interview arranged and an agreement come to satisfactory to both sides.

It has not been necessary to resort to legal proceedings to obtain the abatement of any nuisances.

Thirty Sanitary Can Closets have been converted to closets on the Water Carriage System. Notices had been served during the previous year upon the owners of the converted closets.

This work has been in abeyance during the year, but as there are only about two hundred Pail Closets which can be converted, you will perhaps see your way to complete this work during the ensuing year.

There has again been a considerable number of choked waste water closets, and the number mentioned in this report does not by any means include all that have had to be opened, for a good number have been opened without any notice being served of which no record has been kept.

The choking of these closets is due to carelessness on the part of the tenants, and something ought to be done to teach them that they are not to be used for disposing of old tins, rags, etc. Obviously it is very annoying for property owners to be put to the

expense of having time after time to open and re-open these closets which is due to circumstances over which they have no control.

Nine foul ashpits have been abolished and portable bins have been supplied to replace them ; this is a move in the right direction, for, owing to the useage by some tenants, these brick ashpits become the receptacle for all kinds of waste, both liquid and solid, which causes them to become very foul and little better than the old privy which they replaced years ago.

There are still many owners who imagine that they can provide any kind of receptacle for the storage of ashes ; this is a mistaken idea, for the Corporation have Regulations as to the material of which the bin is to be made also the size, and it would perhaps save expense and trouble if property owners would make themselves acquainted with these particulars before providing cheap and unsuitable receptacles.

Again, I would draw attention to the misuse of these receptacles in the same manner as the brick receptales, and impress upon occupiers that they should be used for dry ashes only, other refuse being dealt with by burning or pouring liquid down drains.

There are still a large number of downspouts connected direct to untrapped drains. These were at one time, previous to the adoption of the Public Health Amendments Act, 1907, allowed to be fixed in this manner by the Corporation, but since the adoption of this act they have to be disconnected from the drains.

There are no Regulations as to how this shall be done, and in the case of old buildings would be a difficult matter, but some system might be adopted for new property which would be advantageous to owners, contractors, etc.

Numerous complaints were made during the last summer of nuisances caused by offensive smells which arose from the manholes fixed on the line of the sewers.

That these complaints were genuine there is no doubt, but there is a difficulty in dealing satisfactorily with this kind of nuisance, and I have no doubt that steps were taken to as far as possible remove the cause of annoyance arising from this source

BLACK SMOKE.

During the year one hundred and forty-six Smoke Observations have been taken, and black smoke has been emitted for a period of 5 hours, 54 minutes and 20 seconds, which compares very favourably with the previous year when one hundred and sixty observations were taken and black smoke was emitted for 9 hours, 35 minutes and 35 seconds.

The average time black smoke was emitted is 2 minutes 25.616 seconds, against 3 minutes 35.65 seconds for the year 1913, which shows a decrease of 1 minute, 10.334 seconds per observation.

The limit of five minutes emission of black smoke in the half-hour has been exceeded on eighteen occasions, and in twelve cases the offenders were summoned before the Magistrates and fines amounting to £6 0s. 6d. and costs and £4 were inflicted.

In the remaining cases four were served with Formal Notices to abate the nuisance; three of the notices were complied with, and the fourth was summoned for not complying with the notice. In the two remaining cases the offenders wrote to the Committee explaining the conditions under which they were working at the time of the observation was taken, and they were let off with a caution.

Of the observations taken, eighty-two were under two minutes, and nineteen were over two but under three minutes emission of black smoke, leaving only forty-five observations when the emission has been over three minutes.

The result of the observations show that, notwithstanding the very generous limit allowed by the Corporation, the discharge of black smoke from the various works in the Borough is considerably less than formerly.

The decrease in the amount of black smoke is undoubtedly due to the administration of the Act by the Corporation which has caused greater care to be exercised by owners of mills and other works and the engineers and firemen in charge of steam raising plant within the Borough.

Several firms have adopted smoke burning appliances, which have helped considerably to improve the combustion of the fuel and reduce the emission of black smoke. These appliances, although varying in design all arrive at the same result, viz. : the admission of air beyond the bridge wall of the boiler.

In some instances the apparatus has been designed and fixed by those in charge of the plant, and has been carried out at very little expense to the firm ; in one case I was informed that the cost was only £1 per boiler, so that on the ground of expense no firm need be afraid of trying some kind of apparatus.

Some firms have fixed apparatus which has been invented and patented by firms who make a speciality of this kind of work. This apparatus is very expensive, and I am informed that the cost is from £20 to £35 per boiler, which makes them almost prohibitive.

From observations, I don't think any better results are obtained from the more costly appliances than from the simple and much less costly apparatus constructed by our own local men.

I don't know of any firm in the Borough using mechanical stokers of any description.

At various times several firms have tried mechanical stokers but after using them for a time they have taken them off and reverted to hand firing.

That this nuisance can be greatly reduced there is no doubt for several firms in this Borough who used to discharge large quantities of black smoke into the atmosphere have reduced it to such an extent as to keep well below the limit allowed.

The reduction in the discharge of black smoke has been so great that I venture to think the limit of five minutes in the half-hour might be reduced without any fear of increasing the number of infringements of the Act.

I think from the experience we have had in this district there can be no doubt that this nuisance can be abated with little cost to the manufacturer, and that if there were a proper and uniform

administration of the Act in every district, we should in a short time hear very little, if anything, of the nuisance arising from black smoke.

During the year a Bill was introduced into the House of Lords to amend the law relating to black smoke, but was dropped, and the Local Government Board appointed a Departmental Committee to consider the question.

The Committee met on several occasions, but on the outbreak of the war adjourned for an indefinite period.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Removed to Hospital.	Rooms disin- fected.
Scarlet Fever ...	23	19	20	24	26	19	18	28	12	7	12	6	214	132	738
Enteric Fever	1	3	...	...	...	1	28	...	7	...	1	2	43	40	176
Diphtheria	2	3	2	5	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	18	...	60
Membranous Croup .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
Erysipelas	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	19	...	...
Total	29	27	23	31	30	23	48	32	19	10	15	9	296	172	978

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The whole of the cases in the foregoing tabular statement have been visited and investigated, and the necessary steps taken to prevent as far as possible the spread of the various diseases.

There has been a large increase in the number of cases reported as compared with the year 1913. The increase is largely due to the continuance of the epidemic of Scarlet Fever which commenced in the latter part of the year 1913, and a very serious outbreak of Enteric Fever which commenced in the latter part of June and continued to the end of July.

The Scarlet Fever has been most prevalent amongst school children, and despite the precautions taken of quick isolation and disinfection of the patient's bedding and home, and keeping from school of other children residing in the same house, the disease continued to spread until near the end of the year, when it began to abate, and during the month of December there were only six cases reported and it is to be hoped that we have seen the end of this epidemic.

This is the largest number of cases of Scarlet Fever reported in any one year since 1904, when there were five hundred and forty-two cases.

There has also been a rather serious outbreak of Enteric Fever, forty-three cases having been reported, which is the largest number we have had in any one year for over twenty years, in fact, this is the only epidemic of this disease for which there is any record.

The first case was reported in January, and although every effort was made we were unable to trace the origin of the disease. Shortly afterwards there were three further cases reported, all the patients residing in the same house; these were due no doubt to being in contact with the previous case. Fortunately the disease was confined to this one house and no further cases occurred until the end of June, when a further case of Enteric Fever was reported. This was followed by others, and during July twenty-eight cases were reported, when the steps taken to prevent the spread of the disease were successful in stamping it out.

Two of the cases occurred in parts of the Borough away from the others, and no connection could be traced with any of the other cases. Therefore, these cases may be said to be distinct from the epidemic proper.

From investigation made, I am of opinion that the cause of the outbreak was the consumption of food, solid or liquid, which had in some manner had become contaminated with the disease.

There was a further slight outbreak of this disease in September, when seven cases were reported: two in one of the houses where there had previously been three cases in July, three in one house in another part of the Borough, and two, father and son, in separate houses.

There was also one case in November and two in December.

Except in the houses where there were more than one case, no case could be traced to a previous case or that the patients had obtained food from the same place, therefore, it can only be presumed that the disease was contracted from contaminated food.

As this disease may be spread by contaminated food, it is essential that any person engaged in handling foodstuffs, liquids or solids, suffering from any illness of a doubtful character should as early as possible consult a medical man so that the public may as far as possible be protected against disease which may arise from this source.

Eighteen cases of Diphtheria have been reported, these were spread over nine months of the year and occurred amongst children whose movements it is almost impossible to trace, therefore, we could not with any certainty say from what source the disease was contracted.

One hundred and thirty-one patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, and forty from Enteric Fever have been removed to Marland Hospital for isolation.

Nine hundred and seventy-eight rooms have been disinfected in consequence of having been occupied by persons suffering from a notifiable infectious disease.

In addition to the foregoing, a number of houses have been disinfected in consequence of having been occupied by persons suffering from consumption.

In one case, on the removal of the patient, who was suffering from Scarlet Fever, the occupier of the premises refused to allow the premises, bedding and clothing to be disinfected, and it was necessary to serve Formal Notice and threaten legal proceedings before we were allowed to carry out the disinfection, which is so necessary if we are to check the spread of infection.

This was the only case in which there was any trouble or objection made to taking the necessary precautions. In every other instance the patients' friends rendered every assistance, both to trace the source and to prevent the spread of the disease.

I beg to acknowledge the assistance in dealing with the epidemic, of Sam Clark, the driver of the ambulance, who has willingly turned out early and late, and on Sundays, which has enabled the patients to be removed for isolation at the earliest possible moment.

DISINFECTION OF BEDDING, CLOTHING, ETC.

Two thousand, four hundred and thirty-eight articles of bedding, clothing, &c., which had been in contact with persons suffering from an infectious disease have been disinfected in the Steam Disinfector, and in no case has it been possible to trace any case to articles which have been treated at the disinfecting station.

No complaints have been received of any article having been damaged by disinfection, which points to the care exercised by the man in charge of the machine.

REMOVAL OF NIGHTSOIL AND ASHES.

1914	Number of Pails.	NIGHTSOIL.		ASHES.		Total Cost per Month.	Loads delivered at Dest'r.	Clinkers removed from Dest'r.	Amount earned by removing Clinkers per Month.
		No. of Loads.	Cost per Pail.	No. of Loads.	Cost per Load.	£ s. d.			
Jan. .	2,308	48	1.179	388	3 6.379	68 10 0	358	131	£ s. d. 6 11 0
Feb. .	2,290	46	1.187	397	3 5.088	67 19 4	381	161	8 1 0
March	2,238	44	1.101	404	3 4.089	67 9 8	372	131	6 11 0
April .	2,773	55	1.073	508	2 8.934	69 14 8	453	154	7 14 0
May .	2,219	44	1.073	430	3 4.963	73 7 10	411	139	6 19 0
June .	2,775	54	1.072	448	3 6.719	79 14 10	389	162	8 2 0
July .	2,172	45	1.095	370	3 10.811	72 3 4	358	108	5 8 0
Aug. .	1,818	38	1.122	335	4 2.155	70 0 2	310	96	4 16 0
Sep. .	3,033	61	1.121	464	3 8.266	85 10 1	455	145	7 5 0
Oct. .	2,169	43	1.097	371	3 7.124	66 13 3	366	124	6 4 0
Nov. .	2,264	43	1.088	311	3 6.061	54 10 1	299	105	5 5 0
Dec. .	2,715	54	1.096	420	3 4.793	71 7 9	414	152	7 12 0
Total	28,774	575		4,846		847 1 0	3 4565	1608	80 8 0

	£	s.	d.
Total cost of removing nightsoil and ashes during the the year 1914	980	17	3
Total cost of removing nightsoil and ashes during the year 1913	995	2	6
Decrease	14	5	3

	£	s.	d.
Cost per load ashes and pail refuse during 1914.....	0	3	7.406
" " " " 1913.....	0	3	5.484
Increase	0	0	1.922

Number of pails emptied during 1914.....	28774
" " " 1913.....	34169
Decrease	<u>5395</u>

Number of loads pail refuse	1914.....	575
" " "	1913.....	643
	Decrease	68

	£	s.	d.
Cost of emptying pails 1914.....	132	16	3
" " 1913.....	141	10	10
	<hr/>		
Decrease	8	14	7

	£	s.	d.
Cost per load pail refuse during 1914.....	0	4	7.43
" " " 1913.....	0	4	4.83
Increase	0	0	2.60

Number of loads ashes removed during	1914.....	4846
" " " "	1913.....	5114
		<hr/>
	Decrease	268

Cost of removing ashes during 1914.....	£	s.	d.
	847	1	0
" " " 1913.....	853	5	8
Decrease	6	4	8

Cost per load removing ashes 1914.....	£	s.	d.
	0	3	5.946
" " " 1913.....	0	3	4.043
Increase	0	0	1.903

Number of loads of ashes delivered at destructor 1914	4565
" " " " " 1913	4875
Decrease	310

Number of loads of clinkers from destructor 1914.....	1608
" " " " " 1913.....	1690
Decrease	82

Amount received removing clinkers 1914.....	£	s.	d.
	80	8	0
" " " " 1913... ..	84	10	0
Decrease	4	2	0

There has been a decrease of £8 4s. 7d. in the cost of emptying pails, due to the smaller number emptied during the year.

The cost of removing ashes is £6 4s. 8d. less than last year, due to the better quality of horses which we have provided during the latter portion of the year which enabled us to increase the quantity of refuse at each journey.

The removal of nightsoil and ashes has been carried out satisfactorily, very few complaints having been received and these have been promptly dealt with.

The complaints received have been of ashpits which were overflowing with refuse, in some cases it was due to occupiers who almost

directly the men had left again filled it with a lot of refuse, some of which should have been dealt with by the tenant.

The amount of refuse for removal might be greatly reduced if tenants would burn their waste paper and vegetable refuse.

Complaints still keep being received of ashes being deposited in the streets, but as pointed out on previous occasions this can only be avoided by the substitution of wall or portable bins to replace the existing ashpits.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The following is a tabular statement of the articles of food which have been taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

Milk	40	Two samples of milk were reported to be 29 per cent and 21 per cent. deficient in milk fat, and two were reported to be slightly deficient in fat	
Butter	5	Reported genuine.	
Cheese	6	,, ,,	
Lard	2	,, ,,	
Gr'nd Ginger .	1	,, passable.	
Pepper.....	5	1	,, ,,
Mustard	4	,, genuine.	
Margarine	2	,, ,,	
Coffee	5	,, ,,	

From the above it will be seen that food adulteration is not very prevalent in the Borough, so the public may rest assured that it is only on rare occasions they do purchase an article of food which has been tampered with.

Two samples of milk were found to be below the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture, to such an extent as to render it necessary to take proceedings. The vendor, who was the same person each time, was fined ten shillings, and twenty shillings respectively, and the costs in each case.

In the cases where the milk was reported to be below the standard, it is pleasing to know they were not inhabitants of our Borough, but persons who brought their milk into this district from outside our boundary.

The remaining samples of milk were reported genuine, and several of them as very good.

Two samples of grocery, ground ginger, and pepper were reported to be passable, the remainder being genuine.

In cases where samples are reported to be slightly adulterated the vendors are notified and further samples are taken at some future time.

You will notice that no sample of grocery was returned as being adulterated, which is very satisfactory and a credit to the tradesmen of the town who deal in this kind of food.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Four samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, three of which were certified free from disease.

One sample was certified as containing tubercle bacilli; the animal from which the milk was taken was slaughtered and was found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

The carcase was destroyed by burning to prevent its being used as food.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

One hundred and seventy-three visits have been paid to the above, and I am pleased to report that the improvement reported last year has been maintained, but there is still the same reluctance of cowkeepers to provide sufficient ventilation for the cattle during the time they are kept in the shippens.

On the 1st of October next the Milk and Dairies Act, 1914 will come into operation. This Act is intended to improve the health of milk cows, but it fails to provide for the owner being made res-

possible for structural alterations of cowsheds, the maintenance of proper ventilation and the cleanliness of animals, all of which are necessary for the health of the cattle and the provision of a clean milk supply, which shall also be free from disease.

Local Authorities may on the Act coming into operation appoint a Veterinary Surgeon for the inspection of cattle in the district, which will add to the number of officials who will visit and inspect the farms.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER.

Four cows have been reported as suffering from tuberculosis under the above Order.

In one case the tubercular test was applied and as there was no seaction, the notification was withdrawn.

In the three remaining cases the animals were slaughtered and the carcasses destroyed to prevent them being used for human food.

In each case the owner was compensated for his loss as provided for in the Order.

This Order has now been cancelled.

CONTAGEOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

Owing to outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in Ireland, restrictions were placed on all cattle coming from that country, and all animals which had arrived here not more than fourteen days before the outbreak had been discovered were traced and visited by the Veterinary Surgeon and kept under observation during the quarantine period.

Only one case of Parasitic Mange has been reported, the animal was isolated, and on recovery the premises were disinfected and the necessary precautions were taken to prevent any spread of the disease.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

One hundred and thirty-four visits have been paid to the actories, workshops and workplaces in the Borough, which were clean and satisfactory in every respect.

One bakehoue was reported to H.M. Inspector of Factories for not exhibiting the Abstract required by the above Act.

One notice of outworkers was received; the place was visited and found satisfactory.

The workshops give very little trouble, as they are kept clean and in good condition.

CANAL BOATS ACT.

Forty-five canal boats have been inspected and infringements of the Act were found on four occasions.

In two cases the certificate was not produced when asked for, the side of one boat was defective and caused the sleeping place to be damp, and the other was a dirty cabin.

In each case the owners were notified of the defects by Formal Notice, and the necessary repairs were carried out without further trouble.

The cabins of the boats were registered for one hundred and ninety-two persons, and occupied by one hundred and four, comprised of ninety-three men, seven women and four children.

With one exception the cabins were clean and free from overcrowding.

No infectious disease was found on any of the boats.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are ten slaughter houses in the Borough and they have been visited on six hundred and ninety-one occasions and were found satisfactory.

One slaughter house has been closed by the owner and is now used as a store room.

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD.

Four thousand and forty-one pounds of meat has been seized and destroyed.

The meat, which included two whole carcasses, was diseased, unsound or unwholesome and unfit for human food.

The whole of the meat was submitted for inspection and surrendered, which saved the necessity of any further proceedings.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are eight common lodging houses in the Borough, and eight hundred and forty-seven visits have been paid to them and with one exception they were clean and free from overcrowding and infectious disease.

On one occasion it was necessary to verbally caution one deputy regarding the dirty condition of the house.

There has been no further cause for interference.

RIVERS.

The rivers Irk and Whit have maintained the improvement reported in my last Annual Report.

The River Wince is slightly better than formerly, but it is still far from being in such a state as not to be a nuisance, and I think that some representation might be made to those who have for so long caused this stream to be an abominable nuisance to many of the inhabitants of this Borough.

CHILDREN'S ACT.

No offences have been detected under the above Act.

SHOP HOURS ACT AND SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS.

Visits have been paid to the shops under the above Acts, and every one appeared to be carried on in conformity with the Acts.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Housing and Town Planning Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

During the year I have reported nineteen houses to your Committee which were, in my opinion, not reasonably fit for occupation. In eighteen cases Closing Orders were served upon the owners, and in one case the owner carried out the work before an Order was served and saved the necessity of serving the usual Order.

Seven of the houses were repaired and made right, one was closed, alterations are in progress in five cases, and in the remaining cases arrangements are being made to carry out the necessary work.

In addition to the above, one house has been pulled down and seven have been made right which were left over from the previous year.

I have continued the house to house inspection, and seven hundred and seventy-four houses have been inspected none of which are really unfit for habitation, but several will require dealing with probably under section fifteen of the Act.

Where possible defects have been dealt with under the Public Health Acts.

In many cases owners have carried out the requisite repairs to their property without any intimation from this Department, and no record can in these cases be kept.

It would be a considerable help to this Department if owners, contractors and others would give notice when extensive repairs to property are being commenced, so that a proper record of alterations could be kept.

The Corporation, having commenced to build some houses, it will shortly be possible to deal with some of the cases of overcrowding which obtains in some of the present dwellings.

MARKET REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Watch Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the following report on the amount of money drawn from, and the number of stalls which have occupied the Market Ground during the year 1914.

MARKET RECEIPTS.

1914.

	£	s.	d.	Number of stalls.	Corporation Stalls. £ s. d.	Numbers	Cost of Sweeping. £ s. d.
January	9	11	1	184	4 4 8	49	1 6 2
February	10	18	10	206	5 10 4	65	1 2 4
March	11	0	7	230	5 18 4	71	1 2 0
April	9	18	5	180	5 2 0	61	1 6 10
May	11	3	5	219	5 15 0	69	1 7 0
June	14	1	0	267	6 5 0	75	1 1 9
July	11	17	9	211	5 5 0	63	1 9 8
August	42	15	3	286	5 18 4	71	1 6 2
September	8	17	4	167	4 18 4	59	1 5 11
October	10	5	5	184	5 10 0	66	1 2 7
November	12	6	1	206	5 18 4	71	1 1 5
December	8	18	0	152	4 3 4	50	1 7 1
Total.....	161	13	2	2492	64 8 8	770	14 18 11

	£	s.	d.
Receipts, 1914.....	161	13	2
„ 1913.....	149	5	1
Increase	12	8	1

Number of Stalls, 1914.....	2492
„ „ 1913.....	2309
Increase	183

	£	s.	d.
Cost of Sweeping, 1914.....	14	18	11
„ „ 1913.....	14	7	9
Increase	0	11	2

The number of Corporation Stalls which have been let out on hire is seven hundred and seventy, and the amount received for such hire is £64 8s. 8d., against seven hundred and eighteen, and £60 2s. 7d. for the year 1913, which is an increase of £4 6s. 1d. over the year 1913.

There is also a satisfactory increase in the amount received from the letting of the ground, due to the increased number of stalls which have occupied the Market Ground during the year.

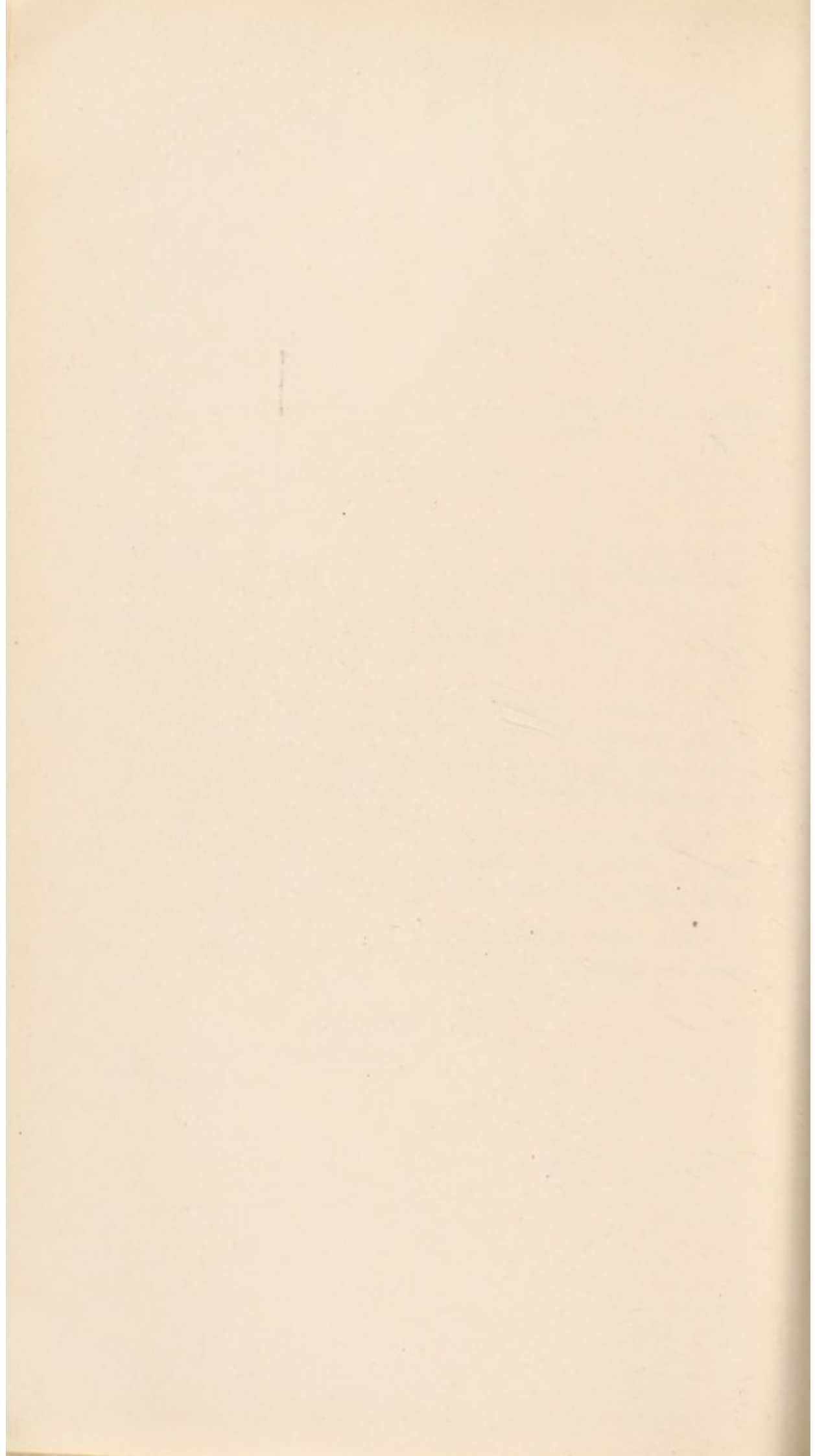
There is also a small increase in the cost of keeping the Market clean, but this work is in the hands of another department.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES HY. NORTON,

Market Inspector.



BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON.

REPORT ON THE
Schools and the School Children

For the Year ending December 31st, 1914,

—BY—

FREDERICK J. WHEELDON,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., M.O.H.,

Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON.

Report on the Medical Inspection of Schools and School Children.

POST OFFICE BUILDINGS,

MIDDLETON, March 20th, 1915.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Schools and School Children in the Borough, with an account of the conditions found in the course of Medical Inspection during the year 1914.

The groups of children examined consisted of Entrants, Leavers, and Eight Year old children.

The total number inspected during the year was 1,755, and the routine followed was the same as in the previous year.

There has been a further considerable increase in the number of attendances at the office for treatment and special examination.

I again desire to bring to your notice the totally inadequate accommodation supplied for this purpose. The discomfort and unpleasantness arising from the use of the general office for this purpose—there are frequently twenty to thirty cases in one morning—is very pronounced. There is no waiting room, all the children, whether boys or girls, have to be examined in the presence of others and there is no convenience for washing and cleaning children who are dirty.

I would also again suggest that you consider the advisability of making some arrangement, which need not entail very great expense, for the examination of many of the cases of defective vision by an expert in diseases of the eye. A much larger proportion of the children with this defect would then be treated than are under present condition, when they must either go to the Eye Hospital in Manchester, or to a specialist in eye diseases, at the expense of much time in the one case, and an often prohibitive fee in the second.

There has been a considerable amount of dislocation of the work ancillary to Medical Inspection during the year owing to the frequent change of School Nurse. Nurse Holt left to be married and was followed by Nurse Christian, who, after a few months obtained a post under the Manchester Authority. Nurse Sprott was appointed and she also has left for Manchester.

All these Nurses are quite excellent at their work, and leave because of the relative inadequacy of the salary paid in Middleton.

Miss Leonard has carried out her duties as clerk in quite a satisfactory manner, and is a great assistance in the office.

I desire to thank all the Teachers for the help they so willingly give in the routine inspection, and also the Health Visitors, Nurse Hollingshead and Nurse Newbury, who have both undertaken the work at the clinic, in the intervals when there has been no School Nurse, although it has formed no part of their duty.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

FREDK. J. WHEELDON,
School Medical Officer.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE HYGIENIC CONDITIONS IN THE SCHOOLS IN THE BOROUGH.

The Schools and Accommodation are as follows :—

	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.
COUNCIL SCHOOLS :			
Durnford Street	704	298	1002
Elm Street	378	208	586
Rhodes	324	...	324
CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS :			
St. Leonard's	433	213	646
St. Michael's.....	422	152	574
Holy Trinity	270	258	528
St. Gabriel's	317	113	430
All Saints, Rhodes .....	...	308	308
St. John's Thornham ...	136	47	183
St. Mary's, Birch	124	91	215
ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL :			
St. Peter's.....	246	99	345
PRIMITIVE METHODIST SCHOOL :			
Bowlee	95	36	131
TOTAL, 12 Schools ...	3449	1823	5272

The total number of children in average attendance during the year 1914, was 3583.5.

Number of children on Register, Jan., 1915 ...	4369
Number of Half-timers, Jan., 1915	200
Number of children on Register, Jan., 1914.....	4338
Number of Half-timers, Jan., 1914	136
Average attendance, Jan., 1915	3627.3
Average attendance, Jan., 1914	3543.9

NOTE.—The Number of Children on the Register includes those under 5 years old, but the average attendance relates only to those over 5 years old. The number of children on the register of all the schools in Jan., 1915, who had not reached the age of 5 years was 349. In January 1914 the number was 337. Further, there were 200 Middleton children on the registers of Mills Hill School and the Wesleyan School, Middleton Junction, which schools are under the Chadderton Education Authority. In January, 1914, this number was 229.

So far as the Sanitary condition of the Schools go, there is not much of importance to report as having arisen during the year 1914, and the chief subjects for criticism are the same as in my last Report, the majority of the conditions there criticised remaining unaltered at the end of this year.

Perhaps the most serious defect is the improper provision for the accumulation and collection of refuse. This consists to a large extent of clinkers and ashes from the heating apparatus, but also of the sweepings of the schoolrooms and considerable amount of vegetable refuse in the form of orange peel and banana skins. At most of the schools this is allowed to accumulate in large ash pits and consequently is not collected and removed often enough. At such important schools as St. Michael's, St. Peter's and Holy Trinity there are these primitive arrangements, and they should at once be replaced by moveable bins which could be emptied weekly, and considerable untidiness and offence thus prevented.

It is one of the most desirable of all reforms in sanitary administration to replace all ashpits by more modern methods of collection, and the schools should set an example in this.

Another matter which I have previously brought to your notice is the infrequency with which lime-washing of Latrines is insisted upon. There is no reason why the offices should not be lime-washed three times a year, and I am convinced that it is desirable and necessary.

The following resumé of the condition at each school as regards proportion of attendance to accommodation, affords an opportunity for more direct criticism and suggestion.

St. Leonard's School.

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed)	646
Average number on Register, 1914	596
Average attendance, 1914	494.8
Average Percentage Attendance, 1914	91.4

The general conditions at this School are very good, and my suggestion made last year for the improvement of the lavatory arrangements in the Infants' Cloakroom is under consideration, and will be carried out.

St. Michael's, Tonge.

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed)	574
Average Number on Register, 1914	530
Average Attendance, 1914	438.6
Average Percentage Attendance, 1914	90.7

Nothing has been done at this School to improve the condition of the latrines. This is the third report in which I have drawn your attention to the necessity for some repairs. They are, of course, worse than before, and, moreover, there appears to be a leakage at one place from the trough on to the floor of the latrine. They are flushed with fair regularity, but require whitewashing more frequently.

The ash pit at this school is a particularly bad one, being very large. It is necessary for the men employed to empty it to get inside, through a small door, roughly 2ft. square to shovel out the contents into the school playground and from there into the street before they can load it into the carts.

There are several other matters in connection with this school that I have criticised in previous reports, which have not been in any way remedied.

Holy Trinity, Parkfield.

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed)	528
Average Number on Register, 1914	373
Average Attendance, 1914	305.7
Average Percentage Attendance, 1914	89.6

Nothing has been done at this School to improve the conditions of the latrines used by the girls and infants. The criticisms passed in the last Report are still more just, after another year's experience. They are at times in summer most offensive, and my suggestions for their improvement are the same as in the Report for 1913.

The receptacle for ashes is also unaltered, and the provision of moveable bins should be insisted upon.

St. Gabriel's, Middleton Junction.

Accommodation (Infant and Mixed)	430
Average Number on Register, 1914	360
Average Attendance, 1914	294.4
Average Percentage Attendance, 1914	88.9

The same criticism as before holds in this case. The playground is as bad as ever, and is the only one connected with any of the larger Schools of the Borough which is allowed to remain in such a condition. There appears to be a general fall of surface water from surrounding property to the gullies connected with the downspout from the roof at the back of this School, and in very wet weather these are more or less choked up with debris, carried down by miniature floods across the rear playground.

The lighting and ventilation of the old part of this school is unaltered and very unsatisfactory.

All Saints', Rhodes.

Accommodation (Infants only)	308
Average Number on Register, 1914	173
Average Attendance, 1914	111.5
Average Percentage Attendance	88

St. John's, Thornham.

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed)	183
Average Number on Register, 1914	92
Average Attendance, 1914	72.4
Average Percentage Attendance, 1914	85.9

The playground at this School is in bad condition and in wet weather is very muddy. The latrines also require proper repairs to the structure.

St. Mary's, Birch.

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed)	215
Average Number on Register, 1914	94
Average Attendance, 1914	79.4
Average Percentage Attendance, 1914	90.1

The playground at this School is very unsatisfactory and much dirt is carried into the school in wet weather by the children. Nothing has been done to remedy the entrance of rain water through the main doorway of the Infants' School

St. Peter's, Tonge.

Accommodation (Infant and Mixed)	345
Average Number on Register, 1914	359
Average Attendance, 1914	275.5
Average Percentage Attendance, 1914	83.2

The latrines at this School are still open to criticism as regards cleanliness. They are at times very offensive and require greater attention by the caretaker. They are on the Waste Water principle, which is not a good one.

The receptacle for ashes is still unaltered, and the provision of portable bins should be insisted upon

Bowlee School.

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed)	131
Average Number on Register, 1914	63
Average Attendance, 1914	56.6
Average Percentage Attendance, 1914	95.4

Rhodes Council School.

Accommodation (Mixed only)	324
Average Number on Register, 1914	275
Average Attendance, 1914	261.8
Average Percentage Attendance, 1914	94.7

The alterations at this School are practically completed, and the additional rooms make a considerable improvement on the previous conditions. I think it is a pity to have lost the opportunity of replacing the latrines with a more modern system.

The ventilation of the central rooms might be much improved, by putting in several hopper windows, and also by making the upper part of the door into the corridor a hopper ventilator, as has been done with success at St. Leonard's Infant School.

Durnford Street Council School.

Accommodation (Infant and Mixed)	1002
Average Number on Register, 1914	745
Average Attendance, 1914	626.4
Average Percentage Attendance, 1914	90.4

There has been a considerable amount of complaint by parents during the winter of the coldness of the Schoolrooms, and of the children, especially the Infants, taking cold too readily. This is quite uncalled for in the Infant School. The temperature of the class rooms have not been the cause, and the general conditions are as nearly perfect as possible. The only valid cause of complaint is the distance across the playground to the Infants' latrines. This, in wet weather, is too far for small children to go without shelter unless they put on their out-door clothing, which is, of course, generally impossible. I mentioned this defect in my report for the year 1910, and I think it is an important one.

In the upper school there is certainly a good deal of difficulty in the matter of ventilation and warming. I still think that this is to some extent due to the want of management of the window openings, which should be varied according to the direction and strength of the wind; but I am afraid that the heating apparatus is not sufficiently extensive, or not quite suitably arranged, to obtain the necessary warmth in the class rooms. The chief complaint is that the square openings near the ceilings, which are supposed to act as outlets do, under certain conditions of the atmosphere, become inlets, and that draughts are the result. This might be remedied by blocking them up with light flap doors which would only allow the air to pass out, but care would be necessary to render them noiseless.

In all other respects this School is admirable, and should be the healthiest School in the Borough.

Elm Street Council School.

Accommodation (Infants and Mixed)	586
Average Number on Register, 1914	485
Average Attendance, 1914	394.3
Average Percentage Attendance, 1914	89.1

This School is in every way quite excellent. There is the usual non use of the hopper windows for purposes of ventilation, although there is no doubt that they afford the best means.

This applies to practically all the Schools. I very generally find on my visit that they are all closed, and I think that the custom of having growing plants and other objects on the window ledges has a good deal to do with this.

Finally, I would suggest that a general overhauling of the window openings in the various schools should be made, as there are many instances where from one reason or another the windows cannot be opened.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE HEALTH OF THE CHILDREN.

The number of notifications of illness received from the teachers during 1914 was 1790, and the visits paid by the School Nurse was 1830. The increase in these numbers over those of the previous year were due partly to the number of cases of Mumps and Whooping Cough, and also to the long illness of the late Mr. Pink, School Attendance Officer. During a great part of the time he was off duty the Nurse made many visits to the homes of absentees, which otherwise would not have been necessary.

The following Table gives the number of cases of each class of ailment notified, and the visits made in consequence, for 1914 and 1913 :—

	Notifications.		Visits paid.	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Measles	61	90	61	94
Mumps	49	223	49	212
Chicken Pox	81	29	81	29
Whooping Cough	12	182	12	183
Scarlet Fever	18	47	...	55
Pediculosis	30	45	30	45
Ringworm.....	31	14	31	14
Impetigo	39	2	39	2
Ophthalmia	29	38	29	40
Scabies	4	2	4	2
Other Ailments	450	1118	450	1154
Total	804	1790	786	1830
Number of Visits to Schools ...			237	418
Number of visits for Medical Inspection.....			87	86
Total			1110	2334

The total number of visits paid to the homes of children in the year for all purposes, including following up, was 2,500.

The following Table gives the number of cases of each disease notified from each school during the year :—

SCHOOL.	Measles	Mumps	Chicken-Pox	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pediculosis	Ringworm	Impetigo	Scabies	Ophthalmia	Other Ailments	Total
St. Leonard's ...	3	32	8	16	14	6	...	1	...	8	205	293
Durnford Street.	13	78	2	36	13	8	5	...	...	10	385	550
Elm Street	5	...	...	5	3	3	1	1	...	...	18	37
Rhodes	14	3	...	31	2	7	1	...	...	5	49	112
Bowlee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birch	2	9	3	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	37
St. Michael's ...	3	23	7	50	2	8	3	...	...	...	65	161
St. Gabriel's ...	3	...	1	8	7	4	2	...	2	12	179	218
St. Peter's	1	1	4	7	4	6	...	...	...	...	83	86
Holy Trinity ...	46	41	4	11	1	1	1	...	...	3	136	244
Thornham .....	...	36	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	10	52
Total, 1914 ...	90	223	29	182	47	45	14	2	2	38	1118	1790
Total	61	49	81	12	18	30	31	39	4	29	450	804

Of the 90 cases of Measles notified, 59 were German Measles. There were 174 more cases of Mumps, and 170 more of Whooping Cough than in the previous year.

— The prevalence of Scarlet Fever during the whole year was very considerable, and had a marked effect on the attendance at some of the schools, particularly at St. Leonard's School and Durnford Street. A Table will be found under this heading in my Report to the Health Committee, giving the numbers of affected children from each School, but this only represents the number of children who suffered from the disease. The other school children in the houses concerned, being also excluded from attendance for periods varying from two weeks to two months, according to whether the patient went to Hospital or was treated at home, increased these numbers considerably.

Several cases were found in the schools in the peeling stage, and were immediately excluded, but no other cases were found which could be said with certainty to have acquired the disease from contact with them.

Ringworm and Impetigo were frequently found in the Schools at general inspections, the numbers being :—

	Notified.	Discovered at School	Total
Ringworm.....	14	54	68
Impetigo	2	83	85

Practically all these cases attended at the School Clinic for treatment, and some of the Ringworm cases were very intractable. The practice in these cases is to exclude them, for a short period until the dressings applied have had time to more or less sterilize the affected parts, and then allow them to attend school wearing a cap of silk or other material. This saves a great number of school attendances and precludes practically all danger of infection.

Ophthalmia which includes all cases of Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis, and other diseases of the eyelids, was found in 46 children at general inspection.

The total number of cases in the year was :—

	Notified.	Discovered in School.	Total
Ophthalmia	38	56	94

The great majority of these cases were treated at the School Clinic.

The number of children formally excluded from school attendance for varying fixed periods was as follows :—

Condition	Number. excluded.
Pediculosis	13
Ringworm.....	13
Impetigo	3
Ophthalmia.....	8
Corneal Ulcer	2
Chorea	2
Mumps	32
Scarlet Fever (peeling)	2
Whooping Cough	1
Chicken Pox	2
Scabies	1
Anæmia	6
Tuberculosis, and suspects.....	12
Other conditons	8
	<hr/> 105 <hr/>

In all these cases a certificate was issued, a copy sent to the Head Teacher of the School attended by the child and to the School Attendance Officer, and a counterfoil kept at the office for reference.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Number of Visits to Schools for Medical Inspection	86
Average time occupied by each visit.....hours	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Number of Children Inspected in 1914.....	1755
Average time occupied by each child.....minutes	5.2

In all cases the inspections were conducted on the school premises, except in the case of St. Leonard's, where no possible accommodation could be provided. As in previous years, the permission of the Library and Parks Committee was obtained to hold the inspection in the rooms over the Free Library, which is a few yards from the school, and the arrangement was sanctioned by the Board of Education.

The routine of Inspection remains unchanged, and the details need not be repeated as they have been fully described in previous reports.

There is necessarily a good deal of disturbance of School arrangement, involved by the inspections, but this is rendered as little troublesome as possible by finishing the inspection of the children at each School as quickly as possible by daily visits, and as this is only undertaken once in each year, the whole of the disturbance occurs for a limited period.

The response to the invitation to the parents or guardians of the children, to be present at the inspection, was as follows.

With Girls	451	50%
With Boys	375	43%

In the cases where defects were found and the parents not present, notices indicating the condition requiring treatment were sent to the parents.

The number sent during the year was :—

For Girls	37
For Boys.....	33

The notices referred chiefly to diseases of the throat or defective vision. In cases of uncleanness and bad or unsatisfactory clothing, a visit by the Nurse to the parents of the child has far more effect than a written notice, and is generally successful in getting the condition remedied.

The suggested test for defective hearing is practically impossible to carry out in the schools. The forced whisper at 20 feet distance is not heard by 50% of the children.

SUMMARY OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

Total Examined, 1755.

Boys, 856.

Girls, 899.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrants	364	394	758
Leavers	247	253	500
Eight Years old	207	211	418
Special Cases	33	41	79
	<hr/> 856	<hr/> 899	<hr/> 1755
Number of Re-Examina- tions	459	465	924
Half Timers	84	51	135

The Age Groups were as follows :—

Age.	Boys	Girls.	Total.
4.....	154	130	284
5.....	96	107	203
6.....	22	48	70
7.....	37	39	76
8.....	207	211	418
9.....	41	33	74
10.....	29	44	73
11.....	23	34	57
12.....	204	207	411
13.....	43	46	89
Total	<hr/> 856	<hr/> 899	<hr/> 1755

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ILLNESSES.

Children who had had	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Measles	672	740	1412	80
Whooping Cough.....	395	465	860	49
Chicken Pox.....	282	357	639	36
Scarlet Fever	98	107	205	11
Diphtheria	14	17	31	1.7
Pneumonia	119	127	246	14
Rheumatism	13	10	23	1.3

The incidence of the more common infectious diseases among the larger groups of children was as follows :—

DISEASE.	Entrants.	Intermediate Group.	Leavers.
Measles	532—70%	358—85%	454—90%
Whooping Cough.....	385—50%	195—46%	255—51%
Chicken Pox.....	219—29%	170—40%	232—46%
Scarlet Fever	63— 8%	46—11%	86—16%

The information summarized in these Tables is derived from the parents if they are present at the inspection. When the children are unaccompanied, the parents are asked on the reverse of the notice sent to them, requesting their presence, to place a mark against those diseases from which the child had previously suffered.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

The Tables give the average Height and Weight of the larger groups of children examined, in English and French measurements.

The standard for comparison is based on the measurements compiled by Doctors Tuxford and Ashleigh-Glegg.

Both Height and Weight are measured in ordinary clothing, but without boots or clogs.

The figures show considerable variation from those of last year, the differences from standard being as follows :—

Boys.			Girls.	
Aged 13	.5in.	2.8lbs.	1.3in.	4.9lbs.
„ 12	.7in.	3.6lbs.	.3in.	2.6lbs.
„ 8	.3in.	.9lbs.	.3in.	.9lbs.
„ 5	.1in.	1.2lbs.	.2in.	.3lbs.
„ 4	.1in.	1.1lbs.	1.1in.	.1lb.

BOYS' HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

Age.	Number Examined	Height in Inches	Standard Height in Inches	Height in Cms	Standard Height in Cms	Weight in lbs	Standard Weight in lbs	Weight in Kilos	Standard Weight in Kilos
13	43	55.6	56.1	141.3	142.5	74.7	77.5	33.8	35.15
12	204	54.3	55.	138.	139.8	69.3	72.9	31.4	33.05
8	207	46.7	47	118.5	113.5	49.5	50.4	22.4	22.85
5	96	40.4	40.5	102.6	10.3	37.5	38.7	17.	17.54
4	154	38.8	38.7	98.6	98.2	34.8	35.9	15.7	16.29

GIRLS' HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

Age	Number Examined.	Height in Inches.	Standard Height in Inches.	Height in Cms.	Standard Height in Cms.	Weight in lbs.	Standard Weight in lbs.	Weight in Kilos.	Standard Weight in Kilos.
13	46	55.5	56.8	141.	144.5	75	80.1	34.02	36.31
12	207	54.3	54.6	138	138.7	71.3	73.9	32.3	33.51
8	211	46.	46.3	116.9	117.6	48	48.9	21.8	22.2
5	107	40.6	40.4	103.2	102.6	37.3	37.6	16.9	17.07
4	130	37.5	38.6	95.3	98.1	34.8	34.9	15.7	15.82

The Height and Weight of the Children employed half-time was as follows :—

AGE.	Boys.		GIRLS.	
	13	12	13	12
Number Examined	24	60	19	32
Percentage of Group.....	56%	26.5%	38.7%	14.3%
Average Height	140 cms.	136.8 cms.	141.7 cms.	137.1 cms.
Average Weight	72.4 lbs.	69.9 lbs.	77.8 lbs.	67.3 lbs.
Difference from Standard	—2.5 cms.—5.1 lbs.	—3 cms.—3 lbs.	—2.8 cms.—2.3 lbs.	—1.6 cms.—6.6 lbs.
Difference from Average of Middleton Child- ren	—1.3 cms.—2.3 lbs.	—1.2 cms. + .6 lbs.	+ .7 cms. + 2.8 lbs.	— .9 cms.—4 lbs.

The occupation followed by the Half Timers examined in 1914 were :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Cotton Mill	69	26
Weaving	5	17
Dyeworks	2	...
Bleachworks	2	1
Printworks .....	...	2
Domestic (3) and Nursing (1) .....	...	4
Greengrocer, Paper Boy, Office Boy Farm, Firelight maker, Mec- hanic and Confectioner	6	1
	84	51

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.

Number Inspected.....	856 Boys.	899 Girls
Clothing sufficient, good and clean .	816 95.3%	873 97.1%
Clothing dirty	40 4.7%	26 2.9%
Insufficient clothing	5 ...	7 ...
Overclothed	6 ...	11 ...

The eight year old children were satisfactorily clothed in 95.5 % of those examined, 19 only, 4.5% being found with dirty clothing. This contrasts strongly with the number of 9 year old children found with dirty clothing when the figures were 45 children, 10.7% of the total examined at this age.

I believe a good deal of benefit to the children is shown in this matter, as a result of Medical Inspection. The number of dirty children are fewer in each successive year.

Bad conditions of footgear are not common in Middleton, as the great majority wear clogs, which do not get into the shocking broken down condition that leather soled boots do. Fourteen children were found at inspection to require note of this, and in every case they were wearing old shoes or slippers.

There are, every year, a certain number of children found who are overclothed. The excuse made, is that the child is delicate, takes cold easily, or suffers from some Bronchial affection at fre-

quent intervals. The overclothing is really a principal cause of the delicacy, etc., and the child would have much better health if dressed more sensibly.

BODILY CLEANLINESS.

Number Examined, 1755.

	Boys, 856		Girls, 899			
	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
Clean	833	97.3%	878	97.6%	1711	97.5%
Dirty	21	2.7%	20	2.4%	41	2.5%
Badly Fleabitten	32	3.7%	28	3.1%	60	3.4%
Verminous Heads	2	.2%	33	3.6%	35	2%
Verminous Bodies	2	...	1	...	...	...

The intermediate group of children examined presented 14, 3.4% of dirty children. 2.9% had verminous heads. Eight children over 12 years old had dirty bodies and eleven had Pediculi in the hair.

These figures are much more encouraging than previous years have provided. The School Nurse makes surprise visits to the various Schools, when she makes a general survey of all the girls in the School as to the condition of their hair. This has a considerable effect in making them take more care, especially in the case of those over 12 years, who are old enough to take care of their own heads and are regularly impressed with the necessity for doing so.

There is no distinction made in the Table between those having Nits and those with Pediculi in their hair, as it is most unlikely that any child will have the nits or eggs without one or more specimens of the mature *Pediculus* which deposited them.

Cases occasionally arise, though with much less frequency than in former years, where the skin of the child's head has become infected with micro-organisms, through the irritation caused by Pediculi, and the consequent scratching by the victim. These are the most troublesome heads the Nurse has to deal with, as no cure can be expected without cutting off the whole of the hair, and there is

naturally a strong prejudice on the part of the parents against this. Forty-five cases were treated at the Clinic during the year, entailing 212 attendances.

Verminous bodies are, fortunately, rare among the children, and only three cases were found during the year.

NUTRITION.

Number Examined, 1755.				
Boys, 856.		Girls, 899.		
	1911	1912	1913	1914
Normal	73.5%	76.8%	77.2%	70.8%
Below Normal	12%	15.4%	11.5%	19.4%
Bad	14.5%	7.7%	11.2%	9.8%

It will be seen from the above figures that there is considerable variation in the percentages of children found below Normal and badly nourished.

This is partly due to the difficulty of classification, and the figures are not comparable with those of the children of other towns, as there is no possible standard to judge by, and the opinions of different inspectors vary so much as to what constitutes bad nutrition.

The figures for the group of Eight Year Old children were :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Normal	133 64%	130 62%
Below Normal	52 25%	48 22%
Bad	22 10%	33 15%

The number of children Below Normal and badly nourished is in this group much higher than in the other groups.

On reference to the Table on Condition of the Teeth it will be found that only 10 boys and 10 girls out of 207 and 211 respectively, had no decayed teeth, and that 56% boys and 48% girls had more than 4 decayed teeth.

Practically all the children, other than the 20 with good dentures had more or less septic mouths, from the presence of decayed teeth. Numbers of them lost much sleep and suffered considerable pain from toothache and were not able to eat with comfort, so that there need be no surprise at the large proportion of under nourished children in the group.

I would again repeat, that poverty has little to do with under nourishment of children in Middleton. There is nearly always enough food, but the quality and preparation are at fault, and also there is far too much indulgence in cheap sweets.

During the year, the following numbers of children were fed in the Schools under the powers of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906. The food consisted of a meal of bread and milk and cocoa given during the morning recreation interval.

SCHOOL.	January		February		March.		April		August		Sept.		October		Nov.		Dec.	
	Children	Meals	Children	Meals	Children	Meals	Children	Meals	Children	Meals	Children	Meals	Children	Meals	Children	Meals	Children	Meals
All Saints .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	27	375	15	353	14	298	17	310
Birch .....	...	...	...	40	...	10	...	12	62	16	225	10	181	7	87	4	80	
Durnford Street.....	17	340	17	340	17	85	...	37	153	63	1074	59	1452	57	1063	48	784	
Elm Street .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	180	42	585	10	278	17	285	16	297	
St. Leonard's	17	340	17	340	...	...	...	50	276	62	891	50	1301	47	965	36	704	
St. Gabriel's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	56	72	977	40	959	39	715	15	252	
St. Peter's	15	300	15	300	18	360	18	90	19	115	81	1443	65	1640	59	1075	49	792
St. Michael's	12	240	12	240	12	240	12	60	7	42	40	509	40	1050	34	644	17	269
Holy Trinity.....	12	240	12	240	12	240	12	60	14	83	46	878	57	1361	51	991	48	648
Total	73	1460	73	1460	61	1220	61	305	184	985	449	6957	346	8575	325	6123	250	4136

No Children were fed at Rhodes Council School, nor at Bowlee School and Thornham. No children were fed during May, June and July.

TEETH.

Number Examined, 1755.

	Boys, 856			Girls, 899.		
	Excellent	Good		Fair	Bad	
Boys	94 11 %	516 60 %		150 17 %	96 11 %	
Girls.....	97 10 8%	574 64 %		126 14 %	102 11 %	
Total	193 11 %	1090 62 %		276 15 %	198 11 %	

These figures refer to the condition of the Teeth as regards colour, shape, quality and cleanliness, and not only to the amount of decay present. The excellent group had perfect dentures and no decay. On the other hand there were dentures without any decay which were not of good quality, or presented great irregularity.

The number of children with otherwise good or fair teeth as regards quality, but showing great irregularity, amount to 97 : 39 boys and 58 girls. This is often due to narrowness of the dental arch of the upper jaw, or to allowing the milk teeth to remain in situ while the second, permanent teeth, are making their appearance. There were 16 boys and 21 girls noted as having very marked narrowness of the upper jaw and almost triangular palate, and there were many more whose deformity was of lesser degree.

The consumption of harder foods, from an early age, would tend to make this defect less prevalent, and its importance is considerable, as there is little doubt that many cases of Adenoids are to some extent due to the deformity. It is an excellent thing to give young children bones to gnaw at for the same reason, that it causes them to exercise their jaws more fully and tends to widen out the bony structure.

As regards the amount of decay present among the children, the figures are as follows:—

	Boys		Girls		Total
No Decay	94	11 %	97	10.8%	191 10.9%
Less than 4 Decayed	386	45 %	451	50 %	837 47.7%
Four or more Decayed	372	43 %	351	39 %	723 41.2%

In the larger Groups of Children, Boys and Girls together :—

	No decay.	Under 4 decayed.	Over 4 decayed.
Entrants	121 16 %	341 45 %	296 39 %
Leavers	45 9. %	283 56.6%	170 34 %
8 Years Old	20 4.8%	179 42.8%	218 52.2%

These figures indicate the necessity for active treatment in a very large majority of the children. The parents are advised to obtain treatment, but few of them can be made to see the necessity, or induced to exercise sufficient will power to overcome the natural disinclination on the child's part to face the discomfort of the Dentist's chair.

DISEASES OF THE HAIR AND SKIN.

The number of Cases noted at Inspection was :—

Ringworm.....	12
Impetigo	16
Herpes.....	5
Alopecia	2
Acne	4
Other Diseases	6
Total	45

Many of these cases, especially the skin diseases, were not of much importance, and were soon put right.

The cases of ringworm were referred to the Clinic for treatment, unless the parent desired and undertook to obtain immediate treatment from the family doctor.

ENLARGED TONSILS AND ANENOIDS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
With Tonsils requiring operation	48 5.6%	50 5.5%	98 5.5%
With Adenoids requiring operation	27 3.1%	32 3.5%	59 3.3%

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Enlarged Tonsils not requiring operation	34 3.9%	40 4.4%	74 2.4%
Mouth Breathers	11	10	21
Adenoids had been removed	18	27	45
Throat Deafness	15	20	35

The number of mouth breathers was much higher than here given, which comprises children who had not apparently enlarged tonsils or Adenoids. Some of them had had the operation for removal of Adenoids, but had not had their bad habits of breathing corrected. They are quite likely to have a re-growth of Adenoid tissue for that reason

Of the children seen for the first time in 1914, inspections, 22 have had both Tonsils and Adenoids removed.

In this matter, as in that of Nutritional conditon, there is wide divergence in the opinion of different inspectors as to which cases required operation. Personally, I do not suggest this unless the child presents symptoms of complications, such as deafness, discharging ears or the hebetude, which is so marked in some cases. At the same time I consider that the removal of these overgrowths of tissue in every case is the easiest and best procedure, and of far more importance to the general health of children and their progress at school than is generally believed.

ACUITY OF VISION AND EYE DISEASES.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number Tested	584	614	1198
Vision Normal	504	504	1008
Vision Defective	80	110	190
Percentage Defective	13.7	17.9	15.8
Case of Squint	15	16	31
Wearing Spectacles	17	24	41

Entrants are not examined for Visual Acuity unless over the age of seven years.

The children with defective sight were unable to read the line 6/9 with either one or both eyes. If they are able to read 6/9 they are classed as normal.

Of the Leavers, children over 12 years of age, 9.6% of the boys and 13% of the girls had defective vision, and of the Eight-year olds 16% of the boys and 20% of the girls.

The figures include those children with defective vision who were wearing spectacles, a very deplorably small number.

In all cases I advise that an examination should be made by an expert refractionist, and his opinion acted upon. A few take the trouble to go to the Eye Hospital in Manchester, and some parents are able to afford the expense of a consultation with a specialist in Eye Diseases, but the great majority are quite indifferent, or dread the effect of spectacles when the child becomes a worker.

Of the 190 children whose eyes required correction, only 37 have had spectacles provided, and many of these require the active supervision of the teachers to ensure their wearing them regularly.

The following Table gives the detailed results of the eye test made at inspections of the leavers, the 8 years old and of the entrants and special cases examined at the request of the teachers or the parents of the child.

	Leavers .			8 Years old.			Specials and Entrants	
	Boys	Girls	Per Cent	Boys	Girls	Per Cent	Boys	Girls
Normal	213	202	83	174	168	81.8	...	...
Defective	34	51	17	33	43	18.2	13	16
6/12 R	9	18	...	15	16	...	3	1
L	7	14	...	12	18	...	2	6
6/18 R	7	13	...	6	9	...	3	5
L	9	15	...	7	11	...	4	3
6/24 R	6	6	...	2	6	...	3	2
L	6	7	...	5	6	...	3	2
6/36 R	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
L	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2
6/60 R	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
L	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nil. R	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1
L	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EYELIDS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blepharitis	13	22	35
Conjunctivitis	3	2	5
Corneal Opacities.....	2	2	4
Stye	4	2	6
Cataract	1	...	1
Squint	15	16	31
	<u>38</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>82</u>

These were with the exception of the Corneal Opacity, Cataract and Squint cases, generally mild ones, and advice was given for their treatment. The more severe cases were recommended to consult their family doctor and a few of them were treated at the Clinic. The latter is the better method, as the children are sent from School every morning and the eyes in consequence, more thoroughly treated.

DISEASES OF THE EAR AND DEAFNESS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Discharging Ears	14	17	31
Excess of Wax	26	28	54
Throat Deafness	15	20	35
Defective Hearing	17	21	38
Furunculosis.....	4	3	7
Eczema of External Ear	3	2	5

Of the cases with discharging ears, 22 were chronic cases which required active treatment, four only were treated in the hospital. The total number of deaf children found amounted to 60, or 3.4% of the children examined.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT OTHER THAN ENLARGED TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Nasal Catarrh	2	6	8
Rhinitis Sicca	2	2	4
Laryngitis	1	...	1
Deflected Septum	1	...	1
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 14

ENLARGED CERVICAL AND SUBMAXILLARY GLANDS.

A large number of children suffer from time to time from this affection, which when not Tubercular, is due to infection from some other easily remediable condition such as Pediculosis, Impetigo, Decayed Teeth, &c.

Thirty cases were found in which the glands were very enlarged, and in many of them, suppuration would occur and an abscess form if the cause of the infection were not cured.

DEFECTIVE SPEECH.

Thirty-four cases were found with defective articulation or stammer. Ten infants were defective as regards the pronunciation of certain letter sounds, and seven stammered; of the 8 years old,

five had trouble with the letter R. or S., and there were six stammerers among the leavers.

RICKETS AND DEFORMITIES.

Sixteen boys and fourteen girls presented signs of severe Rickets, and ten boys and nine girls had more or less deformity in consequence. Genu Varum and Valgum were the most common conditions. Two children had very bad deformity of the Tibia and Femur.

The number of cases of deformity of the Thorax is not so great as formerly, and the majority have only slight flattening of the ribs.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Three girls and one boy had Tubercular Glands in the neck, and one girl was suspected of Tuberculosis of the Posterior Mediastinal glands. There was one case, a re-inspection, of Tuberculosis of the elbow joint.

Eight cases presented signs of Tuberculosis of the lungs, four boys and four girls. One of these cases was verified by examination of the sputum, and the others kept under observation at short intervals at the Clinic.

These cases have been excluded from School, two of them for the whole year, and the rest for a longer or shorter period, as the condition of the child demanded.

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.

Four boys and fifteen girls were suffering from moderately severe Bronchial Catarrh. They were all excluded from school for short periods and advice was given as to treatment in the milder cases, the others being recommended to consult their family doctor.

HEART AND CIRCULATION.

Three cases of Heart Disease were found in which the affection was due to organic trouble,

Thirteen cases where the condition was due to Anæmia, or consisted of rapid or irregular heart beat, due to nervousness, were noted.

There were 55 cases of Anæmia. All these were due to some remediable cause, and many of them to want of sleep or Dyspepsia.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Epilepsy.—Three cases were noted. Two were re-examinations and none of them were severe. They were all under treatment.

Chorea.—Five boys and three girls were suffering from this disease. Two were excluded from School and are still absent. The others were old cases which had to a great extent recovered.

Temperamental Nervousness was very marked in thirty-nine children : 18 boys and 23 girls. This condition is generally aggravated by late hours and injudicious feeding.

Infantile Paralysis.—Three cases were seen with such complete paralysis of both legs as to render them incapable of walking. They are brought to school in trolley-carts, and in two cases are not able to sit at the desk with other children.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Fifteen boys and eight girls had sufficiently severe symptoms as to require treatment and absence from School for short periods.

One girl suffered from severe Dyspepsia.

OTHER CONDITIONS NOTED.

Whooping Cough ...	4	Cerebral Tumour ...	1
Scarlet Fever.....	1	Torticollis	1
Goitre	12	Rheumatism	1
Hernia Inguinal	7	Nocturnal Enuresis.	3
Hernia Umbilical....	1	Phymosis	4
Ascarides	1	Pharyngitis	2
Tapeworm	1	Excessive Warts	1
Alveolar Abscess	3	Ganglion of Plantar Arch	1

TREATMENT.

This is carried out under very disadvantageous conditions at the office. The children attend from School between 9 and 10 o'clock on each morning, except Sunday, and on Monday evenings between 6 and 8 o'clock.

The following cases have presented themselves for examination or for treatment.

EXAMINATION.			TREATMENT.		
	Cases	Attend- ances		Cases	Attend- ances
Heart Disease	6	8	Ophthalmia	83	483
Tubercular Glands	4	5	Corneal Ulcer	1	3
Chicken Pox	1	1	Otorrhœa	3	16
Scarlet Fever (Suspects)	3	4	Pediculosis	45	212
Rheumatism.....	1	1	Ringworm	68	759
Chorea	2	3	Impetigo	85	481
Adenoids	2	2	Suppurating Glands ...	8	35
Mumps	37	39	Enlarged Glands	9	9
Phthisis (suspects).....	10	30	Septic Wounds	7	39
General Debility	2	7	Accidents.....	83	338
Anæmia.....	3	3			
Gastric Catarrh	1	1		412	2375
Dyspepsia.....	1	3			
Tonsillitis	2	2			
Vision Tested	1	1			
Accidents	2	2			
Miscellaneous	5	5			
	83	117			

At the end of the year there remained six cases under treatment : Ophthalmia 2, Accident 2, Pediculosis 1, and Impetigo 1.

TABLE I.—Number of Children Examined January 1st, 1914 to December 31st, 1914.

A.—CODE GROUP.

AGE.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.			Grand Total	Total Inspctd
	4	5	6	Other Ages	Total.	12	13	Other Ages	Total
Boys	154	96	22	92	364	204	43	...	247
Girls	130	107	48	109	394	207	46	...	253
Total ...	284	203	70	201	758	411	89	...	500
									1258
									1755

B.—GROUPS OTHER THAN CODE.

	Intermediate Group—8 years.	Special Cases.	Re-examinations.
Boys	207	38	459
Girls	211	41	465
Totals	418	79	924

TABLE II.—Return shewing the Physical Condition of Children Inspected.

CONDITIONS.	Entrants.			Leavers.			8 Years old.			Total			Special Cases			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent.	Boys	Girls	Total	
Total Examined	334	394	728		247	253	500		217	211	418	...	856	899	1755	...
Clothing	340	384	720	96.3	238	240	484	96.8	194	205	399	95.5	816	873	1689	96.2
Satisfactory	18	10	28	3.7	9	7	16	3.2	13	6	19	4.5	40	26	66	3.8
Unsatisfactory	362	393	755	93.6	245	253	498	99.6	201	208	409	97.9	840	895	1741	99.2
Foot-Gear ...	362	393	755	93.6	245	253	498	99.6	201	208	409	97.9	840	895	1741	99.2
Unsatisfactory	2	1	3	.4	2	1	3	.4	4	6	3	9	2.1	10	4	14
Cleanliness of Head	364	385	749	98.8	247	242	489	97.8	206	200	406	97.1	854	866	1720	98
Clean (no Nits) Nits and Pedicul ...	...	9	9	1.2	...	11	11	2.2	...	11	12	2.9	...	33	35	2
Cleanliness of Body	353	386	739	97.5	242	250	492	98.4	200	204	404	96.6	823	878	1711	97.5
Clean (no Nits) Nits and Pedicul ...	...	9	9	1.2	...	11	11	2.2	...	11	12	2.9	...	33	35	2
Dirty ...	9	7	16	2.5	5	3	8	1.6	7	7	14	3.4	21	20	41	2.5
Pediculi present	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal	253	287	540	71.2	189	200	389	77.8	133	130	263	62.9	606	637	1243	70.8
Below Normal	70	66	136	18	43	39	82	16.4	52	48	100	23.9	171	169	340	19.4
Bad	41	41	82	10.8	15	14	29	5.8	22	33	55	13.2	79	93	172	9.8
No Defect	317	342	659	86.8	227	224	451	90.2	187	189	376	89.2	763	793	1556	88.6
No Defect	317	342	659	86.8	227	224	451	90.2	187	189	376	89.2	763	793	1556	88.6
Mouth Breathers ...	3	9	12	1.5	2	...	...	...	4	5	1	6	1.4	11	10	21
Tonsils + ...	13	17	30	3.9	10	13	23	4.6	10	10	20	4.7	34	40	74	4.2
Tonsils + ...	28	23	51	6.6	9	15	24	4.8	6	10	16	3.8	48	50	98	5.5
Adenoids + ...	6	7	13	1.6	1	3	4	.8	3	3	6	1.4	11	14	25	1.4
Adenoids + ...	18	16	34	4.4	6	8	14	2.8	2	6	8	1.9	27	32	59	3.3
No Disease	354	384	738	97.3	237	244	481	96.2	197	200	397	95	819	866	1685	96
No Disease	354	384	738	97.3	237	244	481	96.2	197	200	397	95	819	866	1685	96
Blepharitis	8	7	15	2	2	7	9	1.8	2	8	10	2.4	13	22	35	2
Conjunctivitis	1	1	2	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornual Opacities .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases	1	2	3	.4	6	1	7	1.4	8	3	11	2.6	19	7	26	1.5
No Disease	348	373	721	95.1	236	238	474	94.8	197	198	395	94.5	812	840	1658	94.5
No Disease	348	373	721	95.1	236	238	474	94.8	197	198	395	94.5	812	840	1658	94.5
Obstruction	8	13	21	2.8	7	9	17	3.4	5	6	11	2.6	26	28	54	3
Otorrhoea	4	2	6	.7	...	...	...	1	4	5	9	2.1	9	13	22	1.2
Other Diseases	4	6	10	1.3	...	...	...	.8	1	2	3	.7	9	12	21	1.2
Less than 4 decayed Four or more decayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sepsis	57	64	121	16	25	20	45	9	10	10	20	4.8	94	97	191	10.9
Sound	171	170	341	45	121	162	283	56.6	80	99	179	42.8	386	451	837	47.7
Teeth	136	160	296	39	99	71	170	34	116	102	218	52.2	372	351	723	41.2
Other defects .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	.4	...	...	...	...
No disease	352	374	726	96	233	244	477	95.4	199	203	402	96.2	819	861	1680	95.7
No disease	352	374	726	96	233	244	477	95.4	199	203	402	96.2	819	861	1680	95.7
Organic Disease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Functional Disease	2	3	5	.6	4	2	6	1.2	1	1	2	.4	7	6	13	.7
Anemia	9	17	26	3.3	7	5	12	2.4	7	7	14	3.4	26	29	55	3.2
Other defects	1	1	1	.1	2	1	3	.6	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	.2
No Disease	363	387	750	99	245	252	497	99.4	203	205	408	97.6	848	880	1728	98.5
No Disease	363	387	750	99	245	252	497	99.4	203	205	408	97.6	848	880	1728	98.5
Bronchial Affections	1	7	8	.9	2	1	3	.6	2	6	8	2	4	15	19	1.1
Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis suspect .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Disease	357	383	740	97.6	240	244	484	96.8	200	204	404	96.7	831	869	1700	96.7
No Disease	357	383	740	97.6	240	244	484	96.8	200	204	404	96.7	831	869	1700	96.7
Epilepsy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases	7	11	18	2.4	4	8	12	2.4	6	5	11	2.6	18	26	42	2.3
No Disease	355	381	736	97.4	240	252	492	98.4	201	205	406	97	833	877	1710	97.5
No Disease	355	381	736	97.4	240	252	492	98.4	201	205	406	97	833	877	1710	97.5
Ringworm—Body .....	...	1	4	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ringworm—Head .....	...	1	1	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impetigo	3	6	9	1.1	3	3	6	.8	3	3	6	1.7	9	9	16	.9
Other Diseases	3	5	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Disease	356	385	741	97.7	243	252	495	99	203	208	411	98.1	840	883	1725	98.3
No Disease	356	385	741	97.7	243	252	495	99	203	208	411	98.1	840	883	1725	98.3
Marked	8	9	17	2.3	4	1	5	1	4	3	7	1.9	16	14	30	1.7
No Disease	357	386	743	98	246	250	496	99.2	204	211	415	99.3	844	888	1732	98.7
No Disease	357	386	743	98	246	250	496	99.2	204	211	415	99.3	844	888	1732	98.7
Deformed	7	8	15	2	1	3	4	.8	3	...	3	.7	12	11	23	1.3
No Disease	363	393	756	99.8	246	253	499	99.8	207	211	418	100	854	896	1750	99.8
No Disease	363	393	756	99.8	246	253	499	99.8	207	211	418	100	854	896	1750	99.8
Glandular	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
non-Pulmonary Other Forms .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Defective	350	391	741	97.7	241	251	492	98.4	204	209	413	98.6	830	891	1721	98
Defective	8	2	10	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stammering	6	1	7	.9	4	2	6	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Disease	361	392	753	99.4	242	252	494	98.8	202	206	408	97.6	841	889	1730	98.6
No Disease	361	392	753	99.4	242	252	494	98.8	202	206	408	97.6	841	889	1730	98.6
Dull or Backward .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mentally Defective	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

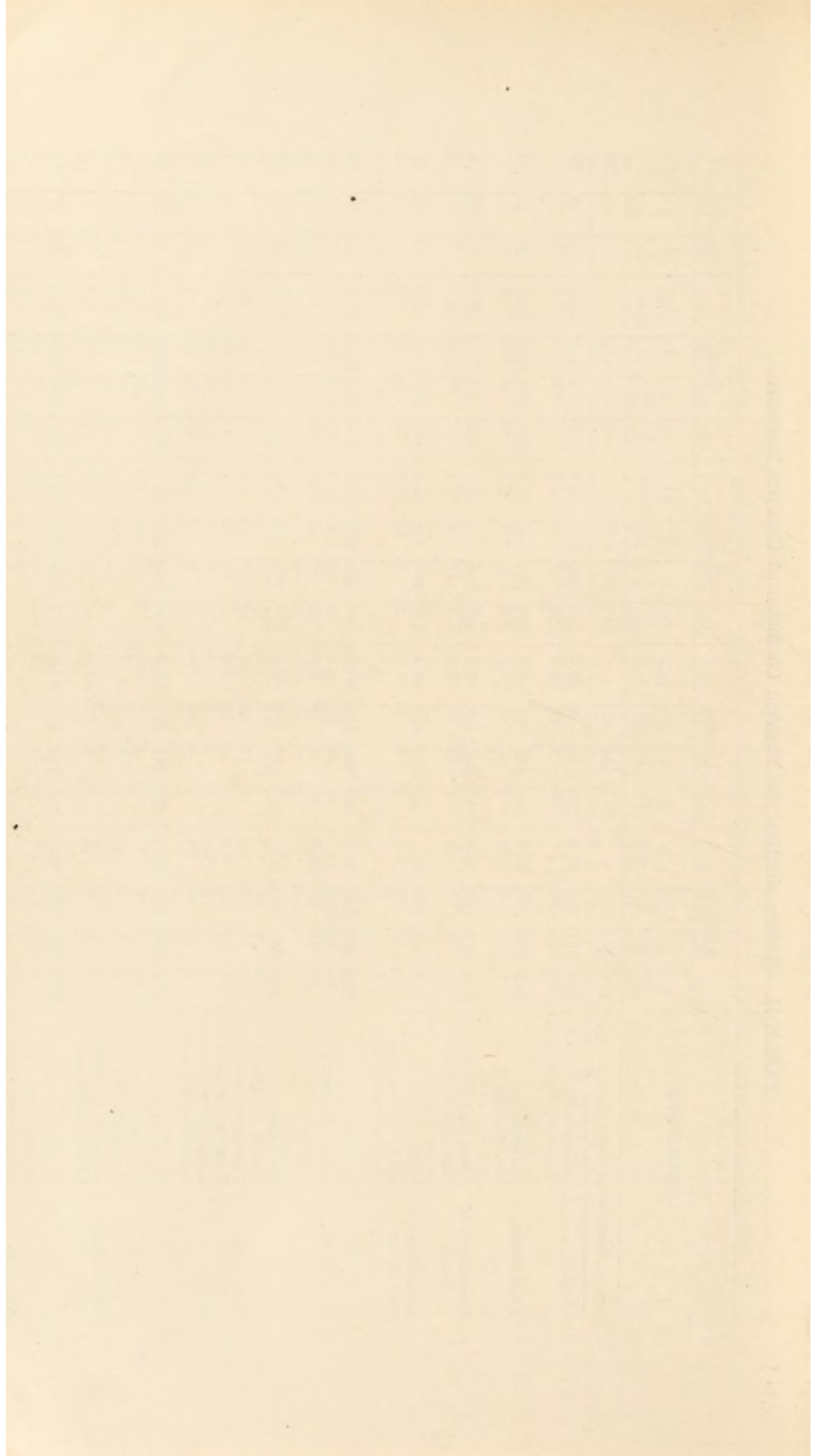


TABLE III.
Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

			Boys	Girls	Total
BLIND (including partially blind)	Attending Public Elementary Schools		3	6	9
	Attending Certified Schools for the Blind .....		..	..	..
	Not at School		1	3	4
DEAF AND DUMB (including partially deaf)	Attending Elementary Schools		7	6	13
	Attending Certified Schools for the deaf .....		..	..	..
	Not at School .....		..	1	1
MENTALLY DEFICIENT	Feeble- minded.	Attending Public Elementary School	6	9	15
		Attending Certified Schools for Men- tally Defective Children .....	..	..	..
		Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the year .....	..	..	..
		Not at School .....	..	..	..
	Imbeciles	At School .....	..	..	..
		Not at School	1	3	4
	Idiots		..	1	1
EPILEPTICS	Attending Public Elementary Schools		4	2	6
	Attending Certified Schools for Epi- leptics .....		..	..	..
	Not at School .....		..	2	2
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	8	7	15
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ..	..	..	..
		Not at School	1	2	3
	Other forms of Tuber- culosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	3	4	7
		Attending Certified Schools for Physi- cally defective Children .....	..	..	..
		Not at School	1	2	3
	Cripples other than Tuber- cular	Attending Public Elementary Schools	9	15	24
		Attending Certified Schools for Physi- cally defective Children .....	..	..	..
		Not at School	1	1	2
DULL OR BACKWARD.	Retarded 2 years		88	50	138
	Retarded 3 years		9	9	18

TABLE IV.—Treatment of Defects of Children during 1914.

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	Percentage of defects treated
	From previous yr	New	Total			Remedied	Improved	Unchanged		
Clothing	71	71	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Footgear	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleanliness of head	35	35	...	35	35	...	...	...	100
Cleanliness of body	41	41	...	41	41	...	...	...	100
Nutrition	172	172	172	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nose and Throat ...	190	112	302	59	146	81	65	...	97	26
Extern'l Eye Diseases	...	51	51	...	51	51	...	...	...	100
Ear Disease	97	97	...	97	92	...	...	5	90
Teeth.....	...	1560	1560	1560	2	2	...	...	...	...
Heart Circulation	71	71	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lungs	27	27	19	27	21	6	...	...	100
Skin	45	45	...	45	45	...	...	...	100
Rickets	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Vision and Squint .	259	221	480	165	78	78	...	...	237	16
Miscellaneous	44	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	449	2595	3044	2175	526	450	71	...	339	17

