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Borough of



Stalybridge.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

1935

ALAN S. SIMPSON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S.,
D.P.H. (Eng.)
Medical Officer of Health.

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Borough of Stalybridge.

Committees.

(Nov. 1935—Nov. 1936).

PUBLIC HEALTH.	MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
Chairman - Alderman Potts,	Chairman - Alderman Williams.
Deputy-Chairman - Councillor Leigh.	Deputy Chairman - Alderman Greenwood.
The Mayor (Ex-officio).	The Mayor (Ex-officio).
Alderman Summers.	Alderman Flint.
„ Williams.	„ Potts.
Councillor Abrahams.	„ Summers.
„ Allen.	„ Wilson.
„ Bradbury.	Councillor Riley.
„ Coyle.	„ Sidebottom.
„ Cuttle.	„ Slack.
„ Garnett.	„ Sykes.
„ Illingworth.	*Mrs. Harris.
„ Porter.	* „ McCarthy.
„ Twigge.	* „ Sykes.
„ Wilson.	* „ Tonge.
	* „ Walker.

* Co-opted Members.

Public Health Staff.

ALAN S. SIMPSON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.) M.R.C.S. D.P.H. (Eng.)

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
 Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare Dept., and
 Police Surgeon to the Borough Police.

W. J. BRADBURY, Cert. R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector, also Inspector under Contagious Dis-
 eases of Animals Act, Certified Inspector of Meat and
 Food and Cleansing Inspector.

Nurse E. M. HANMER, * † ‡ Health Visitor.

„ WATSON, * † ‡ Health Visitor.

„ McCANN, * † School Nurse.

J. NORRIS, Clerk to Public Health Dept.

S. B. ACTON, „ „ „

MISS E. M. RHODES, School Medical—Maternity and Child
 Welfare Clerk.

HENRY POSTON, M.B., Ch.B., Visiting Orthopædic Surgeon.

W. E. C. THOMAS, M.B. Ch.B., Medical Officer of Ante-Natal Dept.

I. M. BREARLEY, C.S.M.M.G., Masseur.

Bacteriologist (Part-time), The Public Health Laboratory,
 (Manchester). (Prof. M. B. Maitland).

* State Registered.

† C. M. B.

‡ Health Visitors Certificate, R. S. I.



To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mrs. Summers and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my fifth Annual Report on the work of the Health Department.

The vital statistics for the year 1935, generally speaking, give grounds for satisfaction.

A birth-rate of 13.29 and a crude death-rate of 12.91 show that there is a small margin of increment in the population.

The corrected death-rate of 13.81 in comparison to 11.2 for the 140 smaller towns, indicates that there is room for a reduction in general mortality.

It is however very gratifying to record that the infantile mortality rate for 1935 was 50 per 1,000 live births, a very substantial reduction on the rate of 69 for last year.

With regard to Infectious Diseases, the year was a good one apart from Diphtheria, for which 22 notifications were received, and one death resulted. The last occasion when the notifications of Diphtheria reached double figures was 1927, when 22 cases were recorded.

In 1935, free protection was offered against this disease by 'immunisation' and though the response to this measure was encouraging whilst the disease was prevalent, and 120 persons were successfully immunised, the number seeking protection was not maintained after a short epidemic had been forgotten.

When it is realised that immunity from Diphtheria by biological therapy takes three months or more to accomplish it is evident that 'now' is the time to seek this protection.

Further progress was made in the Slum Clearance Programme, 19 clearance areas comprising 139 houses were officially represented during the year, and in October, Councillor Holland, Chairman of the Housing Committee, officially opened the first of the new houses built for re-housing under the 1930 Housing Act.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Department moved into more commodious and up-to-date premises, which were made available by the reconstruction of the ground floor of the Mechanics' Institute, High Street. This new Clinic was officially opened in October, 1935.

The supervision of the food and milk supply has continued, and improvements in sanitation continue to be carried out.

I would urge that stricter attention will have to be paid in the matter of abating the nuisance of smoke pollution; the damage inflicted on health and property by the non observance of regulations controlling the emissions of smoke is very considerable: moreover, it is as much the duty of those controlling industrial concerns, as it is within their capability to reduce the incidence of atmospheric pollution to the very liberal margin demanded by present day regulations.

The production of excessive black smoke from factory chimneys indicates not only uneconomical and bad stoking, but displays lack of consideration to the community as a whole.

I desire to thank Mr. Bradbury and the staff of the Health Department for their loyal support and assistance, and in conclusion to express my appreciation of the consideration I have received from the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

Commending this report to your notice,

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

ALAN S. SIMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

STALYBRIDGE,

May, 1936.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Borough.

Area (in acres)	3,132
Population Census, 1921	25,216
Population Census, 1931	24,831
Intercensal decrease of population	385
Population, 1935 (Mid-year estimate)	24,000
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931)	6,921
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	6,984
Density of population, i.e.—number of persons per acre	7.6
Rateable value of Borough	£107,678
Estimated Amount of a Penny Rate	£389
Excess of Females over Males	1,937

Ward Population (Census, 1931).

WARD	Area in Acres	Struc- turally Separate Dwellings Occupied	Rooms Occupied	Persons per Room	POPULATION			
					Males	Females	Total 1931	Total 1921
Lancashire.	581	1716	7168	0.86	2954	3306	6260	5532
Stayley	1168	2834	11857	0.81	4303	5398	9701	10184
Dukinfield..	163	1648	6611	0.93	3010	3296	6306	6900
Millbrook..	1220	723	3145	0.81	1180	1384	2564	2600
	3132	6921	28781	0.85	11447	13384	24831	25216

Physical Features of the District.

The Borough of Stalybridge is situated in the valley of the river Tame which divides Lancashire and Cheshire; the northern half therefore lying in Lancashire whilst the southern half is in Cheshire; for administrative purposes the borough belongs to Cheshire.

Situated $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Manchester, the borough is surrounded by hills, the main portion of the town being approximately 400 feet above sea-level whilst the area includes land from 350-1000 feet above sea-level.

Social Conditions and Occupations.

The industries of the Borough comprise cotton spinning and manufacturing, calico printing and bleach works, engineering works, woollen mills and other minor industries, and it offers splendid opportunities for the introduction of new as well as the extension of present industries.

The position with respect to unemployment is shown in the accompanying table which refers to the year 1935. The figures in brackets refer to the year 1934.

Unemployment in Stalybridge.

	Men	Women	Juveniles	Total
Estimated Insured Persons in Borough 1935	6460 (6730)	4430 (4860)	460 (530)	11350 (12120)
Percentage Unemployed 1st Quarter 1935	34 (39)	14 (24)	12 (28)	26 (33)
Percentage Unemployed 2nd Quarter 1935	37 (35)	18 (19)	19 (28)	29 (28)
Percentage Unemployed 3rd Quarter 1935	36 (37)	17 (22)	20 (31)	28 (30)
Percentage Unemployed 4th Quarter 1935	31 (35)	11 (19)	14 (23)	23 (28)
Average Percentage Unemployed for 1935	34 (36)	15 (21)	16 (27)	26 (30)

The figures in brackets refer to 1934.

Vital Statistics.

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births.....	161	158	319
Legitimate	156	155	311
Illegitimate	5	3	8
Birth-rate			13.29
Still-births	5	6	11
Rate per 1000 births			34
<hr/>			
Deaths	142	168	310
Corrected Death Rate			13.81
Crude Death Rate.....			12.91
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Institutions 31%.			
Infant deaths	10	6	16
Legitimate	8	6	14
Illegitimate	2	0	2
Infant Mortality rate.....			50
Legitimate			45
Illegitimate			250
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :—			
From sepsis			0
From other causes ...			1
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)			3
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			1

Births.

The number of births registered in the Borough was 319 161 of the children were males and 158 were females.

The number of illegitimate births registered in the Borough was 8.

A proportion of mothers seek admission to the Lake Hospital or the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne, for their confinement and during the year 82 births took place in the above institutions of children whose mothers reside in the Borough. Thus 25.7% of the births took place in institutions outside the Borough.

The birth-rate for the year is 13.29 per 1000 of the population and is thus lower than England and Wales, or the 140 towns of a comparable size (see Table IV).

For the trend of birth rate since the year 1900 see Table III, page 19.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 310, giving a crude death-rate of 12.91 per 1000 of the population.

The standardised death rate for Stalybridge, that is the death rate adjusted for the particular variations in the age and sex distribution of Stalybridge population is 13.81, the local factor for correction being 1.07.

The Stalybridge factor for correction being slightly above unity indicates the extent to which the local population is more youthful than the average.

For a comparison of this rate with England and Wales and other towns of a comparable size, see Table IV, on page 20.

One Third (97) of the above deaths, took place in hospitals or institutions in the neighbourhood. Table VIII, page 24 shows 'inter alia' the number of deaths occurring in institutions during the last decennium.

The diseases which have been especially active in adding to the number of deaths are :—

	1935.	1934.
Influenza causing	7	3
Respiratory Diseases „	32	42
Diseases of the Heart and Bloodvessels „	74	93
Tuberculosis „	18	15
Cancer „	39	37
Congenital Debility „	10	12
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	8	10
Cerebral Hæmorrhage „	38	25
Death due to Violence or suicide ..	18	14

Classified according to age, the deaths occurred as follows :

	1935.	1934.
Under 1 year	16	21
Between 1 & 2 years of age	2	3
„ 2 & 5 years of age	3	4
„ 5 & 15 years of age	7	11
„ 15 & 25 years of age	10	4
„ 25 & 45 years of age	32	42
„ 45 & 65 years of age	88	88
„ 65 & 75 years of age	86	89
75 and upwards	65	81
	309	343

Of the 70 deaths which occurred between the age of 1 year and 45 years, and therefore during a period when vitality should be high and mortality low, it is of value to note that the three conditions which accounted for the maximum number of deaths during this period were, in order of frequency :—

Heart Disease	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11
Pneumonia	7
	<hr/>
	29
	<hr/>

On Table II, page 17, are shown the causes of and ages at, death registered in the year and compiled locally.

On page 19, Table III shows Birth-rate, Death-rate and Infantile Mortality rate in the Borough since 1900.

Table IV, page 20 shows both Birth-rate and Death-rate for 1935, in comparison with England and Wales, the 121 large towns and the 135 smaller towns.

Inquests.

23 Sudden Deaths were reported to the Coroner.

16 Inquests were held and Post Mortem Examinations were made, 8 being in Lake Hospital and District Infirmary.

CERTIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male	Female	Total
Natural Causes	1	3	4
Suicide whilst of unsound mind	3	1	4
Found Drowned	—	—	—
Accidental	1	1	2
Misadventure	5	1	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10	6	16

Vital Statistics of Respective Wards.

Table XIII page 16, sets out the ward population (Census, 1931,) together with the more important vital statistics relating to each ward of the Borough. Any conclusions drawn from these figures must be treated with caution owing to the small population dealt with and therefore the liability for wide variation in the respective rates.

It should be noted that the various rates given in this table are based on the ward populations shown in the Census 1931 and not on the mid-year population for 1934.

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics in the Various Wards.

TABLE XIII.

WARDS	Populat'n at Census 1931	BIRTHS		Birth Rate	Number of Infant Deaths	Infantile Mortality Rate	DEATHS		INFECTIOUS DISEASE			TUBERCULOSIS	
		Legitim'te	Illeg'm'te				Total Deaths	Death Rate	Number of Notific'tns Zymotic	Zymotic Diseases Morbidity Rate	Number of Notific'tns	Number of Deaths	
Lancashire	6260	79	1	12.77	2	25	75	11.98	23	3.67	8	6	
Stayley	9701	111	0	11.44	6	55	124	12.78	44	4.53	7	7	
Dukinfield	6306	97	0	15.38	6	61	80	12.68	37	5.86	6	5	
Mossbrook	2564	31	0	12.09	2	64	30	11.70	8	3.12	4	0	
Whole Borough.	24831	318	1	13.29	16	50	309	12.91	112	4.51	25	18	

Rates calculated on Mid Year 1935 Fig i.e. 24,000 (Except Wards).

TABLE II.
NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1935.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the Subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.										Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.				
	All Ages	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 upwards					
												309	16	2	3	7	10	32	88	86	65
ALL CAUSES.															
Certified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncertified	309	16	2	3	7	10	32	88	86	65	97	0			
1 Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Whooping Cough	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5 Diphtheria	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Influenza	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory syst'm	16	0	0	0	0	3	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
11 Syphilis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12 General Paralysis of the Insane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Cancer, malignant disease	39	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	15	7	16	0	0	0	0
14 Diabetes	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	12	11	5	0	0	0	0
16 Heart Disease	74	0	0	0	2	3	6	18	23	22	17	0	0	0	0
17 Aneurysm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Other Circulatory Diseases	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	1	9	0	0	0	0
19 Bronchitis	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	17	1	0	0	1	1	4	2	4	4	7	0	0	0	0
21 Other Respiratory Diseases	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
22 Peptic Ulcer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
23 Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Appendicitis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
27 Other Digestive Diseases	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
29 Puerperal Sepsis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Other Puerperal Causes	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
31 Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
32 Senility	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	2	0	0	0	0
33 Suicide	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Other Violence	14	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	5	6	0	0	0	0
35 Other Defined Diseases ..	14	0	0	1	1	0	3	6	2	1	9	0	0	0	0
36 Causes ill defined or unknown ..	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	309	16	2	3	7	10	32	88	86	65	97	0			



TABLE III.

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality in Stalybridge,
1900—1935.

—Average 5 years—

YEAR	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Gross Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality
1900	694	24.1	645	22.4	253	24.58	20.1	210
1901	678	24.4	593	21.3	221			
1902	696	24.9	570	20.4	176			
1903	730	25.8	504	17.8	190			
1904	675	23.7	529	18.6	210			
1905	712	24.86	489	17.0	177	23.01	18.635	193.2
1906	698	24.25	556	19.3	206			
1907	641	22.26	626	21.74	218			
1908	670	23.18	557	19.26	219			
1909	595	20.5	461	15.875	146			
1910	618	21.16	457	15.65	166.5	21.62	17.92	165.48
1911	563	21.2	502	18.9	172.3			
1912	568	21.25	440	16.46	137.3			
1913	611	22.7	484	18.00	147.3			
1914	588	21.8	554	20.6	204.			
1915	549	20.37	491	18.2	147.5	16.83	17.75	130.9
1916	440	17.9	408	16.62	109.			
1917	365	14.3	373	15.4	128.5			
1918	404	15.84	477	20.56	143.5			
1919	428	15.76	471	18.00	126.0			
1920	573	21.15	381	14.06	117.0	18.56	15.08	104.9
1921	547	21.23	423	16.4	115.0			
1922	460	17.76	388	14.98	80.0			
1923	416	16.2	384	14.96	110.5			
1924	421	16.5	383	15.0	102.0			
1925	403	16.0	359	14.28	86.8	14.97	14.80	81.1
1926	377	15.33	371	15.13	98.0			
1927	371	15.26	350	14.4	73.0			
1928	352	14.32	345	14.03	68.0			
1929	346	13.94	402	16.2	80.0			
1930	346	13.8	295	11.8	75.0	13.47	13.78	73.80
1931	361	14.3	347	13.8	80			
1932	336	13.5	360	14.47	71.4			
1933	326	13.29	362	14.75	73.61			
1934	304	12.50	343	14.10	69			
1935	319	13.29	310	12.91	50			

TABLE IV.

Birth-Rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1935. (Provisional figures).
 (The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only.)

	Rate per 1000 Total Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1000 Population.										Rate per 1000 Live Births.			
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1000 Live Births.		
														Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.	
England and Wales.....	14.7	0.62	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.52	5.7	57	5.7	57	
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.8	0.68	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.45	7.9	62	7.9	62	
140 Smaller Towns(1931 Adjusted Populations, 25,000—50,000)	14.8	0.64	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.17	0.41	3.8	55	3.8	55	
London	13.3	0.52	11.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.51	11.2	58	11.2	58	
Stalybridge	13.29	0.45	13.29*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.04	0.29	0.75	3.13	50	3.13	50	
* Corrected Death-rate.													Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.	
The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :													per 1000 Live Births....	1.68	2.42	4.10
												 Total Births ..	1.61	2.32	3.93

TABLE V.
NUMBER OF DEATHS.
FOR THE YEAR 1935.

Causes of Death.

Enteric Fever	0
Measles	0
Scarlet Fever	0
Whooping Cough	3
Diphtheria	1
Influenza	7
Encephalitis Lethargica	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	16
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2
Syphilis	1
General Paralysis of the Insane	0
Cancer, Malignant Disease	39
Diabetes	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	38
Heart Disease	74
Aneurysm	0
Other Circulatory Diseases	14
Bronchitis	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	17
Other Respiratory Diseases	3
Peptic Ulcer	1
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1
Appendicitis	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	2
Other Diseases of Liver, etc	1
Other Digestive Diseases	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	8
Puerperal Sepsis	0
Other Puerperal Causes	2
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	10
Senility	11
Suicide	4
Other Violence	14
Other Defined Diseases	14
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown	3

All causes 309

TABLE VI.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN
FOR YEAR 1935.

Causes of Death.	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	142	168
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.. .. .	0	0
Measles	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	2
Diphtheria	1	0
Influenza	4	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0	0
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	10	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0	2
Syphilis	0	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis.	1	0
Cancer, Malignant Disease	16	25
Diabetes	0	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	9	24
Heart Disease	33	48
Aneurysm	0	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	5	3
Bronchitis.. .. .	2	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	1	0
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	1	0
Appendicitis	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	0
Other diseases of the Liver, &c.	0	2
Other Digestive Diseases	2	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	9	6
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
Other Puerperal Causes	0	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, &c.	8	1
Senility	3	1
Suicide	3	1
Other Violence.. .. .	8	7
Other Defined Diseases.. .. .	16	10
Causes ill-defined or unknown	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	1
Polioencephalitis	1	0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year { Total	10	6
{ Legitimate	8	6
{ Illegitimate	2	0
Live Births { Total	161	158
{ Legitimate	156	155
{ Illegitimate	5	3
Still Births { Total	5	6
{ Legitimate	4	6
{ Illegitimate	1	0

TABLE VII.

The following table shows the number of deaths in each year from the seven chief zymotic diseases, as well as the various Death-rates for the past ten years, and also the deaths of children under 1 year of age to 1000 births registered :

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	9	0	2	1	8	0	0	0	2	0
Scarlet fever.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.....	2	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	2	2	3	3	0	0	7	0	0	3
Fevers of con- tinned character { Typhus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Eberic.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
{ Doubtful	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea and dysentery.....	1	3	2	0	5	2	1	3	0	1
Deaths from the 7 chief zymotic diseases	14	8	9	6	14	5	9	4	3	5
Deaths from other causes	357	342	336	396	281	342	351	358	340	305
Totals for each year due to the Borough	371	350	345	402	295	347	360	362	343	310
Death-rate from the 7 zymotic diseases per 1000.....	0.56	0.33	0.36	0.24	0.56	0.20	0.36	0.16	0.12	0.21
Death-rate from all other causes per 1000.....	14.57	14.07	13.67	15.96	10.24	13.60	14.11	14.59	13.98	12.70
General death-rate per 1000.....	15.13	14.4	14.03	16.2	11.8	13.8	14.47	14.75	14.10	12.91
Deaths of children under 1 year of age to 1000 births registered	98	73	68	80	75	80	71.4	73.61	69	50

TABLE VIII.

NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.

Year	Populati'n estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS †
		Number	Rate*	Num- ber	Rate per 1000 Births registe'd	Number	Rate*	
1920	27099	573	21.15	67	117	381	14.06	80
1921	25760	547	21.23	63	115	423	16.4	96
1922	25900	460	17.76	37	80	388	14.98	78
1923	25670	416	16.2	46	110.5	384	14.96	95
1924	25400	421	16.5	43	102	383	15.0	115
1925	25140	403	16.0	35	86.8	359	14.28	104
1926	24520	377	15.33	37	98	371	15.13	102
1927	24310	371	15.26	27	73	350	14.4	129
1928	24580	352	14.32	24	68	345	14.03	123
1929	24810	346	13.94	28	80	402	16.2	116
1930	25000	346	13.8	26	75	295	11.8	97
1931	25130	361	14.3	29	80	347	13.8	88
1932	24880	336	13.50	24	71.4	360	14.47	126
1933	24530	326	13.29	24	73.61	362	14.75	126
1934	24320	304	12.50	21	69	343	14.10	103
1935	24000	319	13.29	16	50	310	12.91	97

*Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

† Deaths in this column are all apportioned to the Districts in which they lived before removal.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 16, giving an infantile mortality rate of 50 as against 69 of last year.

10 of the deaths were males, 6 were females, and one was illegitimate.

Table IX, page 28, shows the group causes of death and the period at which they occurred.

The distribution of the deaths during the year was as follows:

1st quarter	8
2nd quarter	4
3rd quarter	3
4th quarter	1

The ward distribution of the deaths is shown in Table XIII, page 16.

The graph on page 27 shows the trend of the Neo-Natal and Infantile Mortality Rates during the last 15 or more years.

These 16 deaths may be subdivided into Neo-Natal deaths (those occurring between birth and one month of age) of which there were 9, and deaths occurring between the age of one and twelve months of which there were 7.

Group I. (Neo-Natal Mortality).

11 stillbirths were notified and 9 deaths of infants between births and one month of age occurred thus constituting 20 neo-natal deaths, giving a neo-natal mortality of 62 per 1,000 live births as against 82 per 1,000 live births last year.

Full particulars regarding the circumstances of all still births and all infant deaths are recorded by the Health Visitors and the information they collected is extremely valuable.

The average duration of life of the 9 infants dying before attaining one month of age was 5.4 days.

A careful analysis of the circumstances which may have contributed to causing these 11 stillbirths revealed that in four cases there was severe antepartum hæmorrhage, that in three cases the delivery was a difficult one calling for forceps, whilst prematurity in the onset of labour occurred in 2 cases.

Group II. (One month to 12 months.)

Seven deaths of infants occurred between the age of one and 12 months of age.

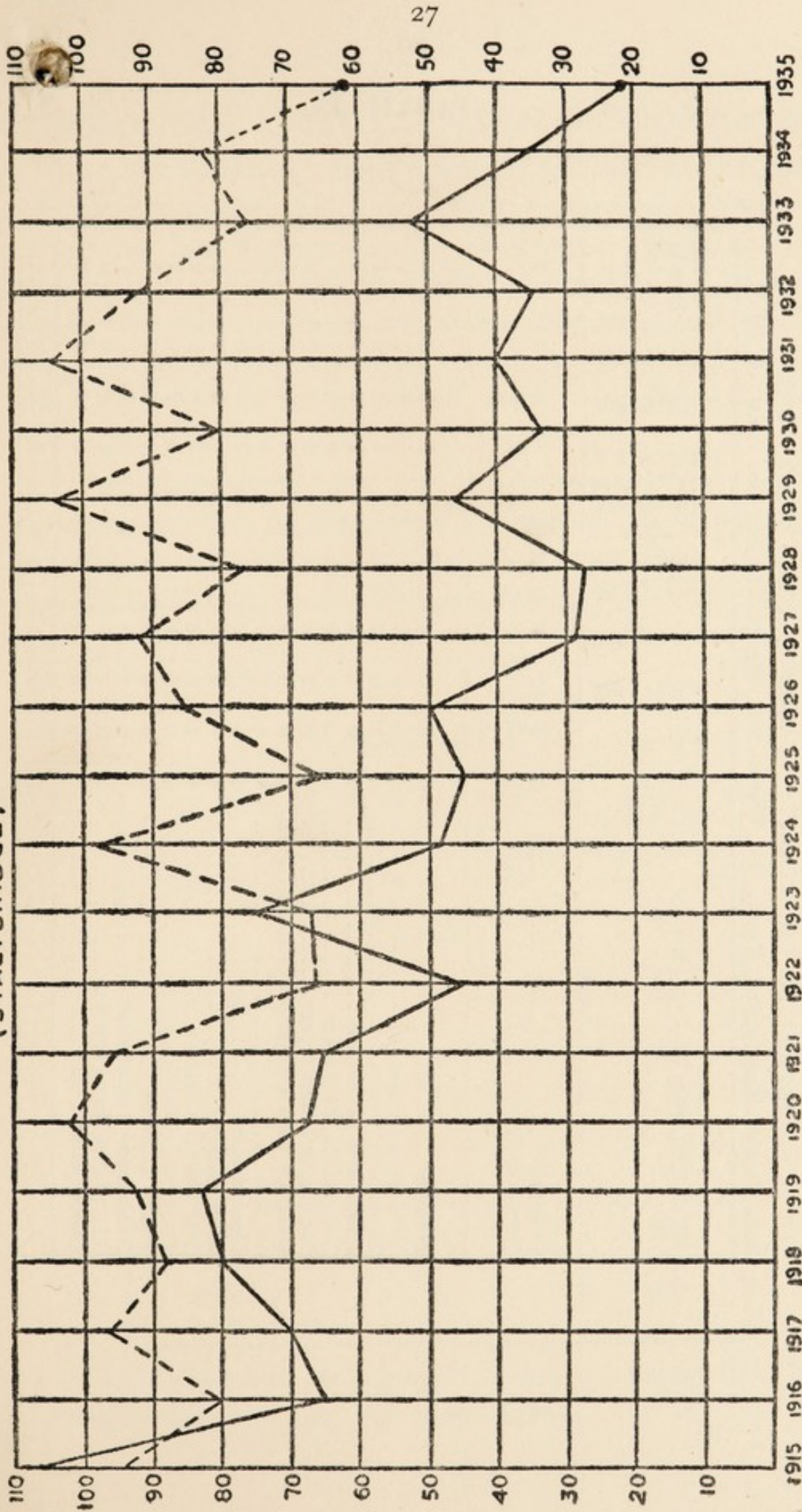
Whooping cough and its complications was responsible for two deaths, whilst intussusception and tonsillitis each were responsible for a death.

The remaining three deaths were due to alimentary conditions and the failure to establish breast feeding in these cases was a factor which probably weighed strongly against the chances of recovery of these children.

A consideration of the Graph on page 27 will show that the mortality rate per 1,000 live births of Group II. (One month to 12 months), was 22 as against 36 for 1934.

The year 1935 has been a very satisfactory one from the point of view of the infantile mortality rate which has been very substantially the lowest rate ever recorded in the town.

INFANTILE MORTALITY (1915 - 1935) (STALYBRIDGE)



Group I. ----- = Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Still Births plus Deaths of Infants under 1 month old).
 Group II. _____ = Infantile Mortality Rate (1 month—1 year).

TABLE IX.

NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
	ALL CAUSES.	5	3	0	1	9	2	2	0	3	16
Certified.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncertified.....	5	3	0	1	9	2	2	0	3	16
Measles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bronchitis.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pneumonia (all forms).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Tubercular Meningitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis (other types).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastritis, Gastro-enteritis, or Entro Colitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Rickets.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convulsions.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prematurity.....	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Debility or Inanition.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Congenital Malformation.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Injury at Birth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Atelectasis.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Causes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	5	3	0	1	9	2	2	0	3	16

Vaccinal Condition of Population.

The accompanying table serves to indicate the amount of infantile vaccination which has been undertaken in the town during the last 6 years. The table shows firstly the small proportion of infants who are being vaccinated, viz. during the last 6 years less than one quarter of the infant population have been protected by vaccination against smallpox, secondly the table shows a decline in the number of vaccinations undertaken each year.

It is quite patent that the present community contains a greater proportion of unvaccinated persons than of vaccinated, and that vaccination as practised at present whilst it affords personal immunity to Smallpox to those vaccinated, does not make any serious contribution to the attainment of immunity of the whole population.

Vaccination.

Year.	Certificates received of successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 years during the year.	Statutory declaration received in year.
1930.	41	191
1931.	52	244
1932.	41	205
1933.	42	199
1934	30	205
1935	33	198

I am indebted to Mr. George L. Flint, the Vaccination Officer, for kindly supplying me the above figures.

Venereal Disease.

The treatment of venereal disease for the borough is undertaken at the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

During the year 1935, 17 new cases from Stalybridge have received treatment, 5 of Syphillis, and 12 of Gonorrhœa.

General.

Provision of Health Services in the area

NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL. This is provided for by the Local Sick Nursing Association.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Arrangements are in hand whereby nursing assistance will be given by the Health Visitors for such cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum as require it.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 to 1926.

There are seven midwives practising in the Borough, all of whom possess the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Their supervision rests with the Cheshire County Council, who have kindly supplied me with the following information :—

Number of cases during the year in which the County Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife in the Borough	2
---	---

Number of cases attended by midwives during the year—

(1) As midwives	107
(2) As maternity nurses	98

Number of cases during the year in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918	96
--	----

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act is administered by the Watch Committee, and I append the Chief Constable's Report on the work for the year :—

Food and Drugs.

During the year, 65 samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act were purchased and forwarded to the Analyst for Analysis.

The samples comprised :—

Milk	35	Borax and Honey	
Butter	6	Mixture	1
Cheshire Cheese	3	Sausage	2
Lard	1	Jam	2
Margarine	5	Glycerine	1
Olive Oil	3	Flour	1
Camphorated Oil	1	Self-Raising Flour	1
Cooking Fat	2	Cream	1
			<hr/>
			65

One sample of milk was found to be slightly deficient in fat, and the farmer was cautioned.

Two samples of margarine were not wrapped in correct wrappers, and the two traders were cautioned.

One trader was cautioned under the Merchandise Marks Act, respecting the marking of Fresh Apples.

Laboratory Facilities.

CLINICAL SPECIMENS.

Specimens of clinical material, (sputa, throat swabs, and blood) are sent for examination to the laboratories of the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

70 examinations for the Diphtheria organism in throat swabs were made, 9 were positive and 61 negative.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

There are 28 farms within the Borough of which 26 are producers of milk for sale. On these farms there are 52 shippens and 22 dairies. On 2 farms only is there an efficient steam equipment for the sterilization of all milk vessels, hot water being the general means for scouring and cleansing on the other farms. 43 visits of inspection have been made during the year. Generally speaking the premises, also the animals and milk vessels, are kept in a satisfactory condition.

21 shops are registered for the sale of "loose" milk and 43 visits have been paid to these premises. In no case was it necessary to caution the occupiers as to the general cleanliness of the premises. A number of these are now selling smaller quantities of "loose milk" and are going over to the sale of bottled milk which is making for a better milk supply to consumers.

A large number of shops sell bottled milk only.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1923, one licence has been issued for the sale of "Certified" milk.

The number of persons registered under the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 are :—

Producers in the Borough	26
Producers outside	39
Retail Purveyors	31

The following is a resumé of the work carried out during the year in respect to improvement of farm premises.

Flaxfield Farm.

New Dairy constructed to replace old one.

Stayley Hall Farm.

Steam Sterilizer provided.

Sun Green Farm.

New Dairy constructed to replace old one.

Milk Sampling.

During the year 30 milk samples were taken and submitted to bacteriological and biological examination at the Bacteriological Laboratories, Manchester.

Table X, page 34, shows the result.

TABLE X.

MILK.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

No.	Date.	Nature of Sample	No. of Organisms per c.c.	B.Coli present in		Tubercle Bacilli present
				0.1 c.c.	0.01 c.c.	
1 ...	23/ 1 /35 ...	Mixed Milk	7,250	+	—	Absent
2 ...	"	"	85,000	+	+	"
3 ...	"	"	24,600	—	—	"
4 ...	"	"	48,000	+	+	"
5 ...	13/ 2 /35 ...	"	13,700	—	—	"
6 ...	"	"	9,400	—	—	"
7 ...	"	"	66,500	+	—	"
8 ...	"	"	14,900	+	+	"
9 ...	29/ 5 /35 ...	"	128,000	+	+	"
10 ...	"	"	26,500	—	—	"
11 ...	"	"	41,000	+	+	"
12 ...	"	"	735,000	+	+	"
13 ...	8/ 8 /35 ...	"	1,040,000	+	+	"
14 ...	"	"	560,000	+	+	"
15 ...	"	"	195,000	+	+	"
16 ...	"	"	29,000	+	+	"
17 ...	4/ 9 /35 ...	"	235,000	+	+	"
18 ...	"	"	420	—	—	"
19 ...	"	"	147,000	+	+	"
20 ...	"	"	13,200	—	—	"
21 ...	29/10/35 ...	"	183,500	+	+	"
22 ...	"	"	2,127	+	+	"
23 ...	"	"	3,100	—	—	"
24 ...	21/11/35 ...	"	26,733	—	—	"
25 ...	"	"	129,500	+	—	"
26 ...	"	"	7,550	+	—	"
27 ...	"	"	142,000	+	+	"
28 ...	31/12/35 ...	"	27,000	+	+	"
29 ...	"	"	14,300	—	—	"
30 ...	"	"	17,300	+	+	"

17 of the samples were taken from farms situated within the Borough whilst 13 were from farms situated outside the Borough.

From Table X, page 34, it will be seen that the results of bacterial sampling show very varied results; a system of marking has been adopted whereby the result of the total count and B. Coli estimation is translated into a percentage figure.

Adopting this method it is found that the figure 50% marks represents the minimum standard as regards cleanliness and can be easily attained by reasonable care and cleanliness in the milking and subsequent treatment of the milk. On such a system of marking it will be found that out of the 30 samples examined, 14 obtained 50% or over, whilst 16 are below that figure. It is evident therefore that much better results could be attained in many of these cases and where a farmer has failed to obtain 50% marks on his sample, a visit is made to his premises to investigate.

The picture which this limited amount of milk sampling and analysis reveals over a period of one year, is that no samples were tuberculous, and that in over 50% of the samples there was evidence that a greatly improved condition of cleanliness is called for.

The condition of cleanliness of milk can certainly be improved if the farmer takes the trouble to do.

The safety of milk or its assured freedom from the germs of tuberculosis can not be relied upon unless a specially designated milk is demanded. On page 36 I have set out the standards required for the various "designated" milks.

The following are the standards required under the terms of the Milk Special Designations Order, 1923, for the various designations which it is illegal to use in connection with the sale of milk, except under licence granted by or under the authority of the Minister of Health.

DESIGNATION		RAW MILK.		Other conditions.
		HERDS.	Bacterial Content.	
		Maximum number of bacilli per cubic centimeter.	Caliform bacillus.	
Certified.	Tuberculin tested and physically examined at regular intervals.	30,000	Absent in 1-10 cubic centimeter.	Bottled on the farm name of farm, day of production and word "Certified" on each bottle cap.
	Tuberculin tested and physically examined at regular intervals.	200,000	Absent in 1-100 cubic centimeter.	Delivered to consumers in (a) the bottles or the sealed containers as received from the farm; (b) suitable containers of not less than two gallons capacity; (c) bottles with the name of the dealer by whom the milk was bottled, the address of the licensed bottling establishment, the day of production and the words "Grade A Tuberculin Tested" or "Grade A" on each bottle cap.
	Physically examined at regular intervals.			
PASTEURIZED MILK.				
Grade A Pasteurized.	Grade A milk that after pasteurization, as required by the Minister of Health, contains not more than 30,000 bacilli per cubic centimeter and no coliform bacillus in 1-10 c.c. All other conditions as required for Grade A. milk.			
Pasteurized.	Any milk that after pasteurization, as required by the Minister of Health, contains not more than 100,000 bacilli per cubic centimeter. No requirement for bottling.			

Ice Cream,

Four samples of ice cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination.

The results were, generally speaking, satisfactory.

Cases of food poisoning arise from time to time and in some instances are traceable to ice cream, it is therefore important that a watch should be kept on this article of food.

Water Supply,

With the exception of a group of 185 houses situated in Millbrook, the town derives its water supply from a series of reservoirs in the Brushes Valley which jointly supply Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, Mossley, etc.

No samples of the supply were taken during the year.

Swimming Bath Water,

The Borough has two up-to-date Swimming Baths and 20 Slipper Baths.

The larger bath holds 66,000 gallons of water, whilst the other has a capacity of 40,000 gallons.

Purification is continuous and by means of Bell's patent filters; the water is kept at a suitable temperature and the surface is skimmed at frequent intervals.

No samples of bath water were submitted for bacterial investigation during the year.

It was pointed out in last year's report that chlorination of the water was carried out in a very haphazard manner.

Bath water should be chlorinated scientifically and to such an extent that the quantity of chlorine present is not less than 0.2 parts per million of free chlorine or greater than 0.5 parts.

By securing this constant degree of chlorination the dangers of the transference of any infective condition from one bather to another through the medium of the water are very much reduced.

Mr. Horsfield, the Baths Superintendent, informs me that the number of persons using the baths during the year was 37,356 males and 20,125 females making a total of 57,661.

Legislation in Force.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND LOCAL ACTS.

Stalybridge Extension and Improvement Act, 1881.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Part 2. Sections 17-22, 25, 27, 28, 30-33.

Part 3. Sections 34-36, 38, 43-45, 47, 50-51.

Part 4. Sections 52-66 and 68.

Part 5. All Sections.

Part 7. Section 81 and 86.

Part 8. All Sections.

Part 9. Section 91.

Public Health Act (Parts 2-5 inclusive) 1925.

BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS.

New Streets and Buildings.

Slaughterhouses, (January, 1931).

Houses Let in Lodgings, (September, 1933).

Hospitals.

GENERAL.

1. GENERAL. There are no general hospitals within the area. The Borough, however is served by two general hospitals in the neighbouring area of Ashton-under-Lyne. Of these, the District Infirmary is a voluntary hospital with 200 beds, medical, surgical, massage, X-ray, maternity and other departments. Under an agreement with the School Medical Department, they undertake the surgical treatment of tonsil and adenoid cases for the schools.

The Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne, which is controlled by the Lancashire County Council have an up-to-date maternity department, and arrangements exist between the Corporation and this hospital whereby they deal with straight forward maternity cases or difficult cases.

(a). FEVER. The Hyde Borough Infectious Disease Hospital undertake the isolation and treatment of those Stalybridge cases where hospital isolation is called for.

Stalybridge Borough retain five beds for the isolation of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever, and when accommodation is available for selected cases of Measles and Whooping Cough.

(b). SMALLPOX. Stalybridge, along with the neighbouring Authorities of Ashton-under-Lyne, Hurst, Limehurst, and Audenshaw, jointly use the hospital at Hartshead.

The site belonging to the Joint Smallpox Hospital Board is an extensive one, comprising of several plots and measuring in all some 40 acres and only a small portion of it is occupied by the Smallpox Hospital, with its administrative block and outbuildings.

Ambulance Facilities.

- (a). Infectious cases. A Morris ambulance is used for the conveyance of infectious cases to and from hospital, and also for removing bedding, clothing, etc., to the disinfectant.
- (b). Non-Infectious and Accident cases. The Borough Police have an ambulance for dealing with accidents, etc., for which the charge is 5/- each removal.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are no Maternity or Nursing Homes in the area.

There is no Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children in the area.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Name and Situation.	Clinics Held.	By whom provided.
I. Maternity and Child Welfare Centre High Street.	Infant Consultations. Tuesday 2—4-15 p.m. Wednesday 2—4-15 p.m. Alternate Thursdays 2—4-15 p.m.	Stalybridge Corporation.
	Ante-natal Clinic. Alternate Thursdays 2—4-15 p.m.	
II. School Clinic, High Street.	Minor Ailments. Monday to Friday 9-0—12 noon.	
	S. M. O's Inspection Clinic. Monday 9-30—12. Thursday 9-30—12.	Stalybridge Corporation.
	Dental Clinic. Thursday 2—4-30 p.m. Friday 10 a.m.—12. „ 2—4-30 p.m.	
	Ophthalmic Clinic. Mondays 2—4 p.m.	
III. Joint School and M. & C. W. Dept. High Street.	Artificial Sunlight Clinic. Monday 9—12 noon. Thursday 9—12 noon.	Stalybridge Corporation.
	Orthopædic Clinic. Monday 2—4-30 p.m.	
IV. Tuberculosis Dispensary, Beeley Street, Hyde.	Monday 10—12 noon. Wednesday 2—4 p.m. „ 6—7-30 p.m.	Cheshire County.
V. Venereal Diseases, District Infirmery, Ashton-u-Lyne.	Monday 6 p.m. (Females) Wednesday 3 p.m. (M. & F.) Thursday 6 p.m. (Males)	District Infirmery, Ashton-u-Lyne.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

	Sepsis Puerperal	Others	Total
England and Wales Rate :—			
Per 1000 live Births	1.68	2.42	4.10
Per 1000 Total Births	1.61	2.32	3.93
Stalybridge Rate :—			
Per 1000 live Births	0.00	3.13	3.13
Per 1000 Total Births	0.00	3.03	3.03

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

323 notifications of births were received during the year ; 312 of these related to live births and 11 to still births.

233 notifications were received from midwives, whilst 90 were received from the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

This clinic is held at the Market Street premises on alternate Thursday afternoons.

The Medical Officer is Dr. W. Ewart C. Thomas, Medical Superintendent of the Lake Hospital.

During the year 25 sessions have been held and the total attendances were 318.

75 new cases attended the clinic during the year, which figure represents 23% of the total notified births.

This clinic fulfills a very definite need in respect to the supervision of pregnancy, the general health of the mother is watched, and any conditions obstetrical or otherwise which need attention are dealt with.

It is gratifying to find that a number of the midwives bring cases to the clinic for examination.

Health Visitors' Work.

The following is a tabular summary of the visits made by the Health Visitors during the year :—

Number of primary visits including transfers		349
Number of primary visits to children	0—1 year	296
Number of other visits to children ...	0—1 year	2330
”	”	1—2 years 1046
”	”	2—3 years 967
”	”	3—4 years 1059
”	”	4—5 years 1177
”	”	re Infant Deaths 13
”	”	re Still Births 10
Total M. C. W. Visits		<u>6951</u>
	Measles	2
Visits to cases of	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	49
Infectious Disease.	Whooping Cough	65
	Diphtheria	5
Total Visits to Infectious Diseases		<u>121</u>
Total Visits M. & C. W. and		
	Infectious Disease	<u><u>7072</u></u>

The Health Visitors visit approximately 95% of the birth notifications and revisit monthly during the first year and subsequently at 3 monthly intervals until the child attends school.

From the above summary of the work undertaken it will be seen that the health of all pre-school children is closely watched from birth up to school age.



The Health Visitors by their special training are well able to advise mothers on how to mould home circumstances to the best advantage from a health standpoint, advice is given on feeding, clothing and the general management of the infant and inasmuch as the advice is given with full knowledge of the existing home conditions and financial circumstances it is of prime practical value.

Children Act 1908.

The Health Visitors undertake the duties of Infant Life Protection Visitors.

On January 1st, 1935, 4 children were on the register, 3 new cases have been placed on the register, 3 removed from district, leaving 4 nursed out children under supervision at the close of the year.

Infant Consultation Centre.

Number of Sessions held	123
Total number of Attendances of Infants	6458
Average attendance per session	53
Total number of children who attended the Centre for the first time during the year—	
(a) Under 1 year of age	218
(b) Between 1 and 5 years	33
Total number of children who were attending the Centre at the close of the year—	
(c) Under 1 year of age	180
(d) Between 1 and 5 years	435

Percentage of notified live births re-
presented by the number in (a) 70%

Number of Infants
for whom food was sold 4629

Percentage of Infants receiving foods... 72%

	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5
	year	years	years	years	years
1st Visits	218	... 19	... 8	... 4	... 2
Subsequent Visits	3482	...1077	... 677	... 595	... 376
Number seen by M.O.	1193	... 301	... 170	... 161	... 87

From the above figures, it will be seen that 123 sessions were held in the year.

It is pleasing to note that the number of fresh cases attending during the year, under 1 year of age represents 70% of the births notified.

The aim of this work as pointed out in last year's report is of a supervisory and educational character whereby mothers are encouraged and instructed in the healthy upbringing of their children. Whilst the principle which underlies this work is the 'maintenance of health' and instruction is directed to how this can be best brought about, the Centre is a place where many defects are noted and direction is given as to the suitable agencies for treatment.

With regard to crippling defects, an orthopædic scheme is now in operation providing for the treatment and supervision of these cases at the centre.

For those conditions where a course of ultra-violet radiation is the best line of treatment, this is given at the clinic.

In connection with the work at the Welfare Centre I would take this opportunity of thanking all those ladies who have so kindly spent a no inconsiderable part of their time in assisting at the work of the centre.

Mrs. Tonge	Miss Broadbent
Miss Sylvester	Mrs. Pocock
Mrs. Cropper	Mrs. Sykes
Mrs. McCarthy	Mrs. Froggart
Mrs. Revell.	Mrs. Bottomley.
Mrs. Walker	Miss Mallalieu.

Provision of Milk for Mothers and Children.

A limited provision of milk (dried) was made to pregnant mothers and to infants under the age of three years.

During the year 471 cases received milk, each case being allowed 1 lb. packet of dried milk a week for one month, after which period a fresh application giving full financial circumstances must be made.

1646 (1 lb.) packets were supplied free during the year, £123 : 9 : 0 being spent.

In addition to the above free provision of milk in necessitous cases the following represents the ordinary sales of dried milks, cod liver oil, etc., at the clinic during the year :—

3766 (1 lb.) packets of dried milk.
 365½ lbs. of Virol and Malt and Oil.
 1683 ozs. of Cod Liver Oil.

The total receipts being £321 : 7 : 3.

Orthopaedic Centre.

This clinic is under the control of Mr. Poston, of Manchester who attends on alternate months. Weekly sessions every Monday afternoon are conducted by the masseuse, who supervises the treatment ordered by the surgeon and undertakes remedial exercises for any special cases.

During 1935, 40 sessions have been held, and Mr. Poston was present at 6. The total attendances of all the children during the year was 684, there being 387 attendances by school children and 297 attendances by pre-school children.

The following table represents the state of the Orthopaedic register at the close of 1935.

	Lost sight of Left School.	Cured.	Still Attending.
1932 Cases	13	10	15
1933 Cases	26	14	23
1934 Cases	7	9	25
1935 Cases	1	4	27
Total.....	47	37	90

From this it will be seen that during the year 1935, 32 new cases were seen, four of these were cured during the year.

There are then 90 cases remaining on the register at the close of the year.

The following Table shows the number and type of cases cases dealt with since the inception of the orthopædic clinic in 1932.

	1932 Cases.	1933 Cases.	1934 Cases.	1935 Cases.	Total.
Rickets.....	17	8	0	2	27
Genu-Valgam (Knock-knee).	6	22	15	3	46
Genu-Varum (Bow-leg).....	3	11	2	3	19
Spurius-Valgam (Flat feet).	2	7	6	4	19
Calcaneo-Varus.....	1	2	0	0	3
Torticollis (Wry Neck).....	1	1	6	3	11
Infantile Paralysis	2	0	0	1	3
Infantile Hemiplegia	1	2	0	0	3
Postural Deformities	2	5	1	6	14
Congenital Deformities	1	3	4	4	12
Traumatic or Inflammatory Conditions	1	1	3	4	9
Other Conditions	1	1	4	2	8
Total.....	38	63	41	32	174

It will be seen that the number of cases of rickets showing deformities encountered in the last two years has been markedly less.

Four cases received operative treatment during the year, all being school children.

One was for torticollis, the condition being cured; the second was a stabilisation operation on the foot to improve the anatomical position, the case being one of long standing infantile paralysis; the third was for the removal of multiple exostoses and the fourth a stretching operation on a case of partial ankylosis of the temporo-mandibular joint.

Artificial Light Treatment.

This clinic is held on Monday and Thursday mornings each week and is conducted by the masseuse.

Cases suitable for treatment by Ultra Violet Radiation are selected by myself from the pre-school children at the Infant Consultations and from children of school age at the routine or special inspections.

A course of 12 exposures at intervals of 3 and 4 days is given and close watch is kept on the child's general and on the specific condition throughout the course, with a complete medical examination at the commencement and at the conclusion of the course.

The dose at each exposure is increased by a standardised amount though in particular instances it is found necessary to modify the rate of increase and in a few cases where general or local reactions are excessive to cease further treatment.

During 1935, 90 sessions were held and the total attendances of all cases were 762.

The total number of children commencing a course was 79, but 17 of these children did not receive a complete course owing to varying circumstances such as illness, excessive reactions or infectious disease.

62 children received a full course of 12 doses, 40 of these were school children whilst 22 were pre-school.

The following table shows broadly the conditions for which the treatment was given :—

Disease.	Pre-School Children	School Children.
Rickets	6	0
Debility (including Malnutrition)	6	13
Chronic Cervical Adenitis	3	7
Anæmia	2	5
Tuberculosis	—	4
Post Tonsil and Adenoid Operation	—	3
Subacute Otitis Media	1	1
Subacute Rheumatism	—	1
Alopecia	—	6
Other Conditions	4	—
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 40
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The selection of cases suitable for Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy is a matter of some difficulty. The value of this form of treatment is not only dependent on the particular condition being dealt with but also on the constitutional type of the child; it is thus frequently found that two children presenting almost identical clinical conditions, react totally differently to radiation, one case showing both general and focal improvement whilst the other may prove quite unsuitable for the course by reason of excessive focal reactions.

Improvement, however, where it does occur is usually a decided one.

TABLE XI.
NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1935.

Notifiable Disease	Cases Notified in whole District.										Total Cases Notified in each Locality.				Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	Lancashire Ward	Stayley Ward	Dukinfield Ward	Millbrook Ward	Total		
														30		50	43	12
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Diphtheria	22	0	7	11	1	3	0	0	14	6	0	0	20		
Erysipelas	15	0	0	0	1	5	7	2	6	6	1	0	0		
Scarlet Fever.....	42	0	9	30	3	0	0	0	10	13	4	15	0		
Puerperal Fever....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
Puerperal Pyrexia..	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	0	0	0	6	5	4	1	3	5	2	0	0		
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	7	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	3	1	2	0	0		
Pneumonia	24	2	6	6	2	4	2	2	8	10	3	0	0		
Ophthalmia Neonat.	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Acute Poliomyelitis.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
Encephalitis Lethargica...	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		
Totals..	135	5	24	48	16	24	13	5	50	43	12	35			

Isolation Hospital—Joint Board's Smallpox Hospital. Hospital—Hyde Infectious Disease Hospital.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

GENERAL. 135 notifications of infectious disease were received during the year (as against 112 last year) 23 of these related to various forms of tuberculosis and 112 to other infectious diseases.

Neither Chicken-pox, Measles, Whooping Cough or German Measles are notifiable in the Borough.

Measles was absent in epidemic form during the year 1935, whilst Whooping Cough was prevalent to its usual extent.

Whooping Cough was the precursor of complications which resulted in three infant deaths, and was therefore the chief infective condition contributing to infantile mortality.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that to postpone the age at which a child contracts these two diseases will definitely tend to lower the mortality from them.

Table I, page 52, shows the number of notifications of each infectious disease received annually since the year 1900.

DISINFECTION.

The cases visited during the year are as follows :—
Scarlet Fever 42, Diphtheria 22, Erysipelas 15, Pneumonia 24, Tuberculosis 23, Puerperal Fever 1, Puerperal Pyrexia 2, Acute Encephalitis 2, Acute Poliomyelitis 1.

Enquiries are made in each case and advice given as to the precautions to be taken where the patients are isolated at home to prevent the spread of the disease.

TABLE I.

YEAR	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Enteric Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Acute Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica
1900	20	2	13	75	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	..	13	12	71	1	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902	3	44	11	194	2	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903	7	25	9	31	1	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904	13	15	19	80	1	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905	11	10	23	82	2	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906	3	12	19	31	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907	..	10	8	81	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908	..	10	11	107	1	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1909	..	14	17	153	3	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910	..	9	10	76	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	14	7	9	34	1	..	20	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	..	9	21	58	..	..	9	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
1913	..	4	14	41	1	..	10	61	23	..	..	..	..	..
1914	..	5	20	124	1	..	3	60	8	..	4	..	..	..
1915	..	7	14	79	2	..	7	43	5	..	2	..	..	..
1916	3	10	12	15	3	..	3	55	16	..	..	..	..	..
1917	..	10	8	7	1	..	2	48	7	..	2	..	..	..
1918	..	9	5	5	3	..	4	34	4	..	4	..	..	..
1919	..	8	10	32	1	..	..	61	4	53	5	..	..	..
1920	..	6	15	85	1	..	2	46	5	21	8	..	..	..
1921	..	11	20	120	..	..	4	31	4	15	10	..	..	..
1922	..	6	14	19	..	..	4	20	8	10	5	..	..	..
1923	..	8	9	18	1	..	..	27	9	13	11	..	..	..
1924	7	9	10	42	3	..	1	36	18	18	9	..	..	..
1925	7	7	8	73	..	..	6	23	9	21	5	..	..	..
1926	..	9	20	22	..	3	..	31	10	21	7	..	..	..
1927	..	22	9	20	1	5	..	28	16	28	7	..	..	2
1928	..	7	12	80	4	4	..	30	15	38	6	..	..	..
1929	13	5	11	24	2	3	..	15	9	57	6	..	..	..
1930	1	1	26	71	1	1	1	20	12	38	8	..	..	..
1931	..	3	4	46	1	..	..	19	6	38	6	..	..	..
1932	1	2	10	83	..	2	1	20	8	27	6	1	1	..
1933	..	5	17	111	..	..	1	20	14	42	4	1	..	2
1934	..	8	8	26	1	3	1	16	12	35	2	..	..	..
1935	..	22	15	42	1	2	..	18	7	24	3	..	1	2

The Disinfecting Station has again been most serviceable in dealing with infected articles. 79 beds, 130 pillows, 38 bolsters, 197 blankets and 312 other articles have been dealt with.

Also 78 premises, including the Elementary Day Schools, 6 books issued from the Public Library were disinfected.

Specific Infections.

SCARLET FEVER.

Case Rate 1.75 per 1000 population, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 2.96 per 1000 population, England and Wales.

42 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 26 in 1934.

The cases were distributed throughout the year as shown :—

1st Quarter	14
2nd Quarter	4
3rd Quarter	14
4th Quarter	10

8 cases occurred amongst pre-school children, 29 cases amongst school children and 5 cases were over school age.

Of the 29 cases amongst school children, there was no indication of any special incidence on any one particular school.

19 cases were males and 23 were females.

The ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

Staley Ward	10 cases.
Dukinfield Ward	13 cases.
Lancashire Ward	15 cases.
Millbrook Ward	4 cases.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 15, as against 9 last year, thus it was found necessary to remove just under one third of the cases to hospital. The average duration of stay in hospital was 41 days.

At the close of the year 2 cases remained in hospital.

Scarlet Fever is a milder disease than it used to be, though its complications are not without seriousness.

Provided there is adequate home accommodation for isolation and nursing of the case, removal to hospital in many cases is uncalled for.

No deaths resulted from the disease.

DIPHThERIA.

Case Rate 0.91 per 1000, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 1.60 per 1000, England and Wales.

22 cases of this disease were notified during the year; 20 were removed to hospital and one death resulted.

A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin is available for general practitioners and can be obtained at the Health Department or at the Police Station.

IMMUNISATION.

In February, 1935, free protection against Diphtheria was offered to any children in the Borough—pre-school or school children.

During the year 194 children were Schick tested, 128 of these were found to be positive reactions and therefore susceptible to Diphtheria, the parents of these 128 children were invited to have them immunised, and 120 were successfully immunised.

Immunisation was accomplished by three doses of Toxoid Anti-toxin Mixture at weekly intervals. Three months after the last injection another Schick Test was performed to ascertain whether immunity had been attained, and it was found that in each of the 120 Schick positive reactors were now Schick negative.

SMALLPOX.

No cases were notified during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.

Case Rate 0.63 per 1000, Stalybridge,

Case Rate 0.42 per 1000 England and Wales.

15 cases of this disease were notified against 8 cases last year.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No cases were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Case Rate 6.2 per 1,000 Total Births, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 9.4 per 1,000 Total Births, England and Wales.

Two cases were notified during the year. One of these cases was removed to the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Case Rate 3.1 per 1,000 Total Births, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 3.6 per 1,000 Total Births, England and Wales.

One case was notified during the year from the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Three cases were notified during the year.

Two cases were treated at home and one in hospital.

Cases notified	3
Treated at home	2
Treated in hospital	1
Vision unimpaired	3
Vision impaired	0

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was mentioned as a cause of death in 7 cases during the year. Last year this condition accounted for 3 deaths.

PNEUMONIA.

24 notifications of pneumonia were received during the year. In 1 instance the disease was stated to be of the acute influenzal type, and in 23 instances of the acute primary type (Lobar). 17 cases were males, whilst 7 were females.

All cases were investigated by a member of the Public Health Staff.

No cases were removed to hospital by the Authority.

The age and distribution of the notified cases was as follows :

0 to 1 year	2
1 to 2 years	0
2 to 5 years	6
5 to 10 years	6
10 to 15 years	0
15 to 20 years	1
20 to 35 years	2
35 to 45 years	3
45 to 65 years	2
65 and over	2
Total	<hr/> 24 <hr/>

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

One case was notified and removed to Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

ACUTE CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

No cases were notified.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

2 cases were notified and treated in the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Tuberculosis.

24 notifications relating to Tuberculosis were received during the year and in addition, 1 case was restored to the register.

18 related to Pulmonary and 7 to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Table XII. will show the age and sex distribution of the cases.

TABLE XII.
New Cases and Mortality during 1935.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths *			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1— 5.....	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
5—10.....	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...
10—15.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20.....	...	2	I	I	...	...	...	I
20—25.....	2	2	...	I	2	I	...	...
25—35.....	I	2	I	...	4	I	...	...
35—45.....	I	3	I	...	I	2	...	...
45—55.....	I	...	...	...	I	I	...	...
55—65.....	I	2	...	...	I	I	...	...
65 and over.....	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	11	4	3	9	6	...	I

* These figures obtained from Quarterly Returns.

The ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

Lancashire	Stayley	Dukinfield	Millbrook.
8	7	6	4

21 cases were admitted to Sanatoria during the year, 8 of whom were males and 13 were females.

14 cases were admitted to Sanatoria during the year, 8 of whom were male whilst 6 were female.

Through information supplied to me by Dr. Mackay, the County Medical Officer of Health, I give the number of specimens of Sputa received and examined from the Borough.

Total Number of Specimens examined.	Results Positive	Negative
71	13	58

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY.

The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis recorded during the year was 16, giving a mortality rate of 0.66 per thousand of the population.

The number and rates for recent years is as follows :—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS:

Year.	1935	1934	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.
Number of Deaths	16	12	15	17	13	13
	0.66	0.49	0.61	0.68	0.52	0.52

10 deaths were of males whilst 6 were of females.

2 deaths occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, both were females.

The Tuberculosis Officer will be glad to see any case in consultation with the medical practitioner and advise as to whether notification is called for.

Table XIV. will show the state of the Tuberculosis Register throughout the year.

Respiratory Diseases.

The number of deaths due to this group of diseases which include Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy and other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, was 32.

	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Number of Deaths ...	32	39	42	40	88	57	132
Death Rate	1.33	1.60	1.71	1.61	3.5	2.2	5.32

12 of these deaths were attributed to Bronchitis, 17 to Pneumonia and 3 to other diseases of Respiratory Organs.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER—TABLE XIV.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1935.	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	
(a) Number of cases on Register at beginning of year	26	36	41	28	131
(b) Number of cases notified under Regulations of 1930 for first time in year	7	3	11	3	24
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	—	1	—	—	1
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by formal notification	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	11	2	8	2	23
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register on 31st Dec.	22	38	41	29	133

Cancer.

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer (including Malignant Disease) during the year was 39, giving a mortality rate of 1.62 per 1000 of the population.

The numbers for previous years are :—

1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
39	36	43	46	44	38	38	32

The ward distribution of the 39 deaths was as follows :—

Lancashire	Stayley	Dukinfield	Millbrook
11	17	8	3

The age distribution :—

20-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55
1	0	1	1	4
55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75 &
6	4	7	8	7

As regards sex, 16 of the deaths were of males, and 23 were of females.

23 of the deaths occurred at home, whilst 16 occurred in hospital.

As regards site of the disease :—

22 Digestive Tract	2 Other Female Genital Organs.
4 Breast	2 Male Genital Urinary Organs.
2 Uterus	7 Other, or Unspecified Organs.

It will thus be seen that Cancer is responsible for approximately 12.6% of the total deaths, and occupies 2nd place on the list of 'Principal Killing Diseases.'

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the chances of a cure in any case of cancer are generally speaking dependant on the stage to which the disease has advanced; the earlier the stage at which treatment is commenced, the better the outlook for the patient.

In view of this fundamental fact regarding Cancer, every man or woman who has passed the age of 40 years is most strongly urged to consult their medical adviser at the earliest possible moment where there is any departure from his or her normal standard of health.

A verdict of 'Not Cancer' in January is preferable from one of 'Too Late' in December.

Police Surgeon : Report.

The strength of the Borough Police Force is as follows :...

1 Chief Constable, 2 Inspectors, 6 Sergeants and 25 Constables.

The general health of the force during the year has been good considering the nature of the duties and the constant exposure to all types of weather.

During 1935, 199 days were lost through sickness whilst no days were lost on account of injuries received whilst on duty.

I would acknowledge with pleasure the assistance given by the Chief Constable and his Officers in all matters arising out of this branch of the work.

Housing.

HOUSING ACT, 1930—SECTION I.

The quinquennial programme of slum clearance adopted by the Council comprises the demolition of 376 dwelling houses and 36 other buildings.

The table on page 63 shows that six clearance areas were officially represented in January, 1935, a Ministry of Health Enquiry was made in respect of them in August and they were confirmed with minor alterations in October.

In May, 1935, a further 13 clearance areas were represented.

On October 12th, 1935, Councillor Holland, Chairman of the Housing Committee, officially opened a new housing estate for re-housing the tenants of the first clearance area dealt with under the 1930 Housing Act.

Arrangements are made whereby all tenants for the new houses are provided with facilities for personal disinfection, and all furniture and effects which are moved from the clearance areas to the new houses are disinfested by fumigation in furniture vans, the method adopted being Zyclon B Gas.

This measure will ensure that vermin are not carried from the old to the new houses.

HOUSING ACT, 1930. Sec. 17. Repairs.

Formal notices were served in respect to 16 houses, and 6 of these notices were complied with during the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1930. Sec. 19.

One house was represented under Sec. 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, and a demolition order was made.

Three houses were represented under Sec. 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, as being individually unfit for human habitation, and undertakings were accepted that they would not be used for human habitations.

HOUSING ACT, 1930. Sec. 20.

Five parts of buildings were represented under this Section.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are seven houses "let in lodgings" at present on the Register.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

Date of Representation.	Area	Number of Houses	Other Bldgs.	Displaced Persons	Date of Enquiry	Date of Confirmation of Order.
30/1/35	Kays Yard, Grasscroft Street	6	1	33	27/8/35	15/10/35
30/1/35	Leech Street	2	1	9	27/8/35	15/10/35
30/1/35	Stanfield Yard, Vaudrey Street	2		8	27/8/35	15/10/35
30/1/35	Back Brierley Street and Kinders Yard	10		56	27/8/35	15/10/35
30/1/35	Hassalls Yard, Woolleys Yard and Burtons Yard	9	3	36	27/8/35	15/10/35
30/1/35	Lambs Court, Nortons Yd., and Kays Yd., Vaudrey St.....	9	5	36	27/8/35	15/10/35
1/5/35	Providence Place, Brierley Street	2		5	27/8/35	15/10/35
1/5/35	Moulders Yard	14		49		
1/5/35	Bk. Vaudrey St., Woodalls Yd., Jones Yd., Ridgways Yd..	24		78		
		^{4 unoccup'd} 4		13		
1/5/35	Ferns Place and Cowgills Yard	4		16		
1/5/35	Hallas Street	4		3		
1/5/35	Jacksons Yard	2		4		
1/5/35	Whitworths Yard	2		31		
1/5/35	Whiteheads Yd., Shatwells Yd., and Gartides Yd.....	11		55		
1/5/35	Lawtons Place, Boltons Yd., Wilkinson Sq.....	19	2	12		
1/5/35	Newtons Yard and Kirks Buildings	5		35		
1/5/35	Pickfords Yard and Ashmores Yard	8		4		
1/5/35	Lawtons Yard, Grasscroft Street	2		14		
1/5/35	Lawtons Buildings, Cross Leech Street.....	4		520	Orders	Confirmed
	6 areas Represented in 1932 and 1934 (See Annual Report for 1934).	131	3			
	25 Clearance Areas	270	15	1017		

Housing—Inspection.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	194
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	774
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1935	90
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	163
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	54
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation... ..	36

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	94
--	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	6
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil.

●.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

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

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) By owners Nil.

(b) By local authority in default of owners Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

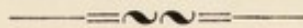
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil.

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 5

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil.



ANNUAL REPORT, 1935.

The Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. J. Bradbury, submits the following Report upon the work done in his department.

General Inspection.

The general inspection of the various premises within the Borough for the discovery of such conditions causing or likely to cause nuisances has been continued throughout the year. The total number of inspections, interviews and re-visits made is 3927 and the number of informal notices served for the removal of nuisances found is 825.

The following table shows a summary of the principal nuisances and defects (excluding defects under Housing Acts, 1930) which have been dealt with :—

Defective and Blocked Drains	74
Defective and blocked W.C's.	12
General Defects on property	292
Absence of Ashbins, etc.	229
Smoke nuisances	4
Manure Accumulations	5

Housing Inspection.

The total number of dwelling houses inspected for the year is 194. This figure includes all houses scheduled in the programme as required by the Ministry of Health's Circular 1331.

136 newly erected houses have been certified for habitation during the year. This figure includes 76 houses to be used for rehousing tenants from clearance areas.

● A continuance of the supply of free slaked lime to householders has resulted in 532 buckets being given out for limewashing conveniences, bedrooms and basement premises.

Sanitary Improvements.

The following list shows the conversions and additions which have been carried out during the year.

STAYLEY WARD.

The following list shows the conversions and additions which have been carried out during the year.

1 W.C. 1 dwelling house, Wood End Lane	New House.
2 W.C'S 1 dwelling house, Mottram Old Road	"
8 W.C's. 8 dwelling houses, Taylor Street	New Houses.
3 W.C's U.A.B. Offices, Mottram Road	Additional.
4 W.C's. Copley Mills	"
1 W.C. 71 Cross Leech Street	"
1 W.C. Thornhill, Acres Lane	"

DUKINFIELD WARD.

6 W.C's. 6 dwelling houses, Lord Street	New Houses.
1 W.C. 31 Cheetham Hill Road	Additional.
3 W.C's. 14-24 Henry Street	"
1 W.C. 10 Bayley Street	"
No W.C's. Conversion of Navigation Inn to houses.	
No W.C's Conversion of Tontine Inn to houses.	

LANCASHIRE WARD.

2 W.C's. 2 dwelling houses, Norman Road	New Houses.
1 W.C. 1 dwelling house, Astley Road	"
5 W.C's. 5 dwelling houses, Church Walk, etc.	"
18 W.C's. 18 dwelling houses, Clarence Street... ..	"
1 W.C. 22 West Street	Additional.
2 W.C's Old St. George's School	"
1 W.C. 4 Norman Road	"
76 W.C.'s dwelling houses—Stonecliffe Avenue, Holland Avenue, Cambridge Street, West Street and Harrison Street	New Houses.

MILLBROOK WARD.

3 W.C's. dwelling houses, Heyrod Hall New Houses.
 11 W.C's dwelling houses, Huddersfield Road „

The following table shows the number of conveniences in use in each Ward :—

	Houses & Shops.	T.W.Cs.	W.W.Cs.	Privies.	Pails.
Lancashire Ward	1871	1165	521	2	13
Stayley Ward	3024	1777	795	3	23
Dukinfield Ward	1762	1050	217	10	1
Millbrook Ward	778	501	159	4	48
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7435	4493	1692	19	85

Also the following table shows the accommodation at the Factories, Workshops, Schools and Churches (inclusive).

T.W.Cs.	W.W.Cs.	Pails.
1011	9	6

The scheme for replacing dry ashpits by the Department supplying ashbins has been continued. 28 ashpits have been dealt with and replaced by 118 ashbins. Altogether, since the scheme was inaugurated, 218 ashpits have been remodelled or dispensed with and 854 ashbins have been supplied.

Meat Inspection.

The number of slaughter-houses in use is eight, all of which are licensed annually. They are all kept in good condition and are cleansed and limewashed at frequent intervals.

As the slaughterhouses are some distance apart, considerable time is taken up in regular visitation during slaughtering hours. 534 visits were paid to these premises during the year for the purpose of inspecting carcasses.

41 Slaughtermans Licences were renewed during the year, while 1 new licence was issued.

The following are particulars relative to the surrender of diseased meat and other food which have been examined and found to be unfit for human consumption :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

- 2 carcasses and organs (Ox)
- 1 set of lungs, stomach and intestines (Ox)
- 1 set of lungs, pleura and spleen (Ox)
- 1 set of lungs, liver and stomach (Ox)
- 1 set of lungs and liver (Ox)
- 1 set of lungs and head (Pig)

OTHER DISEASES.

- 3 Ox livers (flukey)
- 1 Ox liver (abscesses)
- 1 set of lungs (congested)

The following articles of canned food were inspected at the premises of wholesale grocers and were removed for destruction:

- 188 tins of salmon, lobster and fruit.
- 15 tins of boiled meats, etc.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 are complied with by the butchers; also wholesale grocers and others are satisfactorily dealing with the storage of hams and bacon. All the butchers shops and premises where food is stored or prepared are regularly inspected, the number of visits for the year being 1230. There are 5 premises where ice cream is prepared during the season these are visited from time to time.

Offensive Trades.

Four premises are used for the trade of tripe boiling, these are periodically visited and are kept in a satisfactory condition, also one factory in which fat is melted for the manufacture of fertilisers and poultry foods,

Smoke Observations.

18 Smoke Observations were taken during the year. The limit for dense smoke was exceeded on 5 occasions as follows:—

(1)	16	Minutes	excess.
(2)	20	"	"
(3)	5	"	"
(4)	5	"	"
(5)	1	"	"

In each case warning notices were sent but no legal proceedings were taken. Time limit is 10 minutes in the hour.

Inspection of Factories & Workshops

There are 41 workshops and 52 bakehouses on the Register. Inspections are made at intervals as shown in the table below. There is a general tendency to instal machinery (electrically driven) in the larger bakehouses and a number of small workshops have similarly gone on to power and are now non-textile factories.

The sanitary condition of factories and workshops has well been maintained and one complaint was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year.

	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories	28	6	—
Workshops and Workplaces	158	9	—
Total	186	15	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—

	Defects found	Defects remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	No. of Prosecutions cut'ns
Want of Cleanliness	5	5	—	—
Want of Ventilation.. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	4	4	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
.. .. . unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	—
.. .. . not separate for sexes.	—	—	—	—
.. .. . insufficient.	—	—	—	—
Total	15	15	—	—

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Inspections

127 licences were issued under the Importation of Animals Order and 39 licences under the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order.

35 licences were countersigned and 139 were issued under the Foot and Mouth Disease Restrictions.

There is one authorised lair for use and accommodation of imported Irish Cattle in the Borough. The average number of cattle and sheep imported weekly are 10 and 30 respectively.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

2 Animals were slaughtered under the above order. Upon post mortem examination one animal was found to be affected with advanced tuberculosis, the other not advanced.

House Refuse Collection.

The important work of house refuse removal has been regularly carried out and for almost the whole of the Borough a weekly service is now maintained.

The number of loads collected was 6064. Each month, for one week all the vehicles loaded with refuse are weighed on the Highways Weighing Machine. On these weights the loads are approximated giving an approximate weight for motor waggons of 1 ton, 7 cwt. 0 qrs. per load, and for carts of 18 cwt. 1 qr. per load. The net cost of collecting after deducting cash received for trade refuse for the year, is £2524 at the net cost per ton of 6/10.9d.

The following table shows the return of the number of ashbins, privy middens, and dry pits which have received attention during the year :—

Ashbins.	Middens,	Dry pits.	Loads.
238487 ..	23 ..	485 ..	6064

The number of privy middens, dry ashpits and ashbins is shown below in each Ward, the refuse from which is removed by this Department.

	Privy Middens	Dry Ashpits.	Ashbins.
Lancashire Ward	2	11	1552
Stayley Ward	1	47	2351
Dukinfield Ward	2	20	1214
Millbrook Ward	1	20	634
	6	98	5751

Refuse Disposal.

The whole of the refuse is dealt with by "controlled" tipping. The Department has again been fortunate in having a number of suitable sites to be filled in with little or no rent having to be paid for use of the land. During the year the cricket ground prepared for the Congregational Sunday School was completed and tipping is now taking place on ground adjacent to the Old St. George's Sports Ground, and the Brushes Quarry.

The average cost of disposal per ton is 2s. - 0.9d.

The loads were disposed of as follows :—

TIPS.

No. 1 Tip	687 loads.
No. 6 Tip	140 „
No. 7 Tip	39 „
No. 10 Tip	17 „
No. 11 Tip	654 „
No. 12 Tip	4501 „
No. 13 Tip	26 „

1334 loads of soil and ashes were collected by our vehicles for covering up purposes.

831 loads of street sweepings, etc., were received at the tips from other Departments and firms, and 95 loads of paper were used for baling.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS

For the Year ended Dec. 31st, 1935.

Compiled by the Sanitary Inspector.

Nature of Inspections Made.	Number.	Number of defects for which Notices have been served		Result of Service of Notices.			
		Statutory	Informal.	Complied with.	Remaining in hand.	Prosecutions.	
						Instituted	Pending.
1. Dwelling Houses (general inspections)	205	..	292	255	37	..	..
2. " " (Housing Acts)	569	98	102	101	99	..	..
3. Courts, Yards, and Passages	1	..	3	2	1	..	..
4. Defective W.C.'s	18	..	12	11	1	..	..
5. Drainage	113	..	74	69	5	..	..
6. Defective Privy-Middens	11	..	1	1	..	..	..
7. " Pail Closets	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
8. " Ashpits	5	..	60	23	37	..	..
9. " Ashbins	3	..	229	198	31	..	..
10. Keeping of Animals	17	..	2	2	..	..	..
11. Offensive Accumulations	7	..	5	5	..	..	..
12. Infectious Disease Enquiries	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Farms and Dairies	43	..	5	5	..	..	..
14. Milkshops	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Factories	28	..	6	6	..	..	..
16. Workshops	49	..	2	2	..	..	..
17. Bakehouses	109	..	7	7	..	..	..
18. Smoke Observations	18	..	4	4	..	..	..
19. Slaughterhouses	25	..	1	1	..	..	..
20. Meat Inspections (at Slaughterhouses)	534	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Butchers' Shops	821	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Fish Shops	247	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Other Food Premises	162	..	1	1	..	..	..
24. Milk Samples	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. No. of Visits to Tips	180	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Interviews	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Inspections under C.D.A.	145	..	1	1	..	..	..
28. Miscellaneous	254	..	16	14	2	..	..
29. Houses Let in Lodgings	10	..	1	1	..	..	..
Totals.....	3927	98	825	710	213	..	..

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT









