Mr. Bowler.
Mr. Bowler III A.
Please attach to 4201/3

1116. Mr. HALLETT.

Borough of Stalybridge.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1936

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

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Contents.

Borough of Stalybridge.

Committees.

(Nov. 1936—Nov. 1937).

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman - - - Alderman George Potts, J.P.
Deputy Chairman - - - Councillor Leigh.
The Mayor (Ex-officio) - Councillor Irvin Walker, J.P.
Alderman Mrs. Summers, M.B.E., J.P.
" T. B. Williams, J.P., C.C., M.B., Ch.B.

Councillor	Allen.	Councillor	Hudson.
"	Bradbury.	"	Porter.
"	Coyle.	"	Wilson.
"	Cuttle.	"	Wood.
"	Garnett.		

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman - Alderman T. B. Williams, J.P., C.C. M.B., Ch.B.
Deputy Chairman - Alderman Greenwood, J.P.
The Mayor (Ex-officio) - Councillor Irvin Walker, J.P.
Alderman Flint, J.P.
" Potts, J.P.
" Mrs. Summers, M.B.E., J.P.
" Wilson, J.P.

Councillor	Riley.	*Mrs.	Harris.
"	Sidebottom.	*Mrs.	McCarthy.
"	Slack.	*Mrs.	Sykes.
"	Sykes.	*Mrs.	Tonge.
		*Mrs.	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., M.S.I.A,
Sanitary Inspector, also Inspector under Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, Certified Inspector of Meat and Food and Cleansing Inspector.

§J. NORRIS, C.S.I.B.,M.S.I.A., Additional Sanitary Inspector.

Nurse E. M. HANMER, * † ‡ Health Visitor.
" WATSON, * † ‡ Health Visitor.
" McCANN, * † School Nurse.

S. B. ACTON, Clerk to Public Health Dept.

**S. MILLWARD, " " "

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., Masseuse.

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

* State Registered.
† C. M. B.
‡ Health Visitors Certificate, R. S. I.
§ Appointed June, 1936.
** Appointed August, 1936.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Summers and Gentlemen,

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

The year 1936, from a health aspect, has, generally speaking, been a satisfactory one.

The most important rate, namely the birth-rate, remains low at a figure of 12.61 per 1,000 of the population.

The crude death-rate is 16.04 per 1,000 which is an increase over the rate of 12.91 per 1,000 for last year.

A closer scrutiny of this rate which is shown in the age analysis on page 13, shows that the increased number of deaths this year over last is mainly amongst the elderly members of the community, more particularly is the increased mortality rate evident in those over 65 years of age.

An infantile mortality rate of 56 is again a satisfactory figure.

With regard to infectious diseases, the incidence of Scarlet Fever and Erysipelas (which usually show a relative association) has been low, on the other hand diphtheria has been very prevalent, which is probably a sequel to a succession of seven years (1928-1934) when notification of this disease never reached double figures in any one year.

The early months of the year witnessed a complete survey of house property in the town in order to record the extent of overcrowding under the Housing Act, 1935. The percentage number of families living in overcrowded conditions, as defined by the standards laid down in that Act, were 3.93%. For full details of this survey and its findings, I would refer you to the report presented to the Health Committee in July, which is incorporated in this Annual Report.

Further progress has been made in the work of Slum Clearance and by the close of the year the majority of the Quinquennial Programme had been 'officially represented.'

A table in the Report shows the extent of re-housing carried out by the Housing Committee during 1936.

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, as regards home supervision, welfare centres, orthopædic and light clinics, remains at a steady level, whilst the attendances at the Ante-natal clinic shows a tendency to increase and approximately one third of the births occurring in Stalybridge have received ante-natal supervision at this clinic.

There remain two areas in the town not at present on the Town's Water Supply, though in each instance there would be little difficulty in changing the supply over.

The method of purification of the Swimming Bath water has been brought up-to-date.

I would 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 the 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, *June, 1937.*

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Borough.

Area (in acres) 3,190

Population Census, 1921 25,216

Population Census, 1931 24,831

Intercensal decrease of population 385

Population, 1936 (Mid-year estimate) 23,916

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 £115,439

Estimated Amount of a Penny Rate £420

Excess of Females over Males 1,937

Ward Population (Census, 1931).

WARD	Area in Acres	Structurally 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 7½ 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 1936. The figures in brackets refer to the year 1935.

Unemployment in Stalybridge.

	Men	Women	Juveniles	Total
Estimated Insured Persons in Borough 1936	6440 (6460)	4220 (4430)	420 (460)	11080 (11350)
Percentage Unemployed 1st Quarter 1936	30 (34)	12 (14)	6 (12)	23 (26)
Percentage Unemployed 2nd Quarter 1936	27 (37)	12 (18)	11 (19)	21 (29)
Percentage Unemployed 3rd Quarter 1936	29 (36)	11 (17)	10 (20)	22 (28)
Percentage Unemployed 4th Quarter 1936	28 (31)	8 (11)	12 (14)	20 (23)
Average Percentage Unemployed for 1936	29 (34)	11 (15)	10 (16)	22 (26)

The figures in brackets refer to 1935.

Vital Statistics.

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births	151	150	301
Legitimate	148	144	292
Illegitimate	3	6	9
Birth-rate			12.61
Still-births	10	9	19
Rate per 1000 births			30
Deaths	182	201	383
Corrected Death Rate			17.16
Crude Death Rate			16.04

Percentage of total deaths occurring in Institutions 38%.

Infant deaths	7	10	17
Legitimate	7	10	17
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Infant Mortality rate			56
Legitimate			58
Illegitimate			0

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :—

From sepsis	0
From other causes	2
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0

Births.

The number of births registered in the Borough was 301 151 of the children were males and 150 were females.

The number of illegitimate births registered in the Borough was 9.

A proportion of mothers seek admission to the Lake Hospital or the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne, for their confinement and during the year 67 births took place in the above institutions of children whose mothers reside in the Borough. Thus 22.2% of the births took place in institutions outside the Borough.

The birth-rate for the year is 12.61 per 1000 of the population and is thus lower than England and Wales, or the 143 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 383, giving a crude death-rate of 16.04 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 17.16, 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.

Two fifths (146) of the above deaths, took place in hospitals or institutions serving the district. 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 :—

		1936	1935
Influenza	causing	5	7
Respiratory Diseases	„	52	32
Diseases of the Heart and Bloodvessels	„	105	74
Tuberculosis	„	14	18
Cancer	„	57	39
Congenital Debility	„	7	10
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	„	22	8
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	„	27	38
Death due to Violence or suicide	„	11	18

Classified according to age, the deaths occurred as follows :

	1936	1935
Under 1 year	17	16
Between 1 & 2 years of age	1	2
„ 2 & 5 years of age	1	3
„ 5 & 15 years of age	5	7
„ 15 & 25 years of age	9	10
„ 25 & 45 years of age	35	32
„ 45 & 65 years of age	116	88
„ 65 & 75 years of age	119	86
75 and upwards	80	65
	383	309

Of the 51 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	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8
Cancer	6
	23

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 1936, in comparison with England and Wales, the 122 large towns and the 143 smaller towns.

Inquests.

25 Sudden Deaths were reported to the Coroner.

19 Inquests were held and Post Mortem Examinations were made, 9 being in Lake Hospital and District Infirmary .

CERTIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male	Female	Total
Natural Causes	6	5	11
Suicide whilst of unsound mind	1	1	2
Found Drowned	—	—	—
Accidental	1	—	1
Misadventure	1	4	5
	9	10	19

Vital Statistics of Respective Wards.

Table XIII, page 16, sets out the ward population (Census 1931).

This year, though, no rates have been quoted, the reason being that any rates based on the 1931 Census ward population would be valueless in view of the altered ward population since that date.

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics in the Various Wards.

TABLE XIII.

WARDS	Populat'n at Census 1931	BIRTHS		Number of Infant Deaths	Infantile Mortality Rate	DEATHS	INFECTIOUS DISEASE	TUBERCULOSIS	
		Legitim'te	Illeg'm'te			Total Deaths	Number of Notific'tns Zymotic	Number of Notific'tns	Number of Deaths
Lancashire	6260	69	2	5	—	96	23	10	4
Stayley.....	9701	110	1	5	—	157	43	23	7
Dukinfield	6306	87	5	6	—	99	46	11	3
Millbrook.....	2564	26	1	1	—	31	11	3	1
Whole Borough.	24831	292	9	17	—	383	123	47	15

TABLE II.

NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1936.

	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 serving 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	
	ALL CAUSES.											
	Certified	383	17	1	1	5	9	35	116	119	80	146
	Uncertified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Measles	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
4	Whooping Cough	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Diphtheria	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
6	Influenza	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory syst'm	11	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	0	0	6
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
11	Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	General Paralysis of the Insane	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
13	Cancer, malignant disease	57	0	0	0	0	1	5	22	22	7	23
14	Diabetes	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	27	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	10	4	5
16	Heart Disease	105	0	0	0	1	2	6	33	36	27	38
17	Aneurysm	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	27	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	12	8	12
19	Bronchitis	24	1	1	0	0	0	1	6	11	4	4
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	23	4	0	0	0	0	2	9	6	2	11
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	4
22	Peptic Ulcer	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
23	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Appendicitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	22	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	9	3	7
29	Puerperal Sepsis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other Puerperal Causes	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
31	Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
32	Senility	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0
33	Suicide	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
34	Other Violence	10	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	5	8
35	Other Defined Diseases	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	3	3	9
36	Causes ill defined or unknown	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		383	17	1	1	5	9	35	116	119	80	146

TABLE III.

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality in Stalybridge, 1900—1936.

Year	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000	Average 5 years: Birth Rate	Average 5 years: Death Rate	Average 5 years: Infantile Mortality
1900	694	24.1	645	22.4	253			
1901	678	24.4	593	21.3	221			
1902	696	24.9	570	20.4	176			
1903	730	25.8	504	17.8	190	24.58	20.1	210
1904	675	23.7	529	18,6	210			
1905	712	24.86	489	17.0	177			
1906	698	24.25	556	19.3	206			
1907	641	22.26	626	21.74	218			
1908	670	23.18	557	19.26	219	23.01	18.635	193.2
1909	595	20.5	461	15.875	146			
1910	618	21.16	457	15.65	166.5			
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	21.62	17.92	165.48
1914	588	21.8	554	20.6	204.			
1915	549	20.37	491	18.2	147.5			
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	16.83	17.75	130.9
1919	428	15.76	471	18.00	126.0			
1920	573	21.15	381	14·06	117.0			
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	18.56	15.08	104.9
1924	421	16.5	383	15.0	102.0			
1925	403	16.0	359	14·28	86.8			
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	14.97	14.80	81.1
1929	346	13·94	402	16.2	80.0			
1930	346	13.8	295	11.8	75.0			
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	13.47	13.78	73.80
1934	304	12.50	343	14.10	69			
1935	319	13.29	310	12.91	50			
1936	301	12.61	383	16.04	56			

TABLE IV.

Birth-Rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1936. (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	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.
England and Wales.....	14.8	0.61	12.1	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.14	0.52	5.9	59
122 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.9	0.67	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.45	8.2	63
143 Smaller Towns (1931 Adjusted Populations, 25,000—50,000)	15.0	0.64	11.5	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.39	3.4	55
London	13.6	0.53	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.52	14.4	66
Stalybridge	12.61	0.79	17.16*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.46	0.00	56

* Corrected Death-rate.

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :

	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Tot[illegible]
per 1000 Live Births....	1.40	2.41	3.8[illegible]
,, ,, Total Births ..	1.34	2.31	3.65

TABLE V.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

For the Year 1936.

Causes of Death.

Enteric Fever	0
Measles	0
Scarlet Fever	0
Whooping Cough	1
Diphtheria	4
Influenza	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	11
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3
Syphilis	0
General Paralysis of the Insane	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	57
Diabetes	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	27
Heart Disease	105
Aneurysm	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	27
Bronchitis	24
Pneumonia (all forms)	23
Other Respiratory Diseases	5
Peptic Ulcer	3
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	0
Appendicitis	0
Cirrhosis of Liver	0
Other Diseases of Liver, etc	1
Other Digestive Diseases	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	22
Puerperal Sepsis	0
Other Puerperal Causes	2
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	7
Senility	16
Suicide	1
Other Violence	10
Other Defined Diseases	18
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown	3
All causes	383

TABLE VI.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN FOR YEAR 1936.

Causes of Death.	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	182	201
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0	0
Measles	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	1
Diphtheria	2	2
Influenza	4	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0	0
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	5	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	2
Syphilis	0	0
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	0	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	34	24
Diabetes	0	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	5	17
Heart Disease	58	66
Aneurysm	0	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	6	4
Bronchitis	12	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	15	7
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	1
Peptic Ulcer	2	0
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	0	0
Appendicitis	0	0
Cirrhosis of Liver	0	0
Other diseases of the Liver, &c.	0	2
Other Digestive Diseases	3	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	6	15
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0
Other Puerperal Causes	0	2
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, &c.	4	5
Senility	1	4
Suicide	0	1
Other Violence	6	8
Other Defined Diseases	14	15
Causes ill-defined or unknown	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0
Polioencephalitis	0	0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year — Total	7	10
Deaths of Infants under 1 year — Legitimate	7	10
Deaths of Infants under 1 year — Illegitimate	0	0
Live Births — Total	151	150
Live Births — Legitimate	148	144
Live Births — Illegitimate	3	6
Still Births — Total	10	9
Still Births — Legitimate	10	7
Still Births — Illegitimate	0	2

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 :

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	2	1	8	0	0	0	2	0	0
Scarlet fever	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
Whooping Cough	2	3	3	0	0	7	0	0	3	1
Fevers of continued character: Typhus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fevers of continued character: Enteric	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Fevers of continued character: Doubtful	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa and dysentery	3	2	0	5	2	1	3	0	1	0
Deaths from the 7 chief zymotic diseases	8	9	6	14	5	9	4	3	5	5
Deaths from other causes	342	336	396	281	342	351	358	340	305	378
Totals for each year due to the Borough	350	345	402	295	347	360	362	343	310	383
Death-rate from the 7 zymotic diseases per 1000	0·33	0·36	0·24	0·56	0·20	0·36	0·16	0·12	0·21	0 21
Death-rate from all other causes per 1000	14.07	13·67	15·96	10·24	13·60	14·11	14·59	13·98	12·70	15.83
General death-rate per 1000	14·4	14·03	16·2	11.8	13·8	14·47	14·75	14·10	12·91	16.04
Deaths of children under 1 year of age to 1000 births registered	73	68	80	75	80	71.4	73.61	69	50	56

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 Institutions †
		Number	Rate*	Number	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
1936	23872	301	12.61	17	56	383	16.04	146

*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 17, giving an infantile mortality rate of 56, as against 50, of last year.

7 of the deaths were males and 10 were females.

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	2
2nd quarter	6
3rd quarter	5
4th quarter	4

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 20 or more years.

These 17 deaths may be subdivided into Neo-Natal deaths (those occurring between birth and one month of age) of which there were 6 and deaths occurring between the age of one and twelve months of which there were 11.

Group I. (Neo-Natal Mortality).

19 stillbirths were notified and 6 deaths of infants between birth and one month of age occurred thus constituting 25 neo-natal deaths, giving a neo-natal mortality of 83 per 1,000 live births as against 62 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 6 infants dying before attaining one month of age was 4.3 days.

Group II. (One month to 12 months.

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

Whooping cough and its complications was responsible for 2 deaths, whilst pneumonia was responsible for 2 deaths.

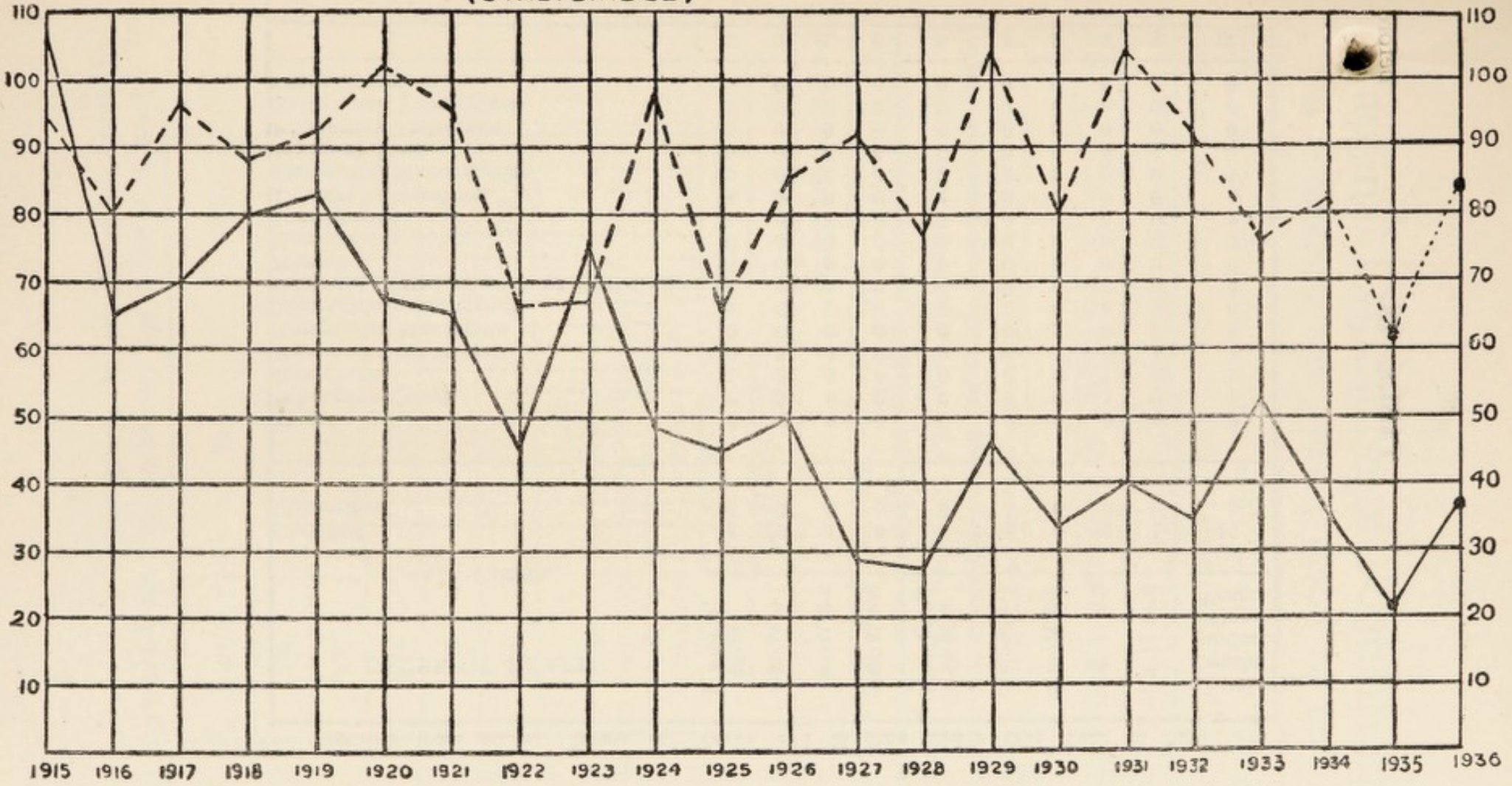
2 Deaths were due to tubercular meningitis.

Convulsions, congenital abnormalities and prematurity figured as causes of the remaining 5 deaths.

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 36 as against 22 for 1935.

The year 1936 has been quite a satisfactory one from the point of view of the infantile mortality rate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY (1915 - 1936)
(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 1936.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	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.										
Certified	5	0	1	0	6	3	5	2	1	17
Uncertified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4
Tubercular Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Meningitis (other types)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastritis, Gastro-enteritis, or Entro Colitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convulsions	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Prematurity	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Debility or Inanition	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Congenital Malformation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Injury at Birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Atelectasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abdominal Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Causes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	1	0	6	3	5	2	1	17

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.
1931.	52	244
1932.	41	205
1933.	42	199
1934	30	205
1935	33	198
1936	24	180

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 1936, 26 new cases from Stalybridge have received treatment. There remained under treatment at the end of the year, 9 cases of Gonorrhœa, 7 male and 2 female, and 22 cases of Syphillis, 10 male and 12 female.

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 128
(2) As maternity nurses 68

Number of cases during the year in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918 97

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, 66 samples under the sale of Food and Drugs Act were purchased and forwarded to the Analyst for Analysis.

The samples comprised :—

Milk	31	Whisky	1
Butter	4	Demarara Sugar	1
Cheshire Cheese	5	Borax and Honey Mixture	2
Lard	1	Sausage	1
Margarine	4	Jam	2
Olive Oil	2	Glycerine	1
Camphorated Oil	3	Mercury Ointment	1
Eucalyptus oil	2	Self-Raising Flour	1
Beer	1	Cream	3
			66

One sample of jam was found to be slightly deficient in sugar.

One sample of milk was found to be deficient in fat, but was due to a false sample being taken through the milk not being sufficiently agitated when the sample was taken.

Several traders were cautioned under the Merchandise Marks Act, respecting the marking of Apples, Tomatoes, etc.

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.

105 examinations for the Diphtheria organism in throat swabs were made, 30 were positive and 75 negative. Two swabs were examined for meningococci and both were positive.

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 shippons and 23 dairies. On 4 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. 31 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.

20 shops are registered for the sale of "loose" milk and 39 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, 1936, one licence has been issued for the sale of "Tuberculin Tested" milk, (Certified).

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

Producers in the Borough	26
Producers outside	43
Retail Purveyors	31

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

FOLD FARM.

New Dairy constructed.

ARLIES FARM.

Steam Sterilizer provided.

FLAXFIELD FARM.

New Dairy constructed. Steam Sterilizer provided.

Milk Sampling.

During the year 31 milk samples were taken and submitted for examination.

19 samples were submitted to biological and one to bacteriological examination at the Bacteriological Laboratories, Manchester, and a further 11 samples were taken to the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne, for biological examination.

20 of the samples were taken from farms situated within the Borough, whilst 11 were from farms situated outside the Borough.

In this routine sampling only one out of the 30 taken for biological examination was found to be tuberculous; in such instances the County Council are informed and the County Veterinary Inspector takes such steps as are necessary to find the source of the infection.

The tuberculous sample was produced outside the borough and was followed up in this manner.

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 34, I have set out the standards required for the various "designated" milks.

MILK (Special Designations) ORDER, 1936.

OFFICIAL GRADES OF MILK.

DESIGNATION		HERDS	BOTTLING and DELIVERY.	STANDARDS
TUBERCULIN TESTED	If Bottled on farm :— Tuberculin Tested Milk (Certified).	From cows which have passed a veterinary examination and a tuberculin test at prescribed intervals or the herd must be on the Register of Attested Herds All herds must be segregated.	Delivered to consumers in bottles, securely capped and labelled at the farm ('Certified' may be added). Sent to licenced bottling establishment in unventilated sealed churns suitably labelled	Must satisfy the prescribed Methylene Blue Reduction Test and contain no B. Coli in $\frac{1}{100}$ c.c.
	If Pasteurised :— Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)			
ACCREDITED		From cows which are submitted to a veterinary examination every three months.	Same as above.	Same as above.
PASTEURISED		Not regulated.	Milk retained at temperature of not less than 145° F. and not more 150° F. for at least 30 minutes—then immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than 55° F. All receptacles must be marked "Pasteurised."	Milk not to contain more than 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

Ice Cream.

Six samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and five were found to be satisfactory.

The remaining one showed gross pollution; a visit was made to the premises where it was made.

The premises were quite unsatisfactory for the purpose, and the manufacture of ice cream has been abandoned there.

Water Supply.

The general supply for the town is from a series of reservoirs in the Brushes valley above Carrbrook ; the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks Joint Committee, providing the supply.

The total number of tenants (including meter supplies) and W.C's. on the rent roll of the Joint Committee at March, 1936, in Stalybridge being, 7,733 tenants and 4,780 W.C's.

I have not submitted any samples of the above supply for bacteriological or chemical analysis during 1936.

There still exists two districts in the town not supplied by the Joint Committee.

In Millbrook, 185 houses are supplied from a small reservoir on the hillside; this reservoir is fed by a series of springs adjacent to it, and the water is not safeguarded by storage or filtration.

The added area of Matley is the second district which is not within the joint undertaking. The supply in this case being from a small reservoir fed by a spring at Gallows Clough.

This water is not safeguarded by storage or filtration.

In both these cases there would be little difficulty in transfering the supply to the Town's mains and it is very desirable that this should be done.

Two samples of water supplying six houses on the hill at Higher Heyrod, were submitted to chemical and bacteriological analysis and the report indicated that there was heavy pollution in both samples and that it was quite unsatisfactory for drinking purposes.

The source of the supply was a well from which the tenants of the six houses carried their supply.

Five of these houses were scheduled for Slum Clearance and are being dealt with by demolition.

Swimming Bath Water.

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

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

Purfication 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.

Chlorination is accurately controlled throughout each day and is maintained between 0.2 per million and 0.5 parts per million of free chlorine.

Daily record charts showing the numbers using each bath, the chlorine level and the p. h. value of the water, ensure that the water is kept in excellent condition.

The water has throughout the year been maintained in a highly satisfactory condition and there is no possibility whatever, under the present methods of treatment, of danger from infection arising.

Mr. Sutcliffe, the Baths Superintendent, kindly informs me that the number of persons using the baths during the year was 34,284 males and 20,261 females, making a total of 54,545.

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, 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 disinfector.

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

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

	Sepsis Puerperal	Others	Total
England and Wales Rate :—			
Per 1000 live Births	1.40	2.41	3.81
Per 1000 Total Births	1.34	2.31	3.65
Stalybridge Rate :—			
Per 1000 live Births	0.00	6.64	6.64
Per 1000 Total Births	0.00	6.25	6.25

Two Maternal deaths occurred during the year 1936, accounting for the above rate of 6.64 per 1,000 live births.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

305 notifications of births were received during the year ; 286 of these related to live births and 19 to still births.

218 notifications were received from midwives, whilst 87 were received from the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

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

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

During the year 27 sessions have been held and the total attendances were 382.

96 new cases attended the clinic during the year, which figure represents 31% of the total notified births as against 28% last year.

It is thus seen that the number of expectant mothers attending this clinic is on the increase which is very satisfactory.

The average number of cases dealt with per session during 1936 was 17, which is approximately as many as can be conveniently and properly dealt with at such a clinic.

The work of this clinic is closely co-ordinated with the Lake Hospital, the details of any conditions of importance brought to light at any ante-natal examination are communicated to the medical practitioner responsible for the case.

No death occurred during the year of any woman whose condition was supervised at the ante-natal clinic.

It is very much to be desired that dental treatment should be made available to the expectant mother prior to her confinement.

Dental sepsis is very frequent amongst the women who are seen at this clinic and it is of the utmost importance that this matter should be dealt with immediately.

In April, 1936, arrangements were made whereby Sterilized Maternity Outfits were made available to all doctors and midwives in the town.

These outfits are kept at the Police Station and can be used by the doctor or midwife attending a confinement, a charge of 2/6 being made for their use.

From April to the close of 1936, eleven Sterilized Outfits were used.

No post-natal clinic exists at present in Stalybridge.

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		335
Number of primary visits to children	0—1 year	279
Number of other visits to children ...	0—1 year	2480
" " "	1—2 years	1183
" " "	2—3 years	1021
" " "	3—4 years	1036
" " "	4—5 years	1137
" " re Infant Deaths		17
" " re Still Births		18
Total M. C. W. Visits		7506
Visits to cases of Infectious Disease.	Chicken Pox	12
	Measles	45
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7
	Whooping Cough	72
	Scarlatina	1
	Diphtheria	1
	Mumps	25
Total Visits to Infectious Diseases		163
Total Visits M. & C. W. and Infectious Disease		7334

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.

Infant Life Protection.

Children Act 1908 and Children and Young Persons Act 1932.

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

On January 1st, 1936, four children were on the register, by the close of the year all these cases had, for one reason or another, been removed from the register leaving none under supervision.

Infant Consultation Centre.

Number of Sessions held	124
Total number of Attendances of Infants	6880
Average attendance per session	55
Total number of children who attended the Centre for the first time during the year—	
(a) Under 1 year of age ...	209
(b) Between 1 and 5 years ...	41

Total number of children who were attending the Centre at the close of the year—	
(c) Under 1 year of age	182
(d) Between 1 and 5 years ...	436
Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (a)	72%
Number of Infants for whom food was sold	4226
Percentage of Infants receiving foods...	61%

	0—1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years
1st Visits	209	... 15	... 8	... 10	... 8
Subsequent Visits	3482	...1331	... 800	... 578	... 439
Number seen by M.O.	1224	... 299	... 178	... 148	... 119

From the above figures, it will be seen that 124 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 72% 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. Froggart
Mrs. McCarthy	Mrs. Bottomley.
Mrs. Revell.	Mrs. Harris.

Provision of Milk for Mothers and Children.

A limited provision of milk was made to pregnant mothers and to infants under the age of one year.

During the year 621 cases received milk, each case being allowed 1 lb. packet of dried milk a week or 1 pint of milk per day for one month, after which period a fresh application giving full financial circumstances must be made.

1492 (1 lb.) packets were supplied free during the year, £111 : 18 : 0 being spent and 1026 galls fresh milk were also supplied.

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 :—

3033 (1 lb.) packets of dried milk.
396¾ lbs. of Virol and Malt and Oil.
2079 ozs. of Cod Liver Oil.

The total receipts being £277 : 4 : 4.

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 1936, 45 sessions have been held, and Mr. Poston was present at 6. The total attendances of all children during the year was 667, there being 466 attendances by school children and 201 attendances by pre-school children.

The following table represents the state of the Orthopædic register at the close of 1936.

	Lost sight of Left School.	Cured.	Still Attending.
1932 Cases	13	10	12
1933 Cases	27	20	21
1934 Cases	9	9	24
1935 Cases	3	6	20
1936 Cases	2	2	32
Total.....	54	47	109

From this it will be seen that during the year 1936, 36 new cases were seen, 2 of these were cured during the year.

There are then 109 cases remaining on the register at the close of the year.

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

	1932 Cases.	1933 Cases.	1934 Cases.	1935 Cases.	1936 Cases.	Total.
Rickets	16	9	1	1	0	27
Genu-Valgam (Knock-knee)	4	22	13	4	8	51
Genu-Varum (Bow-leg)	3	11	2	3	2	21
Spurius-Valgam (Flat feet)	2	7	8	4	7	28
Calcaneo-Varus	0	3	2	0	1	6
Torticollis (Wry Neck)	1	1	7	3	1	13
Infantile Paralysis	2	0	0	1	1	4
Infantile Hemiplegia	1	2	0	0	1	4
Postural Deformities	2	5	2	6	4	19
Congenital Deformities	2	5	2	3	4	16
Traumatic or Inflammatory Conditions	1	2	2	3	2	10
Other Conditions	1	1	3	1	5	11
Total	35	68	42	29	36	210

It will be seen that the number of cases of rickets showing deformities encountered in the last 3 years has been markedly less.

Two cases received operative treatment during the year, both being school children.

One being for lengthening of Tendo Achilles in a case of Hemiplegia. The second being a tenotony for Torticollis.

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 1936, 94 sessions were held and the total attendances of all cases were 1152. 585 pre-school and 567 school children attendances.

The total number of children commencing a course was 103 but 14 of these children did not receive a complete course owing to varying circumstances such as illness, excessive reactions or infectious disease.

89 children received a full course of 12 doses, 43 of these were school children whilst 46 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)	19	8
Chronic Cervical Adenitis	9	11
Anæmia	6	7
Tuberculosis	2	6
Post Tonsil and Adenoid Operation	0	2
Subacute Otitis Media	0	0
Subacute Rheumatism	0	0
Alopecia	0	2
Other Conditions	4	7
	46	43

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 1936.

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	
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	59	0	6	45	5	2	1	0	4	21	29	5	53
Erysipelas	7	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	4	2	0	0
Scarlet Fever.....	27	0	6	18	3	0	0	0	8	8	6	5	11
Puerperal Fever....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia..	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	0	0	0	9	14	7	1	8	18	4	1	0
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	16	2	4	7	2	0	1	0	2	5	7	2	0
Pneumonia	27	1	2	5	3	4	8	4	8	10	8	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonat.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals..	170	4	18	75	23	22	22	6	33	66	57	14	64

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

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

GENERAL. 170 notifications of infectious disease were received during the year (as against 135 last year) 47 of these related to various forms of tuberculosis and 123 to other infectious diseases.

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

Limited information relative to the presence of chicken-pox, whooping cough, measles and mumps, is available so far as it affects the School population and the following are the figures recording the prevalence of these four diseases amongst School children :—

Chicken-pox	15
Whooping Cough	26
Measles	65
Mumps	333
Total	439

Whooping cough was mentioned as a cause of death in one instance.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that to postpone the age at which a. child contracts Measles or Whooping cough 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 27, Diphtheria 59, Erysipelas 7, Pneumonia 27, Tuberculosis 47, Puerperal Pyrexia 2.

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
1936	..	59	7	27	..	2	..	31	16	27	1	..	..	..

The disinfecting Station has again been most serviceable in dealing with infected articles. 79 beds, 191 pillows and bolsters, 245 blankets and 496 other articles have been dealt with.

99 premises, including the Elementary Day Schools, have been fumigated.

28 books issued from the Public Library were disinfected.

Specific Infections.

SCARLET FEVER.

Case Rate 1.13 per 1000 population, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 2.53 per 1000 population, England and Wales.

27 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 42 in 1935.

The cases were distributed throughout the year as shown :—

1st Quarter	15
2nd Quarter	5
3rd Quarter	4
4th Quarter	3

6 cases occurred amongst pre-school children, 17 cases amongst school children and 4 cases were over school age.

Of the 17 cases amongst school children, there was no indication of any special incidence on any one particular school.

17 cases were males and 10 were females.

The ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

Stayley Ward	8 cases.
Dukinfield Ward	6 cases.
Lancashire Ward	8 cases.
Millbrook Ward	5 cases.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 11, as against 15 last year, thus it was found necessary to remove less than one half of the cases to hospital. The average duration of stay in hospital was 35½ days.

At the close of the year 1 case 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 2.47 per 1000, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 1.39 per 1000, England and Wales.

59 cases of this disease were notified during the year; 53 were removed to hospital and three deaths resulted.

A fourth death from this disease also occurred of a case which contracted the disease and was treated outside the area.

The Ward distribution of these cases illustrates the tending of the disease to be more prevalent in congested districts and was as follows :—

Stayley Ward	21 cases.
Dukinfield Ward	29 cases.
Lancashire Ward	4 cases.
Millbrook Ward	5 cases.

The seasonal distribution of the cases as usual showed greatest prevalence during the last quarter of the year.

First Quarter	7 cases.
Second Quarter	4 cases.
Third Quarter	13 cases.
Fourth Quarter	35 cases.

Six cases occurred amongst pre-school children; 44 cases amongst school children and 9 cases were at ages over 15 years.

26 cases were males and 33 were females.

In nine instances the houses where the cases occurred were overcrowded under the 1935 Housing Act.

The greater prevalence of the disease in one particular year as is exemplified this year is a common sequence of a low incidence in previous years.

A succession of years during which Diphtheria is practically speaking absent from the community allows the building up of a youthful population who have acquired no natural immunity from association with cases of the disease, and given a sufficient accumulation of susceptible persons of the right age group, the stage is set for a comparatively extensive outbreak.

The remedy, of course, is not to rely on natural immunity acquired by the somewhat dangerous method of associating with other cases, but to promote a widespread artificial and lasting immunity by artificial immunisation.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 1936 the work of Diphtheria Immunisation has been continued.

In the previous year, 1935, 194 children were dealt with and were rendered immune to the disease.

In this year, 1936, a further 199 children attended the immunisation clinic.

Of these 199 children it was found that 38 were Schick negative and therefore did not require any injections; the remainder, namely 161 children, all received a course of immunisation which in the majority of cases consisted of three weekly injections of toxoid-antitoxin mixture of which a total of 452 injections were given.

Towards the close of the year some of the cases received two doses of alum precipitated toxoid suitably spaced, whilst toxoid-antitoxin floccules was also used as an antigen in some instances.

Final Schick testing was carried out at an interval of three months following the last dose of antigen.

The results of the final Schick test in these 161 children who received a course were that 112 were found to be Schick negative, 41 failed to attend for this final Schick test, whilst in 8 cases a positive reaction persisted at the close of the year.

In these latter 8 cases a further course of injections is necessary before immunity to the disease is assured.

SMALLPOX.

No cases were notified during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.

Case Rate 0.29 per 1000, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 0.40 per 1000 England and Wales.

7 cases of this disease were notified as against 15 cases last year.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No cases were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Case Rate 6.2 per 1000 Total Births, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 9.64 per 1000 Total Births, England and Wales.

Two cases were notified from the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Case Rate 0.0 per 1000 Total Births, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 3.27 per 1000 Total Births, England and Wales.

No cases were notified during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case was notified during the year, and was treated in hospital.

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

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was mentioned as a cause of death in 5 cases during the year. Last year this condition accounted for 7 deaths.

PNEUMONIA.

27 notifications of pneumonia were received during the year. In 3 instances the disease was stated to be of the acute influenzal type, and in 24 instances of the acute primary type (Lobar). 22 cases were males, whilst 5 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	1
1 to 2 years	0
2 to 5 years	2
5 to 10 years	2
10 to 15 years	3
15 to 20 years	1
20 to 35 years	4
35 to 45 years	2
45 to 65 years	8
65 and over	4
Total	27

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases were notified.

ACUTE CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

No cases were notified.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No cases were notified.

Tuberculosis.

47 notifications relating to Tuberculosis were received during the year and in addition, 3 cases were transferred from other districts.

31 related to Pulmonary and 16 to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

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

TABLE XII.

New Cases and Mortality during 1936.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths *			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
1— 5	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
5—10	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
15—20	5	2	...	1	1	1	...	1
20—25	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	..
25—35	2	5	...	...	1	1	...	1
35—45	7	2	...	...	2	2	...	...
45—55	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
55—65	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
65 and over	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	14	6	10	6	5	1	3

* These figures obtained from Quarterly Returns.

The ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

Lancashire	Stayley	Dukinfield	Millbrook.
10	23	11	3

There were 32 admittances of pulmonary cases to Sanatoria during the year, 20 being males and 12 females.

Four non-pulmonary cases were admitted to Sanatoria, these being two males and two females.

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
97	18	79

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY.

The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis recorded during the year was 11, giving a mortality rate of 0.45 per thousand of the population.

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

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Number of Deaths	11	16	12	15	17	13	13
	0.45	0.66	0.49	0.61	0.68	0.52	0.52

5 deaths were of males whilst 6 were of females.

3 deaths occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, two were females, one was male.

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 52.

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Number of Deaths ...	52	32	39	42	40	88	57
Death Rate	2.18	1.33	1.60	1.71	1.61	3.5	2.2

24 of these deaths were attributed to Bronchitis, 23 to Pneumonia and 5 to other diseases of Respiratory Organs.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER—TABLE XIV.

Year Ending December 31st, 1936.	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
(a) Number of cases on Register at beginning of year	22	38	44	29	133
(b) Number of cases notified under Regulations of 1930 for first time in year	19	6	12	10	47
(c) Number of cases restored to Register.....	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by formal notification	1	—	2	—	3
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	7	5	8	3	23
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register on 31st Dec...	35	39	50	36	160

Cancer.

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer (including Malignant Disease) during the year was 57, giving a mortality rate of 2.39 per 1000 of the population.

The numbers for previous years are :—

1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
57	39	36	43	46	44	38	38	32

The ward distribution of the 57 deaths was as follows :—

Lancashire	Stayley	Dukinfield	Millbrook
17	22	13	5

The age distribution :—

15-20	20-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55
1	2	3	0	3	5

55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75 & over
5	10	9	12	7

As regards sex, 35 of the deaths were of males, and 22 were of females.

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

As regards site of the disease :—

33 Digestive Tract.	1 Other Female Genital Organs.
3 Breast	1 Male Genital Urinary Organs.
5 Uterus	14 Other, or Unspecified Organs.

It will thus be seen that Cancer is responsible for approximately 14.8% 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 dependent 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 1936, 88 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.

GENERAL.

The year 1936, as regards housing, witnessed a continuation of the progress in dealing with slum property scheduled under the Five Year Plan and details of this work are given below and in the table on page 65.

In addition to this work, a survey was made of all dwelling houses in the town in order to record the extent to which overcrowding, as defined by the Housing Act, 1935, existed. A full account of the findings of this survey are embodied in this annual report.

One important finding which this survey has brought to light or perhaps one should say has merely served to emphasise, is that there is a definite shortage of three bedroomed houses in the area and that until a considerable number of houses of this type are made available, the possibility of abating overcrowding completely cannot be accomplished.

As a result of the survey, therefore, the Health Committee recommended the Housing Committee to provide houses of this type to the number of approximately 100.

HOUSING ACT, 1930. SECTION 1.

The table on page 65, shows the progress in regard to slum clearance up to date. It will be seen from this table that 25 clearance areas were 'officially represented' during 1936, and that a Ministry of Health enquiry was held in November in respect to 14 areas.

The table on page 66 shows the extent of re-housing of the tenants of clearance areas carried out during 1936.

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 disinfected by fumigation in furniture vans, the method adopted being Zyklon B. gas. This measure will ensure that vermin are not carried from the old to the new houses.

HOUSING ACT, 1930. Section 17, Repairs.

Formal notices were served in respect to two houses, neither of these notices were complied with during the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1930. Section 19.

Two houses were represented under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, and demolition orders were made.

HOUSING ACT, 1930. Section 20.

One part of a building was represented under this Section.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are six houses "let in lodgings" at present on the register.

1	Mount Pleasant	1934	79	2	3	1	76	1	327	31 8 1932	12 6 1934	7 8 1934
2	Cocker Hill	,,	38	1	..	..	38	1	131	27 6 1934	4 4 1935	18 5 1935
3	Lees Court and Thomas Street	1935	10	1	..	1 (pt.)	10	..	33	29 8 1934	,,	,,
4	Kay's Yard, Grasscroft Street	,,	6	1	..	1	6	..	33	30 1 1935	27 8 1935	15 10 1935
5	Leech Street	,,	2	1	..	1	2	..	9	,,	,,	,,
6	Stanfield Yard, Vaudrey Street	,,	2	..	..	..	2	..	8	,,	,,	,,
7	Back Brierley Street and Kinder's Yard	,,	10	..	..	..	10	..	56	,,	,,	,,
8	Hassall's Yd., Woolley's Yd. and Burton's Yd.	,,	9	3	..	3	9	..	36	,,	,,	,,
9	Lamb's Court, Norton's Yard and Kay's Yard	,,	9	5	..	5	9	..	36	,,	,,	,,
10	Butterworth's Yard	,,	2	1	..	..	2	1	5	29 8 1934	4 4 1935	18 5 1935
11	Bates Court	,,	3	1	..	1	3	..	18	,,	,,	,,
12	Ashton's Yard	,,	2	..	..	..	2	..	6	,,	,,	,,
13	Providence Place	1936	2	..	..	..	2	..	6	1 4 1936	17 11 1936	18 2 1937
14	Moulder's Yard	,,	14	1	..	..	14	1	44	,,	,,	,,
15	Back Vaudrey St., Woodall's Yd. & Jones Yd.	,,	24	..	..	..	24	..	76	,,	,,	,,
16	Fern's Place and Cowgill's Yard	,,	4	..	..	..	4	..	12	,,	,,	,,
17	Hallas Street	,,	4	..	..	..	4	..	18	,,	,,	,,
18	Jackson's Yard	,,	2	..	..	..	2	..	6	,,	,,	,,
19	Whitworth's Yard	,,	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	,,	,,	,,
20	Whitehead's Yd., Shatwell's Yd. & Garsides Yd.	,,	11	..	..	..	11	..	35	,,	,,	,,
21	Lawton's Pl., Bolton's Yd. & Wilkinson's Sq.	,,	20	1	1	1	19	..	60	,,	,,	,,
22	Newton's Yard and Kirk's Buildings	,,	5	..	..	..	5	..	13	,,	,,	,,
23	Pickford's Yard and Ashmores Yard	,,	8	..	..	..	8	..	21	,,	,,	,,
24	Lawton's Yard, Grasscroft Street	,,	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	,,	,,	,,
25	Lawton's Buildings, Cross Leech Street	,,	4	..	..	..	4	..	17	,,	,,	,,
26	Mount Street and Tenter Brow	,,	14	..	..	..	..	..	41	,,	,,	,,
27	Ashton Place etc.	1937	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 12 1936	25 5 1937	Confirmation not yet received.
28	Summer's Yard	,,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
29	Woolley's Yard, Robinson Street	,,	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
30	Tonges Yard, Set Street	,,	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
31	Hadfield's Square	,,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
32	Robinson's Yard, Hollins Street	,,	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
33	Conway's Yard	,,	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
34	Chapel Street etc.	,,	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
35	Lower Fold	,,	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
36	Caroline Street No. 1	,,	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
37	Caroline Street No. 2	,,	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	
			339	18	4	14	270	4	1054			

The above figures do not include conveniences or coal sheds except in the case of Leech Street area and Thomas Street.

REHOUSING TABLE.

Date of Removal.	CLEARANCE AREA.	Displaced from	Removed to				REMARKS.
		No. of Houses.	Type of House Bedrooms				
			1	2	3	4	
January, 1936...	Mount Pleasant	31	5	8	16	2	Tenants from 2 houses re-housed in 1 house.
February, 1936.	" "	42	—	24	8	9	
" "	Cocker Hill	4	3	—	—	1	
December, 1936	" "	20	—	12	8	—	
" "	Lambs Court, etc.	1	—	—	—	1	
" "	Back Brierley Street	1	—	--	—	1	
" "	Kay's Yd., Grasscroft Street ..	1	—	—	—	1	
" "	Individual Unfit House.....	1	—	—	—	1	

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) 269

(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose 944

(2) (*a*) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1935 123

(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose 232

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 98

(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 25

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 121

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 2

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(*a*) By owners ... ... Nil.

(*b*) By local authority in default of owners ... ... Nil.

B.—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 2

(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 1

(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.

BOROUGH OF STALYBRIDGE.

REPORT ON OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1935, CARRIED OUT DURING JANUARY TO MARCH, 1936.

Presented to the Public Health Committee

JULY 27th, 1936

by

ALAN S. SIMPSON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

BOROUGH OF STALYBRIDGE.

Prevention and Abatement of Overcrowding.

Housing Act, 1935.

REPORT.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.

The standard laid down by the Housing Act, 1935, provides that a dwelling-house is overcrowded when the number of persons sleeping in the house either

(a) Is such that any two of those persons being 10 years old or more of opposite sexes, and not being persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room; or

(b) Is in relation to the number and floor area of the rooms in the house, in excess of the permitted number of persons as defined in the First Schedule of the Act.

The Table in the Schedule is here given.

TABLE I.		TABLE II.	
Number of Rooms	Number of Persons. Permitted	Floor Area of Room.	Number of Persons.
1	2	110 sq. ft. or more.....	2
2	3		
3	5	90 sq. ft. or more, but less than 110 ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$
4	$7\frac{1}{2}$		
5 or more	10 with an additional. 2 in respect of each room in excess. of 5.	70 sq. ft. or more, but less than 90	1
		50 sq. ft. or more, but less than 70 ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Under 50 sq. ft.	Nil.

A child under one year is not counted, and a child between the age of one and ten is regarded as half a unit. Rooms less than 50 square feet in floor area are not to be counted.

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(1). THE PRELIMINARY (or Form A.) SURVEY.

To obtain an accurate picture of the position, it was desirable to complete the survey in the shortest possible time, and so avoid, as far as possible, the inaccuracies caused by movement of the population.

Four temporary enumerators commenced work on January 13th, 1936, and the preliminary survey was completed by February 13th, 1936.

This preliminary survey for the completion of Form A. was made in respect to every dwelling-house in the Borough, and its purpose was to ascertain the number of houses over-crowded under Table I.

The number of families residing in the Borough as enumerated in this survey is 7,194.

(2). THE SECOND (or Form B.) SURVEY.

This survey was limited to those houses which were found by the Preliminary Survey to be *possibly* overcrowded, and required much more detailed inspection for the purpose of ascertaining the information required by Form B., and the actual measurements of rooms according to the standard set out in Table II.

Findings of the Survey.

The results of the above surveys are set out in a series of three tables and six Form C's, at the end of this report.

The tables contain summaries of the findings of the Preliminary Survey in Form A., together with a column showing the actual overcrowding figures obtained after measurement on Form B., thus :—

TABLE A.—A summary of the whole district shown in wards.

TABLE B.—Relates to municipally owned houses on the estates.

TABLE C.—Deals with the accommodation required for re-housing.

FORM C. is a model form drawn up by the Ministry of Health in which it is suggested the result of the survey can best be presented to the Minister, and to the Local Authority.

Such forms have therefore been prepared in respect of :—

(1) The whole district.
(2) Dukinfield Ward.
(3) Lancashire Ward
(4) Millbrook Ward
(5) Stayley Ward.
(6) Municipal Houses.

Thus Form C. is intended to give a picture of the housing conditions (so far as density is concerned) in the area. The figures to the left of the diagonal line show the overcrowded families ; those to the right the families which are not overcrowded. Further, the entries on the form show as regards each size of overcrowded family the accommodation which it occupies, and consequently the extent of the deficiency which has to be made up.

Conclusions drawn from Survey.

Table A. shows the actual number of families living in overcrowded conditions is 283, or 3.93 per cent. of the total number of families, it also shows that the percentage figure for overcrowding varies in the individual wards to the extent shown here :—

Stayley Ward	2.58 per cent.
Millbrook Ward	3.91 „ „
Lancashire Ward	4.17 „ „
Dukinfield Ward	6.01 „ „

Referring to Form C. I. which relates to the whole town, it will be noticed that 80 out of 283 instances of overcrowded families come immediately below the diagonal line, which means that the degree of overcrowding is no more than half a person in each case.

On the other hand the square immediately above the diagonal line shows a total of 237 families living in accommodation barely sufficient for their needs. The addition of one half a person in any of these cases will create conditions of overcrowding under

the Act, which will, of course, have to be dealt with by the Authority in the future. The object of the present survey is to deal only with cases of existing overcrowding, and no consideration to the 237 border-line cases is given in this report.

MUNICIPAL HOUSES.

Table B. shows the conditions of overcrowding existing in municipally owned houses on the estates and Form C. VI. further further analyses this overcrowding.

The Table B. indicates that 33 families out of a total of 600, i.e. 5.5 per cent., are living in overcrowded conditions. This percentage of overcrowding is in excess of the figure 3.93 per cent. for the town as a whole.

A reference to Form C. VI. shows that 24 out of these 33 instances of overcrowded families occurs in houses where the permitted number should be 7½ persons, in other words, the four habitable roomed house, which is the three bedroom one living room type, and known as Type 10 house, of which there are 53 such on the Hague Estate.

This particular type of house has three bedrooms with the following superficial areas :—

Bedroom No. 1	...	150 square feet.
„ „ 2	...	76 square feet.
„ „ 3	...	52 square feet.

Under the standards of the Housing Act, 1935, whilst the first bedroom is of adequate size and suitable for two persons the second bedroom owing to its size is only suitable for one half a unit, whilst the third bedroom is unsuitable for occupation at all, being under 50 square feet in area (when plastered).

It can therefore be asserted that the main cause of overcrowding in the municipally owned houses is the small size of the second bedroom, and the quite inadequate size of the third bedroom in the Type 10 house.

REHOUSING.

In the matter of finding accommodation for overcrowded families, Memorandum B. of the Ministry of Health gives explicit directions for the procedure to be adopted in estimating the net housing requirements of the area.

The paragraph of the memorandum dealing with this point is reprinted below in full.

> "From the completed Form C. the authority will make their first rough estimate of the accommodation required to abate overcrowding. For this purpose there can be estimated from the form the total numbers of two-roomed, three roomed, etc., houses, which would be required to rehouse the families shown to be overcrowded. From these totals are to be deducted the number of houses of the same sizes which would be left vacant by the removal of the overcrowded families. The number of vacant houses of the same sizes which were vacant at the time of the survey should also be deducted."

The lines indicated above have been followed in computing the number of houses required to abate overcrowding found in the present survey, and Table C. has been designed with this object in view. It will be seen that against the housing requirements of overcrowded families there has been set off (1) the houses of the same sizes which will be left vacant by the removal of the overcrowded families, and (2) the number of houses which were empty at the time of the survey.

Table C. has therefore been completed to show the 'balance' of houses of different sizes required, together with the balance of houses assumed to remain available, and these figures are shown in the three lowermost sets of figures.

These figures reveal the very striking conclusion that whilst there exists sufficient suitable accommodation to rehouse all instances of overcrowding existing in families whose requirements could be met by a one bedroom or two bedroomed house—and with plenty to spare ; the position of the three bedroomed house (or four habitable roomed house) is very different. Table C. clearly shows that there is a shortage of the three-bedroomed house to the extent of 103 houses.

FIXING OF THE APPOINTED DAY.

The fixing of a definite date, known as the 'appointed day,' after which overcrowding would constitute an offence is to be determined (except in those areas where overcrowding is less than 2 per cent. of working class houses, or the total number of overcrowded families is under 100), by the local authority, who must make application to the Ministry of Health not later than the 1st of July, 1936.

In consideration of the fixing of this date, the two most relevant considerations are the extent of overcrowding as revealed by the survey, and the time likely to elapse before a substantial amount of that overcrowding can be remedied.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION AFTER THE "APPOINTED DAY."

(a) The Local Authority may publish information for the assistance of landlords and occupiers as to their rights and duties relating to overcrowding.

(b) Every rent book, after expiration of six months, must contain a summary of requirements of the Act, together with a statement as to permitted number of persons for such house, and if requested by the Local Authority such rent book must be produced then, or within seven days, under a penalty of fine not exceeding £2.

(c) The Local Authority at the request of the landlord or occupier must supply in writing a statement of permitted number of persons for insertion in rent book.

(d) The Act imposes upon the LANDLORD the responsibility:

(1) To take steps to ascertain that in letting a house after the 'appointed day' the number of persons shall not exceed the permitted number, and

(2) If subsequently found to be overcrowded must within seven days notify the Local Authority.

(e) The Act imposes upon the LOCAL AUTHORITY the responsibility :—

(1) To serve a notice upon the occupier, after notification by the landlord, requiring the abatement of the overcrowding without offering alternative accommodation (provision being made for exceptions resulting from additional births and children arriving at the age of 10 years).

(2) Where the occupier or member of his family persists in the offence, the Authority may apply to a magistrate for vacant possession of the house to be given to the landlord.

REHOUSING PROPOSALS.

The Ministry of Health in Circular 1507 dated November, 1935, fixed 1st August, 1936, as the date by which rehousing proposals in respect to overcrowding should be submitted.

This report is confined entirely to a submission of the position in respect to overcrowding, as revealed by the survey, and the question of rehousing is not herein considered.

OVERCROWDING SURVEY

FORM C

NUMBER OF 'PERSONS' IN FAMILY	NUMBER OF FAMILIES CONTAINING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE FIRST COLUMN OCCUPYING DWELLINGS WITH THE PERMITTED NUMBER SHOWN AT THE HEAD OF THIS COLUMN																							TOTALS
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12 OR OVER	
1			13		134				284					102					37				15	(a) OVERCROWDED - (b) UNCROWDED 585 (c) TOTAL 585
1½					6				6					2					1					(a) - (b) 15 (c) 15
2			10		176				1064					532					208				89	(a) - (b) 2079 (c) 2079
2½			3		80		1	1	264					120					36				9	(a) 3 (b) 511 (c) 514
3			1		73		1	4	832					421					201				103	(a) 1 (b) 1635 (c) 1636
3½					19				179		1			76					37				12	(a) 19 (b) 305 (c) 324
4			1		12		3	3	380					271					139				86	(a) 13 (b) 882 (c) 895
4½					7		1	1	89					65		1			27				20	(a) 20 (b) 211 (c) 231
5					7		8	7	140				3	112					72				59	(a) 22 (b) 386 (c) 408
5½					4		1	1	42					26				1	21				14	(a) 48 (b) 62 (c) 110
6					4		4	4	58	2	1	2	1	40	1				42				39	(a) 72 (b) 126 (c) 198
6½							1		13	1	1	2		11					9				6	(a) 16 (b) 28 (c) 44
7								3	15		6	2	2	14					18				14	(a) 26 (b) 50 (c) 76
7½									7		4	1		3			2		7				4	(a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 26
8								2	5		4	2	1	2					12				8	(a) 16 (b) 20 (c) 36
8½								1	4					5					1				2	(a) 10 (b) 3 (c) 13
9									4		2			3		1			1				3	(a) 10 (b) 4 (c) 14
9½								2								1		1	1					(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 5
10														1										(a) 1 (b) - (c) 1
10½																								(a) - (b) - (c) -
11													1	1			1				1			(a) 3 (b) 1 (c) 4
11½																								(a) - (b) - (c) -
12																								(a) - (b) - (c) -
NOT OVERCROWDED			23		469		5	9	3238	-	2	4	6	1795	1	1	2	2	870		1		483	6911
OVERCROWDED			5		53		15	20	148	3	17	5	2	12	-	2	1	-	-		-		-	283
TOTAL			28		522		20	29	3386	3	19	9	8	1807	1	3	3	2	870		1		483	7194

OVERCROWDING SURVEY — DUKINFIELD WARD. — Form C.

Number of "Persons" in Family.	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column.																						
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12 or ov.	Totals.
1			3		19				102					27					1				1	
1½									3															
2			2		42				290					114					16				4	
2½					24				56					33					5					
3					14			1	206					108					32				4	
3½					4				41					20					5					
4					6		1		106					51					28				4	
4½					3		1	1	27					18					6				1	
5					4		6	5	37					22					16				8	
5½					1		1		15					7				1	7				1	
6							4		17		1			13	1				8				5	
6½							1		7					5					5				2	
7								1	6					4			2		3				1	
7½									2					1					1					
8								2				1		2					5				3	
8½								1	1					3										
9														3										
9½								2								1		1	1					
10														1										
10½																								
11																								
11½																								
12 or over																								
Not Overc'd'd			5		99		1	2	868		1			423	1		2	2	139				34	1,577
Overc'd'd.					18		13	11	48			1		9		1								101
Total.			5		117		14	13	916		1	1		432	1	1	2	2	139				34	1,678

OVERCROWDING SURVEY. LANCASHIRE WARD. Form C.

Number of "Persons" in Family.	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column.																						
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12 or ov.	Totals.
1			6		23				63					27					12				2	
1½					2				1					1					1					
2			7		39				241					122					61				20	
2½			3		21		1	1	81					29					14				2	
3			1		16		1	2	205					107					55				23	
3½					5				46		1			19					11				3	
4			1		2			1	84					85					32				25	
4½					3				19					34					7				6	
5					2		1		29				1	40					22				11	
5½								1	8					10					9				4	
6					1			3	17	2		2		13					14				9	
6½									1	1		1		4					3				2	
7									1		6		2	5					7				4	
7½									4		4								6				1	
8									3		2		1						4				1	
8½									1					1										
9									1										1				1	
9½																								
10																								
10½																								
11														1							1			
11½																								
12 or over																								
Not Overcr'd			13		101		2	4	769		1	3	3	496					259		1		114	1,766
Overc'd'd.			5		13		1	4	36	3	12		1	2										77
Total.			18		114		3	8	805	3	13	3	4	498					259		1		114	1,843

OVERCROWDING SURVEY. MILLBROOK WARD. Form C.

Number of "Persons" in Family.	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column.																						
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12 or ov.	Totals
1					17				22					12					7				1	
1½					1																			
2					21				111					52					30				6	
2½					7				25					14					6				1	
3					9				93					39					29				16	
3½					2				20					4					4				1	
4					3				43					25					21				10	
4½									4					3					4				3	
5							1		19					12					8				8	
5½					2				9					4					3				3	
6									7					3					4				3	
6½									1			1		1										
7														2					3					
7½																								
8																			1					
8½									1										1					
9									1		2					1								
9½																								
10																								
10½																								
11																								
11½																								
12 or over.																								
Not Overcr'd.					55				337			1		171					121				52	737
Overc'd'd.					7		1		19		2					1								30
Total					62		1		356		2	1		171		1			121				52	767

OVERCROWDING SURVEY. STAYLEY WARD. Form C.

Number of "Persons" in Family.	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column.																						
	1.	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12 or ov.	Totals
1			4		75				97					36					17				11	
1½					3				2					1										
2			1		74				422					244					101				59	
2½					28				102					44					11				6	
3					34			1	328					167					85				60	
3½					8				72					33					17				8	
4					1		2	2	147					110					58				47	
4½					1				39					10		1			10				10	
5					1			2	55				2	38					26				32	
5½					1				10					5					2				6	
6					3			1	17				1	11					16				22	
6½									4		1			1					1				2	
7								2	8			2		3					5				9	
7½									1			1		2									3	
8									2		2	1							2				4	
8½									1					1									2	
9									2														2	
9½																								
10																								
10½																								
11													1				1							
11½																								
12																								
Not Overc'd'd.			5		214		2	3	1264				3	705		1			351				283	2,831
Overc'd'd.					15			5	45		3	4	1	1			1							75
Total.			5		229		2	8	1309		3	4	4	706		1	1		351				283	2,906

OVERCROWDING SURVEY. MUNICIPAL HOUSES. Form C.

Number of "Persons" in Family.	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column.																							
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12 or ov	Totals.
1					3				3					2										
1½																								
2					5				70					22					2					
2½									47					12					1					
3									84					48										
3½									22		1			17					1					
4									20					72					1					
4½									5					25										
5									6				1	45					3					
5½									2					15										
6								1	4	2		3		9					2					
6½										1	1	1		4					2					
7									1	1	6	1	2	4					1					
7½									1		3	1							2					
8											4	1	1						2					
8½																								
9											2								1					
9½																								
10																								
10½																								
11																								
11½																								
12 or over.																								
Not Overc'd'd					8				257		1	4	3	275					18					566.
Overc'd'd.								1	8	4	16	3	1											33.
Total.					8			1	265	4	17	7	4	275					18					599.

One house empty at date of Enumeration.

TABLE A.

WARD.	Ref. to Form C.	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF PRELIMINARY SURVEY, i.e. ON FORM A.										ACTUAL NO. OF FAMILIES OVERCROWDED AS CERTAINED BY MEASUREMENT ON FORM B.	OVERCROWDING PERCENTAGE.
		STRUCTURALLY SEPARATE HOUSES.	FAMILIES OCCUPYING DWELLINGS WITH THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF HABITABLE ROOMS.						NUMBER OF FAMILIES.	OVERCROWDING.			
			1	2	3	4	5	6 or over.		POSSIBLE	DEFINITE		
DUKINFIELD.	2.	1,651	5	117	943	434	142	37	1,678	239	88	101	6.01
LANCASHIRE.	3.	1,777	18	114	811	526	259	115	1,843	242	58	77	4.17
MILLBROOK.	4.	773	-	62	357	175	121	52	767	90	28	30	3.91
STAYLEY.	5.	2,815	5	228	1,320	717	352	284	2,906	322	68	75	2.58
TOTAL.	1.	7,016	28	521	3,431	1,852	874	488	7,194	893	242	283	3.93

TABLE B.

HOUSING ESTATES IN WARDS.	Ref. to Form C.	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF PRELIMINARY SURVEY, i.e. ON FORM A.										ACTUAL NO. OF FAMILIES OVERCROWDED AS CERTAINED BY MEASUREMENTS ON FORM B.	OVERCROWDING PERCENTAGE.
		STRUCTURALLY SEPARATE HOUSES.	FAMILIES OCCUPYING DWELLINGS WITH THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF HABITABLE ROOMS.						NUMBER OF FAMILIES.	OVERCROWDING.			
			1	2	3	4	5	6		POSSIBLE	DEFINITE		
DUKINFIELD.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hague.		302	-	-	120	182	-	-	302	44	7	22	7.28
LANCASHIRE. Stonecliffe, Harrison St. &c.		76	-	8	32	24	12	-	76	8	-	-	-
Buckton Vale.		42	-	-	22	20	-	-	42	3	-	-	-
MILLBROOK. Heyrod.		38	-	-	20	18	-	-	38	5	3	4	10.52
Brushes.		136	-	-	68	68	-	-	136	17	1	7	5.14
STAYLEY. Grey Street.		6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.	6	600	-	8	262	312	18	-	600	77	11	33	5.5.

TABLE C

CAUSES OF OVERCROWDING		NUMBER OF SUCH CASES	NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES REQUIRED TO REHOUSE OVERCROWDED FAMILIES — HOUSES HAVING SUFFICIENT ROOMS AND SPACE TO ACCOMMODATE																		NUMBER OF HOUSES LEFT VACANT BY THE REHOUSING OF THESE CASES — HOUSES HAVING SUFFICIENT ROOMS AND SPACE TO ACCOMMODATE																TOTAL VACANT HOUSES
			1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10 & over	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10 & over	
CASES OF ONE FAMILY ONLY IN A HOUSE, WHERE THE NUMBER IN THE FAMILY EXCEEDS THAT PERMITTED AND IN RESPECT OF WHICH OVERCROWDING CAN BE ABATED ONLY BY PROVISION OF A LARGER HOUSE	A MUNICIPAL	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	8	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
	B OTHER	195	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	3	17	30	50	17	14	8	10	5	8	3	2	-	39	-	11	19	116	-	1	2	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	195
CASES OF TWO (OR MORE) FAMILIES IN ONE HOUSE, WHERE OVERCROWDING IS CAUSED BY THE PRESENCE OF A LODGER FAMILY AND IN RESPECT OF WHICH OVERCROWDING CAN BE ABATED BY THE PROVISION OF A NEW HOUSE FOR THE LODGER FAMILY	A MUNICIPAL	6	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	B OTHER	37	8	-	7	7	8	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		265	10	1	9	8	8	15	16	5	18	32	57	19	22	11	14	5	10	3	2	-	39	-	11	20	123	4	13	5	1	3	-	2	1	-	-	222
ADD HOUSES EMPTY AT TIME OF SURVEY		—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	36	68
TOTAL ACCOMMODATION ASSUMED TO BE AVAILABLE		290	-	-	-	-	40	-	11	20	43	4	13	5	1	15	-	2	1	-	36	-	40	-	11	20	142	4	13	5	1	15	-	2	1	-	36	290
NET ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED		184	10	1	9	8	-	15	5	-	-	28	44	14	21	-	14	3	9	3	-																	
HOUSE REMAINING VACANT		209	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	15	124	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	34																	

ANNUAL REPORT.

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 4020 and the number of informal notices served for the removal of nuisances found is 979. A further 7,640 visits were made under the Housing Act, 1935, by Enumerators.

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	64
Defective and blocked W.C's.	41
General Defects on property	384
Absence of Ashbins, etc.	197
Smoke nuisances	2
Manure Accumulations	8

The total number of dwelling houses inspected for the year is 270. This figure includes all houses scheduled in the programme as required by the Ministry of Health's Circular 1331.

165 newly erected houses have been certified for habitation during the year. This figure includes 102 houses to be used for rehousing tenants from clearance areas.

A continuance of the supply of free slaked lime to householders has resulted in 404 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.

1 W.C. 1 dwellinghouse, Lindsay Street	New house.
1 W.C. 1 dwellinghouse, Alma Street	,,
2 W.C's. "The Nook," Mottram Road	Additional.
2 W.C's. 2 dwellinghouses, Mottram Old Road ...	New houses.
2 W.C's. 2 dwellinghouses, Hawke Street	,,
2 W.C's. 1 dwellinghouse Mottram Old Road	New house.
1 W.C. 1 dwellinghouse, Grosvenor Street	,,
2 W.C's. Forrester's Refuge, Forrester Street	Additional.
1 W.C. 1 Alma Street	,,
5 W.C's St. Peter's School	,,
2 W.C's. Mottram Road	New houses.
1 W.C. "Edale," Hough Hill Road	Additional.
102 W.C's. dwellinghouses—Demesne Street, Illingworth Avenue, Summers Avenue, Bower Grove, Walker Avenue	New houses.
2 W.C's. Dog and Partridge, Mottram Road	Additional.
1 W.C. Kay Street. One house made into two ...	,,

DUKINFIELD WARD.

1 W.C. Astley Arms, Robinson Street	Additional

LANCASHIRE WARD.

4 W.C's. Employment Exchange, Waterloo Road	New building.
4 W.C's. 4 dwellinghouses, Clarence Street	New houses.
5 W.C's. 5 dwellinghouses, Darnton Road	,,
10 W.C's. 10 dwellinghouses, Ash Grove	,,
6 W.C's. 6 dwellinghouses, Harrison Street	,,
20 W.C's. 20 dwellinghouses, Astley Grove	,,
1 W.C. 12 Hamilton Street	Additional.
1 W.C. 17 Wakefield Road	,,

1 W.C. 1 dwellinghouse, Astley Road	New house.
No. W.C.'s. Hargreaves Paper Mill—New Offices ...	
No. W.C's. Staveley Avenue—New Sub-Station ...	
1 W.C. 28 West Street	Additional.
2 W.C's. 24 and 26 Mount Street	,,
9 W.C's. Victor Mill	,,

MILLBROOK WARD.

1 W.C. 1 dwellinghouse, Huddersfield Road	New house.
2 W.C's. 2 dwellinghouses, Huddersfield Road	New houses.
2 W.C's. 2 dwellinghouses, Huddersfield Road ...	,,
1 W.C. 1 dwellinghouse, Brushes Road	New house.
No. W.C.'s. Clem House, 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	1917	1215	521	2	13
Stayley Ward	3190	1957	796	3	25
Dukinfield Ward	1762	1051	217	10	1
Millbrook Ward	784	507	159	4	48
	7653	4730	1693	19	87

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

T.W.Cs.	W.W.Cs.	Pails.
1024	9	6

The scheme for replacing dry ashpits by the Department supplying ashbins has been continued. 7 ashpits have been dealt with and replaced by 13 ashbins. Altogether, since the scheme was inaugurated, 225 ashpits have been remodelled or dispensed with and 867 ashbins have been supplied.

Meat Inspection.

The number of slaughterhouses in use at the beginning of the year was eight. One of these was licenced only for three months and was then closed. The others are licenced annually. They are 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. 567 visits were paid to these premises during the year for the purpose of inspecting carcases.

32 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 carcases and organs (Ox)
1 set of lungs, pleura and stomach (Ox)
1 set of lungs and liver (Ox)
1 Liver, stomach and Intestines (Ox)

OTHER DISEASES.

1 Udder and Local Tissues of Cow (bruised)
Lungs and Liver of Pig (congested)

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

195 tins of salmon, lobster and fruit.
18 tins of boiled meats, etc.
50 lbs. of Dessicated Cocoanut.

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 1210. 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 there is one factory in which fat extraction is carried out from hotel, restaurant and other wastes, the residue being manufactured into fertilisers and poultry foods.

Several complaints about the last named trade have been received. On each occasion the premises were visited, and the nuisance abated.

Smoke Observations.

20 Smoke Observations were taken during the year. The limit for dense smoke was exceeded on 2 occasions as follows :—

(1) 8 minutes excess.
(2) 6 minutes excess.

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 two complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year.

	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories	7	4	—
Workshops and Workplaces	147	4	—
Total	154	8	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—

	Defects found	Defects remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	No. of Prose-cut'ns
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Want of Ventilation..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	3	3	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
,, ,, insufficient.	—	—	—	—
,, ,, unsuitable or defective	19	19	—	—
,, ,, not separate for sexes.	—	—	—	—
Offences under Factory and Workshop Acts—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouses (Sec. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offenses .. .. (Excluding offenses relating to out-work and offenses under the sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health Factory and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921)	—	—	—	—
Total	25	25	—	—

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Inspections

123 licences were issued under the Importation of Animals Order and 45 licences under the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order.

3 licences were countersigned but none 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.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

One animal was slaughtered under the above order. Upon post mortem examination it was found to be affected with tuberculosis, but 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 5454. 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, 6 cwt. 1 qrs. per load, and for carts of 18 cwt. 3qr. per load. The net cost of collecting after deducting cash received for trade refuse for the year, is £2575 at the net cost per ton of 7/8.5d.

The following Table shows the cost of collection of refuse over the last ten years :—

REFUSE COLLECTION.

Year	Number of New Houses Erected	Total Number of Houses.	Net Cost of Collection.
1927	56	6,627	£2985
1928	58	6,685	£2881
1929	415	7,100	£2866
1930	9	7,109	£3182
1931		7,109	£3038
1932	14	7,123	£3035
1933	31	7,154	£2831
1934	38	7,192	£2644
1935	132	7,324	£2524
1936	165	7,489	£2575
	Matley Area (1st April, 1936)	53	
	Gross Total	7,542	
	Less Number of Houses Demolished	81	
		7,461	

It will be seen that the yearly cost has generally diminished since 1930, even in view of the following changes :—

(1) Number of houses increased by 834.

(2) Number of Ashbins increased by 2619. (834 on new property and 1785 replacing dry ashpits and privy middens).

(3) Weekly collection of refuse throughout the Borough, except outlying districts.

(4) Distance covered by men collecting refuse now greater owing to large number of new houses having gardens.

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.
281786 ..	9 ..	448 ..	5454

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	10	1600
Stayley Ward	1	46	2527
Dukinfield Ward....	2	20	1214
Millbrook Ward	1	20	640
	6	96	5981

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 tipping has been carried on mainly at ground adjacent to Old St. George's Sports Ground and ground off Brushes Road.

The average cost of disposal per ton is 1s. : 11.6d.

The loads were disposed of as follows :—

TIPS.

No. 1 Tip	543	loads.
No. 6 Tip	10	„
No. 7 Tip	6	„
No. 9 Tip	5	„
No. 12 Tip	3462	„
No. 14 Tip	1428	„

1390 loads of soil and ashes were collected by our vehicles for covering up purposes.

423 loads of street sweepings, etc., were received at the tips from other Departments and firms, and 45 loads of paper were used for baling.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS

For the Year ended Dec. 31st, 1936. 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.	Prosecutions. Pending.
1. Dwelling Houses (general inspections)	246	..	384	270	114	..	..
2. ,, ,, (Housing Acts)	698	28	190	73	145	..	..
3. Courts, Yards, and Passages	1	..	4	3	1	..	..
4. Defective W.C's	21	..	41	40	1	..	..
5. Drainage	119	3	61	62	2	..	..
6. Defective Privy-Middens	4	..	2	2	..	..	..
7. ,, Pail Closets	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
8. ,, Ashpits	9	..	1	1	..	..	..
9. ,, Ashbins	1	..	197	168	29	..	..
10. Keeping of Animals	5	..	1	1	..	..	..
11. Offensive Accumulations	4	..	8	8	..	..	..
12. Infectious Disease Enquiries	165	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Farms and Dairies	31	..	16	16	..	..	..
14. Milkshops	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Factories	7	..	21	18	3	..	..
16. Workshops	41	..	1	1	..	..	..
17. Bakehouses	106	..	3	3	..	..	..
18. Smoke Observations	20	..	2	2	..	..	..
19. Slaughterhouses	1	..	2	2	..	..	..
20. Meat Inspections (at Slaughterhouses)	567	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Butchers' Shops	827	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Fish Shops	224	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Other Food Premises	159	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Milk Samples	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. No. of Visits to Tips	109	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Interviews	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Inspections under C.D.A.	133	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. Miscellaneous	331	..	38	26	12	..	..
29. Houses Let in Lodgings	16	..	6	6	..	..	..
30. Overcrowding Enumeration	7640	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	11660	31	979	702	308	..	..