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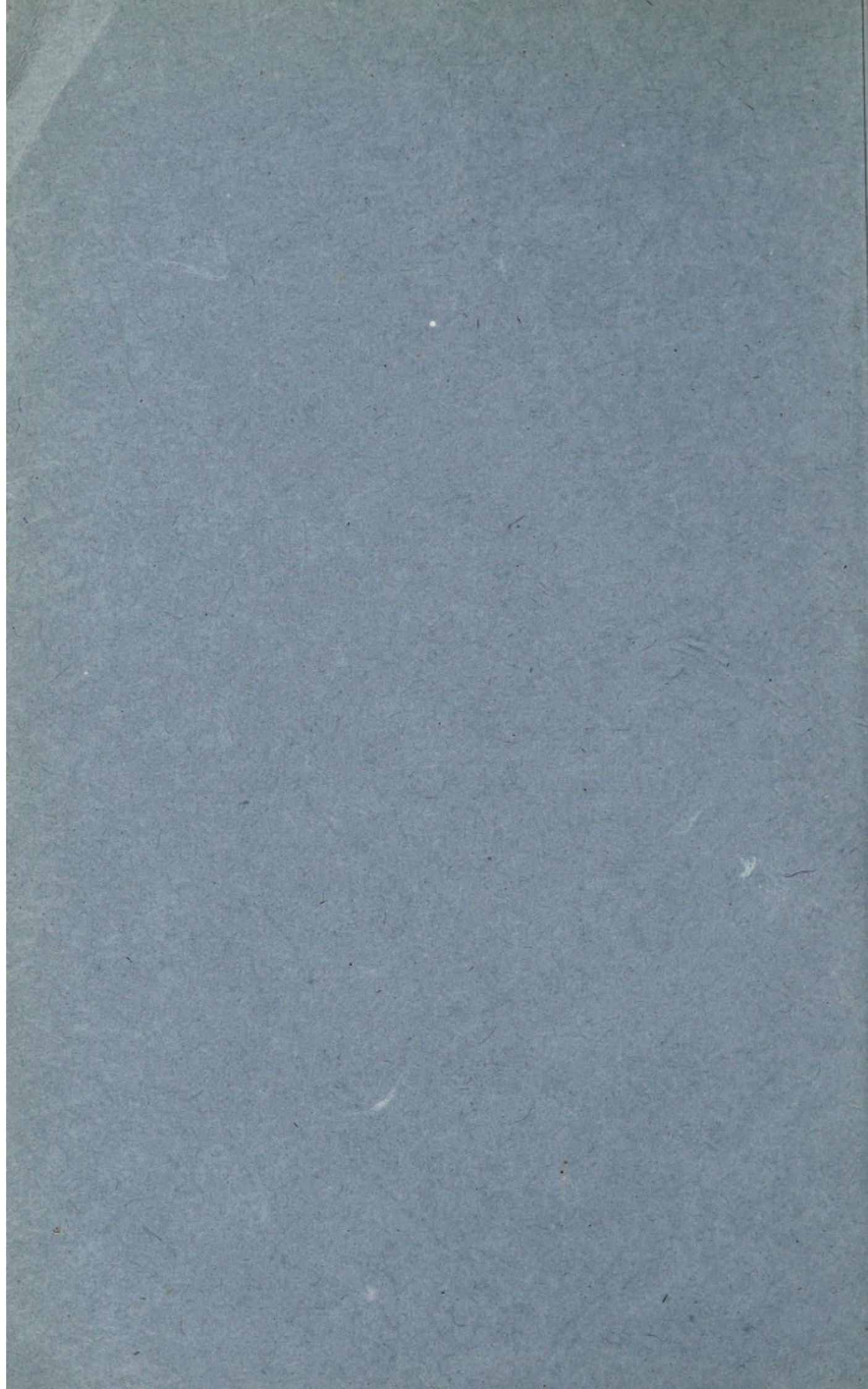
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ALAN S. SIMPSON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S.,
D.P.H. (Eng.)

Medical Officer of Health.

PRINTERS :

GEO. WHITTAKER & SONS, STALYBRIDGE.





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Contents.

General Statistics	8
Births and Deaths	12
Inquests	14
Ward Statistics	16
Infantile Mortality	25
Vaccination	29
Venereal Disease	30
Analysis of Foods	31
Milk Supply	32
Water Supply	36
Swimming Baths	36
Legislation in Force	37
Hospitals	38
Clinics	41
Maternity and Child Welfare	42
Infant Life Protection	44
Infectious Disease	52
Tuberculosis	60
Cancer	64
Police Surgeon's Report	65
Housing	65
Overcrowding	70
Sanitary Improvements	72
Meat Inspection	73
Smoke Observation	75
Factories and Workshops	75
Contagious Diseases of Animals	77
Refuse Collection and Disposal	77

Borough of Stalybridge.

Committees.

(Nov. 1937—Nov. 1938).

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman	- - -	Alderman George Potts, J.P.
Deputy Chairman	- - -	Councillor Leigh.
The Mayor (Ex-officio)	-	Counc. Joseph Sykes, J.P.
Alderman Mrs. Summers,		M.B.E., J.P.
„		T. B. Williams, J.P., C.C., M.B., Ch.B.
Councillor Allen.		Councillor Roberts.
„	Carr.	„ Slack
„	Cuttle.	„ Tetlow.
„	Hudson.	„ Wilson.
„	Porter.	„ Wood.

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	- -	Counc. Joseph Sykes, 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.
			*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 Dis-
 eases 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.



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 Seventh Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department.

The vital statistics for 1937 are satisfactory. The birth rate and death rates very closely approximate to the year 1936. The infantile mortality rate for the year is 83 per 1,000 live births and substantially higher than last year's figure, but a closer analysis of this rate reveals a steady decline in the mortality amongst that group of infants where preventive measures can be effectual.

The tuberculosis death rate compares with that of the country as a whole.

The Zymotic death rate has been swollen this year by an excessive number of deaths from diphtheria,

One hesitates to use the word "unnecessary" in referring to a death, but when the public are offered an effective measure to combat a serious disease, their half-hearted response gives cause for reflection amongst those desirous of reducing mortality.

Reference to the section on Housing shows that very good progress has been made in "slum clearance."

At the close of 1937 the original five year programme drawn up in 1931 and supplemented this year, had all been officially represented and the greater part of it carried into effect.

The 1,394 occupants of 506 slum dwelling houses have been or shortly will be provided with modern houses having proper sanitary amenities.

The re-housing of these tenants has been carried out by the Housing Department under Mr. Morrison and he has kindly supplied me with a table showing the number of houses provided up to date.

The work carried out by the Sanitary Department tends to increase rather than to diminish, and Mr. Bradbury was appointed Inspector under the Shops Acts in April, 1937.

In the Maternity and Child Welfare Section, the operation of the Midwives Act, 1936, took effect on October 1st when the Cheshire County Council appointed four midwives for duties in the Stalybridge area.

The work of the Ante-Natal Clinics increases, and this year 34% of the total notified births received ante-natal supervision at this clinic.

The additional clinics set up since the Health Visitors were appointed in 1931 has had the effect of somewhat reducing the time which they can give to home visiting, which is reflected in this year's figures.

I would thank Mr. Bradbury and the staff of the Health Department for their loyal support and assistance, and in conclusion 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, 1938.

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, 1937 (Mid-year estimate)	23,690
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	7.4
Rateable value of Borough	£114,844
Estimated Amount of a Penny Rate	£440
Excess of Females over Males	1,937

Ward Population (Census, 1931).

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

Physical Features of the District.

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

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

Social Conditions and Occupations.

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

The position with respect to unemployment is shown in the accompanying table which refers to the year 1937. The figures in brackets refer to the year 1936.

Unemployment in Stalybridge.

1. Estimated number of insured persons in the Borough at Mid-year, 1937.

Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
6,240	4,000	630	10,870
(6,440)	(4,220)	(420)	(11,080)

2. Percentage of insured persons unemployed.

Date	Males	Females	Total.
March, 1937.....	26.4	6.3	18.4 (23)
June, 1937	22.4	7.8	16.6 (21)
September, 1937	22.9	8.6	17.2 (22)
December, 1937	26.6	14.7	21.8 (20)
Average Percentage ...	24.6	9.3	18.5 (22)

The figures in brackets refer to 1936.

Vital Statistics.

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births.....	139	161	300
Legitimate	134	152	286
Illegitimate	5	9	14
Birth-rate			12.66
Still-births	6	7	13
Rate per 1000 births			43
Deaths	181	199	380
Corrected Death Rate			17.16
Crude Death Rate.....			16.04
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Institutions 32%.			
Infant deaths	17	8	25
Legitimate	17	7	24
Illegitimate	0	1	1
Infant Mortality rate.....			83
Legitimate			80
Illegitimate			71
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :—			
From sepsis			0
From other causes ...			1
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)			0
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			2

Births.

The number of births registered in the Borough was 300. 139 of the children were males and 161 were females.

The number of illegitimate births registered in the Borough was 14.

A proportion of mothers seek admission to the Lake Hospital or the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne, for their confinement and during the year 94 births took place in the above institutions of children whose mothers reside in the Borough. Thus 31.3% of the births took place in institutions outside the Borough.

The birth-rate for the year is 12.66 per 1000 of the population and is thus lower than England and Wales, or the 148 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 380, 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.

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

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

One third (125) 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 :—

	1937.	1936.
Influenza causing	20	5
Respiratory Diseases „	46	52
Diseases of the Heart and		
Bloodvessels „	122	105
Tuberculosis... .. „	12	14
Cancer „	49	57
Congenital Debility „	14	7
Acute and Chronic Nephritis „	11	22
Cerebral Hæmorrhage „	26	27
Death due to Violence and/or suicide ..	10	11

Classified according to age, the deaths occurred as follows :—

	1937.	1936.
Under 1 year	25	17
Between 1 & 2 years of age	2	1
„ 2 & 5 years of age	4	1
„ 5 & 15 years of age	9	5
„ 15 & 25 years of age	7	9
„ 25 & 45 years of age	28	35
„ 45 & 65 years of age	128	116
„ 65 & 75 years of age	106	119
75 and upwards	71	80
	380	383

Of the 50 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	10
Diphtheria	8
Pneumonia	7
	25

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 1937, in comparison with England and Wales, the 125 large towns and the 148 smaller towns.

Inquests.

18 Sudden Deaths were reported to the Coroner.

12 Inquests were held and Post Mortem Examinations were made 6 being in Lake Hospital and District Infirmary.

CERTIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male	Female	Total
Natural Causes	5	2	7
Suicide whilst of unsound mind	1	1	2
Acute Alcoholism	1	—	1
Insufficient evidence to show cause of death	—	1	1
Misadventure	—	1	1
	7	5	12

Vital Statistics of Respective Wards.

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

This year, 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 Total Deaths	INFECTIOUS DISEASE Number of Notific'tns Zymotic	TUBERCULOSIS	
							Number of Notific'tns	Number of Deaths
Lancashire	6260	67	6	—	84	53	13	2
Stayley	9701	123	12	—	174	80	18	7
Dukinfield	6306	75	4	—	82	66	7	1
Millbrook	2564	35	3	—	43	17	3	1
Whole Borough.	24831	300	25	—	383	216	41	11

TABLE II.

NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1937.

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.		383	25	2	4	9	7	28	130	106	72	125	0
Certified		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncertified		0	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	0
2	Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Diphtheria	8	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
6	Influenza	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	4	0	0
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	0	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	0
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory syst'm	10	0	0	0	0	3	1	5	1	0	3	0
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
11	Syphilis	0	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	0
13	Cancer, malignant disease	49	0	0	0	0	0	2	27	17	3	19	0
14	Diabetes	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	0
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	4	7	0
16	Heart Disease	104	0	0	0	0	3	7	28	33	33	24	0
17	Aneurysm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	8	4	10	0
19	Bronchitis	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	5	1	0	0
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	35	5	2	1	0	0	4	11	7	5	14	0
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	0
22	Peptic Ulcer	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0
23	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
24	Appendicitis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	0	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	0
27	Other Digestive Diseases	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	0	0
29	Puerperal Sepsis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other Puerperal Causes	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
31	Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
32	Senility	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	0	0
33	Suicide	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
34	Other Violence	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	7	0
35	Other Defined Diseases ..	19	2	0	0	1	1	3	9	1	2	12	0
36	Causes ill defined or unknown ...	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
		383	25	2	4	9	7	28	130	106	72	125	0

TABLE III.

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality in Stalybridge,
1900—1937.

—Average 5 years—

YEAR	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality
1900	694	24.1	645	22.4	253	24.58	20.1	210
1901	678	24.4	593	21.3	221			
1902	696	24.9	570	20.4	176			
1903	730	25.8	504	17.8	190			
1904	675	23.7	529	18.6	210			
1905	712	24.86	489	17.0	177	23.01	18.635	193.2
1906	698	24.25	556	19.3	206			
1907	641	22.26	626	21.74	218			
1908	670	23.18	557	19.26	219			
1909	595	20.5	461	15.875	146			
1910	618	21.16	457	15.65	166.5	21.62	17.92	165.48
1911	563	21.2	502	18.9	172.3			
1912	568	21.25	440	16.46	137.3			
1913	611	22.7	484	18.00	147.3			
1914	588	21.8	554	20.6	204.			
1915	549	20.37	491	18.2	147.5	16.83	17.75	130.9
1916	440	17.9	408	16.62	109.			
1917	365	14.3	373	15.4	128.5			
1918	404	15.84	477	20.56	143.5			
1919	428	15.76	471	18.00	126.0			
1920	573	21.15	381	14.06	117.0	18.56	15.08	104.9
1921	547	21.23	423	16.4	115.0			
1922	460	17.76	388	14.98	80.0			
1923	416	16.2	384	14.96	110.5			
1924	421	16.5	383	15.0	102.0			
1925	403	16.0	359	14.28	86.8	14.97	14.80	81.1
1926	377	15.33	371	15.13	98.0			
1927	371	15.26	350	14.4	73.0			
1928	352	14.32	345	14.03	68.0			
1929	346	13.94	402	16.2	80.0			
1930	346	13.8	295	11.8	75.0	13.47	13.78	73.80
1931	361	14.3	347	13.8	80			
1932	336	13.5	360	14.47	71.4			
1933	326	13.29	362	14.75	73.61			
1934	304	12.50	343	14.10	69			
1935	319	13.29	310	12.91	50			
1936	301	12.61	383	16.04	56			
1937	300	12.66	380	16.04	83			

TABLE IV.

Birth-Rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1937. (Provisional figures).
(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only.)

	Rate per 1000 Total Population.		Annual Death-rate per 1000 Population.								Rate per 1000 Live Births.				
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.		
England and Wales.....	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	5.8	58		
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.39	0.45	7.9	62		
148 Smaller Towns (1931 Adjusted Populations, 25,000—50,000)	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.42	3.2	55		
London	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.38	0.51	12.0	60		
Stalybridge	12.66	0.55	17.16*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.84	0.42	6.6	83		
* Corrected Death-rate.															
The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :															
												Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.	
												per 1000 Live Births....	0.97	2.26	3.23
												" " Total Births ..	0.94	2.17	3.11

TABLE V.
NUMBER OF DEATHS.

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Causes of Death.

Enteric Fever	0
Measles	0
Scarlet Fever	0
Whooping Cough	0
Diphtheria	8
Influenza	16
Encephalitis Lethargica	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1
Syphilis	0
General Paralysis of the Insane	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	49
Diabetes	5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	28
Heart Disease	104
Aneurysm	0
Other Circulatory Diseases	22
Bronchitis	15
Pneumonia (all forms)	35
Other Respiratory Diseases	6
Peptic Ulcer	4
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1
Appendicitis	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	0
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	1
Other Digestive Diseases	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	10
Puerperal Sepsis	0
Other Puerperal Causes	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	15
Senility	14
Suicide	3
Other Violence	7
Other Defined Diseases	19
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown	5

All causes 383

TABLE VI.

Causes of Death.											M.	F.
ALL CAUSES											181	199
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.. .. .											0	0
Measles											0	0
Scarlet Fever											0	0
Whooping Cough											0	0
Diphtheria											3	5
Influenza											9	11
Encephalitis Lethargica											1	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever											0	0
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System											5	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases											1	0
Syphilis											1	0
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis.											1	0
Cancer, Malignant Disease											24	25
Diabetes											2	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.											16	10
Heart Disease											39	70
Aneurysm											0	0
Other Circulatory Diseases											11	2
Bronchitis.. .. .											7	6
Pneumonia (all forms)											16	10
Other Respiratory Diseases											3	4
Peptic Ulcer											1	2
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)											2	0
Appendicitis											1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver											2	0
Other diseases of the Liver, &c.											2	1
Other Digestive Diseases											1	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis											8	3
Puerperal Sepsis											0	0
Other Puerperal Causes											0	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, &c.											10	4
Senility											1	9
Suicide											2	1
Other Violence.. .. .											3	4
Other Defined Diseases.. .. .											9	15
Causes ill-defined or unknown											0	1
Poliomyelitis											0	0
Polioencephalitis											0	0
Deaths of Infants under 1 year { Total											17	8
Legitimate											17	7
Illegitimate											0	1
Live Births { Total											139	161
Legitimate											134	152
Illegitimate											5	9
Still Births { Total											6	7
Legitimate											6	7
Illegitimate											0	0

TABLE VII.

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

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	2	1	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	8
Whooping Cough	3	3	0	0	7	0	0	3	1	0
Fevers of con- (Typhus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
tinned character { Enteric	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ Doubtful	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea and dysentery	2	0	5	2	1	3	0	1	0	2
Deaths from the 7 chief zymotic diseases	9	6	14	5	9	4	3	5	5	10
Deaths from other causes	336	396	281	342	351	358	340	305	378	370
Totals for each year due to the Borough	345	402	295	347	360	362	343	310	383	380
Death-rate from the 7 zymotic diseases per 1000	0.36	0.24	0.56	0.20	0.36	0.16	0.12	0.21	0.21	0.42
Death-rate from all other causes per 1000	13.67	15.96	10.24	13.60	14.11	14.59	13.98	12.70	15.83	15.62
General death-rate per 1000	14.03	16.2	11.8	13.8	14.47	14.75	14.10	12.91	16.04	16.04
Deaths of children under 1 year of age to 1000 births registered	68	80	75	80	71.4	73.61	69	50	56	83

TABLE VIII.

NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.

Year	Populati'n estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS †
		Number	Rate*	Num- ber	Rate per 1000 Births registe'd	Number	Rate*	
1920	27099	573	21.15	67	117	381	14.06	80
1921	25760	547	21.23	63	115	423	16.4	96
1922	25900	460	17.76	37	80	388	14.98	78
1923	25670	416	16.2	46	110.5	384	14.96	95
1924	25100	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
1937	23690	300	12.66	25	83	380	16.04	125

*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 25, giving an infantile mortality rate of 83, as against 56, of last year.

17 of the deaths were males and 8 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	9
2nd quarter	8
3rd quarter	4
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 25 deaths may be subdivided into Neo-Natal deaths (those occurring between birth and one month of age) of which there were 15 and deaths occurring between the age of one and twelve months of which there were 10.

Group I. (Neo-Natal Mortality).

13 stillbirths were notified and 15 deaths of infants between birth and one month of age occurred thus constituting 28 neo-natal deaths, giving a neo-natal mortality of 93 per 1,000 live births as against 83 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 15 infants dying before attaining one month of age was 2.03 days.

Group II. (One month to 12 months).

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

Last year there were eleven such deaths.

Five of these deaths were due to pneumonia, and the remaining five were due to the following causes :—Spina Bifida, Convulsions, Pneumococcal Meningitis following Otitis Media, Enteritis and Acute Laryngitis.

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 33 as against 36 for 1936.

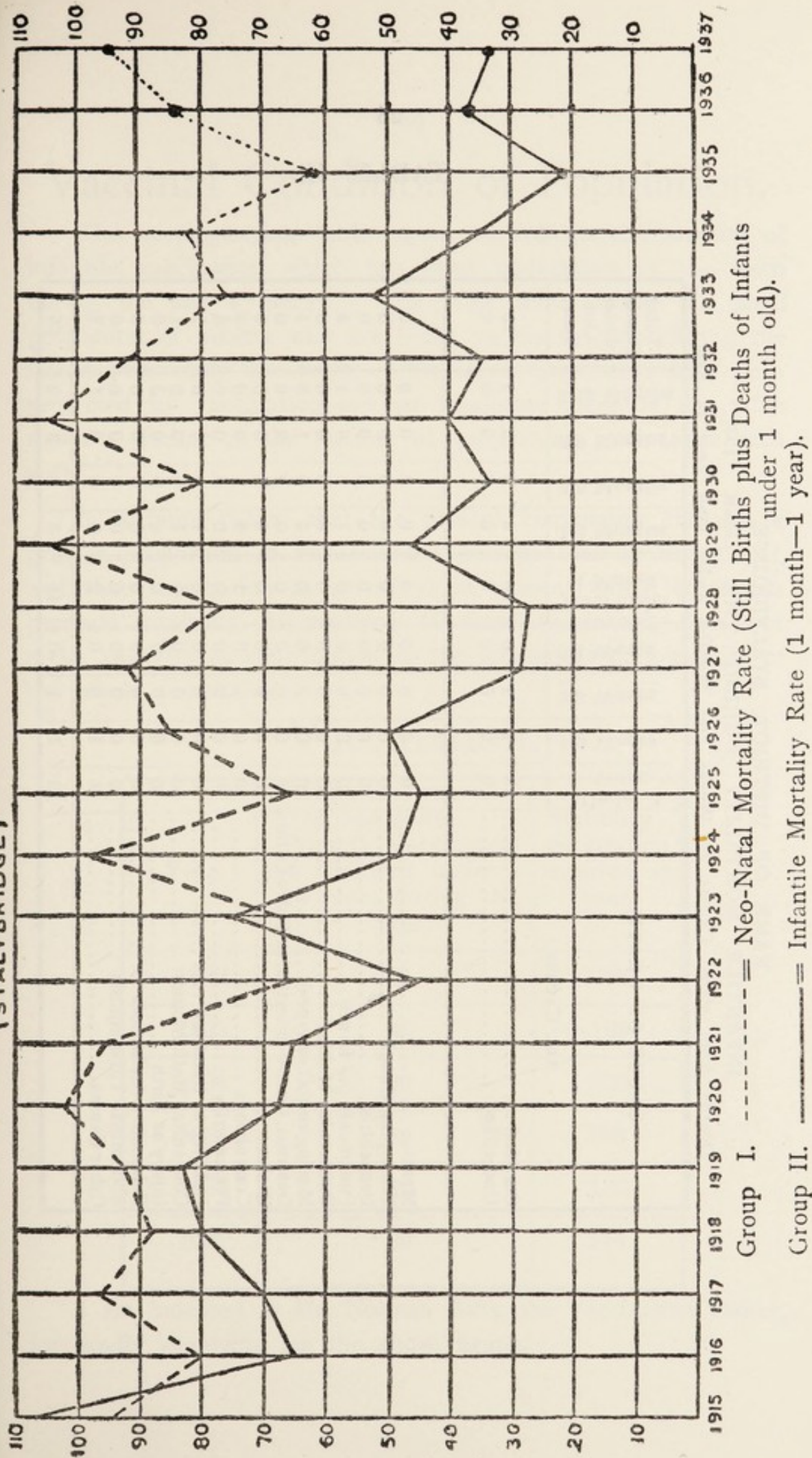
The year 1937 has therefore been more satisfactory as regards infantile mortality than the general figure of 83 per 1000 live births would lead one to expect.

The analysis of this figure as shown by the graph shows that the greater infantile mortality of 1937 is entirely accounted for by proportionately more deaths in Group I, that is amongst infants who have not reached 28 days of age.

Environmental conditions unfortunately have little effect on this Group, the deaths of these very young infants are usually attributed to causes over which we have at present very little control.

Group II, however, shows a decline in deaths over the year 1936 as the continuous black line on the Graph depicts.

INFANTILE MORTALITY (1915-1937) (STALYBRIDGE)



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 only one tenth 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.
1932.	41	205
1933.	42	199
1934	30	205
1935	33	198
1936	24	180
1937	28	144

I am indebted to Mr. Norman Potts, the Vaccination Officer, for kindly supplying me the above figures.

Venereal Disease.

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

During the year 1937, 17 new cases from Stalybridge have received treatment, these being 14 cases of Gonorrhœa, and 3 cases of Syphilis.

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 ACT, 1936.

The Cheshire County Council are the local supervising authority for the purposes of the above Act.

They have appointed the following as municipal midwives under the Act :—

Nurse Goddard, "Cartref," Darnton Road.

Nurse Horrocks, 91 Grosvenor Street.

Nurse Kirkham, 128 Lindsay Street.

In addition Nurse Whitehead, 455 Huddersfield Road, Millbrook, is appointed jointly by the County Council and the Local Sick Nursing Association.

The above nurses commenced duty on the 1st October, 1937.

I am indebted to the County Council for the following information regarding the work of the midwives during the year:—

Number of cases during the year in which
the County Council Paid or contributed
to the fee of a midwife in the Borough 5

Number of cases attended by midwives
during the year:—

(1) As midwives 121

(2) As maternity nurses 82

Number of cases during the year in which
medical aid was summoned by a mid-
wife under the midwives Acts ... 80

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

The samples comprised:—

Milk	33
Butter	5
Cheese	4
Margarine	5
Olive Oil	1
Camphorated Oil	1
Eucalyptus Oil	1
Sausage	3
Jam	3
Glycerine	1

Borax and Honey Mixture	1
Sugar	1
Self-Raising Flour	1
Cream	1
Zinc Ointment	1
Beer	1
Coffee	1
	64

One sample of Milk contained a small percentage of added water. The milk was traced to its source and further samples showed added water on "freezing test" only.

One sample of Milk was slightly deficient in fat.

Several traders have been 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.

203 examinations for the Diphtheria organism in throat swabs were made, 68 were positive and 135 negative. Two widals were taken and one was found to be positive.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

There are 29 farms within the Borough of which 27 are producers of milk for sale. On these farms there are 52 shippens 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. 41 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.

9 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	27
Producers outside	44
Retail Purveyors	31

During the year improvement was made at Flaxfield Farm in the way of a new roof and improved means of ventilation for the shippon, and at Arlies Farm, new hopper windows were fixed in the shippon.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Sub-Committee visited eleven of the farms in the area. Later notices were served requiring that certain improvements and repairs should be carried out.

The owners of the farms have since submitted a list of repairs, etc., which, if acceptable they will carry out. These are briefly as follows :—

RIDGEHILL FARM.

Sanitary arrangements to be attended to.

WOODFIELD FARM.

New shippon to be erected and repairs to be carried out

SOURACRE FARM.

Alterations to shippon which were suggested, were not acceptable; it was decided that a new shippon would have to be built.

KERSHAW HEY FARM.

New dairy to be erected.

FIELDS FARM.

New Dairy and new manure pit to be built and lighting areas in shippon enlarged.

CROWS I' TH' WOOD FARM.

Shippon floor re-surfaced and better means of ventilation provided.

Milk Sampling.

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

30 samples were submitted to biological examination and one to the Methylene Blue Reduction Test at the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.

16 of the samples were taken from farms situated within the Borough, whilst 15 were from farms situated outside the Borough.

In this routine sampling three out of the 30 taken for biological examination were 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.

Two of the tuberculous samples were produced outside and one inside the Borough and were 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 35, I have set out the standards required for the various "designated" milks.

MILK (Special Designations) ORDER, 1936.

OFFICIAL GRADES OF MILK.

35

DESIGNATION	HERDS	BOTTLING and DELIVERY.	STANDARDS
TUBERCULIN TESTED If Bottled on farm :— Tuberculin Tested Milk (Certified). If Pasteurised :— Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised). 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.	
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.

No samples were taken during the year.

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.

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 transferring the supply to the Town's mains and it is very desirable that this should be done.

Regular sampling of all the above three supplies has been carried out during the year.

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.

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

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 34,719 males and 19,716 females, making a total of 54,435.

Legislation in Force.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND LOCAL ACTS.

Stalybridge Extension and Improvement Act, 1881.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.

Part 1. All Sections (Except Subsec. 1 of Section 11).

Part 2. All Sections.

Part 3. Sections 28 to 31, 34, 35, 37 to 46 and 48 to 50.

Part 4. All Sections.

Part 5. All Sections.

Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

Sections 1-4, 16, 18-24.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Part 1. All Sections.

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

Part 4. Sections 53 and 54.

Part 7. Sections 81 and 86.

Part 8. All Sections.

Part 9. Section 91.

Public Health Act, 1925.

Part 2. Sections 13-19, 21-35.

BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS, ETC.

Slaughterhouses (January, 1931).

Houses Let in Lodgings (September, 1933).

Closing Order (Tobacco Shops).

Closing Order (Fish Fryers).

Closing Order (Butchers' Shops).

Sale of Toys (Newsagents' Shops).

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 disinfectant.
- (b). Non-Infectious and Accident cases. The Borough Police have an ambulance for dealing with accidents, etc., for which the charge is 5/- each removal.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are no Maternity or Nursing Homes in the area.

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

Prevention and Treatment of Blindness.

No especial machinery is in operation for the prevention of blindness other than the activities of the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services up to school leaving age.

One child aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years developed total blindness following Measles and the Welfare Authority arranged for her admittance to the Sunshine Home, Leamington, in November, 1937.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

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

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

	Sepsis Puerperal	Others	Total
England and Wales Rate :—			
Per 1000 live Births	0.97	2.26	3.23
Per 1000 Total Births	0.94	2.17	3.11
Stalybridge Rate :—			
Per 1000 live Births	0.00	3.33	3.33
Per 1000 Total Births	0.00	3.19	3.19

One Maternal death occurred during the year 1937, accounting for the above rate of 3.33 per 1,000 live births.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS (Public Health Act), 1936.

313 notifications of births were received during the year; 300 of these related to live births and 13 to still births.

198 notifications were received from midwives, whilst 115 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 26 sessions have been held and the total attendances were 429.

106 cases attended the clinic during the year, which figure represents 34% of the total notified births as against 31% 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 1937 was 16, 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.

Arrangements are made whereby Sterilized Maternity Outfits are available to all doctors and midwives in the town for use at confinements.

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.

During 1937, nine Sterilized Outfits were used.

Health Visitors' Work.

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

Number of primary visits to children	0—1 year	278
Number of other visits to children...	0—1 year	1936
"	"	1—2 years 931
"	"	2—3 years 962
"	"	3—4 years 853
"	"	4—5 years 936
"	"	re Infant Deaths 24
"	"	re Still Births 11
"	"	Ante-natal 10
Total M. C. W. Visits		5941

	Measles	6
Visits to cases of	Whooping Cough	24
Infectious Disease.	Scarlet Fever	3
	Diphtheria	20
Total Visits to Infectious Diseases		53
Total Visits M. & C. W. and		
	Infectious Disease	5994

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.

No children were under supervision at the close of 1936.

No children were placed on the register during 1937.

Infant Consultation Centre.

Number of Sessions held 121

Total number of Attendances of Infants 6473

Average attendance per session 53

Total number of children who attended
the Centre for the first time during
the year—

(a) Under 1 year of age ... 221

(b) Between 1 and 5 years ... 28

Total number of children who were
attending the Centre at the close
of the year—

(c) Under 1 year of age 187

(d) Between 1 and 5 years ... 415

Percentage of notified live births re-
presented by the number in (a) 71%

Number of Infants

for whom food was sold 3601

Percentage of Infants receiving foods... 56%

	0—1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years
1st Visits	221	16	5	6	1
Subsequent Visits	3813	1121	567	478	245

Number seen

by M.O. 1322 ... 281 ... 152 ... 117 ... 65

From the above figures, it will be seen that 121 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 71% 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 Sylvester
Mrs. Cropper
Mrs. McCarthy
Mrs. Revell.

Miss Broadbent
Mrs. Pocock
Mrs. Froggart
Mrs. Bottomley.
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 672 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.

1254 (1 lb.) packets were supplied free during the year, £94 : 1 : 0 being spent and 1390 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 :—

2751 (lb.) packets of dried milk.

320 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Virol and Malt and Oil.

1474 ozs. of Cod Liver Oil.

The total receipts being £258 : 9 : 9.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

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 1937, 44 sessions have been held, and Mr. Poston was present at 6. The total attendances of all children during the year was 619, there being 446 attendances by school children and 173 attendances by pre-school children.

The following table represents the state of the Orthopædic register at the close of 1937.

	Lost sight of Left School.	Cured.	Still Attending.
1932 Cases	13	10	12
1933 Cases	28	20	20
1934 Cases	9	12	20
1935 Cases	6	7	16
1936 Cases	5	4	27
1937 Cases.	0	2	26
Total.....	61	56	121

From this it will be seen that during the year 1937, 28 new cases were seen, 2 of these were cured during the year.

There are then 121 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.	1937 Cases.	Total.
Rickets.....	16	9	1	1	0	0	27
Genu-Valgam (Knock-knee).....	4	22	13	4	8	4	55
Genu-Varum (Bow-leg).....	3	11	2	3	2	4	25
Spurius-Valgam (Flat feet).....	2	7	8	4	7	5	33
Calcaneo-Varus.....	0	3	2	0	1	1	7
Torticollis (Wry Neck).....	1	1	7	3	1	2	15
Infantile Paralysis	2	0	0	1	1	0	4
Infantile Hemiplegia	1	2	0	0	1	2	6
Postural Deformities	2	5	2	6	4	1	20
Congenital Deformities	2	5	2	3	4	2	18
Traumatic or Inflammatory Conditions	1	2	2	3	2	3	13
Other Conditions	1	1	3	1	5	4	15
Total.....	35	68	42	29	36	28	238

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 was a case of a fractured elbow and the other one of osteoclasia.

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 1937, 93 sessions were held and the total attendances of all cases were 1257. 476 pre-school and 781 school child attendances.

The total number of children commencing a course was 134 but 35 of these children did not receive a complete course owing to varying circumstances such as illness, excessive reactions or infectious disease.

99 children received a full course of 12 doses, 69 of these were school children whilst 30 were pre-school.

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

Disease.	Pre-School Children	School Children.
Rickets	10	0
Debility (including Malnutrition)	15	33
Chronic Cervical Adenitis	3	10
Anæmia	0	4
Tuberculosis	0	1
Post Tonsil & Adenoid Operation	0	4
Subacute Otitis Media	0	2
Subacute Rheumatism	0	1
Alopecia	0	1
Other Conditions	2	31
	30	69

The attendances at the Ultra Violet Ray Clinic are in excess of 1936 by 105.

It will be noted that the number of cases of debility amongst school children receiving light treatment is 4 times as great as last year, the reason for this being the greater number of children convalescing from diphtheria, who were given a course of 'sunlight' following their discharge from the fever hospital.

The results of the form of therapy continue to be satisfactory more especially in assisting the convalescence of a child recovering from illness.

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 1937.

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	Staley Ward	Dukinfield Ward	Millbrook Ward	
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	(8) 122	0	(1) 14	(7) 95	8	4	1	0	(3) 32	(1) 29	(4) 53	8	94
Erysipelas	16	0	1	0	2	5	3	5	4	10	2	0	1
Scarlet Fever	74	0	12	57	5	0	0	0	17	40	9	8	32
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Enteric Fever	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	(11) 30	0	0	0	(3) 11	(1) 10	(6) 8	(1) 1	(2) 10	(6) 14	(2) 4	(1) 2	0
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	(1) 11	0	(1) 2	6	2	1	0	0	3	(1) 4	3	1	0
Pneumonia	(13) 55	(1) 2	(1) 7	9	6	(1) 4	(6) 18	(4) 9	(3) 14	(10) 21	12	8	0
Ophthalmia Neonat.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lethargica ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	312 (33)	2 (1)	36 (3)	167 (7)	36 (3)	26 (2)	30 (12)	15 (5)	80 (8)	119 (18)	85 (6)	28 (1)	130

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

The figures in brackets refer to deaths.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

GENERAL. 312 notifications of infectious disease were received during the year (as against 170 last year) 41 of these related to various forms of tuberculosis and 271 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	12
Whooping Cough	12
Measles	2
Mumps	6
Total	32

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 54, 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 74, Diphtheria 122, Erysipelas 16, Pneumonia 55, Tuberculosis 41, Puerperal Pyrexia 2, Enteric Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 1.

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

TABLE I.

YEAR	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Enteric Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Acute Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica
1900	20	2	13	75	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	..	13	12	71	1	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902	3	44	11	194	2	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903	7	25	9	31	1	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904	13	15	19	80	1	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905	11	10	23	82	2	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906	3	12	19	31	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907	..	10	8	81	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908	..	10	11	107	1	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1909	..	14	17	153	3	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910	..	9	10	76	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	14	7	9	34	1	..	20	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	..	9	21	58	..	..	9	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
1913	..	4	14	41	1	..	10	61	23	..	..	..	..	..
1914	..	5	20	124	1	..	3	60	8	..	4	..	..	..
1915	..	7	14	79	2	..	7	43	5	..	2	..	..	..
1916	3	10	12	15	3	..	3	55	16	..	..	..	..	..
1917	..	10	8	7	1	..	2	48	7	..	2	..	..	..
1918	..	9	5	5	3	..	4	34	4	..	4	..	..	..
1919	..	8	10	32	1	..	..	61	4	53	5	..	..	..
1920	..	6	15	85	1	..	2	46	5	21	8	..	..	..
1921	..	11	20	120	..	..	4	31	4	15	10	..	..	..
1922	..	6	14	19	..	..	4	20	8	10	5	..	..	..
1923	..	8	9	18	1	..	..	27	9	13	11	..	..	..
1924	7	9	10	42	3	..	1	36	18	18	9	..	..	..
1925	7	7	8	73	..	..	6	23	9	21	5	..	..	..
1926	..	9	20	22	..	3	..	31	10	21	7	..	..	..
1927	..	22	9	20	1	5	..	28	16	28	7	..	..	2
1928	..	7	12	80	4	4	..	30	15	38	6	..	..	..
1929	13	5	11	24	2	3	..	15	9	57	6	..	..	..
1930	1	1	26	71	1	1	1	20	12	38	8	..	..	..
1931	..	3	4	46	1	..	..	19	6	38	6	..	..	..
1932	1	2	10	83	..	2	1	20	8	27	6	1	1	..
1933	..	5	17	111	..	..	1	20	14	42	4	1	..	2
1934	..	8	8	26	1	3	1	16	12	35	2	..	..	..
1935	..	22	15	42	1	2	..	18	7	24	3	..	1	2
1936	..	59	7	27	..	2	..	31	16	27	1	..	..	..
1937	..	122	16	74	1	2	1	30	11	55	..	..	..	..

The disinfecting Station has again been most serviceable in dealing with infected articles. 169 beds, 399 pillows and bolsters, 514 blankets and 968 other articles have been dealt with.

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

48 books issued from the Public Library were disinfected.

Specific Infections.

SCARLET FEVER.

Case Rate 3.12 per 1000 population, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 2.33 per 1000 population, England and Wales.

74 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 27 in 1936.

The cases were distributed throughout the year as shown :—

1st Quarter	9
2nd Quarter	18
3rd Quarter	16
4th Quarter	31

9 cases occurred amongst pre-school children, 58 cases amongst school children and 7 cases were over school age.

Of the 58 cases amongst school children, there was no indication of any special incidence on any one particular school.

40 cases were males and 34 were females.

The ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

Stayley Ward	40 cases.
Dukinfield Ward	9 cases.
Lancashire Ward	17 cases.
Millbrook Ward	8 cases

The number of cases removed to hospital was 32, as against 11 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 $31\frac{1}{2}$ days.

At the close of the year 7 cases remained in hospital.

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

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

No deaths resulted from the disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

Case Rate 5.15 per 1000, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 1.49 per 1000, England and Wales.

122 cases of this disease were notified during the year; 94 were removed to hospital and eight deaths resulted.

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

Staley Ward	29 cases.
Dukinfield Ward	53 cases.
Lancashire Ward	32 cases.
Millbrook Ward	8 cases.

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

First Quarter	15 cases.
Second Quarter	12 cases.
Third Quarter	34 cases.
Fourth Quarter	61 cases.

9 cases occurred amongst pre-school children; 97 cases amongst school children and 16 cases were ages over 14 years.

57 cases were males and 65 were females.

In 15 instances the houses where the cases occurred were overcrowded under the 1936 Housing Act.

The outbreak of diphtheria this year is the largest which has occurred in the town during the present century so far as notifications received by the department are concerned.

As stated the number so received was 122, and the next highest figures were 59 notifications during 1937, and 44 during 1902.

A factor which must be considered when dealing with the incidence of a reported disease such as diphtheria is the extent to which all cases are in fact reported to the Public Health Department.

The completeness of these returns depends upon, firstly the parent seeking medical advice early and secondly upon the prompt recognition of the condition by the medical attendant.

That a very marked improvement in ascertainment of cases has occurred during this century, is I think suggested by a comparison of the notification and mortality figures for the years 1902 and 1937.

In 1902 there were 44 notifications of diphtheria with 18 deaths from the disease. In 1937 there were 122 notifications received and eight deaths.

A case mortality of 40% in 1902 as compared with 6.5% in 1937.

Granted that the case mortality was probably higher in 1902 than to-day, it seems more probable that the six times greater mortality at the commencement of the century should be explained by inadequate ascertainment in comparison with the present day.

The high prevalence of the disease this year was not a local phenomenon but many surrounding areas had also proportionately large numbers of cases, this fact put such a strain on hospital accommodation in the surrounding districts that there was a shortage of beds and a number of cases had to be nursed at home. An additional nurse was temporarily appointed in the last few months of the year whose sole duty was the supervision and home nursing of these cases under the instructions of their private medical attendant. Endeavour was always made to remove those cases more seriously ill.

Home nursing of diphtheria cases is very undesirable but as a last resort it had to be undertaken and the results of treating these selected cases at home were fortunately quite satisfactory and only one death occurred amongst them.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

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

In 1936 a further 199 children were dealt with.

In 1937, 275 children attended this clinic for a course of immunisation.

In all, therefore, 668 children have received this protection from the disease.

This number is of course extremely small in proportion to the child population of the town, in fact it is too small a number to have any influence from the communal incidence standpoint.

As an individual protective measure it is undoubted and though one or two cases of diphtheria have been reported amongst those children receiving a complete course, the type of case was in each instance extremely mild and in at least one case the diagnosis was not confirmed.

SMALLPOX.

No cases were notified during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.

Case Rate 0.67 per 1000, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 0.37 per 1000, England and Wales.

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

ENTERIC FEVER.

Case Rate 0.04 per 1000, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 0.05 per 1000, England and Wales.

One case was notified during the year. The case was removed to hospital and recovered.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA AND PUERPERAL FEVER.

Case Rate 10.00 per 1000, Total Births, Stalybridge.

Case Rate 13.93 per 1000, Total Births, England and Wales.

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and one of Puerperal Fever were notified. Two of the three cases were removed to hospital. All three recovered.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No cases were notified during the year.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was mentioned as a cause of death in 20 cases during the year. Last year this condition accounted for 5 deaths.

PNEUMONIA.

55 notifications of pneumonia were received during the year. In 15 instances the disease was stated to be of the acute influenzal type, and in 40 instances of the acute primary type (Lobar). 37 cases were males, whilst 18 were females.

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

No cases were removed to hospital by the Authority.

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

0 to 1 year	2
1 to 2 years	1
2 to 5 years	6
5 to 10 years	5
10 to 15 years	4
15 to 20 years	5
20 to 35 years	3
35 to 45 years	2
45 to 65 years	18
65 and over	9
Total	55

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases were notified.

ACUTE CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

No cases were notified.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No cases were notified.

Tuberculosis.

41 notifications relating to Tuberculosis were received during the year and in addition, 6 cases were transferred from other districts.

30 related to Pulmonary and 11 to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

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

TABLE XII.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths *			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1—5.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
5—10.....	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
10—15.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—20.....	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
20—25.....	1	7	3	...	...	3	...	...
25—35.....	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	...
35—45.....	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
45—55.....	5	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
55—65.....	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
65 and over.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	19	15	9	4	5	8	0	1

* These figures obtained from Quarterly Returns.

The ward distribution of the cases was as follows :—

Lancashire	Stayley	Dukinfield	Millbrook.
13	18	7	3

There were 26 admittances of pulmonary cases to Sanatoria during the year, 19 being males and 7 females.

4 non-pulmonary cases were admitted to Sanatoria, these being 2 males and 2 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
111	19	92

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY.

The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis recorded during the year was 11, giving a mortality rate of 0.46 per thousand of the population.

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

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS:							
Year.	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Number of Deaths	11	11	16	12	15	17	13
	0.46	0.45	0.66	0.49	0.61	0.68	0.52

5 deaths were of males whilst 6 were of females.

One death occurred from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. This was a female.

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 46.

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Number of Deaths ...	46	32	52	39	42	40	88
Death Rate	1.94	2.18	1.33	1.60	1.71	1.61	3.5

13 of these deaths were attributed to Bronchitis, 26 to Pneumonia and 7 to other diseases of Respiratory Organs.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER—TABLE XIV.

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1937.					
(a) Number of cases on Register at beginning of year	35	39	50	36	160
(b) Number of cases notified under Regulations of 1930 for first time in year	17	7	13	4	41
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	—	1	—	—	1
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by formal notification	2	1	2	—	5
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	9	4	9	2	24
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register on 31st Dec. . .	45	44	56	38	183

Cancer.

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer (including Malignant Disease) during the year was 49, giving a mortality rate of 2.07 per 1000 of the population.

The numbers for previous years are :—

1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
49	57	39	36	43	46	44	38	38	32

The ward distribution of the 49 deaths was as follows :—

Lancashire	Stayley	Dukinfield	Millbrook
14	18	10	7

The age distribution :—

15-20	20-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55
0	1	0	1	2	2
55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75 & over	
6	17	8	9	3	

As regards sex, 24 of the deaths were of males, and 25 were of females.

30 of the deaths occurred at home, whilst 19 occurred in hospital.

As regards site of the disease :—

34 Digestive Tract.	2 Other Female Genital Organs.
5 Breast	3 Male Genital Urinary Organs.
2 Uterus	3 Other, or Unspecified Organs.

It will thus be seen that Cancer is responsible for approximately 13% 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 1937, 117 days were lost through sickness whilst 44 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 1937, 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 67.

HOUSING ACT, 1936 (Section 25).

The table on page 67 shows the progress in regard to slum clearance up to date.

Confirmation of thirty-three Orders was received during the year from the Ministry of Health.

Twenty-eight clearance areas were officially represented under section 25, during the year, and Ministry of Health Enquiries were held in respect to nineteen clearance areas.

The five year programme of Slum Clearance embarked upon in the year 1932, as well as a supplementary programme recently adopted, had by the close of the year 1937, been all "officially represented."

This composite programme of Slum Clearance has dealt with 506 dwelling houses and 18 other buildings, and it will involve the displacement from their original houses of 1394 persons to new houses planned and built according to present day standards.

The table on page 68 shows the extent of re-housing carried out up to date.

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, 1936. Section 9, Repairs.

Formal notice was served in respect to one house. The notice was not complied with.

HOUSING ACT, 1936. (Section 11).

Three representations under this section were made during 1937, and in respect of two of them, undertakings were accepted not to use the dwellinghouses for human habitation.

In the third case a demolition order was made in respect to four houses.

HOUSING ACT, 1936. (Section 12).

No parts of buildings were represented under this section during the year.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

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

SLUM CLEARANCE.

No.	AREA.	Date of Order	Buildings Represented		Buildings deleted by Ministry		Buildings to be Demolished		Persons Displaced	Date of Representation	Date of Enquiry	Date of Confirmation
			Houses	Other Buildings	Houses	Other Buildings	Houses	Other Bldgs.				
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	"	8	"	6	"	12	"	"	"
27	Ashton Place etc.....	1937	11	"	"	"	11	"	43	29 12 1936	25 5 1937	16 8 1937
28	Summer's Yard	"	2	"	"	"	2	"	11	"	"	"
29	Woolley's Yard, Robinson Street.....	"	4	"	"	"	4	"	16	"	"	"
30	Tonges Yard, Set Street.....	"	3	"	"	"	3	"	15	"	"	"
31	Hadfield's Square	"	2	"	"	"	2	"	5	"	"	"
32	Robinson's Yard, Hollins Street	"	3	"	"	"	3	"	8	"	"	"
33	Conway's Yard.....	"	3	"	1	"	2	"	12	"	"	"
34	Chapel Street etc.....	"	6	"	1	"	5	"	22	"	"	"
35	Lower Fold	"	5	"	"	"	5	"	24	"	"	"
36	Caroline Street No. 1	"	3	"	"	"	3	"	11	"	"	"
37	Caroline Street No. 2	"	9	"	"	"	9	"	33	"	"	"
38	Bevan's Yard, etc.	"	15	"	"	"	15	"	60	27 1 1937	25 5 1937	16 8 1937
39	Bradley Fold.....	"	4	"	"	"	4	"	9	"	"	"
40	Old Street	"	9	"	"	"	9	"	23	"	"	"
41	Princes Place and Coe's Yard	"	11	"	1	"	10	"	31	"	"	"
42	Hall's Yard	"	5	"	"	"	5	"	22	"	"	"
43	Wood's Yard	"	2	"	"	"	2	"	3	"	"	"
44	Holmes' Yard	"	4	"	1	"	3	"	7	"	"	"
45	Higher Heyrod.....	"	5	"	"	"	5	"	14	24 2 1937	"	"
46	Dearden Street.....	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	21	4 1937	18 5 1938	"
47	Bridge Street	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	18	5 1937	"	"
48	Binns Court and High Street	"	11	"	"	"	"	"	20	10 1937	"	"
49	Binns Street	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
50	Stanfield Yard, Goddard's Buildings, etc.....	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
51	Woolley's Place, No. 1	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
52	" " No. 2	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
53	Vaudrey Street.....	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
54	Illingworth Street and Vaudrey Street	"	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
55	Forester's Court and Allen's Yard	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
56	Heap's Buildings, etc.	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
57	Ridgehill Lane and Lower Fold	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
58	Newton Street	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
59	Kinder Street and Pearson Street	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 12 1937	"	"
60	Robson's Buildings.....	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	20 10 1937	"	"
61	Buckley's Yard, Knowl Street, No. 1.....	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
62	" " No. 2.....	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
63	Holden's Yard and Back Knowl Street	"	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
64	North Side, Knowl Street	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
65	Huddersfield Road, Millbrook	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
			506	18	16	14	378	4	1394			

Confirmation not yet received.

REHOUSING TABLE.

Date of Removal.	CLEARANCE AREA.	Displaced from	Removed to				REMARKS.
			Type of House				
			No. of Houses.	1	2	3	
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	
January, 1937...	Lamb's Court, etc.	8	1	3	4	—	
February, 1937.	Back Brierley Street, etc.....	9	—	4	5	—	
January, 1937...	Bates Court	3	—	3	—	—	
" "	Lee's Court and Thomas Street	8	3	2	2	1	
" "	Butterworth's Yard	2	—	2	—	—	
" "	Leech Street	2	—	1	1	—	
" "	Cocker Hill	9	—	2	7	—	
February, 1937	Stanfield Yard	2	—	1	1	—	
" "	Hassall's Yd., Woolley's Yd., etc.	9	1	4	4	—	
" "	Kay's Yd., Grasscroft Street	4	—	3	1	—	
" "	Ashton's Yard, Bridge Street ...	2	1	—	3	—	
June, 1937	Lawton's Bldgs., Cross Leech St....	4	—	1	3	—	
" "	Whiteheads Yard, etc.	4	1	1	2	—	
" "	Lawton's Yard, Grasscroft St.....	2	2	—	—	—	
" "	Bolton's Yard, etc.	1	—	1	—	—	
" "	Providence Place	2	1	1	—	—	
" "	Bk. Vaudrey Street, etc.	4	1	1	1	1	
April, 1937	Individual Unfits	3	1	2	—	—	

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)	237
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	272
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1935	196
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	292
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	196
(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	9

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	113
--	-----

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

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	1
(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 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 4 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil. |

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil. |
| (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. |

4. *Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

- | | |
|--|------|
| (a).—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the of the year | 159 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | 189 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | 1127 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 46 |
| (c).—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 140 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 834 |

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 conditions causing or likely to cause nuisances has been continued throughout the year.

The total number of inspections, interviews and re-visits made is 5,423 and the number of defects for which informal and formal notices were served numbered 851.

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

Defective and blocked drains	67
Defective and blocked W.C's	25
General defects on property	294
Defective Ashbins	252
Smoke nuisances	8

The total number of dwellinghouses inspected during the year is 237. This figure includes all houses scheduled in the programme as required by the Ministry of Health's Circular, 1331.

Seventeen newly erected houses have been certified fit for human habitation during the year.

A continuance of the supply of free slaked lime to house holders has resulted in 361 buckets being given out for purposes of limewashing conveniences, bedrooms and basements.

Sanitary Improvements

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

STAYLEY WARD.

2 W.C's	2 dwellinghouses, Stocks Lane	New houses.
2 W.C's	1 dwellinghouse, Wood End Lane	New house.
2 W.C's	2 dwellinghouses, Huddersfield Road	New houses.
1 W.C.	"Moorside," Mottram Old Road	Additional.
2 W.C's	Works, Back Grosvenor Street	Additional.
2 W.C's	Early Bank, Mottram Road	Additional.
1 W.C.	56 Acres Lane	Additional.
1 W.C.	3 Alma Street	Additional.
1 W.C.	5 Alma Street	Additional.
1 W.C.	54 Mottram Road	Additional.
1 W.C.	99 Mottram Road	Additional.

LANCASHIRE WARD.

4 W.C.'s	Ladies Lavatories, Stamford Park	Additional.
1 W.C.	36 Stamford Street	Additional.
1 W.C.	94 Market Street	Additional.
9 W.C's,	Old St. George's School	Conversion.
16 W.C's.	16 dwellinghouses, Wakefield Road and Derby Street	Conversion.

DUKINFIELD WARD.

1 W.C.	Wharf Tavern, Caroline Street	Additional.
--------	--------------------------------------	-------------

MILLBROOK WARD.

6 W.C.'s.	6 dwellinghouses, Huddersfield Road ...	New houses.
6 W.C's.	6 dwellinghouses, Huddersfield Road ...	New houses.
3 W.C's.	Grapes Hotel, Mossley Road, Heyrod	Conversion.

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	1872	1266	515	2	13
Stayley Ward	3127	1917	795	3	25
Dukinfield Ward	1710	1049	216	10	1
Millbrook Ward	796	520	159	4	48
	7505	4752	1685	19	87

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

T.W.Cs.	W.W.Cs.	Pails.
1022	9	6

The scheme for displacing dry ashpits by the Department supplying ashbins free in the first instance has been continued. 26 ashpits have been dealt with and replaced by 101 ashbins during the year. Altogether since the scheme was inaugurated 251 ashpits have been remodelled or dispensed with and 968 ashbins have been supplied. 51 ashpits now remain in the town.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The number of slaughter-houses in use throughout the year was seven. Each is licensed annually. They are kept in good condition and are cleansed and limewashed at frequent intervals.

As the slaughter-houses are some distance apart, considerable time is taken up in regular visitation during slaughtering hours. 500 visits were paid to these premises during the year for the purpose of inspection of carcases.

Slaughterman's Licences are issued for a period of one year. 33 such licences were renewed and one new one issued during the year.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected and condemned.

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Inspected.....	1,092	—	26	4,264	572
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole Carcasses Condemned.....	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	1
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.....	.274	—	—	—	.175
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	10	—	—	—	1
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis.....	1.282	—	—	—	.175

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

117 tins of salmon, lobster and fruit.

13 tins of boiled meat, etc.

2½ cwts. of Sheeps Feet.

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 1,446. There are four premises where ice cream is prepared during the season and they 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 have been received regarding effluvia from the last named trade. However, fresh arrangements for the supply of water to the "scrubber" were made in August and since then no further complaints have been received.

Smoke Observations

Forty-eight smoke observations were taken during the year. The time limit for dense smoke was exceeded on seven occasions as follows :—

(1)	11	minutes	excess.
(2)	15	"	"
(3)	13	"	"
(4)	3	"	"
(5)	28	"	"
(6)	2	"	"
(7)	11	"	"

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

Inspection of Factories & Workshops

There are forty-one workshops and fifty-three bakehouses on the register.

These premises are inspected at intervals as shown by the table below.

There is a general tendency to instal electrically driven machinery in the larger bakehouses and some of the small workshops have similarly gone on to power and are now non-textile factories.

There are no "outworkers" in the Borough.

The sanitary condition of factories and workshops has been well maintained, and no complaints have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Inspections	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories.....	1	1	—
Workshops and Workplaces including workshop bakehouses.	165	9	—
Total.....	166	10	—

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.				
Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under Public Health Acts :—				
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	2	2	—	—
Want of cleanliness ...	8	7	—	—
Total.....	10	9	—	—

Shops Acts.

On April 1st, 1937, the Department took over duties under the Shops Acts. Previously these duties were under a part-time official.

Under these Acts a general survey of the town was carried out, each shop being visited and the shopkeeper supplied with leaflets summarising the requirements of the Acts and Orders. The shops were inspected and records made for filing purposes. Many enquiries have been received regarding the more complex sections of the Acts, and these have been attended to.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

Sixty-eight licences were issued under the Importation of Animals Order, and thirty-three licences under the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order.

There is one authorised lair for use and accommodation of imported Irish cattle in the Borough.

No animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, during the year.

Refuse Collection.

House and trade refuse removal has been regularly carried out and for almost the whole of the Borough a weekly service is now maintained.

There were 4,146 loads of house refuse collected during the year.

For one week in each month the loads of refuse collected are weighed, and from the weights an average load was approximated to be 1 ton, 8 cwts., 1 qr., for motor wagons and 18 cwts., 2 qrs., for carts.

Transport is carried out by three refuse wagons. These being two S.D. Freighters and one Karrier Bantam. The Department is now wholly mechanical, the last horse having been disposed of after the first quarter of the year. It has, however, been necessary to periodically hire a horse for the purpose of emptying ashpits which are inaccessible to the motor wagons.

The following table shows the cost in detail for the year ended 31st March, 1938.

CLEANSING SERVICE.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1938.

Particulars.	Collection.	Disposal	Total.
	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges.	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges.	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges.
REVENUE ACCOUNT.	£	£	£
Gross Expenditure.....	3,425	628	4,053
Gross Income.....	318	—	318
Net Cost	3,107	628	3,735
UNIT COSTS.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross Expenditure per ton	12 1.8	2 2.7	14 4.5
Gross Income per ton	1 1.5	—	1 1.5
Net cost per ton	11 0.3	2 2.7	13 3
Net cost per 1,00000 population	£ s. s. 131 3 0	£ s. d. 26 10 2	£ s. d. 157 13 2
Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	£ s. d. 413 19 10	£ s. 'd. 83 13 7	£ s. d. 497 13 5

Total refuse collected in tons	5638 tons.
Population, Mid-summer, 1937	23,690.
Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	13.04
Number of houses and premises	7,505
Rateable value	£114,844
Product of penny rate	£440
Total Rates in £	14s. 10d.

METHOD OF COLLECTION :—

	Number of Vehicles	Percentage of refuse collected
Horse Vehicles	1	7%
Mechanical Vehicles	3	93%

METHOD OF DISPOSAL.

Controlled tipping (i.e.—on lines of Ministry's precautions for tipping	100%
Average length of haul to point of disposal	1½ miles.

Tipped loads :—

Number of loads	4,146
Weight (estimated)	5,638 Tons, 4 Cwts., 2 Qrs.

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.
286509 ..	5 ..	407 ..	4146

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	1	1626
Stayley Ward	1	29	2422
Dukinfield Ward	2	18	1174
Millbrook Ward	1	3	611
	6	51	5833

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 cost of disposal is 2s. : 2.7d. per ton.

The loads were disposed of as follows :—

TIPS.

No. 1 Tip	86
No. 6 Tip	5
No. 7 Tip	5
No. 12 Tip	1644
No. 14 Tip	2406

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

215 loads of builders' refuse, etc., were received at the tips from contractors and firms, and 48 loads of paper were baled and sold.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS

For the Year ended Dec. 31st, 1937.

Compiled by the Sanitary Inspector.

Nature of Inspections Made.	Number.	Number of defects for which Notices have been served		Result of Service of Notices.		
		Statutory	Informal.	Complied with.	Remaining in hand.	Prosecutions. Instituted. Pending.
1. Dwelling Houses (general inspections)	261	..	294	239	55	..
2. " " (Housing Acts)	1012	1	81	70	12	..
3. Courts, Yards, and Passages	7	..	20	18	2	..
4. Defective W.C.'s	16	6	19	17	8	..
5. Drainage	71	..	67	63	4	..
6. Defective Privy-Middens	1	..	..	..	..	..
7. " Pail Closets	5	..	2	1	1	..
8. " Ashpits	8	..	..	..	..	..
9. " Ashbins	6	..	252	251	1	..
10. Keeping of Animals	2	..	1	1	..	..
11. Offensive Accumulations	7	..	1	1	..	..
12. Infectious Disease Enquiries	359	..	..	2	12	..
13. Farms and Dairies	41	..	14	..	..	..
14. Milkshops	39	..	..	1	..	..
15. Factories	1	..	1	1	..	..
16. Workshops	42	..	1	..	1	..
17. Bakehouses	123	..	8	8	..	..
18. Smoke Observations	48	..	8	8	..	..
19. Slaughterhouses	5	..	1	1	..	..
20. Meat Inspections (at Slaughterhouses)	500	..	..	..	..	..
21. Butchers' Shops	1067	..	..	..	..	..
22. Fish Shops	211	..	..	..	..	..
23. Other Food Premises	168	..	..	..	..	..
24. Milk Samples	46	..	..	..	..	..
25. No. of Visits to Tips	124	..	..	..	..	..
26. Interviews	121	..	..	..	..	..
27. Inspections under C.D.A.	116	..	..	..	..	..
28. Miscellaneous	426	..	69	48	21	..
29. Houses Let in Lodgings	11	..	1	1	..	..
30. Shops (Shops Acts)	579	..	4	4	..	..
Totals	5423	7	844	734	117	..



