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Stalybridge (Cheshire). Borough Council.

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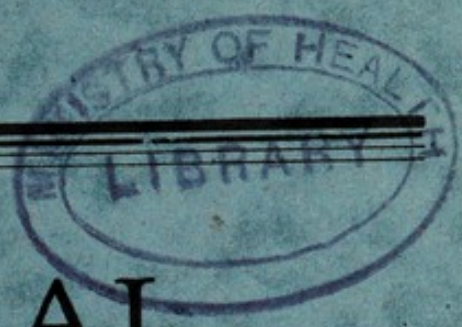
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BOROUGH OF



STALYBRIDGE.



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# ANNUAL REPORT

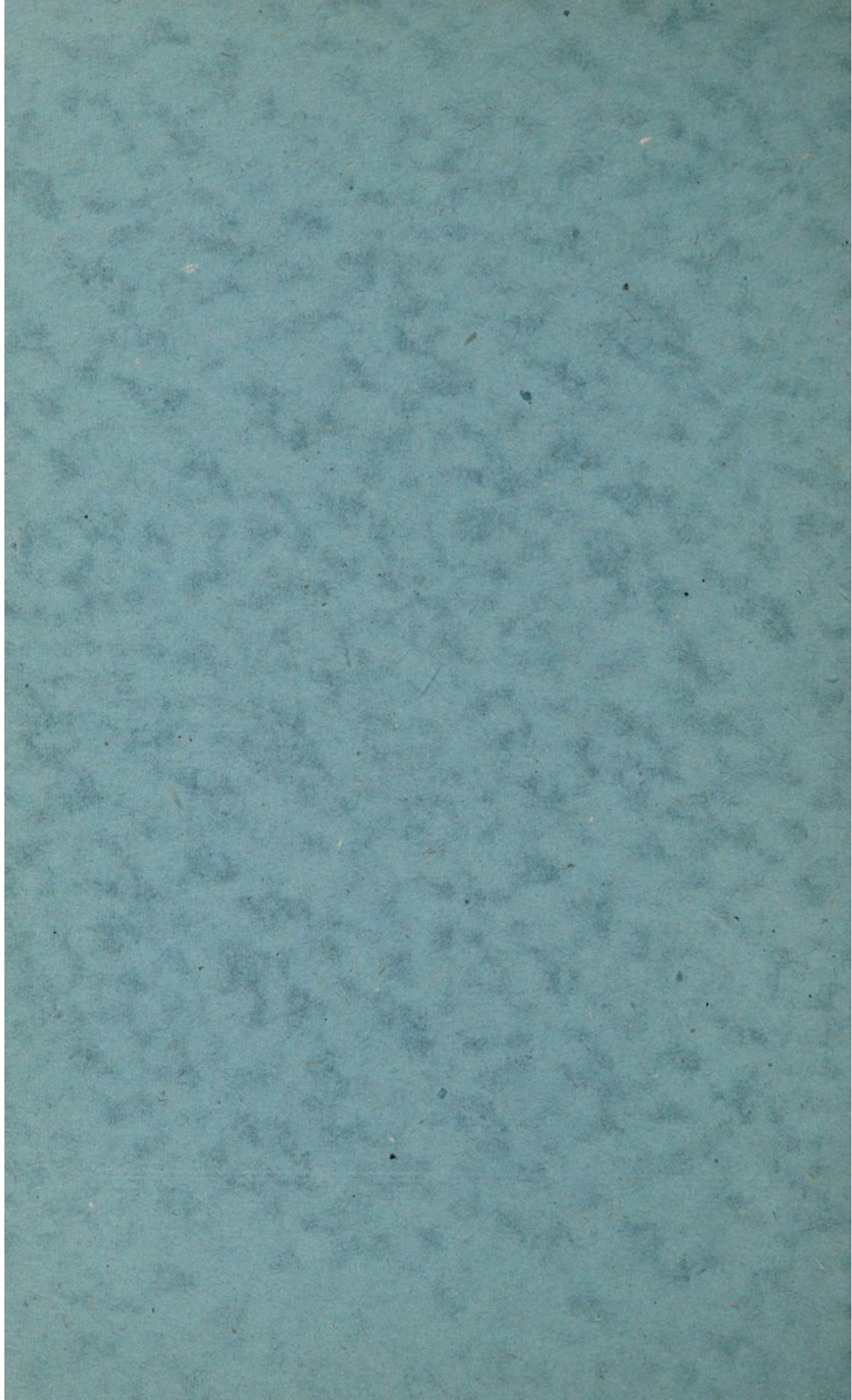
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH  
AND  
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

1950

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BOROUGH OF



STALYBRIDGE.

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REPORT

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# **BOROUGH OF STALYBRIDGE.**

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## **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

(December, 1950).

Chairman	The Mayor	-	Councillor A. Allen
Deputy Chairman	-	-	Councillor Mrs. M. Storrs.
Alderman	Harris		Councillor Harrison
„	Porter		„ Patten
„	Slack		„ Redford
Councillor	Buckley		„ Ridgway
„	Clegg		„ Stanley
„	Gillott		„ Whelan
			Councillor Wynroe.

## STAFF.

- THOMAS HOLME, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. - Medical Officer of Health,  
Divisional Medical Officer,  
Divisional School Medical  
Officer Stalybridge and  
Dukinfield Health  
Division.
- J. NORRIS, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. - Chief Sanitary Inspector &  
Cleansing Superintendent,  
Inspector under Contagious  
Diseases of Animals Act.
- C. F. SPENCER, M.R. San.I., M.S.I.A. - Additional Sanitary  
Inspector.
- A. CLOUGH, - - - - Chief Clerk.
- Miss J. NORTON
- Miss D. OLLERENSHAW
- Miss M. THORPE (Appointed 19.6.50)
- Miss K. WALTON (Appointed 3.7.50)
- Miss E. M. RHODES (Ceased employment 27.5.50)
- J. T. PETRIE (H.M. Forces 22.6.50)



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I present for your consideration my second Annual Report which is based on the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1950. As was the case last year this report also includes extracts from my Annual Report to the Divisional Health Committee on the services administered by it on behalf of the Cheshire County Council.

The death rate of 13.07 per thousand of the population is appreciably lower than last year's figure and the lowest recorded in the town. It is still higher than the country as a whole, a fact which may partly be accounted for by the industrial nature of the Borough. The birth rate of 15.39 shows a distinct fall over last year's figure of 17.04, but it is pleasing to note the infantile mortality rate is lower than and improves on last year's figure of 28.79 which was itself a record low figure for the town. Once again there are no maternal deaths in the Borough to record. These rates with the exception of the birth rate are very gratifying indeed, and a result of the contributions and efforts made not only by the Public Health Committee, but the Council as a whole, the General Practitioners, Nurses and Midwives of the Borough.

There were no major epidemics during the year, the most prevalent infectious disease being whooping cough of which there were 165 cases.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their invaluable help and co-operation, and the members of the staff for their loyal support throughout the year.

Yours obediently,

T. HOLME,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1951.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres) ... ..	3,190
Population Census, 1931 ... ..	24,831
Population mid-year 1950 (estimated) ...	22,600
Estimated value of a Penny Rate ... ..	£410
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1950 ... ..	£105,741
No. of houses in Borough (approx.) ... ..	7,101
No. of business premises ... ..	1,268

LIVE BIRTHS.	Male	Female	Total	Total
Legitimate ... ..	173	156	329	} 348
Illegitimate ... ..	9	10	19	
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population — crude			15.39	
			— corrected 15.54	

STILL BIRTHS.	Male	Female	Total	Total
Legitimate ... ..	5	4	9	} 9
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—	
Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and still Births —			25.21	

DEATHS.	Male	Female	Total
All causes ... ..	155	152	307
Death rate per 1,000 population — crude			13.58
			— corrected 13.07

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Death rate of infants per 1,000 livebirths —	28.73
Neo-natal Death Rate	— 25.86

### MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

— 00.00

## PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Borough of Stalybridge is roughly triangular in shape, bordered on the south by the Municipal Borough of Dukinfield, on the north west by the Municipal Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne and on the north and east by Mossley and Mottram respectively.

The River Tame, which at this point is the boundary of Lancashire and Cheshire, divides the town; the northern half lies in Lancashire, whilst the southern half lies in Cheshire. For administrative purposes the Borough is considered to be in Cheshire.

The Borough, surrounded by hills on all sides except the West, is situated on the westerly slopes of the Pennine Chain,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Manchester and, although the main portion of the town is built round the River Tame at approximately 400 feet above sea level, the ground on the eastern boundary rises to a height of 1,000 feet.

The inhabitants of the Borough are, in the main, employed in industry. These industries comprise cotton spinning and manufacturing, light engineering works, calico printing and bleach works, wollen mills, rubber processing and other minor industries.

Since the end of World War II. there has been little unemployment in the town and figures supplied by the local office of the Ministry of Labour show that at the present time there are 25 persons on the unemployment register. Although accurate figures are not available, there is a large number of married women employed in industry in the town, in addition to a certain amount of foreign labour.

### BIRTH RATE.

During the year 348 births were recorded in the Borough of which 182 were males and 166 females giving a crude livebirth rate of 15.39 per thousand estimated population, showing a decrease, when compared with the 1949 figure, of 2.01. Table I. shows the comparative figures for the remainder of the country and Table IV. gives the birth rates since the beginning of the century. From this later table it will immediately be seen that there was a gradual fall until the five year period prior to the outbreak of World War II., since when it rose gradually and reached the peak of 22.45 in 1947. The birth rate of 15.39 is the lowest recorded since the five year period 1935-1939.

### DEATH RATE.

During the year there were 307 deaths in the Borough of which 155 were males and 152 females, giving a crude death rate of 13.58 per 1,000 estimated population.

The standardised death rate for Stalybridge, that is the death rate adjusted for the particular variations in age and sex distribution of Stalybridge compared with the country as a whole, is 13.07 which compares unfavourably with the rate for England and Wales. The commonest cause of death was heart disease which was responsible for 109 cases, the next in order of frequency being vascular lesions of the nervous system, cancer and chest conditions. 66% of the deaths occurred in people over 65 years of age, and 4.9% were in children below the age of 15. There was one fatal motor accident during the year.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The infantile mortality rate for the year was 28.73 per 1,000 livebirths as against 28.79 in 1949, and 40.87 in 1948. This represents the lowest figure ever to be recorded in Stalybridge and is made up of 6 male and 4 female deaths. In eight of these deaths either prematurity or congenital defect were the cause of death, and in the remaining two instances death was due to an infection acquired after birth.

## NEO-NATAL DEATH RATE.

The neo-natal death rate which represents the number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age, per 1,000 livebirths is 25.86.



**TABLE II.**

**REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN, 1950.**

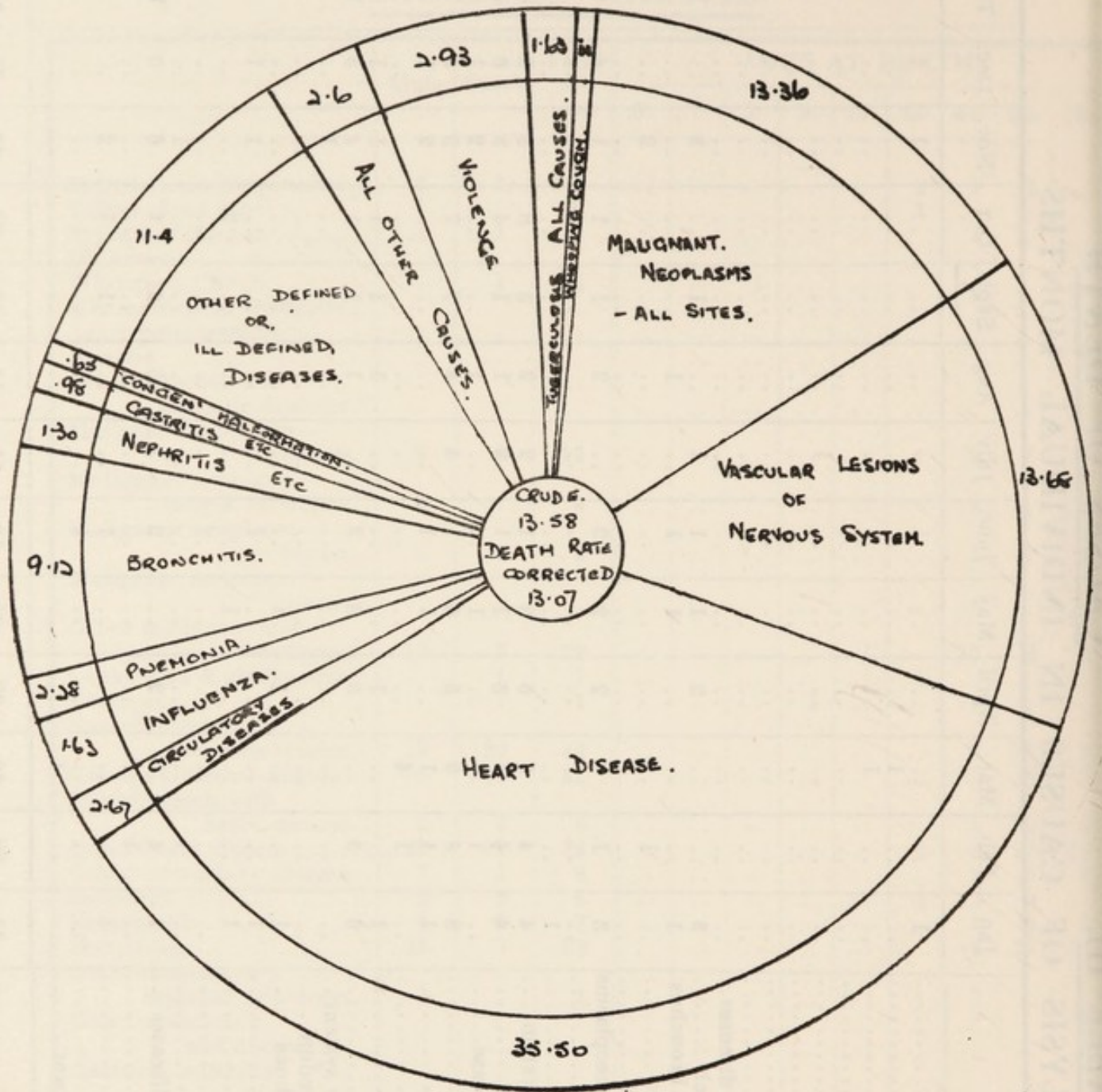
**CAUSE OF DEATH.**

	Male	Female	Total all ages	AGES AT DEATH									
				0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	
Tuberculosis Respiratory ..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	
Tuberculosis other .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Syphilitic disease .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whooping Cough .....	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Meningococcal Infection ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Acute poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other infective and parasitic diseases..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Malignant neoplasm— stomach..	9	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	3	
Malignant neoplasm— lung & bronchus..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	
Malignant neoplasm— breast..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
Malignant neoplasm— uterus..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms..	17	5	22	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	6	2	
Leukaemia & aleukaemia..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Diabetes .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Vascular lesions of nervous system..	19	23	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	16	17	
Coronary disease-angina ..	16	15	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	16	5	
Hypertension with heart disease..	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	
Other heart disease .....	23	49	72	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	20	42	
Other circulatory disease ..	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	
Influenza .....	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	
Pneumonia .....	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	
Bronchitis .....	21	7	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	10	
Other diseases of respiratory system..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gastritis, enteritis diarrhoea..	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Nephritis & nephrosis .....	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	
Pregnancy, childbirth abortion..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Congenital malformations..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other defined or ill-defined diseases ..	12	23	35	7	..	..	..	..	4	6	9	9	
Motor vehicle accidents ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
All other accidents .....	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	
Suicide .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Homicide & operations of war..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>ALL CAUSES .....</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>102</b>	

**TABLE III.**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH**  
**ANALYSIS OF CAUSES IN INDIVIDUAL MONTHS**

CAUSE	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Tuberculosis respiratory .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Tuberculosis other .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilitic disease .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningococcal infections .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant neoplasm—stomach .....	3	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	12
Malignant neoplasm—lung & bronchus ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	4
Malignant neoplasm—breast .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Malignant neoplasm—uterus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms ..	3	1	3	2	2	2	..	2	1	1	1	4	22
Leukaemia and aleukaemia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diabetes .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	4	4	3	6	3	1	2	2	3	8	3	3	42
Coronary disease angina .....	4	4	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	4	3	6	31
Hypertension with heart disease .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	6
Other heart disease .....	8	8	9	5	5	1	4	4	7	7	9	5	72
Other circulatory diseases .....	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	8
Influenza .....	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Pneumonia .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	7
Bronchitis .....	3	3	..	5	3	2	..	1	1	1	4	5	28
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Nepbritis and Nephrosis .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, etc. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital malformations .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Other defined & ill-defined diseases ..	1	4	6	2	..	2	1	5	2	1	6	5	35
Motor vehicle accidents .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	6
All other accidents .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Suicide .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Homicide and operations of war .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
ALL CAUSES—Total .....	35	30	30	27	20	16	11	18	18	27	42	33	307

CHART I.



PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.  
EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES  
OF TOTAL DEATHS.

1950.

TABLE IV.  
BIRTH, DEATH & INFANTILE MORTALITY  
RATES IN THE BOROUGH FROM 1900.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1900 - 04	24.58	20.1	210
1905 - 09	23.01	18.63	193.2
1910 - 14	21.63	17.92	165.48
1915 - 19	16.83	17.75	130.9
1920 - 24	18.56	15.08	114.9
1925 - 29	14.97	14.80	81.1
1930 - 34	13.47	13.78	73.80
1935 - 39	12.94	15.02	54.6
1940 - 44	15.42	16.11	60.57
1945 - 49	18.78	14.98	45.69
1950	15.39	13.58	28.75

GRAPH I.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE — STALYBRIDGE (1900-1950)

STALYBRIDGE

— INFANTILE MORTALITY per 1000 live - births.

ENGLAND AND WALES

- - - - - INFANTILE MORTALITY per 1000 live - births.

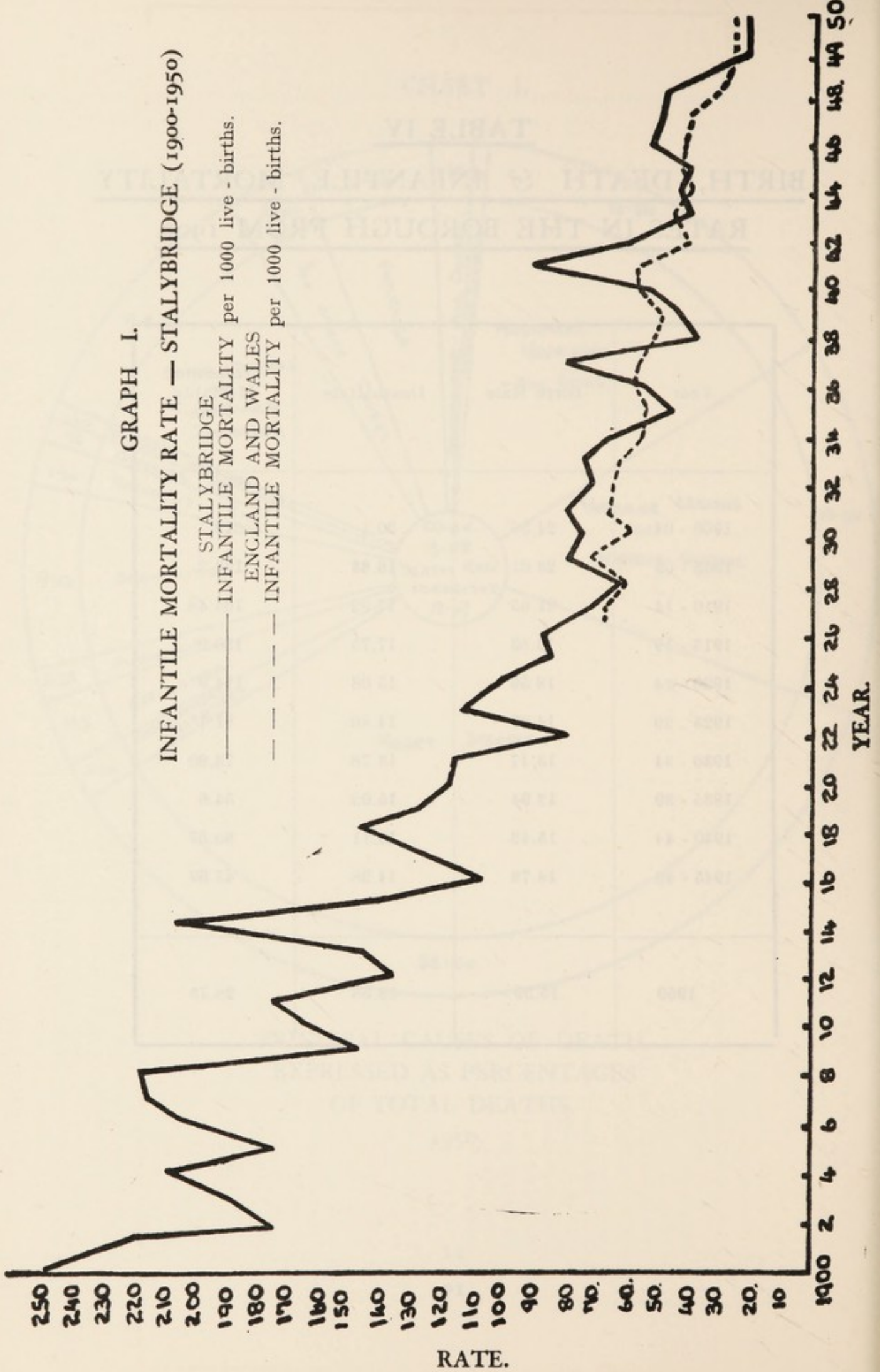


TABLE V.  
INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1950.

Cause of Death	AGE (MONTHS)												Total all Ages	Rate 1000 Live Births														
	-1		1-		2-		3-		4-		5-				6-		7-		8-		9-		10-		11-			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs.)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5.75
Premature Births..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	14.36
Congenital Mal- formation, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease .....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	8.62
Total .....	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	28.73	

Neo Natal Rate 25.86 compared with that for 1949 20.94.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH  
SERVICES IN THE AREA.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Swabs and samples for examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester. During the year 494 specimens of faeces, one of urine, 8 throat and 1 ear swab and one sample of blood were examined the results being set out below :—

Sample	Positive	Negative	Total
Faeces ... ..	221	273	494
Urine ... ..	—	1	1
Throat Swabs ... ..	—	8	8
Ear Swabs ... ..	—	1	1
Blood ... ..	—	1	1
Total ... ..	221	284	505

I would like at this point to express my appreciation of the work of the Public Health Laboratory. I have found Dr. Parker and his staff most helpful at all times and their co-operation has greatly assisted this department in any investigation it has made.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

MILK PRODUCTION

REPORT ON INSPECTION OF FARMS IN THE BOROUGH.

The supervision of the production and handling of milk on the farms in the town lay in the hands of the Local Authority until October 1st, 1949 when it was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. This change was brought about as a result of regulations made under the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944 and the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.

It was felt that since October, 1949, the supervision of the farms had not been as strict as was the case when the Chief Sanitary Inspector performed this duty on behalf of the Local Authority. An analysis of the records bears out this fact, and the following figures give the number of visits made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector prior to this date and those made by representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Year	Visits	
1947	83	} By Officers of the Local Authority.
1948	54	
1949 (9 months)	63	
1950	10	} By Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The visits made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were special visits made at the request of the producer or this Department and none of a routine nature were made. In addition three failures of milk (i.e. to pass the required test) reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries by the Chief Sanitary Inspector were not followed up.

It is felt that only by routine visits can standards of cleanliness be maintained or raised and improvements to buildings and lay-out brought about. With regard to the latter, in 1949 structural improvements were obtained on four farms and negotiations were in progress with the owners with respect to improvements on four other farms. As far as can be ascertained no works of improvement have been carried out on any farms in the area since October, 1949 and the negotiations initiated by the Public Health Department have not been maintained.

These points were discussed by the Committee during the year and representations made to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries through the Rev. Gordon Lang, M.P. As a result, a meeting took place between the officials of the Borough and a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following samples of food were obtained in the Borough during the year by the Weights and Measures Department of the Cheshire County Council. Mr. Stacey Hallard, the Chief Inspector reports as follows:—

“Only one sample — a milk — was certified as non-standard and the circumstances in this case reflect in no way upon the Stalybridge retailer who sold the sample. A sample taken in the ordinary way from this man was found to be 26.3% deficient in milk fat. He received his supply from outside the Borough and accordingly follow-up samples were taken later of the milk whilst in course of delivery to him. This also proved to be below Standard and further samples were taken at a supervised milking of the herd producing the milk. These again were found to be deficient in fat and thus no legal action was advisable. As the original sample was deficient to a greater degree than the “appeal to cow” samples — the retailer was cautioned.

In view of these circumstances and the fact that all the other samples were genuine it speaks well for the quality of the food supply in Stalybridge.

	No. of Samples taken.	Result of Analysis.	
		Genuine.	Reported against.
Almond Flavour ... ..	1	1	—
Bacon ... ..	3	3	—
Butter ... ..	3	3	—
Cheese ... ..	3	3	—
Cooking Fat ... ..	3	3	—
Custard Powder ... ..	2	2	—
Ginger Marmalade ... ..	1	1	—
Lemon Jelly Marmalade ... ..	1	1	—
Margarine ... ..	3	3	—
Milks ... ..	45	44	1
Orange Flavour ... ..	1	1	—
Raspberry Flavour ... ..	1	1	—
Salmon and Lobster Paste ... ..	1	1	—
Semolina ... ..	1	1	—
Shrimp Paste ... ..	1	1	—
Strawberry Jam ... ..	1	1	—
Sugar ... ..	3	3	—
Vanilla Flavour ... ..	1	1	—
	75	74	1

### WATER SUPPLIES.

10 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and results were recorded as follows :—

2 samples of the Town's water were found to be satisfactory.

5 samples of a small chlorinated supply serving 185 houses in the Millbrook district were found satisfactory whilst 3 samples were unsatisfactory. The appropriate action was taken in each of the latter cases.

The Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-u-Lyne, Stalybridge, Dukinfield (District) Waterworks, Mr. M. T. B. Whitson, reports on the Stalybridge water supplies as follows :—

The quality and quantity of the water have both been satisfactory.

## Bacteriological examination of the pipes supplies.

Type of water	Samples taken	Results.
Raw	None	—
Filtered water - taken directly after filtration	12	Quite satisfactory.
Filtered water - tap samples taken at various points in the Borough	29	Quite satisfactory.
Chemical Analysis	2	Quite satisfactory.
Plumbo Solvency. Calcium Carbonate added before filtration. 11 samples were taken and the results were all satisfactory.		
No form of contamination has presented itself		
Population supplied from public water mains -		
(a) Direct to Houses—22,420 (estimated) (Mid 1949).		
(b) By means of stand pipes—NONE.		

### HYDE GREEN SUPPLY.

The Higher Hyde Green area is still without a piped supply, and the negotiations with the Ministry of Health are proving protracted. Very little progress was made during the year.

**TABLE VI.**  
**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER**  
**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Infectious Disease Notifications

1950.

DISEASE	All Ages	Nos. notified in age groups									Age un-known	Removed to Hosp.	Died in Hosp.	Total deaths in district
		-1	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-				
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Scarlet Fever .....	24	4	5	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whooping Cough .....	165	13	39	53	2	2	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	
Measles .....	47	3	16	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pneumonia .....	8	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	7	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Erysipelas .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Dysentery .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tuberculosis--pulmonary .....	20	..	..	1	8	8	2	1	..	..	17	..	4	
Tuberculosis--non-pulmonary .....	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>

**TABLE VII.**

Incidence of the Main Infectious Diseases

1945 - 1950.

	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	1	—	4	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	1	—	—	4	5
Scarlet Fever ... ..	24	17	23	8	10	12
Tuberculosis (all forms)	22	18	18	28	20	24
Measles ... ..	47	237	91	464	9	171
Whooping Cough ... ..	165	95	75	36	167	60
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	10	25	10	17	—	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>289</b>

SPECIFIC INFECTIONS.

DIPHTHERIA.

2 cases were notified and removed to the infectious disease hospital, as suspected cases of Diphtheria. Both were subsequently discharged without the diagnosis being confirmed and were removed from the register.

SCARLET FEVER.

24 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, six of which were removed to hospital to ensure adequate isolation. There were no deaths from this disease during the year and there seems no doubt that there has been a considerable decline in the severity of symptoms of this disease.

PNEUMONIA.

8 cases were notified during the year whilst deaths classified to this cause numbered 7. These figures are less than half of those for 1949.

TYPHOID FEVER AND POLIOMYELITIS.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis or typhoid fever during 1950. The Borough has been fortunate in that only one case of infantile paralysis has been notified to the Health Department in the last five years and it is to be hoped that this happy state of affairs continues.

## DYSENTERY.

During the year an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery occurred in one of the Factory Nurseries. In all, 30 cases arose, of which 22 lived in outlying areas. Preventative measures were instituted as soon as the outbreak was reported, and with the co-operation of an enthusiastic staff extensive spread of the disease was avoided. The source of the outbreak was not traced. Altogether 487 samples were examined by the laboratory at Monsall Hospital of which 221 were negative.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

20 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis have been notified—4 people were certified as having died from pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with 8 in 1949. 1 person died from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 2 in the previous year.

**TABLE VIII.**

Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on Register  
at December, 1949 and December, 1950.

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1950	50	39	18	21	68	60
1949	48	38	24	26	72	64

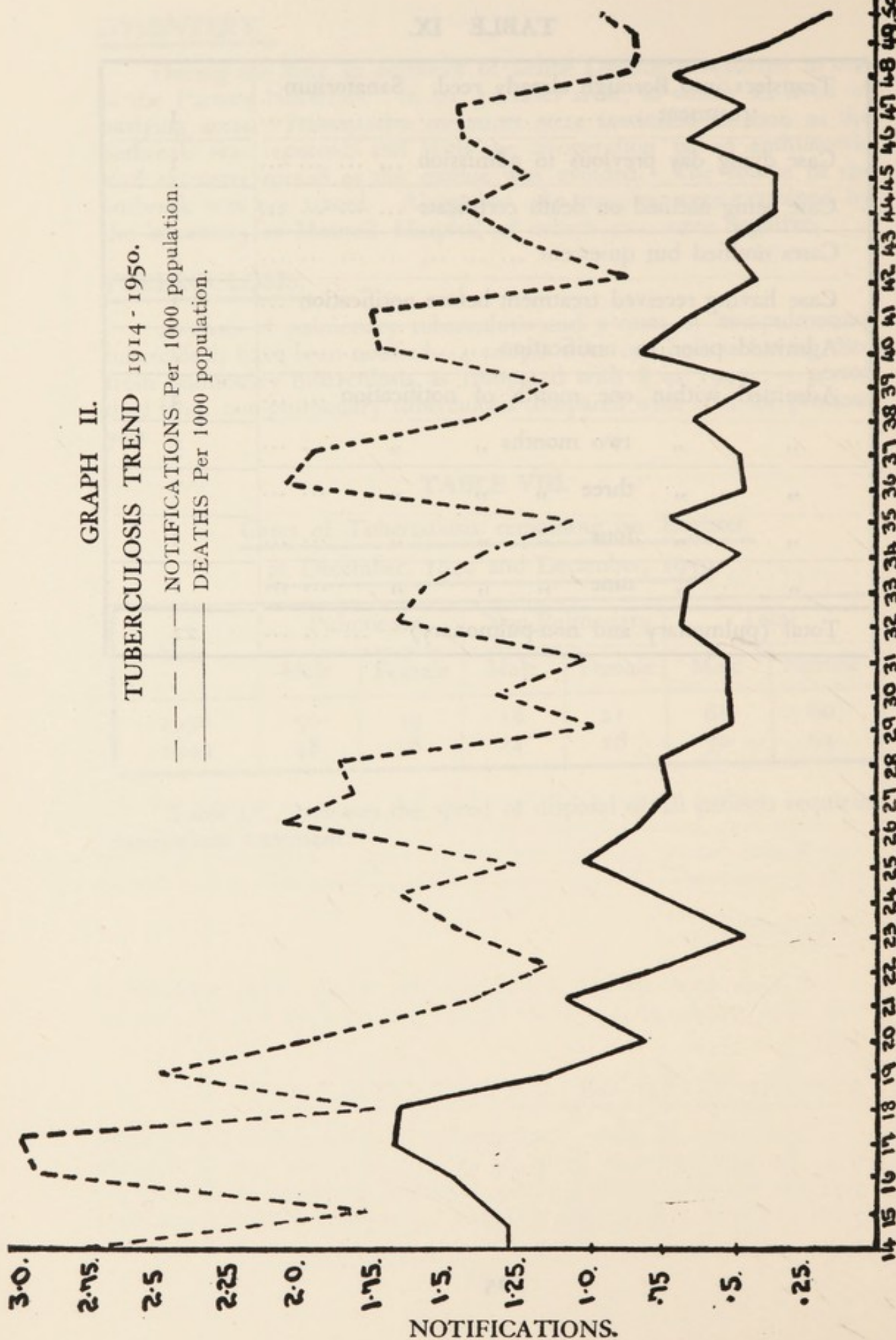
Table IX., indicates the speed of disposal of all patients requiring sanatorium treatment.



GRAPH II.

TUBERCULOSIS TREND 1914 - 1950.

--- NOTIFICATIONS Per 1000 population.  
 — DEATHS Per 1000 population.



YEAR.

## CANCER.

41 deaths have occurred from cancer, a rate of 1.81 or 13.3% of the total deaths. This is a slight decrease on the 1949 figures.

## FOOD POISONING.

There were no incidents of food poisoning during the year.

## HOUSING.

Houses represented under Section 11 (1) of Housing Act, 1936,  
for demolition ... .. 8

Houses represented under Section 12 (1) of Housing Act, 1936,  
for closure ... .. —

I am indebted to the Housing Manager, Mr. W. Morrison, for the following figures with which he has supplied me. They refer to the re-housing of families in Corporation Houses, and analyse the reason for removal.

### TABLE X.

#### RE-HOUSING.

Tuberculous cases re-housed ... ..	2
Tuberculous cases awaiting re-housing ...	9
Medical cases (other than T.B.) re-housed	20
Overcrowded families re-housed ... ..	7
Total No. of families re-housed ... ..	85

### TABLE XI.

#### ANALYSIS OF TOTAL OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED.

Families in Lodgings ... ..	41
Families Overcrowded ... ..	7
Families in Individual Unfit Houses	13
Mixed Families ... ..	2
Tuberculosis Cases ... ..	2
Medical cases other than T.B. ...	20
Total Re-Housed ... ..	85



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1950.



To the Chairman and Members of  
the Public Health Committee.  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fourth Annual Report on the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector's section of the Public Health Department.

Further efforts have been made to reduce industrial smoke and it is interesting to note that the number of observations exceeding the time allowed for black smoke was only 2.4% of the observations taken, compared with 6% (1949); 7% (1948) and 18% (1947).

Until the 31st October, meat inspection at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse in Buckley Street was carried out on a rota with Glossop (who draw their supplies from the premises along with Stalybridge, Longdendale District U. D. C. and Tintwistle R. D. C.). From that date however Glossop Council decided that their meat inspector should cease carrying out meat inspections at Stalybridge, with the result that the whole of the inspection is having to be carried out by the Stalybridge officials, with consequent neglect of other important duties.

It is regrettable that proceedings have had to be taken against two property owners for non-compliance with nuisance orders. One owner was sent to prison for 28 days for non-payment of a daily penalty which amounted to £91. The repairs to the property concerned were carried out by the Council in default.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the help and co-operation received from the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the staff and employees of the Public Health and Cleansing Departments.

Your obedient servant,

July, 1951.

J. NORRIS,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## HOUSING CONDITIONS.

8 houses have been represented as unfit for human habitation and demolition orders have been made.

During the year several blocks of sub-standard property have been purchased by the Corporation at site value. The tenants of these houses are to be re-housed and the houses demolished.

## VISITS.

	1949	1950
Inspection of Houses .....	1352	2161
„ Drains, closets, etc. ....	433	561
„ Offensive Accumulations ...	48	74
„ Farms, Dairies, Milkshops ...	63	2
„ Factories ... ..	44	74
„ Offensive Trades ... ..	30	13
„ Food Premises ... ..	569	561
Visits to Slaughterhouse ... ..	263	292
„ Tip ... ..	142	154
„ regarding C.D.A. ... ..	29	41
„ Infectious Disease cases ... ..	59	28
„ Houses-let-in-Lodgings and Common Lodging Houses ... ..	7	20
„ Shops ... ..	107	185
Smoke Observations etc .. ..	55	87
Milk Samples ... ..	101	84
Water Samples ... ..	6	16
Ice Cream Samples ... ..	53	29
Rodent Control ... ..	1397	1812
Interviews ... ..	710	874
Miscellaneous ... ..	337	261
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5805	7329
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES

### LET IN LODGINGS.

There is one registered common lodging house and two houses let in lodgings. Regular visits are made to these premises.

## HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT DEFECTS.

6 prosecutions were taken during the year and abatement orders were granted by the Magistrates in each case.

46 formal and 444 informal notices dealing with 1228 defects were served.

7 formal and 149 informal notices requiring the provision of 245 ashbins were served. 595 ashbins were sold by the department as against 472 in 1949. It is still the policy of the Council to serve notice on the owners of property for the renewal of ashbins. The Council have again considered making ashbin renewal a charge against General Rate, but have decided not to put the scheme into operation.

### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

As explained in the introduction to this report the rota system for meat inspection with the Glossop meat inspector, was in operation until the 31st October. From that date the whole of the meat inspection has been carried out by the Stalybridge officials.

The details of carcasses inspected and meat condemned in the following table refers only to the work carried out by the Stalybridge inspectors.

TABLE I.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.					
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed .....	1167	855	307	5676	2
Number Inspected.....	1167	855	307	5676	2
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned .....	—	4	2	10	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	412	238	3	489	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis .....	35.30	28.30	1.63	8.79	50.00
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned .....	4	18	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	179	349	1	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	15.68	42.92	0.32	—	—

The approximate weight of meat and offals condemned by Stalybridge Meat Inspectors is as follows :—

	1949.	1950.
Tubercular ... ..	35853 lbs.	39922 lbs.
Non-tubercular ... ..	17848 lbs.	24814 lbs.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	53701 lbs.	64736 lbs.

Whilst the percentage of Tuberculosis in cows is still high it will be noted that it has fallen from 55.25% in 1949, to 42.92%.

Details of meat and offals condemned are as follows :

	1949.	1950.
Whole carcase .....	34	24
Part carcase ... ..	88	70
Heads and Tongues .....	240	332
Lungs ... ..	856	908
Diaphragms ... ..	187	250
Hearts ... ..	73	122
Livers ... ..	1019	1261
Part Livers ... ..	332	532
Stomachs ... ..	88	97
Mesenteries and Intestines ... ..	208	262
Spleens ... ..	171	169
Kidneys ... ..	52	61
Plucks (Sheep) ... ..	144	174
Tails ... ..	11	6
Udders ... ..	160	213
Ribs ... ..	—	1
Testicles and Scrotal Fat ... ..	—	4

In addition, the following has been condemned :—

245 tins Meat	22 lbs. 1 oz. Cooked Ham
653 „ Vegetables	35 „ Sausages
177 „ Soups and Broth	3 „ Stoned Dates
59 „ Fish	1/4 lb. Tea
198 „ Fruit	1/2 lb. Sugar
440 „ Milk	8 lbs. Cheese
5 „ Marmalade	9 cwt. Potatoes
15 „ Jam	161 boxes Cheese
3 „ Fruit Juice	27 pkts. Suet
13 „ Puddings	19 bottles Salad Cream
6 „ Dumplings	27 Chickens
83 „ Corned Beef	5 Fowls
1 „ Corned Mutton	1 Cock

## FOOD PREMISES.

561 visits were made to food premises during the year as against 569 in 1949. The following is a list of visits made to different types of food premises during the year, compared with 1949.

	1949.	1950.
Butchers Shops ... ..	37	101
Bakehouses ... ..	78	101
Cafes and Canteens ... ..	53	55
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	114	61
Fishmongers' Shops ... ..	41	11
Ice Cream Manufacturing and Storage ... ..	94	121
Other food premises ... ..	152	111

## ICE CREAM.

Premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream—1

Premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream—47

All motor vans retailing ice cream in Stalybridge are completely enclosed and equipped with hot and cold water. No ponies and carts, barrows or tricycles are used for retailing ice cream in the Borough.

This standard has been achieved by making use of a Local Act which requires all hawkers to be licensed by the Local Authority and no licence is issued to any ice cream trader unless his vehicle complies with the requirements of the Public Health Department.

26 Methylene Blue samples were taken during the year, the results were graded as follows :—

Grade	Manufactured	
	In Borough	Outside Borough
Grade 1 ... ..	2	14
„ 2 ... ..	3	2
„ 3 ... ..	1	3
„ 4 ... ..	—	1

All unsatisfactory samples were followed up and copies of sample results were forwarded to Local Authorities in whose area the outside manufacturers were producing.

## MILK SAMPLES.

Details of samples taken during the year and comparisons with 1946 to 1950 are noted below.

<u>Methylene Blue</u>	Producers in Borough.		Producers outside Borough.	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
1946	17	—	6	—
1947	19	1	8	1
1948	27	—	5	—
1949	31	3	13	6
1950	23	7	17	4
<u>B. Tuberculosis.</u>				
1946	17	—	7	—
1947	15	1	9	—
1948	21	—	4	—
1949	25	3	16	—
1950	24	2	19	1

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

The following licences were issued under the above Regulations during the year.

### SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES.

Pasteurised ... ..	4
Sterilised ... ..	3
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	4

### DEALERS' LICENCES.

Pasteurised ... ..	13
Sterilised ... ..	99
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	15

### MILK DISTRIBUTORS. 160

## MODEL BYE-LAWS FOR THE HANDLING, WRAPPING AND DELIVERY OF FOOD ETC.

During the year, Bye-Laws were made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly practices and conditions in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air. These Bye-Laws came into operation on the 17th July, 1950.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

84 observations were taken during the year. It is interesting to note the decline in the percentage of observations exceeding the time limit allowed for dense smoke and it does seem that the efforts taken by the Council during the last few years are bringing some results.

Year	Percentage of observations exceeding time limit allowed for dense smoke.
1947	18.6
1948	7
1949	6
1950	2.4

Representations were made to the Housing Committee with a view to making it a condition of tenancy that all tenants occupying Corporation houses equipped with smoke consuming grates should use only smokeless fuel. Whilst the Council would not agree to this it was decided that all such tenants be written to and requested to use smokeless fuel.

### RODENT CONTROL.

On the 31st March, 1950, the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into operation.

During the year the Rodent Operator made 1530 visits and assisted employees of the Borough Surveyor's Department in carrying out two sewer treatments. The total number of visits made to premises in connection with rodent control by all members of the Public Health Department staff was 1812.

77 new infestations were reported and successfully dealt with as compared with 154 in 1949.

24 Annual contracts were in force at the end of the year and the total income received from contracts amounted to £119.

Details of work carried out in the Borough from 31st March, 1950, to the 31st December, 1950, as it will be on the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries form PDP/R.1. are as follows.

**TABLE II.**  
**I. PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE.**

TYPE OF PROPERTY	(i)	(ii) Number of properties in Local Authority's Area in which infestation was			(iv)	(v) Analysis of Column (iv)		(vi)	(vii)
	Total	Notified by Occupier	Otherwise dis-covered	Recorded Total of (ii) & (iii)	Number infested by	Major	Minor	Mice only	
Local Authority's Property ..	50	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Dwelling House .....	7101	14	11	25	..	11	14	14	
Business Premises .....	1268	3	35	38	5	15	18	18	
Agricultural Property .....	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>8447</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	

**2. MEASURES OF CONTROL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.**

TYPE OF PROPERTY	No. of properties inspected	No. of inspections made	Number of notices served under Section 4		Number of treatments carried out			Block treatments of properties in different occupancies under Sect. 6 (1) or by informal arrangement				
			Treatments	Works	By arrangement with occupier		Under Section 5 (1)	Number of blocks	Surface	Associated sewers		
					Rats*	Mice only					Number of separate occupancies	Number of manholes treated
Local Authority's Property ..	8	93	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwelling House .....	136	448	..	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Business Premises ..	37	513	..	2	19	..	..	..	1	7	..	4
Agricultural Property .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>181</b>	<b>1054</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4</b>

\*Included under this heading Properties infested with both Rats and Mice.

## DISINFECTION.

11 houses were fumigated. 10 beds, 22 blankets, 20 pillows and bolsters and 38 other articles were disinfected.

## WASTE WATER CLOSET CONVERSIONS.

A grant of £8 or half the cost of conversion is made to owners of property, wishing to convert Waste Water Closets. 22 applications for grants were received during the year making a total of 112 since the scheme was commenced in 1947.

## DISINFESTATION.

Insecticide containing D.D.T. is used for disinfestation and 22 houses involving 62 rooms have been treated by this method.

A very bad verminous infestation was found in a Corporation house and in conjunction with the N.S.P.C.C. proceedings were taken against the tenant. This house and the adjoining house were treated with H.C.N.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

An existing old stone drain in Hollins Street, between High Street and Booth Street, was reconstructed with earthenware pipes.

22 drains, 47 W.W.C's, 8 fresh W.C's and 17 waste water gullies have been opened by Corporation employees during the year.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

175 visits to bakehouses and other factories have been made during the year as against 138 in 1949. 5 informal notices have been served and complied with.

TABLE III.

### INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
Factories without Mechanical Power	33	3	1	—
Factories with Mechanical Power ..	117	172	4	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
	150	175	5	—

2.—Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilating (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences—				
Insufficient .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .	5	4	4	—
Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences .. .. .	—	—	—	—
	9	8	4	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

2 buildings are now used for tripe boiling and 2 as Marine Stores for the business of rag and bone dealing. The premises are visited regularly.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

COLLECTION.

	1949	1950
Ashbins emptied ... .. .	308,691	296,726
Loads of refuse removed ... .. .	4,352	4,448
	tons cwts.	tons cwts.
Average weight per load ... .. .	2 4½	2 1¼
Approx. weight of refuse removed	9,683 tons.	9,174 tons.

DISPOSAL.

The whole of the household refuse collected was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Brushes Tip. 1,722 loads of covering material were used.

Further prosecutions were taken during the year against children setting fire to and disturbing the surface of the tip.

The permanent mess room fitted with washing and cooking facilities and water closet accommodation was completed and is very much appreciated by the tip men.

### SALVAGE.

Despite low prices for waste paper a total of £2,465 was received from the sale of salvage. This is the highest income ever received and the following graph shows the salvage trend since 1940.

<u>1949.</u>	Weight		Income £
	T.	C.	
Paper ... ..	181	7	1181
Kitchen Waste ... ..	363	7	928
Metal ... ..	20	10	74
Bottles ... ..	10	19	31
Textiles ... ..		15	15
Sundries ... ..		9	14
	<u>577</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>£2243</u>

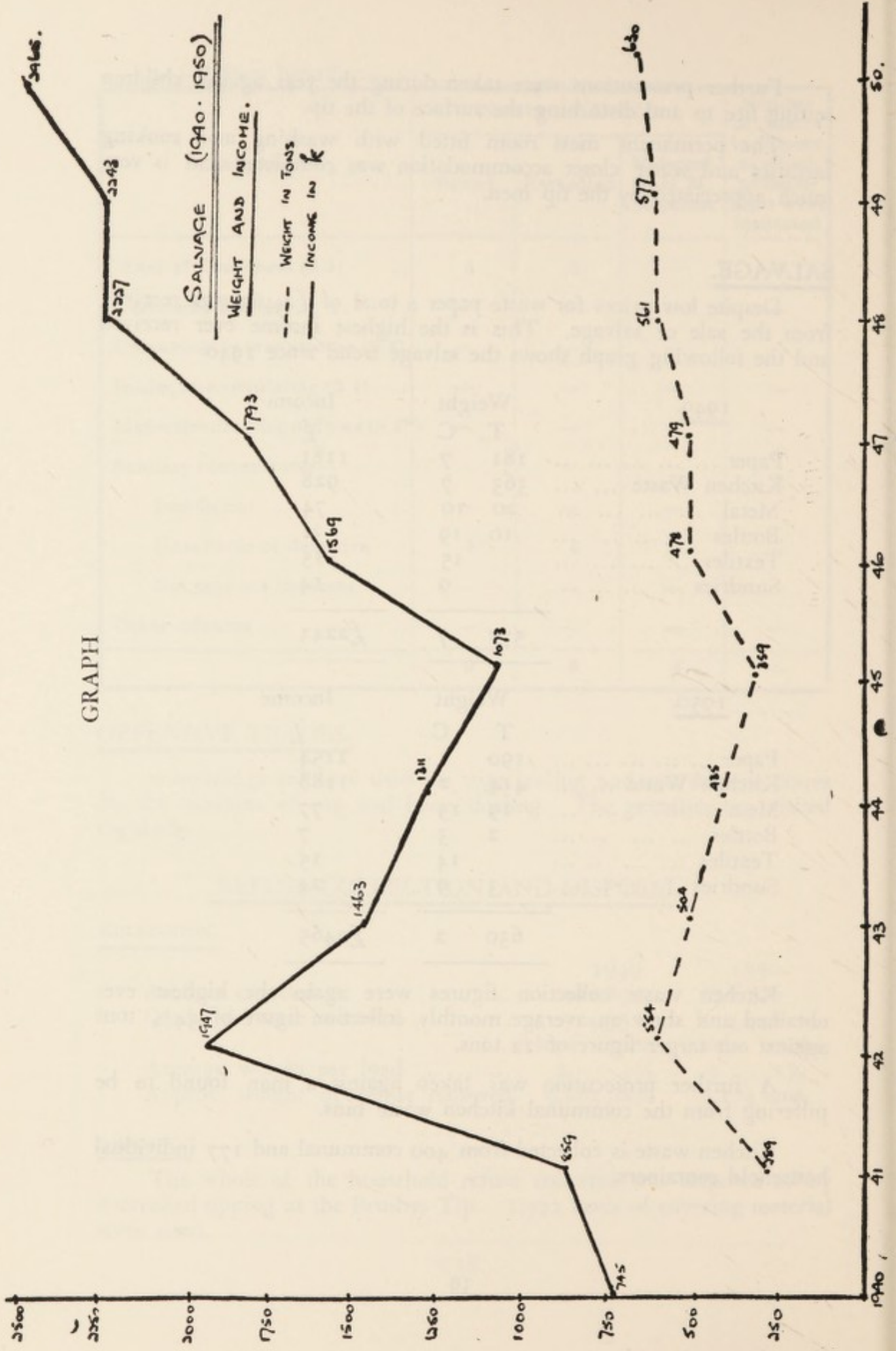
<u>1950.</u>	Weight		Income £
	T	C	
Paper ... ..	190	1	1154
Kitchen Waste ... ..	414	2	1188
Metal ... ..	19	13	77
Bottles ... ..	2	3	7
Textiles ... ..		14	15
Sundries ... ..	3	9	24
	<u>630</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>£2465</u>

Kitchen waste collection figures were again the highest ever obtained and show an average monthly collection figure of 34½ tons against our target figure of 22 tons.

A further prosecution was taken against a man found to be pilfering from the communal kitchen waste bins.

Kitchen waste is collected from 400 communal and 177 individual household containers.

GRAPH



SUPPLEMENT.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFIELD  
HEALTH DIVISION

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REPORT OF THE  
CLERK TO THE DIVISIONAL  
HEALTH COMMITTEE  
AND  
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER  
FOR THE YEAR 1950

Divisional Health Office,  
99 Grosvenor Street,  
STALYBRIDGE.

29th March, 1951.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have pleasure in presenting for your consideration, our second Annual Report on those services administered by the Divisional Health Committee under the Second Schedule of the Cheshire County Council Scheme of Divisional Health Administration.

In our last report we commented on the expansion which was anticipated in the Domestic Help and Care and After Care Services. It will be seen from the present report that these services have indeed been developed more than any other during the year, a development which has been appreciated by both the General Practitioners and their patients. There is no doubt that these services are helping to relieve the pressure on hospital beds and are becoming an essential feature of the Divisional Health Scheme of administration.

In the Care and After Care field expansion has been seen especially in connection with the visiting, supervision and help of patients suffering from Tuberculosis.

We wish to express our gratitude to the members of the Committee for their courtesy and wise counsel and to the members of the staff for their willing assistance and support throughout the year.

We remain, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

P. W. MUSTHER - Clerk to Committee.

T. HOLME - Divisional Medical  
Officer.

## DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

### Chairman.

5th July, 1949 - June, 1950 - Councillor Mrs. E. GRUNDY.  
July, 1950 - Dec., 1950 - Councillor W. COOKE.

### Deputy Chairman.

5th July, 1949 - June, 1950 - Councillor W. COOKE.  
July, 1950 - Dec., 1950 - Councillor Mrs. L. M. GILLOTT.

### Committee.

#### Representing the Local Health Authority.

Chairman of the County Health Committee  
Alderman J. W. Emberton (ex-officio).

Deputy Chairman of the County Health Committee  
Alderman W. E. Noden (Died Dec., 1950) (ex-officio).

Alderman F. W. Radcliffe, (retired May, 1950).

Alderman J. H. I. Radcliffe.

Councillor A. Bown.

Councillor J. E. Kenworthy, (retired October, 1950).

Councillor J. Wright, (appointed June, 1950).

#### Representing Stalybridge M.B.

Alderman A. Ailen.

Alderman J. Porter.

Councillor F. Buckley.

Councillor Mrs. L. M. Gillott.

Councillor Mrs. E. Grundy.

Councillor Mrs. A. Slack.

Councillor Dr. A. Wynroe.

#### Co-opted Members.

Mrs. M. Wynroe. (Cheshire County Nursing Association).

Mrs. N. Sykes. }  
Councillor Mrs. M. Storrs. } (Co-opted by Divisional  
Health Committee).

## STAFF.

Divisional Health Office, 99 Grosvenor Street, Stalybridge.

- Clerk to Committee - Philip W. Musther, F.C.I.S.  
Divisional Medical Officer - Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Assistant County Medical Officer - Ena M. Cant, M.B., Ch.B.  
Chief Clerk - A. Clough.  
Clerical Assistants - J. T. Petrie, (H.M. Forces 22/6/50).  
Misses J. Norton, D. Ollerenshaw,  
E. M. Rhodes, (ceased employment  
27/5/50), M. Thorpe (19/6/50),  
K. Walton, (3/7/50).
- Ambulance Supervisor,  
Stalybridge - J. Roebuck.  
Health Visitors  
(Stalybridge) - Miss S. A. Watson, Miss B. Sherratt,  
Miss Morgan, (6/2/50 - 30/9/50),  
Miss I. Diamond.  
(Dukinfield) - Miss E. Ollerenshaw, (Retired March,  
1950), Miss W. Grimstone, Mrs.  
A. E. Marten, (temp. capacity Sep.,  
1950).
- District Nurses  
(Stalybridge) - Mrs. N. Nobles, Miss E. Garside,  
Mrs. E. H. Slater.  
(Dukinfield) - Miss M. Stratton, Miss E. Ambler.  
Midwives  
(Stalybridge) - Miss N. Robinson, Mrs. F. Dent,  
Miss M. Regan.  
(Dukinfield) - Miss A. Lees, Miss M. V. Williams.  
Authorised Officer - J. Thompson.  
Physiotherapist - Mrs. C. Cooke.  
Dental Surgeons - Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D., part-  
time basis, Mr. E. S. Poulter, L.D.S.,  
part-time basis.

### Specialists

- Ophthalmic Surgeon - W. E. Lawson, M.B., Ch.B.  
Orthopaedic Surgeon - J. L. Mangan, F.R.C.S.  
Gynaecologist, Stalybridge - W. E. C. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B.,  
M.R.C.O.G.  
Paediatrician - J. D. Allan, M.D., F.R.C.P.  
Tuberculous Physician - J. F. Fletcher, Resigned 1950).  
E. Ratner, M.D., D.P.H.  
Ear, Nose and Throat  
Surgeon - E. M. Innes, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.  
General Practitioners  
attending Welfare  
Centre, Dukinfield, on  
a sessional basis - N. W. R. Lucas, M.B., Ch.B.  
J. Macfie, M.B., Ch.B.  
J. R. Wardley, M.D. (from Nov., 50).

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The three Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows :—

Dukinfield - 212 Astley Street.

Stalybridge - Mechanics' Institute,  
- Wesleyan Methodist School, Millbrook

There has been one change during the year in the times of the sessions which are now held as follows :—

212 Astley Street - Wednesday mornings and afternoons  
and Thursday afternoons.

Millbrook - Alternate Monday afternoons.

Mechanics' Institute - Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

### MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Repairs to the waiting room were effected by the Borough Surveyor's Department and on completion the room was re-decorated and the paintwork in the rest of the clinic washed down. This work was finished during the summer months. The boiler and heating apparatus were repaired during the year with a subsequent marked improvement in the heating of the building.

### MILLBROOK.

Plans for a new welfare centre (a recommendation of the Divisional Committee in 1949) were submitted by the County Architect and considered by the Committee who expressed their disapproval of the original design. Consequent upon this, visits were made to several welfare centres by your Medical Officer and Clerk along with representatives of the County Public Health and County Architect's Departments. Further plans were submitted and these were approved by the Divisional Health Committee with minor alterations. In the meantime the Committee have agreed to an increase in the rental to 25/- a week for the rooms now used for welfare purposes in the Millbrook area.

### VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

We would like once again to express our thanks to the Voluntary Workers who have materially assisted the Health Visitors at the clinics in Stalybridge and Dukinfield during the year. Both Voluntary bodies organised a Christmas party for the mothers and children which were well attended and much appreciated.



## SPECIALIST CLINICS.

### OPHTHALMIC (under 5 years).

	1949	1950
New cases ... ..	25	24
Total attendances ... ..	54	56
New spectacles provided ... ..	16	3

### PAEDIATRIC (under 5 years).

New cases ... ..	24	22
Total attendances .. ..	38	35

### EAR, NOSE AND THROAT (under 5 years).

New cases ... ..	6	3
Total attendances ... ..	8	3

### PHYSIOTHERAPY (under 5 years).

Total attendances for interview by		
Orthopaedic Surgeon ... ..	140	280
Total attendances at Physiotherapist's clinic ...	194	658
Total attendances for U.V.L. treatment ... ..	787	2651

## DENTAL TREATMENT

During most of the year the work was carried out part-time by the School Dental Officer from the Hyde Division who devoted two half days each week to treatment in this area. Since October, however, there has been an appreciable improvement in dental treatment following the redistribution of the work of dental officers in the North East area. As a result there are now two dentists working part-time in the Division for a total of three days a week.

	1949	1950
Ante-natal patients - new cases ... ..	2	—
"    "    - attendances ... ..	4	—
Post-natal patients - new cases ... ..	1	—
"    "    - attendances ... ..	1	—
Children under 5 years - new cases ... ..	32	20
"    "    - attendances ... ..	32	26

It will be noted that no post-natal or ante-natal patients have received treatment during the year and there has been a slight fall in attendances of children under five. It is hoped that the new arrangement will allow the Dental Officers more time in which to treat the children and expectant and nursing mothers.



## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccinations and immunisations are carried out at the School Clinic, Dukinfield, and the Mechanics' Institute, Stalybridge, or, if the parent so wishes, by the patient's practitioner.

During the period under review it was reported by several investigators that there appeared to be a connection between immunisation against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, and Poliomyelitis. Instances had been discovered where immunisation was followed by an attack of Infantile Paralysis and this appeared to be most marked in the case of immunisation against Whooping Cough. Because of this it was thought wise to discontinue immunisation in the Division and it is for this reason that the number of children immunised is lower this year than in 1949, but the total child population under 15 years of age protected against diphtheria is slightly higher this year than last.

I am pleased to report that the number of children vaccinated and re-vaccinated is three times the figure for last year and represents approximately 30% of the children born during the year.

The purchase of a small refrigerator by the Divisional Health and Stalybridge Public Health Committees has greatly improved the storage facilities for vaccine lymph and immunisation material.

TABLE B. VACCINATIONS — 1950.

Age at 31/12/50 Born in year ...	Under 1 1950	1 — 4 1946-48	5 — 14 1936-45	15 — over Before 1936	Total
Vaccinated ...	51	78	27	22	178
Re-vaccinated ...	5	7	3	30	45

87 of the total protected were vaccinated by the medical practitioners of the Division at their own surgeries, the remaining 136 cases were vaccinated at the clinics by the Divisional Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

1936 — 1950.

The following table shows the total number of children under the age of 15 years protected against diphtheria and the percentage of the total child population protected.

TABLE C.

Age at 31/12/50 Born in year....	under 1 1950	1 1949	2 1948	3 1947	4 1946	5-9 1941- 1945	10-14 1936- 1940	Total under 15
Immunised .....	3	184	450	435	359	1700	1753	4884
Estimated mid year child pop'ltn. 1950.	3451					5219		8670
% immunised ....	41.47					66.00		56.33

Total No. of children immunised by general practitioners at their own surgeries during 1950 .....	153
Total No. of children immunised at Clinics during 1950 ...	235
	388

### AMBULANCE SERVICE.

In January the decision of the County Health Committee on the report of the independent Chairman of the joint meeting between our representatives and those of Hyde Divisional Health Committee was announced. The decision was to the effect that the present arrangements whereby the ambulance service in Dukinfield is provided by the Hyde Divisional Health Committee should continue. It was also resolved to review the position in three years time, a resolution which was strongly opposed by this Division but which was, nevertheless, adhered to at a meeting of the County Health Committee held in February, 1950. During the year there have been several incidents where the wisdom of the Committee in pressing for unified control has been proved and it is encouraging to note that at least for Civil Defence purposes, it is proposed to take this step.

Two vacancies caused by the resignation of two drivers were filled by up-grading two ambulance attendants and appointing two more new attendants.

In August, at the request of the County Medical Officers of Health for Cheshire and Derbyshire, the Divisional Health Committee agreed to provide a service for the Glossop area between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. This service has worked smoothly without the appointment of additional staff.

The number of vehicles remains the same this year as last because the Austin Welfarer Ambulance which was transferred to another Division was replaced by a new Morris Ambulance.

The establishment of ambulances, cars and staff in the Division during the year was as follows :—

Vehicles - 4 Ambulances.  
 1 Sitting Case Car.  
 Staff - 1 Supervisor.  
 2 Attendants.  
 6 Drivers.  
 1 Sitting Case Car Driver.

TABLE D. STALYBRIDGE.

Directly Provided	(1) No. of vehicles	(2) Total No. Journeys	(3) Total No. Patients carried	(4) No. of Accident and Emergency Journeys inc. in col. 3.	(5) Total Mileage
Ambulance	† 4	* (53)3094	* (53)4645	* (21)153	* (351)23131
Cars	1	* (1)1311	* (1)1890	* (1)1	* (17)16766

DUKINFIELD.

Ambulance	..	1761	4044	326	13319
Cars	..	382	507	53	4137

† Including one ambulance in Civil Defence reserve.

\* Passengers not included in total picked up outside the administrative County other than same day returning out-patients.

There is no doubt that increasing use is being made of the ambulance service to take patients to hospital, and our vehicles are to be seen on the road more frequently than ever before. This year 11,150 patients were carried as opposed to a figure of 8,238 for the year 1949 - an increase of almost 3,000 in twelve months with a corresponding increase in mileage from approximately 40,000 to 57,000 miles. Patients are taken to hospital either for admission or for treatment and no case is carried without an accompanying certificate from a general practitioner, or following a telephone request from the patient's own doctor.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

The main work in this section of the National Health Service Act has again been concerned with the provision of nursing equipment on loan to patients who are being nursed at home, and to the problem of those patients suffering from Tuberculosis.

The demand for nursing equipment is gradually increasing as the public realises that it is available to them in times of sickness. Extra equipment had to be purchased during the year because of this extra demand and there is no doubt that this service is materially assisting in the home nursing of patients who might otherwise have to be taken to hospital.

The review of the Tuberculosis Registers was completed during the year with the help of the Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Officer and we are glad to report that in both Boroughs the picture is not so black as was first anticipated. It was found at the end of the year that there were 34 less patients on the register than in 1949 even though the notifications during the same period totalled 40.

The Health Visitors are visiting Tuberculosis patients at least every three months and altogether they paid 708 visits—over three times as many as last year. We would like to say here that our relations with the Tuberculosis Officer are very good indeed and the liaison between the two departments is excellent - an absolute necessity in work of this kind. Housing accommodation was provided by Stalybridge M.B. and Dukinfield M.B. in 6 cases.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

	Pulmonary	Non- pulmonary	Non- pulmonary		Total
On Register at 1/1/50. ... ..	96	70	30	47	243
Notified during 1950. ... ..	21	12	3	4	40

### DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Age	M	F	M	F	Total
0 - 1 years ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 5 „ ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 15 „ ... ..	1	—	1	—	2
15 - 45 „ ... ..	1	1	—	—	2
45 - 65 „ ... ..	3	1	—	1	5
65 & over ... ..	3	—	—	1	4

The following items of nursing equipment have been issued from the stores based at the Ambulance Depot, King Street, Stalybridge, and at the office of the Duly Authorised Officer, Russell Street, Dukinfield.

Bed cradles	3	Bed pans	55
Air rings	50	Mackintosh sheets	22
Back rests	35	Urinals male	12
Urinals female	2	Feeding cups	3
Wheel chairs	4	Hot water bottles	2
Beds	3	Mattresses	3
Blankets	3	Pillows	2
Pillow cases	3	Sputum mug	1
Crutches	3 prs.		

A total sum of £5 : 19 : od. has been received in rentals for this equipment.

### CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

A sum of £125 was granted by the County Health Committee to be used in the financial assistance of persons requiring Convalescent Home treatment within the Division. Contact was made with two Convalescent Homes, one at Southport, the other at St. Annes-on-Sea, and arrangements were made to accept patients for treatment from this Division. 10 patients have been admitted in this way - 7 females and 3 males. 4 of the patients paid the whole cost of treatment and 6 received financial assistance. In one case the Committee reduced the assessment by 50%

### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The work of the Domestic Helps continues to increase and at the commencement of the year 4 whole-time and 7 part-time domestic helps were employed, these figures increasing as the year progressed and on the 31st December, 1950, 3 whole-time permanent, 5 whole-time temporary and 10 part-time temporary domestic helps were employed.

#### No. of Cases attended by Domestic Helps.

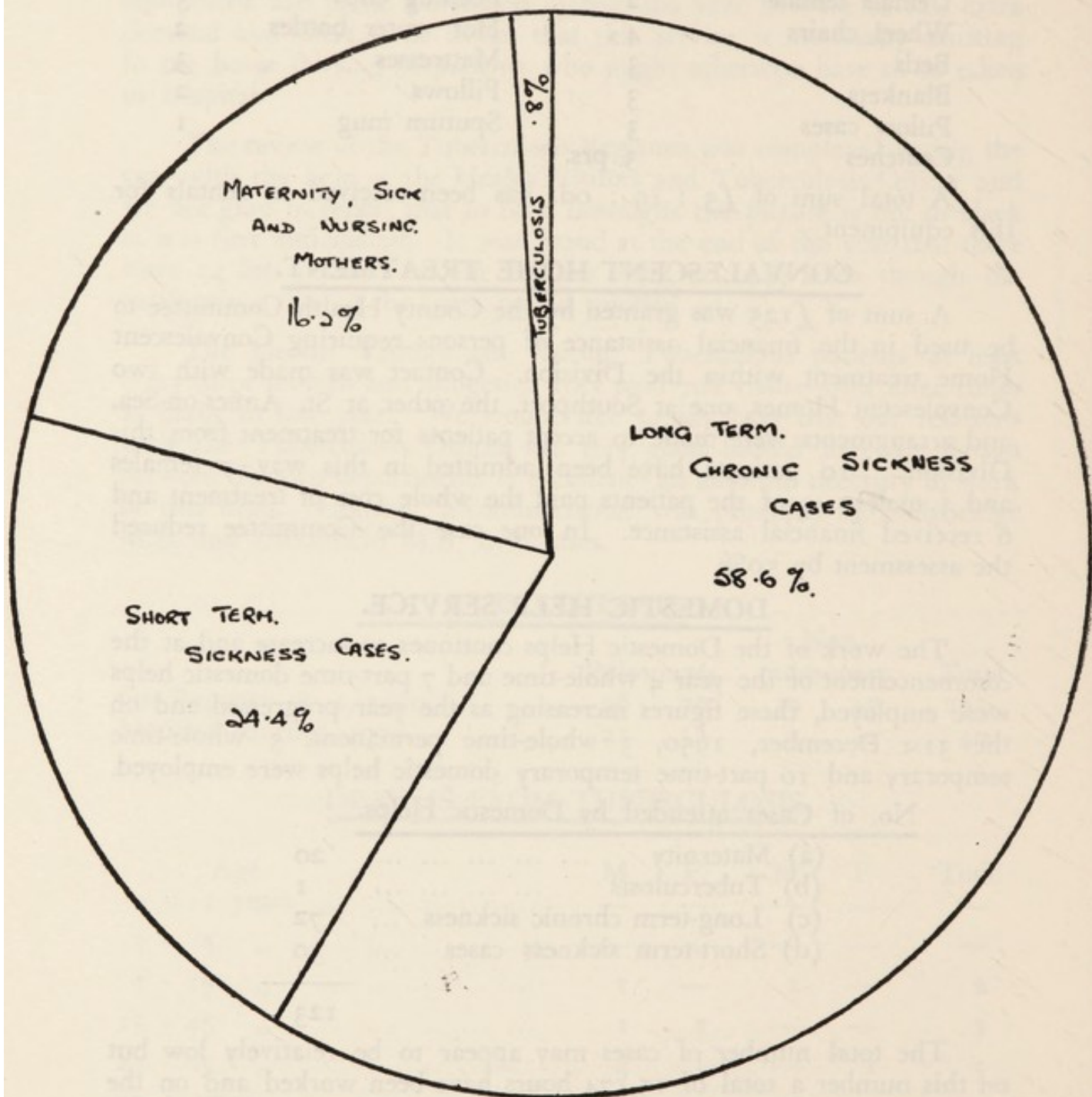
(a) Maternity	... ..	20
(b) Tuberculosis	... ..	1
(c) Long-term chronic sickness	...	72
(d) Short-term sickness cases	...	30

123

The total number of cases may appear to be relatively low but on this number a total of 15,174 hours have been worked and on the average no less than 50 cases are attended each week. This is due entirely to long term continuation cases and it is of interest to note that although last year only 55% of the total cases were chronic sick, this year the figure increased to 58.6%

CHART SHOWING PERCENTAGES OF THE TOTAL TIME  
TAKEN UP IN ATTENDING THE VARIOUS TYPES OF CASES.

1st JANUARY — 31st DECEMBER, 1950.



REPORT OF THE DULY AUTHORISED  
OFFICER, Mr. J. THOMPSON,  
IN RESPECT OF WORK CARRIED OUT  
WITHIN THE AREA OF THE  
STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFIELD  
HEALTH DIVISION DURING THE  
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED  
31st DECEMBER, 1950.

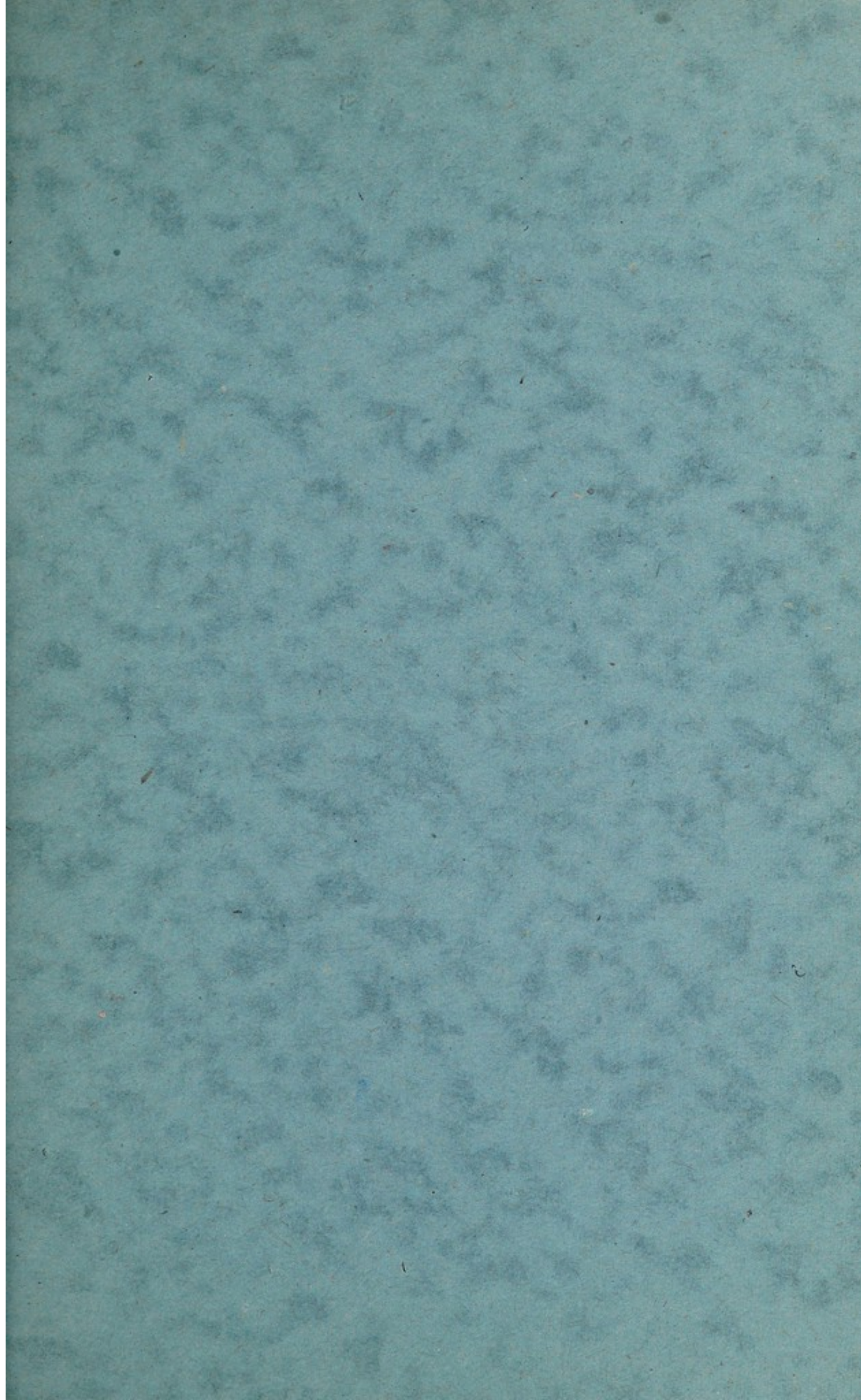
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1. Precis of cases dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

	Male	Female
Cases dealt with under Sec. 20 Lunacy Act, 1890, i.e. admitted to hospital as cases of urgency on the order of the authorised officer.	3	4
Cases dealt with under Sec. 21 Lunacy Act, 1890, i.e. admitted on the order of a magistrate for observation for 14 days.	4	5
Cases dealt with under Sec. 16 Lunacy Act, 1890, i.e. certified as being of unsound mind.	6	7
Cases dealt with under Sec. 64 Lunacy Act, 1890, i.e. transferred from one hospital to another.	—	1
Cases dealt with under Sec. 22 Lunacy Act, 1890, i.e. patient left in care of relatives by magistrate after notification of case by authorised officer.	—	1
Cases dealt with under Sec. 4 Lunacy Act, 1890, i.e. admitted to hospital on petition of relatives.	1	—
Cases dealt with under Sec. 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930, i.e. admitted to hospital as voluntary patients.	3	1

In addition to the above cases one case was reported to a magistrate by the authorised officer but the information was dismissed by the magistrate after consideration of the case, four cases were reported to the authorised officer and visited by him but no further action taken after the authorised officer had satisfied himself that the patients were under proper care and control. One patient died at home whilst awaiting a bed in hospital. In one case a patient who was at home on trial from a mental hospital had his leave revoked and was returned to hospital for further treatment. Arrangements were made for two patients to attend at the Rose Mount Clinic, Macclesfield, for treatment, where they were not sufficiently ill to warrant their admission to hospital.

2. Twenty-two visits were made to the homes of persons in mental defective colonies in order that reports on home circumstances of these patients could be given to the County Medical Officer of Health.
3. Six admissions to chronic sick wards were arranged for various general medical practitioners in the area.
4. Arrangements were made for the admission of 15 cases to Part III. accommodation on behalf of the County Welfare Officer.
5. Collections have been made on behalf of the Divisional Medical Officer in cases where domestic help has been allowed and difficulty experienced in obtaining payment for services rendered.
6. Arrangements have been made in five cases for the care, storage or sale of furniture belonging to patients in hospital.
7. Arrangements were made for the admission of one mentally deficient child to hospital.
8. One hundred and eleven items of nursing equipment have been issued from store during the year as detailed elsewhere in the report.
9. After care visits have been made to patients discharged from mental hospital on numerous occasions during the year with a view to assisting them to rehabilitate themselves in public life.
10. Domiciliary supervision visits have been made to seventeen male mentally deficient patients in the area at regular intervals during the year.
11. For a period of eight weeks regular daily visits were made to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall with bacteriological samples following an outbreak of dysentery at one of the mill nurseries.



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