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Contributors

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—SIXTH—

REPORT ON THE HEALTH

OF THE

County Borough of Stockport

FOR THE

YEAR 1905,

BY

Meredith Young, M.D.,

Mast. Surg., D.P.H. (Lond), D.S.Sc. (Vict.)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

Medical Superintendent Corporation Hospitals.

STOCKPORT :

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EXTRACT FROM THE ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
BOARD, 23rd MARCH, 1891.

RELATING TO THE DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF
HEALTH.

(14) He shall also make an annual report to the Sanitary Authority up to the end of December in each year, comprising a summary of the action taken, or which he has advised the Sanitary Authority to take, during the year for preventing the spread of disease, and an account of the sanitary state of his district generally at the end of the year. The report shall also contain an account of the inquiries which he has made as to conditions injurious to health existing in the district, and of the proceedings in which he has taken part or advised under any statute, so far as such proceedings relate to those conditions; and also on account of the supervision exercised by him, or on his advice, for sanitary purposes over places and houses that the Sanitary Authority have power to regulate, with the nature and results of any proceedings, which may have been so required and taken in respect of the same during the year. The report shall also record the action taken by him, or on his advice, during the year, in regard to offensive trades, to dairies, cow-sheds, and milk shops, and to factories and workshops. The report shall also contain tabular statements (on forms to be supplied by us, or to the like effect) of the sickness and mortality within the district, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.

Provided that, if the Medical Officer of Health shall cease to hold office before the thirty-first day of December, in any year, he shall make the like report for so much of the year as shall have expired when he ceases to hold office.

SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1905.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR HENRY GEORGE SMEETH, M.D.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR JOSEPH BLACKSHAW.

THE MAYOR
(ALDERMAN GEORGE NELSTROP, J.P.)

ALDERMAN JAMES KIRK, J.P.; COUNCILLORS BARNETT, BREWSTER,
EADIE, H. GREEN, R. JOHNSON, PROCTER, SHEPHERD, GEORGE
E. WALKER AND WILKINSON.

Monday—Fixed Meetings.

January	16	April	10	July	3	September	25
"	30	"	24	"	17	October	9
February	13	May	8	"	31	"	23
"	27	"	22	August	14	November	20
March	13	June	5	"	28	December	4
"	27	"	19	September	11	"	18

AT 3-15 P.M.

.....

HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE, 1905.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR HENRY GEORGE SMEETH, M.D.

COUNCILLORS BARNETT, BREWSTER, H. GREEN, GEORGE E. WALKER AND
WILKINSON.

Meetings—3-30 p.m., *Second Wednesday in each month*

SANITARY STAFF.

Food Inspector	W. BUTLER.*
Factory and Workshop Inspector	C. R. BILLINGHAM.
Drainage and Plumbing Inspector	J. ASHTON.*
Female Sanitary Inspectors	{ MRS. M. E. FORSTER.* MISS K. M. JONES.*

.....

DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

R. G. CHILD.*
W. ETCHELLS.*
G. PILKINGTON.*
G. BOTTOMLEY.*

.....

Ambulance Attendant	G. WEBB.
Disinfectors	J. RAYNER.

.....

CLERKS

H. BAILEY.
G. W. YATES.
W. B. BENNETT (Office Boy).

** Those marked with an asterisk have obtained the Certificate of the Sanitary Institute*

Introduction.

To the Worshipful the Mayor and the Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Stockport.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my Sixth Annual Report on
the health and sanitary condition of the Borough of Stockport.

In so doing, I beg to draw your attention to a few of the outstanding features in both the statistical and departmental portions of the Report. The Borough maintains a fairly high and steady rate of growth for a considerable number of new houses have been built, whilst there is no increase worth naming in the number of uninhabited houses.

The marriage and birth rates both show a slight increase, whilst the death rate is an eminently satisfactory one. Moreover, the death rate is one which has never been equalled during the past quarter of a century. The deaths from preventible disease, and the occurrences of such disease, have both been considerably less than the average of previous years. Finally, the infantile mortality, the bane of most manufacturing towns such as ours, was lower during 1905 than it has been for fifteen years at least. These facts are all matters for sincere congratulation, and it is to be trusted that we may have a continuance of them.

The routine work of the department has been carried out on much the same lines as in previous years.

A few fresh pieces of work have been commenced, notably the sanitation of barbers' shops, and of fried fish shops, and certain matters arising out of the Midwives' Act and the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The whole of the staff in the department have worked diligently, and have displayed considerable capacity and tactfulness.

The Hospitals have received special attention, and important structural alterations have been effected which will not only enable their work to be carried on more economically now, but will enable extension to be carried out in the future without seriously disturbing the everyday working parts of the Establishment.

Your Education Committee has entered upon a partial system of medical inspection of school children, and it is to be hoped that the results of this will be such as to lead to a more detailed inquiry, and the prompt application of the proper means for the improvement of physique and mental condition at this important period of life.

In conclusion, I desire to thank your Council, and especially those members of it forming the Health Committee, for the support and consideration they have invariably given to my proposals, and I desire to congratulate them on the pursuit of a high and enlightened sanitary policy. I desire also to record my sincere thanks to one and all of my medical confrères for loyal co-operation and valued assistance; also to my staff, both at the office and the Hospitals for much good work thoroughly and cheerfully carried out.

I am,


Mr Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

MEREDITH YOUNG,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Office, Stockport,
June, 1906.



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PART I.

Statistical.

County Borough of Stockport.

1905.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA.

Estimated Population, Mid-year, 1905	...	98,320
Area in Acres	... ..	5,485
Birth Rate per 1,000	... ..	27'13
General Death Rate per 1,000	... ..	18'22
Deaths of Infants under One year per 1000 Births		168
Death Rate from Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases...		2'204
Death Rate from Phthisis (Pulmonary Consumption)...		1'32
Death Rate from all other Tubercular Diseases...		0'90

AREA, POPULATION, INHABITED HOUSES, ETC.

The present area of the Borough as extended by the scheme of 1901 is 5,485 acres.

The population of the present Borough as estimated by the census of 1901 was 92,832 persons.

In the following table (growth of Stockport) the populations at the various census enumerations from 1831 onwards are set out together with for more recent years the estimated populations for various intercensal periods. It would appear from this table that there is a steady increase in the population taking place, though it is to be questioned whether the extent of growth of the town as shown in the table mentioned is an accurate one. According to the method of the Registrar-General, which is the one adopted in the table in question, the increase in the population from mid-year 1904 to mid-year 1905 has been 1,312.

It is believed that during the period mentioned approximately 500 new houses were built. By no means all of these would be immediately occupied, and a number of those which were occupied would be taken by people who had moved out of old houses, leaving these untenanted. Assuming that four-fifths of these new houses merely supplied a want on the part of the increase of the population, and assuming that the number per house remained at the average figure for the whole Borough, we should have in this way an increase in the population equivalent to 1,400 people. This mode of considering the matter would make it appear, therefore, that the estimate of the Registrar-General is in this particular case very near to the truth.

It is, indeed, a fact which has been remarked upon by many residents of the town that a very large number of people living in Stockport have not their main business interests in the town, but in Manchester, and this may account for the population increase referred to. Those who have witnessed the steady crowds of people streaming out of the various stations in Stockport on the arrival of trains from Manchester will have no difficulty in appreciating the force of these remarks.

The increase in population has not taken place evenly in the different wards. In the older portions of the town, where the property largely consists of business premises, warehouses, shops, offices, and the like, the increase in population has, of course, been very slight; indeed, in some wards the population has remained almost stationary, but in others, where room for expansion exists, a considerable increase has taken place. This increase has been specially manifested in the following wards:—Hollywood, where it approximated 100, Shaw Heath about 180, Heaviley about 120, Reddish North, where the increase has been largest, viz., about 500, and Reddish South approximately 200.

The following statement, for which I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor, giving the number of new houses built during 1905, will, I think, adequately explain the preceding remarks:—

<i>Name of Ward.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>
Lancashire Hill	6
Heaton Lane	2
Old Road	nil.
Portwood.....	32
St. Mary's	1
Vernon	4
Spring Bank	nil.
Hollywood.....	34
Edgeley	9
Shaw Heath	88
St. Thomas'	nil.
Hempshaw Lane	2
Cale Green	20
Heaviley	54
Reddish North	203
Reddish South	73
Total.....	528

Based upon the estimate of the Registrar-General and upon the figures above quoted of the Borough Surveyor, an estimate has been made of the various Wards, population and the figures are given herewith as showing the distribution of the population and the density of the various districts.

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Acre- age.</i>	<i>Estim- ated Popu- lation.</i>	<i>Per- sons per Acre.</i>	<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Acre- age.</i>	<i>Estim- ated Popu- lation.</i>	<i>Per- sons per Acre.</i>
Lancashire Hill..	145	5128	35.36	Edgeley.....	331	7170	21.66
Heaton Lane ..	234	6344	27.11	Shaw Heath ..	392	8175	20.85
Old Road	114	5980	52.46	St. Thomas' ..	53	5620	106.04
Portwood.....	324	7520	23.21	Hempshaw L'e.	146	5438	37.24
St. Mary's	91	3753	41.24	Cale Green ...	145	6746	46.52
Vernon	427	6115	14.32	Heaviley	1115	7010	6.28
Spring Bank ...	81	5000	61.73	Reddish North..	786	5940	7.55
Hollywood.....	346	8426	24.35	Reddish South .	755	3955	5.24
				<i>Whole Borough .</i>	<i>5485</i>	<i>98.320</i>	<i>17.92</i>

Growth of Stockport.

Year.	Inhabited Houses.	Houses Vacant.	Building.	Population.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
1831	..	..	..	43000	..	..	..	..
1841	8814	†1157	..	†50495	7495	..	17.43	..
1851	10568	..	..	†53835	3340	..	6.61	..
1861	11298	..	..	†54682	847	..	1.57	..
1871	..	..	..	†53001	..	1681	..	3.07
1881	13007	‡1558	74	†59553	6552	..	12.36	..
1891	15573	‡1216	100	†70263	10710	..	17.93	..
1892	..	..	..	71000	737	..	1.04	..
1893	16269	*870	170	71930	930	..	1.309	..
1894	16397	*804	150	72770	840	..	1.16	..
1895	16859	*876	100	73620	850	..	1.16	..
1896	17190	*890	120	74480	860	..	1.16	..
1897	17693	*613	197	75350	870	..	1.16	..
1898	17888	*561	..	76220	870	..	1.15	..
1899	18148	*600	197	77100	880	..	1.15	..
1900	18320	*697	220	78000	900	..	1.16	..
1901	†17982	*†753	†71	†78897	897	..	1.15	..
1902	21872	*844	194	94422	15525	..	†19.67	..
1903	22158	*875	205	95709	1287	..	1.36	..
1904	22684	*1007	300	97008	1299	..	1.35	..
1905	23056	*1056	280	98320	1312	..	1.35	..

† *Census Return.** *Not including lock-up shops, factories, and warehouses unoccupied at night, which number at the present time 900 to 1000.*‡ *Borough Extension.*

Marriages.

The number of Marriages solemnised during 1905 was 837, or 26 more than in 1904, the marriage rate per 1,000 persons living being 17.02.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Marriages.</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Living.</i>	<i>Rate for England and Wales.</i>
1893	486	13.5	14.7
1894	615	16.9	15.1
1895	680	18.4	15.0
1896	585	15.7	15.8
1897	689	18.2	16.0
1898	706	18.5	16.3
1899	754	19.8	16.5
1900	753	19.3	16.0
1901	687	17.4	15.9
1902	808	17.1	15.8
1903	711	14.8	15.6
1904	811	16.7	15.2
1905	837	17.02	15.3

Births.

During the year there have been 2,668 births registered, namely, 1,382 of males and 1,286 of females. The annual birth-rate is thus equal to 27.13 per thousand—a slight increase on that recorded for the previous year, but nearly 3.0 per thousand lower than the average of the preceding ten years. The rate for England and Wales as a whole during 1905 was 27.2 per thousand, whilst in the 76 great towns (of which Stockport is one) it was 28.2 per thousand. In the 141 smaller towns the birth-rate was 26.9 per thousand, and ranged from 15.4 in Torquay, 16.0 in Margate, and 16.8 in Hove to 38.2 in Tunstall, 38.4 in Bilston, 38.9 in Ince-in-Makerfield, 41.3 in Mountain Ash, 41.7 in Ebbw Vale, and 44.5 in Abertillery.

In Stockport the rates ranged from 18.12 in St. Mary's Ward and 19.54 in Heaviley Ward to 31.68 in both Shaw Heath and Hollywood Wards, 31.80 in Reddish North Ward and 31.89 in Vernon Ward.

Still-Births.

Under the Midwives' Act, 1902, it is compulsory upon all midwives now to send notice to the Local Supervising Authority (i.e., to the Medical Officer of Health) of all still born children delivered by them. During the year I have received 22 such notifications. But I have excellent reason to believe that this does not represent more than about one-fifth of those which should have been received, for during each year there are from 100 to 120 still born children interred in the various burial places within the Borough. There has thus been gross neglect on the part of some of the midwives, and, though the matter will be most difficult to bring home to them, yet an endeavour will be made to do so, and if neglect still continues after due warning, an example will have to be made.

There can be no doubt that many so-called still births are not still births at all. Lamentable as it indeed is, there are midwives practising even now who either take good care to prevent any possibility of life ever commencing in the new-born infant, or who cut life short when it has barely begun, and the body is disposed of as that of a still-born child. This is a strong statement to make, but I am sure there are many medical practitioners, who, like myself, can vouch for its truth. The possibility of this occurring will exist until it is made compulsory that no still-born child shall be interred until it is certified by a medical man or a Coroner's jury to be still-born.

Deaths.

During the year 1,659 deaths were registered, namely, 824 of males and 835 of females, giving an annual death-rate of 18.22 per thousand of the estimated population. The figures just given have been reached by taking the total number of deaths registered, deducting from that number the deaths of persons dying in the Borough, though not normally resident nor belonging thereto, and adding on the deaths of persons normally resident or belonging to the Borough, but dying outside at some Infirmary or other similar institution, or at some health resort. The actual number of deaths thus added or subtracted is given in a table appended hereto.

The death-rate is, for a large industrial town, eminently satisfactory in my opinion, though, of course, capable of improvement. I deem it satisfactory for the following, amongst other, reasons:—

1. The zymotic or preventible deaths have dropped considerably, only 201 (equal to a rate of 2.24 per thousand) being recorded during the year under review.

2. The death-rate is below that of the previous year, below the average of the preceding ten years (which was 23.00 per thousand), and not only that, but has never been equalled during any one of those preceding ten years, nor, indeed, during any one of the past twenty-five years.

3. A very considerable number of the deaths have occurred at an advanced age period, namely, at ages of 65 years and upwards. No less than 331 deaths have occurred at this late period of life, or almost exactly one-fifth of the total.

4. The infantile mortality has shown a decided decrease, being for the year in question only at the rate of 168 per thousand births registered, again a lower figure than has ever been recorded during the past 15 years at least.

The death-rate for England and Wales as a whole during 1905 was 15.2 per thousand, whilst in the 76 large towns it amounted to 15.7 per thousand.

In the following table are shown the deaths which occurred within the district of persons not belonging thereto:—

Where from.	DIED			
	Work-house.	Workhouse Hospital.	In-firmary.	Else-where.
Hyde	21	2	..	..
Manchester	3	..	..	2
Cheadle	2	1	..	..
Cheadle Hulme	2	..	1	..
Gatley .. . . .	..	..	1	..
Oldham	2	..	..	..
Denton.. . . .	1	..	2	1
Hazel Grove	1	..	1	1
Torkington .. . . .	..	1	..	..
Bredbury	1	..	1	..
Woodley	1	..	..	..
Brinnington . . . . .	..	..	1	..
Heaton Chapel	1	..	1	..
Heaton Mersey	1	..	..	..
Didsbury	1	..	..	..
Salford	1	..	..	..
Burnley	1	..	..	..
Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon ..	1	..	..	..
Marple	1	1	..	..

TABLE II.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—NAME OF DISTRICT **STOCKPORT.**

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1.—LANCASHIRE HILL.				2.—HEATON LANE.				3.—OLD ROAD.				4.—PORTWOOD.				5.—ST. MARY'S.				6.—VERNON.				7.—SPRING BANK.				8.—HOLLYWOOD.			
	Population with males to males of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population with males to males of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population with males to males of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population with males to males of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population with males to males of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population with males to males of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population with males to males of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population with males to males of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1895 ...	4665	173	108	85	5695	168	165	58	5568	209	159	52	6091	260	184	60	3495	128	138	29	5401	149	117	50	4663	161	155	43	6282	205	141	45
1896 ...	4718	164	85	21	5762	186	188	35	5631	205	120	35	6163	249	183	68	3535	144	136	31	5470	186	117	31	4718	169	129	43	6356	194	125	35
1897 ...	4772	162	90	31	5829	190	142	45	5697	205	118	38	6235	226	168	62	3577	125	136	31	5536	202	122	49	4773	163	146	41	6130	236	134	35
1898 ...	4827	162	104	28	5896	180	178	56	5762	195	128	49	6309	205	191	69	3618	122	107	31	5602	158	107	46	4827	188	120	35	6504	220	122	41
1899 ...	4882	153	105	31	5964	198	132	40	5828	189	120	33	6381	212	135	49	3659	128	122	35	5669	177	110	43	4883	144	136	36	6579	245	175	66
1900 ...	4940	147	84	24	6033	152	144	32	5897	193	105	35	6455	190	168	53	3702	114	123	23	5735	187	133	42	4940	162	151	41	6655	225	143	33
1901 ...	4998	167	98	30	6102	150	144	42	5966	163	106	27	6528	191	144	49	3745	89	89	15	5801	175	116	36	4997	129	117	35	6731	209	140	42
1902 ...	5084	149	99	29	6309	189	158	41	5966	178	126	29	7200	212	157	56	3745	107	89	20	5983	175	116	33	4997	146	139	38	8199	256	150	32
1903 ...	5103	166	72	25	6332	184	125	33	5976	160	116	38	7377	208	148	88	3750	89	102	17	6026	200	115	38	5002	147	129	40	8300	290	122	38
1904 ...	5116	143	114	30	6338	173	157	53	5976	169	143	35	7440	217	159	48	3750	65	94	21	6103	173	129	38	5002	148	126	41	8343	227	160	46
Averages of years 1895 to 1904.	4910.5	158.6	94.9	28.4	6026	176.7	147.8	43.5	5826.7	186.6	124.1	37.1	6618	216.5	163.7	55.2	3657.5	111	112.6	25.3	5727.6	178.2	118.2	40.6	4880.2	155.7	134.8	39.5	7037.9	230.7	141.2	41.3
1905 ...	5128	143	85	31	6344	183	112	34	5980	180	121	36	7520	219	152	40	3753	68	81	21	6115	195	105	37	5000	142	91	18	8426	267	144	50

Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are included in sub-column *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

NOTE.—The populations throughout this table have been revised so as to bring them as far as possible into agreement with the last Census enumeration.

MUTUAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN

LOCALITIES.	YEAR.	Deaths of all ages.	Deaths of every year, males to 1000 population.	Deaths of every year, females to 1000 population.	Deaths of every year, males to 1000 population.	Deaths of every year, females to 1000 population.	Deaths of all ages.
1905	1904	5128	143	585	131	6844	112
Averages of years 1904 to 1905							
1905	1904	5116	143	514	140	6888	157
1906	1905	5103	140	512	138	6835	155
1907	1906	5084	140	509	139	6809	158
1908	1907	5098	147	517	140	6830	144
1909	1908	5110	147	521	141	6833	144
1910	1909	5122	153	525	145	6864	152
1911	1910	5137	162	534	154	6896	173
1912	1911	5152	172	544	164	6928	178
1913	1912	5167	182	554	174	6960	183
1914	1913	5182	192	564	184	7003	190
1915	1914	5197	202	574	194	7046	198
1916	1915	5212	212	584	204	7089	205
1917	1916	5227	222	594	214	7132	213
1918	1917	5242	232	604	224	7175	221
1919	1918	5257	242	614	234	7218	229
1920	1919	5272	252	624	244	7261	237
1921	1920	5287	262	634	254	7304	245
1922	1921	5302	272	644	264	7347	253
1923	1922	5317	282	654	274	7390	261
1924	1923	5332	292	664	284	7433	269
1925	1924	5347	302	674	294	7476	277
1926	1925	5362	312	684	304	7519	285
1927	1926	5377	322	694	314	7562	293
1928	1927	5392	332	704	324	7605	301
1929	1928	5407	342	714	334	7648	309
1930	1929	5422	352	724	344	7691	317
1931	1930	5437	362	734	354	7734	325
1932	1931	5452	372	744	364	7777	333
1933	1932	5467	382	754	374	7820	341
1934	1933	5482	392	764	384	7863	349
1935	1934	5497	402	774	394	7906	357
1936	1935	5512	412	784	404	7949	365
1937	1936	5527	422	794	414	7992	373
1938	1937	5542	432	804	424	8035	381
1939	1938	5557	442	814	434	8078	389
1940	1939	5572	452	824	444	8121	397
1941	1940	5587	462	834	454	8164	405
1942	1941	5602	472	844	464	8207	413
1943	1942	5617	482	854	474	8250	421
1944	1943	5632	492	864	484	8293	429
1945	1944	5647	502	874	494	8336	437
1946	1945	5662	512	884	504	8379	445
1947	1946	5677	522	894	514	8422	453
1948	1947	5692	532	904	524	8465	461
1949	1948	5707	542	914	534	8508	469
1950	1949	5722	552	924	544	8551	477
1951	1950	5737	562	934	554	8594	485
1952	1951	5752	572	944	564	8637	493
1953	1952	5767	582	954	574	8680	501
1954	1953	5782	592	964	584	8723	509
1955	1954	5797	602	974	594	8766	517
1956	1955	5812	612	984	604	8809	525
1957	1956	5827	622	994	614	8852	533
1958	1957	5842	632	1004	624	8895	541
1959	1958	5857	642	1014	634	8938	549
1960	1959	5872	652	1024	644	8981	557
1961	1960	5887	662	1034	654	9024	565
1962	1961	5902	672	1044	664	9067	573
1963	1962	5917	682	1054	674	9110	581
1964	1963	5932	692	1064	684	9153	589
1965	1964	5947	702	1074	694	9196	597
1966	1965	5962	712	1084	704	9239	605
1967	1966	5977	722	1094	714	9282	613
1968	1967	5992	732	1104	724	9325	621
1969	1968	6007	742	1114	734	9368	629
1970	1969	6022	752	1124	744	9411	637
1971	1970	6037	762	1134	754	9454	645
1972	1971	6052	772	1144	764	9497	653
1973	1972	6067	782	1154	774	9540	661
1974	1973	6082	792	1164	784	9583	669
1975	1974	6097	802	1174	794	9626	677
1976	1975	6112	812	1184	804	9669	685
1977	1976	6127	822	1194	814	9712	693
1978	1977	6142	832	1204	824	9755	701
1979	1978	6157	842	1214	834	9798	709
1980	1979	6172	852	1224	844	9841	717
1981	1980	6187	862	1234	854	9884	725
1982	1981	6202	872	1244	864	9927	733
1983	1982	6217	882	1254	874	9970	741
1984	1983	6232	892	1264	884	10013	749
1985	1984	6247	902	1274	894	10056	757
1986	1985	6262	912	1284	904	10100	765
1987	1986	6277	922	1294	914	10143	773
1988	1987	6292	932	1304	924	10186	781
1989	1988	6307	942	1314	934	10230	789
1990	1989	6322	952	1324	944	10273	797
1991	1990	6337	962	1334	954	10316	805
1992	1991	6352	972	1344	964	10360	813
1993	1992	6367	982	1354	974	10403	821
1994	1993	6382	992	1364	984	10446	829
1995	1994	6397	1002	1374	994	10490	837
1996	1995	6412	1012	1384	1004	10533	845
1997	1996	6427	1022	1394	1014	10576	853
1998	1997	6442	1032	1404	1024	10620	861
1999	1998	6457	1042	1414	1034	10663	869
2000	1999	6472	1052	1424	1044	10706	877
2001	2000	6487	1062	1434	1054	10750	885
2002	2001	6502	1072	1444	1064	10793	893
2003	2002	6517	1082	1454	1074	10836	901
2004	2003	6532	1092	1464	1084	10880	909
2005	2004	6547	1102	1474	1094	10923	917
2006	2005	6562	1112	1484	1104	10966	925
2007	2006	6577	1122	1494	1114	11010	933
2008	2007	6592	1132	1504	1124	11053	941
2009	2008	6607	1142	1514	1134	11096	949
2010	2009	6622	1152	1524	1144	11140	957
2011	2010	6637	1162	1534	1154	11183	965
2012	2011	6652	1172	1544	1164	11226	973
2013	2012	6667	1182	1554	1174	11270	981
2014	2013	6682	1192	1564	1184	11313	989
2015	2014	6697	1202	1574	1194	11356	997
2016	2015	6712	1212	1584	1204	11400	1005
2017	2016	6727	1222	1594	1214	11443	1013
2018	2017	6742	1232	1604	1224	11486	1021
2019	2018	6757	1242	1614	1234	11530	1029
2020	2019	6772	1252	1624	1244	11573	1037
2021	2020	6787	1262	1634	1254	11616	1045
2022	2021	6802	1272	1644	1264	11660	1053
2023	2022	6817	1282	1654	1274	11703	1061
2024	2023	6832	1292	1664	1284	11746	1069
2025	2024	6847	1302	1674	1294	11790	1077
2026	2025	6862	1312	1684	1304	11833	1085
2027	2026	6877	1322	1694	1314	11876	1093
2028	2027	6892	1332	1704	1324	11920	1101
2029	2028	6907	1342	1714	1334	11963	1109
2030	2029	6922	1352	1724	1344	12006	1117
2031	2030	6937	1362	1734	1354	12050	1125
2032	2031	6952	1372	1744	1364	12093	1133
2033	2032	6967	1382	1754	1374	12136	1141
2034	2033	6982	1392	1764	1384	12180	1149
2035	2034	6997	1402	1774	1394	12223	1157
2036	2035	7012	1412	1784	1404	12266	1165
2037	2036	7027	1422	1794	1414	12310	1173
2038	2037	7042	1432	1804	1424	12353	1181
2039	2038	7057	1442	1814	1434	12396	1189
2040	2039	7072	1452	1824	1444	12440	1197
2041	2040	7087	1462	1834	1454	12483	1205
2042	2041	7102	1472	1844	1464	12526	1213
2043	2042	7117	1482	1854	1474	12570	1221
2044	2043	7132	1492	1864	1484	12613	1229
2045	2044	7147	1502	1874	1494	12656	1237
2046	2045	7162	1512	1884	1504	12700	1245
2047	2046	7177	1522	1894	1514	12743	1253
2048	2047	7192	1532	1904	1524	12786	1261
2049	2048	7207	1542	1914	1534	12830	1269
2050	2049	7222	1552	1924	1544	12873	1277
2051	2050	7237	1562	1934	1554	12916	1285
2052	2051	7252	1572	1944	1564	12960	1293
2053	2052	7267	1582	1954	1574	13003	1301
2054	2053	7282	1592	1964	1584	13046	1309
2055	2054	7297	1602	1974	1594	13090	1317
2056	2055	7312	1612	1984	1604	13133	1325
2057	2056	7327	1622	1994	1614	13176	1333
2058	2057	7342	1632	2004	1624	13220	1341
2059	2058	7357	1642	2014	1634	13263	1349
2060	2059	7372	1652	2024	1644		

TABLE II.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—NAME OF DISTRICT **STOCKPORT.**

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	9.—EDGELEY.				10.—SHAW HEATH.				11.—ST. THOMAS'S.				12.—HENDERSHAW LANE.				13.—CALE GREEN.				14.—HEAVILET.				15.—REDDEN NORTH.				16.—REDDEN SOUTH.				WHOLE BOROUGH.			
	Population registered by statute of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population registered by statute of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population registered by statute of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population registered by statute of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population registered by statute of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population registered by statute of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population registered by statute of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population registered by statute of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population registered by statute of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1895 ...	5974	277	117	35	5554	123	163	35	5215	180	173	46	4630	165	110	45	6150	140	72	16	4237	124	73	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73620	2456	1870	568
1896 ...	6043	195	104	33	5618	156	98	22	5275	196	153	42	4683	134	78	29	6221	118	67	14	4287	92	64	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74480	2388	1587	452
1897 ...	6114	189	96	23	5684	190	147	49	5336	211	173	44	4736	134	110	44	6294	118	78	18	4336	122	70	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75350	2473	1725	531
1898 ...	6185	202	97	34	5750	177	117	37	5397	189	147	50	4790	137	84	31	6368	138	77	19	4385	108	73	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76230	2381	1647	551
1899 ...	6257	169	119	33	5817	158	122	44	5438	180	137	32	4845	155	107	40	6442	124	89	17	4435	103	62	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77100	2335	1671	518
1900 ...	6329	221	94	31	5884	149	149	31	5523	155	158	41	4903	132	119	39	6516	146	104	15	4488	124	91	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78000	2297	1706	607
1901 ...	6401	180	107	27	5951	159	115	38	5587	173	139	37	4960	148	100	27	6590	130	79	18	4540	133	60	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78897	2186	1549	481
1902 ...	6891	157	96	16	7511	192	152	34	5598	135	131	30	5072	148	99	29	6618	139	92	24	6531	154	89	15	5037	165	81	30	3731	104	55	21	94422	3605	1832	477
1903 ...	6975	195	95	27	7785	225	145	43	5618	194	142	42	5200	175	109	47	6647	131	102	24	6692	165	105	27	5210	160	70	15	3766	116	84	22	95709	3800	1781	515
1904 ...	7148	182	106	24	7960	213	191	48	5618	138	131	31	5432	156	97	33	6686	140	89	18	6878	144	97	19	5433	155	75	13	3778	119	73	22	97008	3566	1941	520
Averages of years 1895 to 1904.	6431.7	196.7	103.1	28.2	6346.4	174.4	139.9	37.6	5462.5	175.1	148.4	39.5	4925.2	148.4	101.3	36.4	6454.2	131.4	84.4	17.8	5080.9	126.9	78.4	30.2	5227.3	160	76.3	19.6	3756.6	113	70.6	21.6	82080	2448.8	1796.9	503
1905 ...	7170	163	80	17	8175	259	148	30	5630	146	110	30	5438	151	111	33	6746	147	91	16	7010	137	95	16	5940	173	79	26	3555	95	51	13	98320	2608	1659	448

Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

NOTE.—The populations throughout this table have been revised so as to bring them as far as possible into agreement with the last Census enumeration.

TABLE 2.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BC

LOCALITIES.		YEAR.		1895		1896		1897		1898		1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		Averages of years 1895 to 1904		1905			

Where from	DIED			
	Work-house.	Workhouse Hospital.	In-firmary.	Elsewhere.
Compstall	1	..	..	..
Strines	1	..
Whaley Bridge	1	..
Wilmslow	1	..
Gorton	1
N. Kensington	1	..
Ruabon, N. Wales	1

*Totals :—In Workhouse, 42; in Workhouse Hospital, 5
in Infirmary, 12; elsewhere, 6.*

In the following table are shewn the deaths which occurred without the district of persons belonging thereto :—

Macclesfield (Parkside Asylum)..	13	Heaton Mersey (Mauldeth Hos.).	1
Manchester (Royal Infirmary) ..	4	Salford (Dispensary)	1
„ (Cancer Hospital) ..	1	Blackpool	1
„ (Nelson House)	1	York	1

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

In the various Public Institutions in Stockport, 209 persons belonging to the town have died during the year. These deaths have been distributed to the Wards in which the persons were normally resident, as shown in the following table :—

Ward.	DIED IN			
	Work-house.	Workhouse Hospital.	In-firmary.	Isolation Hospital.
Lancashire Hill .. .	3	..	1	..
Heaton Lane	12	..	5	..
Old Road	6	..	4	1
Portwood	16	..	5	1
St. Mary's	19	..	..	2
Vernon	5	..	1	1
Spring Bank	20	..	4	..
Hollywood	14	..	7	..
Edgeley	2	..	1	1
Shaw Heath	28	1	..	..
St. Thomas'	8	..	..	1
Hempshaw Lane .. .	13	..	4	1

Ward.	Work- house.	DIED IN		Isolation Hospital.
		Workhouse Hospital.	In- firmary.	
Cale Green	7	..	1	1
Heaviley	4	..	1	..
Reddish North	1	..	1	..
Reddish South	3	..	1	1

Totals :—In Workhouse, 161 ; in Workhouse Hospital, 1 ; in Infirmary 36 ; in Isolation Hospital, 10 ; elsewhere, 1.

I append herewith a comparative statement of the Births and Death Rates for the Borough for the years for which accurate statistics are available.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>	<i>Nett Death Rate;</i>	<i>Zymotic Death Rate</i>	<i>Infant Mortality.</i>
1893	32.54	24.25	4.9	222
1894	31.68	19.00	1.6	192
1895	33.36	25.40	4.5	231
1896	32.06	21.30	3.08	189
1897	32.82	22.89	5.09	214
1898	31.23	21.60	4.2	231
1899	30.28	21.67	4.5	221
1900	29.44	22.64	2.29	203
1901	27.70	19.63	3.04	197
1902	27.59	19.40	1.95	183
1903	29.25	20.08	2.52	184
1904	26.45	21.59	3.33	203
1905	27.13	18.22	2.20	168

An analysis of the component parts of the Death Rate during the last decennium is submitted and from it one may see that deaths from lung diseases have decreased considerably during 1905 ; scarlet fever has claimed fewer victims and diphtheria and measles show a lower mortality than in most previous years.

STOCKPORT, 1905.

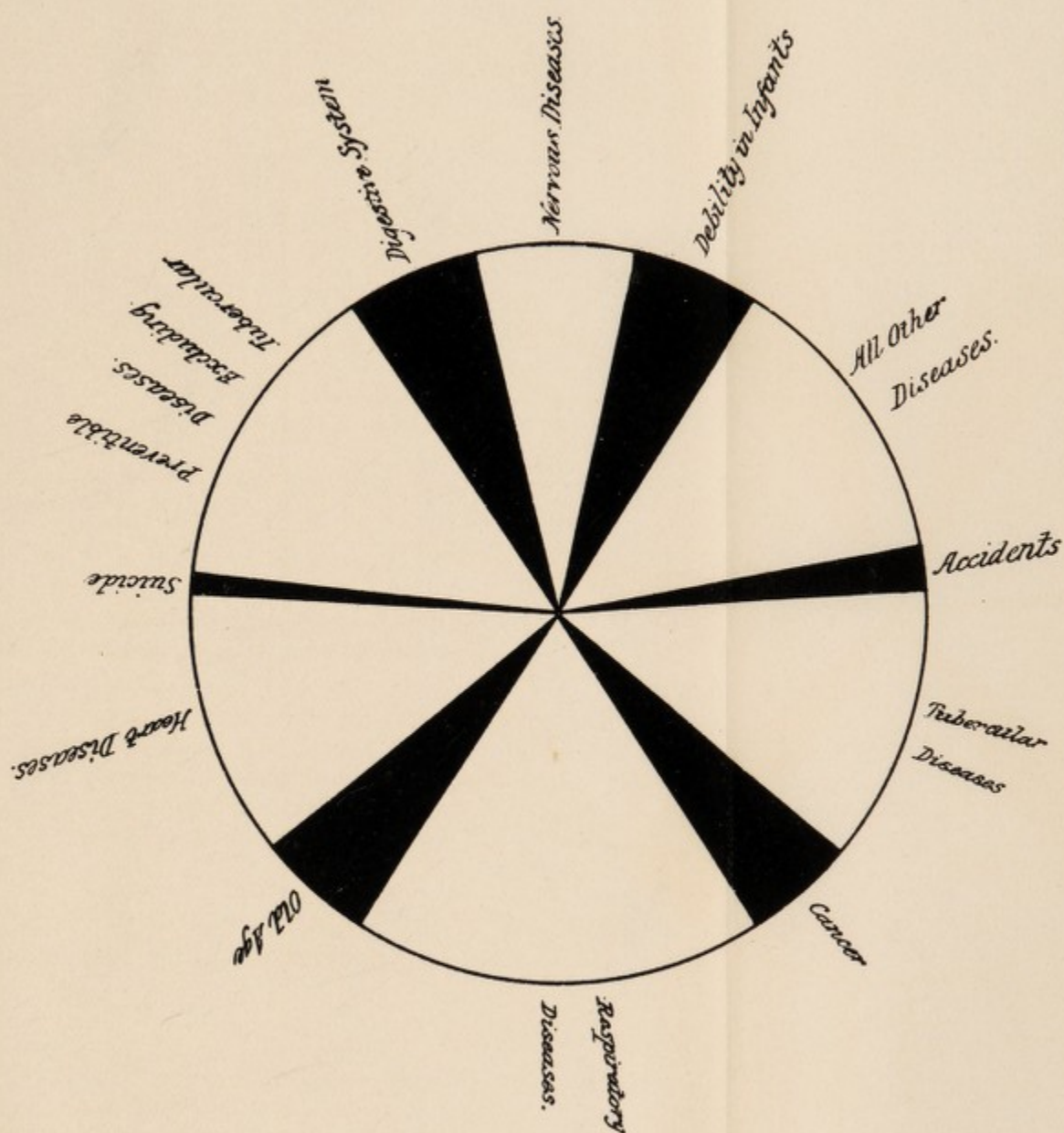


Diagram shewing Chief Causes of Death.

Diagram showing Chief Ca



Comparative Mortality during last Decennium.

Herein are set out the principal causes of death in the Borough for the past ten years :—

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.									
	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
<i>Seven Chief Zymotics</i> ..	201	300	224	185	240	179	354	327	386	231
Smallpox .....	..	14	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	7	21	27	23	25	5	10	11	19	19
Diphtheria.....	7	15	9	11	17	15	5	3	4	14
“ Fevers ”— Typhoid and Continued ..	9	11	13	13	14	17	9	21	20	22
Measles	18	65	41	36	51	24	93	55	73	17
Whooping Cough	32	8	49	33	13	41	31	18	38	34
Diarrhœa	128	166	80	62	120	77	206	219	232	125
Influenza	9	11	9	9	12	23	36	10	19	9
Lung Diseases (includ- ing Phthisis)	425	506	497	529	437	539	488	492	522	542
Heart Disease	197	222	190	199	152	126	119	123	123	126
Injury	31	35	30	63	21	39	50	49	46	28

An alteration has been made in the classification of deaths from epidemic or zymotic diarrhœa and kindred diseases which affects the figures of this year and the three preceding years, so it would be perhaps unfair to draw conclusions from them.

In the accompanying graphic chart I have depicted the principal causes of death in a form which I think will convey a better and clearer impression to the minds of your Council of their relative importance. The large part taken by lung diseases, zymotic diseases, and heart diseases in swelling the death roll is thus readily perceived. The actual figures are given in the following table.

TABLE SHOWING SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH.

	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
Lung Diseases (excluding Consumption)	303
Preventible Diseases (excluding Tubercular Diseases)	229
Phthisis and other Tubercular diseases	204
Diseases of Circulatory System (Heart, &c.).....	197
„ Nervous System	114
„ Digestive System	98
Debility and Wasting, etc., in Infants	92
Old Age.....	82
Cancer	79
Accidents.....	31
Suicides	13
All other diseases	217

Table I.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.
Vital Statistics of whole District during 1905, and ten previous years.—Name of District, STOCKPORT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.						TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions &c., in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions &c., beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.							Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*							
								5	6						7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1895	73,620	2456	33.36	568	231	1941	28.45	289	71	..	1870	27.41		
1896	74,480	2388	32.06	452	189	1648	23.87	245	61	..	1587	22.99		
1897	75,350	2473	32.82	531	214	1780	25.49	241	55	..	1725	24.70		
1898	76,220	2381	31.23	551	231	1699	24.05	226	52	..	1647	23.31		
1899	77,100	2335	30.28	518	221	1738	24.32	278	67	..	1671	23.39		
1900	78,000	2297	29.44	467	203	1823	25.22	280	64	7	1766	24.43		
1901	78,897	2186	27.70	431	197	1617	22.11	293	72	4	1549	21.18		
1902	94,422	2606	27.59	477	183	1856	21.21	325	59	35	1832	20.94		
1903	95,709	2800	29.25	515	183	1806	20.36	257	51	26	1781	20.08		
1904	97,008	2566	26.45	520	202	1953	21.73	329	40	28	1941	21.59		
Averages for years '95-1904	82,080	2449	30.02	503	205	1786	23.68	276	59	..	1737	23.00		
1905	98,320	2668	27.13	448	168	1701	18.69	269	65	23	1659	18.22		

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The whole of the above Death Rates (in columns 8 and 13) have been corrected by multiplying the figures by the Registrar General's factor, 1.0804.

Uncertified Deaths and Inquests.

During the year there were 117 deaths registered in which the cause of death was not certified by any medical practitioner. In 112 of these cases an inquest was held, and the verdicts found by the Coroner's juries may be summarised as follows :..

1. <i>Natural Causes :</i>		Falls from a height	4
Measles	1	Fractures	8
Diarrhoea	2	Injuries, shock to system	2
Whooping Cough	1	Other Injuries	5
Premature birth	1	Drowning	3
Senile Decay	1	Suffocation	1
Inanition	1	Suffocation (overlain in bed)....	1
Convulsions	7	Alcoholism	2
Heart Failure (syncope).....	7	Paralysis, shock through fall....	1
Heart Disease	10	Concussion of brain	2
Apoplexy	2	Exhaustion through want of food.	1
Phthisis	1	Erysipelas through fall on iron	
Bronchitis	3	rail	1
Croup	1		
Paralysis	2	3. <i>Homicide</i>	1
Meningitis	1		
Hæmorrhage on brain	2	4. <i>Suicides :</i>	
Other natural causes	8	By poison	3
		By hanging and strangulation .	7
2. <i>By accident or negligence :</i>		By drowning	2
In coal mine	1	By shooting	1
In vehicular traffic	2	By railway.....	2
On railways	6		
Burns and scalds	5		

Mortality in the Different Wards.

1. THE NETT GENERAL DEATH-RATE for the Borough as a whole was 18.22 per thousand, and ranged from 12.05 in Edgeley Ward, 13.93 in Reddish South Ward, 14.36 in Reddish North Ward, and 14.63 in Heaviley Ward, to 21.14 in St. Thomas' Ward, 21.83 in Portwood Ward, 21.86 in Old Road Ward, 22.05 in Hempshaw Lane Ward, and 23.31 in St. Mary's Ward, in which last it was highest of all.

2. THE ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE for the Borough as a whole was 2.20 per thousand, and, as is to be expected, the various wards differed very considerably in the way in which they suffered from the inroads of zymotic disease. In Edgeley and Cale Green Wards the very low rates of 0.45 and 0.63 per thousand were recorded, whilst in Lancashire Hill Ward the rate rose to 3.37, in St. Thomas' Ward to 3.84, in Vernon to 3.88, and in Old Road it rose to the high figure of 4.87 per thousand.

3. **DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.**—This during 1905 was only at the rate of 1.4 per thousand, a lower figure than has been recorded for some years. Again the different wards varied between wide limits in the manner in which they suffered from this class of disease. Edgeley and Cale Green Wards once more record the lowest death-rate, viz., 0.15 and 0.31 per thousand, but Reddish North and Hollywood Wards come not far behind with rates of 0.54 and 0.64 respectively. The wards which have suffered most severely in the matter of the death-rate from these diseases have been Reddish South 2.45, Old Road 2.70, Vernon 2.82, and St. Thomas' 2.88.

4. **PHTHISIS OR TUBERCULAR DISEASE OF THE LUNG** was slightly higher in the Borough as a whole during 1905 than during the preceding year, reaching the rate of 1.32 per thousand. In the case of this disease only two of the wards show a favourable return, viz., Cale Green, where the rate was only 0.47 per thousand, and Heaton Lane, where it was 0.68. In the remaining wards the variation from the average was not strongly marked.

5. **INFANTILE MORTALITY.**—In the Borough as a whole the rate of infantile mortality was 168 per thousand births, or in other words, about one-sixth of the children born did not live to celebrate their first birthday. It is remarkable that in Edgeley Ward the rate of infant mortality was lower than in any other ward in the Borough, viz., 104 per thousand births registered, a fact which speaks volumes for the care with which the working class population, of which Edgeley Ward is mainly composed, have tended their infants. In Cale Green Ward, which comes next, the infant mortality was at the rate of 109 per thousand, in Shaw Heath 116, and in Heaviley 117, whilst it rose to such high figures as 200 in Old Road Ward, 205 in St. Thomas' Ward, 218 in Hemphshaw Lane Ward, and no less than 309 in St. Mary's Ward. By comparing this latter figure with the record of St. Mary's Ward under other headings, one arrives at what is undoubtedly the actual cause of this fearfully high infant mortality; for on casting one's eye along the table in which the vital statistics of the wards are summarised, one finds that the zymotic death-rate is amongst the high ones, viz., 2.59 per thousand, the diarrhœal death-rate is again high, viz., 1.15, and the death-rates from phthisis, other tubercular diseases, and lung diseases are all of them high.

Infectious Disease Notification Act.

It is a matter for sincere congratulation that during 1905 the number of notifiable diseases occurring in the Borough fell to a very low figure, viz., 373. More than half these cases were scarlet fever, and as to the remainder, erysipelas was the only prominent one. Only 36 cases each of diphtheria and typhoid fever were notified. Fortunately for the town scarlet fever, which at the commencement of the year was exceedingly prevalent, gradually died out, and up to the time of writing this Report has not made any attempt to revive. Diphtheria and typhoid fever both remained at about what one must unfortunately regard as normal. It would be unwise to draw any conclusions or even to pass

SUMMARY OF THE VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH AND EACH OF ITS WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1905.

WARD.	Acreage.	Estima- ted Popula- tion.	Persons per acre.	No. of Births registered.	Birth rate.	Nett deaths.	Nett Death rate.	No. of de'ths under 1 year of age.	Infant mor- tality rate per 1000 births.	No. of de'ths from 7 prin- cipal Zy- motic diseases*.	Zymotic Death rate per 1000.	Zymotic death rate per 1000 (exclud- ing Diarrhoea).	No. of de'ths from Diarrhoea.	Death rate from Diarrhoea per 1000.	No. of de'ths from P'thi- sis.	Death rate from Phtthisis per 1000.	No. of de'ths from other Tubercu- lar diseases.	Death rate from other Tubercu- lar diseases per 1000.	No. of de'ths from Other Lung Dis- eases.	Death rate from Other Lung Dis- eases per 1000.
LANCASHIRE HILL	145	5,128	35.36	M. 84 F. 59 143	27.88	85	17.90	31	216.8	16	3.37	1.26	10	2.10	4	0.84	11	2.31	11	2.31
HEATON LANE	234	6,344	27.11	101 82 183	28.84	112	19.07	34	185.8	11	1.87	0.34	9	1.53	4	0.68	5	0.85	22	3.74
OLD ROAD	114	5,980	52.46	96 84 180	30.10	121	21.86	36	200.0	27	4.87	2.16	15	2.70	7	1.26	9	1.62	20	3.61
PORTWOOD	324	7,520	23.21	118 101 219	29.12	152	21.83	40	182.6	13	1.86	0.57	9	1.29	10	1.43	4	0.57	37	5.31
ST. MARY'S	91	3,753	41.24	41 27 68	18.12	81	23.31	21	308.8	9	2.59	1.43	4	1.15	6	1.72	7	2.00	18	5.18
VERNON	427	6,115	14.32	112 83 195	31.89	105	18.55	37	189.7	22	3.88	1.05	16	2.82	10	1.76	6	1.07	23	4.06
SPRING BANK	81	5,000	61.73	70 72 142	28.40	91	19.56	18	126.7	8	1.72	0.20	7	1.51	7	1.51	3	0.64	25	5.40
HOLLYWOOD	346	8,426	24.35	142 125 267	31.68	144	18.46	50	187.2	11	1.40	0.76	5	0.64	10	1.28	5	0.64	24	3.07
EDGELEY	331	7,170	21.66	77 86 163	22.73	80	12.05	17	104.3	3	0.45	0.30	1	0.15	6	0.90	1	0.15	18	2.71
SHAW HEATH	392	8,175	20.85	126 133 259	31.68	148	19.55	30	115.8	14	1.84	0.92	7	0.92	11	1.45	7	0.92	27	3.56
ST. THOMAS'	53	5,620	106.04	65 81 146	25.98	110	21.14	30	205.5	20	3.84	0.96	15	2.88	12	2.30	6	1.15	17	3.26
HEMPSHAW LANE	146	5,438	37.24	74 77 151	27.76	111	22.05	33	218.5	14	2.77	0.79	10	1.98	8	1.58	5	0.99	17	3.37
CALE GREEN	145	6,746	46.52	73 74 147	21.79	94	15.04	16	108.8	4	0.63	0.31	2	0.31	3	0.47	3	0.47	14	2.24
HEAVILEY	1115	7,010	6.28	68 69 137	19.54	95	14.63	16	116.8	10	1.54	0.61	6	0.92	9	1.38	4	0.61	12	1.84
REDDISH NORTH	786	5,940	7.55	89 84 173	31.80	79	14.36	26	150.3	9	1.63	1.09	3	0.54	10	1.81	6	1.09	10	1.81
REDDISH SOUTH	755	3,955	5.24	46 49 95	24.02	51	13.93	13	136.8	10	2.72	0.27	9	2.45	5	1.36	...	...	8	2.18
STOCKPORT BOROUGH	5485	98,320	17.92	1382 1286 2668	27.13	M 824 F 835 1659	18.22	448	168	201	2.204	0.80	128	1.40	122	1.32	82	0.90	303	3.32

* Deaths of Stockport residents in the Union Workhouse, Infirmary, and Isolation Hospital are here referred to the Wards in which they lived. Deaths within the Borough of Non-residents from out-townships are excluded. (See following table.)

† The "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Fever (typhus, typhoid, and continued), and Diarrhoea.

§ Registrar General's estimate.

SUMMARY OF THE VITAL AND MORTAL

WARD	Persons born	Persons died	No. of Deaths
CALE GREEN	143	6,746	46.93
HEMPSHAW LANE	146	2,738	37.51
ST. THOMAS	59	2,620	106.01
SHAW HEATH	302	2,172	50.82
EDGELLEY	381	7,170	51.66
HOLLYWOOD	316	8,426	54.32
SPRING BANK	81	2,000	61.73
VERNON	427	6,112	14.32
ST. MARY'S	91	3,723	41.24
FORTWOOD	634	7,220	53.21
OLD ROAD	114	2,320	52.46
HEATON LANE	234	6,244	37.11
LANGSHIRE HILL	142	2,722	39.36

TABLE NO. 1. DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1908.

DISEASE	MONTHS									
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Small-pox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cholera	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Membranous croup	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhus fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteric fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Relapsing fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Continued fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plague	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epidemic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

NOTE: The above table shows the number of cases of the diseases notified in 1908, and is not intended to show the total number of cases of these diseases in the district.

any remarks as to the occurrence of phthisis, as the disease is only voluntarily notifiable, and has been notified only with considerable irregularity. Fortunately only one case of smallpox occurred in the Borough during the year in the person of a child living off Shaw Heath, who suffered from a very mild attack of the illness, and in which case preventive measures were so promptly applied that the disease never spread to any other single person.

Heaton Lane Ward has suffered quite out of all proportion to the other wards in the occurrence of diphtheria, 11 cases out of the total of 36 having been reported in that ward. The fullest inquiries failed to show any community of contagion, and the matter must probably be looked upon as a mere coincidence.

Scarlet fever has visited Reddish North and Old Road Wards most severely. In both of these cases limited outbreaks occurring, which fortunately the means at our disposal enabled us to control.

None of the other diseases call for any special remark as regards their distribution.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATION ACT, CASES REPORTED DURING 1905.

Month.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas	Phthisis	Totals
January	..	30	3	..	3	..	1	5	..	42
February	..	19	3	..	5	..	..	9	1	37
March...	..	31	6	..	..	..	3	3	..	43
April....	1	14	2	..	3	..	..	5	..	25
May	15	4	..	2	..	..	5	..	26
June	14	1	..	..	..	2	5	2	24
July	18	6	..	3	1	..	4	13	45
August .	..	15	2	..	4	..	1	1	1	24
Sept'mber	..	15	4	..	2	..	1	6	12	40
October .	..	5	4	1	4	..	..	4	4	22
Nov'mb'r	..	15	..	..	3	..	1	7	..	26
Dec'mber	..	8	1	..	7	..	..	2	1	19
Totals...	1	199	36	1	36	1	9	56	34	373

Vaccination.

In the following tables the returns relating to primary vaccination of infants during the decennium 1895-1904 in the various registration districts of Stockport are exhibited. It is to be noted that these registration districts formerly included portions of Reddish, Heaton Norris, and Brinnington outside the Borough boundaries, but a rearrangement of the district was effected in 1903, so that a slight variation in the figures results. The number of certificates of successful primary vaccination received during the last seven years has been as under :—

1899	.....	1,970
1900	.....	2,062
1901	.....	2,217
1902	.....	2,368
1903	.....	2,466
1904	.....	2,242
1905	.....	2,202

Year ending 31st December.	No. of Births registered	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Smallpox.	Number in respect of whom Certificates of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached and cases not having been found.	Unaccounted for.
1895	2858	1843	13	..	..	449	46	12	237	258
1896	2747	1927	24	..	..	446	60	14	187	89
1897	2861	2029	9	..	39	446	32	22	151	133
1898	2750	1935	9	..	58	481	38	13	149	67
1899	2725	1926	18	..	52	439	60	8	151	71
1900	2719	2062	16	..	55	417	51	14	87	17
1901	2566	2031	4	..	52	363	*29	8	65	14
1902	1937	1450	3	..	28	303	†32	45	65	36
1903	2801	2179	6	..	41	392	‡69	7	94	14
1904	2566	1998	6	1	31	385	α50	2	79	14
<i>Totals</i>	26530	19380	108	1	356	4121	467	145	1265	713

I am indebted to the courtesy of C. F. Johnson, Esq., solicitor, Clerk to the Guardians, for these figures.

* 8	of these cases will never be fit to be vaccinated.				
† 7	"	"	"	"	"
‡ 16	"	"	"	"	"
a 15	"	"	"	"	"

The figures for the years 1903-4 are for the borough only.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

During the year there were 18 deaths recorded from measles and 32 from whooping cough, a slightly better record than that of the previous year. Measles was prevalent in Heaviley Ward during July and August, and whooping cough was prevalent in Lancashire Hill, Old Road, and Reddish South Wards during the latter end of the year. Of the deaths from measles 6 were at ages under one year, and 12 between the ages of 1 and 5, whilst in the case of whooping cough the deaths in the two age periods mentioned were 17 and 15 respectively; thus both in the case of measles and of whooping cough the whole of the deaths occurred in children under the age of 5 years.

There is no doubt in my opinion that school attendance formed the principal factor in the spread of these two diseases, and it is a matter for regret that the information relating to the occurrence of these diseases reached the Health Department too late to enable us to properly cope with them. I say this with great regret, because a large majority of the school teachers do co-operate most loyally with us in our endeavours to prevent the spread of such diseases as the ones named, but in other cases there appears to be what one cannot help calling a laxity, which is a serious hindrance to us in our preventive work.

Once more, at the risk of repeating myself, I should like to draw attention to the serious increase in the death-rate caused by measles and whooping cough. In support of this allegation I put forward again a comparative statement brought up to date showing in one column the deaths due to measles and whooping cough, and in the other column the deaths due to the remainder of the chief zymotic diseases, except diarrhoea, all added together. It will be seen that measles and whooping cough as death-dealing agents are much more potent than the whole of these zymotic diseases taken together. Although this unsatisfactory state of things has existed for so many years we are still left almost entirely without proper machinery for coping with outbreaks of measles and whooping cough, whilst we have legislation almost *ad nauseum* to help us in controlling other diseases which are not nearly so mischievous.

The following statement shows how terribly serious is the annual toll of deaths from Measles and Whooping-cough :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Deaths due to Measles and Whooping-Cough.</i>	<i>Deaths due to the remainder of the chief zymotic diseases except diarrhoea</i>
1893	70	94
1894	4	32
1895	116	53
1896	51	55
1897	111	43
1898	73	35
1899	124	24
1900	65	37
1901	64	56
1902	69	54
1903	90	54
1904	73	61
1905	50	23
<i>Totals</i>	960	621

Diarrhoeal Diseases.

During 1905 the town escaped fairly well from this annual visitant, and it is pleasing to be able to record that only 128 deaths were ascribable to it. The saddest feature of all in this connection is that no fewer than 109 deaths due to diarrhoea were in infants under one year of age. Every effort has been made to lessen this mortality. Your Female Sanitary Inspectors visited all the births which were registered as occurring in the homes of the poorer classes, and the mothers were carefully advised and instructed practically in the feeding of infants. Every possible endeavour is made to get mothers to suckle their babies, but if this is impossible then they are instructed as to the best known methods of hand-feeding. Every house in which a death from diarrhoea is reported is visited, and not only are inquiries made as to the circumstance attending the death, but in order to safeguard other children in the same house advice is given as to the prevention of such illnesses.

During the year an endeavour was made to secure returns from the Medical Practitioners in the Borough, showing day by day the number of fresh cases of infantile diarrhoea which they were called in to attend. Only a few returns have unfortunately come to hand, but from these I gather that no serious development of diarrhoeal disease occurred until about the beginning of July. About July 14th the disease appeared to assume its annual epidemic form, and this was brief in duration, only lasting until the end of July or the beginning of August. In the case of adults the figures appear to indicate that diarrhoeal disease did not

become serious amongst them until about a week later than the time at which it attacked the infantile population, and the period during which the adult population suffered was a somewhat shorter one than that during which the infant population was affected.

In table 5 (Local Government Board return) the deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in infants are classified according to the date at which they occurred. Of 135 deaths included under that form of classification only 2 occurred during the first week, 3 during the third week, 3 during the fourth week, 17 during the second month, 16 during the third month, 15 during the fourth month, 19 during the fifth and sixth months, and then there appears to be a marked drop. These figures bear out the statement which I have frequently made on previous occasions, viz., that infantile diarrhoea is chiefly a disease due to improper feeding. After the sixth month of life a child's digestive organs are so developed that they can deal with almost all forms of food, but prior to that starchy foods are practically poisonous to it. The inquiries made into the diarrhoeal deaths recorded show that in almost every one of the cases artificial feeding had been resorted to, and in a very large proportion of the cases starchy foods had been added to the diet.

In the accompanying statement the localities in which death occurred from diarrhoeal disease are given together with the date upon which death occurred. It is hoped that by a continuation of a record such as this one will be able to gradually pick out those portions of the Borough which are principally affected by diarrhoeal disease, and it will then be possible to direct special attention to them with a view to the prevention of its recurrence.

Ward	Street	Day of Month Month	
6	Glebe Street	.... { 4..1 } 2	
		{ 10.12 }	cases.
3	Ince Street	..... { 7..2 } 2	
		{ 9.10 }	cases.
3	Hopwood's Court, Baker Street	.....13..2 } 3	
	Baker Street	.....12..9 } cases.	
	"	.....23..9 }	
11	Brentnall Street	{ 23..3 } 3	
		{ 29..7 } cases.	
		{ 2..9 }	
2	Great Egerton St	.26..3	
16	Greg Street	.....27..3	
1	Fern Street	.....23..4	
Ward	Street	Day of Month Month	
11	Bosden Street	..28 4	
10	Booth Street	.. { 30..4 } 2	
		{ 30..7 }	cases.
7	Isaac Street	....26..6	
11	Jones' Square, Hempshaw L'ne	4..7	
12	Hempshaw Lane	.25..7	5
12	"	.27..7	cases.
14	"	.29..7	
11	"	.30..8	
4	Victory Street	... 6..7	

Ward	Street	Day of Month	Month		Ward	Street	Day of Month	Month
8	Garrett Street	...	8..8		13	Cale Street	.....23..8	
3	Old Road	.....	{ 9..8 12..8 16..8 }	3 cases.	6	Alpine Road	.....24..8	
1	Farmer Street	.	{ 10..8 22..8 }	2 cases.	6	Grimshaw Street	.25..8	
11	Ratcliffe Street	{ 10..8 Chapel Yard, Ratcliffe St. .	{ 4..9 }	2 cases.	11	Charles Street	....25..8	
3	Hamilton Street	..	10..8		2	Sutton Road	.....26..8	
14	Dialstone Lane	...	10..8		6	Bredbury Street	..29..8	
5	Lavender's Brow	..	11..8		4	Bann's Court, Lancaster St.	..30..8	
11	Higher Hillgate	..	13..8		6	New Zealand Rd.	..31..8	
2	Hatton Street	....	14..8		2	Rose Court, Travis Brow	.. 1..9	
13	Countess Street	..	14..8		6	Stringer Street	... 1..9	
16	Croydon Street	...	14..8		7	Wood Street	... 2..9	
16	Broadstone Road	..	14..8		15	Liverpool Street	.. 3..9	
8	East Street	.....	17..8		14	Alldis Street	.... 7..9	
3	Belmont Street	..	18..8		12	Bramwell Street	.. 9..9	
5	Barke's Buildings, Churchgate	...	20..8		9	St. Matthew's Rd	..11..9	
8	Ash Street	.....	20..8		12	Stephen Street	...12..9	
3	Short Street E.	...	21..8		1	Manchester Road	..13..9	
10	Railway Place	...	21..8		4	Queen Street	....13..9	
12	Spring Gardens	..	21..8		5	Waterloo Road	..14..9	
6	Tamworth St.	...	{ 23..8 24..8 }	2 cases.	6	George Street	....14..9	
					1	Hghr. Union St.	...16..9	
					15	Gorton Road	....25..12	

Scarlet Fever.

The commencement of the year showed a continuance of the epidemic which had been troubling the town during the preceding two years, and it was not until late in the Autumn that the disease finally showed signs of dying down. The following figures show the notifications received during each month of the year:—

January	30
February	19
March	31
April	14
May	15
June	14
July	18
August	15
September	15
October	5
November	15
December	8
<hr/>	
Total.....	199
<hr/>	

In St. Mary's Ward only one case occurred during the whole year, Spring Bank coming next with 3 cases, St. Thomas' with 5, Vernon with 6, Shaw Heath with 8, and Hempshaw Lane and Heaton Lane with 9. Old Road and Reddish North Wards both suffered out of proportion to the rest of the Borough, owing, as previously stated, to localised outbreaks which fortunately did not extend seriously. In no single case did inquiry enable us to assert that any particular school, or milk supply, was aiding the spread of the disease. The outbreak, as is usual in those of wide extent, was not one of serious mortality, only 7 deaths in all having been recorded, curiously enough 5 of these being in children under the age of 5 years; I say curious because it is usually the case that scarlet fever is less prone to attack children under the age of 5 years, and less fatal when it does attack them than it does at other ages up to the 25th year.

At one period there was a puzzling outbreak of sore throat in the Heaton Norris portion of the Borough, and as this might have been either abnormal scarlet fever or diphtheria, or what is known as "septic sore throat," due to contaminated milk, most extended inquiries were made with a view to determining whether any such hypothesis would explain its occurrence. Two farms which appeared to be involved in the outbreak were specially visited on several occasions, the whole of the families living there and all attendants carefully examined, the animals examined, both by your Medical Officer and Veterinary Surgeon, and specimens were taken for bacteriological examination. None of these investigations, however, threw any light upon the occurrence, nor did a careful examination of the drainage, etc., of the houses affected. One was regretfully compelled, therefore, to abandon the inquiry as fruitless. Fortunately the outbreak was not at all serious in extent, and no fatal cases were reported.

The so-called "return" cases of scarlet fever were extremely few, and fortunately a fairly satisfactory explanation was available in all but one of these.

Case 1. A. C. 2½. Illness commenced May 22nd, followed by sore throat on May 23rd, and rash on the same day. Previous sufferer was John A., aged 5, who was discharged from Hospital on May 16th after 48 days isolation. The child was perfectly well on discharge from the Hospital, and there was no apparent recurrence of symptoms afterwards. However, immediately upon his return home the patient J. A. found an old playmate A. C., and was frequently in close contact with her.

Case 2. L. T., aged 11. Illness commenced August 4th, with rash following on the 6th. Previous sufferer was D. T., who was discharged from Hospital on July 28th after 56 days isolation, and apparently in a perfectly healthy condition, having had no complications whatever whilst in Hospital. The mother states, however, that the day after discharge from Hospital D. T. developed nasal discharge. This, coupled with the fact that the two sufferers both occupied the same bed, and used eating utensils, etc., indiscriminately, affords a satisfactory explanation of the case.

Case 3. F. T. Commenced to be ill August 10th with sore throat on the same day, and rash on the 11th. This boy is a brother of L. T. in case 2, and was apparently infected in precisely the same manner as D. T. in case 2.

Case 4. N. F. Illness commenced November 26th, with sore throat on the same day, and rash on the 28th. Previous sufferer was F. F., discharged from Hospital on November 24th after 53 days isolation. It is to be noted that the interval between discharge from Hospital and occurrence of the return case is only 2 days. The mother states that in this case was found some pieces of paper in the ear, and also a hard scaly substance in the fold of the ear; she saw this before she took the child away from the Hospital, and did not pass any remark about them

to the Nurse who delivered the child to her after bathing out, or to the Matron. It is somewhat doubtful whether this case ought to be included in the category of return cases, but in order to be perfectly fair I have done so.

Once more I should like to record my opinion that the method of discharge at present carried out is not a satisfactory one. It is unwise even for a strong and healthy person to take a hot bath, change his clothes, and then within a very short time after that to pass out into the open-air, and travel in a cab or on a tramcar, etc.; yet this, for want of any better method, is what patients convalescent from scarlet fever are subjected to. I would gladly welcome any suggestion which would enable us to disinfect patients as they ought to be disinfected on discharge from an infectious hospital, and after suffering from an infectious complaint, without incurring these risks. It is my hope that when the observation block is erected it will be possible to utilise that for the purpose of discharge by bathing the patients, taking them over well wrapped up in blankets, putting them into a warm bed, and keeping them there in a warm well-aired room for the remainder of the day, having their clothing disinfected, and very thoroughly dried and aired, and then on the following day discharge them from the Hospital, from the observation block direct, without any further bathing or disinfection. I feel sure that by such means as this we will avoid the recurrence of many of the return cases which we at present get.

Diphtheritic Disease.

This group includes both diphtheria and membranous croup, but the latter disease is gradually being eliminated from those which one has to record, and is falling into its proper place, viz., under the heading of diphtheritic disease. There were 36 cases of diphtheria and 1 of membranous croup notified during the year. Seven deaths have been recorded from diphtheria, 3 in the age group 1 to 5, and 4 in the age group 5 to 15. It is pleasing to be able to record the high appreciation by the medical practitioners in the town of the gratuitous supply of diphtheria anti-toxin for those cases in which parents cannot afford to pay for it. I have every reason to believe that this gratuitous supply is used with the greatest discrimination. I am perfectly sure that not only has death been averted in many cases by the prompt use of diphtheria anti-toxin, but that the focus of disease has been promptly removed by the cure of the case being quickly effected, and illness and possibly death has thus been prevented in others. The cost of the anti-toxin has been only a little over £15 during the whole of the year, and I am confident that every penny of it has been well spent in the interests of the community as well as of the individual.

I append a statement showing the sanitary circumstances of the houses infected by diphtheria, and I need scarcely remark that with such a lever as a notification of diphtheria to assist us in having any insanitary conditions put right, we have not failed to do all that was possible in that way to prevent a subsequent invasion of the same household.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF NOTIFIED CASES OF DIPHTHERIC DISEASE, 1905.

YEAR 1905

33

<i>Folio No.</i>	<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ward No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Paving of Yard.</i>	<i>Paving of Passages.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
20	Hempshaw Lane ...	14	5	F.	W.C. outside	Partly paved .	Earth .....	....
22	Brinksway Road ...	2	4	F.	„	Cobbled.....	Cobbled.....	....
27	Sheffield Street	3	7	F.	Privy 8 yds. away	Paved	Paved	Fatal.
42	Sheffield Street:	3	9	F.	do. do.	Partly paved .	Nil	....
44	Adcroft Street	14	7	F	Privy 5 yds away	do.	Earth .....	....
70	Alldis Street	14	2½	M.	W.C. outside	do.	Earth .....	....
95	Lingard Street, Reddish	15	4	M.	Pail-privy 8 yards away	Flagged	do.	Conversion of privy to w.c. in progress at date of occurrence of illness.
96	Heaton Road	2	6	M.	W.C. inside	Flagged	Paved .....	....
105	Bateson Street	6	8	F.	W.C. outside	Concreted ...	Paved .....	....
109	Shaw Heath	10	10	M.	Privy abuts on scullery.	Paved	Paved	Fatal. Defective drainage and offensive privy.

<i>Folio No.</i>	<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ward No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Paving of Yard.</i>	<i>Paving of Passages.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
115	Shaw Heath	10	12	F.	Privy abuts on scullery	Paved	Paved	Same house as case 109.
120	King Street West.....	7	2	M.	W.C. outside	Paved	Nil.	Fatal.
127	Shaw Heath	10	17	F.	Privy abuts on scullery.	Paved	Paved	Same house as case 109.
132	Peach Court, Brinkway.	8	1½	F.	W.C. outside	Paved	Paved	Fatal. Blocked drain.
149	Sutton Road	2	4	F.	W.C. inside	Flagged	Concreted ...	Soil pipe, vent-shaft, and drain defective.
159	Buxton Road	14	7	F.	W.C. outside ..	Partly concreted.	Earth	Broken vent - shaft near back door; also damp cellars
162	Sutton Road	2	4½	F.	W.C. inside	Flagged	Concreted ...	Soil pipe, vent-shaft and drain defective.
174	Holly Street	6	5	F.	W.C. outside	Partly paved .	Earth .....	....
194	Cunliffe Street	8	9	M.	W.C. outside	Partly paved .	Paved	Blocked drain at house adjoining where child had played.
202	Reddish Road, South Reddish	16	8	F.	W.C. inside and outside.	Nil.	Nil.	....

<i>Folio No.</i>	<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ward No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Paving of Yard.</i>	<i>Paving of Passages.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
225	Reddish Road, South Reddish.	16	5	M.	W.C. outside	Concreted . . .	Nil.	. . . .
228	Wellington Road N...	2	33	M.	W.C. outside	Flagged	Flagged . . . . .	. . . .
239	Ashburn Road	2	31	F.	W.C. inside	Asphalted . . .	Asphalted . . .	. . . .
240	Ashburn Road	2	38	F.	W.C. inside	Asphalted . . .	Asphalted . . .	Infected by contact with case 239.
241	Heaton Road	2	28	F.	W.C. outside	Flagged	Flagged	Blocked drains.
248	Gorton Road, North Reddish.	15	30	F.	Pail privy 10 yds. away.	Partly paved .	Earth	Had diphtheria 12 months ago.
268	Cunliffe Street	8	6	M.	W.C. outside	Partly paved .	Paved	Fatal. Drains required cleansing.
283	Stanbank Street . . .	1	5	M.	Privy 5 yds. away .	Flagged	Earth . . . . .	. . . .
287	Heaton Road	2	4	F.	W.C. inside	Asphalted . . .	Asphalted . . .	Offensive smells caused by absence of traps under lavatory and bath waste pipes.

<i>Folio No.</i>	<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ward No.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Closet Accommodation.</i>	<i>Paving of Yard.</i>	<i>Paving of Passages.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
294	Caistor Street	4	13	F.	Privy 6 yds. away .	Paved	Earth	Fatal.
307	Wellington Road N. .	2	14	M.	W.C. inside	Paved	Nil.	. . . .
318	Emperor Street	4	13	M.	W.C. outside	Partly paved .	Nil.	. . . .
320	Morton Street	1	6	F.	Privy 6 yds. away .	Paved	Paved . . . . .	. . . .
321	Stafford Street	12	33	M.	W.C. outside	Flagged	Paved . . . . .	. . . .
324	Longsight Street . . .	2	14 mos.	. . .	W.C. outside	Partly cobbled	Nil.	Fatal.
326	Heaton Road	2	34	F.	W.C. inside	Asphalted . . .	Asphalted . . .	Offensive smells caused by absence of traps under lavatory and bath waste pipes.
361	Warren Street	5	33	F.	W.C. inside	Flagged	Nil.	. . . .

Typhoid Fever.

Here again I have taken the liberty of assuming that the 1 case of continued fever was one which was probably a mild and a typical attack of typhoid fever, and I, therefore, record the total number of typhoid cases reported during the year as 37. Once more I am able to congratulate the Council on a low typhoid notification rate. For many years now the number of cases of this disease notified has been a low one, and in the absence of any wholesale introduction of infective matter through such sources as water supply, milk supply, or the like, I am exceedingly hopeful that this number will continue to diminish. I cannot but think that as the abolition of insanitary privy-middens is persisted in, and the removal of other filth conditions is also rigidly carried out, typhoid fever will come to be, like its ally typhus fever, a thing of purely historical signification. That the removal of filth from the neighbourhood of dwellings is one of the most desirable of all sanitary projects has been recognised since Mosaic times, and I am confident that if we can secure perfection in this we shall not only do a very good deal towards the abolition of typhoid fever, but of many other diseases at the same time.

As is usual in cases of enteric fever the deaths, which have been 9 in number, have occurred at ages of adolescence. In a few, but only a few, cases the infection has been traced to the consumption of oysters or other shell fish at seaside resorts during the late summer or early autumn months.

I submit a statement carried forward from previous years showing how the disease under certain circumstances appears to attach itself to certain dwellings, or blocks of dwellings, mainly, in my opinion, through the agency of infected privy middens.

In 79 houses 1 subsequent case occurred, *viz.* :—

In 59 houses within a few weeks.
In 14 houses about 1 year later.
In 3 houses about 2 years later.
In 1 house about 3 years later.
In 2 houses about 4 years later.

In 22 houses 2 subsequent cases occurred, *viz.* :—

In 18 houses within a few weeks.
In 1 house about 1 year later.
In 3 houses about 2 years later.

In 5 houses 3 subsequent cases occurred, *viz.* :—

In 1 house within a few days.
In 3 houses within a few weeks.
In 1 house about a year later.

In 3 houses 4 subsequent cases occurred, *viz.* :—

2 within a few weeks and 1 about 3 years later.

In 3 houses 5 subsequent cases occurred, of which

2 were within a few weeks, the other 4 years later.

In 1 house 7 subsequent cases occurred within a few weeks.

„ 1 „ 8 „ „ „ „ „ „

The following remarks made by Majors Firth and Horrocks of the Hygiene Laboratory, Army Medical School, Netley, into the causation of typhoid fever, are, I think, particularly applicable to this town, and amply justify the energetic measures which are being taken by your Health Committee in the abolition of the privy-midden system:

"In the light of our experiments we cannot help regarding the dry-earth or pail closet system, as ordinarily carried out, to be replete with danger. The possibilities of local dissemination of infective matter either as dust or by flies are great, and, unless the dejecta are at once removed, burnt, or deeply buried, they constitute a standing menace to the public health. We hold, therefore, that any installation of pail closets or dry-earth system of conservancy in towns or large communities is absolutely reprehensible."

Erysipelas.

No fewer than 56 cases of this disease were reported during 1905, but only 1 death, that of a child under 1 year of age, is recorded as due to it. I feel bound to record my opinion that the notification of Erysipelas might well now be discontinued. It is true that in a very few isolated cases one finds evidence of the disease being associated with filth conditions in or around dwellings, to which it is advisable to have attention drawn; but in the large majority of cases inquiry and inspection fails to elicit any condition of things with which the Health Department can with benefit interfere. Many of the cases of Erysipelas reported are of so mild a character that a visit from the Sanitary Inspector is looked upon with surprise, and is in fact sometimes resented.

The disease was at one time an extremely serious one, particularly when it invaded a hospital or a similar institution, but at the present date it is comparatively rare to find it occurring in hospitals owing to the rigid exercise of antiseptic precautions and to the careful watch which is kept by surgeons over their patients. It has lost very largely during late years its serious significance as occurring in individual households, though it still retains dangerous possibilities in the case of surgical wards and other similar places.

I had an exceptional experience of this disease whilst Medical Officer of Health for Crewe, where it was almost a daily occurrence to get notifications of Erysipelas occurring in railway workers who had met with slight accidents in the large locomotive and steel works there. My experience there led me to think as I do now, that except as occurring in hospitals or similar institutions it is a disease which might with advantage, from a public health point of view, give place to such things as measles or whooping cough. I do not forget in this connection its possible relationship to puerperal fever, but at the same time I am bound to confess that I have not yet met with a case of puerperal fever amongst the many which have been notified to and investigated by me where erysipelas has been the means of infection.

Tubercular Diseases.

The statistics dealing with this class of disease are divided into two groups, those dealing with phthisis or consumption of the lungs proper, and those dealing with other tubercular diseases.

1. **PHTHISIS.**—The total deaths from phthisis occurring in the Borough during 1905 number 122, equal to a rate of 1.32 per thousand. Of these deaths 5 occurred at ages under 1 year, 2 between 1 and 5, 6 between 5 and 15, 20 between 15 and 25, 84 between 25 and 65, and 5 at ages of 65 years and upwards. It is to be remarked that two-thirds of the deaths occurred during the working or productive period of life. The disease showed but little incidence on Cale Green, Lancashire Hill, or Heaton Lane Wards, but pressed somewhat heavily upon Portwood, Vernon, Hollywood, Shaw Heath, St. Thomas', and Reddish North Wards. In each of the last mentioned Wards 10 deaths or more occurred during the year.

The attention of every local authority throughout the kingdom is being at present forcibly directed to the prevention of this disease. It is stated that in England and Wales there are about 60,000 deaths from consumption and other forms of tubercular disease annually, a loss of life which is greater than that caused by all the other infectious diseases taken together; but one has not only the death roll to consider in a question of this kind, but one has to remember that the disease is one of years rather than of months, and that during the whole time the patient is suffering from it his powers of wage-earning are diminished, whilst at the same time his disease has to be treated medically, and if he has to fight it with any hope of success he must have specially good food, and specially warm clothing, with comparatively short hours of work. The individual attacked is frequently unable to fight unaided against the disease, and it is now becoming a question for health authorities, poor law guardians, and others as to how they can organise efforts to bring the disease under control, and thus prevent the mischief to which allusion has been made. The manner in which the disease is spread is now common knowledge; infected dust such as that from floors, walls, furniture, carpets, etc., upon which infected sputum has been deposited, is of course the principal agent, and therefore it is to those that preventive measure must at first be directed. Phthisical patients must be taught how to avoid soiling or infecting articles in common use with sputum, and how to dispose of it in such a manner that they themselves do not become reinfected, and that the public do not become subjected to danger. Again, every breeding place of infection must be as far as possible rooted out, and either destroyed or converted into such a condition that the infective bacilli shall not have a chance of flourishing even if they should be deposited there. Next, means must be devised for dealing with the sufferers, and here one comes across the most serious difficulty of the whole problem. There are patients in an advanced stage of the disease who are quite unfitted for work, and who are in most cases confined to the house, perhaps even to bed. Here probably the only thing which can be done is to arrange for cleansing and disinfection of the houses, the thorough and continuous ventilation of the sick room, the destruction of

all expectoration, and the avoidance of close contact with any other member of the household. Naturally in many of these cases proper medical assistance, and particularly proper food supply, ought to be secured.

Next there are the patients who are in what one might call a medium stage of the disease, able to do a little work, and to go about in public. These form probably the most dangerous class of the whole, for the very reason that they are at large, do not probably take a serious view of their illness, and are not sufficiently careful in the matter of dissemination of infection. Here the most useful measure would be one which absolutely prohibited spitting in any place of public resort, particularly in such places as workshops, public houses, public conveyances, etc.

It does not appear to be publicly known, for it certainly is not publicly practised, that Byelaw No. 30 of those made by the Council for the good government of the Borough prohibits spitting in any public carriage, hall, waiting room, or place of public entertainment, under a penalty of £5.

Thirdly, we have those cases which are in a very early stage, and here sanatorium treatment is undoubtedly the best remedial measure. Still much could be done if such cases came to the knowledge of health authorities, for in a large number of them properly tendered advice and tactful assistance in carrying that out, would I feel sure be gratefully accepted and acted upon.

Along with all these measures, which are mainly directed to the individual, one should undoubtedly pay the greatest possible attention to the carrying out of such measures as will raise the general standard of health.

The want of proper feeding and the want of proper houses are two of the principal factors in the dissemination of phthisis. It is stated that out of 4,000 consumptive paupers in Liverpool, whose life history was most carefully inquired into, it was found that 60 per cent became paupers because they were consumptive, and not consumptive because they were paupers. This surely means that by the prevention of consumption we should be to a large extent preventing poverty. Whilst it is not the duty of a Health Department to prevent poverty, there can be no question about it being the duty of a Health Department to prevent consumption.

Again we may turn to that class which, though smaller than the previous one, is still composed of large numbers, viz., those who become consumptive because they have drifted into the non-self-supporting stratum of society. Once there they gradually lose the power of resistance against disease possessed by the well-fed individual, and they become the easy prey not only of consumption, but of hosts of other infectious diseases.

It is not within the scope of this Report to discuss how conditions of poverty may be amended or averted, but I feel sure that I am not travelling outside my own domain when I state that many of the poor do not possess sufficient knowledge to enable them to get the best possible value in the shape of food for their money. It was with this in mind that when the Health lectures were being delivered in Stockport, I made a special request to Professor Sims Woodhead that he should deliver a lecture on simple foods and should direct special attention to the diet of the poorer classes. I feel sure that the dissimination of information amongst the poorer classes as to the relative value for nutritive purposes of different kinds of food which are easily within their reach would be of very great benefit.

The system of voluntary notification of phthisis which was inaugurated some years ago had lapsed into more or less disuse, and I accordingly recommended your Committee to once more endeavour to bring it into general favour. The Medical practitioners were accordingly circularised, and since then a distinct increase in the number of cases reported has taken place. We are enabled to visit these, and to help them with advice in many cases to have their dwellings improved, and in other cases to obtain better nourishment for them, whilst in a few cases we have been able to secure admission to tubercular sanatoria.

I have to record a very sad case in which a patient was notified to us as suffering from phthisis, and visited by the district inspector, who gave him as carefully and as impressively as possible advice as to preventing the spread of the disease. The patient in question was in an advanced stage of the disease and was living at home, being unable to go to work. The Inspector discovered that he had a little child aged 3, of whom he was exceedingly fond, and whom he was continually nursing. The Inspector warned him on several occasions against the serious risk into which he was running the child, but he declined to pay any attention to this. Some few weeks afterwards the Inspector visited the house again, and found that both father and child were lying dead in the house, both having died within a day or two of each other from the same disease, and the child having undoubtedly been infected by the father.

2. OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—In this group are included 82 deaths from tuberculosis affecting other organs than the lungs. These may be classified as follows:—

	Deaths
(a) Tuberculosis of the brain or lining membranes of the brain...	28
(b) Tuberculosis of larynx or wind-pipe	1
(c) Tuberculosis of intestinal tract	15
(d) Tuberculosis of glands, etc.	6
(e) Generalised tuberculosis or tubercular diseases of undefined position	32

It is probable that a number of these cases of tuberculosis are caused by the ingestion of contaminated food, and particularly milk. This class of disease therefore admits of the exercise of only a limited amount of preventive action; such action as has been taken is detailed under the heading of milk supply, meat inspection, etc.

An attempt is being made to find out the tubercular infected areas in the Borough, and for that purpose a list has been kept covering the last 12 years shewing localities in which deaths from consumption have occurred *in the same house* in succeeding years. These premises receive special attention from the Department. The list shewing these localities is appended herewith :—

List showing localities in which deaths from consumption have occurred *in the same house* in succeeding years :—

<i>Situation of house.</i>	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Barratt Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Beard Street	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bentley Street	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bury Street	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clarendon Street	1	..	1	..	..
Ellen Street	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grafton Street	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ince Street	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manchester Road												
(House A)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. („ B)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Road	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reuben Street	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rowland Street	1	..	1	..	..	..
Smith St. (House A)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	1	1	..	..	..
Tatton Road South .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bridgefield Street...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Brown Street	2	..	..
Brunswick Street...	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chorlton Street	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Egerton Street	1	1	..	..	..	..
Heaton Lane	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travis Street	2	1	..	..
Wellington Road N.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Providence Street...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wyatt Street	1	1	..	..
Emperor Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Adlington Square												
(House A)	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Churchgate	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Bank Side	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
High Street (House A)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	1	..	1	..	..
Tatton Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Edwin Street	1	1	..	..
Grimshaw Street	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hill Street	1	..	..	..	..	1

<i>Situation of house.</i>	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Newbridge Lane												
(House A)	1	..	1	..	..
Do. („ B)	2	..	..
Bann Street.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chestergate	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daw Bank (House A)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	1
London Place;												
(House A)	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
oo. („ B)	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brinksw'y (House A)	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cook Street.....	1	..	1
East St. (House A)	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Do. („ C)	2	..	..	..	..
Grenville Street	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lottery Street.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moss Street.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sycamore Street.....	1	..	1
Lomas Street.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stopford Street.....	2	..	..	..
Booth St. (House A)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bowden Street.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carlile Street.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chatham Street.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
James St. (House A)	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	1	..	1
Shaw Heath	1	1	..	..
Edward St (House A)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	1	..	..	..	1	..
Higher Hillgate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Middle Hillgate.....	2	..	..	..	..	..
Angel Street.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rosemary Lane												
(House A)	1	1	..	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	1	1	..	1	..	..
Shawcross Street	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bramhall Lane												
(House B)	2	..	..	..
Do. („ B)	1	..	..	1	..
Heath Crescent	1	1	..	..	..
Osborne Road	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Russell Street.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Carrington Field St	1	..	..	1	..
Dialstone Lane	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German Street	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Infant Mortality.

There were 448 deaths of children under the age of 1 year during 1905, a figure which works out in the proportion of 168 deaths of infants under 1 year per thousand children born; expressed in another manner this means that about one-sixth of the children born did not survive the first year of life. Of the five-sixths remaining one may calculate that on a general average more than one-half would not survive beyond the fifth year of life. Thus by the end of 5 years from the birth of a given number of children according to the rate at which they die in this Borough only one-third of them would be left, and this one-third would have to face the still remaining dangers of childhood. This sacrifice of life during infancy and early childhood is undoubtedly one of the most terrible questions with which public health authorities are faced, and it is made all the more serious by the fact that, particularly in large towns, it is frequently coupled with a low birth-rate. It is therefore a question to which most careful consideration should be given by those responsible for the public health of large communities.

When one analyses the ages at death and the cause of death several important points are at once brought to light. Taking the figures for 1905 one finds that in the first week of life 60 children have died, in the second week 11, in the third 16, and in the fourth 19, making a total of 106, or slightly less than one-quarter of the total during the first month of life. The deaths during the succeeding months are given in the following figures:—

Second month	...	55
Third	..	44
Fourth	..	37
Fifth	..	44
Sixth	..	31
Seventh	..	28
Eighth	..	16
Ninth	..	25
Tenth	..	29
Eleventh	..	19
Twelfth	..	14

Summarising these figures we have the following results:—During the first month of life, 106 out of a total of 448 children died; during the first three months, 205 out of a total of 448 children died; during the first six months, 317 out of a total of 448 children died.

Roughly, therefore, one-quarter of the children died during the first month, one-quarter again died between the end of the first month and the third month, and one-quarter again between the end of the third month and the sixth month, or putting it altogether three-quarters of the children born died before the end of six months. This at once gives one a clue to the causation of death, and when the principal causes are set out one finds the following results manifested:—

TABLE V.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR
OF AGE.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under one year
<i>All Causes :</i>																	
Certified	56	11	15	19	101	52	42	37	40	28	26	15	24	29	19	14	427
Uncertified	4	..	1	..	5	3	2	..	4	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	21
(Inquests included)																	
<i>Common Infectious Diseases :</i>																	
Small-pox .....																	..
Chicken-pox .....																	..
Measles							1					1	1	1	2		6
Scarlet Fever								1							1		2
Diphtheria : Croup .....																	..
Whooping Cough						1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	17
<i>Diarrhoeal Diseases :</i>																	
Diarrhoea, all forms	1	..	2	2	5	15	16	10	15	15	16	4	7	7	4	5	109
Enteritis (not tuberculous)			1	1	2	1	..	4	4	4	3	..	..	1	..	1	20
Gastritis (Gastro-intestinal), Catarrh.	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	6
<i>Wasting Diseases :</i>																	
Premature Birth	30	4	2	4	40	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	45
Congenital Defects	5	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	10
Injury at Birth .....																	..
Want of Breast Milk													1	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	18	2	5	9	34	15	10	12	8	1	2	2	1	4	2	..	91
<i>Tuberculous Diseases :</i>																	
Tuberculous Meningitis							1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica						1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Other Tuberculous Diseases</i>							2	..	3	..	4	3	2	2	2	3	21
Erysipelas						1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis			1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Rickets												1	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis (not tuberculous)			1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Convulsions	1	4	..	1	6	6	2	..	1	2	2	2	3	1	..	..	25
Bronchitis		1	1	2	6	5	6	1	..	4	1	2	2	2	..	..	31
Laryngitis								1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Pneumonia								3	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	..	15
Suffocation, over-laying	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Causes	3	1	3	1	8	4	2	..	3	3	2	..	1	3	2	..	28
TOTALS	60	11	16	19	106	55	44	37	44	31	28	16	25	29	19	14	448

Births in the year, legitimate 1327 males, 1241 females. Total, 2568.
 " " illegitimate 55 " 45 " 100, 2668
 Nett Deaths from *all Causes at all Ages* .. 1659.
 Population, estimated to middle of 1905, 98,320.

- (a) 35 children out of the total died during the first week of life from premature birth or defects at birth.
- (b) Diarrhoea carried off an appalling number between birth and the age of six months. At the end of that time the deaths from diarrhoeal disease dwindle down to a comparatively unimportant figure. Thus during 1905 the deaths from diarrhoeal disease amounted to 94.
- (c) From diseases variously described as atrophy, debility, and marasmus, all of which are most probably connected with improper feeding or management, no less than 80 children died during the first six months.

These three causes alone one finds, therefore, are responsible for nearly half the deaths. The remaining deaths are ascribable to over 20 totally different causes, and are not particularly restricted to any portion of the first twelve months of life. In these figures I think we have the clue to the chief causes of our heavy infant mortality, and if we leave out the question of premature birth and congenital defects we find that there are no less than 174 deaths which are due to causes connected with improper feeding. It is probable that certain other deaths such as those due to rickets, convulsions, gastritis, etc., ought properly to be added to this total, but I am content to argue upon the figures as they stand.

I have recently had the honour of attending an excellent conference of local authorities held in London, on behalf of your Health Committee, the subject under discussion being that of infantile mortality and its various causes and remedies, and I need scarcely say that I gathered most valuable and practicable information from the various papers and discussions. It is impossible to give more than a short digest of the more important matters discussed, but an endeavour will be made to deal with such points as appear to be of particular interest to this town.

On the question of premature birth, it is undoubtedly time that more attention was given to ante-natal causes of infantile mortality. At the conference in question one of the most thoughtful and well written papers was that by Professor Ballantyne, President of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, and Physician of the Royal Maternity Hospital of Edinburgh. Professor Ballantyne discussed in elaborate detail the conditions of life in the mother before birth as influencing the vitality of the infant. He drew attention to the well known possibility of both toxic or poisonous and protective substances passing from the system of the mother into the system of the child, and instanced the frequent death of the infant prematurely caused by the circulation of such things as typhoid poison, and the occasional protection of the unborn infant from an attack of smallpox by the mother passing through such an attack. He then passed on to show what serious danger to the life and vitality of the unborn infant was caused by alcoholism in the mother; any poison circulating in the blood of the mother would probably also circulate in the blood of the unborn infant, and if it were sufficiently strong would in the first place bring about abortion, thus increasing wastage of infant life,

not only directly but also indirectly, inasmuch as one abortion is generally followed by another, and very often by a series of abortions. Not only is there a wastage of infant life in this way, but there is the creation of a large number of invalid women. In the second place any disturbances of the maternal economy during pregnancy tends to cause premature birth, many of these prematurely born infants being of course still-born, but many again dragging on a weary existence for a few days or weeks and then succumbing. In the third place Professor Ballantyne pointed out that pre-natal morbid states of the infant, induced primarily of course by a morbid state of the mother, raise the infantile death-rate even when they do not cause other abortions or the birth of premature infants. This may happen in many ways, by for example, leading to the birth of a deformed or diseased infant who will live for a few weeks or months, but eventually abandon a difficult struggle for existence.

Dr Ballantyne strongly condemns the use of alcohol by pregnant women on the grounds that not only does it tend to increase the mortality of their infants through carelessness, neglect, ill-treatment, over-laying, insufficient feeding, and the like, but that there is apart from these a sensibly higher death-rate amongst the infants of mothers who have been addicted to drink.

On this point the investigations of Dr Sullivan into the history of chronic women drunkards in the Liverpool prison, are of particular interest. Shortly he found that 120 female inebriates gave birth to 600 children, and that out of this number 335 either were still-born or died under the age of 2 years; whilst the remaining 265 lived for two years. Thus we have 55.8 per cent of the children born dying under the age of 2 years, or being still-born. In the case of sober mothers in similar circumstances, the rate of dead births and early infant deaths, i.e. under 2 years, was only 23.9 per cent.

Professor Sims Woodhead, Professor of Pathology in the University of Cambridge, also dealt with the question of alcoholism in relation to infantile mortality, and pointed out the utter unfitness of an alcoholic woman to be a mother. In the first place, he pointed out it was an undoubted fact that women addicted to alcohol frequently were unable to bear children. In the second place, the impairment of nutrition and general bodily tone induced by alcohol is such as to lead to the birth of weakly infants. He pointed to the fact that pathologists had shown long ago that animals treated with alcohol were much more susceptible to infection by the tubercle bacillus and other disease producing organisms, than animals not so treated. This susceptibility holds good in the same way in the case of human beings, and therefore the child of an alcoholic mother must of necessity come into the world with an enormously diminished immunity to disease.

Passing on now to modes of combating infantile mortality, undoubtedly one way in which to lower this mortality would be to devise some means by which newly-born infants could be properly fed. As your Council well know, attempts have been made to do this by means of the provision of depôts for the supply of

specially prepared milk. The advocates of this method of dealing with infantile mortality have somewhat modified the views with which they started out at first; now the views seem to be that the work of a milk *depôt* should be looked upon not as limited to the "handing over of bottled, modified and more or less sterilised milk over a municipal counter," as suggested by Dr McCleary, but to serve as a nucleus for the organisation of the feeding of infants under municipal direction and supervision. Again, following Dr McCleary, "care should be taken to admit to the *depôt* only those infants for whom satisfactory breast feeding cannot be secured—the milk not to be supplied for an infant under nine months unless the mother could satisfy him by the production of a written recommendation from a doctor, or otherwise that she was unable to suckle her child." To me the organisation of an infant's milk *depôt* has not at any time appeared to be the most rational mode of dealing with improper feeding of infants. I am strongly of opinion that one ought to go further and ought to secure by the most vigilant supervision and inspection that the milk supply, not merely for infants, but for all sorts and conditions of the population, is pure and is kept pure from the very start to the very finish. In the second place I have much more sympathy with the Parisian system of establishing restaurants for needy mothers who are nursing infants. In the Paris system it has been found possible at the small cost of 5½d. per person per day, that is a less sum than it would have cost to supply cow's milk for the baby, to give nursing mothers two good meals a day and thus keep them in such good nutrition and physical condition that they have been able to supply their babies with its natural food. Further, in addition to being the most sensible system of which I have yet heard, the Parisian system is also humanitarian, inasmuch as no questions are asked of any woman who comes to the restaurant so long as she is simply nursing her child; illegitimate children are thus given an equal chance in this respect with the legitimate.

Next we come to the large question of the teaching of infant hygiene, a matter which was first brought to the notice of your Council by your late Medical Officer of Health, Dr Charles Porter, and was organised by him on practically the same lines as those upon which it is now run. This question was discussed at the Conference under notice, but a few ladies present whose opinion has some weight in the educational world did not appear to think that it was the best way of tackling the difficulty. One lady stated that it was wrong to teach a child prematurely the duties of its future life, and argued in favour of children being rather taught nature study, and having the simpler forms of life explained to it. I should like to ask this lady how a child could be expected to apply knowledge thus gained to the needs of the higher forms of life. I quite agree that if such teaching could be carried out and made obligatory at a later age it would undoubtedly be much more satisfactory, but we shall probably have to wait a very long time before continuation classes are made compulsory for girls. All the ladies seemed to be forgetful or ignorant of the fact that in this part of the world, at any rate, the elder girls are very frequently left in charge of the house and the younger members of the family, and upon them devolves the preparation and administration of the infant's diet. I am glad to be able to say that I heard no arguments sufficiently weighty to induce me to alter the system which is

at present in operation in this town, and which has been so well carried out during the past six years.

I am only sorry that at present it appears impossible to organise any method by which the Midwives practising in the Borough should be instructed in the important principles of infant feeding. Too frequently the sound knowledge which a young woman has derived by attendance at a continuation school is ruthlessly blotted out by the dicta and practice of the ignorant midwife. It is a point, however, to which I intend to give attention, and if it proves at all practicable I shall at some future date ask the support of your Council in carrying out such a scheme.

As bearing upon this important question of infant feeding I may quote a remark from a paper on "The Chemistry of Infant Foods," by Dr James Knight, who has analysed most carefully all the infants' foods in ordinary use. Dr Knight finds free starch in most of the highly advertised patent infants' foods on the market, a thing which at once condemns them for use by infants under the age of 7 months.

Dr Knight goes on to say that if he were asked which of the artificial foods for children he would recommend his answer would be unmistakably none.

Coming now to another aspect of the question which in a manufacturing town such as this is bound to affect infantile mortality to a considerable extent, I should like to allude to the influence of the employment of married women in factories before and after confinement. Dr George Reid, County Medical Officer of Health for Staffordshire, has for many years given the keenest attention to this. He has made inquiries extending over the past 23 years as to the influence of employment in factories upon the death-rate of infants, and I give you shortly his figures covering that period:—

Class according to Percentage of Married and Widowed Workers to Female Population between 18 and 50 years of age.	Number of Towns.	Total Population 1901 Census.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1000 Registered Births.		
			1881 to 1890	1891 to 1900	1901 to 1904
I.—12 per cent. and over .	5	132,299	195	212	193
II.—Under 12 per cent. and over 6 per cent.	13	263,868	165	175	156
III.—Under 6 per cent.	8	131,508	156	168	149

Under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, an abstention from work for one month after confinement is now compulsory, but as Dr Reid points out, and as I have myself pointed out many years ago, this whilst advantageous to the mother, does not materially benefit the child. Dr Reid goes on, "if this period of restriction were extended to three months the probability is that the mother would suckle her child during that time, and thus the most precarious period of the infant's life would be tidied over and the chances of subsequent survival would be considerably

enhanced." The question of preventing women from working prior to confinement is of course a much more difficult matter, but at the same time it is well known in all factory towns that many women do continue their work in factories until sometimes the very day upon which the confinement takes place. When we consider the forcible remarks of Professor Ballantyne, previously quoted in this report, one cannot but be convinced that such a condition of things is most prejudicial both to the mother and to the child. Dr Reid on this point agrees as to the difficulty of enforcing any restriction, but states that there is no reason why the need should not be recognised and provided for, and he suggests that it should be left to the Factory Medical Officer to determine in each case the time when pregnant women should desist from work.

Incidentally I may remark that a statement was made at the conference on Infantile Mortality to which I took exception, viz., that it was only within the past two years that female Sanitary Inspectors had been appointed for the special work of combatting infantile mortality. As this statement fails to do justice, not only to my predecessor in office, but to your Council, I beg to quote the following facts in denial of it.

In December, 1899, your then Sanitary Committee carefully considered the matter of infantile mortality, and inaugurated a system of instruction of elder girl pupils in infant hygiene. In his Annual Report for 1899, page 15, Dr Porter recommended the appointment of a female Sanitary Inspector who should be "specially concerned with the visiting of houses where infant births have occurred, giving directions as to the care of infants and making inquiry into the causes of infant deaths."

Your Committee shortly after the consideration of that Annual Report, viz., in September, 1900, appointed Miss E. M. Hitchmough as a female Sanitary Inspector, and amongst the duties which I personally drafted out for her were the following:—

"1. To visit houses in which births have been registered, and advise mothers in a homely and practical manner on the questions of the rearing and feeding of children.

"2. To inquire into, and take the necessary measures to remedy the sanitary conditions (more especially the cleanliness, personal and domestic) of the occupants in houses where children under two years of age have died, in houses where such illnesses as measles, whooping cough, etc., are reported to exist, and in localities where the social condition of the inhabitants demands it.

"3. To assist in cases of such illness, to promote the comfort of the invalid, and prevent the spread of disease by advice, and, if necessary, personal help, special attention being given to cleanliness, ventilation, measures of disinfection, etc.

"4. To assist from time to time in the teaching of infant feeding and management in public elementary schools and continuation schools, giving occasional practical demonstrations, etc."

How it can be maintained, therefore, that female Inspectors have only been appointed within two years for the special work of controlling infant mortality, I am quite at a loss to understand. I quite believe that there are very many other towns in the country where a similar contradiction could be given to the statement.

In previous reports allusion has been made to the work done by your female inspectors in endeavouring to control the spread of infantile diarrhœa, and the form of inquiry has been reproduced. The result of the inquiries made by the female inspectors into the deaths from diarrhœal disease during 1905, may be given in the form of a few tabular statements. From Table A it may be seen that out of 101 deaths thus made the subject of inquiry in children under the age of two years, three were wholly breast-fed, 71 partially breast-fed, and 27 wholly bottle-fed. The ages at death show that the majority of the children died under the age of 6 months. The cases of the 3 wholly breast-fed children are peculiar. Child No. 1, was delicate from birth upwards; when 8 months old he was still being nursed at the breast; his mother acquired an attack of "summer diarrhœa," and he contracted the infection from her. Child No. 2, was only 2 months old at death, had been delicate from birth, and again he contracted diarrhœa, probably owing to infection from his mother who was suffering at the time. Child No. 3 was aged 1 month at death; had been delicate from birth, developed convulsions immediately after attack of diarrhœa commenced.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒAL DISEASE, 1905

TABLE A.

DISTINGUISHING CASES IN CHILDREN UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE
ACCORDING TO AGE AT DEATH.

		<i>Wholly</i> <i>Breast-fed.</i>		<i>Partially</i> <i>Breast-fed.</i>		<i>Wholly</i> <i>bottle-fed.</i>	
Death during	1st week	....	—	..	—	..	—
"	2nd "	....	—	..	—	..	—
"	3rd "	....	—	..	1	..	2
"	4th "	....	1	..	5	..	5
"	5th "	....	—	..	—	..	—
"	6th "	....	—	..	1	..	—
"	7th "	....	—	..	1	..	—
"	8th "	....	1	..	14	..	1
"	9th "	....	—	..	—	..	1
"	10th "	....	—	..	—	..	—
"	11th "	....	—	..	—	..	—
"	12th "	....	—	..	5	..	2
"	4th month	....	—	..	10	..	2
"	5th "	....	—	..	11	..	2
"	6th "	....	—	..	3	..	3
"	7th "	....	—	..	1	..	2
"	8th "	....	1	..	6	..	—
"	9th "	....	—	..	5	..	2
"	10th "	....	—	..	3	..	—
"	11th "	....	—	..	2	..	1
"	12th "	....	—	..	—	..	1
Over 1 and under 2 years		....	—	..	3	..	3
TOTALS			3	..	71	..	27

TABLE B.

In Table B the mode of feeding in the 101 cases investigated is given :—

<i>Breast Fed</i>	.. ..	Wholly	.. ..	3
"	.. ..	Partially	.. ..	71
<i>Bottle Fed</i>	.. ..	Cow's milk alone	.. ..	10
"	.. ..	Cow's milk and Patent Food..	.. ..	6
"	.. ..	Patent Food alone	.. ..	11

The Sanitary Condition of the houses was examined in all cases and the following results were obtained :—

<i>House</i>	.. ..	Clean	.. ..	89 cases.
"	.. ..	Dirty	.. ..	12 "
<i>Food Storing Place</i>	.. ..	Good	.. ..	9 "
"	.. ..	Bad	.. ..	92 "
<i>Yard and Surroundings</i>	.. ..	Clean	.. ..	97
"	.. ..	Dirty	.. ..	4 "
<i>Closet Accommodation</i>	.. ..	Good	.. ..	50 "
"	.. ..	Bad	.. ..	51 "
<i>Drainage</i>	.. ..	Good	.. ..	89 "
"	.. ..	Bad	.. ..	12 "

Your female Inspectors have also done splendid work during the year, particularly in visiting houses where births have recently occurred. They report that they have paid 1,319 visits during the year, and they further report that they have found the number of breast-fed children to be still on the increase, and the number of delicate artificially fed children to be very much less in proportion as compared with last year. They have not come across so many babies being wrongly fed as formerly, and the long tube feeding bottle is stated to be not quite so much in evidence.

The following table speaks volumes as to the influence of feeding upon the health and vitality of the infant. Out of 1,211 classified cases 903 were found to be entirely breast-fed. Of these no less than 887 or 98.2 per cent were found to be healthy, only 16 or 1.8 per cent being recorded as delicate. 84 were partially breast-fed, and out of this number 67 or 79.8 per cent were recorded as healthy, and 17 or 20.2 per cent as delicate; but when one comes to the artificially fed children one finds that out of 224 such only 108 or 48.2 per cent are recorded as healthy, and no fewer than 116 or 51.8 per cent are classed as delicate.

I summarise the table below. Similar tables may be found in previous reports, all bearing out exactly the same facts:—

	Healthy.	Delicate.	Total.
Breast-fed	887 or 98.2 %	16 or 1.8 %	903
Partially Breast-fed...	67 or 79.8 %	17 or 20.2 %	84
Artificially-fed	108 or 48.2 %	116 or 51.8 %	224
	1062	149	1211

The following statement shows the rate of Infant Mortality per thousand births in Stockport during the past 15 years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Deaths under 1 year.</i>	<i>Death-rate per 1,000 births.</i>
1891.....	522	224
1892.....	463	199
1893.....	522	222
1894.....	442	192
1895.....	568	231
1896.....	452	189
1897.....	531	214
1898.....	551	231
1899.....	518	221
1900.....	467	203
1901.....	431	197
1902.....	477	183
1903.....	515	184
1904.....	520	203
1905.....	448	168

Deaths in Cellar Dwellings.

No single death has been recorded during 1905 in a person occupying a cellar dwelling. Nevertheless, in order to perpetuate the record, I reproduce a list of those having occurred during previous years. The whole of the cellar dwellings in the Borough have been inspected during the year and a number have been closed.

<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Where Died.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>
1904. January 23	Cellar under 9, Chatham Street .	67	M.	Gardener	Chronic Bronchitis.
Feb. 11	" 3, Union Street	67	M.	Army Pensioner.	Heart Failure.
June 7	" 105, Old Road	38	F.	..	Parturition, Post Partum, and Hæmorrhage.
1903. January 9	" 30, Union Street . . .	66	M.	Collier (See year 1895). Reeler in Cotton Mill	Bronchitis, Cardiac Failure.
Feb. 24	" 85, Old Road	62	F.	..	Found dead, Natural Causes, accel- erated by want of care and time- ly medical attention (Inquest). Natural Causes, Bronchitis (Inquest)
May 10	" 127, Old Road	70	F.	..	Bronchitis, Asthma
" 26	" 85, Old Road	69	F.	..	Epidemic Diarrhœa.
August 31	" 26, Union Street . . . 7 m'nths	59	F.	..	Cardiac Dropsy.
Dec. 15	" 21, Bamford Street ..	55	F.	..	Apoplexy.
1902. January 6	" 9, Angel Street	77	F.	..	Senility.
October 2	" 13, Bamford Street ..	2 m'nths	M.	..	Bronchitis, Exhaustion.
Nov. 6	" 22, Newbridge Lane.	69	F.	..	Apoplexy.
Dec. 3	" 49, Bamford Street..				

<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Where Died.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>
1901. May 23	Cellar under 28, Newbridge Lane .	4 weeks	F.	(See year 1900)	Natural Causes, probably Convulsions (Inquest).
August 21	" 55, Union Street . . .	5 m'nths	M.	..	Marasmus.
Nov. 15	" 12, Union Street . . .	10 m'ths	F.	..	Premature Birth.
1900. Feb. 9	" 141, Old Road	3 days	M.	..	Inanition.
April 4	" 28, Newbridge Lane .	4 days	M.	(See year 1901)	Convulsions (Inquest).
" 23	" 26, Crowther Street .	2 m'nths	M.	..	Bronchitis (Illegitimate).
June 12	" 25, Old Road	5 m'nths	F.	..	Ac. Bronchitis.
1899. August 13	" 150, Hesketh Street .	73	M.	Gen. Labourer	Senile Decay.
" 22	" 22, Brewery Street ..	7 m'nths	M.	..	Starvation (Inquest), Illegitimate.
Ocotber 12	" 4, Wesley Street	14 m'ths	F.	(See year 1895)	Bronchitis (Illegitimate).
1898.; August 29	" 18, Brewery Street ..	8 m'nths	F.	..	Teething-Bronchitis.
1897. March 19	" 1, Adcroft Street . . .	76	M.	Hawker	Syncope following Bronchitis (Inquest).

<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Where Died.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>
1897.					
April 2	Cellar under 55, Lancashire Hill ..	65	M.	Scavenger	Gastric Catarrh.
" 29	" 40, Union Street	1	F.	..	Dentition and Convulsions.
August 19	" 29, Union Street	3 m'nths	M.	..	Marasmus, Convulsions.
1896.					
Jan. 3	In a cellar at Christy's Mill	62	M.	Carter	Natural Causes (Inquest).
April 8	Cellar under 145, Old Road	81	M.	Army Pensioner	Senile Decay.
" 25	" 10, Hart Street	5	M.	..	Whooping Cough.
Sept. 28	" 15, Union Street	60	F.	Hat trimmer	Bronchitis.
Nov. 22	" 4, Hart Street	5 weeks	F.	..	Bronchitis and Inflammation (Inquest).
January 29	" 3, Angel Street	6 m'nths	M.	..	Bronchitis (Illegitimate).
April 15	" 12, Old Gardens St. .	4 m'nths	M.	..	Tabes Mesenterica, Exhaustion.
" 20	" 30, Union Street	5 m'nths	F.	(See year 1903)	Marasmus.
June 26	" 4, Wesley Street	6 m'nths	M.	(See year 1899)	Inanition from Birth (Illegitimate).
August 8	" 61, Lancashire Hill ..	67	M.	Mill Operative	Right Hemiplegia, Cerebral Hæmorrhage.
October 18	" 30, Union Street	35	F.	(See year 1903)	Morbus Cordis.

Cancer.

The following list gives the deaths from cancerous disease and the parts of the system affected :—

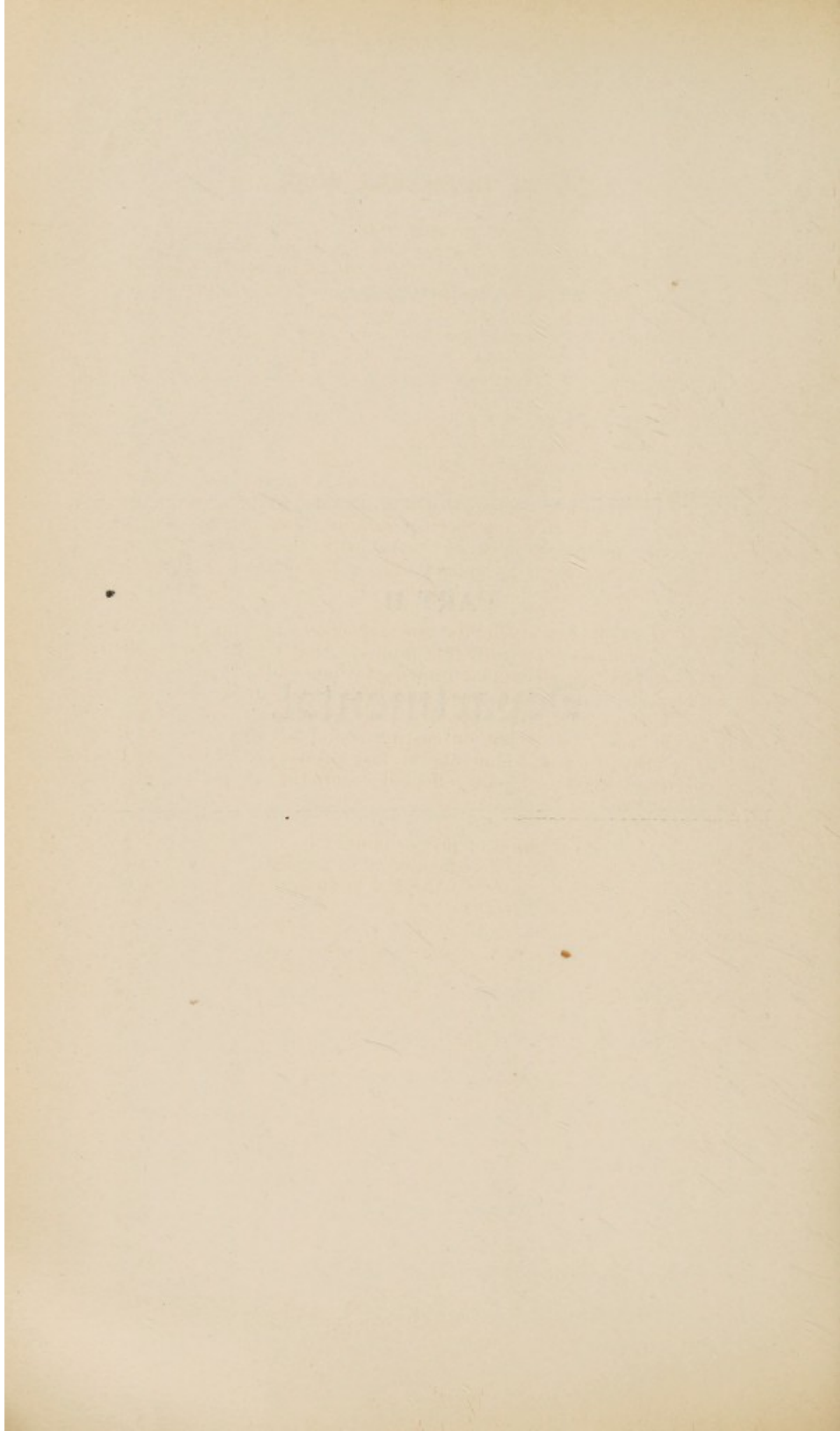
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Cheek	2	—
Jaw	—	1
Glands	1	2
Pharynx and Esophagus	—	2
Stomach	7	5
Intestines	1	5
Liver	7	8
Pancreas	—	1
Rectum	—	2
Larynx	2	—
Breast	—	7
Uterus	—	14
Vulva	—	1
Bladder	—	1
Neck	1	—
Heart	—	1
Rodent ulcer (scalp)	1	—
Shoulder	1	—
Sternum	—	1
Thigh	1	—
Locality not stated	2	2
TOTALS	26	53

CAUSE OF DEATH		All Ages	Under 1	1 and over
I.—Zymotic Diseases:—				
Scarlatina				
Typhus Fever				
Typhoid (Typhic) Fever				
Dysentery				
Cholera				
Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis				
Other Allied Diseases				
II.—Tuberculous Diseases:—				
Tuberculosis of Lungs				
Tuberculosis of other Organs				
III.—Septic Diseases:—				
Septicemia				
Septic Ulcerative or Infective Endocarditis				
IV.—Feverish Diseases:—				
Typhoid (Typhic) Fever				
Typhus Fever				
Scarlatina				
Dysentery				
Cholera				
Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis				
Other Allied Diseases				
V.—Tuberculous Diseases:—				
Tuberculosis of Lungs				
Tuberculosis of other Organs				
VI.—Tuberculous Diseases:—				
Tuberculosis of Lungs				
Tuberculosis of other Organs				
VII.—Tuberculous Diseases:—				
Tuberculosis of Lungs				
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VIII.—Tuberculous Diseases:—				
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XLIX.—Tuberculous Diseases:—				
Tuberculosis of Lungs				
Tuberculosis of other Organs				
L.—Tuberculous Diseases:—				
Tuberculosis of Lungs				
Tuberculosis of other Organs				

Diseases of Mouth and Annexa			
...	1	...	...
Diseases of Digestive System:—			
...	2	...	...
Diseases of Respiratory System:—			
Other and ill-defined Diseases of Respiratory System	4	...	...
Pneumonia, Broncho (Lobular)	50	9	...
Pneumonia (Form not stated)	51	6	...
Pneumonia, Broncho (Lobular)	50	9	...
Pneumonia, Croupous (Lobular)	50	...	...
Chronic Bronchitis	36	...	...
Acute Bronchitis	68	31	...
Croup	2	...	...
Whooping Cough	2	...	...
Laryngitis	12	3	...
Diseases of Respiratory System:—			
Cerebral Hemorrhage	30	...	...
Circulatory System	123	4	...
Other and ill-defined Diseases of Heart and	...	...	...
Varicose Veins	...	...	...
Phlebitis	1	...	...
Embolism, Thrombosis	1	17	13
Senile Gangrene	3	...	...
Angina Pectoris	4	2	3
Endocarditis, Valvular Diseases of the Heart	36	6	12
Pericarditis	...	...	...
Diseases of Circulatory System:—			
Diseases of Death			
Diseases of Uterus and Appendages			
Diseases Associated with Childbirth			

PART II.

Departmental.



District Inspectorial Work.

I am glad to be able to report a maintenance of that activity in general sanitary work which has been a feature now for many years. It does not need more than a single glance at the accompanying table, in which the work of the district Sanitary Inspectors is crudely registered, to appreciate the truth of this remark. These inspections in the various districts have been of the same character as heretofore, and include dwelling houses, cellar dwellings, courts and yards, privy-middens, drainage, offensive accumulations, improper keeping of animals, inquiry into infectious cases, etc., etc.

I take the greatest pleasure in stating that in my opinion the work has been conducted throughout with an ample exercise of tact on the part of your Inspectors, and with a minimum recourse to any legal proceedings. It is this kind of work which is never really completed. A house may be put into the most perfect sanitary state to-day, and yet in a week's time something may go wrong with the drains, ventilation, water supply, etc., which it requires the skill of a trained Inspector to discover and remedy.

Naturally the old property in the town receives the bulk of our attention, and it is in connection with this property that the greatest difficulty arises in knowing what particular remedy to have carried out. In many cases which have come to my own knowledge it has really been a question as to whether the houses should not be condemned right off as unfit for habitation, and closed; but on casting round for ways and means in which to improve in some plan has at last been evolved by which the necessary alterations have been effected, and the property has been saved to the owner.

In the matter of conversion of privy-middens to water closets we have now reached the stage when it is necessary to proceed with extreme caution; the bulk of the very worst of these structures have now been swept away, and during the year 1905 no less than 498 privies in various stages of disrepair were converted into water closets; but in quite a large number of cases I have had to apply a check to the district inspectors, who in their eagerness to improve the district under their charge to the utmost, have sometimes included in notices for conversion privy-middens which were in a fair structural condition, at a reasonable distance from dwelling houses, fairly dry internally, of comparatively recent construction, and in such a position that percolation of their contents was not likely to give rise to any nuisance. In such cases as this it has sometimes been found that the property owner is ready and willing to convert the structures into water closets on the least suggestion from us, but in other cases an appeal has been made to me, and on visiting the property and making a careful inspection I have arrived at the conclusion that the time was not yet ripe for such a conversion to be demanded.

In the course of a few years it will be necessary for your Health Committee to take up this question of privy-midden conversion and utilise the powers conferred upon you by the Corporation Act of 1899, con-

tributing towards the cost of conversion; but when the time arrives for this I shall report specially upon it, and arrange for a visit to be made by your Health Committee to some at least of the structures in question.

A large number of yards, courts, and passages have been paved, or otherwise provided with a good and impervious surface, and also drained. In no less than 1,005 cases has house drainage been repaired or reconstructed.

370 cases of notifiable infectious disease have been carefully inquired into, and 120 of these have been removed to hospital.

At various times 27 schools and other private institutions have been thoroughly disinfected.

1,237 courts and yards have been inspected with a view to securing that they should be kept in a cleanly condition, and in many cases it has been found a matter of extreme difficulty to arrange with the various occupants of such yards that they should take their proper turn in cleansing the yard, the sanitary conveniences, and the approaches thereto.

The whole of the cellar dwellings in the town have been once more inspected, and a number have been struck off the list as not complying with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, the owners being served with notice to discontinue their use, and to close them up, or throw them into the building over them so as to form a part thereof.

The homes of 91 male outworkers have been visited, and any unnecessary bad conditions found there have been remedied.

During the year also 133 hairdressers' and barbers' shops have been visited with a view to ascertaining in what state of cleanliness they were kept, and also to making a note of any sanitary defects therein, and having the same remedied.

The other sanitary work comes more under the heading of special inspection, and allusion will be found to it in a later period of the report.

YEAR 1905.
Register of Work done.

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	No. 1 <i>dis' rict</i>	No. 2 <i>dis' rict</i>	No. 3 <i>dis' rict</i>	No. 4 <i>dis' rict</i>	Total.
I.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	43	103	30	12	188
II.—INSPECTIONS MADE.					
Dwelling-houses	238	133	139	307	817
Cellar Dwellings	41	79	89	3	212
Male Outworkers	5	14	64	8	91
Hairdressers and Barber's Shops ..	16	62	24	31	133
Schools .....	..	..	..	12	12
Courts and Yards	325	329	412	170	1236
Privy Middens	1445	604	901	548	3498
Drainage	722	784	577	895	2978
Water Courses	34	..	46	15	95
Miscellaneous	260	166	292	591	1309
III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.					
Cases inquired into	126	88	57	99	370
Cases removed to Hospital	44	28	19	29	120
Houses Disinfected	76	65	56	91	288
Smallpox contacts visited	4	..	..	..	4
Schools and other Private Institu- tions Disinfected	6	7	10	4	27
Revisits to cases isolated at home ..	..	..	62	..	62
IV.—PRIVIES, WATER CLOSETS, &C.					
Privies Repaired .....	..	13	18	16	47
Privies Converted to W.C.'s	200	120	74	104	498
Pail Privy renewed	63	..	..	..	63
New or additional Bins provided ..	134	54	28	33	249
V.—MISCELLANEOUS.					
Houses, Cleansed & Papered, or Limewashed	34	15	88	80	217
Houses Closed .....	..	8	4	..	12
Water Courses Cleansed .....	..	..	3	..	3
Overcrowding of Houses abated ..	1	..	3	2	6
Houses Repaired after notice	28	3	35	15	81
Yards, Courts or Passages paved or repaired	67	65	86	61	279
Yards, Courts or Passages drained ..	105	70	91	22	288
Accumulations Removed	7	5	35	14	61
Animals Improperly kept	7	2	5	5	19
House Drainage Tested	8	27	37	17	89
House Drainage Repaired or Re- constructed	239	255	210	301	1005
Urinals Provided or Reconstructed ..	..	5	1	..	6
Notices (informal) Served	71	10	46	117	344

Work of Female Sanitary Inspectors.

Your two Lady Inspectors (Mrs Forster and Miss Jones) have amassed a splendid record of work during the year. Between them they have paid 3,901 visits and inspections of various kinds. These visits have been directed chiefly to the following objects:—

1. Thorough inspection of dwelling houses	383	visits
2. Infectious diseases reported from schools.....	658	„
3. Cellar dwellings	7	„
4. Schools	144	„
5. Workshops	5	„
6. Outworkers	190	„
7. New births	1319	„
8. Midwives	184	„

In addition to these special visits 52 Lectures have been given in schools to the elder girl scholars on the subject of infant hygiene, and the greatest care is now taken to see that these lectures are made interesting and adapted to the home conditions of the girls, and that the children are all made to take some little part in the practical work which is done. Moreover, at the end of each class an examination is held, and prizes are awarded for which your Health Committee continue to pay. All the children are allowed to take home with them on the conclusion of the class the little text book drawn up by Dr. Porter, so that they may always have it by them for reference. The children take the most vivid interest in this work, and the examination papers, of which I see hundreds every year, show distinctly that they acquire wonderfully clear notions of the most important principles in this work.

Schools are visited regularly by the Female Inspectors, and the scholars are well looked over, any who are dirty or verminous being picked out, and their homes visited as quickly as possible afterwards. The parents are then spoken to, and instructed in the proper cleansing and clothing of the child. It is surprising how much good this picking out of dirty children in school and visiting them at their homes actually does effect. It rarely needs more than one visit of this kind on the part of the Lady Inspectors to completely reform the mother, and get her to keep her children clean and properly clothed at any rate during school hours. There is, of course, the excellent effect on the child itself to be considered also.

Overcrowding.

During their visits the Lady Inspectors have come across 15 cases in which overcrowding existed, and in each one of these cases by dint of perseverance the cases have eventually been entirely remedied. The following are amongst the worst examples of those discovered:—

SCHOOL STREET. Father, mother, 8 children, and a man lodger, occupying two bedrooms.

KINGSTON STREET. Occupied by father, mother, grown-up son, and married daughter with two children. Two bedrooms, but only one bed.

ORGAN COURT. Single house, occupied by two families; woman with two grown-up daughters, and a woman with two children.

JOHN STREET. Single house, occupied by mother and two daughters over 18; woman lodger with two children, and during the day two other children taken in to be nursed.

BACUP STREET. Single house; one bed, occupied by mother and six children, three of whom were working.

BELMONT STREET. House with two small bedrooms. Persons living in this house were father, mother, grandmother, two grown-up girls, with two children belonging to one of them, and a young man lodger.

The excellent work of these Inspectors in visiting births in poorer localities, and in visiting houses in which deaths have occurred from diarrhœa, have been already alluded to under the heading of infantile mortality.

During the year your Health Committee on my recommendation decided, seeing that much of the work of inspection of midwives would fall upon the Female Inspectors, to send them to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, where they attended a complete course of lectures on midwifery and infant hygiene by the Medical Officer in charge, in fact they took out so far as the lectures were concerned exactly the same course as is given to midwives. I think they are now, therefore, fairly well qualified to act under my supervision as Inspectors under the Midwives Act. Allusion will be found to this subject later in the report.

I append a summary of the work done by Mrs Forster and Miss Jones:—

	<i>Mrs. F.</i>		<i>Miss J.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Visits	1545	....	1719	....	3264
Re-visits	392	....	245	....	637
Detailed Inspection of					
Dwellings.....	204	....	179	....	383
Repairs	8	....	2	....	10
Infectious Diseases ...	325	....	333	....	658
Informal Notices	11	....	20	....	31
Reported to District					
Inspectors	18	....	12	....	30
Cellars	6	....	1	....	7
Schools.....	84	....	60	....	144
Workshops	5	....	—	....	5
Midwives	87	....	97	....	184
Outworkers	92	....	98	....	190
Lectures.....	34	....	18	....	52
Overcrowding Abated .	6	....	9	....	15
Accumulations removed	9	....	8	....	17
Cleansed	79	....	34	....	113
Births.....	577	....	742	....	1319
Deaths from Diarrhœa.	45	....	64	....	109

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

In accordance with the above Act it is now my duty to set apart a special portion of my Report for a description of the more important circumstances which have arisen in the administration of the Sanitary Clauses of this Act during the year.

Inspector Billingham has continued to carry out the inspectorial part of this work, and as usual has done it exceedingly well.

FACTORIES. Inspector Billingham paid 63 special visits to factories, and made a thorough examination of the closet accommodation therein. In 8 cases it was found necessary to have the closet accommodation increased in order to bring it up to the proper standard. In one of these cases a block of 12 new water-closets was erected; in another case 8 new water-closets, in another 3, and in the five remaining cases 1 new water-closet was provided at each place. In the first three cases mentioned it was found necessary to convert certain existing privies into water-closets, and to add to their number.

Your Borough Surveyor has continued to pay special attention to the question of fire escape provision in factories.

WORKSHOPS AND WORK PLACES. There are now 631 workshops and work places in the Borough, and to these Inspector Billingham has paid 1,016 visits, special attention being paid to cleanliness, limewashing, ventilation, drainage, and the like. In a number of cases the closet accommodation was found to be insufficient, but on the owners being seen, and the matter explained to them, no trouble was found in having the state of things remedied, except in three instances; in the first of these, owing to some difficulty between the occupier and the owner, the occupier discontinued the use of the workshop, and has now built a workshop for himself; in the other two cases, after the matter had hung fire for a few months, legal pressure was put upon the owners, and I am pleased to say that the matter has now been placed in the hands of contractors.

Workshops which are used by females only are visited by your Female Inspectors.

The following is a list of the workshops and work places in the Borough:—

Coopers	4
Dressmakers	140
Milliners	39
Boxmakers	3
Shirtmakers	9
Tailors	57
Paper Bag Makers	4
Shoemakers	61
Cloggers	19
Tinplateworkers	12
Blacksmiths	26
Brushmakers	4
Coachmakers	3
Saddlers	14
Joiners	39
Wastedealers	6
Wheelwrights	8
Filecutters	2
Skipmakers	4
Cyclemakers	3
Lath cutter	1
Cabinet makers	21
Hat body makers	14
Organ builders	2
Straw hatmaker	1
Blindmakers	7
Feather curlers	2
Printers	13
Polishers	4
Curriers	3
Rope makers	5
Hand loom weavers	11
Bakers and Confectioners	88
Dyers and Cleaners	3

The following Tabular Statement gives some detail of the work done under the Factory and Workshops Acts.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices.</i>	<i>Prosecutions.</i>
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	63	8	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	1021	20	—
Workplaces	382	4	—
Homeworkers' Premises	382	2	—
<i>Total</i>	1848	34	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Number of Defects</i>			<i>Number of Prosecutions.</i>
	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness.....	6	6	—	—
Other Nuisances	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	8	8	—	—
Not Separate for Sexes	2	2	—	—
<i>Total</i>	17	17	—	—

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	
<i>Matters Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—</i>		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and and Workshop Act (s. 133)	1	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5) :		
Notified by H.M. Inspectors	3	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.....	3	
Other.....	—	
<i>Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—</i>		
Certificates granted during the year	—	
In use at the end of the year	11	
<i>Homework :—</i>		
<i>Lists of Outworkers (s. 107) :—</i>		
Lists received	72	191
Addresses of Outworkers :		
Forwarded to Other Authorities.....	56	
Received from Other Authorities	41	
<i>Homework in Unwholesome or infected premises :</i>		
	<i>Wearing Apparel.</i>	<i>Other.</i>
Notices Prohibiting Homework in un- wholesome premises (s. 108)	—	—
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises.....	—	—
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110)	—	—
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year	631	

Bakehouses.

Inspector Billingham has had these premises in hand, and has paid 573 visits to them, the number of visits being 200 greater than during 1904. The premises were invariably reported to be kept in a cleanly and good sanitary condition; in fact, no trouble whatever has been caused by the bakehouses. There are 11 underground bakehouses in the Borough, and these are kept under special supervision; they were all remodelled a couple of years ago in accordance with suggestions which I personally made, and I think may be regarded on the whole as quite satisfactory at present.

Outworkers.

The male outworkers are visited by the District Inspectors, and the female outworkers by the Female Inspectors. There are 191 outworkers known to the Health Department, and in the accompanying table is shown the class of work which is carried out by them. Every single one has been visited once at least, and a large majority of them twice during the course of the year. The male outworkers have slightly decreased in number during 1905, and the female outworkers slightly increased. The large majority of the female outworkers are hat trimmers. Four of the females are engaged in fur-pulling, a process which I am quite convinced from personal inspection in a number of cases, is one which ought not to be allowed to be carried out in an ordinary dwelling house. Of the male outworkers 29 out of the total of 36 are engaged in planking, and this is done by most of them in a small shed erected in the yard, or in a small room set specially apart for it.

Once more I have to report that a good deal of difficulty has been experienced in getting lists of outworkers forwarded by firms employing them, and considerable trouble was experienced in getting the lists forwarded promptly from one of the neighbouring districts. The difficulty increased to such an extent that I had to threaten to report the person concerned to the Home Office. As time goes on this difficulty will perhaps decrease, but at present it is necessary to send out reminders in February and August to nearly the whole of the firms in the town employing outworkers.

Female Out-Workers.		Male Out-Workers.	
<i>Nature of Work.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Nature of Work.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Hat Trimming	124	Planking	29
Shirt Making	15	Boot & Shoe Repairing..	3
Tailoring	7	Boot and Shoe Making..	1
Underclothing	4	Tailoring	3
Fur Pulling	4		
Hemming Handkerchiefs ..	1		
	155		36

Offensive Trades.

There are 33 premises in the Borough at which one or other of the following offensive trades is carried out:—

Tripe boilers.....	23
Oil refiners.....	2
Tallow melter.....	1
Tanner	1
Soap maker.....	1
Bird-lime makers.....	2
Leather dressers.....	3

The whole of the premises have been kept under regular inspection, particularly during warm weather, and not only during the ordinary hours of work, but during any hour when the business happened to be in progress. No new applications have been received for the consent in writing of the Council for the establishment of an offensive trade. Those in existence have been found to be kept in a cleanly and sanitary condition.

Black Smoke.

During the year observations were taken extending over 2 hours each of 271 chimneys, and one-hourly observations were taken of 36 chimneys. The number of bad cases is a diminishing one, there having been only 10 such reported out of the total number mentioned. The records in these 10 cases are given herewith:—

No. Black.	Moderate.	None.	No. Black.	Moderate.	None.
63 22½ ...	72½ ...	25	92 8 ...	51 ...	61
64 12 ...	74 ...	34	145 10 ...	95 ...	15
65 27 ...	48 ...	45	159 9 ...	63 ...	48
67 14 ...	60 ...	46	160 10 ...	53 ...	57
68 12 ...	52 ...	56	161 10 ...	53 ...	57

In each of these 10 cases legal notices were served upon the firms concerned to abate the nuisance, and for that purpose to carry out any necessary works; also to take measures to prevent the recurrence of the nuisance. After the expiration of the time specified in the notice observations were again taken, and in no single case was there found any cause of complaint. In one of the cases mentioned a new high pressure boiler was laid down, in 2 other cases the chimney was raised 30ft. and 25ft. respectively, and in the remaining case automatic air regulating appliances were fixed on the boilers.

In addition to the observations of factory chimneys 130 observations were taken of railway engines at work on the sidings at Adswold, Edgeley Station, Tiviot Dale Station, Jubilee Sidings, and Sparth Lane Sidings, Heaton Norris. None of these observations revealed anything which called for administrative action.

Common Lodging-Houses.

There are 14 registered common lodging-houses in the Borough, and these have been regularly inspected both by day and by night. In all 930 visits of inspection have been made during the daytime, and 104 visits during the night. It was found necessary to summon one common lodging-house keeper for overcrowding, but the case was not a serious one, and he was merely fined 5s. and costs. Two common lodging-houses have been closed during the year, viz., Nos. 1 and 3, Bamford Street; the premises were only just fit to be licensed for the receipt of lodgers, and on the removal of the existing licensee the opportunity was taken to extinguish the licence. The whole of the houses inspected were found to be kept in a cleanly and orderly condition. During the year surprise visits were made by night generally by Inspector Billingham and myself to houses which had been reported to us by the police and others as taking in lodgers, although not registered for such a purpose. In one case the defendant was let off on payment of costs, the second was fined 10s. and costs, and the third 20s. and costs.

Although it does not come under the heading of lodging-houses, I should like to state that a large number of travelling vans in connection with shows and fairs were visited during the year, and copies of the bye-laws relating to such structures were delivered, and the vans were thoroughly inspected, and in all cases found satisfactory. In one case where a van was permanently resident in a disused yard, and was on one or two occasions found to be overcrowded and otherwise objectionable from a health point of view, representations were made to the owner of the land, and he gave the occupiers notice to quit.

The following is a list of the registered common lodging-houses in the Borough, together with the registered number of lodgers, rooms, cubic space per person, etc.:—

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

<i>Address.</i>		<i>Registered No. of Lodgers.</i>	<i>No. of Rooms</i>	<i>Average cubic capacity per person.</i>
1	Adlington Square (Kershaw)	61	5	408
2	15, Watson Square (Fitzpatrick) . . .	18	7	470
3	Bamford Street (Spilsbury)	17	5	439
4	Union Street (Marland)	115	6	406
5	Higher Hillgate (Gough)	64	13	410
6	Canal Street (Molyneux)	85	5	411
7	Ridgway Lane (Young)	55	5	406
8	13, 15, 17, & 19, Canal St. (Barratt). .	41	10	420
9	19, Garnett Street (Sullivan)	12	3	396
10	3, Adlington Square (O'Gara)	8	3	450
11	24, Chestergate (Ronan)	14	5	400
12	Adlington Square (Kershaw)	22	7	462
13	Gt. Egerton Street (Lomas & Kirby)	85	3	436
14	9, Adlington Square (Brennan)	5½	2	486

Inspection of Water-Closets and Sanitary Conveniences.

The Inspector, who was specially appointed for this purpose some years ago, has carried out a large amount of work in the inspection of water-closets and their fittings, and in the remedying of minor defects such as were likely to cause, if not attended to, waste of water, blockage of drains, etc. There are at the present time in the Borough close upon 10,000 water-closets, and at least 1,000 waste water-closets, together with a small number of latrines of various types. About 11,000 visits

have been paid to these water-closets, etc., during the year. Some properties have been visited regularly every week; indeed, some have been visited every day, and where defects have been discovered or improper usage brought to light, a regular and systematic visitation has been made for a long period. Special attention has as usual been paid to the poorer classes of property, and particularly to premises where water-closets have been just erected in place of privy-middens, so as to ensure that the users did not from ignorance use them in the wrong way.

In the following table a note of the defects discovered in connection with water-closets is set forth. During 1905 a greater number of defects has been discovered than during any preceding year. This is partially accounted for by the fact that the number of water-closets is now greater than it ever has been; in fact, owing to conversions and the erection of new buildings, quite 1,000 additional water-closets were provided in the Borough during 1905. Again, the Special Inspector, who has carried out this work, was entirely free during 1905 to devote the whole of his attention to it, whereas in previous years he has occasionally been taken off for special smallpox duty. Considering the large number of water-closets in the Borough, I cannot but remark that the number of cases of misuse, blockage, etc., which come to the notice of the Department is an exceedingly small one, and I think this points to the fact that by the more general adoption of water-closets people are becoming educated to their use, and in a few years time will be so well acquainted with them that complaints on the part of property owners will almost vanish altogether.

NATURE OF DEFECTS DISCOVERED IN WATER CLOSETS AND FITTINGS.

<i>Districts.</i>	1	2	3	4	<i>Total</i> 1905	<i>Total</i> 1904
Ball Taps	176	343	173	282	974	560
Cistern Valves	78	107	79	120	384	302
Dirtiness and Blockage .	38	105	27	61	231	145
Water Pipes	17	10	12	8	47	42
Drains	21	27	9	14	71	62
Basins	12	16	2	9	39	13
Rubber Cones	16	29	7	5	57	29

Midwives Act, 1902.

The special duties under this Act, the carrying out of which now devolves on the Health Committee, have been set out in previous reports, as also has a general abstract of the provisions of the Act. The Female Inspectors have proved invaluable in carrying out the work of supervision of midwives and their outfits. As previously stated both of your Female Inspectors have received a systematic course of instruction at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, in midwifery, having gone through precisely the same course which midwives do in order to qualify for their certificate. They are, therefore, capable of exercising supervision under the direction of your Medical Officer of Health over the work of midwives.

The number of midwives on the books at the commencement of the operation of the Midwives Act was 90, but there are now only 63 remaining on the books, 27, who were for the most part incapable, having either relinquished practice or been struck off the rolls. Of the 63 now on the rolls 55 are women who were in bona fide practice in July, 1901. Eighteen only have been specially trained in Hospital. These 18 women have been trained at the following institutions:—

At St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.....	9
At the Southern Hospital, Manchester.....	6
Possessing certificate of L. O. S.....	3

During the year 184 visits have been paid to these midwives, several of them having been visited more than once, in order to see that their outfits were complete, and in order to give instruction as regards the method of filling up case books, etc., reading the clinical thermometer, and so forth. Of the 63 only 38 up to the present time can be scheduled as possessing the requisite dresses and appliances according to the rules of the Central Midwives Board, and only 30 at present possess the requisite books of form, preferring to write out each case and each notification specially. It is pleasing to be able to record that 62 out of the 63 live in premises which can be fairly denominated cleanly, and in only one solitary instance was the dwelling-house not cleanly. Needless to say in this one case means were adopted to compel the keeping of the premises in better condition.

It is more than probable that the notices which ought to be sent by midwives in certain specified cases to the Medical Officer of Health are not always sent as they should be; for example, only 7 notifications have been received to the effect that midwives have advised medical help to be sent for, and only 21 still-births have been reported to the Medical Officer of Health by midwives. No notifications have been received as to the death of the mother or child before the attendance of a doctor.

Nine cases of puerperal fever have been carefully inquired into by your Female Inspectors, and in some cases also by myself, and in all cases I have interviewed the midwife concerned, and given the necessary instructions as to discontinuance of practice, disinfection, and the like.

At a meeting of the North-Western Branch of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, held in November, 1905, a paper was read upon "The Methods of Infection in Puerperal Fever," and in the discussion following upon the paper it was unanimously agreed that Medical Officers were seriously handicapped in dealing with puerperal fever by the want of an authoritative definition of this disease. An attempt was made subsequent to this meeting to get either the Local Government Board or the Royal College of Physicians to frame a definition which should be so drafted as to be an administrative guide to Medical Officers of Health, and which should be wide enough to include those mild cases of puerperal fever, which, from the point of view of the prevention of the disease, were such a serious danger to the community. A Subcommittee met to draft out a suggestion for the consideration of the various bodies mentioned, and Sir William J. Sinclair, M.D., of Manchester, most kindly accorded his assistance. The following definition was submitted:—

"For the purpose of the Notification Acts, 1889 and 1899, the term puerperal fever shall include all cases in which, within 7 days after the birth of a child, alive or still born, the mother shall have a rise of temperature exceeding 100.4 deg. F., with quick pulse, maintained for a period exceeding 24 hours, without any obvious cause other than the puerperal state.

It shall also include all cases in which, within seven days after the birth of a child, there has been the occurrence of a rigor (with attendant illness) without any obvious cause other than the puerperal state."

The replies from these bodies were not at all encouraging. The Local Government Board apparently have no power to define what shall be included as puerperal fever within the terms of the Notification Act. The Nomenclature Committee of the Royal College of Physicians had already completed their work when the request of the North-Western Branch reached them. The matter, therefore, must remain in the present unsatisfactory condition until some memorandum is issued by the Local Government Board or possibly by the Central Midwives Board covering the point in issue.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

There are now approximately in the Borough 10,000 water-closets, 1,000 waste water-closets, 3,100 privy-middens, 5,250 privies, 250 pail closets, 8,350 movable dust bins, and 2,820 dry ashpits. No privies were constructed in connection with new buildings during 1905, nor to the knowledge of this Department were any new privies constructed in place of old ones. There were 590 water-closets constructed in connection with new buildings, and 498 insanitary privies were converted to water-closets:—

The following statement, for which I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer, gives the expenditure of the Cleansing Department for the year ending December 31st, 1905:—

The Nett Expenditure of Nightsoil and Day Scavenging Departments	£13242	9	2
General Maintenance Account of Nightsoil and Day Scavenging Departments (including Capital Charges £358 12s. 8d.)..	£13386	3	6
Less Income	143	14	4
	£13242	9	2
Warth Meadow (including Capital Charges £128 0s. 0d.)	£296	2	8
Less Income	265	19	3
		30	3
Whitehill (including Capital Charges, £209 1s. 6d.)	238	1	10
TOTAL OF GENERAL MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT, CLEANSING DEPARTMENT	£13510	14	2

The Conversions to Water Closets have been carried out in the following quarters of the town :—

No. 1 District (Reddish N. and S. Wards, Lancashire Hill and Old Road Wards) :—

132 privy middens converted and 64 additional water closets provided.

No. 2 District (Heaton Lane, Portwood, St. Mary's, Spring Bank, and St. Thomas' Wards) :—

99 privy middens converted and 20 additional water closets provided.

No. 3 District (Hollywood, Edgeley, Shaw Heath, and Cale Green Wards) :—

64 privy middens converted and 10 additional water closets provided.

No. 4 District (Vernon, Hempshaw Lane, and Heaviley Wards) :—

83 privy middens converted and 20 additional water closets provided.

Total privy middens converted to water closets 378

Total additional water closets provided 120

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The taking of samples for analysis under the above Act has been systematically pursued during the year, and I have to report that 305 samples of various articles were submitted to your Public Analyst, who reported 18 to be adulterated, a percentage of only 5.89. The number of adulterated samples is extremely low, and has not been so favourable for many years. Compared with the records of previous years it is, indeed, a fact of which one may feel proud.

The following table will bear out this statement:—

Year.	Total Number of Samples Analysed.		Number found Adulterated.		Percentage of Adulteration.
1901	...	156	...	44	28.2
1902	...	308	...	31	10.0
1903	...	312	...	39	12.5
1904	...	302	...	51	16.8
1905	...	305	...	18	5.89

Samples of milk were taken more frequently than of any other article of food, our experience showing that milk is more commonly adulterated than any other single substance. The percentage adulteration of milk was 10.0, there having been 129 samples analysed, of which 13 were reported not genuine; two of these last-named samples were subsequently found to be due to the milk supply of an unhealthy cow. Excluding these therefore the percentage adulteration of milk would be 8.5. The form of milk adulteration was largely that of added water.

In the case of butter 58 samples were analysed, whilst 6 samples of margarine were taken. 4 of the margarine samples were genuine, and 2 contained an excess of water, one having 18.1 per cent, and another 20.3. An information was laid in the case of the last mentioned sample, but after considerable discussion, and after taking the opinion of Counsel, the proceedings were abandoned. It appears that inasmuch as there is no statutory standard for margarine the Justices on hearing any information or complaint relating to adulteration must fix a standard for themselves, basing this standard upon the evidence adduced before them. This means that had we decided to proceed with the case in question it would have been necessary to obtain expert evidence from chemists, manufacturers, and others to show that 16 per cent of water was quite a sufficient amount to be allowed, and that anything in excess of that amounted to adulteration. The obvious difficulty of getting any manufacturer to state this against his own interests was one of the principal reasons why this particular case was abandoned.

Like many other authorities we have had trouble in connection with the "Warranty" Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture will at some early date use their influence to have the law amended in this respect. There are naturally two ways in which the amendment might readily be made. One is to delete the Warranty Sections altogether, and leave the seller of the article to his remedy at common law against the person from whom he purchased it. The other is that whenever a warranty is pleaded in defence the local authority should have power to have the summons adjourned and all additional warrantors to be compelled to appear at the same time so that the whole case could be thrashed out before the same bench of magistrates, and the party ultimately found guilty be brought to book.

The sale of margarine under all kinds of fancy names, most of them coined with a view to making the public believe that they are quite as good as butter or are in some way enriched by the addition of cream and so forth, has increased enormously of late years. Some of these articles

are known by such names as Keeloma, Buttapat, Solo, Cloth-lumps, Creamo, Churno, etc. It cannot be too widely known that substances such as these are merely margarine more or less manipulated or compounded. Again it should be made as widely known as possible that butter itself is now very largely "faked," and it is indeed said by one of the best trade authorities that about 25 per cent, or one-quarter of the retailers in any town in Great Britain and Ireland are now selling a considerable amount of such "faked" butter.

The practice of manipulating butter has grown to a really enormous extent of recent years, and it is so carefully and scientifically done that the ordinary purchaser is quite easily deceived. There are factories in all parts of Great Britain which during the Summer months churn up large quantities of cream into butter, but in the Winter owing to the supply being scarce and the profit consequently less, they buy large amounts of Colonial butter which contains about 8 or 10 per cent of water. This Colonial butter is then remade or mixed with a certain proportion of fresh churned butter, and is often "loaded with milk either solid or fluid," the amount of milk varying with the price at which the article so manipulated is to be sold. The butter is said to increase in weight from 10 to 15 per cent by means of this manipulation, so that a very tidy profit can be made upon it.

The authority from which I am quoting states that "there have sprung up in various parts of the country, principally in the towns, large factories which manipulate and adulterate butter representing in weight a total of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons per week according to the time of the year. Not only are milk and water added to this manipulated butter, but from 10 to 20 per cent of mixed fats are frequently added, and this without very much chance of detection." It is possible of course by the addition of solid milk and certain fluid fixing agents to put from 20 to 40 per cent of milk into butter without making it either too soft or in any way unpalatable. The pity is that thousands of people buy these manipulated articles which are puffed up by the most specious advertisements possible, with the idea that they are buying something better than butter.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Committee at present investigating the question will not be humbugged by the trade, but will stiffen legislation so much that it will be impossible for the public to be cheated in the way in which they now are. The present legislative machinery is utterly insufficient to enable local authorities to cope with adulteration of this character. A certain number of samples are taken, a few are certified to be adulterated, and the local authority takes a case into Court; warranty is pleaded, and the summons is transferred to the warrantor; he goes into Court smiling and produces a further warranty. Proceedings are again adjourned, further summonses taken out, and so the case drags along for it may be five or six months. During this time local authorities generally suspend the taking of further samples of the product in question, and when the real adulterator is finally brought to book he is fined a few pounds and costs.

Personally I think the fixing of a standard for water in butter is the wrong way to go about the correction of adulteration. There should be a standard of butter-fat fixed, and it should certainly be fixed at a figure

not less than 84 per cent. - Any butter containing less than this amount of butter-fat should be *prima facie* deemed adulterated. It should further be possible for local authorities to put an embargo upon the whole of the stock from which the particular sample has been taken until the case is judicially decided, and then if the case be proved against the vendor the local authority should have power to destroy the stock. Again, it would afford a very great measure of protection to the public if it were made compulsory for all premises where butter is either made, sold, prepared for sale, stored, etc., to be licensed, and on a conviction for the sale of adulterated butter, for the Magistrates to have power to cancel the licence.

In reference to the adulteration of milk I am sorry to have to question the wisdom of a circular issued by the Board of Agriculture in which they recommend that in cases where milk is certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated to a small extent, means should be taken to obtain an explanation from the dairyman or farmer concerned before the local authority decides whether or not to take proceedings. I cannot but think that it is exceedingly wrong in principle for a local authority or any Committee thereof to constitute themselves the equivalent of a bench of Magistrates, and to inquire into and pass judgment upon the facts of any case prior to its coming into Court. It is unfair to the dairyman to ask him to submit any such explanation, for it is clearly asking him to disclose his case to the prosecuting party. Again, it is of no utility whatever to invite an explanation as to the poorness of milk from a retailer who will probably have no definite knowledge as to the source of the milk or as to what has been done to it in the course of transit from the cow to himself.

I have been asked in all cases to let milk vendors know the result of the analysis as soon as it reaches our hands. I cannot altogether agree that this would be a wise course, for I fear that it might open the door to fraud inasmuch as unscrupulous dealers if they knew that this mode of action was going to be adopted in all cases would go on adulterating their milk until they got one of these notices from us, after which they would cease for a little while. It is difficult to see why a vendor of milk should be put on a different footing from a vendor of any other kind of food, or for the matter of that the vendor of any other article. The man who sells goods to the public, whether it be milk or anything else, is the man who ought to be held responsible for the quality. It is he and he alone who should take steps to inform himself whether the article which he is selling to the public, and for which he is taking the money of the public, is an article which is genuine in quality. Milk sellers are, no doubt, like sellers of every other article, liable to be defrauded by their servants, but they have precisely the same measure of legal protection as any man who employs servants to conduct his business.

A few samples of beer and stout were taken with a view to determining whether arsenic were present. All the samples contained a minute quantity of arsenic tri-oxide varying from 1-500th up to 1-140th of a grain per gallon.

Full particulars of the analyses, and of the proceedings taken thereon, are given in the following tables:—

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.—Report of the Public Analyst appointed for the Borough of Stockport upon the Articles analysed by him under the above Act during the Quarter ending 31st March, 1905.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis; showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	OBSERVATIONS.
24 Milk	All by a Sanitary Inspector.	Genuine 22, Adulterated 2; 14 and 13 per cent. of the fat abstracted.	10/6 per sample.	Fines: 10/- & costs in each case.
22 Butter		Genuine 21, Adulterated 1, 2.1 per cent. excess water.		No prosecution.
4 Quinine Wine		Genuine 3, Adulterated 1, Deficient 6 grains per pint in quinine and containing no alcohol.		Fine: 10/-.
10 Coffee		All genuine.		
10 Pepper				
6 Malt Vinegar				
2 Baking Powder				
2 Borax				
2 Cream of Tartar				
2 Co. Liquorice Pulv.				
2 Milk of Sulphur				
1 Paregoric				
1 Whisky				

Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter, 88.

Total Number of Samples adulterated, 4.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.—Report of the Public Analyst appointed for the Borough of Stockport upon the Articles analysed by him under the above Act during the Quarter ending the 30th June, 1905.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the Sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis : Showing whether the Sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	OBSERVATIONS.
28 Milk	All by a Sanitary Inspector.	All genuine.	10/6 per sample.	
10 Butter				
6 Lard				
2 Cheese				
10 Coffee				
12 Jam				
5 Prescriptions				

Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter, 73.

Total Number of Samples adulterated, none.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.—Report of the Public Analyst appointed for the Borough of Stockport upon the Articles analysed by him under the above Act during the Quarter ending the 30th September, 1905.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the Sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis : Showing whether the Sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	OBSERVATIONS.
41 Milk	All by a Sanitary Inspector.	37 genuine 4 adulterated— 3 with added water, 14.5, 13.9 and 4.5 per cent. respectively.	10/6 per sample.	Fines : £5 and costs ; 5s. and costs ; 5s. and costs ; no prosecution.
16 Butter		15 Genuine. 1 adulterated, contained 17.2 per cent. of water.		No prosecution.
5 Coffee		} All genuine.		
6 Cheese				
2 Malt Vinegar				

Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter, 70.

Total Number of Samples adulterated, 5.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1873—Report of the Public Analyst appointed for the Borough of Stockport upon the Articles analysed by him under the above Act during the Quarter ending the 31st December, 1905.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis; shewing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	OBSERVATIONS.
36 Milk	All by a Sanitary Inspector.	29 genuine, 7 adulterated, including 2 found to be due to an unhealthy cow, viz., 238 and 244, which contained 1.65 and 1.48 per cent. of fat respectively. Of the other 5:— No. 282 contained 4.1 % of added water. No. 283 do. 9.8 % do. No. 290 do. 9.8 % do. No. 295 do. 4.0 % do. No. *302 do. 1.8 % do. and was deficient 6 % of the fat.	10/6 per sample.	<i>Milk.</i> The adulteration is calculated on the basis of 8.5 % non-fatty solids and 3.0 % of fat in every case. No. 302 when compared with milk direct from the cows (No. 305) showed added water 5.2 % and fat removed 27 %. <i>Milk prosecutions:</i> No prosecutions in first 2 cases; 40s. and costs; 40s. and costs; withdrawn on payment of costs; withdrawn on payment of costs; *10s. and costs. <i>Margarine prosecutions:</i> No. 265 dismissed (warranty question); No. 263 cautioned. <i>Beer.</i> Of these in fractions of a grain of arsenic trioxide per gal. 1 contained 1/140th; 1 contained 1/150th; 4 contained 1/200th; 1 contained 1/400th; 1 contained 1/500th <i>Stout</i> (2) contained 1/200th each <i>Samples taken informally:</i> 7 samples submitted, viz., 1 milk, 4 butter, and 2 coffee.
10 Butter		10 genuine.		
6 Margarine		4 " 2 adulterated. No. 263, 18.1 % water (2.1 excess). No. 265, 20.3 % water (4.3 excess).		
4 Coffee		4 genuine.		
2 Demarara Sugar ...		2 " (2 gin, 2 whisky, and 2 brandy).		
6 Spirits		6 " "		
8 Beer		8 " "		
2 Stout		2 " "		

Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter, 74.

Total Number of Samples adulterated, 9 (including two abnormal samples of milk).

The following statement, showing the application of the Food and Drugs Acts to the milk supply, will be found interesting.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of samples taken.</i>	<i>No. found adulterated</i>	<i>Percentage adulteration.</i>
1893	26	5	19.23
1894	13	0	—
1895	36	7	19.44
1896	39	0	—
1897	86	5	5.81
1898	68	6	8.82
1899	25	2	8.00
1900	27	5	18.52
1901	70	5	7.14
1902	91	16	17.58
1903	100	9	9.00
1904	120	20	16.66
1905	129	13	10.08

During the year only one application was received for registration as a wholesale dealer in margarine. This application was granted by your Health Committee, and the matter reported in due course to the Board of Agriculture. There are now 28 names on the register of wholesale dealers in margarine.

In 10 cases preliminary notices were served on purveyors of milk under Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1899, requiring the persons concerned to have their names legibly inscribed on the cans or vehicles when selling milk in a public place. These notices one and all received compliance without any trouble.

Under the Corporation Act of 1905, the following new and useful power was obtained:—

SECTION 28: EXTENSION OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO MILK VESSELS.

The provisions of Section 34 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, made thereunder and of any other Order made or to be made under the said section or relating to dairies cowsheds and milkshops and of any regulations made or to be made by the Corporation under any such Order for securing the cleanliness of milk vessels used for containing milk for sale shall apply to all vessels used within the borough for the reception measurement storage or delivery of milk by persons selling milk by retail in the streets.

Ice Cream Vendors.

There are 65 of these places in the Borough, and they have been kept under regular supervision during the year by your Inspector, 188 special visits in all having been paid. In the case of seven premises it was found necessary to serve notices to cleanse, and the notices were complied with immediately.

Under the Corporation Act of 1905, the following new powers have been obtained:—

SECTION 34: INSPECTION OF PREMISES.

(1) Any officer duly authorised by the Corporation in that behalf shall at all reasonable times have the same power of entry into and inspection of the premises of any manufacturer or vendor of or merchant or dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity for the purpose of inspecting such premises and the materials or commodities or articles of food therein as an officer of the Corporation would have under section 102 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in the cases therein mentioned.

(2) Any person refusing entry into such premises as aforesaid or obstructing such officer as aforesaid in the execution of his duty shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each offence.

SECTION 40: AS TO DEALERS IN ICE CREAM.

“Every dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity vending his wares from any cart barrow or other vehicle or stand shall have his name and address legibly painted or inscribed on such cart barrow or stand and if he fails to comply with this enactment he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.”

Section 40 was rendered necessary by an omission in the Act of 1899 which gave us power to deal with premises in which ice cream is manufactured with a view to securing the commodity against contamination, but which did not confer powers of entry.

Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order.

There are 53 registered cow-keepers within the Borough, and their premises have been kept well under supervision, Inspector Butler having paid 490 visits of inspection to them. 26 applications were received during the year on behalf of persons wishing to be registered as milk purveyors, etc. The whole of these were granted subject to the premises being suitable in all respects for the purpose. 16 milk purveyors have discontinued business, and there now remain on the register 140. To the premises of milk purveyors 605 visits have been paid during the year.

In the case of cow-sheds a number of minor alterations such as the provision of water troughs, redrainage, repaving, etc., have been enforced by the Department; two entirely new shippons and 3 milk stores have been built on lines suggested by the Department.

In the case of milk-shops it was only found necessary to serve notices relating to cleansing in 4 cases during the year. Generally speaking it may be said that there is a marked improvement in the standard of cleanliness and the general condition of the premises alluded to.

In one case from evidence which reached me from a medical man, I was led to suspect that the milk of a certain farm was the cause of tubercular disease, but on three samples being taken for bacteriological examination, they were found to be non-tuberculous.

Five animals suspected of suffering from tuberculosis were surrendered during the year, and on slaughter found to be tuberculous. Advice was also given to the farmers concerned as to the cleansing and disinfection of the stalls, etc.

A case was reported to us in which a farmer resident within the Borough and who supplied milk outside the district, had an animal in his dairy which was suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis. He readily agreed to have the animal slaughtered under the supervision of your Inspector when it was found to be suffering from generalised tuberculosis, and was accordingly destroyed.

Slaughter Houses.

There are 46 registered slaughter houses, and 1 knacker's yard within the Borough, and your Inspector has given special attention to these. Altogether 2,260 visits have been paid at all times from early morning until late at night. In spite of the premises in many cases being in a poor structural condition a good standard of cleanliness has nevertheless been maintained. In 12 cases it was found necessary to serve notices to cleanse, limewash, provide garbage tins, etc., and in all cases compliance was readily accorded. New Bye-laws for the general management of these premises are now in the hands of the Local Government Board.

During the year the Cleansing Department undertook by special arrangement to remove fish and fruit offal from private premises on arranged terms. Your Inspector has advocated this for a considerable time, and quite rightly so, and I am therefore glad to be able to report that it is now an accomplished fact. It is to be hoped that it will soon be found practicable to arrange for the collection of slaughter house offal on similar lines.

The market, and butchers', greengrocers', fishmongers', and other shops in the town have been regularly and frequently inspected, and in only two cases during the year was it found necessary to take legal proceedings against persons for offering or preparing diseased meat for sale. In the first case a conviction was obtained and a fine of £5 and costs with advocate's and expert witnesses' fees imposed. In the second case two men were discovered preparing a carcase of beef for human food in a stable in Edgeley. The meat which was diseased was seized and destroyed, and on legal proceedings being taken the two men concerned were sent to gaol for six weeks with hard labour without the option of a fine.

The following are a few instances of articles of food which have been dealt with mostly by way of voluntary surrender during the year:—

- 30 cases of distoma hepaticum affecting livers.
- 2 cases of choked pigs.
- 3 immature calves.
- 9 sheep which had been worried by dogs.
- 1 cow suffering from parturient fever.
- 1 cow imperfectly bled, badly bruised, etc.
- 7 cows affected with generalised tuberculosis.
- 7 fore-quarters of beef showing localised tubercle.
- 3 hind-quarters of beef showing localised tubercle.
- 5 cwt. of frozen beef in a decomposed condition.
- 29 rabbits.
- 65 lbs. mushrooms.
- Etc., etc.

In all these cases the food stuff was destroyed under the supervision of your Inspector.

As an instance of the way in which one local authority can be of service to another in the matter of meat inspection I may mention the following: Your Inspector during one of his attendances at the market came to hear of a farmer who was attending the market in order to sell a carcase of beef which he had in some district outside the Borough, the said carcase being unfit for food. Inspector Butler promptly telephoned to the local authority in question, with the result that the carcase was seized and destroyed, and on proceedings being taken the farmer was convicted and a fine of £10 and costs imposed.

Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops.

During the year your Health Committee were approached by the local Association with a view to the making of an order under the Shop Hours Act for fixing certain closing times. Your Committee took the opportunity to ask the Hairdressers' Association in return to adopt certain regulations to ensure proper sanitation and cleanliness in their establishments, and these received prompt compliance on the part of the Association. The regulations in force are as under, and I am informed that they proved practicable and useful in their working.

About the same time instructions were given to the District Inspectors to visit every hairdresser's or barber's shop in the town, and to make a note of such things as lighting, ventilation, drainage, closet accommodation, disposal of hair and litter, general cleanliness, etc. The principal fault found on such inspection was that the lavatory basins were fixed in many cases without any proper connection to the drain, and owing to the situation of the premises it has been a matter of the very greatest difficulty to get these remedied, in fact a large number are still *in statu quo*, but an endeavour is still being made to have this condition of things put right, and it is to be hoped that it will shortly be accomplished.

Copy of Regulations.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

The following regulations to ensure proper sanitation and cleanliness have been approved by the Sanitary Committee of the Stockport Town Council and the Stockport Hairdressers' Association, and it is guaranteed to the public that the regulations are strictly carried out in this establishment.

REGULATIONS.

1. Fresh water shall be used for each customer for shaving, both for lathering and sponging.
2. All towels, haircutting cloths, hairclippers, brushes, combs, and other utensils shall be kept thoroughly clean.
3. All lather brushes shall be thoroughly washed in hot water immediately after use, and before they are again used for another customer.
4. Razors shall be thoroughly cleansed by dipping in hot water immediately before use.
5. All hair-brushes shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed at least once daily, or oftener if necessary.
6. Any person who shall enter a barber's shop for the purpose of being shaved, having his hair cut, etc., whilst suffering from any form of contagious skin disease shall immediately on so doing give notice to the hairdresser in order that he may be specially attended to.
7. Any hairdresser who has attended to a customer suffering from contagious skin disease shall immediately afterwards thoroughly disinfect and cleanse his hands and all implements which he may have used.

8. Saloons shall be swept daily and oftener if necessary, and all loose hair, paper and litter, shall be collected in a suitable receptacle and removed from the premises.
9. With a view to giving an opportunity for airing and ventilating the premises, the saloon shall be closed on Sundays or one other day of the week, and the windows opened for three hours at the least, weather permitting.
10. The general sanitation of the saloon in regard to lighting, ventilation and cleanliness of the premises, and of all sanitary convenience used in connection therewith shall be duly attended to.

MEREDITH YOUNG, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Office,
Stockport, February 16th, 1905.

For purposes of disinfection the following solutions are reliable:—

IZAL: Thoroughly mix 1 teaspoonful with 1 pint of water.

JEYEE'S FLUID: Shake up 1 tablespoonful with 1 pint of water.

CARBOLIC ACID: Mix one tablespoonful of the strong acid with one pint of water.

N.B.—All these solutions should be thoroughly shaken up each time before use.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875, SECTION 46, Etc.

A considerable number of cases of dirty and unwholesome houses have been dealt with under this section, and it has required very little pressure to enforce proper requirements. The system adopted by your Health Committee some years ago of lending out limewash brushes at a cost of 1d. per day continues to work well, and during 1905 approximately 3,300 limewash brushes have been so lent out. The income and expenditure of this branch of work is set out in the following table:—

LIMEWASH BRUSHES.

Year.		Income.				Expenditure.		
1901-2	...	14	2	7	.....	12	11	8
1902-3	...	14	2	6	.....	16	16	0
1903-4	...	11	11	2	.....	6	0	0
1905-6	...	11	5	1	.....	15	12	0
		<hr/>				<hr/>		
		£51	1	4		£50	19	8

Bacteriological Examinations.

Professor Delépine, of the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, has kindly continued the examination of material from suspected cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, etc. Altogether 119 specimens have been thus examined, 33 of suspected typhoid blood for the widal reaction, 52 swabs from suspected diphtheria cases, and 33 specimens of sputum from doubtful phthisis cases. The results are as set out in the following statement:—

	Positive.		Negative.		Doubtful.
Typhoid	13	.....	16	.....	5
Diphtheria	7	.....	45	.. ...	—
Phthisis ..	18	.....	15	.....	—

One of the doubtful typhoid cases was admitted to Hospital, but no clinical symptoms of that disease were discoverable, and he was discharged in about three weeks as cured. Of the other four cases, two developed an atypical attack, and the other two cleared up without exhibiting any further symptoms suspicious of enteric fever. Precautions are taken in the negative diphtheria cases just as much as in the positive ones, for it is frequently found that two or more examinations are requisite before a positive result can be secured.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts

During the year 19 houses have been condemned as unfit for human habitation; in 8 of these cases the houses were voluntarily closed by the owners; in 5 cases they were put into a habitable state of repair, whilst in the 6 remaining cases an application had to be made before the Magistrates for a closing order which was granted with costs against the owner.

I am informed by the Borough Surveyor's Department that no houses were demolished during the year in connection with street improvements.

There is one question which I am strongly of opinion your Council will have to face before very long, and that is the question of improving the sanitation of the many courts contained in the town. Life in these closed-in common yards cannot be a healthy one; there is no free circulation of air through such courts, although there is perhaps more necessity for it there than in any other kind of building, for the centre of the court is frequently occupied by a wet and offensive privy-midden. It is a matter of impossibility for any of the houses situated in a court-yard to get its full measure of sunshine and of light, and where light is absent dirt is generally present. If the indictment against closed-in court yards contained only the two counts, absence of sunlight and absence of fresh air, it would be a sufficiently good one to condemn the system, but the additional fact that infectious diseases are undoubtedly more readily communicated from one occupant of a court-yard to another, coupled with the probability that life in such court-yards does not tend to a high standard of morality, makes the case against such a method of building ir-

resistible. Too frequently what little yard space is possessed is seriously encroached upon by the erection of pigeon-cotes, rabbit-cotes, hen houses, etc., etc.

The problem of improvement of such courts is one which I think practically admits of only one solution, and that is the removal of one building at least opposite the entry, and it would undoubtedly be better if two buildings one at each of two opposite sides of the square were to be removed. It is perhaps too much to hope that a drastic remedy like the one suggested will be carried out at any rate for the present. And yet I am of opinion that the money could be borrowed for carrying out such an improvement on fairly easy terms.

The Health Department has endeavoured for many years now to improve the minor defects of court-yards by ensuring that offensive privy-middens shall be replaced by water closets and dry ashpits or dust bins, that the drainage shall be above suspicion, that the yard shall be entirely paved with some impervious material, that new windows shall be knocked through here and there so as to get a through circulation of air in the house itself, and so forth. We have also secured in a large number of cases the abolition of poultry and pigeon keeping, etc., although our action in this matter has usually met with strong protest on the part of the persons interested.

Your Council, although it may find it difficult and expensive to amend conditions such as these which have been in existence for very many years, may without any expense and with very little trouble prevent their occurrence in the future, particularly by the planning of suburban areas, if they may be so termed, on lines such as will prevent improper overcrowding of houses on sites, and by rigorously enforcing the building bye-laws in force which are excellent of their kind.

May I repeat here what I have said before on more than one occasion, viz., that working people, and for the matter of that a good many others also, do not use to the best advantage the house-room which they possess, frequently setting aside one room as a sort of sitting-room or parlour which is used on an average only about one day a week. Would it not be much better if instead of having this one room, which generally forms one quarter of the whole house, set apart for use on state occasions only, to have it so furnished or structurally adapted that it could form a sort of extra living room for every day use?

Amongst the defects which one most frequently finds in working class dwellings is the bad condition of the plaster in the kitchen, particularly round sinkstones and copper boilers, where it inevitably leads to an accumulation of dirt. This might be easily prevented at very little expense to property owners and builders by the use of a light-coloured glazed brick either throughout the whole of the kitchen, or at least to a height of 4ft. 6in. or 5ft.

Another and a very serious defect in cottage property is the absence of a proper place for keeping food. Surely it would not throw any great

additional expense on the building if a little place were bricked off in each cottage with an opening direct into the external air, and fitted with a few shelves for the purpose of keeping food. Again at very little expense the cottages might be made much more habitable if they were provided with a porch or second door so that the door of the living room would not open directly into the external air. I throw out these few suggestions in the hope that they may meet the eye of some enterprising builder. I feel sure that houses possessing such advantages would readily find tenants willing to pay a little more rent in return for them.

There are certain blocks of property which have gradually drifted into the occupation of a careless class of tenant who will only pay rent under extreme pressure, if at all, who get possession under all kinds of misrepresentation, who care nothing for sanitation or even cleanliness, and who are generally speaking the bane of property owners and the Health Department alike. I feel that there is still hope for both property and tenants of the kind described, and I think that the best solution would be for the Corporation to take over the property, put it into a good sanitary condition and put an agent into one of the houses in the block to look after both property and tenants. There are some blocks of houses of this description in South Reddish, which are the despair of property owners, but which I feel sure might be redeemed in the manner stated. The course of action recommended has been carried out with great success and at a profit to the Council in several places, notably I believe at Camberwell.

STOCKPORT CORPORATION ACT, 1905.

During the year your Council obtained some most valuable powers from Parliament, many of which have already been enforced by the Health Department with excellent results. A short summary is here given of those specially concerning the administration of the Health Department:—

1. Rainwater pipes not to be used as soil pipes.
2. Water or stack pipes not to be used as ventilating shafts.
3. All soil pipes to be ventilated to satisfaction of Corporation.
4. Definition of private drain amended.
5. Sanitary conveniences to be provided by contractors and builders for workmen engaged on new buildings.
6. All sanitary dust-bins to be of such size and construction as Corporation may require.
7. Blowing or inflation of carcasses prohibited.
8. Cleanliness of milk vessels used by street hawkers to be to satisfaction of Corporation.
9. Children from infected houses prohibited from attendance at school.
10. Medical Officer given power to enter public Elementary Schools and examine children therein, and exclude any from attendance, etc.

11. Corporation may pay expenses of persons in hospital.
12. Corporation given power to frame byelaws for regulation of hospitals.
13. Power given to M.O.H. to medically examine inmates of common lodging houses where dangerous infectious disease is supposed to exist.
14. Power of entry and inspection in respect of ice cream premises, etc., given.
15. Penalty imposed on persons withholding information from or furnishing false information to the Medical Officer.
16. Power given to remove and disinfect any 'contacts' with infectious disease though not themselves suffering.
17. Penalty imposed on person wilfully sending infected clothes, etc., to any laundry.
18. Any filthy or unwholesome bedding, clothing, etc., in a dwelling house to be purified or destroyed on order of M.O.H.
19. Driver of infected person conveyed in any public vehicle to give notice to M.O.H.
20. Dealers in ice cream or other similar commodity to have name and address painted on cart, etc.

Section 13 relating to the medical examination of common lodging-house inmates was only granted after most careful consideration by the Police and Sanitary Committee of the House of Commons, who allude specifically to it in their special report to the House:—

“The Stockport Corporation produced evidence that they had successfully carried on a system of voluntary medical inspection of the inmates of common lodging houses, where infectious diseases were suspected to exist, and asked for compulsory powers. After careful consideration your Committee consented to give special powers in this direction, which, however, might only be exercised for a limited period on the direct resolution passed by the Corporation, that such an emergency existed owing to an infectious epidemic in the neighbourhood.”

Isolation Hospitals.

The demand made upon the Dialstone Lane Hospital has not been so great this year as during the previous five years, only 146 cases having been treated therein, as against 445 during 1904, 464 during 1903, 395 during 1902, and so on. There has only been one patient treated in the Whitehill Hospital, but a man and woman are now living there as caretakers, and the place is kept in readiness for immediate use at any time.

The gross expenditure on Dialstone Lane Hospital during the year ending 31st December, 1905, was £2,361 9s. 4½d. The total receipts for treatment of outside patients, etc., amounted to £309 10s. 2½d., leaving a nett expenditure of £2,051 19s. 2d. The nett expenditure at Whitehill Hospital was £472 14s. 8d., thus the total nett expenditure on hospital account for both hospitals was £2,524 13s. 10d. The various items going to make up these amounts are given in the following statement, for which I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer.

The nature of the cases treated, and their source, is given in the attached tables. There is nothing calling for special comment under this heading.

DIALSTONE LANE HOSPITAL.

Occupies an area of 3 acres 1 rood at the junction of Dialstone and Cherry Tree Lanes. The subsoil is yellow boulder clay.

Initial cost :—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of Buildings	7079	13	4
Cost of Site	1346	14	0

The hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1881.

The following tables contain a statement of the work done by this hospital since 1888.

CASES TREATED FROM 1888 TO 1905 INCLUSIVE, IN THE TWO HOSPITALS.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Smallpox	98	0	1	0	6	22	26	2	1	0	0	0	6	1	57	89	159	1
Scarlet Fever.....	35	36	91	32	26	127	151	112	265	279	115	46	216	403	318	371	271	120
Typhus	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric	12	14	22	15	16	85	21	40	38	47	58	27	64	38	18	1	14	23
Diphtheria	0	0	2	1	2	9	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Other Diseases	1	16	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	1	0	1	0	1
<i>Totals</i>	149	66	120	48	51	244	200	154	306	326	173	76	293	444	395	464	445	147

PAYMENTS BY PATIENTS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1888	108	4	6	1894.....	150	9	10	1900.....	1474	14	6
1889	591	10	9	1895.....	176	15	4	1901.....	629	0	2
1890	122	14	6	1896.....	191	8	11	1902.....	272	18	0
1891	25	7	0	1897.....	319	11	3	1903.....	915	5	5
1892	150	18	6	1898.....	264	14	1	1904.....	731	9	9
1893	122	12	0	1899.....	362	15	0	1905.....	261	0	6
Total in 18 years .. £6,871 10s. 0d.											

NETT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1888	715	0	2	1894.....	1313	12	0	1900....	389	5	5
1889	864	19	0	1895.....	1137	5	11	1901....	3113	14	11
1890	606	16	2	1896.....	1544	11	7	1902....	2598	0	4
1891	928	6	2	1897.....	1592	9	6	1903....	3801	6	2
1892	509	19	8	1898.....	1316	7	8	1904....	2476	19	10½
1893	1392	8	11	1899.....	924	5	2	1905....	2524	13	10

The following tables give the number of cases dealt with by the Hospitals during the past year.

STOCKPORT PATIENTS (144 CASES AND 10 DEATHS).

<i>Name of Disease.</i>	<i>In Hospital, 1st Jan., 1905.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Recovered.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>In Hospital, 31st Dec., 1905.</i>
Smallpox	—	1	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	21	98	93	5	5
Typhoid Fever	1	20	15	5	5
Diphtheria	—	2	2	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	23	121	111	10	10

PATIENTS OF OTHER AUTHORITIES. (6 CASES AND 1 DEATH.)

<i>Name of Authority.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>		<i>Typhoid Fever.</i>	
	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Guardians	—	—	*3	—
Ruabon, North Wales	—	—	†1	1
Heaton Moor	†1	—	—	—
Gorton	—	—	1	—
<i>Total</i>	1	—	5	1

* Also included in the return of Stockport Patients.

† Guardians' Patients (not included in the return of Stockport Patients).

EXPENDITURE ON HOSPITAL ACCOUNT FROM JANUARY
1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1905.

DIALSTONE LANE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	824	3	1
Food, Stimulants, and Drugs	543	11	9
Coal, Coke, Gas, and Water	257	10	2
Rates, Tithe Rent Charge	87	18	9
Repairs and Alterations	43	6	4
Dress Material and Drapery	26	18	0
Telephone Rent	8	0	0
Stabling and Keep of Horses	71	5	0
Harness Repairs	3	4	11
Repairs to Ambulance	1	17	3
Hire of Horse	2	2	0
Shoeing	6	18	8
Premiums on Insurance of Boiler and Disinfector	1	17	6
Cleaning Materials	24	16	2
Ironmongery	4	3	11
Stationery, Printing, Advertising, and Stamps	12	6	8
Gratuities to Nurses and Christmas Presents for Patients; .	5	11	0
Services of Extra Nurses	6	11	0
Professional Services of Locum Tenens	75	19	6
New Engine Bed, Laundry Machinery, and Alterations ...	257	8	11
Petty Cash	5	18	9½
Capital Charges	28	19	6
Miscellaneous	61	0	6
	£2361	9	4½

Less amount received for treatment of :

Outside Patients	£261	0	6
Sale of Horse and other receipts	48	9	8½
		309	10 2½
	£2051	19	2

WHITEHILL.

	£	s.	d.
Wages	51	14	3
Food, Stimulants, and Drugs	8	7	8
Coal, Coke, Gas, and Water	59	9	7
Rates and Taxes	29	2	3
Mantle Shams	23	5	0
Painting	104	6	4
Repairs and alterations	97	5	11
Telephone Rent and Repairs to the Telephone	6	13	9
Fixing Drains and Cleaning Gas Fire	3	7	5
Carpet, Scale, and Weights	7	0	4

Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Stamps	4	14	5
Ladder, Gardening Tools, &c.	7	12	8
Petty Cash	9	17	9
Miscellaneous	0	18	4
Capital Charges	58	19	0
	<hr/>		
	£472	14	8
<i>Total Nett Expenditure on Hospital Account.....</i>	<hr/>		
	£2524	13	10

During the year the Laundry Block at Dialstone Lane Hospital was remodelled, the machinery being re-arranged, a new boiler put in, and a hydro-extractor added, the whole being carried out at a cost of about £256.

Your Committee also decided to proceed as quickly as possible with the erection of an Observation Block for 8 beds, half to be built at once, and the remaining half as circumstances demanded. Accordingly competitive plans were invited, and the first prize was awarded to Mr. Geoffrey H. Brady, of Stockport, for a plan showing 6 wards, 2 double-bed ones, and 4 single, that is one double bed, and two single bed wards on each side of the building with nurses, duty room, lavatory, bathroom, w.c., etc., complete, the estimated cost of the whole block being approximately £1,450. At the time of writing this report, a contract for the building of the first portion has been let for about £1,000, and the work will, therefore, be commenced at once.

Examination of School Children.

During the summer of 1905, at the special request of the Education Committee I made a thorough examination of 142 children reported to be of varying degrees of mental deficiency, and I presented a special report thereon which has already been submitted to your Council. At the time of making this examination I discovered a large number of other children whose eyesight was defective, and accordingly arrangements have now been made for a preliminary test of eyesight to be carried out in the case of all the school children in the Borough. The results of these are not yet to hand, but it is hoped that they shortly will be.

On my suggestion the following placard has been printed and is now hung up in the various schools in the town:—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

EPILEPTIC FITS OR CONVULSIONS AND HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM.

WARNING SIGNS. In epileptic children the oncoming of a fit may be suspected by the occurrence of twitchings of face or limbs, complaint of headache, or unusual restlessness, dulness or irritability. In such

circumstances the teacher should (without drawing special attention to the child) place him in a safe position so that in the event of his falling in a fit he would not be hurt. Care should be taken not to scold the child or strain his system either physically or mentally.

AN EPILEPTIC FIT usually commences by the child giving a short cry and falling to the ground. At first the body may be rigidly fixed in one position, but this symptom, if present, only lasts a very short time. Convulsive movements of the face, body and limbs then set in; there may be foaming at the mouth, and as the tongue is frequently bitten, the froth may be tinged with blood. The convulsive movements gradually cease and the child will then lie quite limp and in a stupid or drowsy state.

TREATMENT:

1. Lay child on floor and move furniture, etc. away from him so that he cannot hurt himself during convulsive movements.
2. Loosen the collar and all tight clothing about neck and chest.
3. Hold a wooden penholder or pencil in between his teeth, well back in his mouth, to prevent his biting the tongue.
4. Do not attempt to check the convulsive movements, but merely guide his limbs so that he does not hurt himself.
5. DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING TO DRINK.
6. When the child becomes conscious keep him quiet for a short time; then send him home under proper care, and with a note informing his parents of the attack.

MEREDITH YOUNG, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Office,
November, 1905.

The following cases of infectious disease have been reported from the schools, and have been visited by your female inspectors, except in those cases where the school teachers sent a note along with the notification informing us that the children were under proper medical attendance, or that the parents were, in their opinion, adopting proper precautions to prevent the spread of the illness. I have alluded elsewhere to the laxity which prevails at some schools in sending in these notifications of infectious illness, but I desire to take this opportunity of thanking those school teachers who have worked well with us for the assistance which they have afforded.

SCHOOL CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING
PAST SIX YEARS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Notifiable or "Dangerous" Infectious Diseases.</i>				<i>Non-Notifiable but Dangerous.</i>		
	<i>Small-pox</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Measles.</i>	<i>Whooping Cough.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
1900	—	146	9	155	290	59	349
1901	—	390	9	399	1418	48	1466
1902	—	308	7	315	413	320	733
1903	1	360	6	367	98	1	99
1904	19	375	16	410	476	14	490
1905	1	110	16	127	200	250	450
<i>Totals</i>	21	1689	63	1773	2895	692	3587

Paving, Sewering, etc.

The Borough Surveyor kindly informs me that during 1905, 601 lineal yards of back passages were paved and sewered, whilst 182 lineal yards were paved during 1905, but had been previously sewered.

During 1905, 11,683 lineal yards of sewerage (sewage and surface water) was carried out.

1,017 lineal yards of old sewers were taken up and relaid.

There were no vertical shaft ventilators or surface sewer ventilators closed during the year.

Meteorological Observations.

The Meteorological Station, the instruments in which are the gift of Mr. T. Kay, J.P., of this town, is situated in the centre of the town in the Town's Yard, off St. Petersgate.

The instruments are as follows:—

1. Stevenson's Screen, containing
 - (a) Maximum Thermometer
 - (b) Minimum Thermometer
 - (c) Wet and Dry Bulb Hygrometer (Mason's).
- (2) Campbell's Sunshine Recorder.
- (3) Five-inch Rain Gauge.
- (4) Black and Bright Bulb Thermometers (for "Radiation" Temperatures).
- (5) Grass Minimum Thermometer.
- (6) One foot and four feet Earth Thermometers.
- (7) Robinson's Anemometer.
- (8) Standard Mercurial Barometer (Kew pattern).

The last instrument is fixed in the office of the Medical Officer of Health, at a height of 152 feet above sea level.

Readings of these instruments are taken at 9 a.m. each day, and are subsequently corrected and recorded in a register kept for that purpose. A tabulated statement of the readings for 1905 is given herewith.

Latitude 50° 24' 12" N Longitude 20° 9' 14" W.

Eastern of Barometer 159 feet and Top of Rain gauge 185.2 feet above Mean Sea-Level.

meter 150 feet and Top of Rainwater 183.7 feet above Mean Sea-Level.

Eastern of Barometer 159 feet and Top of Rain gauge 185.2 feet above Mean Sea-Level.

THERMOMETER.

[illegible]

11th	"	29-141	90-9	51-2	41-1	10-0	46-346	22-3	19-3	12-1	10-4	43-0	-03	0 48
10th	"	50-210	80-0	42-2	32-1	10-1	43-000	22-3	19-3	12-1	10-4	43-0	-03	0 48
12th	"	29-141	81-1	44-6	41-1	10-1	43-000	22-3	19-3	12-1	10-4	43-0	-03	0 48
8th	"	50-222	31-1	31-2	33-2	2-2	31-321	20-0	21-4	10-3	32-1	43-0	-03	0 48
13th	"	29-141	80-1	44-6	41-1	10-1	43-000	22-3	19-3	12-1	10-4	43-0	-03	0 48
9th	"	30-132	33-0	40-0	34-1	1-4	30-230	20-3	20-0	0-4	30-4	43-3	-01	1 30
14th	"	30-341	34-0	42-2	40-3	2-1	43-033	21-1	22-1	12-0	40-1	43-0	-03	0 12
15th	"	30-310	34-1	42-2	33-0	2-1	41-220	18-1	21-1	12-1	41-0	43-0	-03	0 48
16th	"	30-301	33-3	42-0	33-1	0-2	43-012	25-1	22-1	12-0	40-1	43-0	-03	0 11
17th	"	30-253	33-1	41-2	33-0	1-4	30-023	43-0	24-1	0-3	32-0	44-0	-05	2-31
18th	"	30-200	33-1	32-0	33-3	0-4	35-042	41-3	22-0	0-3	32-0	44-0	-05	2-31
19th	"	30-114	32-1	44-2	33-2	1-2	40-150	41-0	21-4	14-0	41-4	44-0	-02	0 34
20th	"	30-222	33-0	42-0	33-2	2-3	43-011	42-0	21-0	15-3	40-1	44-0	-02	0 34
1st	"	29-972	80-8	59-2	43-1	14-3	49-957	75-9	104-6	16-1	51-6	48-4	-01	1-31
22nd	"	29-977	64-7	66-6	40-7	13-8	52-786	76-4	102-0	21-1	54-1	50-4	-02	4-32
23rd	"	30-086	84-9	70-1	38-0	17-3	50-795	87-3	116-7	24-0	56-7	51-0	-02	4-45
24th	"	30-086	84-9	70-1	38-0	17-3	50-795	87-3	116-7	24-0	56-7	51-0	-02	4-45

29-141 90-9 51-2 41-1 10-0 46-346 22-3 19-3 12-1 10-4 43-0 -03 0 48
 50-210 80-0 42-2 32-1 10-1 43-000 22-3 19-3 12-1 10-4 43-0 -03 0 48
 29-141 81-1 44-6 41-1 10-1 43-000 22-3 19-3 12-1 10-4 43-0 -03 0 48
 50-222 31-1 31-2 33-2 2-2 31-321 20-0 21-4 10-3 32-1 43-0 -03 0 48
 29-141 80-1 44-6 41-1 10-1 43-000 22-3 19-3 12-1 10-4 43-0 -03 0 48
 30-132 33-0 40-0 34-1 1-4 30-230 20-3 20-0 0-4 30-4 43-3 -01 1 30
 30-341 34-0 42-2 40-3 2-1 43-033 21-1 22-1 12-0 40-1 43-0 -03 0 12
 30-310 34-1 42-2 33-0 2-1 41-220 18-1 21-1 12-0 41-0 43-0 -03 0 48
 30-301 33-3 42-0 33-1 0-2 43-012 25-1 22-1 12-0 40-1 43-0 -03 0 11
 30-253 33-1 41-2 33-0 1-4 30-023 43-0 24-1 0-3 32-0 44-0 -05 2-31
 30-200 33-1 32-0 33-3 0-4 35-042 41-3 22-0 0-3 32-0 44-0 -05 2-31
 30-114 32-1 44-2 33-2 1-2 40-150 41-0 21-4 14-0 41-4 44-0 -02 0 34
 30-222 33-0 42-0 33-2 2-3 43-011 42-0 21-0 15-3 40-1 44-0 -02 0 34
 30-024 30-0 42-0 33-2 2-3 43-011 42-0 21-0 15-3 40-1 44-0 -02 0 34
 29-972 80-8 59-2 43-1 14-3 49-957 75-9 104-6 16-1 51-6 48-4 -01 1-31
 29-977 64-7 66-6 40-7 13-8 52-786 76-4 102-0 21-1 54-1 50-4 -02 4-32
 30-086 84-9 70-1 38-0 17-3 50-795 87-3 116-7 24-0 56-7 51-0 -02 4-45
 30-086 84-9 70-1 38-0 17-3 50-795 87-3 116-7 24-0 56-7 51-0 -02 4-45

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR, 1905.

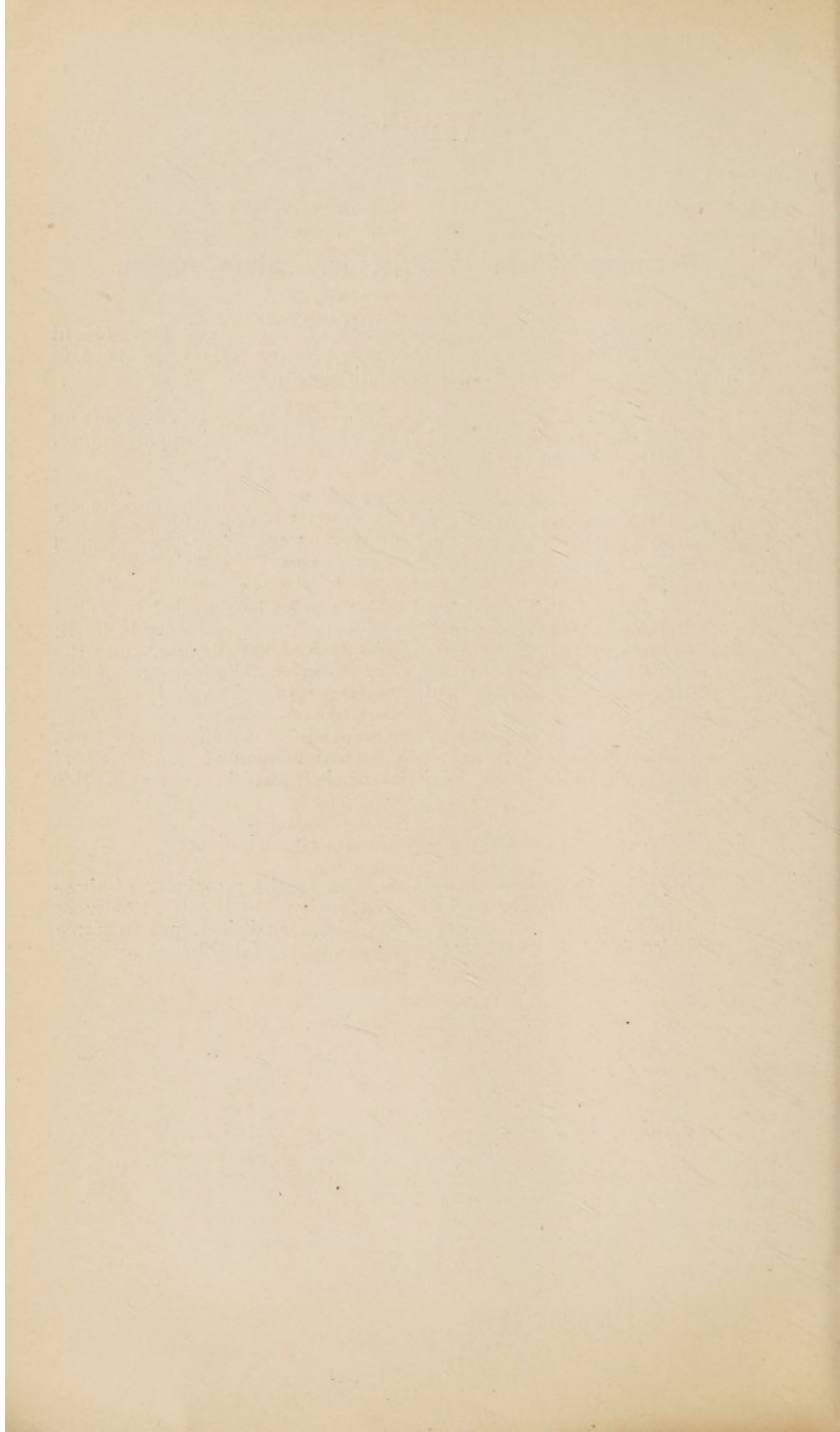
<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Amount of Fines, &c.</i>
Selling Adulterated Milk	Convicted	£5 and costs and advocate's and analyst's fee or 1 month hard labour.
Selling Adulterated Milk	Convicted	5s. and costs and advocate's and analyst's fee or 7 days hard labour.
(Duplicate informations laid).		
Selling Adulterated Milk	Convicted	£2 and costs and advocate's and analyst's fee or 1 month.
Selling Adulterated Milk	Withdrawn	Costs.
(Duplicate informations laid).		
Selling Adulterated Milk	Convicted	10s. and costs and advocate's and analyst's fee.
Selling Adulterated Milk	Withdrawn	Costs and advocate's fee.
Selling Adulterated Milk	Dismissed.	
(Duplicate informations laid).		
Selling Adulterated Milk	Convicted	£2 and costs and advocate's and analyst's fee.
Selling Adulterated Milk	Convicted	10s. and costs and advocate's and analyst's fee.
Selling Adulterated Milk	Convicted	10s. and costs and advocate's and analyst's fee.
Selling Adulterated Milk	Convicted	10s. and costs and analyst's fee.
Selling Adulterated Milk	Convicted	5s. and costs and analyst's fee or 7 days.
Selling Adulterated Margarine	Dismissed under warranty sec- tion.	
Selling Margarine for Butter	Convicted	10s and costs and advocate's and analyst's fee.
Selling Margarine Unlabelled	Withdrawn	
(Duplicate informations laid).		
Selling Margarine for Butter	Withdrawn.	
Selling Margarine Unlabelled	Dismissed.	
(Duplicate informations laid).		

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Amount of Fines, &c</i>
Selling Adulterated Quinine Wine .	Convicted	10s. and costs and advocate's and analyst's fee.
Keeping Unregistered Lodging house	Convicted	£1 and costs or 14 days.
Keeping Unregistered Lodging house	Convicted	10s. and costs or 7 days.
Keeping Unregistered Lodging house	Convicted	Costs.
Receiving too many Lodgers into Common Lodging Houses	Convicted	10s and costs.
Allowing beds to be occupied at one time by more than one male person above the age of 10 years	Convicted	5s. and costs or 7 days.
Exposing Unsound Meat for Sale	Convicted	£5 and costs and advocate's and veterinary surgeon's fee or 1 month.
Having Diseased meat on his premises	Convicted	6 weeks hard labour.
Having Diseased Meat on his Premises (<i>Joint defendants</i>).	Convicted	6 weeks hard labour.

Recommendations in Brief for Future Action.

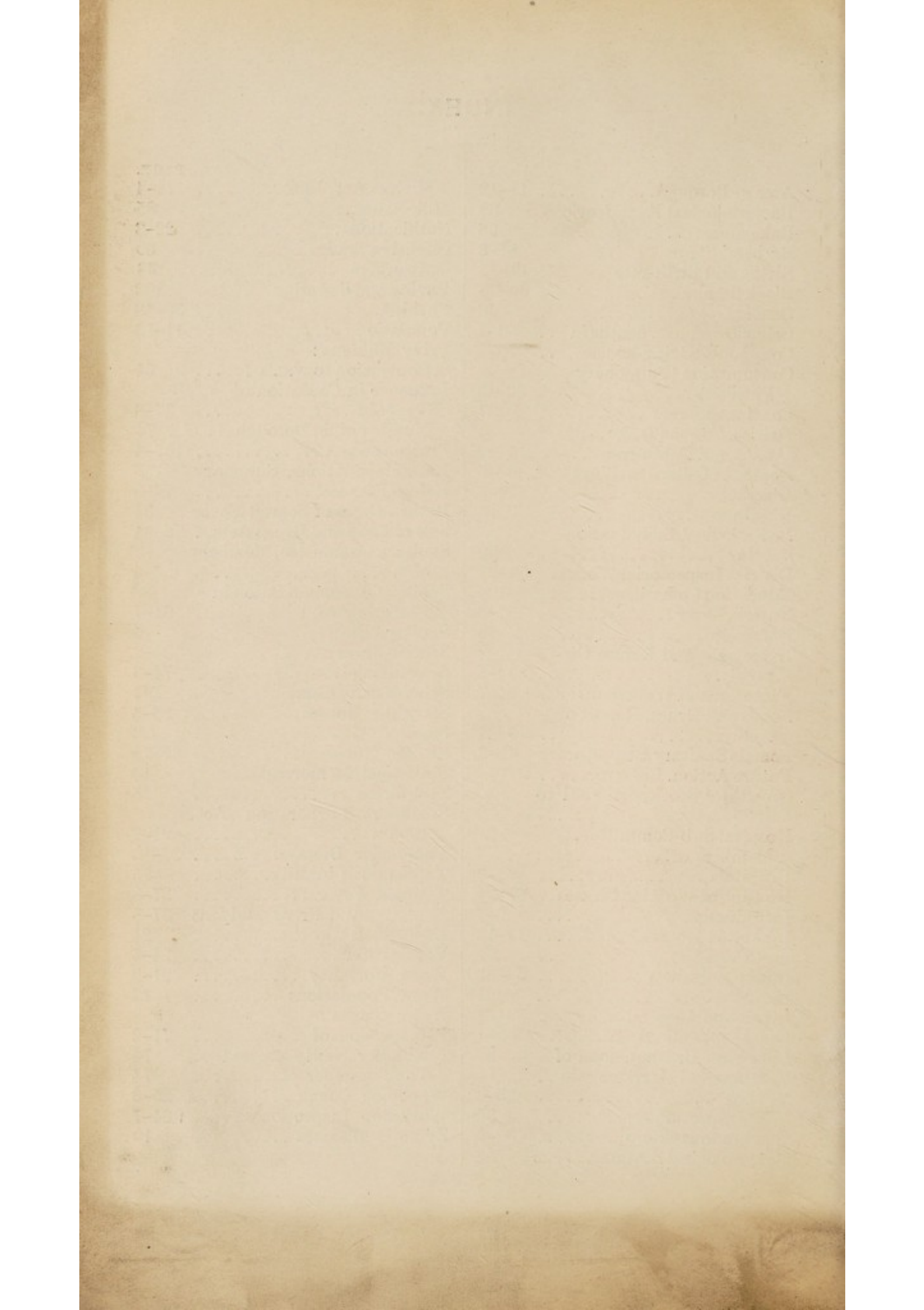
In accordance with the specific instructions of the Local Government Board I submit herewith a few of the more pressing recommendations as to future action on the part of your Health Committee.

1. That your Health Committee exercise its strongest endeavours to secure the discontinuance of the present system of tipping refuse, and the erection of one or more refuse destructors.
2. That your Health Committee also use its best endeavours to secure the appointment of a School Medical Officer with some such duties as those mentioned in the Annual Report of your Medical Officer of Health for 1900, pages 34 and 35.
3. That a steam disinfector and bathing station be provided at Whitehill Hospital, so as to make the Hospital there complete in itself, and thus avoid the extra wear and tear of ambulances, and the serious danger at present existing during smallpox times of the conveyance of smallpox to the Dialstone Lane Hospital.
4. That an attempt be made to ameliorate those conditions dangerous to health which at present exist in the opinion of your Medical Officer of Health in the majority of the closed-in courts in this town.
5. That a public mortuary be provided at an early date.
6. That your Health Committee so soon as the remainder of those privy-middens which are in a state such as to be structurally or otherwise a statutory nuisance have been abolished, put in force Section 67 of the Stockport Corporation Act of 1899.



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County Borough of Stockport.



BYE-LAWS

WITH RESPECT TO

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.



Stockport :

SWAIN AND CO., LTD., PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, ETC., KING STREET EAST

1906.

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BYE-LAWS

MADE BY THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, & BURGESSES
OF THE BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT, ACTING
BY THE COUNCIL,
WITH RESPECT TO

Slaughter-houses

IN THE BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

Interpretation.

1. Throughout these byelaws the expression "the Council" means the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Stockport acting by the Council.

For the licensing, registering, and inspection of slaughter-houses, for preventing cruelty therein, for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours, and requiring such slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply of water.

2. Every person who shall apply to the Council for a licence for the erection of any premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house shall furnish in the form hereunto appended a true statement of the particulars therein required to be specified.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE
TO ERECT PREMISES FOR USE AND
OCCUPATION AS A SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

To the Town Council of the Borough of Stockport.

I, _____, of _____, do hereby apply to you for a licence in pursuance of the statutory provisions in that behalf, for the erection of certain premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house subject to the condition that a licence, which shall be in force for a period of _____, be granted by you in respect of such use and occupation; and I do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the Schedule hereunto annexed contains a true statement of the several particulars therein set forth with respect to the said premises.

SCHEDULE.

1. Boundaries, area, and description of the proposed site of the premises to be erected for use and occupation as a slaughter-house.
2. Description of the premises to be erected on such site :

(a.) Nature, position, form, superficial area and cubical contents of the several buildings therein comprised.

(b.) Extent of paved area in such buildings, and materials to be employed in the paving of such area.

(c.) Mode of construction of the internal surface of the walls of such buildings, and materials to be employed in such construction.

(d.) Means of water supply,—position, form, materials, mode of construction and capacity of the several cisterns, tanks, or other receptacles for water to be constructed for permanent use in or upon the premises.

(e.) Means of drainage,—position, size, materials, and mode of construction of the several drains.

(f.) Means of lighting and ventilation.

(g.) Means of access for cattle from the nearest street or public thoroughfare.

(h.) Number, position, and dimensions of the several pounds, stalls, pens, or lairs to be provided on the premises.

(i.) Number of animals for which accommodation will be provided in such pounds, stalls, pens, or lairs, distinguishing—

1. Oxen.
2. Calves.
3. Sheep and lambs.
4. Swine.

Witness my hand this day of 190 .

(Signature of Applicant).

(Address of Applicant).

3. Every person who shall apply to the Council for a licence for the use and occupation of any premises as a slaughter-house shall furnish, in the form hereunto appended, a true statement of the particulars therein required to be specified.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE
FOR THE USE AND OCCUPATION OF
PREMISES AS A SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

To the Town Council of the Borough of Stockport.

I, _____, of _____, do hereby apply to you for a licence, in pursuance of the statutory provisions in that behalf, for the use and occupation as a slaughter-house of the premises hereinafter described for a period of _____ from the date of such licence; and I do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the Schedule hereunto annexed contains a true state-

ment of the several particulars therein set forth with respect to the said premises.

SCHEDULE.

1. Situation and boundaries of the premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house.

2. Christian name, surname, and address of the owner of the premises.

3. Nature and conditions of applicant's tenure of the premises :

(a.) For what term ; and whether by lease or otherwise.

(b.) Whether applicant is sole owner, lessee, or tenant; or whether applicant is jointly interested with any other person or persons, and if so, with whom.

4. Description of the premises:

(a.) Nature, position, form, superficial area, and cubical contents of the several buildings therein comprised.

(b.) Extent of paved area in such buildings, and materials employed in the paving of such area.

(c.) Mode of construction of the internal surface of the walls of such buildings and materials employed in such construction.

(d.) Means of water supply, —position, form, materials, mode of construction, and capacity of the several cisterns, tanks, or other receptacles for water, constructed for permanent use in or upon the premises.

(e.) Means of drainage,—position, size, materials, and mode of construction of the several drains.

(f.) Means of lighting and ventilation.

(g.) Means of access for cattle from the nearest street or public thoroughfare.

(h.) Number, position, and dimensions of the several pounds, stalls, pens, or lairs provided on the premises.

(i.) Number of animals for which accommodation will be provided in such pounds, stalls, pens, or lairs, distinguishing—

1. Oxen.
2. Calves.
3. Sheep and lambs.
4. Swine.

Witness my hand this day of 190

(Signature of Applicant.)

(Address of Applicant.)

4. Every person to whom the Council may have resolved that a licence be granted to erect premises for use and occupation as a slaughter-house shall be entitled to receive from the Council a licence in the form hereunto appended, or to the like effect.

*FORM OF LICENCE TO ERECT PREMISES
FOR USE AND OCCUPATION AS A
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.*

No. of licence.....

Reference to Folio in Register.....

BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

Whereas application has been made to us, the Town Council of the Borough of Stockport, by
 , of
 , for a licence to erect on a site
 within the said Borough certain premises for use
 and occupation as a slaughter-house :

Now, we, the said Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the statutory provisions in that behalf, do hereby license the said

, of
 , to erect upon the site defined or
 described in the Schedule hereunto annexed the
 premises whereof the description is set forth in the
 said Schedule, and which may be used and occupied
 as a slaughter-house subject to the condition that
 a licence, which shall be in force for a period of
 , be granted by us, in respect of
 such use and occupation.

5. Every person to whom the Council may have resolved that a licence be granted for the use and occupation of any premises as a slaughter-house shall be entitled to receive from the Council a licence in the form hereunto appended, or to the like effect.

*FORM OF LICENCE FOR THE USE AND
OCCUPATION OF PREMISES AS
A SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.*

No. of Licence.....

Reference to Folio in Register.....

BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

Whereas application has been made to us, the Town Council of the Borough of Stockport, by
, of
, for a licence for the use and occupation of certain premises as a slaughter-house :

Now, we, the said Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the statutory provisions in that behalf, do hereby license the said
, of
, to use and occupy as a slaughter-house the premises whereof the situation and description are set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, for a period of
from the date hereof

SCHEDULE.

Situation of the premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house.	Description of the premises to be used and occupied as a slaughter-house.



Given under the Common Seal of
the Corporation this
day of _____, in the
year One thousand nine hundred
and _____

TOWN CLERK.

6. Every person who may have obtained from the Council, in accordance with the provisions of the byelaw in that behalf, a licence to erect any premises for use and occupation as a slaughter-

7. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall, at all reasonable times, afford free access to every part of the premises to the Medical Officer of Health, the Inspector of Nuisances, or the Surveyor of the Council, or to any Committee specially appointed by the Council in that behalf, for the purpose of inspecting such premises.

8. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause every animal brought to such slaughter-house for the purpose of being slaughtered, and confined in any pound, stall, pen, or lair upon the premises previously to being slaughtered, to be provided during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of wholesome water.

9. An occupier of a slaughter-house shall not keep, or cause or suffer to be kept, in any pound, stall, pen, or lair, a greater number of animals than is herein provided, that is to say: (1) in the case of cattle one animal to every twenty-four square feet of floor space therein: (2) in the case of calves one animal to every eight square feet of floor space therein: (3) in the case of sheep, lambs, and pigs, one animal to every six square feet of floor space therein.

10. No person shall proceed to slaughter any bull, cow, ox, steer, heifer, calf, or pig until the same shall have been effectually stunned, and before and during the stunning and slaughtering of any bull, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf, the person engaged in the slaughtering thereof shall cause the same to be properly secured by means of a rope or chain attached to the ring provided for that purpose in the floor or wall of the slaughter-house.

11. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause the means of ventilation provided in or in connection with such slaughter-house to be kept at all times in proper order and efficient action; and so that the ventilation shall be by direct communication with the external air.

12. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause the drainage provided in or in connection with such slaughter-house to be kept at all times in proper order and efficient action.

13. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls and every part of the floor or pavement of such slaughter-house to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption therein of any blood or liquid refuse or filth which may be spilled or splashed thereon, or any offensive or noxious matter which may be deposited thereon or brought into contact therewith.

He shall cause every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of such slaughter-house to be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash at least four times in every year: that is to say, at least once during the periods between the *first and tenth of March*, the *first and tenth of June*, the *first and tenth of September*, and the *first and tenth of December* respectively, and at such other times as may be necessary for maintaining a proper state of cleanliness of such surface.

He shall cause every part of the floor or pavement of such slaughter-house, and every part of the internal surface of every wall on which any blood or liquid refuse or filth may have been spilled or splashed, or with which any offensive or noxious matter may have been brought into contact during the process of slaughtering or dressing in such slaughter-house, to be thoroughly washed and cleansed within *Three Hours* after the completion of such slaughtering or dressing.

14. An occupier of a slaughter-house shall not at any time keep any dog, or cause or suffer any dog to be kept in such slaughter-house.

He shall not at any time keep any fowl, or cause or suffer any fowl to be kept in such slaughter-house.

He shall not at any time keep, or cause or suffer to be kept, in such slaughter-house any animal of which the flesh may be used for the food of man, unless such animal be so kept in preparation for the slaughtering thereof upon the premises.

He shall not at any time keep any cattle, or cause or suffer any cattle to be kept in such slaughter-house for a longer period than may be necessary for the purpose of preparing such cattle for the process of slaughtering, and in no case for more than *twenty-four hours*

If, at any time, he keep, or suffer to be kept in such slaughter-house any cattle for the purpose of preparation for the process of slaughtering, he shall not cause or suffer such cattle to be confined elsewhere than in the pounds, stalls, pens, or lairs provided on the premises.

15. A person shall not in a slaughter-house slaughter or cause or suffer to be slaughtered any animal in the view of another animal.

16. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause the hide or skin, fat, and offal of every animal slaughtered on the premises to be removed therefrom within *twenty-four hours* after the completion of the slaughtering of such animal.

17. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall cause the means of water supply provided in or in connection with such slaughter-house to be kept, at all times, in proper order and efficient action, and shall provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleansing the floor or pavement, every part of the internal surface of every wall of such slaughter-house, and every vessel or receptacle which may be used for the collection and removal from such slaughter-house of any blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products of the slaughtering of any cattle or the dressing of any carcase on the premises.

18. Every occupier of a slaughter-house shall provide a sufficient number of vessels or receptacles, properly constructed of galvanised iron or other non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying from such slaughter-house all blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products of the slaughtering of any cattle or the dressing of any carcase on the premises.

He shall forthwith upon the completion of the slaughtering of any cattle or the dressing of any carcase in such slaughter-house cause such blood, manure, garbage, filth, or other refuse products to be collected and deposited in such vessels or receptacles, and shall cause all the contents of such vessels or receptacles to be removed from the premises at least once every *twenty-four hours*.

He shall cause every such vessel or receptacle to be thoroughly cleansed immediately after such vessel or receptacle shall have been used for such collection and removal, and shall cause every such vessel or receptacle when not in actual use to be kept thoroughly clean.

Penalties.

19. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws for the registering and inspection of slaughter-houses, for preventing cruelty therein, for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours, and for requiring such slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply of water, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of *Five Pounds* and in the case of a continuing nuisance to a penalty of *Ten Shillings* for every day during which such nuisance committed shall be continued after the conviction for the first offence:

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such

offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

Repeal of Byelaws.

20. From and after the date of the confirmation of these byelaws, the byelaws relating to slaughterhouses which were made by the Local Board of Health for the District of the Borough of Stockport on the seventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and which were confirmed by one of Her late Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State on the fifth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, shall be repealed.

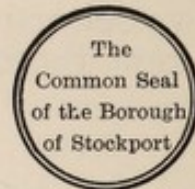
The Common Seal of the Borough of Stockport was hereunto duly affixed this Seventeenth day of October, 1906, in the presence of

GEO. NELSTROP,

Mayor.

ROBERT HYDE,

Town Clerk.



Allowed by the Local Government Board this Twenty-seventh day of November, 1906.

S. B. PROVIS,

Secretary.



Acting on behalf of the said Board under the authority of their General Order, dated the Twenty-sixth day of May, 1877.

County Borough of Stockport, 1905.

