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Stockport (England). County Borough Council.

### **Publication/Creation**

1930

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# County Borough of Stockport.

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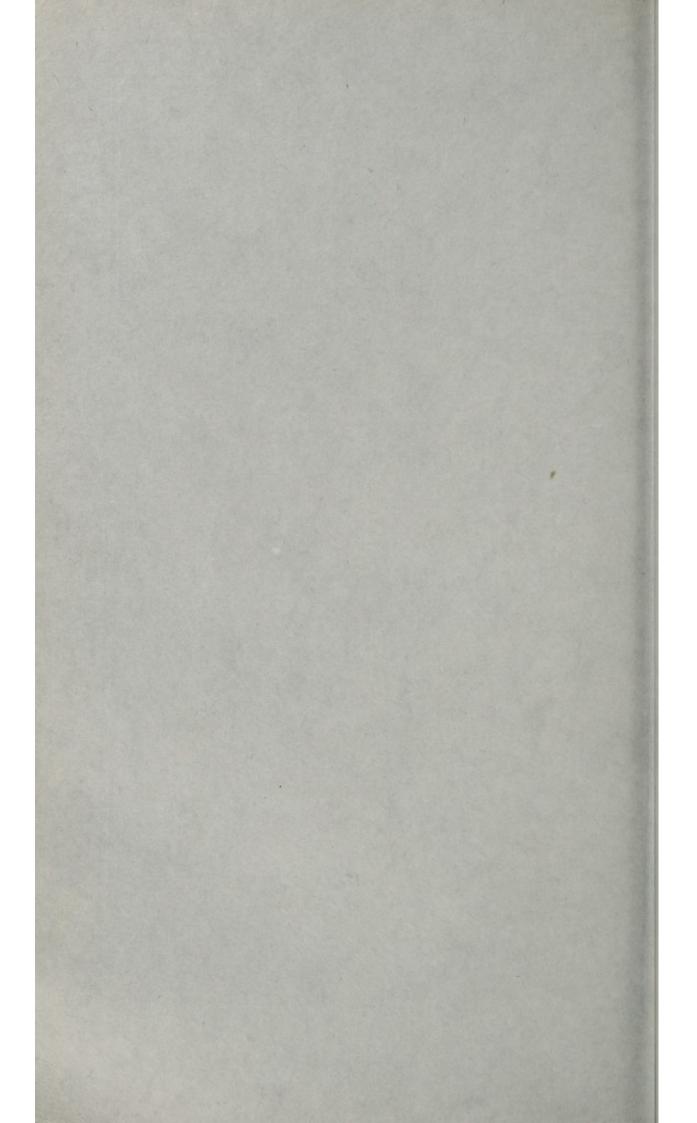
# ANNUAL REPORT

# OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



1930.





# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

# HEALTH

OF THE

County Borough of Stockport

For the Year 1930

By

NICOLAS GEBBIE,

M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

STOCKPORT : Swain & Co. Ltd., "Advertiser" Offices, High Street. Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2018 with funding from Wellcome Library

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The following are the Committees for 1930-1931 :--

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman-Councillor James H. Stansfield.

Vice-Chairman-Councillor Thomas S. FISH.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor James Penny).

ALDERMEN THOMAS ALLCOCK, and GEORGE H. BENNETT; COUNCILLORS EDWARD BROWN, THOMAS BUCKLEY, ARTHUR CROSSLEY, JOHN W. FIDLER, ARTHUR FOULKES, GEORGE GILL, WILLIAM HAMLETT, HARRY JEFFERIES, JOHN T. LORD, EDWARD S. MACE, JOSEPH MORTON, JOSEPH RANDLES, and JOHN E. SMITH

HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor James H. Stansfield.

Vice-Chairman-Councillor Thomas S. Fish.

Aldermen Thomas Allcock, and George H. Bennett; Councillors John W. Fidler, George Gill, and James Penny.

TUBERCULOSIS, VENEREAL, and MENTAL DISEASES SUB-COMMITTEE. Chairman—Councillor James H Stansfield.

Vice-Chairman-Councillor Thomas S. Fish.

Alderman Thomas Allcock; Councillors Thomas Buckley, John W. Fidler, and John E. Smith.

EMERGENCY AND STAFFING SUB-COMMITTEE. Chairman—Councillor James H. Stansfield. Vice-Chairman—Councillor Thomas S. Fish.

Councillors Edward Brown, Arthur Crossley, William Hamlett, Harry Jefferies, John T. Lord, and Joseph Morton.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE,

Chairman-COUNCILLOR ARTHUR CROSSLEY.

Vice-Chairman-Alderman John W. CRAIG.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor James Penny).

ALDERMEN ROBERT A. MURRAY, M.D., O.B.E., J.P., HENRY PATTEN, J.P., and CHARLES SHARPLES, J.P.; COUNCILLORS WILLIAM BERRY, WILLIAM A. DOWNHAM, JOHN W. FIDLER, GEORGE GILL, WILLIAM HAMLETT, CATHERINE E. JOHNSON, HARRY MATKIN, ANTHONY RIPPINER, F.R.G.S., JAMES H. STANSFIELD, and ARTHUR WALKER; MRS. NELLIE W. BENNETT, J.P., MRS. AGNES N. BUCKLEY, MRS. EVELYN M. MURRAY, MRS. ELIZABETH POTTS, J.P., MRS. MARY A. SKUSE, J.P., MISS FLORENCE ROWBOTHAM, J.P., and DR. F. J. KITT.

MATERNITY HOME SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman-Councillor Arthur Crossley.

Vice-Chairman-Alderman John W. Craig.

Councillors W. A. Downham, and Catherine E. Johnson; Mrs. Agnes N. Buckley, Mrs Evelyn M. Murray, Mrs. Elizabeth Potts, J.P., and Mrs. Mary A. Skuse, J.P.

SUB-COMMITTEE RE DISTRIBUTION OF MILK. Chairman—Councillor Arthur Crossley. Vice-Chairman—Alderman John W Craig. Councillor Catherine E. Johnson; and the Medical Officer of Health.

EMERGENCY AND STAFFING SUB-COMMITTEE. Chairman—Councillor Arthur Crossley. Vice-Chairman—Alderman John W. Craig. Councillors Catherine E. Johnson, and Harry Matkin; and Mrs. Agnes N. Buckley.

HOUSING COMMITTEE. Chairman—Councillor John T. Lord. Vice-Chairman—Alderman John W. Craig. His Worship the Mayor (Councillor James Penny). Aldermen John Coupe, Robert A. Murray, M.D., O.B.E., J.P., George Padmore, J.P., and Charles Sharples, J.P.; Councillors William Berry, William H. Clayton, Tom Eccles, Thomas E. Hunt, Catherine E. Johnson, Walter H. Kinsley, George Marples, Joseph Morton, James Rigby, J.P., Anthony Rippiner, F.R.G.S., David Scott-Morton, and William Stanton.

#### STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent, Public Health Corporation Hospitals; Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Officer; Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, to the Education Committee, and to the Public Assistance Committee :—

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Officer :---

EDWIN RATNER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H (Commenced 6th January, 1930.)

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer :—

JEAN M. MACKINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Consultant Obstretician to Mile End Hall Maternity Hospital and Stepping Hill Hospital (Part time) :---

KENNETH VERNON BAILEY, M.C., M.D., M.C.O.G., M.R.C.P. (Lond.). (Appointed December, 1930.)

Public Analyst (Part time) :---WM. MARSHALL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Foods......F. Allsop§°

District Inspectors 
Shops Act Inspector and Ambulance Attendant
Health Visitors
(Holiday Duty)Mrs. S. SURRELL*† (Tuberculosis and V.D.)Miss M. SMITH*† Matron, Isolation and Tuberculosis HospitalsMiss T. P. CRANMORE Matron, Mile End Hall Maternity HospitalMiss B. L. Scorr Deputy Matron Legistical
Deputy Matron, Isolation Hospital
Chief Clerk
Clerical Staff (Commenced 1/9/1930) Maternity & Child Welfare Records Clerk—Miss M. HORNBY (Commenced 22/9/1930) Office BoyW. GREENWOOD
V.D. Orderly (Part time)
<ul> <li>Certificate, Inspector of Nuisances.</li> <li>Certificate, Meat and Other Foods.</li> <li>Certificate of General Training.</li> <li>Certificate (old) R.S.I., Health Visitors.</li> <li>Certificate (new) R.S.I., Health Visitors.</li> </ul>

#### PUBLIC VACCINATORS :---

No. 1 District	 R. M. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 2 District	 F. Chadwick, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 3 District	 F. J. KITT, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 4 District	 R. NIGHTINGALE, M.B., Ch.B.

Stepping Hill Hospital; Shaw Heath Institution; Cottage Homes:-E. C. DUTTON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

#### VACCINATION OFFICERS :----

No. 1 District	 F. THOMPSON.
No. 2 District	 J. T. LOMAS.
No. 3 District	 S. R. BROOME.
No. 4 District	 W. C. TUNSTALL.

#### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT.

Clerk to the Public Assistance Committee :--HARRY BARLOW, Barrister-at-Law.

#### Deputy Clerk :---HENRY WHALLEY.

Medical Superintendent, Stepping Hill Hospital; Medical Officer, Shaw Heath Institution and Cottage Homes: -E. C. DUTTON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

#### DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS :---

No. 1 District	 H. G. WATSON, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 2 District	 F. CHADWICK, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 3 District	 C. B. V. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.
No. 4 District	 W. M. THOMSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

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

MR. MAYOR, COUNCILLOR MISS JOHNSON, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Report upon the Health, Sanitary Circumstances, Sanitary Administration, and Vital Statistics of the County Borough of Stockport for the year ending 31st December, 1930. Although the Report for 1930 is a Survey Report of the series, it is of a more simple character than the last full Survey Report, viz., that for 1925. In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, a section has been included containing information as to the transfer of the functions of the Poor Law from the Board of Guardians to the Corporation, and particulars of the Hospital and other Medical Services available in the area.

Similarly the work of the Housing Committee is set out in greater detail than previously, and the results of the Housing Survey carried out in accordance with the terms of the Housing Act, 1930, are included in this Report.

The Report has again been divided somewhat arbitrarily into various parts to facilitate reference.

Part I deals with Statistics and General Health Matters.

,,	II	,,	Housing.
2.7	III	,,	Infectious Diseases and Hospitals.
	IV	,,	Tuberculosis.
,,	V	,,	Venereal Diseases.
,,	VI	>>	Maternity and Child Welfare.
	VII	,,	Public Assistance.

Throughout the Report there is ample evidence of the magnitude of the task undertaken by your Public Health Committee and the Public Health Department in their efforts to secure and maintain a high standard of health among our population. The successful results achieved are detailed in the statistical tables included in the Report. During the period under review the town has remained remarkably free from serious epidemics of infectious diseases. Although Smallpox of mild type has been prevalent in various parts of the country throughout the year, no case of that disease was notified to me during 1930. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever continued to decline. **147** cases were notified in 1930, as compared with **210** cases in 1929. The number of cases of Diphtheria notified was 250 in 1929, and **234** in 1930.

The year has been one of steady progressive work, and I would take this opportunity of thanking all the members of the staff of the Department for their unswerving loyalty and devotion to duty. Without their aid the success recorded in these pages would be impossible of achievement. Dr. E. Ratner, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, has successfully carried out a scheme of re-organisation of the work of the Tuberculosis Department, and Dr. Jean M. Mackintosh, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, has been largely responsible for the co-ordination of the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department with the activities of the Voluntary Committee for Maternity and Child Welfare. During the year Mr. H. Bailey, who had been a member of the clerical staff of the Department for many years, found it necessary to retire in consequence of ill-health, and your Health Committee appointed Mr. A. Rowland to the position of Chief Clerk in the Department. Mr. J. R. Bates, one of your District Sanitary Inspectors, retired during the year, under the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme. Mr. F. Allsop, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and his staff of District Sanitary Inspectors, have continued to maintain a high standard of efficiency, and my thanks are especially due to them for the admirable way in which they have carried out at short notice their work of inspection for purposes of the housing survey under the Housing Act, 1930.

This Report, which covers the work of the Department during the years 1926 to 1930, would be incomplete without reference to the important part played by ex-Councillor E. Barlow, who for the greater portion of the period under review was Chairman of the Health Committee, and latterly of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. His unfailing courtesy, his profound knowledge, and his able advocacy, combined with his sympathetic understanding of the needs of all classes of the community, enabled him to set a high standard of public health policy, and to inspire all with whom he came in contact with enthusiasm for the work of the Health and its allied Committees. The Chairmen and Members of all the Committees concerned have continued to extend to me the utmost kindly consideration, and their advice and help have been much appreciated.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department, Town Hall, Stockport. May, 1931.

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

# Statistical Memorandum.

		Pro		
		England	107 County Boroughs	159
Stor	ekport.	and	& Great	Smaller
	in port.	Wales.	Towns.	Towns.
Population (Census 1921) 1 Estimated Population, Mid-year, 1930	25,500	—	-	—
	27,800		_	
Area in Acres	7,059	_		
Birth Rate per 1,000	13.79	16.3	16.6	16.2
Do. do. average for five years, 1926-	14.43			11 1200
1930 General Death Rate per 1,000	12.02	11.4	11.5	10.5
Do. do. average for five years, 1926-	12.02	11.4	11.5	10.5
1930	12.80	_		
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births Do. do. average for five years, 1926-	56.72	60	64	55
1930	76.88	-	-	-
Death Rate from Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	0.39	-	-	-
Death Rate from Phthisis (Pulmonary Consumption) per 1,000	0.59	0.74	-	-
Death Rate from all other Tubercular Diseases	0.11	0.16	_	_

All the rates are calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1929.

# Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	
	) 125,500 (1921)
Population (Census 1921, and estimated 1930)	127,800 (1930)
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1930) according to Rate Boo	oks 33,829
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921)	
Rateable Value (April, 1930)	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,800
Extracts from vital statistics of the year :	
Total, M. F.	
Live Births : Legitimate 1682 862 820 Illegitimate 81 46 35 Birth Rate I	
Birth Rate 1	13.79
Still Births 112 74 38 Rate per 1,00	0 total births 50, 72
Deaths	12.02.
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions.	34.7
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth :	
From sepsis From other causes	2
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live birt	hs ·
Legitimate 54.7 Illegitimate 98.77 Total	56.72
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	10
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	10
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	

# PART 1. Health and Statistics.

# Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The rivers Goyt and Tame unite at Tiviot Dale to form the river Mersey and the Borough is situated on both the Lancashire and Cheshire sides of this river. In the immediate vicinity of the Mersey stands the old part of Stockport around which there has grown a large industrial city. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Doubling, Hat Manufacture, Engineering, Brewing, Jam Making, Confectionery and allied trades.

For the most part the people are housed in dwellings of the cottage type, "two up and two down," placed in long rows. Dwellings of this type are universal in the industrial areas of the North of England and are the result of the rapid rise of Industrialism which occurred some sixty years ago. The lack of adequate town-planning schemes in those early days of the town's growth and development is responsible for many of the defects which are apparent to-day. In the older parts of the town factories and dwellinghouses are in close proximity to each other and over the central area of the town there hangs a cloud of smoke from industrial and domestic chimneys.

Stockport, however, has many amenities. It is well provided with residential areas and with open spaces and playing fields. Its facilities for rail and road transport are good. Sites are available for new works and for extension of existing factories, and the rates levied in the town are comparatively low.

The industries of the area are so many and varied that one is unable to single out any particular industrial process as having a marked effect on the health of the inhabitants as a whole.

The population of Stockport at the 1921 Census was 123,315, a figure which was subsequently amended to 125,500.

The population at the middle of 1929, as estimated by the Registrar-General, is 127,800, and this figure has been used in calculating the various statistics for 1930.

The Census figures on the last five occasions were as follows :---

Year.	Population.
1881	
1891	
1901	
1911	108,693
1921	123,315

You will remember that the 1921 Census was taken at a time when many people were absent from their homes on holiday. This difficulty has been overcome by the choice of April for the 1931 Census, which will provide a more accurate record of the population than that for 1921.

The area of the Borough is 7,059 acres, and the density of population, as calculated on the estimate of the total population, is 18.10 persons per acre, varying from 97.08 in St. Thomas's Ward to 7.06 in Heaton Norris South Ward.

The number of new houses completed during the year 1930 was 403. The number of houses in course of building at the end of the year was 183.

Year.									1	V	0.	oj	f	n	ew	houses	completed.
1920.	 						 									24	
1921.	 						 									131	
1922;	 						 									71	
1923.	 						 									176	
1924.																241	
1925.	 			• •		•	 		•							405	
1926.	 															335	
1927.																330	
1928.																332	
1929.																406	
1930.																403	

The following table shows the distribution and density of the population in the various districts :—

Ward.	Acre- age.	Estim- ated total Popu- lation.	Per- sons per	Ward.	Acre- age.		Per- sons per Acre.
Lancashire Hill.	145	5705	39.34	St. Thomas's	53	5145	97.08
Heaton Lane	234	6215	26.56	Hempshaw L'e	146	5560	38.08
Old Road	114	5870	51.49	Cale Green	145	6325	43.62
Portwood	324	8040	24.81	Heaviley	1115	12190	10.93
St. Mary's	91	2920	32.09	Reddish North.	786	9805	12.47
Vernon	427	6580	15.41	Reddish South.	755	6215	8.23
Spring Bank	81	4225	52.16	Heaton Nor. N.	711	5220	7.34
Hollywood	346	9270	26.79	Heaton Nor. S.	863	6090	7.06
Edgeley	331	11585	35.0				
Shaw Heath	392	10840	27.65	Whole Borough	7059	127800	18.10

#### Births.

The corrected number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 1,763, of which 908 were males and 855 females.

The birth-rate per thousand of the population was equal to 13.79, which is a slight increase on the rate of last year.

The highest birth-rate occurred in St. Thomas's Ward, namely, 19.63, while the lowest recorded was in Heaton Norris North Ward, namely, 8.24.

#### Illegitimacy.

During the year there were 81 illegitimate births registered belonging to the Borough, as compared with 78 in 1929. This gives an illegitimate birth-rate of 45.94 per thousand of the total births registered, as compared with 45.88 in 1929.

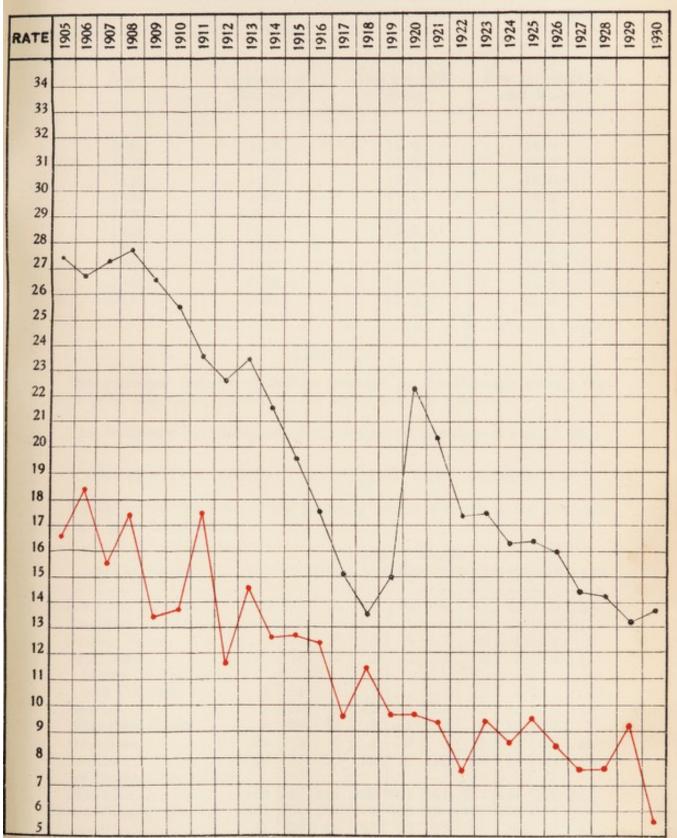
The infantile mortality rate amongst illegitimate children is 98.8 per thousand illegitimate births.

The following table shows the comparison between the death-rates of illegitimate children and others registered in the Borough during the past ten years :--

	Esti-	Bir	ths.	Illegit Birt		Total	Infan- tile mor- tality per 1000 births.	Deaths of illegiti- mates under 1 year of age.	Illegiti- mate infantile
Year	mated popula- tion.	Legit- imate	Illegit- imate	to 1000 living	to1000 births	deaths under 1 year of age			mortality per 1000 illegiti- mate births.
1921	125500	2435	129	1.03	50.31	233	90.8	18	139.5
1922	125800	2087	104	0.83	47.47	168	76.7	10	96.2
1923	125700	2121	95	0.76	42.87	203	91.6	25	263.2
1924	126000	1969	94	0.75	45.56	180	87.3	11	117.0
1925	125900	1975	104	0.83	50.02	202	97.2	20	192.3
1926	125400	1926	88	0.70	43.69	165	81.9	14	159.1
1927	125200		85	0.68	46.32	142	77.4	7	82.4
1928	127600		71	0.56	38.86	141	77.2	6	84.5
1929	127800	1622	78	0.61	45.88	155	91.2	13	166.6
1930	127800	1682	81	0.63	45.94	100	56.7	8	98.8

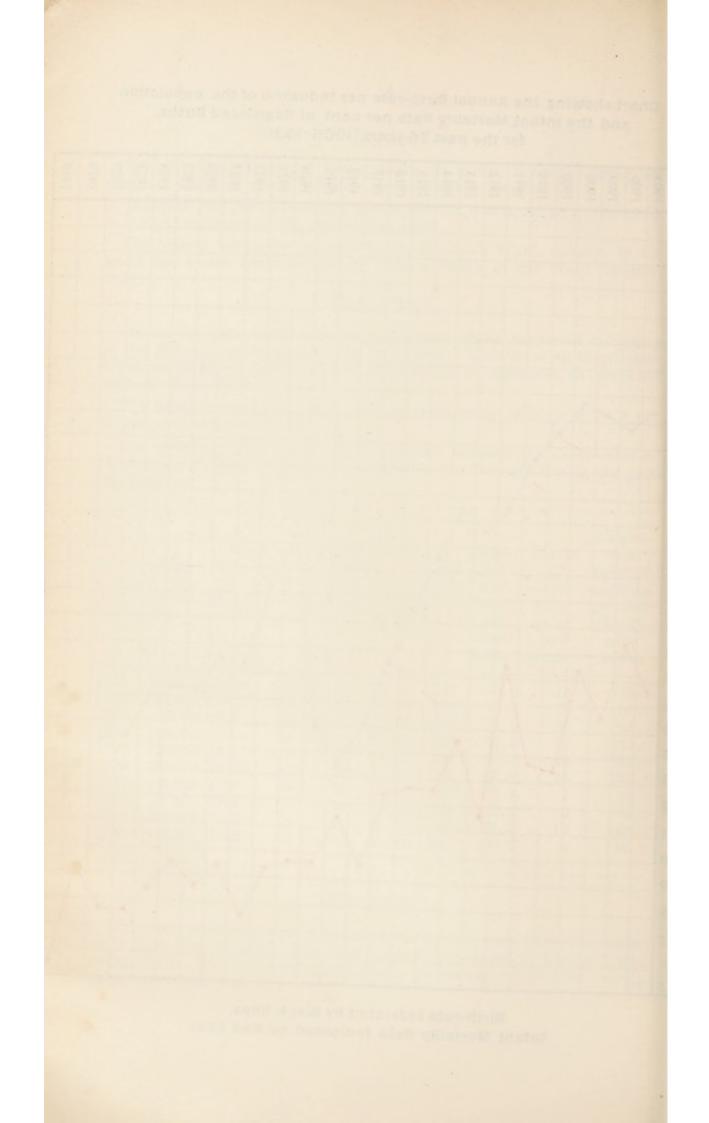
### Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnised during the year 1930 was 1,091, or 3 more than in 1929. The marriage-rate per thousand persons living being 17.07. This figure is higher than the provisional rate for the country generally, which was 15.8.



# Chart showing the Annual Birth-rate per thousand of the population and the Infant Mortality Rate per cent of Registered Births, for the past 26 years (1905-1930)

Birth-rate indicated by Black lines. Infant Mortality Rate indicated by Red lines.



Of the 1,091 marriages, 574 were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, 120 under Roman Catholic rites, 5 at the Jewish Synagogue, 174 according to the rites of other religious denominations, and 218 at the Registrar's Office.

Year.	Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1000 Living.	Rate for England and Wales.		
1921	1165	18.6	16.9		
1922	1079	17.2.	15.8		
1923	1008	16.0	18.0		
1924	1094	17.4	15.3		
1925	1050	16.7	15.2		
1926	936	14.9	14.3		
1927	1027	16.4	15.7		
1928	1087	17.0	15.3		
1929	1088	17.03	15.8		
1930	1091	17.07	15.8		

# Deaths.

The corrected number of deaths recorded in the Borough during the year 1930 was 1,536, namely :--798 males and 738 females.

The death-rate per thousand of the estimated population was 12.02.

#### COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING LAST DECENNIUM.

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

			Na	umber	of 1	Death	8.			
Cause of Death.	1921	1922						1928	1929	1930
Seven Chief Zymotics	66	67	44	64	62	50	32	39	30	50
Smallpox							1			
Scarlet Fever	5	4	1	5	6	7	5	2	1	2
Diphtheria	20	18	14	5	3	7	6	5	6	12
" Fevers "—Typhoid										
and Continued	3	1		2				2		1
Measles	1	19	9	42	4	25	7	15	1	10
Whooping Cough	9	22	12	6	41	5	6	13	19	7
Diarrhoea	28	3	8	4	8	6	7	2	3	18
Influenza	20	53	20	33	19	25	39	19	83	27
Lung Diseases (including										-
Phthisis)	413	527	481	559	501	391	373	444	538	214
Heart Disease, &c	324	364	367	374	400	420	373		0.0000000000	530
Injury	~~	30	31	43	58	33	44	38	52	48

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

No of

		Deaths
Lung Disea	ases (excluding Phthisis)	138
Phthisis		76
Other Tub	ercular Diseases	14
Diseases of	Circulatory System (Heart, &c.)	530
,,	Nervous System	129
,,	Digestive System	80
,,	Kidneys	75
Congenital	Debility and Malformations, Premature Birth, &c	52
Old Age		32
Cancer, &c		207
Accidents.		48
Suicides		17
All other ]	Diseases	138

Year.	Birth-rate	Nett Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality
1911	23.33	17.38	2.73	172
1912	22.75	16.02	1.42	109
1913	23.17	16.64	1.85	146
1914	21.64	15.10	1.18	124
1915	19.32	16.69	1.59	127
1916	17.66	15.42	1.49	121
1917	15.17	13.18	0.54	96
1918	13.84	18.29	0.69	112
1919	15.05	13.33	0.32	98
1920	22.20	12.87	0.88	97
1921	20.43	12.16	0.53	91
1922	17.42	13.37	0.53	77
1923	17.63	12.66	0.35	92
1924	16.37	13.86	0.51	87
1925	16.51	13.94	0.49	97
1926	16.06	12.78	0.40	82
1927	14.66	12.54	0.26	77
1928	14.32	12.79	0.31	77
1929	13.30	13.87	0.23	92
1930	13.79	12.02	0.39	57

# Inquests and Uncertified Deaths.

# 1.-NATURAL CAUSES.

		Total.
Heart Disease26CancerArterio Sclerosis13Digestive SystemNephritis11Congenital DebilityPneumonia3Child BirthMeningitis (Cerebral)1Old AgeHemiplegia1Other Natural CausesConvulsions1	$   \begin{array}{ccc}             3 \\             1 \\           $	67
2.—By Accident or Negligence.		
In Vehicular Traffic.22Overlain by Mother.Falls.11Overdose of Drug.Burns and Scalds.3Coal Gas Poisoning.In Machinery.2Ammonia Gas Poisoning.Asphyxiation.1Other Injuries.	$   \begin{array}{ccc}                                   $	47
3.—Suicide.		
By Hanging.1By Poison.,, Cut or Stab.6,, Precipitation from,, Drowning.2Elevated Place,, Gas Poisoning.4		17
4.—Open Verdict.		
Found Drowned 1 Knocked down by train 5.—CERTIFIED BY CORONER (No Inquest held).	. 1	2
Heart Disease	1	
Arterio Sclerosis		5
6.—Uncertified Deaths.		
Heart Disease	. 2	4
Total		142

	T 44 1		BIRTHS.		TOTAL Registeri	FOTAL DEATHS Registered in the	TRANSI DEA	TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.	a v	THE DESTRICT DECONC	THE DISTRICT.	
-	Population		Ne	Nett.	DISTRICT	ucr.			Under 1 Y	Under 1 Year of Age.	At al	At all Ages
TEAR.	to Middle of each Year.	Un- corrected Number.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	N umber.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	N umber.	Rate
1	79	00	-	5	8	-	8	6	10	11	12	13
1921	125,500	2558	2564	20.43	1548	12.33	16	69	233	16	1526	12.16
1922	125,800	2195	2191	17.42	1687	13.41	85	80	168	17	1682	13.37
1923	125,700	2206	2216	17.63	1639	13.04	139	16	203	92	1591	12.66
1924	126,000	2056	2063	16.37	1791	14.21	134	68	180	87	1746	13.86
1925	125,900	2074	2079	16.51	1805	14.43	152	16	202	16	1744	13.94
1926	125,400	2019	2014	16.06	1660	13.24	161	103	165	82	1602	12.78
1927	125,200	1863	1835	14.66	1650	13.18	175	95	142	77	1570	12.54
1928	127,600	1854	1827	14.32	1733	13.58	199	86	141	17	1632	12.7
1929	127,800	1758	1700	13.30	1889	14.78	226	109	155	16	1772	13.87
1930	127,800	1817	1763	13.79	1624	12.71	191	103	100	57	1536	12.02

Private families or separate occupiers: 30,225 at Census of 1921.

Vital Statistics of whole Borough during 1930, and previous years.--Name of District, STOCKPORT.

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	12·47	0,805	786	REDDISH NORTH

#### Mortality Statistics.

The Corrected Nett Death-Rate for the Borough as a whole was 12.02 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The principal causes of death during 1930 were diseases of the Circulatory System (Heart, etc.), diseases of the Lungs, and Cancer. Climatic conditions undoubtedly play an important part in causing the high incidence rate of chest diseases which obtains locally. Long spells of cold and damp weather, and the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke and by other products of the incomplete combustion of raw coal, reduce our powers of resistance to infection and render us susceptible to attacks of such diseases as Bronchitis, Bronchopneumonia, Pneumonia, and Rheumatism.

Diseases of the Respiratory System, e.g., Bronchitis and Bronchopneumonia are of frequent occurrence as complications of such diseases as Measles and Whooping Cough and are of grave import. In the industrial centres of the North of England, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Heart Disease may well be ranked with Phthisis as the "Captains of the men of Death."

**Cancer** continues to exact a heavy toll in human suffering and misery and, in Stockport in 1930, 202 deaths were ascribed to it. Of these 202 fatal cases, 89 were males and 113 females. The age incidence of the cases was as follows :—

I

Years.	15  to  20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and over
Number	1	2	6	10	30	63	90
The sit	uation o	f the les	ion in th	lese cases	may be	summari	sed thus :
Car	ncer of ]	Mouth an	nd Digest	tive Syste	m	124	Cases.
				rgans			
	,, 1	Skin				4	,,
	,, (	Other Or	gans			28	,,
			Total.			202	,,

The death-rate from Cancer in 1930 was 1.58 per thousand of the population as compared with 1.60 for the year 1929.

Cancer essentially affects individuals beyond middle-life and in one or other of its many forms may attack almost any organ of the body.

In spite of careful scientific investigation and painstaking research conducted in many lands the cause of Cancer still remains obscure. If detected early it is curable by surgical measures, but in what is often at first a painless disease it is difficult for the patient to realise the necessity for surgical aid. From time to time circulars are issued by the Ministry of Health in which the position with regard to research work into the cause, etc., of Cancer is reviewed. There is an urgent need for further research into the cause, or causes of Cancer, into its effects upon human life, and into the all important question of its prevention or cure. Funds are needed for this purpose and the work of collecting the necessary money throughout this area has been undertaken by the Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales-Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

A Local Committee has been formed and subscriptions or donations will be thankfully received by His Worship the Mayor, or by the Borough Treasurer, who is Honorary Treasurer to the Fund.

# Mortality in Different Wards.

The Corrected Nett Death-rate for the Borough as a whole was 12.02 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The highest Ward Death-rate occurred in Spring Bank Ward, namely, 16.8, whilst the lowest was recorded in Reddish South Ward with 9.49.

The Zymotic Death-rate for the whole Borough was 0.39. This Rate is calculated on the number of deaths from the following diseases :—Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, and Diarrhoea, and the total number of deaths from these diseases was 50.

Phthisis Death-rate. The Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, or consumption of the lungs, for the whole of the Borough, was 0.59 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.82 for 1929, and the total number of deaths recorded was 76, as compared with 105 for 1929, 89 for 1928, 77 for 1927, 70 for 1926, 104 for 1925, 110 for 1924, and 119 for 1923.

The highest Death-rate occurred in Spring Bank Ward, namely, 1.42 per 1,000 of the population.

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CAUSES OF DEATH.	гн.	Sex.	All Ages.	-0	7	2-	4	15-	25—	45—	65-	75—	
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3. Measles		MA	4 %		:-	21 01	- 61	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	
4. Scarlet Fever		W.	60	• :	• :	• :		: -	: :	: :	: :	: :	
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6. Diphtheria		W.	-	: :	: ~	64	61	:	: :	:	:	:	
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10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	tem	W.	50	:	:	: :	1	-	21	18	eo -	:	
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases		× ×	25	:	:-	:	:-	9	14	4 -		: :	
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12. Cancer, Malignant Disease		N	92	:	:	:	:		-;	45	29	16	
13. Rheumatic Fever		-W	5	: :	: :	:	:**	- 1	ei :	1	07	07 :	
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CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT-Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.		9	1	2	2	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
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EXTENDED SCHEDULE OF CAUSES AND AGES OF DEATH, YEAR 1930.

(Only those causes under which deaths were registered during the year are given in this Table.)

Cirrer on During	Current	SEX.	x.	Total						AGES.	ES.						
CAUSE OF DEATH.	oroup.	M.	F.	TOTAL	7	61	67	4	22	10-1	5-20	-25		45	55	-65	65 & over.
I. Epidemic, Endemic, and Infec-																	
Enteric Fever	I	1	:	1	:	:	:		•	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:
Measles	-	4	9	10	61	1	~	-		:	:	:"	:	:	:	:	:
Scarlet Fever	χσ	51 0	:*	210	: *	:-	: •			:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:
Diphtheria.	10	41-	0 10	12	۹ :	- +		• •		: 61	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
Influenza	11	16	11	27	1	1	61		•	:	:	:	:	;	4	r-	12
Mumps	13		-		:	:	:.			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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Encephalitis Lethargica	52			4	:	:	:	•	•	:	:	:	:		21	-	•••
Meningococcal Meningitis	24	-	-	21	:	:	:		•	:	:	:	:	-	-	:	:
a upercutosis. Respiratory	31	12	96	76			-	-	-	-	g	Ŀ	st	18	13	0	4
Other Forms.	31-7	5 00	1	14	: -	: **	: :	. –			0 00		0 67	1		• •	• ;
Venereal Diseases	38-40	ŝ	:	~	61	:	:		•	:	:	:		1	:	:	:
Other Infectious Diseases	42	**	1	4	:	:	:		. 1	:	:	:	~	:	:	:	:
II. General Diseases. (Not included																	
in Group 1, 1–42). (43–69).	49 40								-								
Russal Cavity	42	14		14		-	_								-	6	10
Pharvnx, Oesophagus, Stomach	PF.	ET	:	E.T	:	:	:		-	:	:	:	:	:	4	•	2
Liver, Annexa	44	37	33	70	:	:	:			:	1	:	1	61	6	21	36
Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	45	18	22	40	:	:	:			:	:	-	1	:.	9	15	17
Female Genital Organs	46		19	19	:	:	:		•	:	:	:	67	4	~	5	10
Breast	47		27	27	:	:	:		•	:	:	:	1	61	10	6	10
Skin	48	1	\$	4	:	:	:		•	:	:	:	:		63	:	61
Other	49	19	6	28	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	1	1	61	4	10	10
Tumours	50	~	67	2	:				•						67	-	5

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Current	dnorp.	51-2 51 55 56 56 57 58 60-1 62-4 65 63	74 71 72 75 76 76 76 78 78 83 83 83	87–90 87 88 88 89 90 91a 91a
CAUSE OF DEATH.		Rheumatism. Rheumatic Fever. Chronic Rheumatism. Rickets. Diabetes. Thyroid Glands. Thyroid Glands. Thymus, Adrenals, Spleen. Leukaemia, lymphadenoma	III. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs. (70–86). Cerebral Haemorrhage Meningitis Tabes Dorsalis Other Spinal Diseases Paralysis of unstated origin General Paralysis of the Insane Epilepsy Convulsions (non-puerperal) Other Diseases of the Nervous System	IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System. (87–96). Heart Diseases. Pericarditis. Acute Endocarditis and Myo- carditis. Argina Pectoris. Argina Pectoris. Argina Pectoris. Arteries. Arteries.

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CAUSE OF DEATH.		Embolism and Thrombosis (not Cerebral) Veins Other Diseases of the Circula- tory System	V. Diseases of the Respiratory System. (97–107) Bronchitis	Broncho-pneumonia Lobar-pneumonia Not otherwise defined	<ul> <li>VI. Diseases of the Digestive System. (108–127). Buccal Cavity. Pharynx and Tonsils.</li> <li>Buccal Cavity. Pharynx and Tonsils.</li> <li>Buccal Cavity.</li> <li>Buccal Cavity.</li> <li>Cirrhosis of the Liver.</li> <li>Cirrhosis of the Liver.</li> <li>Other Diseases of the Liver.</li> <li>Other Diseases of the Digestive System.</li> <li>Diarthoea and Enteritis.</li> <li>VII. Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-urinary System.</li> <li>Acute Nephritis.</li> <li>Chronic Nephritis.</li> <li>Ovaries, &amp;c.</li> </ul>

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	CAUSE OF DEATH.	VIII. The Puerperal State. (143–150). Puerperal Haemorrhage	IX. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Cells. (151-154). Skin and Cellular Tissue	X. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion. (155-158). Joints	XI. Congenital Malformation. (159). Congenital Malformation	XII. Diseases of Early Infancy. (160–163). Congenital Debility Premature Birth	XIII. Old Age. (164). Old Age	XIV. External Causes. (165–203). Suicide. Poison. Coal Gas. Drowning. Cut Throat. Jumping from a height. Food Poisoning.	XV. III-defined Diseases. (204, 205). Sudden Death Unstated or ill-defined	Totals

#### General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

#### (1) Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Particulars of the various Public Health Officers and details of their special qualifications are given in pages 4 and 5 of this Report.

#### (2) Nursing in the Home. Nature of arrangements in the area.

(a) GENERAL.—The Stockport Sick Poor and Private Nursing Association, under the Presidency of Alderman Sir Thomas Rowbotham, J.P., undertakes the home nursing of all classes of sickness except certain cases of Infectious Diseases, e.g., Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, etc. The headquarters of this Association, known as the "Barnsley Home for Nurses," is situated in Greek Street, Stockport. The Staff consists of a Matron and nine Nurses. Arrangements have been made with the Stockport Insurance Committee for the nursing of sick insured persons, with the approval of that Committee, at a rate of 1/– per visit.

The excellent service rendered by the District Nurses is of inestimable value to the patients, and is much appreciated by the Doctors in the town. I understand that there has lately been a falling off in the demand for this service, for which the cheapening and extension of hospital treatment may partly be responsible. There will always be the need for the services of the District Nurses, and the work undertaken by them in securing comfort for their patients, and in the alleviation of suffering, is worthy of the highest praise.

In connection with the Stockport Sick Poor and Private Nursing Association there is the Annie Walthew Nursing Home, Meadow Bank, Didsbury Road, Stockport, in which there is accommodation for Surgical, Medical and Maternity Cases. Your Medical Officer of Health has the honour to be a member of the Committee of Management of the Home. Unfortunately the preference of certain Manchester Surgeons for Nursing Homes nearer the centre of the City, and the increased facilities for private patients at the General Infirmaries and Hospitals, have combined to limit the sphere of usefulness of the Annie Walthew Home. Unless there are signs of a revival in the use of the Home at the reduced fees, the Management Committee will be reluctantly compelled to close it during the present year.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Arrangements have been made by the Stockport Borough Council with the Committee of the Stockport Sick Poor and Private Nursing Association, for the provision of home nursing facilities in cases of Summer Diarrhoea, Measles, Puerperal Pyrexia, Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Pemphigus Neonatorum, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health. For this purpose the Stockport Borough Council made a financial grant of fifty guineas during the year 1930.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Matron of the Barnsley Home for her kindly consideration at all times, and for her promptitude in attending to the cases referred to her by the Officers of the Public Health Department.

#### (3) Midwives.

The number of Midwives who notified your Medical Officer of Health of their intention to practise in the area during 1930 was 65.

Full particulars of the arrangements in connection with the District Midwifery Service are given in Part VI of this Report, which deals with Maternity and Child Welfare.

#### (4) National Health Insurance.

During 1930 there have been no changes in the relationship between the National Health Insurance Department and the Public Health Department. Mr. Hammond, Clerk to the Insurance Committee, has been most helpful in all questions referred to him by the Officers of my Department.

#### (5) Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

Prior to the passing of the Local Government Act, 1929, Stockport was divided into two districts for the purposes of Medical Out-Relief, with Doctors J. Howie Smith and F. Chadwick as the two Poor Law District Medical Officers, and Public Vaccinators. The death of Dr. J. Howie Smith, which took place with tragic suddenness on 9th January, 1930, necessitated a re-organisation of the areas of the District Medical Officers, and eventually the town was divided into four districts, with a District Medical Officer for each district, viz. :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

District.	in Acres.	Estimated Population.	District Medical Officer.
No. 1 .	. 518	16,415	Dr. H. G. Watson, 8, Greek Street, Stockport.
No. 2 .	. 3,608	45,120	Dr. F. Chadwick, 126, Wellington Road North, Stockport.
No. 3 .		46,085	Dr. C. B. V. Walker, 18, Longshut Lane West, Stockport.
No. 4 .	. 897	20,180	Dr. W. Thomson, 94, Gt. Portwood Street, Stockport.

As the result of the passing of the Local Government Act, 1929, the office of Public Vaccinator was separated from that of District Medical Officer, and four Public Vaccinators were appointed, one to each of the Registration Sub-Districts. The Public Vaccinators were placed on the Staff of the Medical Officer of Health.

#### (6) Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Analyst for the County Borough of Stockport is William Marshall, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S., and samples taken by the Food Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts are examined by the Public Analyst at his laboratory at Ladybrook Road, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire.

Specimens of Sputum, etc., are examined by Dr. Ratner, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, at the Dispensary, Great Egerton Street, Stockport.

The routine examination of swabs is carried out at the Pathological Department of Stockport Infirmary. Wassermann Tests, and the bacteriological examination of Water, Milk and various body fluids, are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester (Director, Professor H. B. Maitland; Chief Bacteriologist, Dr. A. F. C. Davey).

#### (7) Legislation in force.

#### LOCAL POWERS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889. Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. Housing of the Working-Classes Act, 1890. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1899. Notification of Births Act, 1907.

#### (b) LOCAL ACTS.

Stockport Corporation Act, 1899. Stockport Corporation Act, 1905.

(c) BYELAWS.

Regulation of Markets, 1862.
Prevention of Nuisances, 1865.
Cleansing Footways, Privies, &c., 1865.
Regulation of Public Baths, 1886.
Common Lodging Houses, 1900.
Houses Let in Lodgings, 1900.
Tents, Vans, &c., used for Human Habitation, 1902.
For the good rule and government of the Borough, and for the Prevention of Nuisances, 1903.
Slaughter Houses, 1906.
New Streets and Buildings, 1913.
Water, 1915.
Maternity Homes, 1926.

During the year your Health Committee considered the question of the control of Fried Fish Shops, and recommended the adoption by the Council of certain sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, and of the Public Health Act, 1925, as a preliminary measure to the preparation of special byelaws upon the subject. The Council approved these recommendations, and referred the matter to the Town Clerk for attention.

#### (8) Hospitals.

The following table with reference to the hospital provision in the town does not include details of the hospital facilities in Manchester, Salford and elsewhere, which are used to a considerable extent by Stockport residents :---

28								
Medical and Nursing Staffs.	<ul> <li>Hon. Consulting Surgeons 2.</li> <li>Hon. Physicians 1.</li> <li>Hon. Surgeons 6.</li> <li>Hon. Surgeons, etc., of Special Departments 8.</li> <li>Resident Med. Officers 3.</li> <li>Matron 1. Nurses 53.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>2 Resident Med. Officers.</li> <li>1 Consultant Surgeon.</li> <li>1 Consultant Obstetrician.</li> <li>1 Matron. 65 Nurses.</li> </ul>	M.O.H. is Medical Supt. 1 Deputy Medical Supt. 1 Matron. 13 Nurses.	M.O.H. is Medical Supt. Deputy M.O.H. is Deputy Medical Supt. Matron of Isolation Hospital is Matron. 5 Nurses.	<ul> <li>M.O.H. is Medical Supt. Asst. M.O.H. is Deputy Medical Supt.</li> <li>Private Practityners attend their own cases.</li> <li>I Consultant Obstetrician.</li> <li>Matron. 2 Sisters.</li> <li>Staff Nurse and Pupils.</li> </ul>	vide Staff of Stepping Hill Hospital		
Management.	Voluntary	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority	Local Authority		
Number of Beds used by Outside Residents.		Approx. one-third of beds used by Cheshire County Council and out- side Residents.	None allotted. A few cases are ad- mitted from sur- rounding Dist'ts	:	Cases are admitted from outside dis- tricts	Cases from outside Districts by arrangement with Cheshire		
Number of Available Beds.	130	453	78	26	16 Beds, 16 Cots and 2 Isolation Beds	14 Beds. 14 Cots		
Purpose of Hospital.	General	General	Infectious Diseases	Sanatorium	Maternity	Maternity		
Situation.	Wellington Rd. S., Stockport	Poplar Grove, Stockport	Cherry Tree Lane, Stockport	South Reddish, Stockport	Mile End Lane. Stockport	Poplar Grove, Stockport		
Name of Hospital.	Stockport Infirmary	Stepping Hill Hospital	Isolation Hospital	Whitehill Hospital	Mile End Maternity Hospital	Maternity Block at Stepping Hill Hospital		

BEDS. INSTITUTION. CASES. Male. Female. Total. General Medical Stockport Infirmary 15 15 30 . . Stepping Hill Hospital 108 137 245 Stockport Infirmary General Surgical 40 35 75 Stepping Hill Hospital 54 26 80 . . 25 25 Stockport Infirmary Children . . Stepping Hill Hospital 28 28 . . There is no Hospital within the area of the County Borough of Stockport used exclusively for children. Mile End Maternity Hospital 16 16 Maternity (2 Isolation Beds & 16 Cots). Stepping Hill Hospital 14 14 ... . . (14 Cots) Venereal Diseases ... St. Luke's Hospital, Manchester . . Beds for Males and Females when required. Whitehill Hospital Tuberculosis 9 17 26 . . Stepping Hill Hospital 32 27 62 1.1 (Children 3) Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, Burntwood 8 16 .. .. .. . . Meathop Sanatorium, Grange over Sands .. .. 6 10 .. .. 4 . . Wensleydale Sanatorium, Aysgarth, Yorks.  $\tilde{\mathbf{5}}$ 5 ... . . Barrowmore Hall, near Chester 8 8 . . . . .. Beds as required. Papworth Colony, Cambridge .. 1 Patient (Girl) Garrett Memorial Home 1 Special School, West Kirby (George Fearn Trust) .. 1 Child 1 Ormerod Home, St. Annes-on-Pre-tubercular Sea. . Children 25 25 Tuberculosis of Manchester & Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases, Manchester ... Beds when required. Skin Children are sent to the Special School, West Kirby, and the Ormerod Home, St. Annes-on-Sea, under arrangements made by the George Fearn Trust, to which the Corporation subscribe the sum of £150 per annum. Stepping Hill Hospital .. Included in beds available Chronic Sick for Medical and Surgical cases. Shaw Heath Institution 104 88 192 . . . . . 79 76 Shaw Heath Institution Mental 1. . 155 . . Cases are sent to Calderstones' Institution, Whalley, near Black-Mental Deficiency . . burn, under arrangements made by the Corporation with the Lancashire Asylums Board. Stockport Infirmary Orthopaedic . . As required. Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry ... 3 3 Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere ...... Stockport Infirmary. mere 1 .. .. .. .. . . Ear Nose and . . Throat Cases requiring operation for the removal of enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids are dealt with at Stockport Infirmary under arrangements made by your Education Committee with the Infirmary Board.

The following is a summary of the beds available for the specified services :—

SUMMARY.—continued.

Cases.	INSTITUTION AND NO. OF BEDS AVAILABLE.
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	 Mile End Maternity Hospital 2 Beds for Isolation Cases. Stepping Hill Hospital provides accommodation for cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	 Cases of this disease are treated as in-patients at the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, by arrangements made by your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee with the Board of Management.
Smallpox	 The Stockport Corporation retains 4 Beds at the Hyde Smallpox Hospital. In the event of a serious epidemic it would be necessary to utilise Whitehill Hospital for the purpose of isolating cases of this disease.

Facilities are available for operative surgery at Stockport Infirmary, and at Stepping Hill Hospital. Stockport Infirmary is equipped with the following special Departments :—X-Rays, Dental, Ophthalmic, Throat and Nose, Orthopaedic, and Clinical and Pathological Laboratories.

Massage is carried out at the Orthopaedic Department at the Stockport Infirmary, and your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee employs a Masseuse, part time, at the Churchgate Child Welfare Centre.

Further reference to the question of hospital provision is made in the section of this Report dealing with Public Assistance.

#### (9) Maternity and Nursing Homes.

Under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, which came into operation on 1st July, 1928, no applications for registration were received, apart from the six applications for registration of premises which had previously been registered under the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, as Maternity Homes. The total accommodation in these Nursing Homes is 33 beds.

#### (10) Maternal Mortality.

Vide page 106 of Section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

#### (11) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—This Home, which is situated in Chatham Street, Stockport, deals with unmarried mothers and others who are brought to the notice of the Officers of the Institution, privately or by the Public Assistance Department.

COTTAGE HOMES.—Your Public Assistance Committee provides and maintains homes for destitute children at St. Thomas's Place, Bank's Lane, Turncroft Lane, and Heaton Road.

BARNES HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—This school is situated in the Heaton Mersey portion of the Borough.

# (12) Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.

A certain number of Mental Defectives are accommodated in the Shaw Heath Institution of your Public Assistance Committee, but cases certified under the Mental Deficiency Acts are referred to the Lancashire Mental Deficiency Acts Committee for institutional accommodation.

#### (13) Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.—Three Motor Ambulances stationed at the Isolation Hospital are used exclusively for the removal of infectious cases, bedding, &c. (b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—Three Motor Ambulances stationed at the Fire Station are available for accident and noninfectious cases. In the latter, a fee is charged which is remitted by the Watch Committee when necessary.

One Motor Ambulance stationed at Stepping Hill Hospital is used for conveying patients to the Institutions controlled by the Public Assistance Committee.

#### (14) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Name.	Situation,	Nature of Accommodation	By whom provided.
Churchgate Child Welfare Centre	Churchgate House	Large Detached House and Grounds	Maternity and Child Welfare Committee Stockport Corpora-
Churchgate Ante Natal Clinic	do.	do	tion. do.
Portwood Child Welfare Centre	125, Gt. Portwood Street	House and Shop	do
Portwood Ante Natal Clinic	do.	do.	do.
Reddish Child Wel- fare Centre	Stanhope Street, Reddish	Wooden Hut	do.
Edgeley Child Wel- fare Centre	Castle Street, Edgeley	Sunday School Premises	do.
Edgeley Ante Natal Clinic	do.	αο.	do.
Wycliffe Child Wel- fare Centre	Wellington Road North	do.	do.
Mile End Ante Natal Clinic	Mile End Hall	Building attached to Maternity Hospital	do.
Central School Clinic	108, Wellington Road South	Large House	Education Committee Stockport Corpora- tion.
Reddish School Clinic	North Reddish Council School, Reddish	School Premises	do.
Orthopaedic C <sup>1</sup> inic	Stockport Infirmary	Out-Patient Department	Stockport Infirmary Board.
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Great Egerton Street	Large Detached House	Health Committee, Stockport Corpora
Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre	do.	do.	tion. do.
Massage Clinic	Churchgate House	do	Maternity and Child Welfare Committee Stockport Corpora- tion

There is no Out-Patient Department at the Stepping Hill Hospital.

#### (15) Local Government Act, 1929.

Vide special part of this Report dealing with Public Assistance.

# Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

**Water.** The Stockport Water Area covers about  $80\frac{1}{2}$  square miles and has a population of 203,000. The average daily consumption of water for this area during 1929 was 6,523,000 gallons. The water was analysed at intervals and was found to be satisfactory.

During the year under review there was no material change in the sources of supply, particulars of which are as follows :---

Site.	 Reservoir.	Capacity.
Disley	 Horse Coppice Reservoir	 73,000,000 gallons
	 Bollinhurst Reservoir	 84,500,000 ,,
Hayfield	 Kinder Reservoir	 515,500,000 ,,
Wilmslow	 Two Boreholes	 Supply 750,000 ,,
		per day

By agreement a total quantity of about 1,400,000 gallons of water per day is available from the Manchester Corporation Longdendale Works.

Under the Stockport Corporation Act, 1930, powers have been obtained by the Corporation to extend the available supplies of water by the provision of two new reservoirs in the valley of the River Goyt.

The Waterworks Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following information :—

"The Corporation are obtaining control of the whole of the gathering ground.

The total area of the watershed is 5,900 acres.

Estimated daily supply : 2,483,000 Gallons.

(2) PROPOSED ERRWOOD RESERVOIR :--

Estimated capacity : 600,000,000 Gallons.

Estimated daily supply, including catchwaters : 2,370,000 Gallons.

Estimated total daily supply : 4,853,000 Gallons."

**Rivers and Streams.** During the year a few instances of pollution of rivers and streams have been discovered by the Inspectors during the course of their routine work and the necessary action has been taken to have the defects remedied.

**Drainage and Sewerage.** The routine work of extension of drainage and sewerage rendered necessary by the erection of new houses has been proceeded with. In addition, the schemes of re-drainage in consequence of the conversion of privies to water-closets have received the careful attention of this Department. The number of privies converted to waterclosets during 1930 was 2, and during the five years 1926 to 1930, 1,103 privies were thus dealt with.

At the Corporation's Sewage Works at Cheadle Heath the sewage from the town is dealt with by the Bio-aeration or activated sludge process, similar to that in operation at the City of Sheffield.

The Borough Surveyor has kindly furnished me with the following information relating to the works :---

"The extension of the Cheadle Heath Sewage Works for bio-aeration plant was commenced in June, 1922.

(1) FULL TREATMENT.—Three times the dry weather flow (domestic sewage) and twice Trades Waste Sewage.

(2) TANK TREATMENT ONLY.—The tanks are provided to treat an additional three times the domestic sewage.

The average quantity treated during the last twelve months is 8,175,000 gallons per day.

The laying of the 36-inch and 42-inch sewer from Heaton Norris Sewage Works to the Cheadle Heath Sewage Works was completed in June, 1926, and the sewage was admitted to the Cheadle Heath Works on the 2nd April, 1930.

Sewers were also laid from the Didsbury Road Housing Estate and from the property adjoining Vale Road, and connected to the above-mentioned 42-inch sewer.

In addition to the above many yards of new sewer have been laid on the Corporation Housing Sites and the Estates which have been developed by private builders. These, of course, have been supervised by my staff, and are all discharging into the public sewers, and the sewage which they carry will eventually reach the Sewage Works."

**Closet Accommodation.** The question of the conversion of closets from conservancy systems to the water-carriage system has received the attention of the Health Department during the five years under review. The results of this action are highly satisfactory and no less than 86 water-closets with cistern flush have been provided during the year. This work has been expeditiously and carefully carried out by Mr. Allsop, your Chief Inspector, and by the District Inspectors. I would take this opportunity of thanking them for the efficiency and tact they have all displayed in carrying out these onerous duties and of congratulating them upon the results achieved.

The work of conversion of the closet accommodation from that insanitary abomination, the privy midden, to the hygienic water-closet has been steadily pursued throughout the five years, and it can now be claimed that the town is at last practically free from that menace to health—the privy.

No of Duinico

	3	Ne	).	0	f	<b>Privies</b> converted
Year.						Water-Closets.
1923						. 195
1924						. 238
1925						. 200
1926						. 619
1927						. 342
1928						. 125
1929						. 15
1930						. 2

During the year under review, 2 Pail Closets and 25 Waste Water Closets were converted to W.Cs., and 57 additional W.Cs. were provided.

86 W.Cs. were thus provided during the year.

Full details of this work are given in the following table :--

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District.	Privies converted to W.Cs.	Addi- tional W.Cs. provided.	Pail Closets converted into W.Cs.	w aste Water Closets converted into W.Cs.	Privy Middens abolished.	Dustbins provided where Middens. abolished.	Dry Ashpits abolished.	Dustbins provided where Dry Ashpits abolished.
No. 1	1	9	0	1	1	5	6	32
No. 2	0	12	0	0	0	0	58	240
No. 3	0	Ш	0	17	2	ũ	38	76
No. 4	1	5	0	7	1	5	97	252
No. 5	0	6	5	0	0	0	6	32
No. 6	0	14	0	0	0	0	22	115
	5	57	2	25			000	1
Total	J		86		4	5	233	1.41

Scavenging. During the year there have been no material alterations in the methods of scavenging or of refuse disposal which are carried out by the Cleansing Department of the Corporation. Domestic and trade refuse is removed by motor vehicles or horse-drawn carts at regular intervals, and is collected and stacked in tips in various parts of the Borough. Careful and constant supervision of the tips by the Staff of the Cleansing Department reduces the risk of these tips becoming a nuisance and a menace to health, but I am convinced that there is the need for the provision of at least one destructor for dealing with such refuse as decaying animal and vegetable matter. "Burn your Refuse" is an excellent slogan, but "Burn your refuse and save your rates" is useless advice to the housewife whose kitchen grate is not equipped to burn rubbish without causing a serious nuisance from black smoke. In a modern scientifically constructed destructor rubbish of all kinds can be incinerated without nuisance.

The substitution of dustbins for the large number of ashpits and privy middens abolished during the year has meant greater rapidity and increased efficiency in the removal of domestic refuse from the houses concerned.

# Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The work of routine sanitary inspection of the area has been systematically and efficiently carried out by your six District Sanitary Inspectors, under the able supervision of Mr. F. Allsop, your Chief Inspector.

Mr. Bates retired in November, 1930, from the post of District Sanitary Inspector. Mr. Bates had previously held the appointment of Housing Inspector, but a few years ago, in accordance with the policy approved by the Committee, each District Inspector became responsible for all the inspectorial work in his own district, including inspections of nuisances, housing, infectious diseases, workshops, and smoke abatement.

The arrangements thus initiated have worked well during the period under review, and the District Inspectors have carried out their onerous duties with a high degree of efficiency. The varied nature of the work undertaken by the Inspectors is amply illustrated in the following table :—

# District Sanitary Inspectors' Work.

The following is a Summary of the Work carried out by the District Inspectors during the Year :---

			Dist	RICTS.			Totas
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	
SPECIAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	21	48	42	40	2	16	16
INSPECTIONS MADE :							
For Housing Purposes	188	293	282	250	147	683	184:
Re-visits during progress of work	385	554	368	394	144	1399	324
Courts and Yards	576	241	206	490	166	399	207:
Re-inspections respecting Conversions	61	145	125	40	28	143	54:
Dry Ashpits	and the second	210	185	652	131	230	1571
Drainage	1.	261	662	234	287	570	2607
Water Closet Inspections	619	618	538	595	146	887	340:
Water Courses	_	_	15	7	_	18	40
Picture Houses	37	33	9	12	1	21	113
Miscellaneous	104	411	440	252	88	74	1369
Interviews with Owners, Contractors,	101	111	110	-0-	00		1000
etc., re Sanitary Alterations	397	185	362	223	128	379	1674
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :	001	105	502	220	120	010	1013
Cases inquired into—Scarlet Fever,							
				1.1.1			
Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, and	05		00	100	00	= = 0	464
Erysipelas	95	77	99	108	33	52	
Cases removed to Hospital	80	59	73	67	23	42	344
Houses Disinfected	100	73	99	103	26	43	444
Schools and other Public Institutions		Desire of					
Disinfected		-	-	1	-	1	4
Out-District Disinfections		-		-	-	-	13
Re-visits to Cases isolated at home	23	14	33	26	-	5	101
Pneumonia cases inquired into		34	34	26	11	14	130
Small Pox contacts inquired into		12	7	12	2	3	39
" " No. of Visits…	6	26	19	27	2	12	92
Encephalitis Lethargica cases in-							
quired into	-	-	-		-	-	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever cases inquired							
into		_	-		-	_	3
Acute Poliomyelitis cases inquired into	1	-	-		-	-	_
WATER CLOSETS, ETC. :							
Water Closets cleansed (by Owners)	5	25	26	57	12	52	177
Water Closets cleansed (by Occupiers)			_	14		6	23
Water Closet Pedestals, etc., re-							
newed or repaired	24	22	52	46	20	21	185
Water Supply Pipes or Cisterns to			02	10	20		100
Water Closets repaired	42	33	64	76	16	80	311
Water Courses Cleansed	42	00	3	2	10	1	6
Dustbins Renewed		74		110	124	183	776
Dustoms Kenewed	119	14	166	110	124	183	110

			DIST	TRICTS.			Total.
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	
Houses Cleansed, Re-papered, or Lime-							
washed	2	1	8	-	2	2	13
Overcrowding Abated		1	1	-	-	1	3
Sink Waste Pipes Renewed or Repaired.	63	33	58	47	17	110	328
Downspout or Eaves Gutters Renewed	110	1-1	070	0~	00	207	050
or Repaired		151	279	85	28	297	952
House Drains Tested	45	38	45	27	6	32	193
House Drains and Drains to Water							
Closets Reconstructed or Repaired		123	140	137	48	89	571
Gully Traps Fixed		27	18	25	20	70	178
Soilpipes and Ventilating Shafts Erected	18	27	13	6	12	18	94
Yards, Courts or Passages Drained or							
Drains Repaired	20	10	44	57	17	12	160
Yards, Courts or Passages Paved or					1		
Repaired	41	61	82	72	39	47	342
Yards, Courts or Passages Cleansed by	1		1		1.000		
Occupiers	7	1	3	9		3	23
Animals Improperly Kept-Removed.		_	1	8	_	3	12
Accumulations Removed		4	8	9	4	7	40
Notices (Informal) Served		147	180	163	40	148	880
Miscellaneous Nuisances		10	405	83	31	190	729
miscellancous ruisances	10	10	400	00	01	150	120

The following Table gives the Statutory Notices served during the year in respect of the Districts :---

Notice.		D	ISTRICI	s.			Total
ivonce.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	1 ouur
Section 56, Public Health Act, 1875	_	2	_	_	—	1	3
Section 94, Public Health Act, 1875	7	6	2	3	_	8	26
Section 25, Stockport Corpora- tion Act, 1905	4	6	3	1	-	2	16
Section 58, Stockport Corpora- tion Act, 1899; and Section 23, Stockport Corporation Act, 1905	-	_	_	. —	_	_	_

All Statutory Notices were complied with.

.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. The following statistical table is compiled from the Annual Report for the year 1930 of the Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Stockport on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories. Workshops, and Workplaces :--

		Number of	,
Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories	111	-	_
Workshops	124	-	-
Workplaces	17	-	-
Total	252	-	-

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

2. Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

	Nu	mber of Def	ects.	Number of offences in
Particulars.	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	respect to which Prosecu- tions were Instituted.
Want of Cleanliness	_		-	-
Other Nuisances	-	_	_	-
Unsuitable or Defective Sanitary Accommodation.	-	_	_	-
Illegal occupation of Under- ground Bakehouses		_	-	_
Total	-	_	-	_

There were no instances in which the attention of the Department was called to outworkers working in unwholesome premises during 1930.

252 visits of inspection were paid by your Inspectors to the various workplaces during the year.

3.-HOME WORK.

			0	Outworkers' List.	ers' Li		Section 107.		Outwor	Outwork in unwholesome Premises, Section 108.	olesome on 108.
		Lis	Lists received from Employers.	Employers.	шол						
Nature of Work	L	Twice in the Year.	the	0	Once in the Year.	the			Instances.	Notices	Prosecu-
			Out-workers	T inte	Out-workers	orkers	Uut-workers received from other	forwarded to other		served.	tions.
	Lists.	Con- tractors	Work- men	Lists.	Con- tractors	Con- Work-	Councils.	Councils.			
Wearing Apparel :											
(1) Making, etc	. 22	-	.6 220	67	:	9	16	37	:	:	:

Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.....116

Female Out-workers.		Male Qut-workers.	
NATURE OF WORK. Hat Trimming Blouse Making Tailoring Garter Making Hosiery Fancy Goods Wash Leather Mops	$     \begin{array}{ccc}             1 \\             2 \\           $	NATURE OF WORK. Planking Boot and Shoe Repairing Tailoring	NO 1 2 1
			-

Smoke Abatement. The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, came into operation upon 1st July, 1927.

During the year 54 smoke observations were taken of smoke from factories. In 18 instances the amount of smoke emitted was excessive and notices were sent to the owners requiring them to abate the nuisance. No legal proceedings were instituted.

During the year 1928 your Council secured membership of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee, which deals with this important problem in an advisory capacity over an extensive area around Manchester.

# Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

Bye-Laws are in operation in the Borough with regard to Common Lodging-Houses and Houses Let in Lodgings.

#### Common Lodging-Houses.

There are 6 Common Lodging-Houses in the Borough with adequate accommodation for the needs of the district.

During the year 185 visits were paid to Common Lodging-Houses.

#### Bakehouses.

182 visits were paid to bakehouses during the year, and the premises were generally found to be in good condition as to cleanliness.

There are 3 underground bakehouses remaining in the Borough.

#### Offensive Trades.

There are in the Borough 20 premises in which one or other of the offensive trades is carried on, and 30 visits were made to these during the year.

The premises were found to be clean and well-kept and the trades carried on in such a manner as to avoid any cause for complaint.

During the year your Health Committee gave careful consideration to to the conditions under which the trade of Fish-frying is carried on in the Borough, and recommended the Council to obtain the necessary powers

40

to have Fish-frying scheduled as an Offensive Trade. The Council approved this recommendation, and instructed the Town Clerk to take the necessary steps to have the appropriate sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, and of the Public Health Act, 1925, adopted.

#### Fairs and Wakes, and Travelling Vans.

In connection with Fairs and Vans 207 caravans used as dwelling-houses were inspected and in all cases the vans were found to be in a clean condition, and no sickness was discovered.

#### Shops Acts.

The number of shops on the Register on the 31st December, 1930, was 3,650.

The closing of shops is regulated by the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1928.

The work in connection with the early closing of shops is still carried out by the Watch Committee. This arrangement has been found to work extremely satisfactorily.

The Shops Inspector was also engaged as Ambulance Attendant during the year.

#### **Poisons and Pharmacy Act.**

One renewal of licence was granted during the year to a seed merchant to sell poisonous substances to which Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies, for use exclusively in connection with agriculture and horticulture, subject to his complying with the provisions of the Arsenic Act, 1851, the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the Regulations made by Order in Council under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

#### Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

15 visits of inspection were made under the above Act and advice was given to the persons concerned as to the safest means of destruction in the various cases. It is known that some hundreds of rats were destroyed.

#### Schools.

There are thirty-two Public Elementary Schools in the Borough. The sanitary condition of the Schools is satisfactory and the water supply is pure and adequate.

#### (1) SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Mr. Yates, School Buildings' Surveyor, favours me with the following report :---

#### "School Clinic.

Alterations and additions, including the provision of a new Eye room, additional Dental room, and new room for the Medical Officer, were completed in April, after which the premises were decorated throughout.

#### LONGFIELD OPEN-AIR COUNCIL SCHOOL.

The house known as "Longfield," Heaton Mersey, together with grounds, was purchased by the Education Committee, and alterations and additions have been carried out, including the adaptation of the existing premises and the provisions of new cloak-rooms, lavatories, etc., and two new openair classrooms. This school was opened on October 7th, 1930, as a Special School for 60 delicate children.

CHEADLE HEATH COUNCIL SCHOOL.

The whole of the corrugated iron has been removed from the roofs of the school buildings, and these have been re-covered with asbestos slates. This structure is now in a satisfactory state of repair.

VERNON PARK COUNCIL SCHOOL.

A wrought-iron unclimbable fence has been erected on the south-west boundary of the school for the better protection of the premises, and minor repairs to the playground surfaces and the flagging of path adjoining the entrance to the laundry have been carried out.

The following improvements at various schools have been effected :— Improvements to heating installation and new boilers—

> Stockport College. Stockport Secondary School. Alexandra Park Council School. Banks Lane Council School. All Saints' C.E. Council School. St. Mary's R.C. School (Infants' Department).

Improvements to electric lighting installation— Alexandra Park Council School. Cale Green Council School. Heaton Moor Council School.

Improvements in accommodation and ventilation of kitchen and scullery— Fylde Lodge High School.

- Improvements in ventilation of classrooms and conversion of latrines— South Reddish Council School.
- Improvements to equipment in Cookery Department— Alexandra Park Council School.
- Improvements to Fire Appliances and overhauling— Stockport College. Stockport Secondary School.

Alterations to the W.Cs. at St. Mary's R.C. School have also been carried out.

(2) School Closure.

During 1930 it was not found necessary to recommend School Closure for infectious disease, but School Closure was carried out in the following instances in consequence of breakdown of the heating apparatus in the Schools concerned.

Full particulars of the work of the School Medical Department in supervising the health of our School population are given in my Annual Report upon the School Medical Service for 1930.

School.	Cause of Closure.	Percentage of Children present.	Period of Exclusion.
St. Peter's C. of E	Breakdown of heating apparatus	-	Afternoons of 3th and 8th January.
Banks Lane Council (Mixed and Infants' Departments)	do.	-	17th to 21st Novem- ber, inclusive.
St. Mary's R.C	do.	_	4th to 9th December, inclusive.

#### Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district where, during 1930, flock manufactured from rags was used or sold.

#### Public Baths and Wash-houses.

The three establishments under the control of the Baths and Washhouses Committee of the Corporation provide the following facilities for the public :—

4 Swimming Baths.

40 Wash Baths.

1 Vapour Bath.

1 Set of Turkish Baths.

2 Russian Baths.

Sun Ray Treatment Department.

1 Public Wash-house.

Special facilities are provided for the bathing of School Children under the Education Committee's Scheme, and in this connection the Baths Superintendent, Mr. J. H. Ward, reports :—

"Although a large number of scholars visit the baths, the Committee are desirous that a still greater number should take advantage of the concessions which are offered."

There is no doubt that the accommodation at the Central Baths has been taxed to its uttermost on many occasions, and Mr. Ward reports that "Time and time again during the last summer people have had to be refused admission to the plunge bath." Your Health Committee would welcome the provision by the Baths and Wash-houses Committee of additional facilities for securing for the people a high standard of cleanliness. The elementary principles of hygiene may be summarised as Fresh Air, Good Food, Cleanliness, Rest and Exercise, and not the least important of these is Cleanliness.

The Public Wash-house situated in Bann Street has been an unqualified success since it was opened in 1928. People using it come from all parts of the town, and they have frequently paid grateful tribute to the Tramways Committee for permitting the bundles of clothing to be carried to and from the wash-house free on the trams.

The question of the provision of further wash-house accommodation is at present receiving the attention of the Baths and Wash-houses Committee, and sites at Portwood, Lancashire Hill, and Hillgate, are being considered. In this connection Mr. Ward reports :—

"Your Committee feel that these schemes are urgent necessities, and are confident that the success so apparent at the Bann Street establishment would be repeated at the centres as stated above."

## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

#### A. MILK SUPPLY.

The greater part of the milk supplied to Stockport comes from farms in Cheshire, and the milk is generally of good quality.

It is of the utmost importance to secure for a community an adequate supply of pure wholesale milk, which is one of the staple articles of diet, and which is indispensable for invalids and young children.

Milk forms an excellent medium for the growth of organisms of all kinds, and it is liable to contamination by disease producing germs. Milk-borne epidemics of such diseases as Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, etc., are well known. Milk is liable to contamination at all stages from the cow to the consumer, and it is necessary therefore, for scrupulous cleanliness to be exercised by all who are engaged in its production, storage, transport and distribution.

The farms and dairies in the area have been regularly inspected, and samples of milk have been examined chemically and bacteriologically at regular intervals.

#### Sediment Tests.

69 Sediment tests have been carried out during 1930 and the results of these tests are communicated to the farmer or dairyman concerned.

#### Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

These Regulations have been revoked by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

There are no premises in the Borough where cream is prepared and bottled for sale, but in several premises cream is placed in cartons preparatory to its sale.

#### Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

Your Inspector has made 142 visits of inspection to Farms and Dairies during the year when the cattle were inspected and observations as to general cleanliness were made. Minor repairs to drains, ventilators, etc., have been carried out in several instances.

## Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

115 samples of milk have been submitted for bacteriological examination, representing the mixed milk from 105 farms. In 20 instances the samples contained tubercle bacilli. The cases were followed up with the result that the affected cows were surrendered and destroyed.

#### Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.

On page 114 is found a statement of the administration of the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919, with details as to the quantity of milk supplied to infants and to expectant and nursing mothers, in necessitous cases, either free or at less than cost price.

#### B. MEAT, &c.

There are 23 Slaughter-houses in the Borough to which 680 visits of inspection have been made, and it was not found necessary to serve notices for defects.

There is no Public Abbattoir in the Borough. Inspection is carried out by the Food Inspectors at the private slaughter-houses.

The various shops where food is stored, premises where sausages, etc., are made, and the Market, have been regularly visited. The following is a summary of the unsound food dealt with by your Inspector and sub-sequently destroyed :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bovine Tuberculosis	11	14	1	21
Pig Tuberculosis		10	2	18
Bovine Abscess			3	14
"Bruised		1	0	18
" Septic Parturient Fever		3	2	0
" Pneumonia		2	2	0
" Echinococcus Veterinorum				14
" Cirrhosis				7
Calf unsound			2	24
" Immature			2	4
Pig Bruised		1	0	18
Swine Fever		3	2	4
Nephritis			2	26
Fish unsound		1	1	0
Total	13	1	1	0

412 tins of meat, milk and fruit unsound.

#### C. ADULTERATION, &c.

#### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Two samples have been found to be adulterated as compared with 7 in the previous year.

Of the 338 samples submitted for analysis, 262 were samples of milk, and of these one was found to be adulterated.

The following tables show the percentage of adulteration, as compared with other years, and the Analyst's reports thereon :---

An	alysis	of Fo	ood and Drugs.
lysed.			
Number Anal	Number Ana Genuine. Adulterated.		Extent of Action Adulteration. Taken.
			Formal Samples.
228	227	1	20.3% deficient in milk fat Prosecuted Including one sample of condensed milk (prosecution under Con- densed Milk Regulations, 1923), tins not labelled.
4	4		tills not inoticu.
ĩ	ĩ		
			Informal Samples.
34	34		
1	1		
2	2		
13			a time terresting along a series of the
9	9		and the second second
2			
	100 CT		
1	1		
1		1	Added water.
$10 \\ 2$	$\begin{vmatrix} 10\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	··· ··	
338	336	2	-
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c} & Rest \\ Anal \\ \hline \\ Anal \\ \hline \\ Anal \\ \hline \\ Anal \\ \hline \\ \\ 228 \\ 228 \\ 227 \\ \hline \\ \\ 228 \\ 227 \\ \hline \\ \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c c} \hline & Result of Analyses. \\ \hline Analyses. \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \\ \hline \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $

Water samples, 2.

The following tables show the percentage of adulteration compared with previous years :---

	Total Sample	e8		Percentage	
Year.	analysed.	Ac	lulterated.	 adulteration	
1920	 360		8	 2.22	
1921	 360		16	 4.4	
1922	 361		26	 7.2	
1923	 326		12	 3.68	
1924	 360		19	 5.28	
1925	 360		17	 4.72	
1926	 361		11	 3.05	
1927	 360		9	 2.5	
1928	 360		16	 4.4	
1929	 239		7	 2.93	
1930	 338	·	2	 .59	

Analysis of milk samples compared with previous years :--

	T e	otal Sample	8			Percentage.
Year.		analysed.	A	dulterated	l.	adulteration.
1921		223		9		4.04
1922		233		10		4.3
1923		187		7		3.74
1924		243		13		5.35
1925		211		10		4.74
1926		226		8		3.54
1927		225		7		3.11
1928		276		13		4.7
1929		212		6		2.83
1930		262		1		.38

#### D. CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical Analysis of samples of food-stuffs taken by your Food Inspectors is carried out by the Public Analyst to the County Borough of Stockport, Mr. William Marshall, F.I.C., F.C.S., at his laboratory at Ladybrook Road, Cheadle Hulme. Bacteriological Examination of samples of food-stuffs is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester.

During the year Mr. Marshall has carried out his duties in a highly satisfactory manner, and his reports of the analyses of samples submitted to him have been promptly and accurately prepared. The work carried out on our behalf by the staff of the Public Health Laboratory in Manchester has been of the high standard we have been taught to expect from that Institution.

### E. NUTRITION.

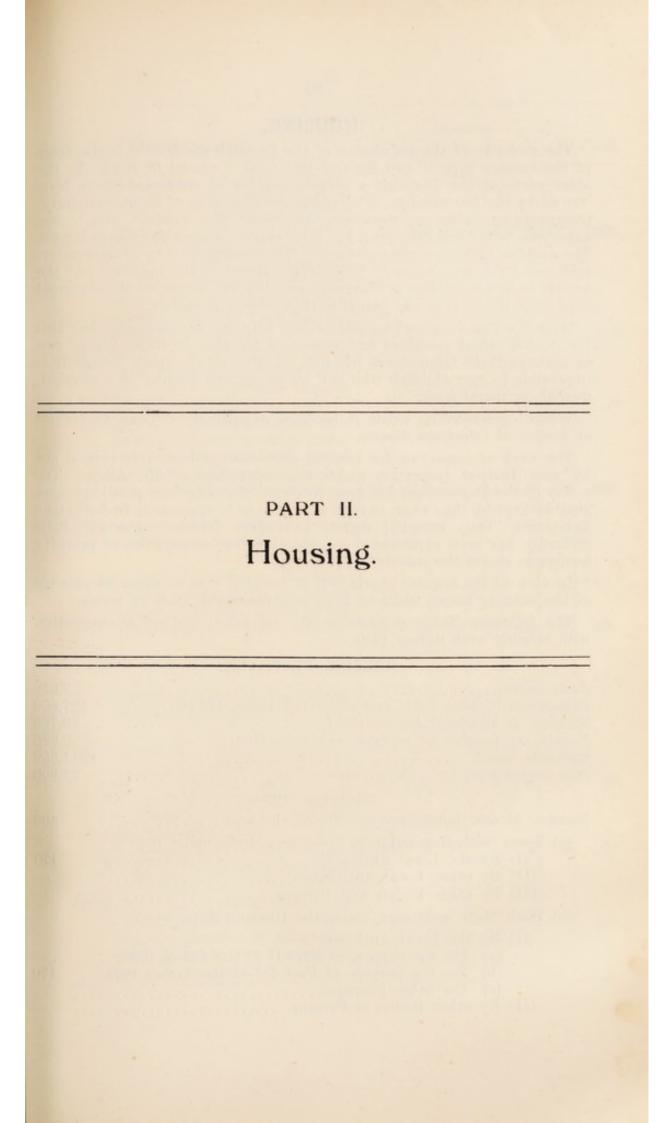
The dissemination of knowledge of the principles of nutrition has been confined to the work among mothers at the Ante-Natal Clinics and Child Welfare Centres, and to the Hygienic Lectures in the Public Elementary Schools.

OFFENCE.	Result.	Fine.			
Selling Adulterated Milk :—					
20.3% extraneous water	Convicted	£2, Analyst's & Advocate's fees.			
Nuisance under Section 94 of Public Health Act, 1875	Ordered to	carry out work and to pay costs.			
For an offence against Con- densed Milk Regulations, 1923	Convicted	£5, and Analyst's fee.			
For an offence against "The Stockport Butchers' Half					
Holiday and Closing Order, 1921"	,,	20/-			
,, ,,	,,	30/-			
»» »»		30/-			
For an offence against the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928	,,	2/6			

# Legal Proceedings during the Year 1930.

# ICE CREAM VENDORS.

During the year it was not found necessary to serve any notices as to cleansing of premises, etc.



# HOUSING.

The majority of the population of the Borough are housed in dwellings of the cottage type, "two up and two down," placed in rows. In the older parts of the Borough a certain number of courtyards have been 'crn ed by the interposition of dwellings between rows of cottage property. Overcrowding exists, as elsewhere throughout the country. 403 houses have been built during the year, but there exists a serious shortage of houses. The number of houses erected by the Municipality and by private enterprise since the war has only touched the fringe of the problem, and the arrears in house-building consequent upon the war and upon the abnormal conditions of the post-war period have not been overtaken.

Overcrowding is a serious matter not only for a community but also for its individual members and especially for the children. Where two or perhaps three families are huddled together in one small cottage it is impossible to rear children who will be strong and healthy in a physical, mental, or moral sense.

Where overcrowding exists it becomes exceedingly difficult to control epidemics of infectious disease.

The work of inspection for housing purposes has been ably carried out by your District Inspectors under the supervision of Mr. Allsop. The policy of the Department has been to secure that wherever possible houses shall be kept by the owners in such a state as to be reasonably fit for human habitation. Only essential repairs have been insisted upon and little difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the co-operation of property owners to secure the remedying of defects.

In view of the housing shortage it is essential that as many as possible of the existing houses shall be kept in a reasonable state of repair.

The following Table summarises the statistical findings in connection with housing work during 1930 :---

#### HOUSING STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	7,059
Population (Census 1921, and estimated 1929), 125,500	127,800
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	29,765
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	30,225
	£711,609
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,800
HOUSING, 1930.	
Number of new houses erected during the year	403
(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) :	
(I) By the Local Authority	170
(11) by other Local Authorities	
(III) By other Bodies and Persons	—
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(I) By the Local Authority :—	
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925	—
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925.	170
(c) For other purposes	—
(II) By other Bodies or Persons	

			Distr	icte			
1. Unfit Dwelling-houses.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
<ul> <li>INSPECTION.</li> <li>(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)</li> <li>(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection</li> </ul>	478	619	853	448	279	1317	3994
of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	312	326	571	298	12	634	2153
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (ex-	2			1			3
clusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reason- ably fit for human habitation	182	112	123	208	145	226	996
2. Remedy of defects without Service of Formal Notices. Number of defective dwelling-							
houses rendered fit in conse- quence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	142	63	78	57	90	106	536
<ol> <li>Action under Statutory Powers.</li> <li>A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.</li> </ol>							
<ol> <li>Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs</li> <li>Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of</li> </ol>	33	8	6	9	11	1	68
formal notices :— (a) By Owners (b) By Local Authority in default	27	5	16	6	16	0	70
of Owners							

			Distri	cts.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Tota
. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.							
<ol> <li>Number of dwelling- houses in respect of which notices were served requiring de- fects to be remedied.</li> <li>Number of dwelling- houses in which de- fects were remedied after service of formal notices</li> <li>By Owners</li> <li>By Local Authority</li> </ol>						•	
in default of Owners ) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 & 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.							
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of							
Closing Orders							
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders							
<ul> <li>were made</li></ul>							
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition			1		inu	malia	
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demol- ished in pursuance of Demolition							
Orders (6) Number of dwelling-houses demol-							
ished by Owners	0	13	0	7	0	0	20

Several and a second	1911		Distr	ricts.			
the sector Chalanter D	1	2	3	4	5	6	Tota
Action under Statutory Powers.							a series
A. Proceedings under Section 17 of the							
Housing Act, 1930.				100			China -
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in							
respect of which notices were							
served requiring repairs			5		1	1	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which							
were rendered fit after service of		1.					
formal notice :							
(a) By Owners	••		•••		1	•••	
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners							
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in	• •					•••	
respect of which Closing Orders							
became operative in pursuance							
of declaration by Owners of							1
intention to close							
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in							
respect of which Demolition							
Orders became operative							
							10
B. Proceedings under Sections 19 & 20							
of the Housing Act, 1930.							
(1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing							
Order of part of a building							
(2) Number of representations made							
with a view to making Order for					1		
Demolition of dwelling-houses							
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in							
respect of which Closing Orders			-				
were determined							
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in							
respect of which Demolition							
Orders were made					•••	• •	
(5) Number of dwelling-houses Demol-	1.11			1.11			
ished in pursuance of Demolition Order		- Contraction					-
(6) Number of dwelling-houses demol-							
ished by Owners							
(7) Number of dwelling-houses demol-							
ished by Local Authority							
	-						

#### HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The general position with regard to Housing in Stockport has been referred to in previous Annual Reports, and much still remains to be done before the town's housing problem can be adequately solved. There is still a serious shortage of housing accommodation. Overcrowding exists, and several cases of serious overcrowding have been brought to my notice. The gravity of the position is amply proved by the two following illustrative cases :—

- In a single house consisting of two rooms, there were nine people three over 15 years of age and six under 15 years of age.
- (2) In a single house of back-to-back type, consisting of two rooms, there were 13 people—four over 15 years of age and nine under 15 years of age.

These are, of course, exceptional cases, and the question of the re-housing of such families is exceedingly difficult. In the case of the second family referred to adequate accommodation was provided, thanks to the generosity of a property owner, but the father refused to accept the alternative accommodation, although faced with a closing order upon the old house. Overcrowding is augmented by the fact that married members of the family are unable to secure a house of their own, and are compelled to remain under the paternal roof.

In October and November, 1930, arrangements were made for a housing survey to be made under the Housing Act, 1930, and I would take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Allsop and his District Inspectors for the able and efficient manner in which this survey was planned and executed.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected and recorded for purposes of survey :---

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
Number of houses	128	620	207	255	124	235	1569

As the result of this survey the following report was prepared by your Medical Officer of Health, and submitted to your Housing Committee on 9th December, 1930 :---

#### COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

#### HOUSING ACT, 1930.

#### Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee, 9th December, 1930.

MR. CHAIRMAN, COUNCILLOR MISS JOHNSON AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the following report upon the Housing Conditions in Stockport, together with certain statistical information which it is hoped will be of assistance to you in estimating the housing needs of your Area, and in carrying out your duties under the terms of the Housing Act, 1930.

Under Part III, Section 25, of the Housing Act, 1930, it is the duty of Local Authorities to review housing conditions in their Areas, and to frame proposals for submission to the Minister of Health :—

- (1) For the provision of new houses for the working classes, and
- (2) For the provision of accommodation for persons to be displaced by or in consequence of action taken by the Authority under the Housing Act, 1930.

#### (1) Provision of New Houses for the Working Classes.

In the preparation of an estimate of Stockport's housing requirements for this purpose, it is necessary to study the Census Returns for 1921, and to estimate the extent of the changes in the number and distribution of the population of the County Borough since that date, i.e., the number of houses required to meet the natural growth of the population in that period must be compared with the number of houses erected during the same period. A rough indication of the extent of the local housing shortage is obtained from the number of bona fide applicants for tenancy of Council Houses.

The population of Stockport, according to the Census returns, increased from 119,870 in 1911, to 123,309 in 1921. The figure 123,309 was subsequently amended to 125,500 by the Registrar-General, whose estimate of the population at mid-year 1929 was 127,800.

The population increase in the inter-censal period 1911 to 1921 was 2.9 per cent., and upon the same basis of calculation the population increase in the period 1921 to Mid-year 1929 was 1.83 per cent. Similar figures for the inter-censal periods 1891 to 1901 and 1901 to 1911 were 14.9 per cent. and 17.1 per cent. respectively.

In June, 1921, 29,765 separate dwellings were occupied by 30,225 private families. Of the 29,765 separate dwellings there were the following types :----

1	to	3	Roo	oms											•			•				4,336
4	to	$\tilde{5}$	,,																			19,970
6	to	8	,,																			4,821
9	or	m	ore	Roo	on	ns	• •	•••	•	•••	 •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	• •	638
						,	г	0	tε	1												29,765

The total number of rooms occupied was 135,508, i.e., 1.12 Rooms per person. At the 1921 Census the number of rooms per dwelling was 4.55.

It is apparent that the large majority of the houses in the area contain 4 to 5 rooms, i.e., of the type known locally as "Two up and Two down," and "Three up and Two down."

Of the 30,225 private families it was found that :--

132	families	occupie	d 1	Room.
1,744	,,	"	2	Rooms.
3,081	,,	,,	3	,,
14,181	,,	,,	4	,,
5,709	,,	,,	5	"
4,095	,,	,,	6-7	,,
1,008	"	"	8-9	32
275	,,	,,	10	or over.
30,225				

1 10	ammes wi	un r p	cison m	une ram	пу	1,000	or	<b>T</b> .0	per cone.
,,	,,		ersons	,,		5,520	,,	18.3	,,
,,	,,	3	,,	,,		6,938	,,	23	,,
,,	,,	4	,,	,,		0.000		20.1	,,
,,	,,	5	,,	,,		4,362		14.4	,,
,,	,,	6	,,	,,		a = a a	,,	9.2	
,,	,,	7	>>	,,		1,516	,,	5	,,
,,	,,	8	,,	,,		0.7.0	,,	2.7	,,
,,		9	,,	,,		472	,,	1.6	,,
,,	,,	10	,,	,,		204	,,	.7	,,
,,	,,	11	. ,,	,,		86	,,	.3	,,
,,	,,	12	,,	,,		27	,,	.1	,,
,,	,,	13	,,	,,		11	,,	0	,,
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						30,225		100	,,
									,,

It will be seen that the majority of the families contained 2 to 5 persons per family. This figure was found to be actually 4 at the 1921 Census.

At the 1921 Census the number of families per dwelling was 1.02.

The increase in private families during the period 1911 to 1921 was 2,114 or 7.5 per cent.

The deficiency of rooms in 1921 on the basis of England and Wales Standard, 1911, was 2,115 or 1.6 per cent.

The population living more than two persons to a room in 1921 was 6,628 or 5.5 per cent. of the total private family population as compared with 5,871 or 5 per cent. in 1911.

It will thus be seen that in 1921 there was a shortage of **1,657** houses approximately, for which the lack of building during the war years was largely responsible.

In the following table are set out the figures of the natural increase in the population since the Census Year 1921, and for comparison I have included the total number of new houses erected each year :—

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Y EAR.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Adjusted Population at Mid- year	125500	125800	125700	126000	125900	125400	125200	127600	127800
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population	20.43	17.42	17.63	16.37	16.51	16.06	14.66	14.32	13.30
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of Population	12.16	13.37	12.66	13.86	13.94	12.78	12.54	12.79	13.87
Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population	8.27	4.05	4.97	2.51	2.57	3.28	2.12	1.53	Decrease 0.57
Number of new houses erected.	131	11	176	241	405	335	330	332	406

During the previous years the number of new houses erected was as follows :---

From 1909 to 1913	2,141 Houses.
1914	290 ,,
1915	127 ,,
1916	53 ,,
1917	5,,
1918	0 ,,
1919	0 ,,
1920	24 ,,

The number of new houses in course of erection at the end of 1929 was 81. For the eight years 1921 to 1928 the average increase in the population was approximately 440 persons per year, while during the same period the average number of new houses built was 252 per year. It will thus be seen that the new houses erected have little more than met the increase of population during those years, whilst the arrears in house building during the period of the war, the abatement of over-crowding, and the provision of new houses to replace those becoming unfit for habitation, have not been dealt with. Demolition of unsatisfactory house property has been practically negligible during recent years. Your policy has been to seek the co-operation of property owners in keeping their property reasonably fit for human habitation. However, it is necessary to remember that such a policy becomes impracticable after the lapse of years, and the results of the housing survey recently carried out by my Department indicate that a considerable amount of cottage property in the town is rapidly reaching the stage when it will be impossible to have the necessary repairs carried out at a reasonable cost.

#### (2) The provision of accommodation for persons to be displaced by or in consequence of action taken by the Authority under the Housing Act, 1930.

In the preparation of an estimate of the number of houses required for this purpose, it has been necessary for a survey to be made of the houses known to the Department to be likely to come within the category of houses to be dealt with under the Act. As you are aware the time available for such a survey has been very limited, but the work has been carried out expeditiously by Mr. Allsop and his inspectorial staff, who are to be congratulated upon the progress they have made.

For the purpose of this survey the central portion of the County Borough has been divided into twelve areas, and a map has been prepared for each area. The results of the survey of each area are recorded upon the maps.

The housing in the portions of the County Borough not included in the present survey may be taken to be of such a nature as to be outside the scope of the present enquiry, and any defective houses existing in such areas can be dealt with as individual houses.

In the survey special attention has been paid to Single Houses, Back-to-Back Houses, Cellars or Basements, and Through Houses requiring alteration.

Particulars of the houses requiring attention are given in the following table :---

#### COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

#### HOUSING ACT, 1930.

	Single Houses.	Back-to-Back Houses.	Cellars or Basements.	Through Houses requiring attention.
Мар І				
Map II	17	116	12	2
Map III	1	38		
Map IV	28	96	4	
Map V	34	90	8	13
Map VI	24	143	14	
Map VII	69	68	7	
Map VIII	90	185	27	4
Map IX	10	16	2	
Map X	7	47		
Map XI	15	88	1	4
Map XII		2		
Total	295	889	75	23

#### HOUSING SURVEY, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1930.

Single Houses.—It is estimated that approximately 75 per cent. of these houses will have to be demolished, leaving 25 per cent. which, after certain improvements have been carried out, will be available for housing small families of one or two persons. The number of houses required will be approximately **225**.

**Back-to-Back Houses.**—In the majority of instances it will be possible for these houses to be made into "through" houses, and that, in consequence, 50 per cent. of the occupants of these dwellings will have to be rehoused elsewhere. For this purpose approximately **450 houses** will be required.

**Cellars or Basements.**—It is proposed that these cellars and basement dwellings should be incorporated for use by the occupants of the house above, except as sleeping quarters, or that where such action is impossible, they should be closed. There will thus be required some **75 houses**.

Through Houses requiring attention.—The 23 houses referred to under this heading include only those through houses which will have to be dealt with in view of their injurious effect upon surrounding property as obstructive buildings, and those which are very dilapidated, etc., but property which will be dealt with as individual houses is not included. 23 houses will thus be required.

#### Summary.

Houses required to meet the shortage of accommodation and	
overcrowding	1,657
Houses required for persons displaced by action under the Housing	
Act, 1930	773

#### Total..... 2,430

**Recommendations.**—I am of opinion, having regard to the distribution of the houses which it is proposed should be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1930, that no area should be dealt with as a Clearance Area. It seems to me that a number of schemes for Improvement Areas would be a much more effective and expeditious method of tackling the problem presented to us. Each Improvement Area scheme should have in conjunction with it a scheme for dealing with individual unfit houses found in its vicinity.

It would probably be found to be more effective if more than one Improvement Area Scheme were proceeded with simultaneously. Such an arrangement would permit of a wider range of transfer of tenants, and more scope in the selection of tenants for the new houses. It must be remembered in this connection that it is to the Council's advantage, financially, to re-house the larger families in the new houses to be erected.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.

	Houses under Housing Acts.	Houses for persons displaced under Housing Act, 1930
1930	700	 200
1931	500	 200
1932	500	 200
1933	500	 200
1934	500	 200
	2700	 1000

#### Unhealthy Areas.

In previous reports I have pointed out that one of the greatest difficulties met with in carrying out schemes for dealing with unhealthy areas is the question of the re-housing of that portion of the population displaced by slum clearance. The Housing Act, 1930, has been designed to overcome that difficulty, and to render the machinery for dealing with the slum problem less cumbersome. Your Housing Committee have taken all the local circumstances into account, and have decided to proceed with a series of Improvement Area Schemes in addition to the closure and demolition of individual unfit houses. No. 1 Improvement Area Scheme, involving approximately 150 houses in the vicinity of Edward Street, is in course of preparation, and the necessary surveys, plans, etc., are being proceeded with.

#### Byelaws relating to houses, etc.

The Council's Byelaws relating to Houses let in Lodgings are now out of date, and will shortly be reconsidered by a Sub-Committee of the Housing Committee which has been appointed to draft Byelaws for the Improvement Areas.

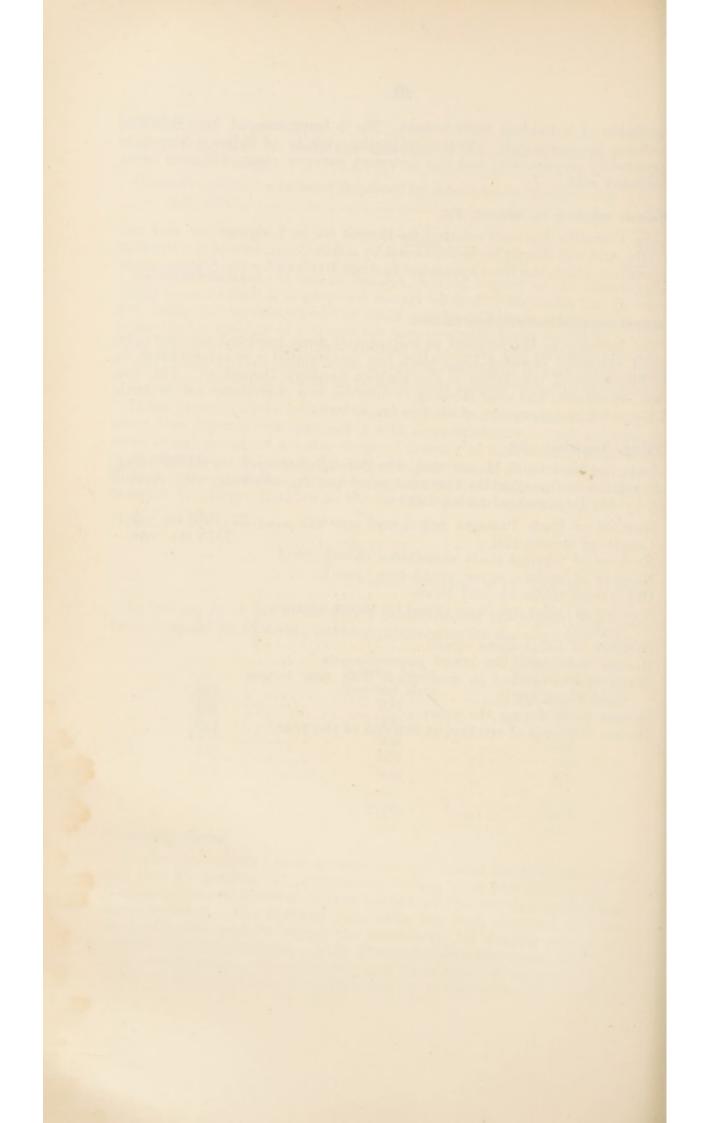
#### General administrative observations.

The increase in the amount of inspectorial work rendered necessary by recent extensive Housing Legislation has necessitated a re-arrangement in the allocation of the duties of the District Sanitary Inspectors. This has been carried out, and your Housing Committee now contributes one seventh of the total remuneration of all the Inspectors.

#### Paving, Sewering, &c.

I am indebted to H. Hamer, Esq., the Borough Surveyor, for the following information with regard to the amount of paving, sewering, etc., carried out by his Department during 1930 :---

Number of Back Passages paved and sewered2	2 (1063 lin. yds.)
Length of sewers laid	
Number of vertical shaft ventilators closed	-
Number of surface sewer ventilators closed	
Old sewers taken up and re-laid	_
Number of Cellar dwellings closed for street improve-	
ments	12
Number of cellar areas closed	
Houses demolished for street improvements	
Water-closets erected in connection with new houses	
and buildings	426
Houses built during the year	403
Houses in course of erection at the end of the year	183



PART III.

# Infectious Diseases and Hospitals.

# Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Disease.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified to your Medical Officer of Health during 1930 was 673, as compared with 852 during the previous year.

During the year under review, no cases of Small-pox were notified, as compared with one case in 1929. Notifications of cases of Scarlet Fever continued to decline from 840 in 1926, 545 in 1927, 265 in 1928, and 210 in 1929, to 147 in 1930. There has been a very considerable reduction in the incidence of Scarlet Fever in all parts of the Borough, and the disease continued to be of mild type. Mild cases of Scarlet Fever make the work of control of an epidemic most difficult. Many of the patients suffered so little inconvenience at the onset of the illness that they were not confined to bed nor did they seek medical aid until several weeks had elapsed and desquamation had commenced.

Notifications of Diphtheria during 1930 numbered 234 as compared with 104 in 1926, 109 in 1927, 189 in 1928, and 250 in 1929.

Of the 147 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, 124, or 84 per cent., were removed for isolation and treatment to your Isolation Hospital at Cherry Tree Lane, Stockport.

Of the 234 cases of Diphtheria notified, 219, or 94 per cent., were isolated and treated in the Isolation Hospital. (Including two cases treated at Monsall Hospital, Manchester).

The services of your Medical Officer of Health have been available for purposes of consultation upon doubtful cases of Infectious Diseases, and during the period under review he has seen 42 cases in consultation with his medical colleagues.

Measures taken to control epidemics of infectious disease depend for their efficiency upon the receipt of early information of the occurrence of cases. Prompt notification is of great value, but delayed notification is useless. In this connection I would express my thanks to my medical colleagues for their loyal co-operation and their valuable help. Information is sent by your Medical Officer of Health to the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned when persons from outside districts have been in contact with cases of Infectious Disease in this area. Inter-notification of cases in this way, when promptly and efficiently carried out, is of great value in dealing with epidemics of Infectious Disease.

The removal of cases to the Isolation Hospital, the investigation of the home conditions by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the disinfection of the premises, bedding, etc., have been carried out in a highly satisfactory manner by the Officers of this Department.

The following table contains information as to the age incidence of, and mortality from, cases of notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1930 :---

		Deat	ths a	t age	peri	ods.				
I	3-4	4-5	K 10	01-0	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	sp.adn 20 00
Smallpox										
Scarlet Feve			1	ι.		.				
Diphtheria	١	3	2	2	2 .	.				
Enteric Fev										
Puerperal F							1 .			
Puerperal F							1 .			
Erysipelas									1 2	2
Pneumonia									1	
			2							
			4	1	2	4	+   4	4 16	4	
	••	••	•••				1	2	3	
Malaria	•••	•••	•••	•••						
Dysentery.	••	••	•••	•••						
Ophthalmia	••	••		•••						
Encephalitis ·	•	•••	•••			1		1		
Acute Polio	•	••	••							
Cerebro-spin ·	•	••   •	••		•••		1	1		
Acute Polio ·	•	•   •								
1		3	5	3	2	7	5	21	9	
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E							8 2	te Polio-Encephalitis.
							0	ebro-spinal Meningitis.
								ute Foliomyelitis
82	2010	26	14	16	15	23	673	Total
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\*Including 2 Cause minoved to Mo

The seasonal prevalence of these various diseases is indicated in the following table which shews the notifications received in the various months of the year 1930 :---

TOT	147 234 81 81 19 19 19 18 54 	916
Dec.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	72
Nov.		72
Oct.	:401 :002 : : : : 000 : : : : 000	11
Sept.	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	54
Aug.	: 01: : 02: : -: : -: : 12: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	57
July	:1:1-:4.0.00::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	60
June	:401 .500 : : : : 800 : : : : : : 11 :	62
May	16:: 35 : : : 5 7 # : : 16 16: : 35 : : : : 5 7 # : : 16	06
Apr.	: 13 : : 2 : : : : 2 : : : : 3 : 5 : 16 : : : : 17 : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	78
Mar.	$^{26}_{33}$ $^{26}_{11}$ $^{26}_{12}$ $^{26}_{11}$ $^{26}_{12}$ $^{2$	126
Feb.	:12:000 :- :: : 54 ::1 :	83
Jan.	:222 : :41 : :2 : 02 : :9 :	16
DISEASE.	Smallpox Scarlet Fever Diphtheria and Membranous Croup . Typphoid Fever Puerperal Fever. Puerperal Pyrexia. Erysipelas. Ophthalmia Neonatorum Encephalitis Lethargica. Acute Polio-Encephalitis. Acute Polionyelitis. Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. Acute Polionyelitis. Tuberculosis— Pulmonary Other Forms. Malaria. Malaria. Dysenter. Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.	Totals

**6**5

# Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

# Smallpox.

Smallpox of mild type was prevalent in many districts of England and Wales during the whole of the quinquennial period under review. The notifications of this disease received by your Medical Officer of Health were as follows :—

1926														0
1927														6
1928														11
1929														1
1930														0

During 1930 several Stockport residents were reported to have been in contact with cases of Smallpox elsewhere. Vaccination or Re-vaccination of contacts was advised, and observation of contacts was maintained for a period of sixteen days.

# Vaccination.

Efficient Vaccination and Re-vaccination remain the most powerful weapons we possess in our campaign against Smallpox.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the administrative control of Public Vaccination was transferred from the Boards of Guardians to the Local Authorities, and your Public Health Committee has been responsible for this service since 1st April, 1930.

Prior to 1st April, 1930, the duties of Public Vaccinator in No. 1 District had been carried out by the late Dr. J. Howie Smith from 1st October, 1929, till 9th January, 1930, and by Dr. R. A. Murray from 10th January, 1930, till 31st March, 1930, and in No. 2 District by Dr. F. Chadwick.

From 1st April, 1930, to 30th September, 1930, the duties of Public Vaccinator were allocated as follows :---

(1) Dr. E. C. Dutton	• •	For Shaw Heath Institution, Cottage Homes and Stepping Hill Hospital.
(2) Dr. R. M. Wilson		NT I D'I I I
(3) Dr. F. Chadwick		,, No. 2 District.
(4) Dr. F. J. Kitt		" No. 3 District.
(5) Dr. R. Nightingale	• •	" No. 4 District.

The following table shows the number of successful vaccinations carried out by the Public Vaccinators during the period 1st October, 1929, to 30th September, 1930.

Officers of the Poc	METURN snowing the Numbers of Fersons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of the Poor Law Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the Year ended 30th September, 1930.	esstully vade the Publi	comated al ic Vaccina	ua re-vace ters durin	g the Year ended 300	he rates by the medical h September, 1930.
Name of the Poor Law	Name of the Medical	Numbe Primary P	Numbers of Successful Primary Vaccinations of Persons :	ssful ons of	Number of Successful Re-vaccinations, <i>i.e.</i> , successful vaccinations of	OBSERVATIONS.
Institution or Vaccination District.	Officer or Public Vaccinator.	Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	Total.	persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.	
	1st 0	st October, 1929-31st March, 1930.	29 31st M	larch, 1930		Duties of Public Vaccinator
Shaw Heath Institution ] Stepping Hill Hospital	Dr. J. H. Smith	: :69	61 : 4	66 66	::-	H. Smith from 1st Oct., H. Smith from 1st Oct., 1929, to 9th Jan., 1930, (date of his death), and by
No. 2 District		108	œ	116	22	Dr. R. A. Murray from 10th January, 1930, to 31st March, 1930.
	1st A	1st April, 1930-30th September, 1930.	-30th Septe	ember, 193		
Shaw Heath Institution and Cottage Homes	Dr. E. Dr. E.	3 1	15	16 3	::	
No. 1 District	Dr.	32 116	: 67	32 118	:	
0 4	F. J. Kitt R. Nightingale.	52 46	- :	53 46	::	
	Totals	420	32	452	7	

On 1st April, 1930, your Public Health Committee retained the services of the four Vaccination Officers, who are also the District Registrars, as follows -

FRED THOMPSON, Esq., 242, Wellington Road South, Stockport.
J. T. LOMAS, Esq., 78, Churchgate, Stockport.
S. R. BROOME, Esq., 212, Manchester Road, Stockport.
W. C. Tunstall, Esq., 33, School Lane, Heaton Norris, Stockport. : 1 ; ; Stockport First District Stockport Second District Stockport Third District Heaton Norris District

The work undertaken during 1929 by the Vaccination Officers is summarised in the following table :--

Return respecting the Vaccination of Children whose births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1929, inclusive.

Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscien- tious Objection	actually received by the Vaccina- tion Officer irrespective	of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year 1930.	12         13           ese figures are to be obtained from column 2 and 6 of the Summary (Form N.)         359           235         359           184         310           184         176           206         176           84         53	898
*Total number of Certificates		received during the Calendar Year 1930.	12         13           These figures are to be obtained from column 2 and 6 of the Summary (Form N.)         359           235         235           235         359           184         310           184         310           206         176           84         53	*607
Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1931 neither duly entered in the	" Vaccination Register " (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return)	nor tempora- ily accounted for in the ". Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).	33 11	37
which on 31st January, 1931, remained un- entered in the 'Vaccination Register'' on account (as shown by '' Report Book '') of	Rem'val to places unknown or which cannot	be reached, & Cases not hav- ing been found.	10 16 16 16 10	49
which on 31st January, 1931, remained un- entered in the 'Vaccination Register'' on account (as shown by '' Report Book '') of	Rem'val to Districts the Vaccina-	tion Officers of which have been duly apprised	e <u>†</u> e :9	58
which 1931 1931 en v'Vaccii on acc	Post-	pone- meut by Medical Certi- ficate.	8 15 4	43
duly entered by Columns I., II., ccination Regis- teets), viz. :	Col V.	Died Unvac- cinated.	7 46 46 21 4	117
Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1931, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Regis- ter" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :	Col. IV. No. in re- spect of whom Statutory	Declara- tions of Conscien- tious Objection have been received.	6 364 271 151 -	832
se Birth 1931, ii the "V th List	Col. II.	Had Small- Pox.	<sup>10</sup> ::::	:
Number of these Births 31st January, 1931, in ( IV. and V. of the " Vac ter " (Birth List Sh	Col	Insus- ceptible of Vac- cination.	+ ∞∞−r-	17
Numb 31st J IV. an te	Col I.	Success- fully Vaccin- ated.	3 219 131 58	600
Number of Births returned in the	" Birth List Sheets" as regis- tered	from 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1929.	2 763 316 122	1753
	Districts.		1 1. Stockport (First) 2 (Second) 3 (Third) 4. Heaton Norms	Total

Number of Children successfully vaccinated after the declaration of conscientious objection has been made, 2. 88 Total number of Certificates for year 1930 sent to other Vaccination Officers. In the following table are given the Vaccination Returns for the County Borough of Stockport for the five years 1925 to 1929, and I am indebted to H. Barlow, Esq., Clerk to the Public Assistance Committee, for his kindness in furnishing the information for the period during which Public Vaccination was administered by the Board of Guardians :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Births	2077	2017	1859	1856	1753
Successfully vaccinated	898	922	819	722	600
Insusceptible of vaccination	2	12	3	11	17
Died unvaccinated	130	104	129	120	117
Exemptions	832	804	713	827	832
Postponement by Medical					
Certificate	74	61	83	73	43
Removed : Address unknown.	67	49	52	41	49
Had Smallpox					
Removed to other districts,					
Vaccination Officer					
notified	56	52	49	53	58
Unaccounted for	18	13	11	9	37
Successful primary vaccina-					
tions at all ages	1012	953	1530	814	709
nons at an agostitit		000	1000	011	100

VACCINATION RETURNS FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

## Scarlet Fever.

During the twelve months under review 147 cases of this disease were notified to your Health Department. Fortunately most of the cases were of mild type. Many of the cases were so mild, and the initial symptoms were so slight, that the illness was considered to be of a trivial nature. It was only on the occurrence of desquamation that Scarlet Fever was suspected and medical aid sought.

The foregoing chart illustrates the recurrence of periods of epidemic prevalence of Scarlet Fever at intervals of five or six years.

It will be seen that the year 1926 was a "peak" year with 840 cases. The figure of 147 cases in 1930 shews a satisfactory diminution in the prevalence of Scarlet Fever.

The chart referred to points to the periodicity of Scarlet Fever epidemics, indicates an increasing number of cases occurring at each epidemic and warns us that additional accommodation in Hospital will have to be provided for the cases within the next few years.

The attitude of the public towards the question of Hospital Isolation of cases of infectious disease has undergone a complete change in recent years.

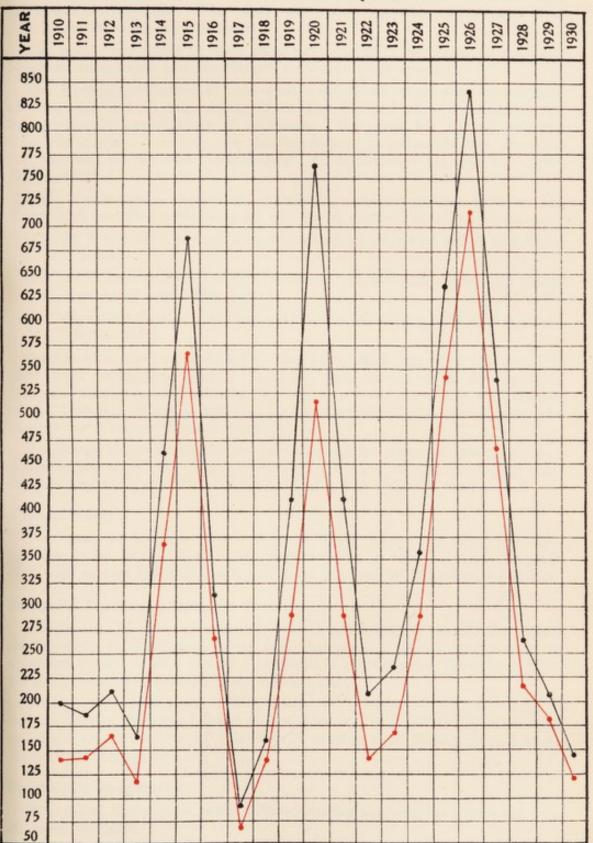
Parents as a rule gladly avail themselves of the opportunities of securing admission of the children to hospital, with the result that in times of epidemic prevalence, our accommodation for these cases becomes inadequate to meet the demand. Undoubtedly many mild cases can be isolated at home with very little risk to the community, but in these days of housing shortage home isolation is difficult of attainment. Cases of a severe character occur from time to time, even in the midst of an epidemic of mild type, which require the skilled nursing and special attention which can only be secured in an efficient up-to-date Isolation Hospital.

Your Hospital Sub-Committee has under consideration the provision of additional accommodation, probably of cubicle type, at the Isolation Hospital.

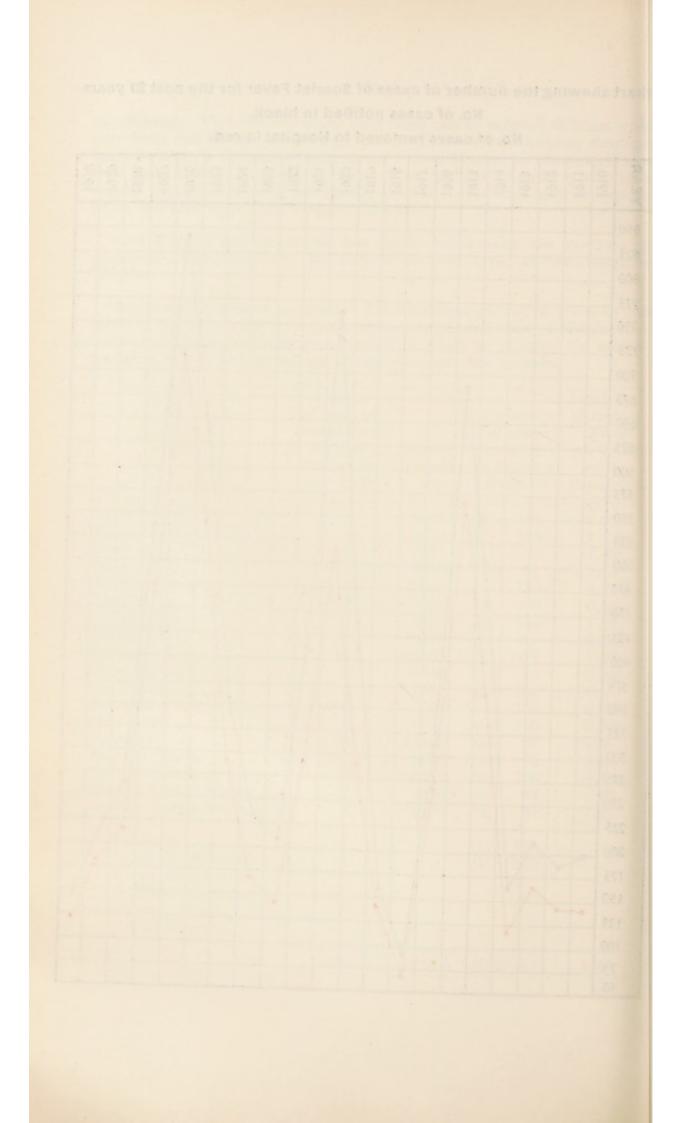
Should such a scheme materialise due consideration will be given to the needs of the community as regards severe complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, and arrangements will be made for utilising the accommodation to the best advantage during inter-epidemic periods.

	Number		1	Incidence
	of cases of		Percentage	of Scarlet
	Scarlet Fever		of cases	Fever
Ward.	notified	Estimated	removed	per 1,000
wara.	during the	Popula-	to Isolation	of the
	N	tion.		
	year 1930	tion.	Hospital.	Population
Lancashire Hill	2	5705	(2) 100	0.35
Heaton Lane	7	6215	(7) 100	1.13
Old Road	7	5870	(6) 86	1.19
Portwood	11	8040	(10) 91	1.37
St. Mary's	1	2920	(1) 100	0.34
Vernon	3	6580	(3) 100	0.46
Spring Bank	6	4225	(6) 100	1.42
Hollywood	6	9270	(6) 100	0.65
Edgeley	14	11585	(11) 79	1.21
Shaw Heath	9	10840	(7) 78	0.83
St. Thomas's	5	5145	(5) 100	0.97
Hempshaw Lane	5	5560	(5) 100	0.90
Cale Green	6	6325	(6) 100	0.95
Heaviley	24	12190	(16) 67	1.97
Reddish North	20	9805	(19) 95	2.04
Reddish South	5	6215	(5) 100	0.80
Heaton Norris North	7	5220	(3) 43	1.34
Heaton Norris South	7	6090	(4) 57	1.15
Infirmary	1		(1) 100	1 "
Union Workhouse	1		(1) 100	
Union Hospital				
Isolation Hospital				
Barnes' Home Indus-				
trial School				
	147	127800	(124) 84	1.15

# Chart shewing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever for the past 21 years. No. of cases notified in black.



No. of cases removed to Hospital in red.



## Diphtheria.

234 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year as compared with 250 cases during 1929. The cases were of a sporadic nature and were distributed throughout the town.

The home conditions in each case were carefully investigated by your Sanitary Inspectors and preventive measures were adopted.

The Medical Attendant of each case notified was requested to examine all contacts and to take swabs from the throats, etc., of contacts for bacteriological examination if necessary. Materials for taking cultures from the throat, nose, etc., for bacteriological examination are provided for the use of medical practitioners on application to the Stockport Infirmary.

Outfits containing Diphtheria Antitoxin and syringe are kept at the Town Hall and Police Stations for the use of medical men as follows :—

- (1) At Town Hall.—Outfits each containing phials of 4,000 and 6,000 units.
- (2) At Police Station, Vernon Street.—3 Outfits each containing phials of 4,000 and 6,000 units.
- (3) At Police Station, Reddish.—Outfit containing phials of 4,000 and 6,000 units.

Outfits after use are returned to the Town Hall and after the contents have been replenished and the syringe, etc., sterilized at the Isolation Hospital, they are re-distributed for use. I have to thank the Matron of the Isolation Hospital for making the necessary arrangements for the careful sterilization of these outfits.

No charge is made for the use of these outfits provided not more than a maximum of 10,000 Units of Antitoxin is used in any individual case. In this way the early use of Antitoxin as a preventive is encouraged.

# Typhoid Fever.

Two cases of Typhoid Fever were reported during the year, the same number as in 1929. Both cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital. One case of this disease which had been notified in 1929 died in 1930.

## Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Notification of cases of these diseases is governed by the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations as amended by the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Amendment Regulations, 1928.

During the year, 44 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia and 8 notifications of Puerperal Fever were received. Full details of these cases are given in the section of this Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, vide page 107.

# Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

19 cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 26 cases in 1929.

# Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Particulars of the occurrence of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and of Pemphigus Neonatorum are given in the section of this report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, vide page 108.

#### Erysipelas.

81 cases were notified during the year as compared with 74 in 1929. Of these cases 24 received institutional treatment, and there were 3 fatal cases.

# Pneumonia.

Two forms of Pneumonia are compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health :---

- Acute Primary Pneumonia—Number of cases notified during 1930—120.
- (2) Acute Influenzal Pneumonia—Number of cases notified during. 1930—11.

Of these cases, 34 of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 5 of Acute Influenzall Pneumonia proved fatal.

## Malaria and Dysentery.

No information reached the Department as to the occurrence of fresh cases of Malaria or Dysentery during 1930.

#### Tuberculosis.

During 1930, 189 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified; of these 108 were males and 81 females.

54 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified during the same period, 21 males and 33 females.

# Encephalitis Lethargica.

Four cases of this disease were notified as compared with 2 cases in 1929. Two of these cases proved fatal. Special reports were received from the Doctors in attendance upon these cases. I would take this opportunity of thanking my medical colleagues for their kindness in furnishing particulars of their cases of this disease.

Encephalitis Lethargica is a very fatal disease and in a proportion of the survivors serious alteration in the mental condition and in the moral outlook is met with. This disease is believed to be communicable from one person to another, and in Stockport your Health Committee has arranged for cases in the acute stage of the illness to be isolated and treated at your Isolation Hospital and for disinfection of the premises, etc., to be carried out.

# Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Three cases of this disease were notified during 1930, two proving fatal.

#### Acute Poliomyelitis.

There were no cases of this disease notified during 1930.

## Measles and Whooping Cough.

These diseases are not compulsorily notifiable within the County Borough of Stockport, but information as to the occurrence of cases is obtained from the School Medical Officers, School Nurses, Attendance Officers, Parents, and from the Health Visitors during the course of their district visitations.

Measles and Whooping Cough are really serious diseases of childhood because of the tendency for the occurrence of complications affecting the respiratory organs, e.g., Bronchitis, Broncho-Pneumonia, and Pneumonia.

During the year 10 deaths were ascribed to Measles and 7 to Whooping Cough. Cases of Measles and Whooping Cough are visited and the parents are advised as to the need for medical assistance and as to measures for the prevention of complications.

# **Bacteriological Examinations.**

The routine Bacteriological work is carried out at the Stockport Infirmary Pathological Department, under arrangements made by your Health Committee with the Infirmary Board, and at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester.

The results of the examinations carried out during the year were as follows :---

	Positive.		Total.
Diphtheria	. 310		1687
Typhoid Other Bacteriological Examinations :	. 1		6
Blood	. —	•••	1
Maternity Hospital.			
Swabs	. —		2
Serous Fluid	. —		1
Urine	. –		3

During the year the following specimens were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester :---

	Positive	 Total.
Swabs (Diptheria)	1	 5
Swabs (Haemolytic Streptococci, etc.)		 11
Typhoid	_	 1
Bovine Tuberculosis in Milk		 116
Fluids (Various)		 13
Water		 2

The examination of sputa in suspected cases of phthisis is carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Great Egerton Street, 599 examinations being carried out there during 1930, of which 129 were positive and 470 negative.

Particulars of the examination of Pathological Material in connection with Venereal Disease, which is mainly carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, are given on page 99.

# Disinfection.

Disinfection of premises after infectious diseases is carried out by the Staff of your Health Department.

Infected materials, bedding, etc., are removed to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection.

During the year 11,799 articles were thus disinfected.

The disinfection of infected materials and the cleansing of persons would be considerably facilitated if a Cleansing Station were established in a central position in the town.

Library Books which have been in contact with cases of Scarlet Fever, etc., are removed from infected premises and are dealt with in one of the following ways :—

 Valuable Books, Rare Editions, and Books which cannot be replaced are taken to the Isolation Hospital and are submitted to disinfection by means of hot dry air.

This process is carefully carried out, but the efficient disinfection of books is exceedingly difficult to secure. In such instances it is impossible to guarantee freedom from infection on completion of the process and the librarians concerned are advised to withdraw the books from circulation for a time thereafter.

- (2) Books in a dirty and dilapidated state are destroyed.
- (3) Books suitable for use in the Isolation Hospital are retained there for inclusion in the patients' library.

The above mentioned arrangements were put into operation during 1929, and have been approved by your Libraries Committee.

In the case of private circulating libraries similar facilities are offered to the proprietors who have co-operated most loyally with your Medical Officer of Health in this matter.

# **ISOLATION HOSPITAL.**

Your Isolation Hospital situated in Cherry Tree Lane, has accommodation for 78 cases and is utilised for the isolation and treatment of cases of acute infectious disease occurring within the County Borough.

Your Medical Officer of Health is Medical Superintendent of the Hospital and has been ably assisted in the conduct of the Hospital by Dr. James Worthington, the Deputy Medical Superintendent; Miss T. P. Cranmore, the Matron; and the Nursing and Domestic Staffs. I would take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and members of the Hospital Sub-Committee for their keen personal interest in the Hospital and their kindly consideration at all times for the welfare of the patients. I am deeply indebted to Dr. Worthington for his willing co-operation and able help in the medical work at the Hospital.

The results of treatment at the Hospital have been highly satisfactory. Of the 124 cases of Scarlet Fever and 214 of Diphtheria admitted from the Borough during the year only one case of Scarlet Fever and 9 of Diphtheria proved fatal.

Each case prior to discharge was carefully examined as to freedom from infection, and there was only one "return" case.

The accompanying table sets forth the statistics of the work of the Hospital and of the results of treatment of the cases during 1930 :---

Name of Disease.	In Hospital 1st Jan., 1930.	Admitted.	Recovered and Discharged	Died.	In Hospital 31st Dec., 1930.
Scarlet Fever	26	124	135	1	14
Typhoid Fever.		2	2	1	-
Diphtheria	22	*214	203	9	24
Other Causes	1	†3	2	<b>‡</b> 1	1
Totals	50	343	342	12	39

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL, CHERRY TREE LANE, STOCKPORT.

<sup>†</sup> Including one case from the area of the Handforth District Council.

\* Including one case belonging to Ashton-under-Lyne.

- <sup>†</sup> Notified as Diphtheria.
- 2 cases of Diphtheria were removed to Monsall Fever Hospital from Alice Briggs' Open Air School, Didsbury Road.

During the year 1930 it has not been possible to use systematically the Schick Test for Diphtheria and the Dick Test for Scarlet Fever in the routine work of the Hospital. These tests, now used extensively in the United States of America, are of value in the diagnosis of certain doubtful cases, but so far their use in this country has been somewhat limited.

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	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	$1911 \\ 1912 \\ 1913 \\ 1914 \\ 1915 \\ 1916 \\ 1917 \\ 1918 \\ 1918 \\ 1919 \\ 1920 \\ 1920 \\ 1920 \\ 1922 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \\ 1925 \\ 1926 \\ 1927 \\ 1928 \\ 1928 \\ 1928 \\ 1928 \\ 1928 \\ 1929 \\ 1930 \\ 1930 \\ 1930 \\ 1930 \\ 1930 \\ 1930 \\ 1930 \\ 1930 \\ 1928 \\ $	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Smallpox	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	-	0
Scarlet Fever 150 199 132 374	150	199	132		626	355	92	146	146 314 597	269	365	365 184 187	187	338	611	808	602	283	209	150
Enteric Fever	5		6 21	17	23	15	24	17	11	က	67	5	I	4	1	61	õ	9	1	0
Diphtheria	14	14 17	44	27	57	55	26	69	73	167	145	112	66	55	86	92	112	193	255	236
Other Diseases	0	1	1	0	0	5	13	61	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	30	14	10	9	4
Totals	171 223 198 418	223	198	418	601	709 432 155	155	234 401 767	401	767	512	304 287	287	399	869	932	739	503	472 393	393

76

"Return Cases" are essentially a Hospital question. When a case of Scarlet Fever has been discharged from Hospital to his own home, and within a certain period, i.e., 28 days, another member of his family contracts Scarlet Fever and is admitted to the Hospital, the second case is referred to as a "Return Case." One case has been the subject of special investigation by the Officers of your Department, and the following table shews the results of that investigation.

On discharge from your Isolation Hospital the parents of each child receive written instructions as to the measures to be adopted to prevent the occurrence of such cases, but, of course, it is difficult to ensure that these instructions will be carried out. I am convinced that such articles as toys and books which have been hidden away during the child's absence from the home, and which are brought into use on the child's return, are responsible for many "Return Cases."

During the year under review I have continued to interview the relatives of patients who are undergoing treatment at the Isolation Hospital. The times set aside for this purpose are 9-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and interviews are given at my office at the Town Hall. During 1930, 1,815 interviews were granted for this purpose.

The patients' relatives are thus enabled to obtain a personal report upon the progress of the cases which is supplemented by the daily progress reports published at the Town Hall, at the Reddish Police Station, and in the columns of the Daily Press.

The arrangements referred to are much appreciated by the patients' relatives as are the kindly consideration and devoted service of the Hospital Matron and her Staff.

In the treatment of Scarlet Fever cases I have continued during the year the use of Serum treatment for severe cases. The number treated is too small to permit of definite conclusions as to the value of this method of treatment, but there is no doubt that the period of acute illness in these cases is reduced by the use of serum from a week or more to 48 hours. So far the statistics available do not point to any marked reduction in the duration of stay in Hospital or in the incidence of complications in cases receiving Serum treatment.

On 22nd July, 1930, a Conference of neighbouring Authorities was held at the Isolation Hospital, under the Chairmanship of ex-Councillor E. Barlow, to discuss the question of the provision of Isolation Accommodation for cases from Outside Districts. The Conference was attended by representatives of the Cheshire County Council. Your Hospital Sub-Committee's proposals for an extension of the accommodation were submitted to the Conference, and the various delegates promised to give the question of the retention of beds by Outside Authorities at the Stockport Isolation Hospital their serious consideration.

9	of 18e.	
Interval between Dischara	of Patient and onset of Return Case.	20 days
Onset and number of	Return Case.	16/6/30 (279)
y abnormality.	After Discharge.	Slight Rhinorr- hoea 16/6/30 (279)
Notes as to any abnormality.	On Discharge.	:
	Length of Illness.	64
STTS.	Days in Hospital	37
DISCHARGED PATIENTS.	Date of Days in of Discharge. Hospital Illness.	27/5/30
DISCHA	Sex.	М
	Age.	2 yrs.
	No. in Register.	210

TEM CASES " OF SCARLET FEVER.

78

PART IV Tuberculosis.

# Tuberculosis.

# Notification of Tuberculosis.

243 cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year as compared with 256 in the previous year.

Of the 243 cases thus notified 189 were cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 54 were cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In addition to the above, there were 3 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis which ended fatally and which had not been notified in accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations. The ratio of deaths of non-notified cases to total deaths from Tuberculosis was thus one in thirty. In these non-notified cases the attention of the Medical Practitioner in attendance was drawn to the fact that the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations had not been complied with.

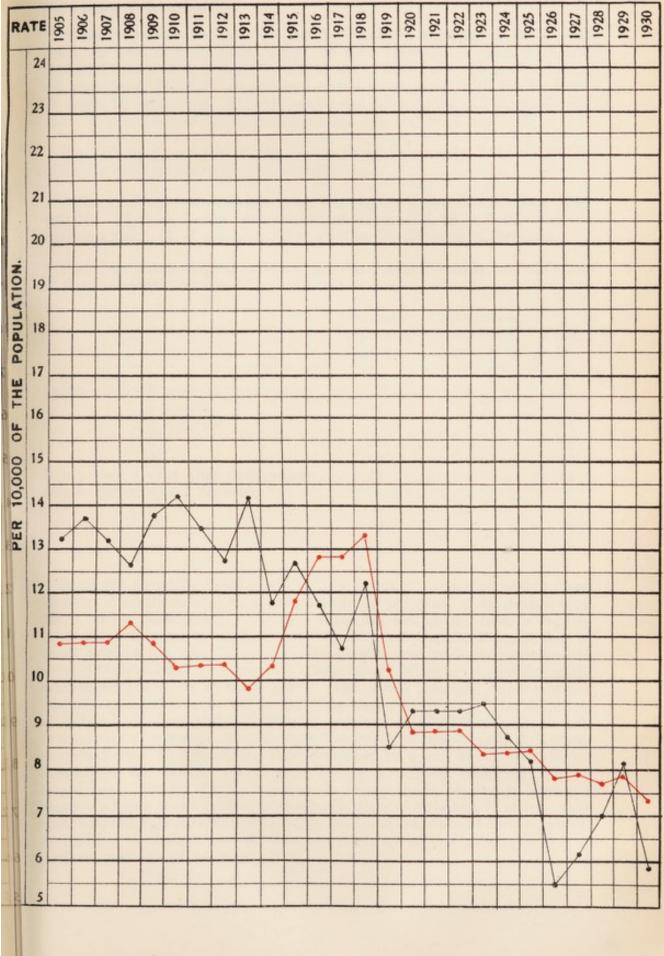
The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year was 90 as compared with 121 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 0.70 per thousand of the population.

In the following table of New Cases and Mortality during 1930 all primary notifications are included together with other new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year :—

	Т	OTAL I	DEATHS	
Von- nonary.	Pulmo	mary.		on- ona <b>r</b> y.
F.	М.	F.	М.	F.
2	_		_	1
9 5	_	_	1	4
35	1 4			
6	3	4	-	1
3	12 9	6 8	1	1
2	12 7	$\frac{3}{1}$	_	-
-	3	ĩ	-	-
35	51	25	3	11
	35			

TUBERCULOSIS.

# The following Chart shows the Death Rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 10,000 of the Population in England and Wales and Stockport, (1905-1930)



England and Wales in Red. Stockport in Black.



# **Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**

Of the 189 cases notified, 99 occurred between the ages of 20 and 45 years, 52 were over 45 years of age, 20 were between the ages of 15 and 20, and 18 cases were under 15 years of age. There were 76 deaths during the year from Tuberculosis of the Lungs as compared with 105 in 1929. Of these 76 fatal cases, 51 were males and 25 females. The death-rate was 59 per 1,000 of the population; the rate for 1929 was .82.

The following analysis of the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1930 has been prepared by Dr. Ratner :---

"The total number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1930 was 76. Of these deaths, 28 occurred at home, and 48 in Institutions of various kinds. 52 of the fatal cases were on the Dispensary Register.

The time which elapsed between the date of notification and the date of death is shewn in the following table :---

	Cases on Dispensary Register.	Cases not o Dispensary Register.		al.
Death within 1 week of notification	. 3	4		7
,, 1 month ,,	7	8	1	15
" 3 months "	0	6		15
,, 6 ,, ,,	11	2		13
10	. 9	1		10
Death over 1 year after notification		1		14
Death Returns of "Transfers"		2		2
	_	_	-	_
	52	24	7	76
			_	

From the foregoing table it will be noted that 37 cases died within three months of notification, i.e., approximately 50 per cent. of all deaths took place within that period. As these cases did not all die from a rapidly progressing form of tubercle, it may be assumed that in a proportion of them notification was delayed, either because the patients neglected to consult their doctors, or because the diagnosis of tubercle was not definitely established until late in the disease. One of the principal objects of the Dispensary service is to aid in the diagnosis of tubercle. The diagnosis of tubercle is frequently a difficult matter, entailing repeated clinical examinations, repeated sputum examinations, and also repeated X-Rays examinations. In some cases it is necessary to admit the patient to an Institution for further observation before a definite diagnosis can be established. Every effort, however, is being made to ensure accurate diagnosis being made within a reasonable time. Although it is true that some cases of Tuberculosis run a rapidly fatal course in spite of early diagnosis and active treatment, nevertheless the majority of cases respond well to modern methods of treatment."

# Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

54 cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 21 in males and 33 in females.

The number of deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was 14 as compared with 16 in 1929. The death-rate was therefore .11 per 1,000 of the population in 1930, .13 in 1929, .14 in 1928, .22 in 1927, .18 in 1926, and .20 in 1925.

7 of the fatal cases were amongst children under 15 years of age.

# Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications on 31st December, 1930, was :--

Pulmonary	{	Males Females	490 414	}	904 }	1459
Non-Pulmonary	{	Males Females	$\begin{array}{c} 268 \\ 287 \end{array}$	}	555 }	1409

# Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken during 1930 under these Regulations which relate to tuberculous employees in the Milk Trade.

# Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action was taken during 1930 under this Section of the Public Health Act, 1925, which relates to the compulsory removal of cases to Hospital. PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS during the period from 29th December, 1929, to 27th December, 1930, in the County Borough of Stockport.

				Pr	NUN	IBEI	t OF ON	NUMBER OF NOTIFI ON FORM .	TIFICA M A.	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.	S		NUN	UMBER OF N ON FO.	a OI ON	R OF NOTIFIC ON FORM B. <i>mary</i>	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B. Primary Notifications.	Norion	NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.	ons C.	
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Pulmonary- Males Females			0.0	10 00	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	104	9 1 8	6 22	3 20		108 80	152 92					1	61 23	66 22	35	
Females	ro c1	010	9 10	400	01 4	01 10	• 00			• •	33 20 33	24 43		. 1	• •		1	o 10	4 00	1	

83

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 29th December 1929, to the 27th December, 1930, otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

			84	L.		
	Total Cases.	4	9	62	61	
		1	I	1	1	nary.
	<b>ð</b> 5 to 65	I	I	1	t	Jases. Non-Pulmonary. 
	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	I	I	1	I	of 0
	35 to 45	61	62	I	I	Pulmonary.
	25 to 35	1	1	1	I	rion. P neral deaths)
	20 to 25	1	61	I	1	Death Returns from local Registrars. Transfers " from other areas (other than transferable deaths) Forms C and D. Other Sources
	15 to 20	1	1	I	1	OF INI om Regi han tran
	10 to 15	I	T	1	1	OURCE egistrars leaths fr (other t]
12.	5 to 10	I	I	1	I	St Death Returns (from local Rate Transfers " from other areas Forms C and D Other Sources
cions, 19	1 to 5	1	17	r	I	Death Returns (from local transferable) ' Transferable' Forms C and D
regulat	0 to 1	I	I	L	I	Death Returns from ' Transfers " from Forms C and D Other Sources
(Tuberculosis) fregulations, 1912.	Age Periods.	Pulmonary Males	" Females	Non-Pulmonary Males	" Females.	Deat Tra Form Other Post

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Posthumous Notifications.....

# Treatment of Tuberculosis.

Each case notified as Tuberculosis is visited by one of your Health Visitors who inquires into the home conditions of the case and ascertains what treatment the patient's doctor has recommended. During the year 2,513 visits were thus paid to the homes of cases of Tuberculosis. Facilities for the examination and supervision of cases have been provided by your Health Committee at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Great Egerton Street, Stockport. Cases are sent by their own Doctors to the Dispensary for purposes of consultation, observation, classification and supervision. The Dispensary thus fulfils the functions of a Central Information Bureau and of a Central Clearing House for tuberculosis cases in the area.

I am indebted to Dr. E. Ratner, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and to the Dispensary Staff, for the following information with regard to the work at the Tuberculosis Dispensary during 1930 :—

# STOCKPORT TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

#### Number of Patients.

The total number of patients attending the Dispensary during the year was 1,172, and the total number of attendances of these patients was 3,347. The available accommodation in various Sanatoria, etc., has been heavily utilised, and it has been difficult at times during the year 1930 to prevent a slight delay in securing institutional treatment for certain cases. The greatest difficulty has arisen in connection with Institutional accommodation for non-pulmonary cases.

637 new patients were dealt with during the year at the Dispensary. 263 of these cases were children under 15 years of age, 363 were civilians , and 11 were discharged soldiers.

L	Dischargeo	l		
Nature of Disease.			Civilians.	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5		. 160	 165
Bronchitis, &c	5		. 168	 173
Tuberculosis of Bones, Joints, and				
Skin	-		. 44	 44
Tubercular Glands and Abdomen	1		. 18	 19
Other Diseases and Contacts	-		. 236	 236
Totals	11	• •	. 626	 637

# **Bacteriological Examinations.**

Specimens of Sputa were examined for Tubercle Bacilli at the Dispensary by Dr. Ratner, and reports of the results of these examinations were sent to the Doctors concerned.

During the year, 599 specimens were thus examined and of these 129 were positive and 470 were negative.

#### Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc.

A tabulated list of the available accommodation in Hospitals, etc., for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis, is given on page 29 of this Report. Your Health Committee has considered from time to time the question of the shortage of institutional accommodation for tuberculous patients. I have recommended the Committee to give further consideration to the possibility of utilising to the fullest extent the existing accommodation for this disease at Stepping Hill Hospital before deciding to secure the retention of additional beds in outside Sanatoria. As a preliminary measure of co-operation, your Public Assistance Committee has decided to make no charge upon the relatives for institutional treatment of cases of tuberculosis sent by your Tuberculosis Officers. Similarly your Health Committee makes no charge for maintenance in the Isolation Hospital of cases of notifiable infectious diseases transferred from the Public Assistance Committee's Institutions.

Dr. Ratner's services are available for consultation in cases at Shaw Heath Institution and Stepping Hill Hospital, and arrangements have been made, with the approval of your Health Committee, for Dr. Ratner to inspect periodically the various Sanatoria, etc., to which Stockport patients are sent.

On 15th July, 1930, your Health Committee visited the Westmorland Sanatorium at Meathop, Grange-over-Sands, and were conducted over the Institution by Dr. Munro Campbell, the Medical Superintendent. The Members of the Committee had the opportunity of a personal interview with the Stockport patients at the Sanatorium, and were well satisfied with the arrangements made for the comfort and treatment of the patients.

Whitehill Hospital has been in use for Tuberculosis cases throughout the year.

The following table sets forth the number of cases of Tuberculosis dealth with at Whitehill Hospital :—

Number of	patients in	Hospital on January 1st, 1930	138
,,	- ,,	admitted during 1930	838
,,	,,	discharged during 1930	600
,,	,,	died during 1930	155
,,	,,	remaining in Hospital on December 31st, 1930	21

The routine work of Whitehill Hospital has been ably carried out during: the year by all the members of the Staff.

During the year, the Members of your Sanatoria Sub-Committee paid several visits to Whitehill Hospital and expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the arrangements made for the comfort and treatment of the patients.

I have pleasure in submitting the following report by Dr. E. Ratner upon the clinical work undertaken by him at Whitehill Hospital during the year 1930 :---

"Whitehill Hospital accommodates 26 patients—17 women in the House and 9 men in a corrugated iron Hut.

The accommodation for Women is adequate in so far as both wards are light and pleasant.

The Male block is less satisfactory; the interior is gloomy, the windows are small. Moreover, it is difficult to move the bed-patients into the garden.

If one takes into account the length of stay necessary for Hospital treatment to be of any use, the Male Ward of Whitehill is a problem indeed.

The monotony has to some extent been alleviated by the provision of wireless headphones at each bed.

At the beginning of the year 13 patients were in Hospital and 21 were in on the 31st December, 1930.

During the year 36 men and 39 women were discharged, of this number 15 died, giving a case mortality of 16 per cent.

It will be noted that although the accommodation for Women is nearly double, almost the same number of Men and Women was discharged. There is no doubt that the poor accommodation for Men plays a large part in this.

Classification, on admission, of patients discharged or died :-

	Men.	Women.
T.B. + 2	9	 7
T.B. + 3	16	 14
Т.В. —	9	 14
Non-Pul	_	 1
Non-T.B	2	 3
	-	
Total	36	 39
	-	

Of 5 Non-Tubercular patients discharged, 4 were admitted for observation, and 1, though previously notified, was, after prolonged observation found not to have Tuberculosis. Of 5 cases admitted for observation, 4 were discharged as Non-Tuberculous.

The following complications were observed amongst those who were discharged :--

Spontaneous Pneumothorax 1
Pleurisy with Effusion 2
Tubercular Laryngitis
Chronic Laryngitis 1
Tubercular Peritonitis 2
Tubercular Enteritis 4
Chronic Duodenal Ulcer, 2
Ischio-Rectal Abscess 1
Amyloid Kidney 1
Moveable Kidney 1
Mastitis 1
Generalized Tuberculosis 1

Results :---

Improved	38
I.S.Q	12
Worse	5
Deaths	15
Non-Tuberculous	5
Total	75

Of 60 patients leaving Whitehill :--

9	proceeded to	various Sanatoria.
4	,,	Stepping Hill Hospital.
1	,,	Stockport Infirmary (Non-Tuberculous).
46	,,	their Homes.

Of the 46 who went home :--

4 Non-Tuberculous.

5 With my approval (1 to await a Sanatorium vacancy).

2 Discharged for disciplinary reasons.

35 At their own request.

# Treatment.

A very modified Sanatorium routine is maintained for those who are up all day. The practice of allowing patients out every day for two hours is a practice of doubtful value. The intention is to allow them to take walks outside the Hospital. In practice it amounted to some of them going home or paying social calls. The usual medicinal treatment is given, though drugs are used sparingly.

Of special forms of treatment :--

Sanocrysin has been tried in 3 cases. Benzyl cinnamic ester (Jacobson's Solution) in 3 cases. Iodised Cod Liver Oil with Collosol Calcium in 4 cases.

Artificial Pneumothorax has been continued in 2 cases, where it was begun in Sanatorium.

These patients attend periodically for re-fills. No primary inductions have been done in Whitehill yet, but there is every prospect of developing, though slowly, this work.

# Equipment.

New Laryngeal Mirrors and a Portable Lamp have been bought. An Artificial Pneumothorax Apparatus has been purchased, and re-fills carried out, in two cases.

E. RATNER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

At the Stepping Hill Hospital there are 62 beds available for cases of Tuberculosis. During 1930 the work undertaken in the Tuberculosis Wards was as follows :—

		In Hospital 1–1–1930	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged	Died.	In Hospital 31–12–30
	Males	16	75	51	25	15
D 1	Females	20	66	57	10	19
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Children		5	2	2	1
	- Total	36	146	110	37	35
N	Males	2	10	8	2	2
Non- pulmonary	Females	4	14	12	2	4
Tuberculosis	Children		7	5		2
	- Total	6	31	25	4	8
	Grand Total	42	177	135	41	43

STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL, 1930.

# Co-operation.

Close co-operation is secured between the Tuberculosis Service and the other Medical Services of the Corporation, and also between the Dispensary and the general and special Hospitals in the area. Your Medical Officer of Health is also Chief Tuberculosis Officer. Your Assistant Tuberculosis Officer is also Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Home visiting of cases is carried out by your Health Visitors. Cases are referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary by the Assistant School Medical Officers, by the Medical Practitioners in the town, and by the authorities of the other Hospitals in the neighbourhood. The services of your Assistant Tuberculosis Officer are available for purposes of consultation with his medical colleagues and have been in considerable demand during 1930.

#### Contacts.

Your Health Visitors, when visiting the homes of patients suffering from Tuberculosis, make enquiries as to the number of "contacts" in the family, their ages and their general state of health. Facilities are offered whereby contacts can attend at the Dispensary for examination by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and, when necessary, these cases are kept under observation at the Dispensary. Patients and their families are beginning to realise the importance of this examination and it is hoped that there will be an increasing number who will take advantage of the facilities provided for them.

During the year 236 contacts were examined among whom 8 definite cases of tuberculosis were discovered.

#### X-Rays.

Arrangements have been made with the Board of Management of the Stockport Infirmary for X-Rays examinations to be made of cases sent by your Tuberculosis Officers at a cost of 10/6 per examination.

Skiagrams are of great value to your Tuberculosis Officers in the diagnosis of early and doubtful cases of Tuberculosis, and also in assessing the results of treatment at Sanatoria, &c. It is essential that a definite diagnosis be made as early as possible in every case and your Sanatoria Sub-Committee has approved the more extensive use of X-Rays examinations for this purpose.

# **Dental Treatment.**

Arrangements have been made by your Council with the Authorities of the Meathop Sanatorium for Dental Treatment to be available for Stockport patients in that Institution. Financial assistance has been given by your Health Committee for Dental Treatment of Stockport patients when recommended by your Tuberculosis Officers.

# Extra Nourishment.

Arrangements are made for the supply of extra nourishment, e.g., Milk, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Malt and Oil, etc., to necessitous cases.

#### After-Care.

No special organisation exists locally for finding employment for patients, nor are any arrangements in force for the supply and supervision of shelters at the homes of patients.

During the year your Parks Committee decided to employ a certain number of disabled men as Attendants, etc., in the Public Parks, and a number of the positions were allotted to Tuberculous men. Your Tuberculosis Officers rendered every assistance in examining and selecting suitable candidates for these positions, which have been of real value to the successful applicants.

Your Health Committee is grateful to your Parks Committee, and especially to the Chairman, Councillor Gosling; and to the Parks Superintendent, Mr. Morgan; for their kindly action and for their personal interest in the men.

# **Orthopaedic Treatment.**

The arrangements existing in the previous year whereby cases of crippling due to Tuberculosis are treated at the Orthopaedic Department of the Stockport Infirmary have been continued during 1930.

The following is a summary of the work of this Department during 1930 :---

- 31 Cases treated.
- 125 Out-patient attendances made.
- 48 Attendances for Massage.
- 85 Attendances for medical exercises.
- 13 In-patient days.
- 11 X-Ray examinations.
- 620 Ultra Violet Light Treatment.

Cases recommended by your Tuberculosis Officers are dealt with at the Stockport Infirmary by Mr. E. S. Brentnall, Hon. Orthopaedic Surgeon, and the administrative arrangements have been made by Mr. Pearce. Secretary-Superintendent of the Infirmary. In connection with the scheme valuable financial assistance has been given by the Trustees of the late Miss Maria Leigh in defraying the whole or part of the cost of surgical appliances in necessitous cases.

Patients requiring prolonged Hospital treatment have been sent to the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital at Oswestry, when beds have been available, and in this connection I have to thank the Trustees of the George Fearn Trust for financial assistance in certain cases which have been referred to them.

# Ultra Violet Light Treatment.

Arrangements have been made under the Orthopaedic Scheme at Stockport Infirmary for cases recommended by your Tuberculosis Officers to receive this special form of treatment at a charge of 1/6 per treatment. The treatment is under the supervision of a Medical Officer with special experience in this work—a necessary precaution in view of the weakly and debilitated condition of some of the patients recommended from the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

## TABLE I.

Annual Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1930.

		I	PULM	ONAR	Υ.	Nor	s-Pu	LMON	ARY	TOTAL.				
	DIAGNOSIS	Ada	ults.	Children		Adults.		Children		Ad	lults.	Chil	dren	
		М.	M. F.		F.	М.	F.	<i>M</i> .	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	
	-New Cases examined during the year (ex- cluding contacts) : Definitely tuberculous	80	72	7	6	8	19	19	17	88	91	26	23	
(b)	Doubtfully tuberculous .		-	-	_	-		-	-	10	16	29	16	
(c)	Non-tuberculous	-	-		_	-		-	-	30	28	22	22	
	-CONTACTS examined during the year :	4	1		2	_	_	1	_	4	1	1	2	
(b)	Doubtfully tuberculous.	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	2	4	7	3	
(c)	Non-tuberculous	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	47	53	55	57	
	-CASES written off the Dispensary Register as Cured	_		_	_	_	1	_	_		1	_		
(b)	Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancella- tion of cases notified in error)	-	_	-		-	-	-	-	78	84	77	82	
	-NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st : Diagnosis completed	235	174	26	28	28	46	80	65	263	220	106	93	
	Diagnosis not completed		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	12	20	36	19	

1.	Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	532
2.	Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	3
3.	Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of "	24
4.	Died during the year	57
5.	Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	14
6.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	3347
7.	Number of attendances of Non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out- stations for treatment or supervision	889
8.	Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for	
	(a) "Light" treatment	787
	(b) Other special forms of treatment	269
9.	Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in con- nection with the Dispensary	4
10.	Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners :	
	(a) At Homes of Applicants	44
	(b) Otherwise	25
11.	Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	17
12.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	2513
13.	Number of	
	<ul> <li>(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined</li></ul>	*370
	(b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	154
14.	Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	365
15.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	146
16.	Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :	
	(a) Form G.P. 17	5
	(b) Form G.P. 36	187
	No "cured" cases returned for treatment in 1930	

# TABLE II.-RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

# (A) Average Number of Beds available for Patients during the year 1930.

	Observa-	Pulm Tuberc	onary vulosis.	Non-Pul Tuberc			
	tion.	" Sana- torium " Beds.	' Hospital ' Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Con- ditions.	Total.	
Adult Males	-	30	9	-	•	39	
Adult Females	_	15	17	2	_	34	
Children ander 15	-	_	-	3	_	3	
Total	_	45	26	5		76	

# (B) Annual Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1930.

			In Institu- tions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31.
		M 30		100	79	13	38
Number of	Adults	F	20	67	54	7	26
Number of Patients	Children	Children		4	4	- ,	2
	Children	F	2	3	4	-	1
	[	м	_	2	2	_	_
Number of	Adults	F	1	2	2	-	1
Observation Cases	Children	М	-	1	1	-	-
	Children	F	-	-	-		-
	Total		55	179	146	20	68

# TABLE III.

	to the tion		I	Dura	tion (	of R	esid	ential	l Tr	eatn	ient i	in th	e Ir	rstitu	tion.
	Classification of admission to the Tistitution	Condition at time of discharge.		Inde		3-6 months.				-12 iont				than nths	Tota
_	0.0		M	F	Ch.	M	F	Ch.	M	F	Ch.	M	F	Ch.	
sis.	Class T.B. minus	Quiescent Improved No material improvement. Died in Institution	$     \begin{array}{c}       1 \\       9 \\       7 \\       3     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -10 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{array} $	- - 1 -	- 7 1 1	- 3 2 -	1111	- 9 -	$-\frac{3}{-1}$	1 1 - -		1111	1111	$\begin{array}{c}2\\42\\15\\6\end{array}$
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. Plus Group 1	Quiescent Improved No material improvement. Died in Institution	$\frac{-2}{-1}$		1111	- 2		1111	- - -	- - 1	1111	1111	1 1 1 1	1111	9
	Class T.B. Plus Group 2	Quiescent Improved No material improvement. Died in Institution	- 3 5 2	$-1 \\ 4 \\ 3$	1111	$-\frac{6}{7}$	- 6 1 -	1111	$-\frac{4}{3}$	3 -	1111	$\frac{-2}{-1}$	- 2	1111	
Pur	Class T.B. Plus Group 3	Quiescent Improved No material improvement. Died in Institution	- 3 4 3	- - 3 1		- 1 - -	- 1 1 -	1111	1111	- - 1 -	1111	1111	1111	1 1 1 1	
DSIS.	Bones & Joints	Quiescent or Arrested Improved No material improvement. Died in Institution	1111	- 2		1111	- - 1 -	1111	1111	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1111	- - -	-2	
TUBERCULOSIS.	Abdominal	Quiescent or Arrested Improved No material improvement. Died in Institution	- 1 1 -	- - 1 -		1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1 1 1 1	1111	1 2
NON-PULMONARY	Other Organs	Quiescent or Arrested Improved No material improvement. Died in Institution	1111	1111		1 1 1	1111	1111		1 1 1 1	1111	1111	- :	1 . 1	1111
Non-Pu	Peripheral Glands	Quiescent or Arrested Improved No material improvement. Died in Institution		1111	1111	1111	1111	1111			1111	1 1 1 1		1111	1111
				Inde veek			-2 eeks	.		2–4 veek			re th week		Total.
Oharva-	tion for purposes of diagnosis	Tuberculous Non-tuberculous Doubtful	111	111	Ē	111			2 - -	1 - -	111		- 1 -	1 - -	4

# Annual Return showing the immediate results of treatment of patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1930.

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(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS,—Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary at the end of 1930, arranged according to the years in which the patient first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

-		-					_		_	96							_			
1	Total	:	:	:	:	1	67	4	:	6	15	15	15	:	:	63	:	53	:	
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	Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	stin	p¥	uə -lii	qu CP	stlı	υpγ	-11	qu CP	stin	py	-lii nə	qu CP	TRANSFERRED TO PULMONARY.	ASCERTAINED YEAR.	LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE RE- MOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER.	stlu	PV	uəu -Iiq	qı Cl
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# PART V.

# Venereal Diseases.

## Venereal Diseases.

The scheme for the treatment of cases of Venereal Diseases in Stockport is under the control of a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. Your Medical Officer of Health is Administrative Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Dr. W. J. S. Reid is Clinical Venereal Diseases Medical Officer in full charge of the clinical work at all the Clinics.

In the administrative and clinical work at the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre we have had the assistance of Dr. E. Ratner and Dr. Jean M. Mackintosh.

The services of Dr. Ratner were available at the clinics for men on Tuesday evenings and Friday mornings, and Dr. Mackintosh has attended at the clinic for female patients on Thursdays. It is anticipated that closer co-operation will be secured between the work of the Ante-Natal Clinics and the Women's Venereal Diseases Clinic by having the services of Dr. Mackintosh available at both Institutions, and it is hoped that cases of venereal diseases in women, especially cases of gonorrhoea, will seek and secure treatment in the early stages of the disease.

There are no signs of any marked diminution in the number of patients seeking treatment at the Clinics, but a highly satisfactory feature of the work is the increasing number of patients who persevere with treatment and attend at the Clinics regularly until discharged by Dr. Reid.

As in previous years, Nurse Smith has assisted at the Clinic for females, and Mr. Lees, Male Orderly, has been in attendance at the Clinics for males.

#### Borough Dispensary.

Three Clinics are held weekly as follows :---

MALES :	Tuesday Evenings :	5–30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.
	Friday Mornings :	10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
FEMALES :	Thursday Evenings	4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

In addition to the above Clinics the Centre is open for the Irrigation of cases of Gonorrhoea at the following times :---

MALES :	Saturday }5-30 to 7-30 p.m.
-	Saturday J
FEMALES :	By arrangement.

502 persons, of whom 339 were males and 163 females, attended for treatment during the year, making a total number of attendances of 7071.

In addition to the above, 75 new Stockport patients attended approved Treatment Centres in other towns, making a total number of attendances of 1204.

During the year 705 specimens of blood in respect of Stockport patients were examined for the Wassermann Reaction at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and elsewhere.

133 examinations for the detection of Gonococci were made at the Borough Dispensary; and 43 for the detection of Gonococci, in respect of Stockport patients, were carried out at other Centres.

TABLE OF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT AT VARIOUS TREATMENT CENTRES.

	Borough Dispensary Stockport.	Stockport Patients Treated at Manchester and Salford Centres.
	Number.	Number.
(A) OUT-PATIENT CLINIC : Attendances	7071	1204
(B) IN-PATIENT TREATMENT : Number of days	_	367
(C) SALVARSAN SUBSTITUTES : Doses	1273	169
(D) EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL :		
For detection of Spirochetes ,, Gonococci, ,, Wassermann Reaction	133 *671	43 113

\* Including 272 specimens sent in by Private Practitioners and Institutions. and 79 specimens from patients of other Authorities.

	Borough Dispensary Stockport.	Stockport Patients Treated at Manchester & Salford Centres
A. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from Syphilis Soft Chancre		$25 \\ 1 \\ 30 \\ 19$
Total	229	75
<ul><li>B. Number of attendances at the Out- Patient Clinic.</li><li>C. Aggregate number of "In-Patient"</li></ul>	7071	1204
D Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the—	_	367
(1) Out-Patient Clinic	1273	142 27

#### VENEREAL DISEASE-TREATMENT.

The arrangements for the treatment of cases of these diseases appear to be adequate and patients continue to avail themselves of the facilities offered. The co-operation of the members of the Medical Profession in the town is sought by your Staff and assistance in the diagnosis and treatment of cases referred to your Medical Officers is readily given to the Practitioners concerned.

Apart from the Medical Staffs at the Stockport Infirmary and the Poor Law Infirmary there are five Medical Practitioners in the town qualified to receive free supplies of Arsenobenzol Compounds.

No action was taken during 1930 under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

#### Propaganda.

Your Council contributes annually to the British Social Hygiene Council, which is the Central Organisation for the many and varied activities in connection with propaganda on the subject of Venereal Disease. Publicity has been given locally in the Press and by correspondence as to the times. etc., of the Clinics.

# PART VI. Maternity and Child Welfare.

## Maternity and Child Welfare.

During the five years under review considerable extensions of the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department have been carried out, with the result that the scheme in operation in Stockport for the supervision of the welfare of mothers and babies is now a fairly comprehensive one. There is still abundant scope for further development of this most important branch of social service, but little more can be attempted with the present staff available for this work. The outstanding events of the last five years have been the appointment of your first whole-time Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, and the taking over by the Corporation of the work previously undertaken by the Stockport School for Mothers and Babies' Welcome.

The appointment of Dr. Jean M. Mackintosh as Assistant Medical Officer enabled your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to proceed with the provision of additional Child Welfare Centres, the extension of Ante-natal Clinic facilities, and the supervision of Midwives. The number of Child Welfare Centres has accordingly been increased from one to five, and the Ante-natal Clinics, which had been held once fortnightly, are now conducted four times weekly. Your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is justifiably proud of the development of its activities, and is to be congratulated upon the success attending its efforts for the welfare of the mothers and babies in the town.

That the service provided is fully appreciated by the mothers is amply proved by the fact that during 1930, 2,070 children attended our Welfare Centres. Of these, 970 were under 1 year of age, and 1,100 were toddlers, aged 1 to 5 years.

At the Ante-natal Clinics 683 new cases attended during 1930, making in all 2,171 attendances. During 1930 extensive alterations were carried out to the Ante-natal Department at Mile End Maternity Hospital. The premises are now admirably suited to the needs of the Department, and comfort and privacy for the patients have been secured.

By arrangement with the Church authorities, a morning clinic is now held at the Edgeley Wesleyan Schools weekly. During the year pram. sheds were erected at the Centres at Edgeley and Wycliffe Schools, and arrangements were made with the Parks Committee of the Corporation to lay out and maintain the garden at Churchgate House.

The question of the supervision of the health of the children from two to five years of age was considered by a Joint Committee of representatives of the Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees in February and March, 1930. The special report upon the care and supervision of the pre-school child, which was prepared by your Medical Officer of Health for consideration by the Joint Committee referred to, has been published in my Annual Report on the School Medical Service for 1930, pages 10–13. In that Report the need for special care for children in the pre-school period is emphasised, and the establishment of Toddlers' Clinics and a Nursery School are recommended. These recommendations are being carried out by the Committees concerned.

On 17th October, 1930, the North Western Federation for Maternity and Child Welfare visited Stockport as the guests of your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. His Worship the Mayor, Joshua Preston, Esq., J.P., extended an official welcome to the members of the Federation, and expressed the hope that their visit to Stockport would be interesting and stimulating. After a brief business meeting, your Medical Officer of Health addressed the delegates on "Some Effects of the Local Government Act, 1929, on the future of Maternity and Child Welfare." The delegates then proceeded to inspect the Open-Air School at Longfield, being conducted over the school by Alderman H. Patten and the Secretary of Education. After luncheon at the Town Hall, the delegates visited the Churchgate Child Welfare Centre and the Mile End Maternity Hospital, and at the close of the meeting several members expressed their pleasure at having had the opportunity of visiting these various Stockport Institutions, and their gratitude to the Committee for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

#### Notification of Births.

Under the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915, 2,002 notifications in respect of 1,940 births were received. In only 1.9 per cent. of the total births was there failure to notify.

Year. Percentage of birt	hs
not notifi	ied.
1926 1.1	
1927	
1928 1.5	
1929 1.6	
1930 1.9	
The live and still-births were notified as follows :	
By Midwives	1522
" Medical Practitioners	295
,, Other Persons	148
Number of cases not notified within 36 hours	37
Total	2002

The total number of births registered during the same period with the District Registrars under the Births, etc., Registration Act, 1836, was 1,763 live births and 112 still births. Under the Registration Act, 1836, a period of six weeks is allowed for registration to be made, whereas under the Notification of Births Acts births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of their occurrence.

#### Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is calculated upon the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand registered births. The rate for 1930 is 56.72 per thousand births. This is the lowest Infantile Mortality Rate ever recorded in Stockport, and for the first time the Infantile Mortality Rate in Stockport is less than that for England and Wales in the corresponding year. The following short comparative table is of special interest this year :-

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926			
Stockport	56.72	91.18	77.18	77.4	81.9			
107 Great Towns	64	79	70	71	*73			
England and Wales	60	74	65	69	70			
(* 105 Towns)								

Details of the Infantile Deaths according to age and cause are given in the Table shewn on page 105.

In the following table the main causes of Infantile Deaths are grouped, viz. :--

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Congenital malformations, prema-					
turity, atrophy, debility, and					
marasmus	52	73	61	68	69
Diarrhoea, enteritis, and convul-					
sions	24	18	19	25	30
Respiratory diseases	17	44	37	19	29

Infantile Deaths are most liable to occur in the very early period of life. In Stockport we find that more than half of the deaths of infants occur under four weeks of age, and one-third of the deaths under one week of age. The fall in the Infantile Mortality Rate recorded over a period of years, both locally and nationally, has depended almost entirely on the decrease in the death-rate of infants from one month to twelve months of age. The Death-rate of infants under four weeks of age shews little or no reduction, and we must therefore pay still greater attention to the care of the Expectant Mother without relaxing our watch over the infant after birth.

The following table shews, for the quinquennial period, the number of babies who died in the first week and in the first month of the birth :----

Tetal and the table of the second	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Total number of deaths of infant under 1 week of age Total number of deaths of infants	40	55	39	51	44
under 4 weeks of age	58	80	62	72	64
Total number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age	100	155	141	142	165

### TABLE IV.

# INFANT MORTALITY.

1930. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes Certified	40	5	6	7	58	18	9	6	9	100
	-		1	1	1		1			
Measles									2	2
Whooping Cough									2	2
Influenza								1		1
Tuberculous Meningitis						1				1
Meningitis (not Tubercu-										
lous)								1		1
Convulsions	3		2		5		1			6
Syphilis				1	1	1				2
Mongolism								1		1
Bronchitis	1	1		1	3		1	1	1	6
Pneumonia	1				1	2	1	2	3	9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1	1	2		4	6	5		1	16
Congenital Malformations.	4			1	5	1				6
Congenital Debility, Icte-										
rus and Sclerema	3	3		• •	6	2			• •	8
Premature Birth	19	• •	2	4	25	5	1	• •		31
Injury at Birth	1			• •	1	• •	• •	• •		1
Diseases of Umbilicus	1	• •	• •	• •	1	• •		• •		1
Atelectasis	1	• •		• •	1	• •	• •	• •	• •	1
Other Diseases peculiar										
to Early Infancy	4	• •	•••	• •	4	••			••	4
Suffocation (Overlying)	1	• •	•••	• •	1	• •	••	•••		1
					l					

### Still-births.

Still-births are included in the Weekly Returns furnished by the District Registrars to the Medical Officer of Health. 112 Still-births were registered in the Borough during 1930, while 91 Still-births were notified under the Notification of Births Act. Of the 112 Still-births registered, 105 were legitimate and 7 were illegitimate.

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		LZ.	z
			ъ.
			~

The causes of still-birth were as follow :---

Illness of Mother	6
Mal-development of child	1
	24
Mal-presentation	19
Placenta praevia, ante-partum haemorrhage	5
Albuminuria, Eclampsia	11
Syphilis	3
Cause unknown	43
(T-4-1	10
Total 1	.12

The Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, came into operation on 1st July, 1927. Prior to that date information as to the occurrence of still-births was obtainable from the Cemetery Registrars, Midwives and Health Visitors. The figures in the following table for the years 1926 and 1927 are therefore not strictly comparable with those for the later years when still-births were compulsorily registrable with the District Registrars.

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Total number of Still-births	112	96	110	105	84
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 live births.	64	56	60	56	42

#### Maternal Mortality.

The number of women who died in, or in consequence of, child-birth during 1930 was 3, as compared with 11 in 1929. The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births was therefore 1.7.

The causes of death were :--

- desperar beperent to the to	<b>2</b>
Placenta Praevia	1
-	-
Total	3

This is the lowest maternal death rate ever recorded in Stockport.

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Total number of Maternal Deaths	3	11	11	13	10
Maternal Mortality Rate	1.7	6.47	5.6	7.0	4.9
Maternal Deaths from Puerperal					
Sepsis	2	3	3	3	2
Maternal Deaths from Other Causes.	1	8	8	10	8

The rate of Maternal Mortality throughout the country has remained high, in spite of the various measures which have been undertaken with a view to its reduction. It has not participated in the fall noted in the Infantile Mortality Rate. The high rate of Maternal Mortality remains a serious national question, and child-birth remains "more hazardous than coal-mining."

Confidential reports upon all cases of deaths of women in, or in consequence of, child-birth are sent to the Maternal Mortality Committee, which was appointed in 1928 by the Minister of Health.

#### **Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926 and 1928, I have received 44 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia and 8 of Puerperal Fever, referring to 40 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and 8 cases of Puerperal Fever.

Seven of the cases of Puerperal Fever had been confined in their own homes, and were subsequently removed to hospital, where two of them died. One case was confined at Mile End Maternity Hospital, and recovered.

Of the 40 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 22 were confined in hospital and treated there. 18 cases were confined at home, and 1 of these was removed to hospital for treatment. All the patients made successful recoveries.

Notifications.	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Puerperal Fever	8	4	10	10	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	40	32	19	15	$12^{*}$
	1st Octob	er only.)			

#### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Amendment Regulations, 1928, I have received 19 notifications of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during 1930. 12 of these cases were dealt with in their own homes, and were visited and treated by the District Nurses from the Barnsley Home.

Four of the cases were born in hospital, and were treated there. One case was born in a Nursing Home, and was treated there, and at home subsequently. One case was born at home and treated there. One case was born at home, and later was removed to hospital for treatment.

The following table gives particulars of the cases notified during the year :---

	1	Cases.				1	1
		Tree	ated.	Vision	Vision	Total Blind-	Deaths
Year	Notified	At Home.	In Hospital.	un- impaired.	im- paired.	ness.	Deaths.
1930	19	14	5	19			
1929	26	22	4	26			
1928	26	17	9	25			1*
1927	27	23	4	26	1		
1926	24	20	4	23	1		

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1930.

\*Patient died on 7th day from prematurity.

#### Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Although this disease was not compalsorily notifiable in the County-Borough at any time during 1930, information as to the occurrence of 9 cases was given to your Medical Officer of Health by Midwives and Doctorsduring the year. The cases were mostly of mild type, occurred sporadically throughout the town and showed no definite seasonal incidence.

		Cases
March		2
		2
May		1
September		2
October		1
	Total	9

The incidence of this disease again shows a marked reduction.

The cases in 1930 occurred in the practice of 5 midwives, who showed promptitude in calling in medical assistance.

Full particulars of the means adopted in dealing with cases of this disease were given in the Report for 1928.

There were no deaths from Pemphigus Neonatorum in 1930.

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Number of cases of Pemphigus		25	10	10	24
Neonatorum	9	25	43	13	24

#### The Work of the Health Visitors.

Your Council employs one Superintendent and seven Health Visitors, who have carried out in 1930 a very heavy programme of work. Your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee appointed a Record Clerk in 1930, and thus permitted a re-organisation of the work of the Department to be made, with the result that a considerable saving was effected in the time required by the Health Visitors for clerical work. The total number of visits paid by the Health Visitors in 1930 was 24,298, as compared with 19,483 visits in 1929—an increase of 4,815 visits.

The introduction of a new filing system for the keeping of record cards met with a ready and willing response on the part of the Health Visitors, and a general speeding up of the work of the district visitation has followed. The provision of temporary assistance during the holiday period has also helped to secure the smooth running of the district work. The Health Visitors visit the homes of all babies on receipt of the notification of birth. The difficulties especially of the young mother begin very early in the child's life, and these prompt visits by the Health Visitors are much appreciated. In 1930, 10,387 visits were paid to infants under twelve months old. Of these 1,798 were first visits to births, and 8,589 were re-visits.

Expectant mothers who fail to keep their appointments at the Antenatal Clinics are visited by the Health Visitors and urged to attend. Expectant mothers who are not receiving any ante-natal care are also visited, and the importance of such service is emphasised. 374 visits were paid to expectant mothers, 153 being first visits and 221 re-visits. The official scheme of visiting for the Health Visitors, apart from visits for cases of urgency, e.g., Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Infantile or Maternal Deaths, etc., is as follows :—

First Visits to Births : Within 10 days.

Re-visits to Infants : At end of 2 weeks, 1 month, 3, 6 and 12 months. Visits to Toddlers : At end of 18 months, 2, 3, 4 years and 4 years and

9 months.

Visits to notified cases of Tuberculosis : Within 48 hours.

Re-visits to cases of Tuberculosis : In 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, or as required by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

During the year 7,669 visits were paid to toddlers, i.e., children between the ages of one and five years. The importance of this branch of the work of the Health Visitors cannot be over-estimated. The general experience of authorities dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare problems is that babies up to approximately eighteen months of age are well supervised at the Child Welfare Centres, but that from eighteen months to five years of age, i.e., the pre-school period, the needs of the toddler are apt to be neglected. The importance of securing adequate supervision of the preschool child becomes apparent when we realise that at the Medical Inspection of the Entrants to our Public Elementary Schools 20 to 25 per cent. of the children are found to be suffering from some defect or other requiring treatment.

As the estimated number of toddlers for 1930 is 6,641, it will be seen that the Health Visitors paid approximately one visit per toddler during the year. The number of toddlers on the roll of the Infant Welfare Centres is 1,100. Specially organised toddlers' clinics, with adequate voluntary assistance, would be of great benefit, and would result in an improvement in the health and supervision of the tiny tots. An increase in the number of visits to toddlers' homes can only be secured if further clerical assistance is provided.

#### Infant Life Protection.

On 1st April, 1930, the duties under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, were, by the terms of the Local Government Act, 1929, transferred from the Board of Guardians to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Corporation. Your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee appointed your Health Visitors to be Infant Life Protection Visitors under the Act, and during the period from 1st April to 31st December, 70 visits were paid to boarded-out children.

The Health Visitors also attend in rotation at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. During the year 1,461 attendances were made in this connection. 47 Lectures on Infant Hygiene were given by the Health Visitors during the year to the elder girls in attendance at the Public Elementary Schools. These lectures have been a feature of our propaganda in Stockport for many years and many mothers now attending our Child Welfare Centres received their first lessons in Infant Hygiene when they were pupils in our Elementary Schools.

Visits of inspection were also paid in cases of Infantile Deaths; Stillbirths; Minor Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.; Tuberculosis; and female Outworkers. The work of the Health Visitors, including their work under the Tubera culosis Scheme, is summarised thus :---

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS	, 1930.
Total number of houses visited	21830
First Visits to Births	1798
Re-visits to Births	8589
Visits to Outworkers	106
School Lectures	47
Visits re Deaths	116
Visits to Ante-natal Cases	374
Visits to Children, 1 to 5 years	7669
Attendances at Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	1461
Visits to Tuberculosis Čases and Contacts	2513
Nursed-out Children	70
Minor Infectious Disease	948
Midwives' Emergency Enquiries	392
Still-births	66
Special Visits	149

#### Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

The year 1930 was distinguished mainly by work at the Centres undertaken to consolidate the advances made in 1929 and previous years. An additional session for weighings was commenced at Edgeley Wesleyan Schools on Friday mornings. Although this extra session has relieved the pressure to a considerable extent, the average number of weighings at this Centre is still maintained at 90 on Tuesday afternoons and 49 on Friday mornings.

The revised Time Table of Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics is as follows :---

#### TIME TABLE OF CLINICS.

(1)	Ат	CHURCHGATE I	House :	
	(1)	For Mothers	Thursdays	10-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon.
			Mondays	2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
	(3)		Wednesdays	10-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon.
(2)	Ат	125, GREAT PO	ORTWOOD STREET :	
	(1)	For Mothers	Mondays	2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
	(2)	For Infants		2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
	(3)		Fridays	
(3)	Ат	REDDISH CEN	TRE, STANHOPE STRE	ET :
		For Infants		10-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon.
	(2)			2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
(4)			SLEYAN SCHOOL :	-
	(1)	For Mothers	Wednesdays	2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
	(2)	For Infants		2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
	(3)	Do.	Fridays	10-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon.
(5)	AT		GREGATIONAL SUNDA	
	(1)	For Infants	Fridays	2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
(6)			TERNITY HOSPITAL :-	
	(1)			10-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon.

Cases recommended by the Medical Officers for massage attend for that purpose by appointment at Churchgate House on Monday and Friday mornings and on Wednesday afternoons. Miss Potts, Masseuse to the Department, has carried out her duties in a highly satisfactory manner.

The medical consultations at the various Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics have been ably conducted by Dr. Jean M. Mackintosh, who has continued to work whole-heartedly in the interests of the mothers and their babies. Dr. H. Slater and Dr. Anna M. Robertson have given valuable assistance in a part-time capacity, and to them for their timely help I am deeply indebted. Dr. E. Ratner, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and your Medical Officer of Health have continued to conduct the consultations at two of the Clinics weekly. Dr. Mackintosh has rendered valuable assistance in the co-ordination of the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Committee with that undertaken by your Maternity and Child Welfare Department, with the result that the two services are rendered mutually helpful and beneficial.

#### Ante-natal Clinics.

These Clinics for Expectant Mothers are held weekly in four centres, viz. :-Portwood, Edgeley, Churchgate, and Mile End Hospital.

During 1930, 920 Expectant Mothers attended upon 3,458 occasions.

The Midwives continue to bring their cases in increasing numbers, and in 1930, 64 per cent. of the Midwives' cases attended the Clinics, as compared with 60 per cent. in 1929. Some Midwives bring as many as 87 per cent. of their cases to the Clinic. Assistance to the Expectant Mother is given by the Voluntary Committee who provide maternity outfits free or at cost price. Arrangements are made whereby the Mothers can pay for the outfits by instalments.

The first Ante-natal Clinic in Stockport was opened on 11th May, 1925, and since that time the work at the Clinic has increased rapidly.

#### COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Year.	Nu	mber of Mot	thers.	Total Attendances.
1925		61		104
1926		130		210
1927		380		573
1928		658		1,388
1929		863		2,735
1930		920		3,458

In conjunction with the Ante-natal Clinics, mothercraft classes are held at which talks upon health subjects are given by the Health Visitors.

#### Child Welfare Clinics.

This important branch of our work continues to show satisfactory progress, and the habit of weekly attendance at a Child Welfare Centre is now well established in the town. This is shown by the figures for 1930 given below :—

#### CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, 1930.

	Port-	(	Church-			Wy-	
	wood.		gate.	Reddish.	Edgeley.	cliffe.	Total.
New Cases	243		235	207	376	180	1241
No. on Register	364		451	333	633	289	2070
Total Weighings	4899		4618	3685	3534	2945	19681
Medical Consulta-							
tions	2254		1482	1485	2146	1035	8372
Total Attendances.	6493		5569	4403	4280	3609	24354

The great advance in the work which followed the opening of Clinics in various parts of the town is thus well illustrated. In 1926 the total weighings in the Clinics were 14,978, whilst in 1930 the total weighings were 19,681.

No actual treatment is carried out at the Clinics. Rachitic children continue to receive massage on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, and 1,553 attendances were made at Churchgate House by the children for this purpose. Patients requiring treatment are referred to their own Doctors.

It has again been found impossible owing to pressure of work to give Health Talks to groups of Mothers at the Centres. It is hoped if additional clerical assistance is available in 1931 that it will be possible to release the Health Visitors for this work.

The	following table give	s the feeding o	f infants at 3 m	ionths of age and t	The following table gives the feeding of infants at 3 months of age and their condition of health :
	BREAST-FED.	ED.	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY BREAST-FED.	ARTIFICIALLY-FED.
	HEALTHY	DELICATE.	HEALTHY.	DELICATE.	HEALTHY DELICATE.
1903 to 1907	4230 or 97.4%	112 or 2.6%	366 or 77.6%	106 or 22.4%	582 or 42.8% 778 or 57.2% $1360$
1908 to 1912	6616 or 97.3% 6871	255 or 2.7%	700 or 81.5%	159 or 18.5% 859	786 or 52.6% 707 or 47.4% $1493$
1913 to 1917	2954 or 96.6%	106 or $3.4\%$	449 or 82.1%	98 or 17.9%	620 or 57.9% 450 or 42.1% $1070$
1918 to 1922	3675 or 98%	72 or 2%	588 or 86.7%	90 or 13.3%	1378 or $80.5\%$ 333 or 19.5%
1923 to 1927	3552 or 98.3%	62 or 1.7%	431 or 89.6%	50 or 10.4%	1828 or $80.6\%$ 439 or 19.4\%
1928	792 or 97.5% 812	20 or 2.5%	54 or 91.5%	5 or 8.5%	332 or 81.1% 76 or 18.9% $408$
1929	871 or 99.09% 879	8 or 0.91%	43 or 95.6%	2 or 4.4%	342 or 81.04% 80 or 18.96% $422$
1930	705 or 98% 719	14 or 2%	60  or  85.7%	$\frac{10}{70}$ 0 or $4.3\%$	388 or 82.7 $^{0}_{469}$ 81 or 17.3 $^{0}_{469}$
The fig	The figures shewing the different methods of feeding at 3 months of age are as follow :	erent methods 7.1%	of feeding at 3 r PARTIALLY BRI	nonths of age are a tAST-FED-5.6%	s follow :

The Members of the Stockport Voluntary Committee for Maternity a Child Welfare have continued their work at the Centres with enthusias Of the 61 lady helpers, 26 assist at the Welfare Centres, 19 at the Moth craft Classes, and 16 attend at the Sewing Meeting on Fridays at Chur gate House, where the ante-natal outfits are made up, and where the sam sets of garments are prepared for use in the various Centres.

#### Mothercraft Classes.

Dr. Mackintosh reports as follows :--

"During 1930 a considerable extension of this work was undertaken the Voluntary Committee, in co-operation with the Staff of the Matern and Child Welfare Department. A Mothercraft Class was held through the year on Thursday afternoons at Churchgate House. Lectures Hygiene, Home-nursing and First-aid were given regularly by Mrs. Surre and later by Mrs. Hardman. Instruction in Dressmaking, Sewing, Et was given by Mrs. Barrett, and lectures and practical demonstrations Cookery were given by Mrs. Kaye. Competitions for the Mothers we held at intervals in Cookery and Sewing, and prizes were given.

Later a similar class was begun at Portwood Welfare Centre, also Thursday afternoons, with the same arrangements for Cookery, Sewing an Health instruction. In addition three Mothercraft Classes were commence in December in connection with the Corporation's Ante-natal Clinics Churchgate, Edgeley and Portwood Centres. These are run on somewho different lines. They are held at the same time and place as the Antinatal Clinics. While the Mothers are waiting their turn for examination they listen to talks by the Health Visitors on various health matters. I addition the Mothers receive instruction in the making of garments from qualified Dressmaker sent by the Voluntary Committee. It is hoped the near future to add lessons in Cookery."

#### Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.

Under this Order 313 cases were dealt with in 1930. After careful inquin a report upon the financial circumstances of each case is presented to Sub-Committee of your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, consisting of Councillor A. Crossley, Councillor Miss Johnson, and the Medical Office of Health.

Number of cases dealt with	313	
Quantities of Milk supplied :		
Total	8970	lbs.
Free	7934	lbs.
Half Cost	1036	
Total Cost£65	51. 18s.	. 3d.

Mothers who attend the Centres regularly with their children are supplied with Dried Milk at cost price and 12,944 lbs. of dried milk were sold in this way. The total amount of milk thus distributed free, at half price, and at cost price was 21,914 lbs. Free supplies of Cod Liver Oil Emulsion are also given in necessitous cases. Necessitous cases amongst children from 1 to 5 years of age are dealt with by the Stockport Voluntary Committee for Maternity and Child Welfare upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer of the Centre. During 1930, 5,042 pints of milk were supplied to 41 necessitous cases by that Committee, at an approximate cost of £94. 11s. 0d.

#### **Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics.**

In my report for 1927 details were given of the organisation and administration of the scheme for the treatment, etc., of cases of crippling defects at the Orthopaedic Department of Stockport Infirmary under the Hon. Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. E. S. Brentnall. Great benefit accrues to crippled children from this work and full use has been made during the year of the opportunity thus offered of seeking advice and of obtaining early treatment for crippling defects. Under the Maternity and Child Welfare portion of the Council's Orthopaedic scheme the following work was undertaken :—

Number of cases treated	46
Out-patients attendances	161
	827
	191
Number of In-patient Days	25
Number of X-Ray Examinations	9
	629

## Supervision of Midwives.

During the year 65 Midwives gave notice of their intention to practise within the Borough. These included 13 at the Union Hospital, 1 at the Union Workhouse, 14 at the Maternity Homes, and 9 Midwives who reside outside the Borough and gave notice of their intention to practise within the Borough. One Midwife died during the year.

The qualifications of the Midwives who practise within the Borough are as follow :—

Possessing Certificates from the Obstetrical Society of	
London	1
Possessing Certificate from a recognised Hospital	1
Having passed the examination of the Central Midwives	
Board	61
Enrolled by virtue of having been in bona-fide practice	
as Midwives a year prior to the passing of the Act.	2
	—
	65

Five Midwives attended more than 100 cases each, either alone or with a medical man in attendance. 10 Midwives did not attend any cases except in co-operation with a Doctor.

In addition there were 24 Midwives on the non-practising list, four of whom assisted at 13 confinements.

conditions for which help was		uired were as follows :	une
Post-partum Haemorrhage	3	Condition of Eyes	27
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	17	Abortion	9
Retained Placenta or		Uterine Inertia	10
Membranes	10	Pemphigus (suspected)	12
Placenta Praevia	1	Albuminuria and Eclampsia	36
Tedious Labour	71	Rise of Temperature	25
Obstructed Labour	34	B.B.A	5
Ruptured Perineum	132	Ante-natal	9
Contracted Pelvis	5		
Mal-presentation	33		-
Condition of Child	53	Total 8	5555
Condition of Mother	63	Pa we had a failed a fail -	-

For these 555 cases in which medical aid was summoned, 315 accounts were rendered by the Doctors concerned, amounting to £468. 12s. 0d. The sum of £98. 12s. 6d. was recovered from patients for whom medical services were provided in this way.

In accordance with the regulations of the Central Midwives Board the following notices have been received from the Midwives :---

Artificial Feeding 3	0
Still-births 2	26
Deaths occurring in practice	
Liability to be a source of infection 3	
Having laid out a dead body 1	5
Total 10	4

Two Midwives who had attended infectious cases received compensation for loss of practice caused by unavoidable delay in carrying out disinfection.

During the year your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee decided to pay compensation at the rate of 5/- per case to Midwives when the patient was removed to hospital for delivery. This compensation for loss of case is only paid in cases where the patient had previously attended at the Ante-natal Clinic.

The work of inspection of Midwives was undertaken by Dr. Mackintosh. All Midwives in active practice in the town were inspected thrice during the year. Non-practising Midwives are inspected once annually. 74 visits of inspection were paid. These visits depend for their effectiveness on their surprise character. On 26 occasions the Midwives were not at home when the house was visited. By arrangement the Cheshire County Council and the Manchester Corporation inspect the seven Midwives residing outside the town, who occasionally practise in this County Borough.

Dr. Mackintosh also interviewed Midwives at the Town Hall on 93 occasions. Midwives have also been interviewed on 65 occasions by the Superintendent Health Visitor, or by one of the District Health Visitors.

The number of notifications of sending for medical assistance and the

117

The Stockport Midwives' Association has continued its activities in 1930.

The Course of Lectures arranged for the Midwives by your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during the Winter of 1929–30 was much appreciated, and it is hoped that a further series of lectures will be given early in 1931.

The Officers of the Stockport Midwives' Association in 1930 were :--

President : Dr. N. Gebbie (Medical Officer of Health). Vice-President : Mrs. Barr. Hon. Secretary : Mrs. Titterton. Hon. Treasurer : Mrs. Pickford. Representative Member : Mrs. G. Smith.

#### Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

This Act, which provides for the registration of Nursing Homes (including Maternity Homes), came into operation on July 1st, 1928. Under this Act no applications for registration were received apart from the six applications for registration of premises which had previously been registered under the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, as Maternity Homes.

#### MILE END HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Accommodation for 16 mothers and 16 babies is provided at your Council's Maternity Hospital at Mile End Hall, which is administered by the Maternity Home Sub-Committee of your Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Your Medical Officer of Health is Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, and in the administrative work of the hospital valuable assistance has been rendered by Dr. Mackintosh, Assistant Medical Officer.

On 24th November, 1930, a Joint Committee of representatives of your Maternity and Child Welfare and Public Assistance Committees appointed Mr. Kenneth Vernon Bailey, of Manchester, as Consultant Obstetrician to the Corporation's Maternity Hospitals at Mile End Hall and Stepping Hill Hospital.

Applicants for admission to the Hospital are interviewed by the Matron, and the fees charged are according to a scale of charges fixed by the Committee in June, 1930. The fees charged range from 30/- per week to 5 guineas per week for Stockport residents, and from 5 guineas to 6 guineas per week for cases resident outside the Borough. Each application is carefully considered by the Committee and reviewed if necessary.

The Hospital is recognised by the Central Midwives Board as a Training School for Midwives, and the district training of the Nurses has been undertaken by Mrs. Barr at No. 1, Caistor Street, Stockport. Assistance in the district training of one Nurse in each case was given by Mrs. Pickford, Old Road; and Mrs. Barnsley, Hempshaw Lane. During the year the following cases were dealt with :--

Number of	of mother	rs remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1930	13
,,	,,	admitted during year	2529
,,	,,	discharged during year	2555
,,	,,	died during year	
		remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1930	10
Number of	of babies	remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1930	11
,,	,,	born during year (live births 231, still-births 11).	242
	,,	discharged during year	228
,,		died	91
>>	>>		11
,,,	,,	,, (still-births)	CANCELLA DE LA CONTRACTA DE LA
,,	,,	remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1930	5
Number		riages	nil.
,,	Cases o	of Puerperal Fever	1
		Puerperal Pyrexia	12
		born in Hospital	2 sets
,,	en mos e	som in noopium	

An Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic is held once weekly at the Hospital for the hospital patients. Dr. Mackintosh, who has conducted this Clinic with such signal success reports :—

"Although women as yet do not appreciate the value of Post-natal care to the same extent as they do the importance of Ante-natal care, yet there are signs that they are beginning to realise more and more the value of this work."

The premises used for ante-natal clinic purposes have been extensively altered during the year with most satisfactory results.

All women who have had a normal confinement and who do not require the services of their own Doctor are examined by Dr. Mackintosh prior to their discharge from the Hospital, and if they so desire they can attend for a further examination at the Clinic four weeks later. Should any abnormality be discovered at either of these examinations they are advised to consult their own Doctor without delay. There has thus been commenced in Stockport a post-natal Clinic, which it is hoped will in time have far reaching beneficial results. We hope that we shall be able to lessen to a considerable extent much of the sickness and invalidism which are the lot of so many women after confinement, and by securing early treatment for defects we hope to prevent the occurrence of serious complications.

#### Mile End Maternity Hospital. Annual Statistics—Year 1930.

- (1) Number of cases in the Home on 1st January, 1930 : 13 mothers, 11 babies.
- (2) Number of cases admitted during 1930 : 252 (242 Births, including 2 sets of twins).
- (3) Average duration of stay : 2 weeks.
- (4) Number of cases delivered by-
  - (a) Midwives : 149.
  - (b) Doctors : 91.

119

(5) Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the Midwife with reasons for requiring assistance : 107.

A.—Albuminuria Miscarriage and threatened abortion Ante-natal observation	$\left. \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ - \end{array} \right\}$ Ante-natal : 11.
B.—Ante-partum Haemorrhage Delayed labour Obstructed labour Contracted pelvis Head not fixing Uterine inertia Malpresentation Foetal distress	$ \begin{bmatrix} - \\ 13 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ - \\ - \\ 2 \\ - \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} $ During labour : 23.
C.—Adherent Placenta and Chorion Ruptured perineum (all requiring suture) Puerperal Pyrexia Post-partum Haemorrhage Miscellaneous.	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 32 \\ 8 \\ \hline 10 \end{array} \right\} $ After labour : 53.
D.—Suspected Pemphigus Inflammation of Eyes Miscellaneous	$\begin{bmatrix} -7\\7\\13 \end{bmatrix}$ For Infant : 20.

(6) Number of cases notified as-

(

(a) Puerperal Fever: 1.

- (b) Puerperal Pyrexia : 12.
- (7) Number of cases notified as Pemphigus Neonatorum : Nil.
- (8) Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment in each case : 2—Cured.
- (9) Number of cases of "Inflammation of the eyes," however slight : 7.
- (10) Number of Infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breast-fed :—

Debility of Mother.....  $4 \\ 2$  6.

- (11) Number of Maternal Deaths with Causes : Nil. One mother died after removal to St. Mary's Hospital.
- (12) Number of foetal deaths (a) still-born, and (b) within 10 days of birth and their causes :---

do.															:
Albuminuria.															1
Syphilis		 	 							 					1
Unknown															1

(b)	Internal Haemorrhage	1
	Premature Birth	4
	Inanition	2
	Congenital Malformation	1
	Haemorrhagic Jaundice	1
		-
	Total	9

Special Reports have been prepared during the year by your Medical Officer of Health upon cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurring in the Maternity Hospital. These Reports, which included the clinical findings ascertained by Dr. Mackintosh, were submitted to the Committee concerned and copies were transmitted to the Minister of Health. Prompt and efficient measures were adopted in each case to prevent the spread of infection and the results were highly satisfactory.

The question of the costs of administration of the Hospital was the subject of special investigation by a Sub-Committee consisting of Mrs. A. N. Buckley, Councillor Miss C. E. Johnson, Mrs. E. Murray, Mrs. E. Potts, J.P., and Mrs. M. A. Skuse, J.P., with Dr. Jean M. Mackintosh as Secretary to the Committee.

The Sub-Committee reviewed the various items of expenditure at the Hospital in February, 1930, and made certain recommendations which were approved by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. The Ladies were thanked by the Committee for their services and were authorised to review the position later in the year. This was done in December, 1930, and it was found that considerable economy had been effected without any loss of efficiency in the conduct of the Hospital. PART VII. Public Assistance.

## Public Assistance.

#### Public Assistance.

The Local Government Act, 1929, came into operation on 1st April, 1930, and the functions of the Poor Law Guardians were on that date transferred to the County Borough Council.

The functions previously carried out by the Guardians have been transferred to the Public Assistance Committee of the Corporation, under the Chairmanship of Alderman H. Patten, J.P. Harry Barlow, Esq., Barristerat-Law, who was previously Clerk to the Stockport Board of Guardians, was appointed Clerk to the Public Assistance Committee, and your Medical Officer of Health was appointed Chief Medical Officer to the Committee. In accordance with the terms of the Act, the duties in connection with Public Vaccination were transferred to the Health Committee, and the duties of Infant Life Protection under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, were transferred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The details of the administrative changes consequent upon the transfer of the functions relating to Vaccination and Infant Life Protection are given in the appropriate Sections of this Report.

#### District Medical Work.

Under the late Board of Guardians the town was divided into two Districts for the purpose of District Medical Work, and Dr. J. Howie Smith and Dr. F. Chadwick were the two District Poor Law Medical Officers. In consequence of the death of Dr. J. Howie Smith, the Public Assistance Committee decided upon a re-organisation of the work of the District Medical Officers by dividing the town into four Districts, with a Medical Officer to each District, as follows :—

No. 1 District : Dr. H. G. Watson, 8, Greek Street, Stockport.

No. 2 District : Dr. F. Chadwick, 126, Wellington Road North, Stockport.

No. 3 District : Dr. C. B. V. Walker, 18, Longshut Lane West, Stockport.

No. 4 District : Dr. W. Thomson, 94, Great Portwood Street, Stockport.

These District Medical Officers have remained under the administrative control of the Public Assistance Department, and the machinery for admission of patients to the Public Assistance Institutions is similar to that in operation under the Board of Guardians, viz., through the Relieving Officers' Department.

#### Institutions.

(1) SHAW HEATH INSTITUTION : This Institution situated in Shaw Heath, Stockport, serves the following Areas :--

The County Borough of Stockport: Population (1929) 127,800.

The Hyde and Cheadle Area of Cheshire County Council : Population (1921) 72,211.

123

The total number of beds available is as follows :---

	F	for Chron Sick.	For Men Diseases	Total.
For	men	104	 79	 183
	women	88	 76	 164
		192	 155	 347

Total Accommodation for sick and mental cases is 347 beds.

On 31st December, 1930, the number of occupied beds was as follows :--

	Beds Provided.	Beds Occupied.
For men	183	 171
For women	164	 137
For children		 1
	347	 309

During the period from 1st April, 1930, to 31st December, 1930, 926 cases were admitted, 883 patients were discharged, and there were 19 deaths in the Institution. The average duration of stay of the patients who were discharged or died was 136 days.

Dr. E. C. Dutton, Medical Superintendent of the Stepping Hill Hospital is Medical Officer to the Shaw Heath Institution.

(2) STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL : This Hospital situated at Poplar Grove, Stockport, remains a hospital maintained under the Poor Law Act, and serves the same area and population as the Shaw Heath Institution.

The available accommodation for sick and maternity cases is as follows :---

		For Sick Cases.	Fa	r Materi Cases.	rity	Total Beds.
For	men	194				194
	women	190		14		204
For	children	55	••		••	55
		439		14		453

On 31st December, 1930, of the 453 beds provided, 318 were occupied.

The average number of beds occupied during the period from 1st April, 1930, to 31st December, 1930, was 290. The number of surgical operations performed was 61, and of these 10 were abdominal sections.

In addition to the ordinary ward accommodation for medical, surgical, etc., cases, there is at the Hospital a modern pavilion with 32 beds built on open-air lines for the treatment of Tuberculosis in males. One of the wards in the Hospital, which is provided with a verandah, is used for the treatment of Tuberculosis in females, and there are 27 beds thus provided. Of the 59 beds thus provided for the treatment of Tuberculosis, 40 were occupied on 31st December, 1930. One of the wards at the Hospital is used as a nursery for 24 healthy children.

These children were previously housed at the Shaw Heath Institution, but several years ago they were moved to Stepping Hill Hospital, at the request of an Inspector from the Ministry of Health, as the accommodation at Shaw Heath was entirely unsuitable. I am of opinion that Stepping Hill Hospital is not a suitable place for the reception of healthy children, and that appropriate accommodation should be provided for them away from the hospital "atmosphere."

In the Maternity Block at the Hospital, which is recognised by the Central Midwives Board for the training of Midwives, there are 14 beds and 14 cots for Maternity cases. The block consists of two wards of seven beds each, with labour room, etc., but no isolation accommodation is provided. Cases requiring isolation are moved to other wards in the Hospital.

During 1930, 160 cases were admitted to the Maternity Block, and of these cases 116 were delivered by Midwives and 44 by Doctors. Medical assistance was sought by Midwives in 81 cases. There were 5 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, and 9 infants were not entirely breast-fed. One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred, and was transferred to the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital for treatment. Permanent opacity of the child's right eye resulted. Of the children born in the Hospital, 16 were still-born, and 4 died within ten days of birth.

The following table summarises the work undertaken at Stepping Hill Hospital during the period from 1st April to 31st December, 1930, i.e., the period during which the Hospital has been under the control of the Corporation :—

#### STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL.

1st April, 1930, to 31st December, 1930.

Total number of Admissions	1349
Total number of Maternity Cases admitted	125
Number of Live Births	120
Number of Still Births	10
Number of deaths of children under 4 weeks old	6
Number of deaths of children under 1 year old	12
Number of Maternal Deaths	0
Total number of Deaths	263
Number of Patients discharged	1113

No Out-patient Department is provided at the Hospital.

There are no laboratory facilities at the Hospital for clinical, pathological and bacteriological investigations. This defect will have to be remedied if the Hospital is to maintain its place as a modern institution for the investigation and treatment of medical and surgical cases.

The Department for Artificial Sunlight Therapy is not used to anything like its fullest extent, for which the absence of an Out-patients' Department is largely responsible. There is no X-Rays Department at the Hospital. Cases requiring X-Rays for diagnosis or treatment have to be sent to the Stockport Infirmary for the purpose—an inconvenient and unsatisfactory arrangement as far as patients confined to bed are concerned.

Stepping Hill Hospital was not declared to be a Public Health Hospital under the Local Government Act, 1929, nor has it been appropriated as such and placed under the control of the Public Health Committee of the Corporation. It has remained a Hospital maintained under the Poor Law Act, and is administered by the Public Assistance Committee. From an administrative point of view one of the chief objects of the Local Government Act, 1929, was the removal of the stigma of the Poor Law from sickness and invalidism. It seems to me that the appropriation of Stepping Hill Hospital by the Public Health Committee is necessary if the aims and objects of the Local Government Act are to be fulfilled, and if the necessary co-ordination of the medical services of the Corporation is to be secured.

It is anticipated that with the removal of the stigma of the Poor Law there will be an increasing demand upon the accommodation at the Hospital. This will inevitably mean the need for more staff, and your Public Assistance Committee has decided to extend the existing accommodation for Nurses, which has been inadequate for some time.

Dr. E. C. Dutton, the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, has carried out his onerous duties in a highly satisfactory manner, with the able assistance of Dr. W. More, Assistant Medical Officer : and Miss Booth, Matron.

(3) COTTAGE HOMES: There are four Cottage Homes maintained by your Public Assistance Committee for children, at St. Thomas's Place, Banks Lane, Turncroft Lane, and Heaton Road. There the children are under the care of a Foster Mother, and the ideal aimed at by the Committee is that the conditions shall be made to resemble as closely as possible the life in an ordinary home, e.g., the children of school age in the Homes attend the ordinary Public Elementary Schools, and there is nothing in their clothing or equipment which would brand them as pauper children, or distinguish them from the other children at School.

Dr. Dutton is visiting Medical Officer of the Cottage Homes.

# WEEKLY MEANS OF OBSERVATIONS AT THE BOROUGH METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, STOCKPORT.

Latitude 53° 24' 12" N. Longitude 2° 9' 14" W.

Cistern of Barometer 261–56 feet and top of Raingauge 285 feet above Mean Sea-level.

	Thermo	ometers.	Average			ometers.	- Averag
1930.	Underg	round.	daily Rain-	1930.	Underg	round.	daily Rain-
	1 Foot.	4 Feet.	fall.		1 Foot.	4 Feet.	fall.
1st week		44°	.11	27th week	59°	54°	.03
2nd "	40	44	.29	28th ,,	59	54	.05
3rd ,,	41	43	.10	29th ,,	58	54	. 39
4th "	40	43	.11	30th ,,	56	54	.28
5th ,,	38	43	.04	31st "	57	55	.15
6th "	38	43	_	32nd "	57	55	.18
7th ,,	37	43	.03	33rd ,,	56	55	.12
8th ,,	35	40	_	34th ,,	56	56	.12
9th ,,	37	40	_	35th ,,	59	56	.18
10th ,,	40	40	.11	36th ,,	57	56	.10
11th ,,	38	41	.09	37th ,,	57	56	.08
12th ,,	36	40	.17	38th ,,	55	55	.18
13th ,,	42	41	.01	39th ,,	54	54	.07
14th ,,	43	42	.05	40th ,,	53	54	.31
15th ,,	45	42	.13	41st ,,	50	53	.05
16th ,,	43	44	.02	42nd ,,	52	52	.07
17th ,,	46	43	.03	43rd ,,	48	50	.19
18th "	47	45	.05	44th ,,	48	50	.22
19th ,,	47	46	.10	45th ,,	44	49	.11
20th ,,	49	46	.04	46th ,,	43	48	.03
21st ,,	52	47	.02	47th ,,	43	46	.28
22nd ,,	53	49	_	48th ,,	40	46	.01
23rd ,,	57	50	.06	49th ,,	40	46	.05
24th ,,	57	52	.04	50th ,,	40	46	.17
25th ,,	59	53	.22	51st ,,	41	44	-
26th ,,	59	54	.04	52nd ,,	41	44	.12

# INDEX.

PAGE.

	AGE.
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica19.	. 21.
All and phone in the second second	5. 72
Acute Polio Encephalitis	65
Acute Poliomyelitis65,	72
Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws, etc., 27	7. 61
Ambulance Pacilities	30
Ambulance Facilities	30
Ante-natal Clinics	111
Area of Borough	8
Area of Borough Bacteriological Examinations .47, 7	2 85
Dacteriological Examinations. 41, 1	0. 00
Bakehouses	40
Births and Birth-rate 8, 12, 1	4,16
Births notified Births visited	103
Disthe misited	110
Births visited.	110
Bye-Laws	1, 61
Cancer	9, 21
Carabro-Spinal Maningitis 10	91
oereoro-opinar meningrusio	0
6	0, 12
Chemical Work	47
Chemical Work Cherry Tree Lane Hospital. 28, 7	5 - 78
Child Welfare Centres31, 110	-111
Olivies and The state of Control, 110	-111
Clinics and Treatment Centres Closet Accommodation 3	31
Closet Accommodation 3	3 - 34
Common Lodging Houses Consumption.8, 18, 19, 21, 65, 72, 8	40
Communition 9 19 10 91 65 79 9	0 05
Consumption. 8, 18, 19, 21, 05, 12, 8	0-95
Dairies, Cowsheds, &c	44
Deaths & Death-rate 8, 13, 1	4-24
Diarrhœa	0 92
Dialithea	1 70
Diphtheria 13, 19, 21, 65, 7	
Diphtheritic Serum	71
Disinfection	74
Dispensary, Tuberculosis31, 8	5 06
Dispensary, Tuberculosis	5-30
District Inspectorial Work 3	5 - 37
Drainage and Sewerage 32	2, 61
Dysentery	
Emergence and Staffing Sub	,
Emergency and Staffing Sub-	
Committee Encephalitis Lethargica19, 21, 63	3
Encephalitis Lethargica, 19, 21, 6	5.72
Enteric Fever19, 21, 65, 71	, 76
Erysipelas	0, 12
Factories and Workshops 3	8 - 40
Fairs, Wakes, &c	41
Food-Adulteration, etc 4	
	0-40
Food—Inspection and super-	
vision of 4	4 - 48
Food and Drugs, Summary of	
	10
Analyst's Reports	46
Health Committee, Members of.	3
Health Services for the Area 2	5 - 32
Health Visitors' Work108	
	-110
Hospital Sub-Committee, Mem-	13
bers of	- 3
	5-78
Tist of 9	7-30
	- E 2
House of Refuge	30
	0-61
Housing Committee, Members of	3
Ice Cream Vendors	48
Illegitimacy	8, 12

PAGE.
Infant Hygiene, Lectures on 109
Infant Life Protection 109
Infantile Mortality & Maternity
& Child Welfare Work 8. 12, 14, 19,
a office wehate work c. 12, 14, 15,
102–120 Infectious Diseases
Infectious Diseases 64–73
Influenza
Inhabited Houses 8
Inquests 15
Institutional Provision for Un-
married Mothers, etc 30
Isolation Hospitals
Laboratory Facilities
Lectures on Infant Hygiene 109
Legal Proceedings
Local Government Act, 1929.32.122-125
Local Powers relating to Public
Health
Malaria 65 79
Malaria
Matriages and Marriage-rate 12, 15
Maternal Deaths8, 20, 24, 106
Maternity & Child Welfare Com-
mittee 3
Maternity and Child Welfare
and Infantile Mortality 8, 12, 14, 19
102-120
Maternity Home
Maternity Home Sub-Committee 3
Measles
Meat Inspection 45
Mental Defectives 29, 30
Meteorological Station 126
Midwives
Midwives, Supervision of115-116
Mile End Maternity Hospital28, 29,
117-120
Milk and Cream Regulations 44
Milk and Dairies (Consolidation)
Act, 1915 44 Milk, Distribution of114, 115
Milk, Distribution of114, 115
Milk Distribution Sub-Committee 3
Milk (Mothers and Children)
Order, 1919 44, 114
Milk Samples 44, 45, 48
Milk Shops 44
Milk Supply 44
Montality Statistics 19.94
Mortality Statistics 13-24
Mothercraft Classes 114
National Health Insurance 26
Natural and Social Conditions
of the District 10
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.8, 19, 21.
65, 72, 80-94, 96
Notifiable Infectious Diseases 64-73
Notification of Births Act 103
Notification of Tuberculosis 80–84
Northeation of Tuberculosis 80-84
Number of Families 8
Continued on page 128,

PAGE

.

## **INDEX** (Continued.)

PAGE.
Nursing Arrangements
Numing Homos Degistration
Nursing fromes Registration
Nursing Homes Registration Act, 192730, 117
Nutrition 47
Offensive Trades 40, 41
Ophthalmia Neonatorum., 65, 71, 107
Orthopaedic Treatment 90, 91, 115
Outworkers
Pathological Examinations 99
Paving, Sewering, etc
Paving, Sewering, etc 61
Pemphigus Neonatorum72, 108
Phthisis 8, 18, 19, 21, 65, 72, 80-95
Pneumonia, Primary & Influenzal 65, 72
Poisons and Pharmacy Act 41
Poliomyelitis, Acute 65, 72
Poho Encephalitis 65, 72
Population
Premises and Occupations con-
Fremises and Occupations con-
trolled by Regulations40, 41, 43
Privy Middens : Conversions to
W.Cs 32, 33, 34
Professional Nursing 25
Prosecutions
D II' A data D
Public Assistance Department :-
District Medical Work 122
Institutions28, 29, 89, 122-125
Poor Law Medical Out Relief 26
Staff 5
Public Institutions—Deaths in 8
Public Vaccinators 5
Public Wash-house 43
Puerperal Fever
Puerperal Pyrexia
Pulmonary Tuberculosis 8, 18, 19, 21,
runnonary ruberculosis 6, 16, 19, 21,
65, 72, 80-95
Rag Flock Acts 43
Rateable Value 8
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 41
"Return Cases" of Scarlet Fever 77-78
Discussion of Scarlet Fever 11-18
Rivers and Streams 32
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts 45-48
Sanatoria Accommodation 29
Sanitary Accommodation in
Factories, etc 38
Sanitary Circumstances of A
Sanitary Circumstances of Area 32-43 Sanitary Inspection of Area35-37
Sanitary Inspection of Area35-37
Scarlet Fever 13, 19, 21, 65, 69, 70, 76,
77, 78

Shops Acts
Schools       41-42         Sediment Tests
Sediment Tests
Shops Acts
Slaughterhouses       45         Smallpox13, 19, 30, 65, 66, 76         Smoke Observations40         Staff       4-5         Statistical Memoranda       8         Statistics and Social Conditions       6         of the Area       8-24         Statutory Notices served during       37         Still-births       8, 105, 106         Stockport Maternity and Child       102, 114, 115         Stockport Sick Poor Nursing       Association       25         Transferable Deaths       16
Smallpox13, 19, 30, 65, 66, 76         Smoke Observations
Smoke Observations
Staff       4-5         Statistical Memoranda       8         Statistics and Social Conditions       8         of the Area       8-24         Statutory Notices served during       37         year       37         Still-births       8, 105, 106         Stockport Maternity and Child       102, 114, 115         Stockport Sick Poor Nursing       25         Transferable Deaths       16
Statistical Memoranda       8         Statistics and Social Conditions       9         of the Area       8-24         Statutory Notices served during       9         year       37         Still-births       8, 105, 106         Stockport Maternity and Child       102, 114, 115         Stockport Sick Poor Nursing       25         Transferable Deaths       16
Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area       8-24         Statutory Notices served during year       37         Still-births       37         Stockport Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Committee       102, 114, 115         Stockport Sick Poor Nursing Association       25         Transferable Deaths       16
of the Area
Statutory Notices served during year
year
Still-births       8, 105, 106         Stockport       Maternity and Child         Welfare       Voluntary Committee         102, 114, 115         Stockport       Sick         Poor       Nursing         Association       25         Transferable       Deaths         16
Stockport Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Committee 102, 114, 115 Stockport Sick Poor Nursing Association
Welfare Voluntary Committee 102, 114, 115 Stockport Sick Poor Nursing Association
102, 114, 115         Stockport Sick Poor Nursing         Association       25         Transferable Deaths       16
Stockport Sick Poor Nursing Association
Association 25 Transferable Deaths 16
Transferable Deaths 16
Tuberculosis :
Pulmonary8, 18, 19, 21, 65,
72, 80-95
Non-Pulmonary 8, 19, 21, 65, 72.
80-94, 96
Tuberculosis, Treatment of 80-96
Tuberculosis Hospitals 28, 29
Tuberculosis, Veneral and Mental
Diseases Sub-Committee 3
Typhoid Fever13, 19, 21, 65, 71, 76
Uncertified Deaths and Inquests 15
Unhealthy Areas
Vaccination
Vaccination Officers
Ward Mortality
Ward Populations 11
Water Supply 32
Water Closets :
Accommodation 33-34
Inspection of
Number Newly Erected 33-34
Whitehill Hospital
Whitehill Hospital28, 29, 86-88 Whooping Cough 8, 13, 19, 21, 73
Workshop Inspection 38
Workshop Inspection 38 Zymotic Diseases8, 13, 14, 18

## 128