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COUNTY BOROUGH *of* STOCKPORT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

(E. K. MACDONALD, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.)



1934





ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

County Borough of Stockport

For the Year 1934.

E. K. MACDONALD,

M.D., B.S., (LOND.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

STOCKPORT :

Swain & Co., Ltd., "Advertiser" Offices, High Street.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE HEALTH

OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
FOR THE YEAR 1884

BY
J. M. MANNING,
M.D.,
STATE PHYSICIAN.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
1885.

The following are the Committees for 1934-1935 :—

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR JAMES H. STANSFIELD.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR THOMAS S. FISH.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman John Coupe).

ALDERMEN JOSEPH MORTON and HENRY PATTEN, J.P. ; COUNCILLORS ADA ALLCOCK, CHARLES L. BRIMELOW, EDWARD BROWN, THOMAS BUCKLEY, WILLIAM T. DINGLE, J.P., WILLIAM A. DOWNHAM, JOHN W. FIDLER, WILLIAM HITCHEN, JOHN T. LORD, JAMES PENNY, J.P., CHARLES ROYLE, and JOHN E. SMITH.

HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR JAMES H. STANSFIELD.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR THOMAS S. FISH.

Aldermen Joseph Morton and Henry Patten, J.P. ; Councillors Ada Allcock, Thomas Buckley, John W. Fidler, James Penny, J.P., Charles Royle, and John E. Smith.

TUBERCULOSIS, VENEREAL, and MENTAL DISEASES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR JAMES H. STANSFIELD.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR THOMAS S. FISH.

Councillors Ada Allcock, Charles L. Brimelow, William T. Dingle, J.P., William A. Downham, William Hitchen, and John T. Lord.

EMERGENCY AND STAFFING SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR JAMES H. STANSFIELD.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR THOMAS S. FISH.

Alderman Joseph Morton ; Councillors Ada Allcock, Edward Brown, Thomas Buckley, John T. Lord, and Charles Royle.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT REGIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT COMMITTEE.

Councillors Thomas Buckley and John W. Fidler.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR WILLIAM A. DOWNHAM.

Vice-Chairman—ALDERMAN JOHN W. CRAIG, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman John Coupe).

ALDERMEN HENRY PATTEN, J.P. and CHARLES F. WALKER ; COUNCILLORS ADA ALLCOCK, JOHN ARMSTEAD, WILLIAM T. DINGLE, J.P., NORMAN GREENWOOD, CATHERINE E. JOHNSON, HARRY MATKIN, HERBERT SHEPHERDSON, JAMES H. STANSFIELD, TOM START, and JOHN E. THOMPSON ; MRS. NELLIE W. BENNETT, J.P., MRS. AGNES N. BUCKLEY, MRS. EVELYN M. MURRAY, MRS. ELIZABETH POTTS, J.P., MISS FLORENCE ROWBOTHAM, J.P., MRS. MARY A. SKUSE, J.P., and DR. F. J. KITT.

MATERNITY HOME SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR WILLIAM A. DOWNHAM.

Vice-Chairman—ALDERMAN JOHN W. CRAIG, J.P.

Councillors Ada Allcock 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 WILLIAM A. DOWNHAM.

Vice-Chairman—ALDERMAN JOHN W. CRAIG, J.P.

Councillors Ada Allcock and Catherine E. Johnson ; and the Medical Officer of Health.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR JOHN T. LORD.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR CHARLES HARTLEY.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman John Coupe).

ALDERMEN JOHN W. CRAIG, J.P. and JOSEPH MORTON ; COUNCILLORS JOHN CROWTHER, WILLIAM A. DOWNHAM, CHARLES GATTIE, HERBERT J. HOWARD, CATHERINE E. JOHNSON, HARRY PONSONBY, J.P., REV. A. RIPPINER, F.R.G.S., DAVID SCOTT-MORTON, and FRED SUTCLIFFE.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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

ERNEST KENNETH MACDONALD, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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

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

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, and Assistant Venereal Diseases Officer:—

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

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:—

J. H. F. PANKHURST, M.D., B.S., D.P.H. (Commenced May, 1934.)

Clinical Venereal Diseases Officer (Part time):—

W. J. S. REID, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Consultant Obstetrician 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.

Assistant Medical Officer, Isolation Hospital (Part time):—

HUGH G. WATSON, M.B., Ch.B. (Ceased May, 1934).

Assistant Medical Officers, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (Part time):—

HARRY SLATER, M.B., Ch.B.

ANNA M. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. } (Ceased May, 1934).

Public Analyst (Part time):—

WM. MARSHALL, F.I.C., F.C.S. (Died January, 1934).

T. R. HODGSON, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S. (Commenced September, 1934).

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

District Inspectors	{	.....H. PRICE§°
		.....F. MILLS§°
		.....P. N. BLOMFIELD§°
		.....H. HOWARD§°
		.....S. H. TURNER§°
		(Ceased 25/8/34).....A. E. SHERWOOD§°
		(Commenced 1/10/34).....A. SMITH§°
Housing Inspector.....		(Commenced 5/9/34).....J. B. BROWN§°
Shops Act Inspector.....		E. A. HAMBLET
Superintendent Health Visitor.....		Miss K. M. JONES§†a
Health Visitors	{	.....Miss E. B. SWAN§†a
		.....Miss E. SNOWDON§†a
		.....Miss L. M. DREW§†a
		(Ceased 31/3/34).....Miss A. N. STUBBS§†a
		.....Mrs. E. HOLLAND†c
		.....Miss M. BILLINGS§†c
		.....Miss D. T. CLAYTON§†c
		(Commenced 19/3/34).....Miss K. McMAHON§†c
		(Tuberculosis).....Miss M. SMITH§†c

Matron, Isolation and Tuberculosis Hospitals.....	Miss T. P. CRANMORE
Matron, Mile End Hall Maternity Hospital.....	Miss E. M. SKRIMSHIRE
Deputy Matron, Isolation Hospital.....	Miss K. RICHARDSON
Deputy Matron, Tuberculosis Hospital.....	Miss E. E. WILSON
Masseuse (Part time) Maternity and Child Welfare Department...	Miss G. POTTS
Chief Clerk.....	A. ROWLAND, A.C.I.S.
(Appointed Housing Inspector 5/9/34) J. B. BROWN §°	
Clerk.....	H. HOLDEN
Junior Clerk (Commenced 8/10/34).....	E. A. BURN
Shorthand Typist (Transferred to M.C.W. Records) :—	
	Miss K. L. ECKERSALL
(Commenced 30/7/34) Miss C. M. CLARK	
Clerical Staff	Maternity & Child Welfare Records Clerk :—
	(Ceased 21/7/34).....Miss M. HORNSBY
	(Commenced 13/8/34).....Miss K. L. ECKERSALL
	Junior Clerk (Commenced 5/3/34).....Miss J. ORR
	Office Boy (Ceased 6/1/34).....G. JENKINSON
	(Commenced 8/1/34).....E. W. JACKSON
	Dispensary.....Mrs. F. STEAD
	Miss A. B. BELLERBY
V.D. Orderly (Part time).....	W. E. LEES

PUBLIC VACCINATORS :—

No. 1 District ..	R. M. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 2 District ..	F. CHADWICK, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 3 District ..	J. W. BROOKS, 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. (Ed.)

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. (Ed.)

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS :—

No. 1 District ..	J. A. D. WYNESS, 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.

§ Certificate, Inspector of Nuisances.

° Certificate, Meat and Other Foods.

* Certificate of General Training.

† Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

a Certificate (new) R.S.I., Health Visitors.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Report on the Health of the Borough during 1934.

In considering the value to the community of work such as is carried out by the Health Services of the Corporation, it is almost impossible to arrive at an accurate assessment; a definite profit and loss account cannot be presented, but even to the casual observer, the health of the people has immeasurably improved during the last few decades. The general decline in the death rate, the increased longevity associated with this decline, and above all the greatly improved standard of living, all give evidence of this happier state of affairs. The Corporation has done much to bring this improvement about.

The year under review, 1934, is notable in Stockport, in that several new low records have been attained. The death rate, the infant mortality rate, the phthisis death rate, all reached low records, and the birth rate showed a satisfactory increase on previous years.

The drive against the slums has been maintained. The enthusiasm of the Council in this matter and their desire to put an end to this evil, should be the subject of great satisfaction to all the townspeople.

I desire to thank all the Members of the Council and especially the Members of the Health and Allied Committees, for their consideration and interest during the year. I wish also to thank all the Staff of the Health and Allied Departments for their loyal assistance and co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. K. MACDONALD, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.,


Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Stockport.

June, 1935.



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

Statistical Memorandum.

Population.		Area.		Density.	
1851	10,000	100	100	100	100
1861	12,000	100	100	120	120
1871	15,000	100	100	150	150
1881	18,000	100	100	180	180
1891	20,000	100	100	200	200
1901	22,000	100	100	220	220
1911	25,000	100	100	250	250
1921	28,000	100	100	280	280
1931	30,000	100	100	300	300
1941	32,000	100	100	320	320
1951	35,000	100	100	350	350
1961	38,000	100	100	380	380
1971	40,000	100	100	400	400
1981	42,000	100	100	420	420
1991	45,000	100	100	450	450
2001	48,000	100	100	480	480

PART 1.

Health and Statistics.

SECTION A.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

Statistical Memorandum.

	Stockport.	England and Wales.	121 County Boroughs & Great Towns.	132 Smaller Towns.
Population (Census 1931).....	125,490	—	—	—
Estimated Population, Mid-year, 1934	128,050	—	—	—
Area in Acres.....	7,059	—	—	—
Birth Rate per 1,000.....	13.58	14.8	14.7	15.0
Do. do. average for five years, 1930-1934.....	13.17	—	—	—
General Death Rate per 1,000.....	11.85	11.8	11.8	11.3
Do. do. average for five years, 1930-1934.....	12.85	—	—	—
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	54.63	59	63	53
Do. do. average for five years, 1930-1934.....	68.87	—	—	—
Death Rate from Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.....	0.23	—	—	—
Death Rate from Phthisis (Pulmonary Consumption) per 1,000.....	0.50	0.63	—	—
Death Rate from all other Tubercular Diseases.....	0.09	0.13	—	—

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres).....	7,059
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1934.....	128,050
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1934) according to rate books.....	36,803
Rateable Value (April, 1934).....	£760,849
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£2,904

Extracts from vital statistics for the year :—

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births : Legitimate.....	1666	825	841	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 13.58.
Illegitimate....	73	38	35	
Stillbirths.....	94	49	45	} Rate per 1,000 total births (live and stillbirths), 51.28
Deaths.....	1518	748	770	
				Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 11.85.

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—

From Sepsis.....	5
„ other causes.....	2
Total.....	7

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births.....	54.63
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	53.42
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	82.19
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	3
„ Whooping Cough (all ages).....	4
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).....	12

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR 1934.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.		Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases.	Maternal Mortality Rate.		
			Year 1934.	Average 5 years 1929-33			Puerp'rl Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total.
ENGLAND & WALES ..	14.8	11.8	59	65.8	0.63	0.13	1.95	2.46	4.41
121 GREAT TOWNS ...	14.7	11.8	63	70.4	..	..	..	..	..
Birkenhead.....	17.6	12.0	60	85	0.72	0.18	0.75	4.15	4.90
Blackburn.....	12.0	13.1	56.9	72.5	0.55	0.08	1.98	3.97	5.95
Bolton.....	12.5	12.0	53	79	0.53	0.10	0.85	2.57	3.42
Burnley.....	11.77	13.51	70.3	85.5	0.57	0.19	3.43	11.14	14.57
Bury.....	12.28	14.22	84	71	0.63	0.20	7.69	2.56	10.25
Halifax.....	11.7	13.9	77	82	0.52	0.09	3.5	4.3	7.8
Huddersfield.....	12.58	13.49	59	60	0.67	0.13	4.60	5.26	9.86
Manchester.....	14.81	12.24	69	84	0.97	0.17	1.08	3.17	4.25
Oldham.....	12.6	14.5	70	89	0.72	0.08	2.89	4.09	6.98
Rochdale.....	12.4	14.6	78	74	0.64	0.07	1.61	4.04	5.65
St. Helens.....	19.1	10.6	65.4	97.3	0.67	0.21	1.83	3.21	5.04
Salford.....	14.7	13.6	93	98	0.90	0.14	2.4	4.2	6.6
Stockport.....	13.58	11.85	54.63	76.2	0.50	0.09	2.73	1.09	3.82
Wallasey.....	13.3	11.7	50.9	50.5	0.49	0.14	1.54	2.32	3.86
Warrington.....	17.3	11.6	74	85	0.69	0.14	0.69	2.76	3.45
Wigan.....	17.31	12.39	67	108	0.77	0.18	0.64	3.22	3.86

SECTION A.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The ancient Borough of Stockport is situated on the Southern border of the Lancashire industrial area, and is actually both in Lancashire and Cheshire. The County Boundary in the Borough is the Rivers Tame and Mersey, the latter being formed by the union of the Rivers Goyt and Tame just east of the town centre.

Stockport is fortunate in that within easy access is some of the most delightful country in England, with the Peak District to the South East, and the rich plain of Cheshire to the South West. The prevailing winds also come to the town without bringing with them the smoke pollution of an industrial area.

The Borough, on the other hand, is well equipped industrially as both road and rail facilities are good, and the air port of Manchester is within easy reach. There are good sites available for new works and factories, and further the rates levied $\frac{11}{6}$, 1934-5 ; $\frac{11}{3}$, 1935-6), are comparatively low.

Comments on the Vital Statistics.

It is pleasing to note that the year 1934 was a most favourable one in regard to these matters, in that the death rate, the infantile mortality rate, the death rate for phthisis, all reached low records for the Borough, while the birth rate showed a welcome rise after three years of decrease and the maternal mortality, about which there has been so much discussion of late, continued its downward trend, being again lower than that of this Country as a whole.

Births.

The corrected number of births registered in the Borough during 1934 was 1,739, of which 863 were males and 876 females. The birth rate per thousand of the population was equal to 13.58, the figure for 1933 being 12.23. In 1933 there were 1,553 births—790 males, 763 females, so that there was an aggregate increase in 1934 of 186.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The rate for 1934 was 54.63. This is calculated on the number of infants dying before reaching one year old per 1,000 infants born. The rate is a low record for Stockport—the previous lowest being 56.72 in 1930. It is a matter for congratulation that although this rate shows some variation, yet it is possible every few years to say that a new low record has been reached. Not so many years ago it was considered wonderful if this rate reached the, then, low figure of 100—nowadays so high a figure would cause us serious concern, and we are within measurable distance of the excellent figure of 50.

This year (1935) marks an important milestone in the history of child welfare in Stockport, for twenty-one years ago, in March, 1914, to be exact, the first child welfare clinic was opened in the Borough by the Voluntary Ladies' Committee, at Churchgate House.

A new table is inserted here to show the astonishing progress made during the last 21 years in the diminution of the infant death rate.

This table indicates that had this rate of infantile mortality observed from 1905/14 prevailed until 1934, the expected number of deaths would have been enormously increased, and in fact it can be said that nearly 3,000 lives have been saved.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Actually recorded deaths.</i>	<i>No. which would have been recorded had the rate of mortality observed over 1904-1913 still prevailed.</i>		<i>Difference.</i>
1904-1913 (Average)	421	..	421	.. 0
1914.....	339	..	428	.. — 89
1915.....	309	..	382	.. — 73
1916.....	269	..	349	.. — 80
1917.....	181	..	297	.. —116
1918.....	201	..	281	.. — 80
1919.....	194	..	309	.. —115
1920.....	282	..	455	.. —173
1921.....	233	..	402	.. —169
1922.....	168	..	344	.. —176
1923.....	203	..	348	.. —145
1924.....	180	..	324	.. —144
1925.....	202	..	326	.. —124
1926.....	165	..	316	.. —151
1927.....	142	..	288	.. —146
1928.....	141	..	286	.. —145
1929.....	155	..	267	.. —112
1930.....	100	..	277	.. —177
1931.....	136	..	270	.. —134
1932.....	114	..	252	.. —138
1933.....	129	..	244	.. —115
1934.....	95	..	273	.. —178
Total 1914/1934.....	3938	..	6718	.. —2780

NOTE—The infant mortality rate for the years 1904/1913 averaged 157 per 1,000—for the year 1934, as stated, it was 55.

The actual number of children dying under one year of age in 1934 was 95, or 34 less than in 1933.

Once again it is necessary to note that the greatest number of deaths occurs in the first few weeks of life, no less than 59 (67 in 1933) being ascribed to congenital debility, premature births, malformation, etc. These "neonatal" deaths constituted 62 per cent. of the total infant deaths, and their continued predominance is a cause for serious concern. They are among the most difficult to prevent—they are, of course, not touched by the infant welfare service, but are a legacy of faults in pregnancy or child-birth—considerable attention has been focussed on this aspect of this problem, and an increase in the ante-natal service has been accomplished in 1935, which should do something to lower this great toll on infant life as well as assuring a safer confinement to the mothers.

Other important causes of infant deaths were :—11 from Diarrhoea (17 in 1933), 11 from pneumonia (19 in 1933), and two from whooping cough (1 in 1933). There was only one death from influenza as against five in 1933.

Illegitimacy.

During the year there were 73 illegitimate births registered, as compared with 59 in 1933. This gives an illegitimate birth rate of 41.98 per thousand total births, as compared with 37.99 in 1933.

The infantile mortality rate amongst illegitimate children is 82.2 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 :—

Year	Esti- mated popula- tion.	Births.		Illegitimate Births.		Total deaths under 1 year of age	Infan- tile mor- tality per 1000 births.	Deaths of illegiti- mates under 1 year of age.	Illegiti- mate infantile mortality per 1000 illegiti- mate births.
		Legit- imate	Illegit- imate	to 1000 living	to 1000 births				
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	1750	85	0.68	46.32	142	77.4	7	82.4
1928	127600	1756	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
1931	126600	1660	62	0.49	36.00	136	79.0	7	112.9
1932	126800	1534	71	0.56	44.24	114	71.0	9	126.8
1933	127000	1494	59	0.46	37.99	129	83.0	8	135.6
1934	128050	1666	73	0.57	41.98	95	54.63	6	82.2

Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnised during the year 1934 was 1,218, or 121 more than in 1933, the marriage rate per thousand persons living being 19.02, the figure for 1933 being 17.28.

Of the 1,218 marriages, 603 were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, 126 under Roman Catholic rites, one at the Jewish Synagogue, 200 according to the rites of other religious denominations, and 288 at the Registrar's Office.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Marriages</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Living.</i>	<i>Rate for England and Wales.</i>
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
1931	969	15.31	15.6
1932	1070	16.88	15.2
1933	1097	17.28	15.7
1934	1218	19.02	16.9

Deaths.

The corrected number of deaths recorded during 1934 was 1,518, namely 748 males, and 770 females. The death rate per thousand of the estimated population was 11.85 (lowest record).

This rate established a low record for Stockport, the previous lowest being 12.02 in 1930. Reference should be made to the detailed table on page 11, showing the figures for certain rates compared with other similar towns.

Mortality in Different Wards.

The Corrected Nett Death-rate for the Borough as a whole was 11.85 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The highest Ward Death-rate occurred in Hempshaw Lane Ward, namely, 15.89, whilst the lowest was recorded in Shaw Heath Ward with 10.07.

The Zymotic Death-rate for the whole Borough was 0.23. This Rate is calculated on the number of deaths from the following diseases:—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, and Diarrhoea, and the total number of deaths from these diseases was 30.

Phthisis Death-rate. The Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, or consumption of the lungs, for the whole of the Borough, was 0.50 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.75 for 1933, and the total number of deaths recorded was 64, as compared with 95 for 1933, 101 for 1932,

105 for 1931, 76 for 1930, 105 for 1929, 89 for 1928, 77 for 1927, 70 for 1926, 104 for 1925, and 110 for 1924. It will be noted that the number for 1934, viz. 64, is easily the lowest on record.

The highest Death-rate from Phthisis occurred in Portwood Ward, namely, 0.79 per 1,000 of the population.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING LAST DECENNIUM.

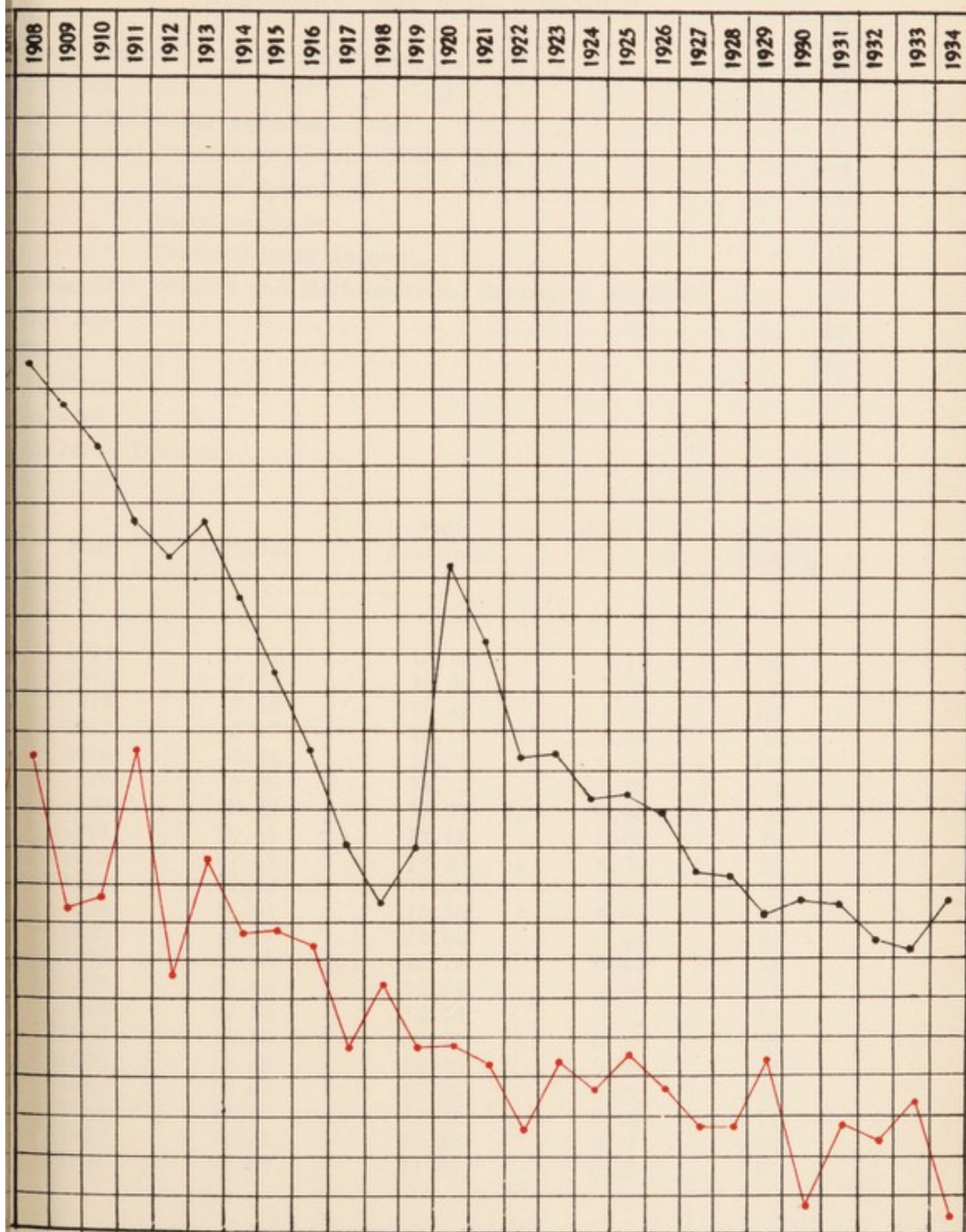
Herein are set out some of the principal causes of death in the Borough for the past ten years :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>									
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Seven Chief Zymotics.....</i>	62	50	32	39	30	50	34	57	39	30
Smallpox.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	6	7	5	2	1	2	1	..	1	2
Diphtheria.....	3	7	6	5	6	12	15	24	15	4
"Fevers"—Typhoid and Continued.....	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..
Measles.....	4	25	7	15	1	10	..	10	..	3
Whooping Cough.....	41	5	6	13	19	7	3	14	4	4
Diarrhoea.....	8	6	7	2	3	18	15	8	18	17
Influenza.....	19	25	39	19	83	27	88	37	100	27
Lung Diseases (including Phthisis).....	501	391	373	444	538	214	318	306	285	195
Heart Disease, &c.....	400	420	373	359	373	530	545	504	591	527
Accidents.....	58	33	44	38	52	48	50	36	45	50

The following table shows the distribution and density of the population in the various Wards, estimated at the middle of 1934 :—

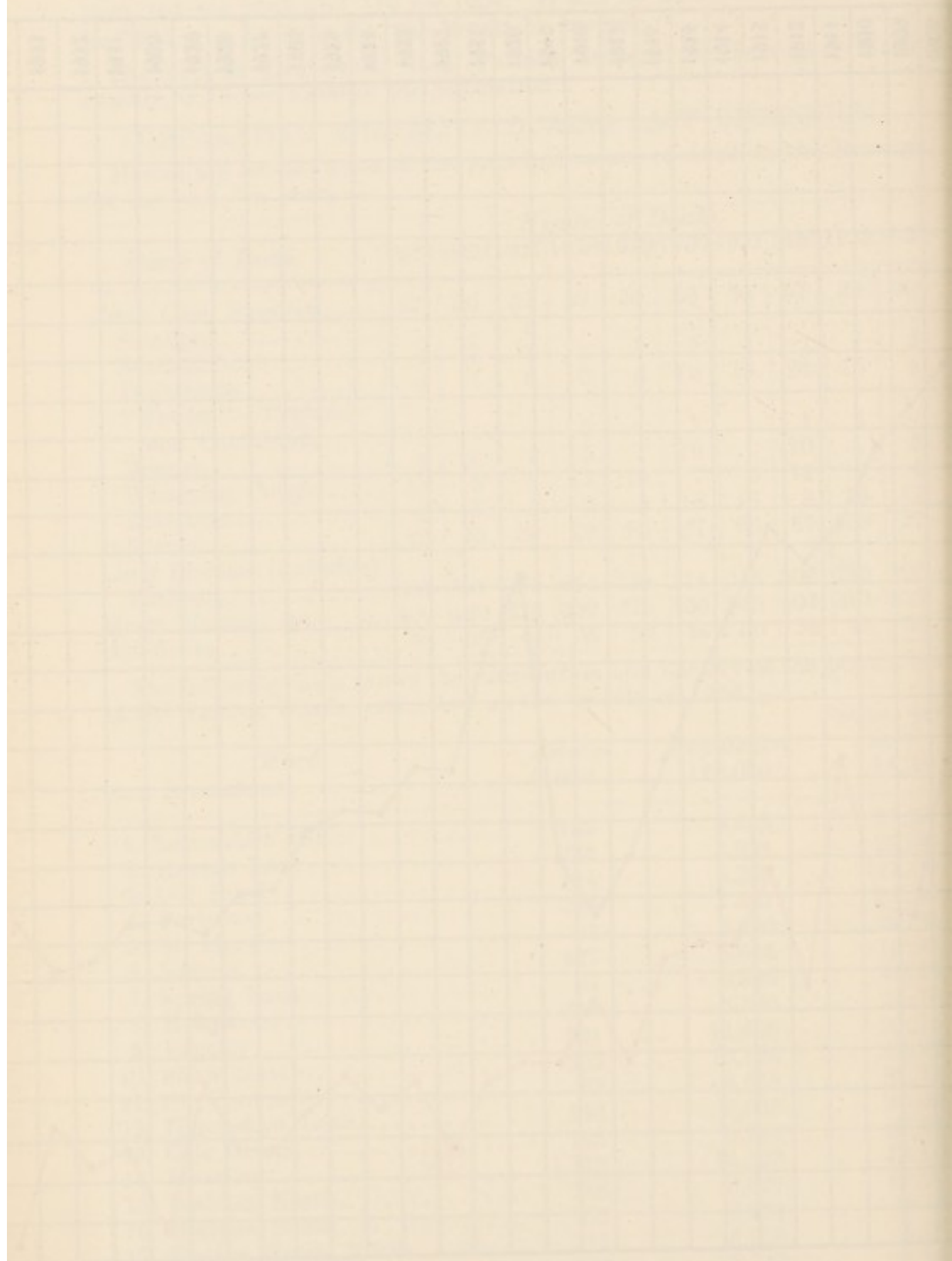
<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Persons per acre.</i>
ALL STOCKPORT.....	7,059	.. 128,050	.. 18.16
1. Lancashire Hill.....	145	.. 5,445	.. 37.55
2. Heaton Lane.....	234	.. 5,934	.. 25.36
3. Old Road.....	114	.. 5,359	.. 47.00
4. Portwood.....	324	.. 7,567	.. 23.36
5. St. Mary's.....	91	.. 2,670	.. 29.34
6. Vernon.....	427	.. 6,604	.. 15.47
7. Spring Bank.....	81	.. 3,990	.. 49.26
8. Hollywood.....	346	.. 8,566	.. 24.76
9. Edgeley.....	331	.. 11,635	.. 35.15
10. Shaw Heath.....	392	.. 10,126	.. 25.82
11. St. Thomas's.....	53	.. 4,618	.. 87.13
12. Hempshaw Lane.....	146	.. 5,036	.. 34.49
13. Cale Green.....	145	.. 5,744	.. 39.61
14. Heaviley.....	1,115	.. 14,523	.. 13.03
15. Reddish North.....	786	.. 9,627	.. 12.25
16. Reddish South.....	755	.. 6,934	.. 9.18
17. Heaton Norris North.....	711	.. 5,955	.. 8.38
18. Heaton Norris South.....	863	.. 7,717	.. 8.94

Chart showing the Annual Birth-rate per thousand of the population
and the infant Mortality Rate per cent. of Registered Births,
for the past 27 years (1908-1934)



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

Let us suppose the agent first goes to the bank at the beginning of the year and the interest on the loan is not paid until the end of the year. In the case of a loan of \$1000 at 5% interest, the interest for the year is \$50.00.



Interest on the loan is not paid until the end of the year. The straight line represents simple interest, and the curved line represents compound interest.

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

	<i>No of Deaths</i>
Lung Diseases (excluding Phthisis).....	129
Phthisis.....	64
Other Tubercular Diseases.....	12
Diseases of Circulatory System (Heart, &c.).....	544
„ Nervous System.....	109
„ Digestive System.....	60
„ Genito-Urinary System.....	62
Congenital Debility and Malformations, Premature Birth, &c.	58
Old Age.....	28
Cancer.....	250
Accidents.....	46
Suicides.....	15
All other Diseases.....	141

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Birth-rate</i>	<i>Nett Death-rate.</i>	<i>Zymotic Death-rate.</i>	<i>Infant Mortality.</i>
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
1931	13.60	13.85	0.27	79
1932	12.66	12.72	0.45	71
1933	12.23	13.83	0.31	83
1934	13.58	11.85	0.23	55

Inquests and Uncertified Deaths.

1.—NATURAL CAUSES.

		<i>Total.</i>
Heart Disease.....	21	Influenza..... 1
Nephritis.....	7	Respiratory System..... 1
Arterio Sclerosis.....	4	Pneumonia..... 1
Tumours.....	3	Tuberculosis..... 1
Digestive System.....	3	Other Natural Causes..... 2
Nervous System.....	2	— 46

2.—BY ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.

In Vehicular Traffic.....	18	On Railway..... 1
Falls.....	14	Drowning..... 1
Burns and Scalds.....	5	Other Injuries..... 2
		— 41

3.—SUICIDE.

By Gas Poisoning.....	9	By Poison..... 2
„ Cut or Stab.....	3	„ Hanging..... 1
		— 15

4.—OPEN VERDICT.

Found Drowned.....	2	Found Gassed..... 1
		— 3

5.—CERTIFIED BY CORONER (No Inquest held).

Respiratory System.....	2	Kidney Disease..... 1
		— 3

6.—UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Heart Disease.....	2	Premature Birth..... 1
Pneumonia.....	1	Digestive System..... 1
Old Age.....	1	— 6

7.—MANSLAUGHTER.

War Wounds.....	2	— 2
-----------------	---	-----

Total..... 116

THE BOROUGH AND EACH OF ITS WARDS FOR THE YEAR

SUMMARY OF THE VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH AND EACH OF ITS WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

WARD	Acreage.	Estimated Population.	Persons per acre.	No. of Births registered.	Birth rate.	Nett deaths *	Nett Death rate.	No. of deaths under 1 year of age *	Infant mortality rate per 1000 births.	No. of deaths from 7 principal Zymotic diseases†	Zymotic Death rate per 1000.	Zymotic death rate per 1000 (excluding Diarrhoea)	No. of deaths from Diarrhoea.	Death rate from Diarrhoea per 1000.	No. of deaths from Phthisis.	Death rate from Phthisis per 1000.	No. of deaths from other Tubercular diseases.	Death rate from other Tubercular diseases per 1000.	No. of deaths from Other Lung Diseases.	Death rate from Other Lung Diseases per 1000.
LANCASHIRE HILL ...	145	5,445	37.55	M. 41 F. 33 74	13.6	71	18.05	4	54.05	...	...	...	...	...	1	.18	1	.18	7	1.29
HEATON LANE ...	234	5,934	25.36	46 49 95	16.02	76	12.82	5	52.63	2	0.34	0.34	...	...	4	0.67	...	...	6	1.01
OLD ROAD ...	114	5,359	47.00	35 40 75	14.00	70	13.06	6	80.00	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.37	...	...	8	1.49
PORTWOOD ...	324	7,567	23.36	54 61 115	15.20	90	11.89	3	26.09	3	0.40	0.26	1	0.13	6	0.79	...	...	5	0.86
ST. MARY'S ...	91	2,670	29.34	27 26 53	19.86	30	11.24	3	56.60	1	0.37	...	1	0.37	1	0.37	...	...	4	1.50
VERNON ...	427	6,604	15.47	50 48 98	14.84	82	12.42	9	91.84	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.61	3	0.45	7	1.06
SPRING BANK ...	81	3,990	49.26	31 45 76	19.08	45	11.28	5	65.79	3	0.75	...	3	0.75	2	0.50	...	...	6	1.50
HOLLYWOOD...	346	8,566	24.76	57 50 107	12.49	110	12.84	8	74.77	1	0.12	0.12	...	...	6	0.70	1	0.12	10	1.17
EDGELEY ...	331	11,635	35.15	58 61 119	10.23	131	11.26	8	67.23	2	0.17	...	2	0.17	5	0.43	1	0.09	11	0.93
SHAW HEATH ...	392	10,126	25.82	59 58 117	11.55	102	10.07	6	51.28	1	0.10	...	1	0.10	5	0.49	1	0.10	6	0.59
ST. THOMAS'S ...	53	4,618	87.13	29 40 69	14.94	66	14.29	6	86.96	2	0.43	0.22	1	0.21	1	0.22	3	0.65	6	1.80
HEMPSHAW LANE ..	146	5,036	34.49	43 47 90	17.87	80	15.89	6	66.67	2	0.40	0.40	...	...	2	0.40	1	0.20	6	1.19
CALE GREEN ...	145	5,744	39.61	27 25 52	9.05	88	15.32	4	76.92	2	0.35	...	2	0.35	2	0.35	1	0.17	6	1.04
HEAVILEY ...	1115	14,523	13.08	127 145 272	18.73	154	10.60	7	25.75	2	0.14	...	2	0.14	9	0.62	...	...	10	0.86
REDDISH NORTH...	786	9,627	12.25	54 42 96	9.97	104	10.80	5	52.08	4	0.42	0.21	2	0.21	7	0.73	...	...	11	1.1
REDDISH SOUTH...	755	6,934	9.18	60 48 108	15.58	76	10.96	6	55.56	1	0.14	0.14	...	...	5	0.72	...	...	8	1.15
HEATON NORRIS N.	711	5,955	8.38	18 18 36	6.05	64	10.75	1	27.78	1	0.17	...	1	0.17	1	0.17	...	...	7	1.18
HEATON NORRIS S.	863	7,717	8.94	47 40 87	11.27	79	10.24	3	34.48	3	0.39	0.26	1	0.13	1	0.18	...	...	5	0.65
STOCKPORT BOROUGH	7059	128050	18.16	863 876 1739	13.58	M 748 F 770 1518	11.85	M 60 F 89 95	54.63	M 14 F 16 30	0.23	0.10	M 8 F 9 17	0.13	M 32 F 33 64	0.50	M 6 F 6 12	0.09	M 60 F 69 129	1.00

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

† The "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Fever (typhus, typhoid and continued), and Diarrhoea. ‡ Registrar General's estimate for 1934.

Vital Statistics of whole Borough during 1934, and previous years.—Name of District, STOCKPORT.

YEAR.	Total Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1924	126,000	2056	2063	16.37	1791	14.21	134	89	180	87	1746	13.86
1925	125,900	2074	2079	16.51	1805	14.43	152	91	202	97	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	98	141	77	1632	12.79
1929	127,800	1758	1700	13.30	1889	14.78	226	109	155	91	1772	13.87
1930	127,800	1817	1763	13.79	1624	12.71	191	103	100	57	1536	12.02
1931	126,600	1755	1722	13.60	1870	14.77	234	117	136	79	1753	13.85
1932	126,800	1636	1605	12.66	1701	13.41	192	104	114	71	1613	12.72
1933	127,000	1595	1553	12.23	1936	15.24	276	97	129	83	1757	13.83
1934	128,050	1848	1739	13.58	1692	13.21	262	88	95	55	1518	11.85

Total population at all ages, 125,490 at Census of 1931. Area of District in acres (land and water) : 7,059.
Private families or separate occupiers : 33,760 at Census of 1931.

Registrar General's Return of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the County Borough of Stockport.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	All Ages.										
			0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES.....	M. F.	749 772	62 33 *	6 1	10 7	17 17	18 21	27 30	43 38	92 67	145 150	203 206	126 202
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers...	M. F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Measles.....	M. F.	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Scarlet Fever.....	M. F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Whooping Cough.....	M. F.	2 2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Diphtheria.....	M. F.	2 3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
6. Influenza.....	M. F.	19 8	..	..	2	2	1	..	3	7	3	2	..
7. Encephalitis Lethargica.....	M. F.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever.....	M. F.	1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M. F.	32 32	1	..	..	1	3	6	11	7	4	1	..
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	M. F.	6 6	..	..	1	1	2	8	6	3	3	2	..
11. Syphilis.....	M. F.	2 1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.....	M. F.	9	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	4	..	..	..
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease.....	M. F.	112 132	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	41	43	10
14. Diabetes.....	M. F.	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	40	47	21
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.....	M. F.	19 33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	3
16. Heart Disease.....	M. F.	40 201 221	..	..	..	2	2	9	1	5	9	16	9
			..	..	..	3	2	5	3	24	41	72	48
			..	..	..	..	2	..	5	14	35	70	87

* Under 1 year { Legit. 57
M... 5
F... 32
Illegit. 1

[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Group.	SEX.		AGES.													75 & over.	
		M.	F.	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65		-75
VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.																		
47. Bronchitis.....	106	24	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	10	11	19
48. Pneumonia.....	107-109	37	25	12	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	5	4	8	4	9	7
49. Pleurisy.....	110	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
50. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted) 104, 105, 111-114		7	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	4	1
IX. Diseases of the Digestive System.																		
51. Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum...	117	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1
52. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age).....	119	8	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53. Diarrhoea, Enteritis, and Ulceration of the Intestines (2 years and over).....	120	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1
54. Appendicitis.....	121	4	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..
55. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction.....	122	3	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	5
56. Cirrhosis of the Liver.....	124	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
57. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary passages (including Biliary Calculus).....	125-127	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
58. Other diseases of the Digestive System 115, 116, 118, 123, 128, 129		5	8	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	6	1	1
X. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.																		
59. Nephritis.....	130-132	29	23	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	2	5	12	17	10
60. Other diseases of the Kidney, and Annexa.....	133	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
61. Calculi of Urinary Passages.....	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62. Diseases of the Bladder (excluding Tumours).....	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63. Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.....	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64. Diseases of the Prostate.....	137	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
65. Diseases of the Genital Organs, not stated to be Venereal.....	138, 139	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Group.	SEX.		AGES.													75 & over.	
		M.	F.	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65		-75
XVII. Violent or Accidental Deaths.																		
79. Suicide.....	163-171																	
By solid or liquid poisons and corro-																		
sive substances..			2													1	1	
" poisonous gas.....	163															3	4	
" hanging or strangulation.....	164	6	3															
" drowning.....	165	1																
" firearms.....	166																	
" cutting or piercing instruments..	167																	
" jumping from high places.....	168	1	2													2	1	
" crushing.....	169																	
" By other means.....	170																	
80. Homicide.....	171																	
81. Accidents.....	172-175																	
Food Poisoning.....	176-194																	
Accidental absorption of irrespirable																		
or poisonous gas.....	177																	
Other acute accidental poisoning		1		1														
(not by gas).....	178																	
Conflagration.....	179																	
Accidental burns (conflagration																		
excepted).....	180																	
Accidental mechanical suffocation.	181	4	2		2			1										2
Accidental drowning.....	182																	
Accidental injury by firearms.....	183	1											1					
Accidental injury by cutting or	184																	
piercing instruments.....	185																	
Accidental injury by fall, crushing,																		
etc.....	186	25	10						1	3	1		3	2	6	4	8	7
Injury by animals (poisoning by																		
venomous animals excepted)....	188																	
Hunger or Thirst.....	189																	
Other and unstated forms of acci-																		
dental violence :—	194																	
(a) Inattention at birth.....																		
(b) Other causes included under 194.																		
82. Other violent deaths the nature of																		
which (suicide, homicide, accident)																		
is unknown.....	195	1	2													2	1	
as recorded of War	196	2															1	

SECTION B.

General Provisions of Health Services for the Area.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

1. (i) Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are incorporated at the beginning of this Report.
- (ii) (a) Laboratory facilities. As noted in the report for 1933. Mr. W. Marshall, F.I.C., F.C.S., the Public Analyst, died early in 1934. Consideration was given to the establishment of a Borough Laboratory but owing to the difficulty of accommodation this was deferred. Mr. T. R. Hodgson, M.A., F.C.I., F.C.S., was appointed in September, 1934 as Public Analyst. The work in the interregnum was carried out by the Mancheste Public Health Laboratory, to whom our thanks are due.
- (b) Ambulance facilities. No change.
- (c) Nursing in the Home. No change.
- (d) Clinics and Treatment Centres. An additional Ante-Natal at Reddish and an Infant Welfare Clinic at Adswood.
- (e) Hospitals—Public and Voluntary. See 1930 Report, pages 28 and 29.

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY.

The following details are obtained from the Annual Report of the Stockport Infirmary for 1934 :—

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY, YEAR 1934.

Number of Patients admitted.....	3051
	<i>New Patients. Attendances.</i>
Medical Out-Patients.....	545 .. 2197
Surgical Out-Patients.....	1041 .. 3577
Aural Out-Patients.....	1117 .. 4309
Ophthalmic Out-Patients.....	857 .. 3795
Orthopaedic Out-Patients.....	2685 .. 53850
Gynaecology.....	153 .. 247
Dental Out-Patients.....	492 .. 658
X-Ray Out-Patients.....	4720 .. 5046
Ultra-violet Light Department Out-Patients.....	115 .. 4433
Casualty Department Out-Patients.....	5491 .. 20105
Total.....	17216 .. 98217

Number of Road Accidents treated.....	465
" " admitted.....	112

OPERATIONS.

General Surgical.....	1087
Orthopaedic.....	154
Ear, Nose and Throat.....	775
Eye.....	39
Gynaecological	73
Minor Operations.....	897

MASSAGE AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of New Cases.....	2748
„ Attendances.....	54991

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Medical Cases.....	3286
Hospital Surgical Cases.....	1295
Public Health Cases.....	3701
Private Cases.....	1064
Total.....	9346

The daily average number of beds occupied was..... 121.8
 The average stay of each In-Patient was..... 14.6 days.

There has been no formal conference between the Local Authority and the Board of the Voluntary Hospital, as suggested by Section 13 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

A new Gynaecological unit was established during the year.

STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL.

The question of appropriation of this Hospital again came before the Council at the request of the Ministry, but the previous decision not to do so was re-affirmed.

Consideration has been given to the extension of the Maternity Block, much needed by the expansion of this branch of the service and the Committee has visited various towns for this purpose.

The alterations to the Operating Theatre were completed during the year and this unit is now a very excellent one. The ante-natal clinic is now more conveniently housed in the old porter's lodge.

The X-ray Department, mentioned in many previous reports, is now approaching the stage of actual existence much to the satisfaction of the Committee and the Staff. Tenders have been accepted, and Departmental permission to proceed obtained.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.**STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL.****SHAW HEATH INSTITUTION.**

The area and the population served by the Institutions :—

The County Borough of Stockport.—Population (1934).....	128,050
Hyde and Cheadle Guardians Area of the Cheshire County Council— Population (Census, 1931).....	83,999
Both maintained under the Poor Law Act.	

STAFFING :—

Medical Superintendent or Medical Officer (Name and qualifications and whether resident) :—E. C. Dutton, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), M.B., Ch.B.(Vict.). Resides at Stepping Hill Hospital. Whole-time officer.

	<i>Stepping Hill Hospital.</i>	<i>Shaw Heath Institution.</i>
Number of other Resident Medical Staff.....	One.	Nil.
Number of Visiting Staff.....	Three.	Two (Med.Supt. & Asst. Med. Supt.).
Specialised services supplied.....	(a) Surgeon. (b) Obstetrician & Gynaecologist. (c) Anaesthetist.	Nil.
Number of (a) Trained Nurses.....	25	4
(b) Probationer Nurses.....	42	Nil.
(c) Assistant Nurses.....	2 Untrained Attendants.	19
(d) Male Attendants.....	1	9

Total number of beds provided in the Institutions for Sick and Maternity Cases at 31st December, 1934 :—

	<i>Stepping Hill Hospital.</i>	<i>Shaw Heath Institution</i>
	<i>Sick. Maternity.</i>	<i>Mental. Chronic Sick.</i>
(a) For Men.....	194	80
(b) For Women.....	170	77
(c) For Children (under 16 years of age)	55†	6
Total.....	453	365

† Excluding cots in Maternity Wards.

1.—Table showing the classification of the accommodation for Sick, Maternity and Mental Cases and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1934.

STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL.

Classification of Wards.	No. of Wards	BEDS.							
		MEN.		WOMEN.		CHILDREN. (under 16 yrs. of age.)		Total.	
		Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Medical.....	11 }	108	48	117	99	..	..	225	147
Surgical.....		54	12	26	20	..	..	80	32
Chronic Sick.....	..	..	(Included in 1 and 2 above)				..	..	..
Children.....	1	..	..	..	..	28	28	28	*28
Tuberculosis.....	3	32	13	27	12	3	3	62	28
Maternity.....	2	..	..	34	17	..	..	34	17
Nursery for Healthy Children.....	1	..	..	..	..	24	9	24	9
Total.....	18	194	73	204	148	55	40	453	261

*One T.B. Case in Children's Ward.

SHAW HEATH INSTITUTION.

Classification of Wards.	No. of Wards	BEDS.							
		MEN.		WOMEN.		CHILDREN. (under 16 yrs. of age.)		Total.	
		Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Chronic Infirm.....	2	112	73	90	71	6	..	208	144
Mental Lunacy Act, 1890.....	2	80	72	77	67	..	1	157	140
Total	4	192	145	167	138	6	1	365	284

II.—Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1934.

(A) IN-PATIENTS (Stepping Hill Hospital.)

INMATES (Shaw Heath Institution—for whole Institution).

	Stepping Hill Hospital.	Shaw Heath Institution.
1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital).....	2601	.. 901
2. Number of women confined in hospital.....	464	.. Nil.
3. Number of live births.....	426	.. Nil.
4. Number of still births.....	40	.. Nil.
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)	28	.. Nil.
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under five)	43	.. Nil.
7. Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement.....	8	.. Nil.
8. Total number of deaths.....	452	.. 20
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital).....	2202	.. 823
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above. Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods :—		
(a) under four weeks	1710	.. 567
(b) four weeks and under thirteen weeks....	567	.. 129
(c) thirteen weeks or more.....	377	.. 147
11. Number of beds occupied :—		
(a) average during the year	281	.. 412
(b) highest (on date).....	340 (15/1/34)	.. 440 (30/11/34)
(c) lowest (on date).....	246 (2/10/34)	.. 387 (2/1/34 & 8/2/34)
12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations).....	242	.. Nil.
13. Number of abdominal sections	60	.. Nil.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

	<i>Stepping Hill Hospital.</i>	<i>Shaw Heath Institution.</i>
1. Out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise	Nil.	Nil.
2. Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department.....	Nil.	Nil.
3. Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution.....	Nil.	Nil.
4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institutions.....	Nil.	Nil.
5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department.....	Nil.	Nil.
6. Ante-natal clinic, total number of expectant mothers seen and the total number of attendances.....	502 (seen) 1458 (attendances)	Nil.
7. Venereal Clinic.....	Nil.	Nil.

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

DISEASE GROUPS.	Stepping Hill Hospital.				Shaw Heath Institution.			
	Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.		Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A. Acute infectious disease	21	1	10	2	..	..	..	..
B. Influenza	4	..	42	4	..	..	..	..
C. Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary	2	2	30	15	..	..	1	..
Non-pulmonary	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
D. Malignant disease .....	..	..	7	63	..	..	2	..
E. Rheumatism—								
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with Sub- acute rheumatism and chorea	30	2	33	1	..	..	..	..
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheu- matism" (muscular rheumatism, fibro- sitis, lumbago and sciatica) .....	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Chronic arthritis ..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..
F. Venereal disease .....	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
G. Puerperal pyrexia .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
H. Puerperal fever—								
(a) Women confined in the hospital .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other cases .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth .....	..	..	92	6	..	..	..	..
J. Mental diseases—								
(a) Senile Dementia ..	..	..	42	14	} 1	..	125	7
(b) Other .....	..	..	5	..				
K. Senile decay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
L. Accidental injury and Violence .....	..	..	15	13	..	..	..	..
<i>In respect of cases not included above :</i>								
M. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	11	..	51	21	..	..	6	..
N. Disease of the Respira- tory System	57	20	221	52	..	..	6	1
O. Disease of the Circula- tory System	10	2	405	153	..	..	52	11
P. Disease of the Digestive System	32	3	63	5	..	..	3	..
Q. Disease of the Genito- urinary System	3	..	21	36	..	..	1	..

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934—*continued*

DISEASE GROUPS.	Stepping Hill Hospital.				Shaw Heath Institution.			
	Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.		Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
R. Disease of the Skin.....	15	..	42	2	..	..	6	..
S. Other diseases.....	..	29	..	..	..	..	16	1
T. Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures—Mothers....	..	..	460	..	..	..	..	..
Infants.....	414	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. Any persons not falling under any of the above headings.....	..	..	..	..	40	..	551	..
Totals.....	601	60	1601	392	41	..	782	20

2. (i) **Medical Services transferred under the Local Government Act, 1929.** No change.
- (ii) **Poor Law Medical Out-relief.** No change.
- (iii) **Institutional Provision for the care of Mental Defectives.** No change.
3. (i) **Midwifery and Maternity Services.** See special Section, pages 94–105.
- (ii) **Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.** See special Section, pages 30–34.
- (iii) **Health Visitors.** See special Section, pages 98–100.
- (iv) **Infant Life Protection.** See special Section, pages 99, 100.
- (v) **Orthopaedic Treatment.** See special Section, page 87.
4. **Maternity and Nursing Homes.** One additional Nursing Home has been registered during the year, and as one Home has ceased to be used the number at the end of the year is the same as formerly.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

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Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. (i) Water.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. T. Dearden, Water Engineer, for the following information :—

“The area supplied with water by Stockport covers 97 square miles and has an estimated population of 211,304. The average daily consumption of water for this area during 1934 was 6,068,000 gallons. The water was analysed at intervals, and was found to be satisfactory.”

The long continued drought in the summer has occasioned some concern, but it was not necessary to curtail supplies. Appeals made to consumers to use less water met with a gratifying response.

During the year additional pumping was done at the Wilmslow Boreholes and water was taken from the River Goyt, arrangements being made for a reduction of compensation water. Fernilee Reservoir, of course, is not yet in use, but upwards of six million gallons a day (according to the state of the river) can be obtained from this source, and the Lyme Park reservoirs have been used for its storage. This has undoubtedly relieved the situation most materially.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. W. F. Gardner, M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor, for the following details of work done during the year :—

Number of back passages paved and sewered : 8 (2 fur. 54 yds.).

Length of sewers laid : 5 miles, 6 fur., 142 yds.

Number of cellar areas closed and filled in for street improvements : 6.

Number of houses demolished for street improvements : 13.

Number of water-closets erected in connection with new houses and buildings : 1,624.

2. Rivers and Streams.

No change of importance to report.

3. (i) Closet Accommodation.

The following table is believed to be an accurate statement of the position in the Borough :—

Water Closets.....	32409
Waste water closets.....	583
Pail closets.....	114
Privy middens.....	5
Cesspools.....	6

During the last few years the following conversions from privies to water closets have been carried out :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Privies converted to Water-Closets.</i>
1923... ..	195
1924... ..	238
1925... ..	200
1926... ..	619
1927... ..	342
1928... ..	125
1929... ..	15
1930... ..	2
1931... ..	0
1932... ..	1
1933... ..	3
1934... ..	0

During 1934, 17 waste water closets and 1 pail closet were converted to W.Cs. and 53 additional W.Cs. provided (as distinct from new houses provision).

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

CONVERSIONS, ADDITIONAL WATER-CLOSETS, &c., PROVIDED DURING 1934.

District.	Privies converted to W.Cs.	Additional W.Cs. provided.	Pail Closets converted into W.Cs.	Waste 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.....	0	4	1	0	0	0	4	15
No. 2.....	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 3.....	0	5	0	16	0	0	11	19
No. 4.....	0	10	0	1	0	0	16	68
No. 5.....	0	21	0	0	0	0	1	1
No. 6.....	0	9	0	0	0	0	2	3
Total....	0	53	1	17	0	0	34	106
	71							

(ii) Public Cleansing.

No change.

At the end of 1934, there were the following sanitary appliances :—

Ashbins.....	41966
Ashpits.....	150

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

I am indebted to Mr. F. Allsop, Chief Sanitary Inspector, who has supplied the material for this Section of the Report.

District Sanitary Inspector's Work.**INSPECTIONS MADE AND NUISANCES FOUND :—**

Total Inspections made (all purposes).....	21427
Total individual properties inspected (all purposes).....	7047
Housing Inspections (under P.H.A.).....	2467
Total individual properties inspected.....	935
Other Inspections (under P.H.A.).....	5664
Courts and Yards.....	1267
Dry Ashpits and Dustbins.....	1524
Drainage.....	1436
Water Closets.....	1413
Water Courses.....	24
Miscellaneous Inspections.....	5988
Inspections for Infectious Disease.....	1062
Total Inspections and Visits.....	695
Total houses visited.....	720
Houses disinfected.....	720
Schools, etc., disinfected.....	102
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.....	592
NUISANCES FOUND.....	1200
NUISANCES ABATED (total).....	1031

WATER CLOSETS, ETC. :—

Water Closets cleansed (by Owners).....	45
Water Closets cleansed (by Occupiers).....	13
Water Closet Pedestals, etc., renewed or repaired.....	90
Water Supply Pipes or Cisterns to Water Closets repaired....	111
Water Courses Cleansed.....	1
Dustbins renewed.....	350
Houses Cleansed, Re-papered, or Lime-washed.....	10
Overcrowding Abated.....	6
Sink Waste Pipes Renewed or Repaired.....	201
Downspouts or Eaves Gutters Renewed or Repaired.....	253
House Drains Tested.....	171
House Drains and Drains to Water Closets Reconstructed or Repaired.....	343
Gully Traps Fixed.....	107
Soilpipes and Ventilating Shafts Erected.....	53
Yards, Courts or Passages Drained or Drains Repaired.....	90
Yards, Courts or Passages Paved or Repaired.....	124
Yards, Courts or Passages Cleansed by Occupiers.....	6
Animals Improperly Kept—Removed.....	4
Accumulations Removed.....	34
Miscellaneous Nuisances.....	403

NOTICES SERVED :—

Preliminary	847
Statutory	64
January 1st, 1934. Statutory Notices outstanding	52
December 31st, 1934. „ „	24

NOTICES COMPLIED WITH :—

Preliminary	826
Statutory	53

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. The following statistical table is compiled from the Annual Report for the year 1934 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 :—

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i>	<i>Written Notices.</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted.</i>
Factories	69	—	—
Workshops	166	6	—
Workplaces	26	—	—
Total	261	6	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were Instituted.</i>
	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector.</i>	
Want of Cleanliness	21	12	—	—
Other Nuisances	16	11	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective Sanitary Accommodation.	3	2	—	—
Illegal occupation of Underground Bakehouses	—	—	—	—
Total	40	25	—	—

There were no instances in which the attention of the Department was called to outworkers working in unwholesome premises during 1934.

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

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' List. Section 107.							Outwork in unwholesome Premises, Section 108.		
	Lists received from Employers.				Number of Addresses of Out-workers received from other Councils.	Number of Addresses of Out-workers forwarded to other Councils.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.							
	Out-workers		Out-workers							
	Lists.	Con-tractors	Work-men	Lists.						Con-tractors	Work-men
Wearing Apparel :—										
(1) Making, etc.....	18	6	76	..	..	26	6	..	..

Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.....73

(iv) Smoke Abatement.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the increasing importance of this problem, but the attitude of the public is strangely apathetic. In a town like Stockport, which has so delightful a playground in the Derbyshire hills and the Cheshire plain, the comparison between the atmosphere of town and country is so obvious that were we not lulled by familiarity to a state not exactly of contempt, but of complaisance, a great outcry would be raised with the immediate removal of all appliances, industrial or domestic, which do not consume their own smoke or are not smokeless.

As efficient a watch on factory smoke has been kept as is possible during the year, with the Staff working largely on housing and other matters, and one prosecution has been necessary. Improvement has resulted.

(v) Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

During the year the Shops Inspector paid 9,150 visits to the shops. The number of shops on the register on the 31st December, 1934, was 3,594.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES. Visits 158.

BAKEHOUSES. 207 visits. There are 3 underground bakehouses.

OFFENSIVE TRADES. There are in the Borough 20 premises in which one or other of the offensive trades is carried on, and 153 visits were made to these during the year.

FAIRS AND WAKES AND TRAVELLING VANS. In connection with fairs and vans, 48 caravans used as dwelling houses were inspected.

(vi) 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.

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

231 visits of inspection were made under the above Act, advice and assistance 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.

(viii) Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

20 visits were made to various works where rag flock was suspected and 6 samples procured.

4. Schools.

(a) Sanitation.

Progress has been made in improving the general sanitation of the schools. Reference to my Report as School Medical Officer will give details.

(b) Infectious Disease.

In several instances school outbreaks of infectious disease came to the notice of the Health Department, and required investigation.

It was necessary to close Wellington Road Infants' School for a short time during the year, following which improvements in ventilation were carried out.

SECTION D.

Housing.

SECTION D.

Housing.

Full discussion of the Housing problem will be found in my reports for 1932 and 1933.

Work in the five years' slum clearance programme has continued actively throughout the year under review.

As experience in the working of the scheme has been acquired, it has been found that the original scope of the scheme was inadequate, and considerable alteration has been necessary. For example, in the original scheme twenty clearance areas, and fourteen improvement areas were included, 1,430 houses were expected to require demolition and a total of 2,038 new houses to be needed. But experience has shown that large improvement areas are difficult to work, and therefore numerous small clearance areas will have to be scheduled, which will bring the total number of these areas to considerably more than twenty. Also, on detailed examination of the houses proposed to be included in these improvement areas and which it was expected could be reconditioned, it has been found that the condition of the houses was so bad that reconditioning was impossible.

At the time of writing (May, 1935) twenty clearance areas have already been represented to the Council, and a total of nearly 700 houses condemned, but it is anticipated that only about one-fifth of the slums that require demolition are included in these figures. The original estimate will, of necessity, be much exceeded.

The great difficulty has been, and still is, the provision of new houses. Fifty-one new houses were actually provided during the year, and so accommodation was found for 51 families—a further 270 houses were in process of completion at the end of the year, and will help partially to solve the immediate problem.

The scarcity of land in the Borough for this and other purposes led to the Borough Extension Bill of 1934, and as a result some 900 acres in the Offerton district was added to the Borough on April 1, 1935. A disadvantage of this land for slum clearance purposes is that it is so far from the centre of the town. The addition of bus and train fares on to the often increased rent payable for the Corporation house, however desirable the amenities of the latter may be, in many instances has a serious effect on the family budget.

The 270 houses mentioned above are being built at Cheadle Heath on a site adjoining the River Mersey, at a distance of a penny tram ride from the centre of the town.



SLUM PROPERTY IN SPRING BANK WARD.

Note narrowness of the street which is less than 14 ft. wide. These houses have two rooms downstairs and two bedrooms upstairs, are damp, with insufficient windows, serious internal dilapidations, defective walls, floors and ceilings, and are verminous.



THE BACKS OF THE HOUSES SHOWN IN TOP PHOTOGRAPH.

Note the defective brickwork, roof, etc. The yard space available to each house is approximately 100 square feet, the yard being 8 ft. wide. There is only 18 ft. between the backs of these houses and the backs of the houses in the adjoining street.



SLUM HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREA.

Note the tie-rods supporting the building, and the old cellar dwellings, some of which were still in use at the time Clearance Order was made.

These houses are in much the same general condition as those shown in first photograph.



SLUM HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREA.

These houses are small and very dilapidated.



FIRST CORPORATION RE-HOUSING SCHEME UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1930. GRAFTON STREET.

Note Belmont School in the background, and the great air space compared with some of the slum houses.



CORPORATION RE-HOUSING SCHEME, SCHOOL STREET, CHEADLE HEATH. HOUSING ACT, 1930.



CORPORATION RE-HOUSING SCHEME. ADSWOOD.



CORPORATION RE-HOUSING SCHEME. ADSWOOD.

SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME, 1933-1938.

	<i>Work done previously to 1934.</i>		<i>Work done in 1934.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	1933.				
1. Number of Clearance Areas represented.....	0	..	9	..	9
2. Number of Clearance Orders confirmed after inquiry..	0	..	2	..	2
3. Number of Improvement Areas represented to the Council.....	0	..	1	..	1
4. Number of individual unfit houses included in 1 and 3	75	..	448	..	523
5. Number of individual unfit houses actually demolished	5	..	24	..	29
6. Number of individual unfit houses closed (included in 1 and 3).....	4	..	14	..	18
7. Number of Back-to-Back houses made through...	7 pairs	..	1	..	8
8. Number of families rehoused	16	..	51	..	67
9. Number of new houses provided.....	16	..	51	..	67

NOTE—The above figures do not include the Bamford Street (1931) Improvement Area.

For comparison purposes photographs are inserted of some houses condemned in 1934, together with Corporation houses provided for the occupants.

Overcrowding.

No action has been possible during the year to abate overcrowding, apart from the slum clearance programme. Although many of the larger houses of the town are to be sold or to let owing to the movement of population to the suburbs, the acute shortage of working class dwellings continues.

The new Housing Bill should do much to assist when it becomes law.

Housing and Tuberculosis.

The work of finding suitable housing accommodation for active cases of tuberculosis has continued during the year, and apart from certain very large families (considered below) no gross overcrowding exists among these people, better accommodation and in certain cases rent assistance having been provided. Unfortunately, as already mentioned, there are certain very large families of nine, ten, or even thirteen persons with a case of acute tuberculosis, for whom it is exceedingly difficult to obtain accom

modation. The ordinary three bedroomed Corporation houses are useless for these people, and yet their need is the greatest. They are a much more prolific source of future cases of disease than is the small family. One large house with six bedrooms has been found and is being rented by the Committee for this purpose, but several more are needed. Landlords would be doing a work of real community service if they came forward and offered accommodation for these unfortunate people. The Committee is very willing to consider rent assistance where necessary.

New Houses.

The year has seen an enormous extension of building activity and I give here particulars of the houses built, or in course of building at the end of the year.

No. of houses erected during the year ended December, 1934, by private enterprise.....	1514
No. of houses in course of erection by private enterprise, 31st December, 1934.....	953
No. of houses erected by the Corporation during the year ended December, 1934.....	51
No. of houses in course of erection by the Corporation, 31st December, 1934.....	270

Number of houses built by the Corporation and Private Enterprise during the last few years.

NUMBER OF HOUSES COMPLETED.

YEAR.	<i>By Private Enterprise.</i>	<i>By Corporation.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1923 ..	176	.. —	.. 176
1924 ..	241	.. —	.. 241
1925 ..	405	.. —	.. 405
1926 ..	335	.. —	.. 335
1927 ..	330	.. 20	.. 350
1928 ..	333	.. 54	.. 387
1929 ..	294	.. 128	.. 422
1930 ..	233	.. 174	.. 407
1931 ..	468	.. 332	.. 800
1932 ..	471	.. 107	.. 578
1933 ..	670	.. 514	.. 1184
1934 ..	1514	.. 51	.. 1565
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	5470	.. 1380	.. 6850
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Ward Distribution of New Houses.

Number of houses erected in the various Wards of the Borough during the year ended 31st December, 1934 :—

<i>Ward.</i>		<i>Private Enterprise.</i>	<i>Corporation.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Lancashire Hill.....No.	1	25	.. — ..	25
Heaton Lane.....	2	52	.. — ..	52
Old Road.....	3	—	.. — ..	—
Portwood.....	4	46	.. — ..	46
St. Mary's.....	5	—	.. — ..	—
Vernon.....	6	263	.. — ..	263
Spring Bank.....	7	—	.. — ..	—
Hollywood.....	8	23	.. 31 ..	54
Edgeley.....	9	75	.. — ..	75
Shaw Heath.....	10	54	.. — ..	54
St. Thomas's.....	11	—	.. — ..	—
Hempshaw Lane.....	12	26	.. — ..	26
Cale Green.....	13	2	.. — ..	2
Heaviley.....	14	182	.. — ..	182
Reddish North.....	15	240	.. — ..	240
Reddish South.....	16	231	.. 20 ..	251
Heaton Norris North..	17	70	.. — ..	70
Heaton Norris South..	18	225	.. — ..	225
		—	—	—
Total.....		1514	.. 51 ..	1565
		—	—	—

Housing Act, 1933.

The application mentioned in my last report was amended to 149 houses, which were completed during the year under review.

	<i>Districts</i>								<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.									
1 (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	269	297	341	415	378	273	400	..	2373
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	843	932	764	790	1174	888	412	2472	8275
2 (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925)	78	184	171	286	218	101	400	..	1438
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose.....	299	685	346	429	766	396	412	2472	5805
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	..	44	3	148	5	47	95	..	342
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..	37	88	30	39	23	21	..	..	238
2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.									
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	30	39	13	17	31	10	..	..	140
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.									
A. Proceeding under Sections 17, 18 & 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.									
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	5	51	..	1	..	4	..	..	61
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—									
(a) By Owners.....	22	1	1	2	1	9	..	..	36
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.									
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	7	4	9	49	4	15	..	..	88

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

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

A rough test of milk cleanliness is known as the sediment test, and it is of particular value in that the farmer or dairyman can be shown the actual dirt in his milk, and he will, by the evidence of his own eyes, realise that all is not well. In this test a pint of milk is placed in a special container, and then forced by pressure through a filter pad. The pad retains much of the macroscopic (as distinct from microscopic) dirt, and the farmer or milkman is then given marks according to the cleanliness of the milk—the maximum being 50.

91 sediment tests of milk have been performed during the year, and the results communicated to the farmer or dairyman concerned.

It is interesting to note that the tradesmen who have had tests performed, have frequently asked for a repetition of the test, as they had, in the meantime, been vigorously trying to improve their methods. The second test, as a rule, was distinctly better than the first.

Results of Milk Sediment Tests.

<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Number of Samples.</i>		<i>Per cent. of Samples.</i>
50	..	10	.. 10.99
45	..	12	.. 13.18
40	..	13	.. 14.28
35	..	6	.. 6.59
30	..	12	.. 13.18
25	..	3	.. 3.29
20	..	14	.. 15.38
15	..	2	.. 2.19
10	..	4	.. 4.9
0	..	15	.. 16.48
		—	
	Total	91	
		—	

A more accurate examination of milk for cleanliness is the bacteriological test for the presence of *Bacillus Coli* (the dung organism), and for the number of organisms present in one cubic centimetre.

178 such tests have been carried out during the year, and the results have been very varied, from 100% of marks to 0%. In all cases the producer or purveyor is notified of the result with either compliments or warning. Re-examination is carried out in cases where warning letters have been sent.

Milk and Tuberculosis.

There is hardly a more important Public Health problem than that of milk infected with Tuberculosis. It is considered by leading medical opinions that 50 per cent. of child tuberculosis (other than lung tuberculosis) is due to the bovine tubercle bacillus.

124 samples of milk were examined during the year for this infection and in 3 instances the tubercle bacillus was found. These cases were followed up, and the affected cows destroyed. But this procedure is lengthy; it takes up to six weeks after the sample is taken to determine the presence of tubercle bacilli, and during all this time the cow is giving infected milk. Steps are taken by the Department to render this milk safe by pasteurisation until the affected cow, or cows, are ascertained and destroyed.

I am pleased to say that this is the best result we have had for many years, the percentage of positive results being only 2.42 per cent.

In my opinion, if the milk is not from cows guaranteed to be free from disease, it should be pasteurised or otherwise treated by heat to render it safe.

Inspections of Dairies, Milkshops and Cowsheds.

There are in the Borough 29 cowsheds, and 117 dairies and milkshops, in addition 144 persons deliver milk in Stockport.

378 visits of inspection have been made to these premises during the year, and many alterations and repairs carried out.

There is no routine inspection of the cows by a Veterinary Surgeon under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

(B) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

During the year the method of meat inspection, outlined in my report for 1932, was continued, so that each District Inspector was responsible for the work of meat inspection in his district.

During the year 2,653 visits of inspections to slaughter-houses were made as compared with 2,260 in 1933, 1,681 in 1932, and 588 in 1931.

The following is a summary of the unsound meat and other foods dealt with, and subsequently destroyed :—

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Bovine Tuberculosis.....	15	11	1	1
Pig Tuberculosis.....	4	12	2	21
Other Diseases.....	1	13	0	21
Total.....	21	17	0	15

Whole Carcases : Bovine, 41 ; Pigs, 19 ; Sheep, 1.

827 tins of meat, fish and fruit unsound.

Fish, 1 qr. 9 lbs. unsound.

The unsound meat is sent to the Knacker's Yard, where it is rendered down to chicken meal, fertiliser, etc.

Numerous inspections of food shops, and especially the Market, have been paid, chiefly Fridays and Saturdays.

(C) ADULTERATION.

385 samples of various foodstuffs, of which 136 were milk samples, were taken during the year, and of these 25, including 8 milks, were found to be adulterated. The detailed analyses of the samples, with the action taken, will be found in the following tables :—

Analysis of Food and Drugs.

<i>Articles Analysed.</i>	<i>Number Analysed.</i>	<i>Result of Analyses.</i>		<i>Extent of Adulteration.</i>	<i>Action Taken.</i>
		<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>		
Milk	136	128	8	6.6% deficient in fat 1.1 " in non-fatty solids 0.3 " " " 6.6 " " " 5.0 " " " 15.0 " " " 3.3 " " " 3.3 deficient in fat	Formal Informal No action
Butter	32	32	..		
Cheshire Cheese....	19	19	..		
Cream	1	1	..		
Margarine	39	37	2	2 Samples. Letters Mar- garine not $\frac{1}{2}$ " in height	
Lard	12	12	..		
Malt Vinegar	22	19	3	3 Samples. Deficient in Acetic Acid	
Pepper	28	28	..		
Sausages	28	20	8	SO ₂ not marked in shop = 2 Samples SO ₂ not marked in shop = 6 Samples	Fined £1 and Analyst Fees £1/1/0 Informal
Chicken and Ham..	1	1	..		
Turkey and Tongue.	1	1	..		
Coffee	23	23	..		
Cinnamon	3	3	..		
Salmon and Shrimp.	1	1	..		
Potted Meat	16	15	1	10% deficient of its Meat	
Dried Mint	6	5	1	Admixture with the leaf Aitonthus (tree of Leaven)	
Ground Rice	6	6	..		
Cocoa	2	2	..		
Tea	2	2	..		
Rum	1	..	1	1% Excess Water	
Whisky	1	1	..		
Camphorated Oil...	5	4	1	6% deficient of its Camphor	
Totals	385	360	25		

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

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Samples analysed.</i>		<i>Adulterated.</i>		<i>Percentage adulteration.</i>
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	0.59
1931	..	344	..	4	1.16
1932	..	326	..	10	3.067
1933	..	347	..	15	4.32
1934	..	385	..	25	6.49

Analysis of *milk samples* compared with previous years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Samples analysed.</i>		<i>Adulterated.</i>		<i>Percentage adulteration.</i>
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	..	228	..	1	0.44
1931	..	228	..	2	0.87
1932	..	234	..	5	2.14
1933	..	116	..	3	2.59
1934	..	136	..	8	5.88

(D) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical Analysis of samples of food-stuffs taken by your Inspectors was carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, subsequent to the death of Mr. W. Marshall, and prior to the appointment of Mr. T. R. Hodgson as Public Analyst. The bacteriological examination is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

(E) NUTRITION.

Five Empire Marketing Board frames became the property of the Corporation during the year, and have been used for posters illustrating various health matters, including nutrition. The classes in Mothercraft and Hygiene in the schools have been continued. A course of winter health lectures at the Library was instituted during the year, including the subject of Nutrition.

Legal Proceedings during the Year 1934.

OFFENCE.	RESULT.	FINE.
SAUSAGES containing Sulphur Dioxide, 250 parts per mill.	Prosecution	10/- and 10/6 Analyst's fees.
SAUSAGES containing Sulphur Dioxide, 200 parts per mill.	Prosecution	10/- and 10/6 Analyst's fees.
Excess Black Smoke.....	Prosecution	Costs when nuisance abated.

ICE CREAM VENDORS.

During the year 26 visits of inspection were made, and it was not found necessary to serve any notices as to cleansing of premises, etc.

SECTION F.

Infectious Diseases and Hospitals.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Disease.

The total number of cases of infectious disease, excluding Tuberculosis, notified during 1934 was 740, as compared with 813 in 1933, and 813 in 1932.

Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Smallpox.

No case occurred.

Public Vaccination.

The following are the Public Vaccinators for the Borough :—

- (1) Dr. E. C. Dutton .. For Shaw Heath Institution, Cottage Homes and Stepping Hill Hospital.
- (2) Dr. R. M. Wilson .. „ No. 1 District.
- (3) Dr. F. Chadwick .. „ No. 2 District.
- (4) Dr. J. W. Brooks .. „ 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, 1933, to 30th September, 1934.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1934.

DISEASE.	Total cases notified.	At Ages—Years.												Cases admitted to Fever Hospital.	Cases treated in Sanatoria, etc.	Total Deaths.	Deaths at age periods.											
		—1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & upw'da.				—1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & upw'da.
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	386	2	9	14	28	21	182	80	17	28	4	..	1	*276	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria.....	192	2	4	7	9	11	80	43	9	19	2	5	1	†182	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..
Enteric Fever.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	24	2	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	6	14	5	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia:																												
Acute Primary.....	52	..	..	1	..	..	3	7	2	13	6	16	4	..	27	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	6	1
Acute Influenzal.....	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	5	9	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..
Malaria.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total...	740	19	13	23	38	32	267	133	34	99	26	45	11	464	62	34	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	6	5	14	2

* Including 19 Cases treated at Hyde Hospital.

† Including 4 Cases treated at Hyde Hospital, and 7 at Monsall Hospital.

RETURN showing the Numbers of Persons 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, 1934.

Name of the Poor Law Institution or Vaccination District.	Name of the Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator.	Numbers of Successful Primary Vaccinations of Persons :—		Number of Successful Re-vaccinations, i.e., successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.		
Shaw Heath Institution and Cottage Homes.....	Dr. E. C. Dutton.....	..	1	..	
Stepping Hill Hospital.....	Dr. E. C. Dutton.....	2	4	..	
No. 1 District.....	Dr. R. M. Wilson.....	52	57	2	
No. 2 District.....	Dr. F. Chadwick.....	168	183	5	
No. 3 District.....	Dr. J. W. Brooks.....	88	96	..	
No. 4 District.....	Dr. R. Nightingale....	45	49	..	
Totals.....	Totals.....	355	35	7	

Vaccination Officers :

Stockport First District	.. Miss M. E. THOMPSON, 240, Wellington Road South, Stockport.
Stockport Second District	.. J. T. LOMAS, Esq., 78, Churchgate, Stockport.
Stockport Third District	.. S. R. BROOME, Esq., 212, Manchester Road, Stockport.
Heaton Norris District	.. W. C. TUNSTALL, Esq., 33, School Lane, Heaton Norris, Stockport.

The work undertaken 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, 1933, inclusive.

Districts.	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as registered from 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1933	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1935, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1935, remained un-entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by "Report Book") of					Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1935, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).	Total number of Certificates and copies of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1934.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year 1934.
		Col. II.		Col. IV. No. in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Col. V. Died Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly appraised.	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached, & Cases not having been found.						
		Col. I. Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination. Had Small-Pox.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1. STOCKPORT (FIRST)...	764	189	2	..	443	37	5	45	16	27	194	508		
2. " (SECOND)...	432	99	..	..	268	16	6	6	9	28	131	282
3. " (THIRD)...	284	110	..	..	146	19	..	2	5	2	153	180
4. HEATON NORRIS....	116	45	1	..	50	11	5	3	1	..	61	50		
Total.....	1596	443	3	..	907	83	16	56	31	57	539	1020		

Number of Children successfully vaccinated after the declaration of conscientious objection had been made, 1.
Total number of Certificates for year 1934 sent to other Vaccination Officers, 109.

The seasonal prevalence of these various diseases is indicated in the following table which shows the notifications received in the various months of the year 1934 :—

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	54	40	37	30	23	18	26	19	28	33	38	40	386
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .	28	13	19	13	12	22	23	12	15	4	14	17	192
Typhoid Fever.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Puerperal Fever.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	..	..	4	1	1	3	2	5	1	3	4	5	29
Erysipelas.....	4	3	3	3	6	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	31
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	15
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary.....	10	15	6	10	10	14	12	3	3	9	4	6	102
Other Forms.....	2	3	3	5	3	5	10	4	2	2	3	2	44
Malaria.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia.....	7	6	8	4	6	4	3	1	3	3	3	4	52
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.....	4	1	2	2	3	4	..	..	1	1	2	2	22
Totals.....	112	82	84	72	69	74	78	49	57	58	72	79	886

CASES TREATED FROM 1915 TO 1934 INCLUSIVE, IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Smallpox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	1	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever....	626	355	92	146	314	597	365	184	187	338	611	808	602	283	209	150	141	191	193	276
Enteric Fever....	23	15	24	17	11	3	2	5	1	4	1	2	5	6	1	3	3	3	0	3
Diphtheria.....	57	55	26	69	73	167	145	112	99	55	86	92	112	193	255	236	177	352	264	182
Other Diseases...	3	7	13	2	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	30	14	10	6	4	7	16	7	4
Totals.....	709	432	155	234	401	767	512	304	287	399	698	932	739	503	472	393	328	562	464	465

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year 1934</i>	<i>Estimated Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Percentage of cases removed to Isolation Hospital.</i>	<i>Incidence of Scarlet Fever per 1,000 of the Population</i>
Lancashire Hill.....	17	5445	(14) 82	3.12
Heaton Lane.....	24	5934	(23) 96	4.04
Old Road.....	10	5359	(7) 70	1.86
Portwood.....	30	7567	(24) 80	3.96
St. Mary's.....	8	2670	(8) 100	3.00
Vernon.....	23	6604	(20) 87	3.48
Spring Bank.....	13	3990	(8) 62	3.26
Hollywood.....	28	8566	(25) 89	3.27
Edgeley.....	31	11635	(16) 52	2.66
Shaw Heath.....	28	10126	(16) 57	2.77
St. Thomas's.....	20	4618	(19) 95	4.33
Hempshaw Lane.....	18	5036	(18) 100	3.57
Cale Green.....	8	5744	(1) 12	1.39
Heaviley.....	63	14523	(37) 59	4.34
Reddish North.....	19	9627	(11) 58	1.97
Reddish South.....	14	6934	(10) 71	2.02
Heaton Norris North.....	12	5955	(5) 42	2.02
Heaton Norris South.....	8	7717	(2) 25	1.04
Stockport Infirmary....	7	..	(7) 100	..
Stepping Hill Hospital..	4	..	(4) 100	..
Barnes Home.....	1	..	(1) 100	..

Scarlet Fever.

386 cases were notified in 1934, as compared with 272 in 1933. This is the largest number since 1928. Two deaths occurred, compared with two in 1933.

Following on the policy outlined in the Report for 1932, page 82, only those cases have been admitted to Hospital which could not be efficiently isolated at home. During 1934, 276 cases were admitted to Hospital, that is 71.5 per cent. of those notified, compared with 70.9 per cent. in 1933, 76 per cent. in 1932, and 89 per cent. in 1931. No additional spread of the disease whatever could be traced to this policy.

Diphtheria.

192 cases were notified in 1934, as compared with 269 in 1933, with 4 deaths and a case mortality of 2.1 per cent., compared with 6.7 per cent. in 1933. The fall in mortality is most satisfactory, but cannot be considered to be due to anything but the periodic variation in severity of the disease.

The following table shows the incidence of the disease in Stockport, together with the death rate, for the last ten years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Case Mortality Rate (deaths per 100 cases).</i>	<i>Death Rate (Stockport). per 1,000 population</i>	<i>Death Rate (England and Wales). per 1,000 population</i>
1925	96	3	3.1	0.02	0.071
1926	104	7	6.7	0.06	0.077
1927	109	6	5.5	0.05	0.070
1928	189	5	2.6	0.04	0.081
1929	250	6	2.4	0.05	0.087
1930	234	12	5.1	0.09	0.088
1931	185	15	8.1	0.12	0.067
1932	331	22	7.9	0.17	0.060
1933	269	18	6.7	0.14	0.060
1934	192	4	2.1	0.03	0.100

Prevention of Diphtheria.

The ease of preventing children getting this disease by means of three harmless injections is discussed in detail in my last Report, pages 84 and 85.

During the year, 184 children were so immunised. In the same period 1,739 children were born. It is desirable that at least 50 per cent. of the population at risk, that is of the children born each year, should be immunised each year, so that infection, when it comes, may fall on barren ground, and therefore may lose its power of re-infection. We should aim at immunising each year at least 800 to 900 children.

I do not think this can be done with our present scheme, and it has been decided to establish a Municipal Clinic for this service. Many thanks are due to the local Medical Practitioners who have so vigorously supported the scheme, but this work is too uphill, and the time required in explanation and persuasion so great, that there is no time for it in the average Doctor's busy surgery.

Of the above total of 184 children immunised, 85 were immunised by private Doctors, and 99 at the Isolation Hospital (cases of scarlet fever usually).

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year 1934.</i>	<i>Estimated Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Percentage of cases removed to Isolation Hospital.</i>	<i>Incidence of Diphtheria per 1,000 of the Population</i>
Lancashire Hill.....	9	5445	(8) 89	1.66
Heaton Lane.....	3	5934	(3) 100	0.51
Old Road.....	0	5359	(—) —	0.00
Portwood.....	6	7567	(6) 100	0.79
St. Mary's.....	9	2670	(9) 100	3.38
Vernon.....	7	6604	(7) 100	1.06
Spring Bank.....	10	3990	(10) 100	2.51
Hollywood.....	11	8566	(10) 91	1.28
Edgeley.....	11	11635	(11) 100	0.95
Shaw Heath.....	5	10126	(5) 100	0.49
St. Thomas's.....	16	4618	(16) 100	0.35
Hempshaw Lane.....	9	5036	(9) 100	1.79
Cale Green.....	3	5744	(3) 100	0.52
Heaviley.....	17	14523	(14) 82	1.17
Reddish North.....	32	9627	(28) 87	3.32
Reddish South.....	9	6934	(8) 89	1.30
Heaton Norris North.....	5	5955	(5) 100	0.64
Heaton Norris South.....	13	7717	(13) 100	1.68
Stockport Infirmary.....	6	..	(6) 100	..
Stepping Hill Hospital...	10	..	(10) 100	..
Barnes Home.....	1	..	(1) 100	..

Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever.

During the year, 29 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia and 4 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, (see page 97).

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Fifteen cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 12 cases in 1933.

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 (see pages 97 and 98).

Erysipelas.

Thirty-one cases were notified during the year as compared with 50 in 1933. Of these cases 9 received institutional treatment, and there was one fatal case.

Pneumonia.

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

- (1) Acute Primary Pneumonia—Number of cases notified during 1934—52. (95 in 1933).
- (2) Acute Influenzal Pneumonia—Number of cases notified during 1934—22. (68 in 1933).

Of these cases, 14 Acute Primary Pneumonia and 7 of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia proved fatal. (30 and 30 respectively in 1933).

Malaria and Dysentery.

No case of Malaria or Dysentery was notified during 1934.

Tuberculosis. (*See special section*).

During 1934, 102 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified ; of these 56 were males and 46 females.

Forty-four cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified during the same period, 26 males and 18 females.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No case of this disease was notified as compared with two cases in 1933.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Four cases of this disease were notified during 1934, three proving fatal.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

There were two cases of this disease notified during 1934.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

These diseases are not notifiable in the strict sense of the word, but the Health Department is informed of cases occurring in the schools, and in this way in 1934, 722 cases of Measles and 104 of Whooping Cough were so notified.

No deaths occurred from Whooping Cough, and none from Measles among school children, but three deaths occurred from Measles and four from Whooping Cough in children of less than school age.

As pointed out elsewhere, it is exceedingly important to protect the children from these diseases until they are at least five years old ; their chance of escaping a serious illness is so much increased as they grow older.

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 at the Stockport Infirmary during the year were as follows :—

	<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Diphtheria.....	463	..	3388
Typhoid.....	—	..	—
Other Bacteriological Examinations :			
Swabs.....	26	..	108
Fermentation Tests.....	—	..	—
Faeces	—	..	11
C. S. Fluid.....	—	..	5
Blood.....	—	..	4
Miscellaneous	—	..	34

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

	<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Swabs (Diphtheria)	13	..	33
Typhoid.....	—	..	—
Bovine Tuberculosis in Milk.....	3	..	124
Fluids (Pus, etc.).....	—	..	32
Sputa (T.B.).....	—	..	1
Milk (Bacterial Count and Coli).....	—	..	144
Totals.....	16	..	334

The examination of sputa in suspected cases of phthisis is carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Great Egerton Street, 454 examinations being carried out there during 1934, of which 97 were positive and 357 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 90.

Disinfection.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease 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 20,974 articles were thus disinfected.

See Report for 1930 for details of arrangements under this heading.

Modern ideas on disinfection are crystallizing more and more to the view that disinfection is of doubtful value, particularly after Scarlet Fever. Evidence is accumulating that the ordinary type of infectious disease is spread practically entirely by the spray of mucus and saliva from the nose and throat of the sufferer, and not to any great extent by "fomites," i.e., clothes, etc., with which the patient has been in contact. Of course, the above statement is only meant to be a generalisation, as there is no doubt that in certain diseases, for example Typhoid Fever, very careful disinfection is absolutely necessary. But it is probable that a good deal of the work that is done for disinfection for and after a case of Scarlet Fever will shortly be dispensed with.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The accommodation at the Isolation Hospital at Dialstone Lane, namely 78 beds, is based on the allowance of 2,000 cubic feet per bed. It is found that at least this space must be allotted if secondary infections and cross infections are to be prevented. Most diseases are spread by spray or droplet infection, and the nearer the next patient is to the "infecting" patient the more risk there is of an infection ensuing. This space also allows the beds to be kept eight feet apart, a distance that has been found by practice to minimise the risk of spread of infection.

The usual allowance for an urban population has for a long time been one bed per 1,000 population. Modern ideas are tending to the increase of this allowance up to two beds per 1,000.

The 78 beds therefore available at Dialstone Lane are much below the ordinary accepted allowance, and with a population of 130,000, Stockport should have at least 130 beds.

Consideration has been given to this matter, and it has been decided to provide a second cubicle block with twenty-four beds. The cost of such a block would be about £6,000.

A peculiar difficulty at Dialstone Lane Hospital is that accommodation for nursing and domestic staff is taxed to its utmost, and will have to be increased, as more beds are provided. This can be done by an addition to the existing buildings without much difficulty.

The additional accommodation will much facilitate the running of the Hospital, will enable more cases of measles and whooping cough to be admitted, and will much improve the amenities provided for the nursing and domestic staff.

I wish to thank the Matron, Miss Cranmore, and her staff, for the very excellent work done by them, often under rather trying circumstances, during the year. The Hospital has run smoothly and efficiently; the patients, the vast majority children, have been uniformly happy and contented; and the good name that the Hospital undoubtedly has in the district, and outside, is largely due to the keen interest and enthusiasm of the staff.

I feel also that a word of sincere praise is due to the work of the Hospital Committee and its Chairman. The interests of the patients have been paramount with them, no expense for the better treatment of the patients has been spared, and on all occasions the Committee has had the best interests of the Hospital very really at heart.

WORK OF THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING 1934.

BY J. H. PANKHURST, M.D., D.P.H.

As in previous years the Isolation Hospital has been used largely for the reception of patients suffering from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. The large number of cases of the latter disease occurring in the Borough during the year under review has not enabled the now-accepted policy of home

isolation for milder cases to be pursued very scrupulously, the admissions being larger actually than in the previous year. Such a policy, where practicable, not only does not appear to increase the secondary case rate, but has a two-fold advantage; firstly, in allowing greater spacing of the beds occupied by the severer cases admitted to hospital, with consequent diminution of the risks of cross infection; and secondly, in leaving free a relatively larger number of beds for cases of severe measles and whooping cough, the fatalities among which, and particularly, the ensuing complications which lead to pulmonary disease in later childhood and adolescence, are a much more adverse factor to the public health than even the sequelae of Scarlet Fever.

By contrast, fewer Diphtheria cases were admitted and the number of Diphtheria Carriers needing segregation was also less. In addition, fewer toxic cases of the disease were encountered. The case mortality rate was 2.36 per cent., a low rate for this condition.

The accompanying table sets forth the statistics of the work of the Hospital, and the results of treatment during 1934 :—

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL, CHERRY TREE LANE, STOCKPORT.

<i>Name of Disease.</i>	<i>In Hospital 1st Jan., 1934.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Recovered and Discharged</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>In Hospital 31st, Dec. 1934.</i>
Scarlet Fever...	47	* 259	275	2	29
Typhoid Fever.	..	3	2	..	1
Diphtheria.....	32	§ 172	174	3	27
Other Causes...	1	† 18	13	6	..
Totals.....	80	452	464	11	57

* Including 1 case from Poynton.

§ „ 1 „ Ashton-u-Lyne.

† „ 1 case (Measles) from Bredbury.

DIPHTHERIA.

172 cases were admitted to the Diphtheria Ward during 1934, and there were 32 cases remaining in Hospital on January 1st, 1934, who had been admitted in 1933. A gross total of 204 patients under treatment during the year. Of these, 27 remained on December 31st, 1934, so that 177 patients were discharged during the year under review, as follows :—

Discharged cured.....	124
Deaths.....	3
Immune Carriers (treatment completed).....	28
Admitted as Diphtheria but diagnosis altered subsequently.....	22
Total.....	177

The last category of "altered diagnosis" deserves some mention. It is the policy of the Health Department to admit to hospital cases of actual and of suspected Diphtheria. An increase in the number of the latter sent to hospital means that greater care is exercised in the diagnosis of "sore throat" which is to the ultimate good of the community, because fewer mild cases of the disease, which may give little cause for suspicion on clinical grounds alone, are left at home to spread the infection among others. It is estimated that the mild "missed case" of Diphtheria can do six times or more as much damage as the unisolated carrier. In the hospital, these suspicious cases can be tested and swabbed in a way which is not practicable in their own homes; and where the results are negative, can be discharged after a few days, without serious dislocation of domestic, school, or business life.

Deaths.

Three deaths occurred among 127 cases of proved Diphtheria, giving a case mortality rate of 2.36 per cent, contrasted with 8.6 per cent. for 1933. All the deaths were due to heart failure from the effect of bacillary toxins. Two of them occurred on the fourth day in hospital and the third on the tenth day.

Complications.

Excluding the three deaths, complications occurred in 27 cases, an incidence of 21.8 per cent.

<i>Nature of Complications.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>
Paralysis of palate and/or ciliary muscle.....	7
Cardiac involvement.....	4
Otitis Media.....	1
Minor septic complications.....	15
Total.....	27

Diphtheria Carriers.

Diphtheria Carriers are those who, though not themselves susceptible to Diphtheria, carry the organisms responsible for the disease in their throats, noses, or, in exceptional cases, ears; and are thus capable of disseminating the infection through the community. Whenever they are discovered, as by swabbing of contacts of family or school cases of the disease, it is necessary to isolate them in hospital until they are free from the bacilli. 28 children of this type were admitted during the year and were, on the average, 47 days in hospital before being pronounced clear.

Treatment of the carrier state is difficult, but has been facilitated by the routine inspection of the children by the visiting Throat, Nose and Ear Surgeon (Mr. Neville Young), so that minor defects of the upper respiratory passages, which so often prolong this state, can be corrected. Removal of tonsils and adenoids, where practicable, usually effects a cure, and in 11 cases this was the method adopted; but not all carriers have enlarged tonsils. An additional line of treatment has been the assistance of a dentist, (Mr. Bailey), to attend to those carriers whose teeth are defective; and another, more recent, the use of an ultra-violet ray lamp, from which much help may be expected, especially in the winter months when the children are denied the curative aid of abundant fresh air and sunshine.

Chart showing 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

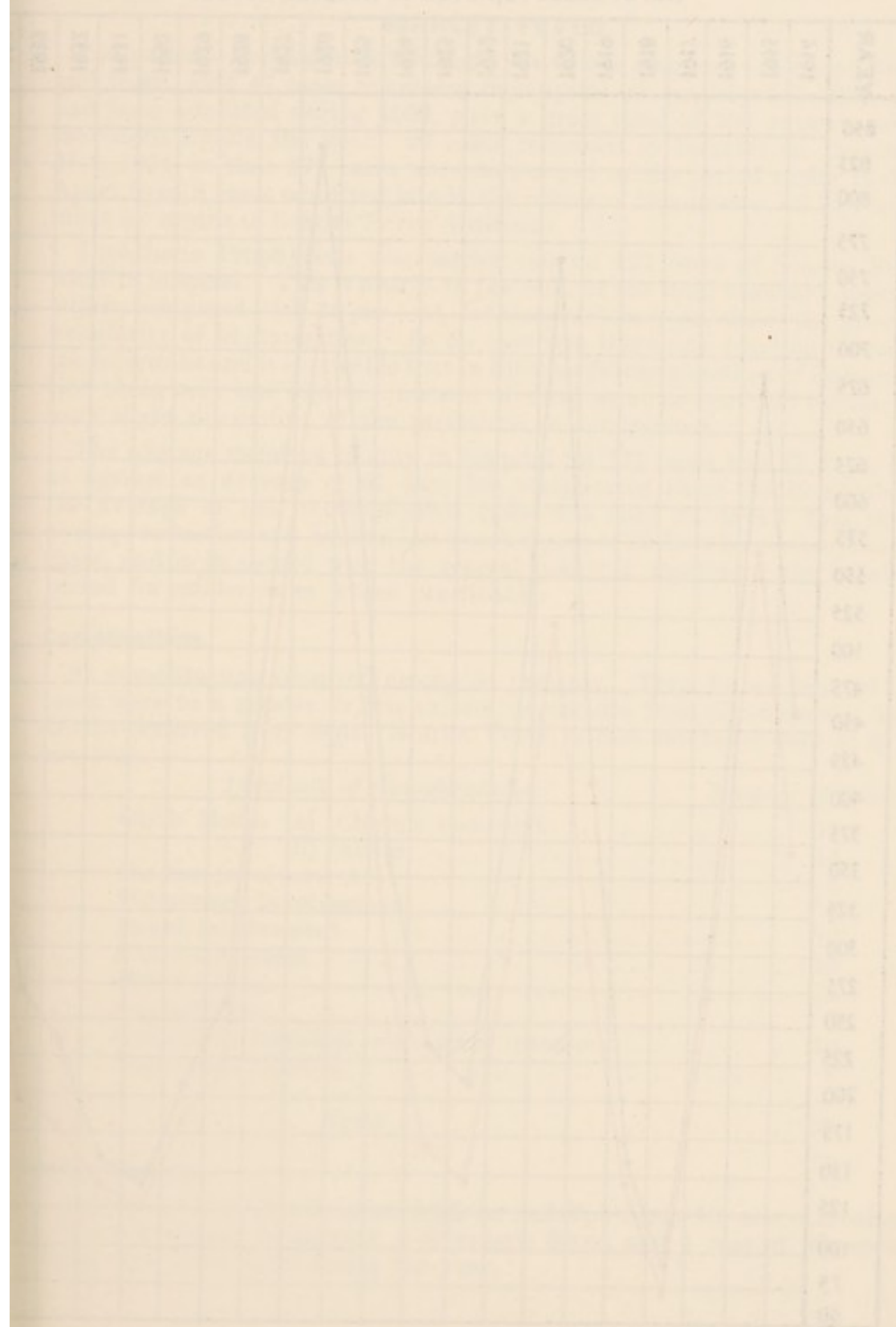
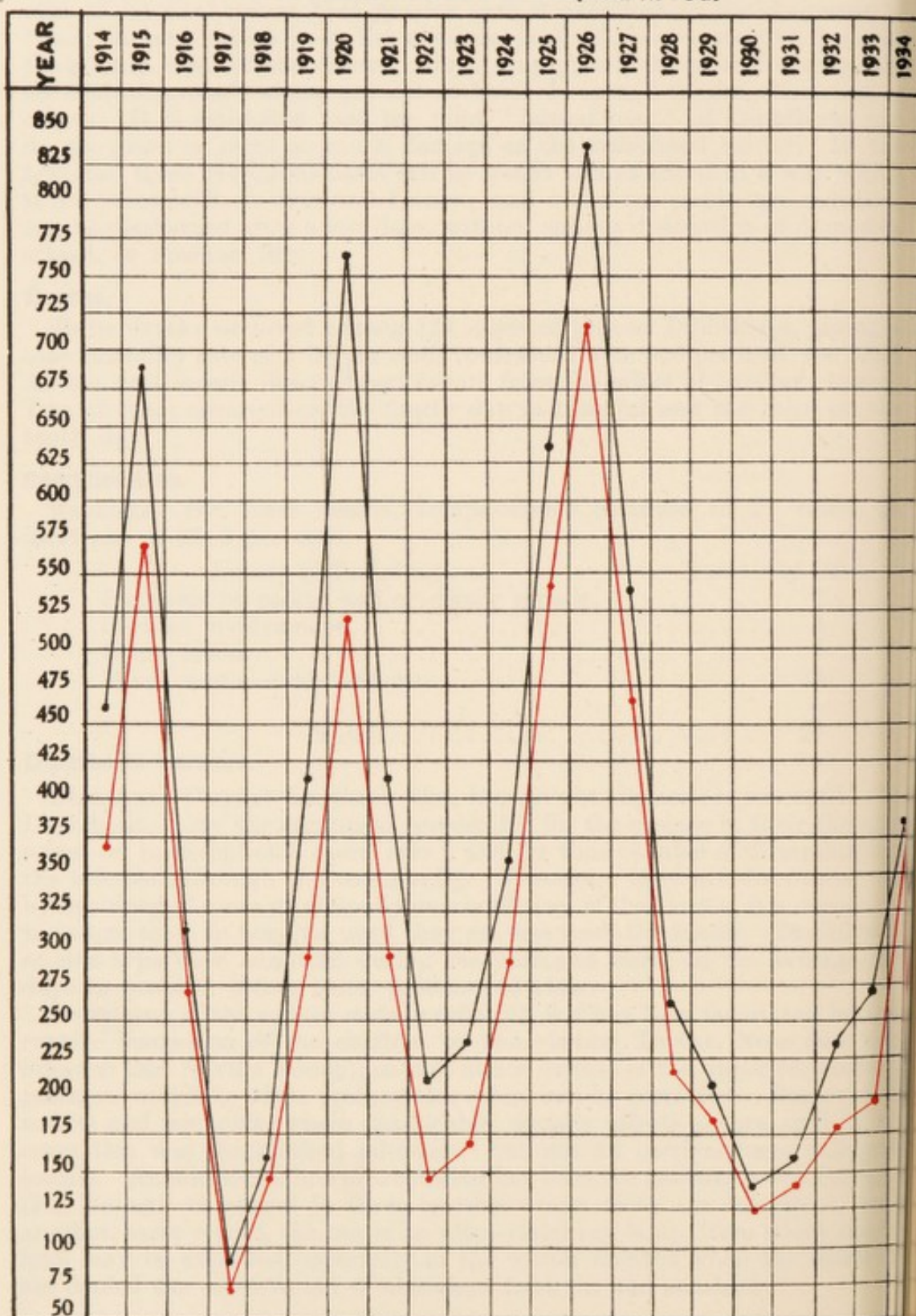


Chart shewing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever for the past 21 years.

No. of cases notified in black.

No. of cases removed to Hospital in red.



It must be emphasised that children admitted for this condition are not bed patients, but carry on a normal existence within the limits of hospital segregation.

SCARLET FEVER.

259 patients were admitted during 1934 with a diagnosis of Scarlet Fever, and these, with 47 cases remaining in hospital on January 1st, 1934, who had been admitted during 1933, gave a gross total of 306 patients under treatment during the year. 29 cases remained in hospital on December 31st, 1934, so that 277 cases were discharged in the period under review. Apart from 6 cases admitted late in the course of the disease, all had treatment by means of Scarlet Fever Antitoxin.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis was carried out on 127 cases of Scarlet Fever while in hospital. This is nearly 46 per cent. of the total number admitted, which, compared with 34 per cent. for the previous year, shows the growing popularity of immunisation. In no case was there any reaction following the injections and it is possible that in the near future a method of immunisation using only one injection instead of three as at present will reduce the very slight discomfort of the procedure to a minimum.

The average duration of stay in hospital for 277 cases was 37 days, but as against an average of 61 days for complicated cases (84 in number), the average of 193 uncomplicated cases was only 27 days. This is an average reduction of 2 days on last year's figure of 29 days for uncomplicated cases, and is in accord with the general policy of shortening the isolation period for milder cases where practicable.

Complications.

97 complications occurred among 84 patients. Thus 30 per cent. of the cases were to a greater or less extent, departures from the normal. Two deaths occurred from Septic Scarlet Fever, a case mortality rate of 0.72 per cent.

<i>Incidence of Complications.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>
Otitis Media (a) Chronic recurrent.....	10
(b) Acute.....	14
Cardiac involvement.....	8
Pulmonary involvement.....	5
Renal involvement.....	12
Gland-Abscesses.....	13
Minor Sepsis.....	15
Appendicitis.....	2
Coincident Infection with other diseases.....	10
Diphtheria Carriers.....	8
Total.....	97

Other Diseases.

Among diseases other than scarlet fever and diphtheria, 10 cases of measles, 4 of cerebrospinal meningitis, 4 of enteric fever, and 1 case of whooping cough were dealt with during the year.

as it was not yet possible to obtain the necessary data for the purpose of the study. It was, however, found that the results of the study were not significantly different from those of the study of the same kind in the same place. The results of the study were, therefore, not significantly different from those of the study of the same kind in the same place.

TABLE I	
Year	Number of cases
1950	10
1951	15
1952	20
1953	25
1954	30
1955	35
1956	40
1957	45
1958	50
1959	55
1960	60
1961	65
1962	70
1963	75
1964	80
1965	85
1966	90
1967	95
1968	100
1969	105
1970	110
1971	115
1972	120
1973	125
1974	130
1975	135
1976	140
1977	145
1978	150
1979	155
1980	160
1981	165
1982	170
1983	175
1984	180
1985	185
1986	190
1987	195
1988	200
1989	205
1990	210
1991	215
1992	220
1993	225
1994	230
1995	235
1996	240
1997	245
1998	250
1999	255
2000	260
2001	265
2002	270
2003	275
2004	280
2005	285
2006	290
2007	295
2008	300
2009	305
2010	310
2011	315
2012	320
2013	325
2014	330
2015	335
2016	340
2017	345
2018	350
2019	355
2020	360
2021	365
2022	370
2023	375
2024	380
2025	385
2026	390
2027	395
2028	400
2029	405
2030	410
2031	415
2032	420
2033	425
2034	430
2035	435
2036	440
2037	445
2038	450
2039	455
2040	460
2041	465
2042	470
2043	475
2044	480
2045	485
2046	490
2047	495
2048	500
2049	505
2050	510
2051	515
2052	520
2053	525
2054	530
2055	535
2056	540
2057	545
2058	550
2059	555
2060	560
2061	565
2062	570
2063	575
2064	580
2065	585
2066	590
2067	595
2068	600
2069	605
2070	610
2071	615
2072	620
2073	625
2074	630
2075	635
2076	640
2077	645
2078	650
2079	655
2080	660
2081	665
2082	670
2083	675
2084	680
2085	685
2086	690
2087	695
2088	700
2089	705
2090	710
2091	715
2092	720
2093	725
2094	730
2095	735
2096	740
2097	745
2098	750
2099	755
2100	760

SECTION G.

Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME. RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1934.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.				Grand Total.
	Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous..	45	41	9	6	7	13	13	6	52	54	22	12	140
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	13	19	59
(c) Non-tuberculous.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	28	47	37	158
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	5	18
(c) Non-tuberculous.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	65	71	60	244
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—													
(a) Recovered.....	2	5	1	5	..	2	4	6	2	7	5	11	25
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	110	146	115	483
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous..	259	208	43	39	37	59	82	85	296	267	125	124	812
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	24	24	29	98

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st..... 910
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years..... 12
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"..... 63
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)..... 63
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)..... 4102
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December..... 131
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—
 - (a) Personal..... 159
 - (b) Other..... 186
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)..... 176
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes..... 2686
10. Number of :—
 - (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined..... *454
 - (b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work... 316
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above..... Nil
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st.. 228

* Including all cases.

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council :—One.

Provided by Voluntary Bodies :—Nil.

(C) Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

<i>Name of Institution.</i>	<i>For Pulmonary Cases.</i>		<i>For Non-Pulmonary Cases.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Adults.</i>	<i>Children under 15.</i>	<i>Adults.</i>	<i>Children under 15.</i>	
Whitehill Hospital.....	26	..	..	..	26
Poor Law Institution :—					
Stepping Hill Hospital.....	59	3	..	..	62

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		<i>In Institutions on Jan. 1st.</i>	<i>Admitted during the year.</i>	<i>Discharged during the year.</i>	<i>Died in the Institutions.</i>	<i>In Institutions on Dec. 31st.</i>
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	1	10	8	1	2
	Adult females	1	11	12	..	..
	Children	..	1	1	..	..
	Total	2	22	21	1	2
Number of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Adult males	25	67	55	12	25
	Adult females	21	43	39	8	17
	Children	5	4	6	..	3
	Total	51	114	100	20	45
Number of patients suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Adult males	2	5	5	..	2
	Adult females	2	6	6	..	2
	Children	5	10	7	..	8
	Total	9	21	18	..	12
Grand Total.....		62	157	139	21	59

(E) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		<i>In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.</i>	<i>Admitted during the year.</i>	<i>Discharged during the year.</i>	<i>Died in the Institu- tions.</i>	<i>In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.</i>
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males	15	20	17	7	11
	Adult females	10	23	13	8	12
	Children	2	4	2	2	2
	Total	27	47	32	17	25
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	2	2	..	2	2
	Adult females	..	1	1	..	..
	Children	4	1	2	1	2
	Total	6	4	3	3	4
Grand Total.....		33	51	35	20	29

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

[illegible]

(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

F U L M O N A R Y T U B E R C U L O S I S.	Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals
			Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Total			
			M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	
P U L M O N A R Y T U B E R C U L O S I S.	Class T B minus	Quiescent.....	5	2	1	5	2	.	1	2	2	1	.	.	12	6	3	21
		Not quiescent.....	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	3	
		Died in Institution	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	4	
	Class T.B. Plus Group 1	Quiescent.....	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	4	4	.	8
		Not quiescent.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	
		Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Class T.B. Plus Group 2	Quiescent.....	9	3	.	4	1	.	7	4	.	1	3	.	21	11	.	32
		Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	3	2	.	5	
		Died in Institution	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	.	5	
	Class T B Plus Group 3	Quiescent.....	1	2	.	1	2	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	7	5	.	12
		Not quiescent.....	1	6	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	8	.	9	
		Died in Institution	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	5	
TOTALS (pulmonary).....			22	18	1	17	8	.	15	10	2	5	7	.	59	43	3	105
N O N- F U L M O N A R Y T U B E R C U L O S I S.	Bones & Joints	Quiescent.....	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	3	3	2	5	10
		Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
		Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Abdominal	Quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	3
		Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
		Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Other Organs	Quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
		Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
		Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Peripheral Glands	Quiescent.....	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
		Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
		Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
TOTALS (non-pulmonary).....			.	1	1	2	.	2	2	.	2	.	1	3	4	2	8	14

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Part I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1934, to the 31st December, 1934, in the area of the County Borough of Stockport.

Age Periods.	Formal Notifications.												Total Notifi- cations
	No. of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis.												
	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	Total all ages	
Pulmonary Males	.	.	7	1	6	5	8	14	11	3	1	56	59
„ Females.	.	.	1	4	10	8	5	11	5	2	.	46	48
Non-Pulmonary Males.	.	5	10	3	3	2	1	.	1	1	.	26	32
„ Females.	.	2	4	5	.	4	2	.	.	.	1	18	19

Part II.—Supplemental Return.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary Males.....	1	2	1	1	..	1	6
„ Females...	4	2	..	..	2	8
Non-pulmonary Males.	..	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	9
„ Females.	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	5

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained is stated below :—

<i>Source of Information.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>	
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-pulmonary</i>
Deaths Return—		
from local Registrars.....	4	5
transferable deaths from Registrar-General.....	—	—
Posthumous notifications.....	—	—
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths).....	10	9
Other Sources if any (specify).....	—	—

Part III.—Notification Register.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1934, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health....	<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-pulmonary</i>			<i>Total Cases</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	390	309	699	213	223	436	1135
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Recovery from the disease .	4	7	11	4	6	10	21
3. Deaths	36	32	68	7	6	13	81

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1934 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.		Previous to 1926.				1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Disease arrested.	Ad' lts	M.	13	1	4	..	5	2	2	1	1	1	..	12	4	1	..	1	2	1	..	1

(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.

(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1934 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.		Previous to 1926.				1926				1927				1928				1929				1930				1931				1932				1933				1934													
		Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Periosteal Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Periosteal Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Periosteal Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Periosteal Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Periosteal Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Periosteal Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Periosteal Glands	Total															
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease arrested.	Ad'l's	M.	1	1	3	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5													
		F.	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5										
		Children	3	2	3	8	1	1	1	3	5	2	1	1	4	3	1	4	1	2	5	2	1	3	11	5	4	9	2	1	1	4	5	1	6	3	1	4	3	2	12	7	10	22							
	Disease not arrested.	Ad'l's	M.	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5					
		F.	1	1	3	6	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	5					
		Children	4	3	3	1	8	1	1	1	3	5	2	3	1	4	3	2	2	1	4	7	11	5	4	9	4	4	1	6	15	4	8	1	7	20	8	4	1	8	18	6	6	10	22						
	CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR.		2	1	3	2	..	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3					
	TOTAL ON DISPENSARY REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER.		8	4	17	6	35	1	1	4	7	8	1	4	2	15	2	4	10	4	2	6	14	21	2	6	8	37	9	10	6	12	37	13	10	5	13	41	8	4	4	12	28	12	9	4	14	39			
	TRANSFERRED TO PULMONARY.		1	1	1	1	2	..	2	1	1	1				
	Discharged as recovered.	Ad'l's	M.	1	1	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1		
F.		1	1	3	3	1	7	1	1	2	..	2	2				
Children		1	6	3	4	14	..	2	..	4	6	1	1	1	3	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	2	4	1	..	1	..	1	2			
LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER.		4	13	15	15	47	2	5	..	9	16	1	3	3	6	13	2	5	1	3	11	1	1	2	4	8	8	2	3	5	18	5	2	1	4	12	1	..	3	3	7	8	5	..	7	20	2	..	1	2	5
DEAD.	Ad'l's	M.	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	1	5			
	F.	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..			
	Children	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	4	1	6	1	1	1		
TOTAL WRITTEN OFF DISPENSARY REGISTER.		7	24	26	21	78	4	7	..	13	24	3	8	3	7	21	2	7	2	4	15	1	2	4	6	13	10	4	7	5	26	7	3	7	6	23	3	..	6	4	13	9	5	..	7	21	2	..	2	2	6
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).		15	28	43	27	113	5	8	1	17	31	11	9	7	9	36	4	11	2	8	25	5	4	6	12	27	31	6	13	13	63	16	13	13	18	60	16	10	11	17	54	17	9	4	19	49	14	9	6	16	45

(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.

(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.

SECTION G.
Tuberculosis.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

146 cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year as compared with 171 in the previous year.

Of the 146 cases thus notified 102 were cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 44 were cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In addition to the above, there were 9 cases of Tuberculosis which ended fatally, 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 one in eight. 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 76 as compared with 108 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 0.59 per thousand of the population.

In the following table of New Cases and Mortality during 1934 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 :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE-PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				TOTAL DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5.....	—	—	8	2	—	—	1	—
5-10.....	7	1	12	6	—	—	—	1
10-15.....	1	4	5	5	—	1	—	1
15-20.....	6	10	3	1	—	3	—	—
20-25.....	6	8	3	4	3	6	2	1
25-35.....	10	9	1	4	6	8	1	1
35-45.....	15	13	—	—	11	6	—	1
45-55.....	12	5	2	—	7	3	1	—
55-65.....	3	2	1	—	4	3	1	—
65 and upwards..	2	2	—	1	1	2	—	1
Totals.....	62	54	35	23	32	32	6	6

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of the 102 cases notified, 51 occurred between the ages of 20 and 45 years, 22 were over 45 years of age, 16 were between the ages of 15 and 20, and 13 cases were under 15 years of age. There were 64 deaths during the year from Tuberculosis of the Lungs as compared with 95 in 1933, 101 in 1932, 105 in 1931 and 76 in 1930. Of these 64 fatal cases, 32 were males and 32 females. The death-rate was .50 per 1,000 of the population; the rate for 1933 was .75.

The total number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1934 was 64. Of these deaths, 32 occurred at home, and 32 in Institutions of various kinds. 51 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:—

	<i>Cases on Dispensary Register.</i>	<i>Cases not on Dispensary Register.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Death within 1 week of notification ...	2	4	6
" 1 month "	1	2	3
" 3 months "	9	3	12
" 6 " "	8	..	8
" 12 " "	6	..	6
Death over 1 year after notification...	25	1	26
Death Returns.....	..	3	3
	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 64

From the foregoing table it will be noted that 21 patients, or 32.81 per cent., died within 3 months of notification, as compared with 30, or 31.58 per cent., in 1933.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

44 cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 26 in males and 18 in females.

The number of deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was 12 as compared with 13 in 1933. The death-rate was therefore .09 per 1,000 of the population in 1934, .10 in 1933, .15 in 1932, .10 in 1931, .11 in 1930, .13 in 1929, .14 in 1928, and .22 in 1927.

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

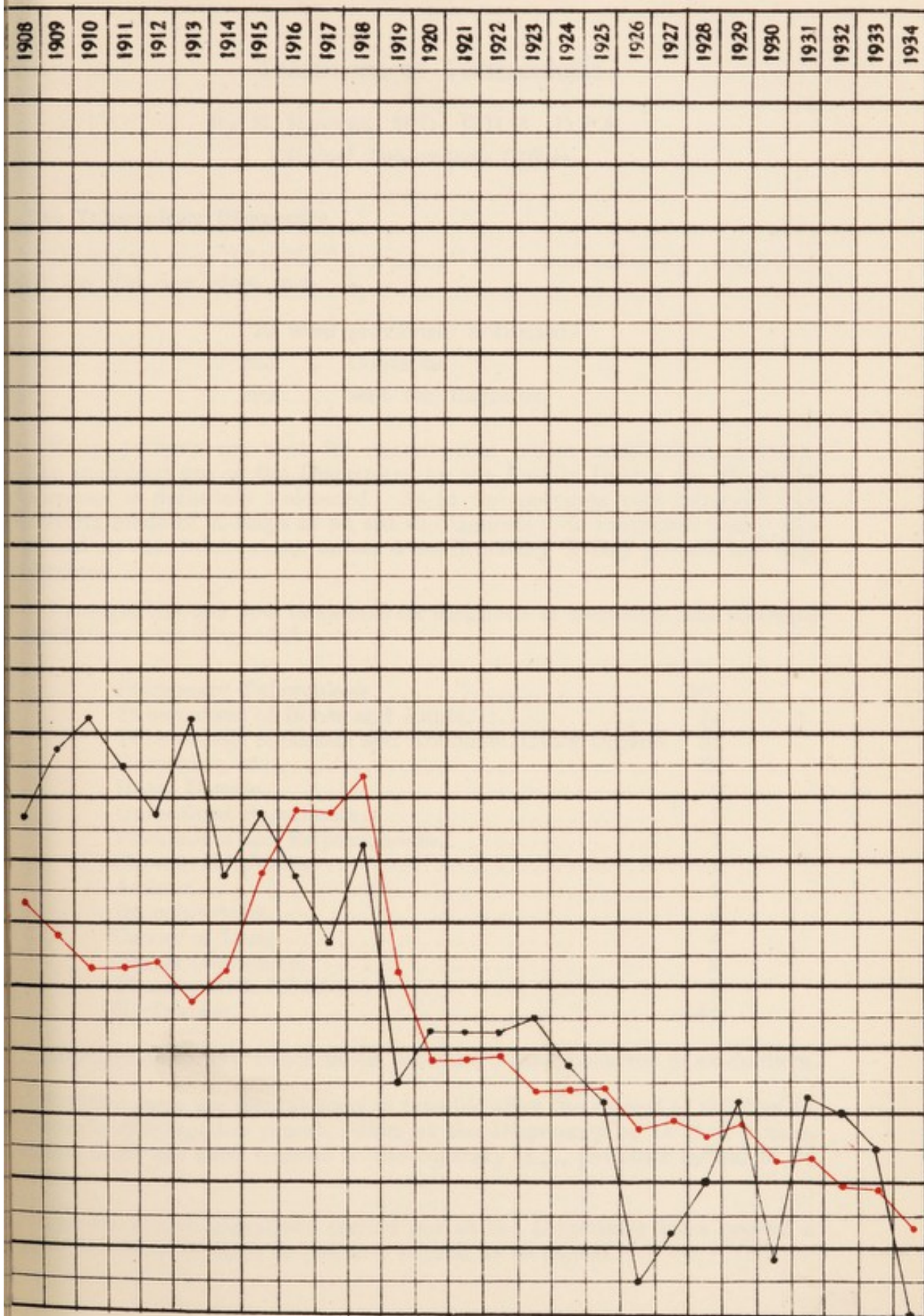
Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken during 1934 under these Regulations which relate to tuberculous employees in the Milk Trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action was taken during 1934 under this Section of the Public Health Act, 1925, which relates to the compulsory removal of cases to Hospitals.

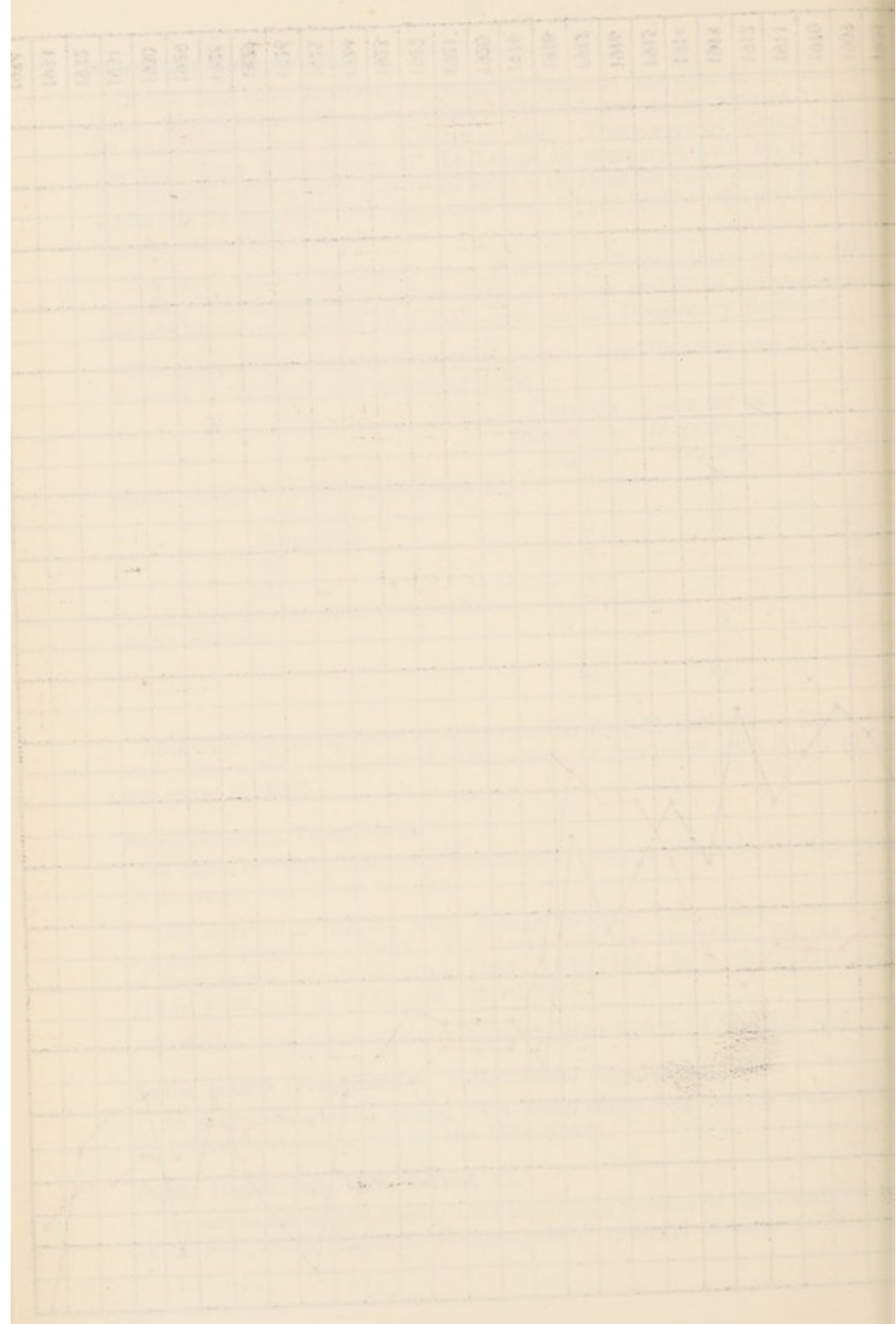
The following Chart shows the Death Rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 10,000 of the Population in England and Wales, and Stockport, (1908-1934)



England and Wales in Red.

Stockport in Black.

The following Chart shows the Death Rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 10,000 of the Population in England and Wales, and Stockport, 1892-1924



England and Wales in Red
Stockport in Black

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

By E. RATNER, M.D., C.H.B., D.P.H.,
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary.

During the year 1934, 634 "new cases" were examined at the Dispensary. Of the 634 new cases seen :—

70 were previously notified.
265 „ Contacts.
299 „ sent for diagnosis.

Many patients are sent for examination before notification is made. The increased use of the Dispensary by the Family Doctor for diagnostic purposes is definitely welcomed. As in the previous year extensive use is being made of X-Rays as an aid to diagnosis; no suspected case is dismissed as non-tuberculous, unless a confirmatory X-Ray picture has been obtained.

Amongst the 369 new cases sent for diagnosis or treatment, the following conditions were diagnosed :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	107
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints.....	14
Tuberculosis of Glands and Abdomen, Other Organs	31
Bronchitis, etc.....	52
Heart Disease.....	5
Unresolved Pneumonia.....	1
Pneumonia and Br/pneumonia.....	1
Chronic Empyema.....	1
Asthma.....	4
Bronchiectasis.....	4
Cancer of Lung.....	4
Cancer (elsewhere).....	2
Pleurisy with Effusion.....	2
No Disease.....	141

Amongst definitely Tuberculosis patients, 3 cases occurred in ex-Soldiers.

Notified cases are seen as soon as possible after the receipt of the Health Visitor's investigation report, either at the Dispensary or at their homes, unless there are good reasons to the contrary (e.g., patient's refusal to be seen).

The structural alterations carried out at the Dispensary have proved a great convenience both to patients as well as to myself.

Bacteriological Examinations of Sputa.

These are received from the Family Doctors, Whitehill Hospital, Stepping Hill Hospital, and the Dispensary.

Total number : 454 ; Positive : 97 ; Negative : 357.

Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc.

The demand for Orthopaedic beds has been more easily satisfied at the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, owing to some children being sent to the Ethel Hedley Orthopaedic Hospital at Windermere.

The Public Health Committee paid a visit to Papworth Colony, Cambridge, in July, 1934.

The following is the accommodation for Stockport patients at the various Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Whitehill.....	9	17
Cheshire Joint.....	8	8
Barrowmore.....	10	..
Westmorland.....	5	5
Sir Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic	As required	
Dr. Garrett Memorial Home...		
Ethel Hedley Orthopaedic.....		
Stepping Hill.....		
Liverpool Open-Air Hospital..		

Two children were receiving treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway.

In the previous year a visit was paid by certain members of the Public Health Committee and Medical Officers, to the Liverpool Open-Air Hospital at Leasowe, Cheshire. We were all greatly impressed by the arrangements and treatment of Surgical as well as Medical Cases. As a result of the visit the Committee now maintain on an average three children at the Institution, and the results so far have been excellent.

Whitehill Hospital.

This Hospital performs a very useful function in the Stockport Tuberculosis Scheme.

A Hospital of this type should act mainly as a clearing house, where every definite case of tuberculosis admitted could be closely observed, and whatever treatment is found appropriate, carried out.

Those patients who are suitable for Sanatorium treatment will eventually be transferred there, and those who are unsuitable for Sanatoria are retained at Whitehill. Doubtful cases, admitted for observation, are carefully watched, and if found to be non-tuberculous sent home, or if the diagnosis of tuberculosis becomes established, are finally disposed of according to the type of disease.

This plan has been adhered to as far as possible. Unfortunately, there is a definite prejudice amongst the public against the Hospital. The chief cause appears to be the fact that advanced cases are never refused admission. It is, however, decidedly against public interest to refuse admission to advanced cases, as by this means the spread of infection is limited.

If it were possible to utilise Whitehill to its full extent, the waiting list for admission to other residential institutions would be curtailed, and in many cases active treatment could begin at once. There is little doubt in the writer's mind, this delay in accepting treatment has in more than one case adversely affected the patient's chances of improvement. The public unfortunately do not yet realise that complete rest and nursing form one of the most important methods of treatment. Rest must be not only complete, but often prolonged. It is obvious that to the majority of those who come to us for treatment, rest is an unattainable ideal in their own homes. The "bottle of medicine", in which so many see the beginning and the end of all treatment, is usually the same in Hospital as out of it.

Another, and a most important method of treatment, is the production of artificial pneumo-thorax. This method which should be used with care, is capable of giving remarkably satisfactory results. It is being practised at Whitehill, in selected cases, where one sees definite prospects of benefiting the patient. Other methods, modern and time-honoured, are also being used, as occasion arises.

Food, which plays such an important part in the life of a Hospital for the tuberculous, is good, and it is the proud record of the Hospital that during the past four years at any rate, only one complaint has been brought to the notice of the Medical Officer in charge.

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

WHITEHILL HOSPITAL.

YEAR ENDING 1934.

At the beginning of the year 14 patients were in Whitehill, and 14 were in residence on the 31st December, 1934.

During the year, 29 men and 31 women were discharged, and of these 17 ended fatally.

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

	<i>Men.</i>		<i>Women.</i>		<i>Children.</i>
T.B. 1.....	2	..	1	..	—
T.B. 2.....	9	..	7	..	—
T.B. 3.....	7	..	12	..	—
T.B. 0.....	8	..	5	..	—
Non-Pulmonary.....	—	..	—	..	—
Observation.....	3	..	6	..	—
	—		—		—
	29	..	31	..	—
	—		—		—

Five Non-Tuberculous patients were discharged, who were admitted for observation.

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

Gangrene of Lung.....	1
Spontaneous Pneumothorax.....	1
Pyo-pneumothorax.....	2
Tubercular Laryngitis.....	3
Chronic Laryngitis.....	2
Tubercular Abdomen.....	1
Tubercular Meningitis.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2
Bronchiectasis.....	2
Cancer of Lung.....	1
Asthma.....	1
Pleurisy.....	1
Psoriasis.....	1

Result :—

Improved.....	27
I.S.Q.....	6
Worse.....	5
Deaths.....	17
Non-Tuberculous.....	5

Of the 43 patients leaving Whitehill, 10 proceeded to various Santoria,
1 proceeded to Stepping Hill Hospital, and 32 proceeded to their homes.

Of the 32 who went home :—

- 5 were Non-Tuberculous.
- 21 left with my approval.
- 6 were discharged at their own request.

Special treatment :—

Gold.....	9
Jacobson's Solution.....	1
Artificial Pneumothorax.....	10

Altogether 344 pneumothorax refills were given to in and out-patients.

Contacts.

The usual methods of following up contacts, explained in previous reports, has been continued throughout the year.

265 contacts were examined at the Dispensary, of whom 3 were found to be definitely suffering from Tuberculosis.

It is obvious that this is a most important part of the work.

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 Officer.

A dental scheme whereby all our patients can receive dental treatment when found necessary, has been put into operation. During the year patients have been assisted.

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 continued 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 Officer renders every assistance in examining and selecting suitable candidates for these positions, which has been of real value to the successful applicants.

Your Health Committee is grateful to your Parks Committee, and especially to the Chairman (Alderman 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 1934.

The following is a summary of the work of this Department during 1934 :—

- 36 Cases treated.
- 198 Out-patient attendances made.
- 275 In-patient days.
- 11 X-Ray examinations.
- 617 Attendances for Ultra Violet Light Treatment.

Cases recommended by your Tuberculosis Officer are dealt with at the Stockport Infirmary by Mr. E. S. Brentnall, Hon. Orthopaedic Surgeon, and the administrative arrangements have been made by Mr. Price, 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 Sir Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital at Oswestry, the Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, and to the Liverpool Open-Air Hospital, Leasowe, 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.

Housing.

During the year 5 families were re-housed, 2 with rent assistance.

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.

Extra Nourishment.

There has been a greater call on the provision of extra milk, than in the previous years. The reason for this is obvious.

Co-operation with other Services has been maintained. Especially close is it with the School Clinic, who refer to the Dispensary a constant and unabating stream of children, and who in return, accommodate many children at the Longfield Open-Air School. This work in close relation with the School Medical Services, promises to yield good results in the future. During the year I have paid several visits to Longfield, accompanied by Dr. Rowell. Such visits have been mutually helpful, as the progress and condition of children could be discussed personally and not by letter. Equally valuable is the close co-operation existing between the Dispensary and the Orthopaedic Department of the Stockport Infirmary, and we owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. E. S. Brentnall, the Hon. Orthopaedic Surgeon, for his skilful and patient treatment of our patients and invaluable advice. There has also been close co-operation with Dr. Norman Kletz, Hon. Physician to the Stockport Infirmary, to whom many patients with non-tuberculous affections of the lungs have been referred for further observation. His advice, generously given, has been of the greatest value.

The Family Doctor, or General Practitioner, is, and will remain the main-spring of every Medical Scheme. Without him the work of the Dispensary would be futile, and it is seldom his fault, when advanced cases are seen for the first time. It is therefore a great pleasure to me to record that the relations with my colleagues in General Practice have been invariably good. It is hoped that the Tuberculosis Service has been of help to them. Their courtesy and patience with me in some of the more difficult cases where an immediate diagnosis was not possible was certainly a source of encouragement.

With the extreme care which is taken for accurate diagnosis, there is little danger of finding Tuberculosis where it does not exist, and if adequate measures are taken, the patient is given a far better chance of recovery, than if things were allowed to slide. It would be wiser and certainly more rational to consult the Family Doctor and go, if the Doctor thinks fit, to the Dispensary, than to place one's faith in the neighbour's advice, however friendly, or to resort to patent medicines, which may mask the symptoms, thus giving a sense of false security.

E. RATNER, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

SECTION H.

Venereal Diseases.

SECTION H.

Venereal Diseases.

The scheme in operation during 1934, was as is outlined in the Report for 1930, page 98.

589 persons, of whom 394 were males and 195 females, attended for treatment during the year, making a total number of attendances of 7,986, compared with 599, 402, 197 and 7795, respectively in 1933.

In addition to the above, 79 new Stockport patients attended approved Treatment Centres in other towns, making a total number of attendances of 1,806.

During the year 977 specimens of blood in respect of Stockport patients were examined for the Wassermann Reaction at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and elsewhere.

140 examinations for the detection of Gonococci were made at the Borough Dispensary ; and 24 for the detection of Gonococci, in respect of Stockport patients, were carried out at other Centres.

In-patient treatment is available for Stockport patients at St. Luke's Hospital, Manchester.

Ten Stockport persons received in-patient treatment at St. Luke's Hospital during 1934.

77 patients from the Child Welfare Centres were examined. A specimen of the blood was examined in 35 cases, and 42 examinations were made for the detection of gonococci.

Consideration was given during the year to a better advertisement of the Clinics, and arrangements for this are now in hand.

The following tables, compiled from Form V.D. (R) of the Ministry of Health, give the details of the treatment at the various Treatment Centres:—

TABLE OF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT AT VARIOUS TREATMENT CENTRES.

	<i>Borough Dispensary Stockport.</i>	<i>Stockport Patients Treated at other Centres.</i>
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
(A) OUT-PATIENT CLINIC :		
Attendances.....	7986	1806
(B) IN-PATIENT TREATMENT :		
Number of days.....	—	356
(C) ARSENOBENZENE COMPOUNDS (Doses)...	1161	206
BISMUTH (Doses)	2526	—
(D) EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL :		
For detection of Spirochetes.....	—	—
„ Gonococci.....	140	24
„ Wassermann Reaction.....	*885	72

* Including 367 specimens sent in by Private Practitioners and Institutions, and 151 specimens from patients of other Authorities.

VENEREAL DISEASE—TREATMENT.

	<i>Borough Dispensary Stockport.</i>	<i>Stockport Patients Treated at other Centres</i>
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.	77	15
Soft Chancre.	—	1
Gonorrhœa.	87	34
Conditions other than Venereal.	42	29
Total.	206	79
B. Number of attendances at the Out-Patient Clinic.	7986	1806
C. Aggregate number of " In-Patient " days.	—	356
D Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the—		
(1) Out-Patient Clinic.	3687	} 206
(2) In-Patient Department.	—	

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 1934 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. Plaques have also been placed in urinals all over the town.

SECTION J.

Maternity and Child Welfare

SECTION J.
Maternity and Child Welfare.

TABLE IV
INFANT MORTALITY.

1934. 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 8 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes.....	42	5	4	2	53	17	12	9	4	95
Premature Birth.....	25	3	1	1	30	7	1	..	..	38
Pneumonia.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	4	2	12
Congenital Malformations.	3	1	1	..	5	..	1	3	..	9
Bronchitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	1	12
Congenital Debility.....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy....	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Infantile Convulsions	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Injury at Birth.....	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Syphilis.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Accident.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Influenza.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whooping Cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Other Diseases	4	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	5

By DR. JEAN M. MACKINTOSH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
(Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.)

The year 1934 has been marked by the opening of an additional ante-natal clinic at Reddish, an additional child welfare centre at Adswold, the commencement of a dental scheme by the Voluntary Committee, and a new low record in the infantile mortality rate.

At the end of the year the Committee had under consideration a Circular from the Ministry of Health, requesting that an examination should be made of the services available for the reduction of maternal mortality. As a result of their consideration the Committee decided to make a substantial increase both in the ante-natal clinic service, and in the infant welfare clinics during 1935.

Notification of Births.

1,965 births were notified within 36 hours, and in 22, or 1.11 per cent. of the total births, there was failure to notify the births within that time.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Percentage of Births not notified.</i>
1930.....	1.9
1931.....	1.2
1932.....	0.99
1933.....	1.08
1934.....	1.11

The live and still-births notified were as follows :—

By Midwives.....	1374
„ Medical Practitioners.....	581
	<hr/>
Total.....	1965
	<hr/>
Not Notified	22

Infantile Mortality.

The total deaths under one year was 95, and the number of children dying under four weeks was 53, giving an infantile death rate of 54.6. This is the lowest infantile death rate that has ever been recorded in the County Borough. Nearly sixty per cent. of these deaths occurred under the age of four weeks, and calls for still further concentration on the ante-natal care of the mother, and the nursing of the child in its first four weeks of life.

The number of deaths from diarrhoea, enteritis and convulsions is much the same as last year, but there is a considerable fall in the number of deaths from premature birth and allied conditions, and to a lesser extent in the group of deaths from respiratory diseases.

A comparative table of infant mortality for the last few years is given below :—

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Stockport.....	54.6	83.07	71.03	78.98	56.72
Great Towns.....	63	68	70	71	64
England and Wales.....	59	64	65	66	60

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

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Congenital malformations, prematurity, atrophy, debility, and marasmus.....	49	67	60	77	52
Diarrhoea, enteritis, and convulsions.....	15	16	11	11	22
Respiratory diseases.....	15	23	28	35	17

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Total number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age.....	42	53	48	53	40
Total number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age.....	53	78	64	75	58
Total number of deaths of infants under 1 year.....	95	129	114	136	100

Still-births.

The number of still-births registered was 94, of which 87 were legitimate and 7 illegitimate. 86 still-births were notified under the Notifications of Births Act. The number of still-births occurring in the transfers was 8. No information is available about the inward transfers. Of the 86 still-births occurring in the borough, 36 had received ante-natal care.

The causes of still-births were as follows :—

Prolonged labour, instrumental delivery.....	16
Mal-presentation.....	15
Placenta praevia, ante-partum haemorrhage.....	8
Albuminuria, Eclampsia.....	10
Illness of Mother.....	5
Contracted pelvis.....	4
Deformity of child.....	1
Cause unknown.....	35
Total.....	94

The following comparative table is of interest :—

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Total number of still-births.....	94	87	93	99	112
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births	51	53	55	54	60

Maternal Mortality.

The number of women who died in, or in consequence of childbirth, was 7, which gives a Maternal Mortality Rate of 4.03 per 1,000 live births, and 3.82 per 1,000 total births (live and still).

The causes of death were as follows :—

Placenta praevia.....	2
Sepsis.....	5
	—
Total.....	7
	—

Two of these cases received no ante-natal care, one attended the District ante-natal clinic once only, three received ante-natal care from the midwife, and one from the general practitioner.

In November, Circular 1433 was received from the Ministry of Health on Maternal Mortality. The Medical Officer of Health was instructed to prepare a survey report on the maternity and child welfare services in the borough, and this was presented to a meeting of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee held in December. This report was still under discussion at the end of the year.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Under the Regulations of 1926 and 1928, 31 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia and 4 notifications of Puerperal Fever were received. One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified twice, and another case of Pyrexia was later notified as Puerperal Fever. Three of the 4 cases of Puerperal Fever were confined in their own homes, and 1 case was confined in Hospital. The 3 cases confined at home were all removed to Hospital. Two of the patients confined at home had received ante-natal care. There were 2 deaths. One of these received ante-natal care from the midwife; the other received no ante-natal care.

Of the 29 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 7 cases were confined in Hospital, 5 were confined in a Nursing Home, and 17 were confined at home. Of those confined at home, 4 were removed to Hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During 1934, 15 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Amendment Regulations, 1928. Ten of these cases were confined at home, 4 were confined in Hospital, and 1 in a Nursing Home. One of the cases confined at home was removed to the Eye Hospital in Manchester. The nine remaining cases confined at home were treated at home by the District Nurses of the Barnsley Home. All the cases recovered. Two of the cases had received ante-natal care.

It is extremely important that all discharge from the eyes in infants should receive prompt attention, as neglect may lead to permanent damage to the child's eyesight, and even to blindness.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases notified during the past five years :—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year	Cases.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
	Notified	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
1934	15	10	5	15	..	..	..
1933	12	8	4	12	..	..	..
1932	15	14	1	15	..	..	..
1931	11	11	..	11	..	..	..
1930	19	14	5	19	..	..	..

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Nine cases of this disease came to the notice of the department during the year; 6 in the month of April, and 3 in the month of May. Seven of these occurred in the practice of one midwife. One of the seven died. Throat swabs taken from the midwife showed a few colonies of streptococcus haemolyticus present on culture. The nasal swab was clear. The midwife was suspended from practice, and was sent to see a throat and nose surgeon for advice. After a period she returned to duty. No further cases have occurred in her practice.

The Work of the Health Visitors.

The scheme of district visiting remained much the same as in previous years. Miss Stubbs left to be married in April, and was replaced by Miss McMahon. Owing to the appointment of an additional clerk it was possible, in the first instance, to release a health visitor from the welfare centres for nine half-days a week, to do additional district visiting. The opening of a new child welfare centre at Adswold in the temporary school, and the addition of an ante-natal clinic at Reddish, to some extent nullified this, so that in actual fact the health visitors made 1,605 attendances at welfare centres in 1934, as compared with 1,674 attendances in 1933, a decrease of only 69 attendances.

The number of houses visited, however, has risen from 22,413 in 1933, to 23,174 in 1934, an increase of 761. One visit to a house is not limited to enquiry as to the progress of one infant, but many include enquiries about older children, an expectant mother, or a tubercular patient.

At her own request Miss Smith, the Tuberculosis Visitor, was relieved of her duties in connection with the female Venereal Diseases Clinic, and the work is now done by the health visitors in rotation. The Superintendent Health Visitor was made responsible for the supervision of the nursing side of this work, and of the tuberculosis clinics.

A summary of their work, including work under the tuberculosis scheme, is given below :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (Health Visitors).

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS, 1934.

Total number of houses visited.....	23174
First visits to births.....	1727
Revisits to Births.....	10538
Visits to Outworkers.....	67
School Lectures.....	65
Visits re Deaths.....	105
Visits to Ante-natal Cases.....	246
Visits to children, 1 to 5 years.....	9144
Attendances at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.....	1605
Visits to Tuberculosis Cases and Contacts.....	2825
Nursed-out Children.....	95
Minor Infectious Disease.....	893
Midwives' Emergency Enquiries.....	363
Still-births.....	73
Dispensary	328
Special Visits.....	157

RETURN RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF PART I. OF THE CHILDREN ACT, 1908, DURING THE YEAR 1934.

I. Notification :—

(i) Number of foster parents on the Register :—

- (a) at the beginning of the year :—32.
- (b) at the end of the year :—31.
- (c) total number dealt with during year :—51.

(ii) Number of children on the Register :—

- (a) at the beginning of the year :—40.
- (b) at the end of the year :—40.
- (c) who died during the year :—1.
- (d) on whom inquests were held during the year :—Nil.
- (e) total number dealt with during the year :—70.

II Visiting :—

(i) Number of Visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at the end of the year :—

- (a) Health Visitors :—8.
- (b) Female, other than Health Visitors :—Nil.
- (c) Male :—Nil.

(ii) Number of persons or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2) :—Nil.

III. Number of cases (if any) in which proceedings were taken during the year :—

(i) Under Section 1 (7)	}	Nil.
(ii) Under Section 2 (5)		
(iii) Under Section 2 (6)		
(iv) Under Section 3		
(v) Under Section 4		
(vi) Under Section 5 (2)		
(vii) Under Section 6 (2)		
(viii) Under Section 7		
(ix) Under Section 8 (1)		

IV. Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year :—

(i) Under (a) of Section 3	}	Nil.
(ii) Under (b) of Section 3		
(iii) Under (c) of Section 3		

V. Number of orders obtained during the year :—

(i) Under (a) of Section 5 (1)	}	Nil.
(ii) Under (b) of Section 5 (1)		
(iii) Under (c) of Section 5 (1)		

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Child Welfare Clinics.

The organisation of these centres has been improved this year by the appointment of a clerk to attend to the distribution of food at the centres, and so relieve a health visitor.

A new clinic was opened at Adswood in April, on Saturday mornings, in the temporary school building. This clinic serves a large and rapidly growing district, and appears to be much appreciated by the mothers.

In April the old premises at Portwood were given up, and new premises were rented from the Brunswick Chapel. The new premises are a considerable improvement, in that all the rooms required are on the ground floor level. It has the disadvantage, however, that the entrance is in a side street. The number of child welfare sessions at the centre was reduced from two to one, but as an additional child welfare session was opened at Adswood, the number of sessions in the town remained the same, i.e., nine sessions are held at six centres. The infant population in Portwood would appear to be diminishing as the families move away to new property built in other parts of the town.

The number of new cases entered on the register was 1,293, and the total weighings were 30,319. No treatment is carried out at any of the clinics, any children requiring treatment being referred to their own doctors.

The detailed figures for 1934 are given below :—

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, 1934.

	Port- wood.	Church- gate.	Reddish.	Edgeley.	Wy- cliffe.	Ads- wood.	Total.
New Cases.....	138	309	189	362	222	73	1293
Number on Register..	300	609	438	744	396	155	2642
Total Weighings.....	2958	7147	5361	8384	4557	1912	30319
Total Attendances...	3461	7988	5921	9434	5199	1986	33989
Medical Consultations.	1138	2181	1932	2140	1166	639	9196

Massage.

Arrangements remained the same as in previous years. 1,450 attendances were made by 130 children during 1934.

Sunlight Clinic.

The Clinic provided by the Voluntary Committee continued to do useful work. During the year 66 cases attended, and made 1,965 attendances.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

A district clinic was opened at Reddish in June, in addition to those already established at Portwood, Edgeley and Churchgate.

The commencement of an ante-natal clinic at Reddish is a notable advance, as in this area handymen do a large proportion of the midwifery work, and properly qualified midwives find difficulty in establishing a practice. After a slow start, this clinic is now beginning to make headway, and ought, in time, to do useful work.

Clinics are also held at Mile End Hospital and Stepping Hill Hospital for those patients who are to be confined in hospital.

In 1934, the total attendances at these clinics was 6,171, and the number of individual patients 1,428.

As in previous years, sterilised maternity outfits were provided free or at cost price by the Voluntary Committee.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Mothers</i>		<i>Total Attendances.</i>	
1927	..	380	..	573
1928	..	658	..	1388
1929	..	863	..	2735
1930	..	920	..	3458
1931	..	1019	..	3840
1932	..	989	..	4537
1933	..	1085	..	5409
1934	..	1428	..	6171

Mothercraft Classes are held at these Clinics, where talks on health subjects are given by the Health Visitors.

Mothercraft Classes.

These classes, run by the Voluntary Committee, proved even more popular than in previous years. It was found necessary to increase the number of nurseries from three to four, and increase the staff of voluntary workers. The whole success of these classes depends on the arrangement whereby the children are looked after in rooms apart from that where the class is held. Instruction in cooking and sewing is given by qualified instructors, and talks on hygiene and mothercraft generally are a regular feature.

Stockport Voluntary Committee for Maternity and Child Welfare.

This Committee accomplished much useful work during the year, in supplementing and extending the work of the Statutory Committee. They lend their assistance in every branch of the work, and thus enable the Department to accomplish work that would otherwise be impossible. During the year they instituted a scheme for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers. They broadened the basis of their scheme for the provision of fresh milk for children over one year old. In addition they continued their ultra violet light clinic, and their arrangements for the sending of needy mothers to a convalescent home in Llandudno. Their valuable work in the Mothercraft Classes has already been referred to.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.

In 1934, 659 cases were dealt with. All cases are carefully enquired into by the Health Visitors before the Sub-Committee makes any grant of milk.

Number of cases dealt with.....	659
Quantities of milk supplied :—	
Total.....	29885 lbs.
Free.....	12478 lbs.
Half Cost.....	1728 lbs.
Total Cost.....	£894 13s. 9d.

15,679 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at cost price to mothers attending the Centres regularly with their children. The total amount of milk thus distributed free, at half-price and at cost price was 29,885 lbs.

Free supplies of Cod Liver Oil Emulsion are also given in necessitous cases.

The amount of milk distributed by the Voluntary Committee shows a great increase this year, nearly four times as many cases being dealt with, so that during 1934, 13,887 pints of milk were supplied to 196 necessitous cases, at an approximate cost of £168 13s. 3d. The health of the children should benefit greatly from this extension of the work.

Supervision of Midwives and Nursing Homes.

During the year 62 Midwives gave notice of their intention to practise within the Borough. These included 18 at the Union Hospital, 1 at the Union Workhouse, 5 at the Mile End Maternity Home, 15 at Nursing Homes. Also 9 Midwives who reside outside the Borough gave notice of their intention to practice within the Borough.

The qualification of the Midwives who practise within the Borough are as follows :—

Possessing Certificates from the Obstetrical Society of London.....	1
Possessing Certificate from a recognised Hospital.....	1
Enrolled by virtue of having been in bona-fide practice as a Midwife a year prior to the passing of the Act..	1
Having passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board.....	68

Two Midwives attended 100 cases or more each, either alone or with a medical man in attendance.

Eight Midwives did not attend any cases except in co-operation with a doctor.

In addition there were 24 Midwives on the non-practising list, 2 of whom assisted at 13 confinements.

The number of notifications of sending for medical assistance and the conditions for which help was required were as follow :—

Post-partum haemorrhage....	13	Condition of Mother.....	36
Ante-partum haemorrhage...	19	Condition of Eyes.....	38
Retained placenta or Membranes.....	11	Abortion.....	3
Obstructed labour.....	85	Uterine inertia.....	5
Ruptured perineum.....	152	Pyrexia	47
Contracted pelvis.....	3	Ante-Natal.....	52
Malpresentation.....	18	Total.....	542
Condition of Child.....	60		

Compensation was paid to four Midwives for loss of practice caused by unavoidable delay in carrying out disinfection, and was paid in 27 cases where their patients were removed to Hospital for delivery.

Eighty-nine visits of inspection to Midwives practising in the town were paid by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health during the year. By arrangement the Cheshire County Council and the Manchester Corporation inspect the Midwives residing outside the town, who occasionally practise in this County Borough.

Midwives were interviewed at the Town Hall on 53 occasions by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health or one of the Health Visitors.

One new Maternity Home was registered during the year, bringing the total number registered in the town to six, as one has been removed from the register.

MILE END MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

There are sixteen maternity beds provided in the hospital, with two additional beds for isolation. The hospital is a recognised training school for Midwives. The district teacher, Nurse Barr, retired in June, having reached the age limit under the superannuation scheme, and was replaced by Nurse Probert, 96, Newbridge Lane, who was approved by the Central Midwives Board for that purpose. Occasional use has been made of the services of Mrs. Barnsley, 428, Hempshaw Lane, Stockport, who is a recognised district teacher.

The new scale of fees approved by the Committee in October, 1933, has been in operation throughout the year. This new arrangement has proved very satisfactory to intending patients. It has been found that this simplification of method has resulted in much greater promptness in the payment of fees. Any patient who does not consider she can afford this fee may apply for admission at a reduced rate. If, after investigation, the financial circumstances of the applicant are below a specified standard, a reduction is made in accordance with the scale in operation. All patients admitted during the ante-natal period are charged at the rate of 5/- a day. Patients remaining in the home on their doctor's recommendation longer than the normal period of fourteen days, are charged at the rate of 3/- a day. A private single-bedded ward is provided for those patients who are prepared to pay a fee of £5 5s. 0d. a week.

The private single-bedded ward has been much appreciated. Fourteen patients were admitted to the ward during the year, and several stayed for a period of three weeks.

A new sluice was provided on the top floor, and has proved most useful.

Five cases were removed during the year to Stepping Hill Hospital, four for Caesarean Section, and one for septic abortion. Two cases were removed to St. Mary's Hospital, one for Caesarean Section, and one for eclampsia, and one case was removed to Stockport Infirmary for mastitis.

As formerly, an Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic is held once weekly at the Hospital, for all those patients who have not definitely booked a Doctor for their confinement.

During the year the following cases were dealt with :—

Number of mothers remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1934....	3
" " admitted during the year.....	226
" " discharged during the year.....	217
" " died during the year.....	—
" " remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1934...	12
Number of babies remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1934.....	2
" " born during the year (live births 210, still-births 8).	218
" " discharged during the year.....	210
" " died during the year.....	—
" " (Still-births).....	—
" " remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1934.....	10

Number of miscarriages.....	1 (twins)
„ Cases of Puerperal Fever.....	—
„ „ Puerperal Pyrexia	5
„ twins born in Hospital.....	—

Mile End Maternity Hospital.

Annual Statistics—Year 1934.

Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) : 16.

Number of maternity cases admitted during the year : 226.

Average duration of stay : 14 days.

Number of cases delivered by—

(a) Midwives : 155.

(b) Doctors : 64.

Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency : 105.

Number of cases notified as—

(a) Puerperal Fever : Nil.

(b) Puerperal Pyrexia : 5.

Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum : Nil.

Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution : 6.

Number of Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum : Nil.

Number of maternal deaths : Nil.

Number of infant deaths—

(a) (i) stillborn : 8.

(ii) within 10 days of birth : Nil.

(b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable) :—

Stillbirths—

Cord round neck.....	1	Instrumental Delivery....	1
Anencephalus.....	3	Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	1
Prematurity.....	1	Toxemia of Mother.....	1

**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.

1934.	Thermometers.		Average daily Rain- fall.	1934.	Thermometers.		Average daily Rain- fall.
	Underground.				Underground.		
	1 Foot.	4 Feet.			1 Foot.	4 Feet.	
1st week	38°	43°	.08	27th week	65°	57°	Nil.
2nd „	41	43	.08	28th „	66	60	.13
3rd „	40	43	.08	29th „	64	60	.05
4th „	38	43	.01	30th „	62	60	.19
5th „	37	42	.02	31st „	62	60	.11
6th „	38	41	.004	32nd „	61	60	.06
7th „	39	42	Nil.	33rd „	59	59	.01
8th „	39	42	.02	34th „	58	58	.04
9th „	38	42	.03	35th „	57	58	.05
10th „	38	42	.13	36th „	58	57	.02
11th „	38	41	.11	37th „	59	57	.06
12th „	39	41	.06	38th „	56	57	.15
13th „	40	42	Nil.	39th „	55	56	.12
14th „	41	42	Nil.	40th „	53	55	.20
15th „	43	42	.02	41st „	53	55	.12
16th „	48	45	.03	42nd „	51	53	.05
17th „	48	45	.17	43rd „	50	53	.14
18th „	50	46	.07	44th „	45	50	.10
19th „	54	47	Nil.	45th „	43	49	.11
20th „	50	48	.17	46th „	43	48	Nil.
21st „	52	49	.01	47th „	44	47	.01
22nd „	56	50	Nil.	48th „	46	47	.08
23rd „	59	53	.04	49th „	46	47	.24
24th „	63	54	Nil.	50th „	45	47	.07
25th „	60	55	.15	51st „	45	47	.02
26th „	60	55	.24	52nd „	44	47	.11

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