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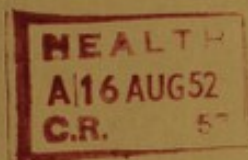
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BOROUGH OF BUXTON



ANNUAL REPORT

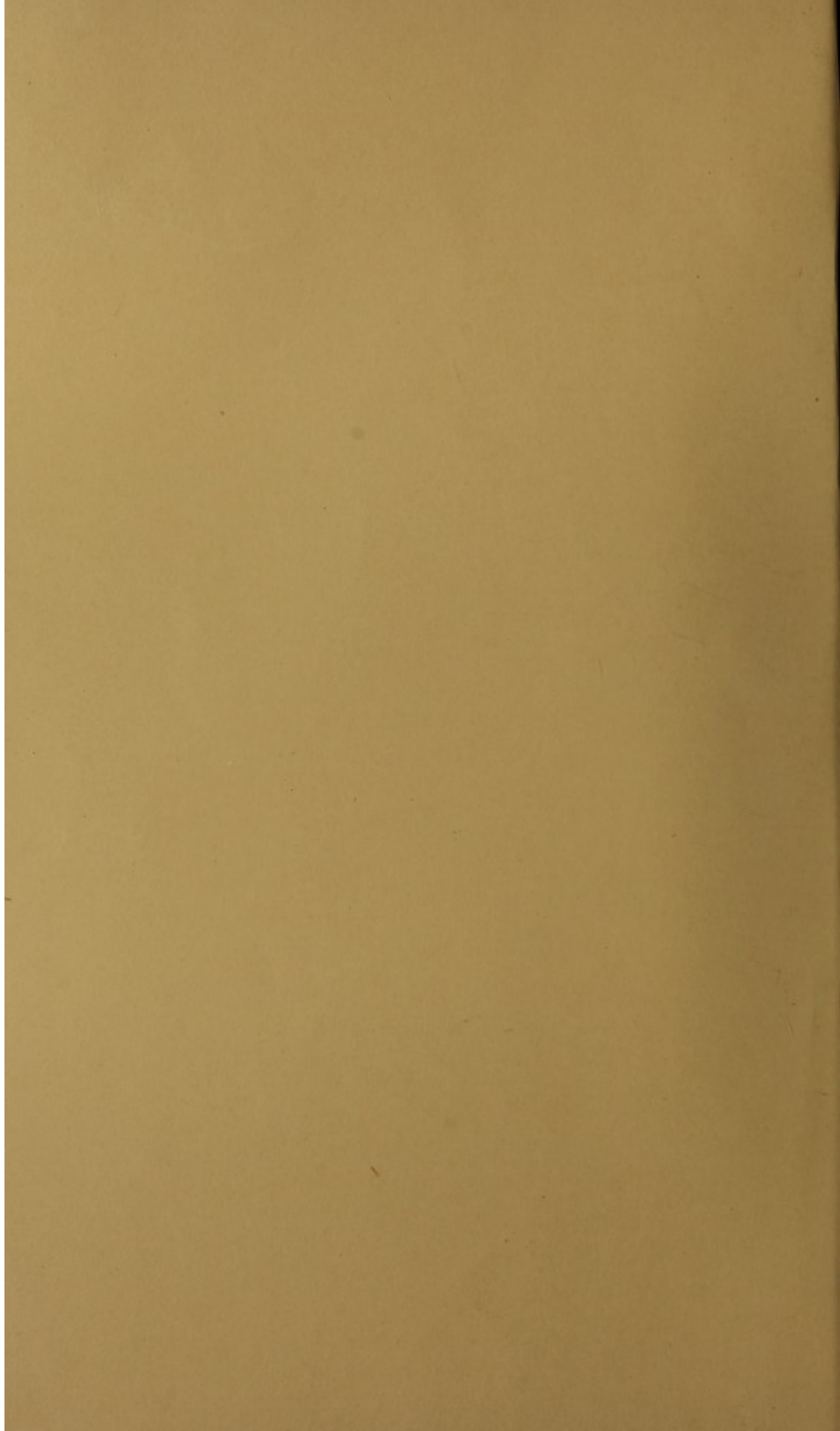
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1951.



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

GEORGE COCHRANE, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

A.H. CORNHILL, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H. & H.
(Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods).

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

H. MADDOCK, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
(Resigned 15th February, 1951)

W.E. QUALTROUGH, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
(Commenced 21st May, 1951)

Senior Clerk:

MISS V.M. HAMBLETON.

Junior Clerk:

MISS J.V. YATES.

Pupil Sanitary Inspector:

D.W.M. MORTEN.

Meat Inspector:

CHARLES E. HALL, M.R.C.V.S.

C O N T E N T S:

I. MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1951.

- A. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area
- B. General Provision of Health Services for the Area.
- C. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.
- D. Housing.
- E. Inspection and Supervision of Food.
- F. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

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II. REPORT OF SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1951.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

For the Year, 1951.

Public Health Department,
Peak Buildings,
Buxton.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Buxton.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Buxton for the year 1951.

The contents of the report have been compiled in a manner to comply with the suggestions made by the Ministry of Health, and the vital statistics are based on the information supplied by the Registrar General.

The Registrar General's estimate of the civilian population for 1951 is 19,590. A census was taken on the 8th April, 1951 and this revealed the population to be 19,556.

The Birth Rate for 1951 was 15.3 against 15.1 for 1950. The Death Rate for 1951 was 13.5 against 13.07 for 1950. The Infant Death Rate was 36.5, compared with 10.3 for 1950. In considering the infant Death Rate one must always relate the number of deaths to the number of births. Thus, in the year 1951 there were 11 deaths of infants under the age of one year, whereas in 1950 there were only three. The number of births in 1951 was only 11 higher in 1951 than in 1950, viz., 301 against 290.

Infectious Disease: The infectious diseases of note were Scarlet Fever with 32 cases, Whooping Cough 25 cases and Measles 60. There were 20 cases notified of Tuberculosis, (Pulmonary 17, Non-Pulmonary 3). There were no cases of Diphtheria.

Cases of infectious diseases are now treated by the Regional Hospital Board and the patients are transferred mainly to the hospital at Stockport. The High Peak Hospital at Chinley is threatened with closure.

The two diseases accounting for the largest number of deaths were Malignant Neoplasm and Heart Disease or Disturbances of the Circulatory System. The former contributed 37 of the total number and the latter 115 (13.8% and 43.7%).

Five cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified but of these, two were not confirmed.

There were three deaths from motor vehicle accidents and 7 from all other accidents.

During the year, Buxton was honoured by the visit of the No. 3 Mass Radiography Unit from the Manchester Regional Hospital Board and I was particularly fortunate in having the Medical Director, Dr. J.C. Mellor, as an enthusiastic worker. In the course of the survey at Buxton 2382 men and 1300 women were X-Rayed. Of that number 91 men and 61 women were recalled for large film. It was a most gratifying response to the Radiography Unit and I am happy in knowing that some unsuspected cases of Pulmonary mischief were detected in the earliest stages. I am deeply grateful to the Unit for their first visit to this area.

In October of 1951 the Ministry of Food issued a circular relating to Dogs in Food Shops, Restaurants etc., and on the recommendation of the Minister a notice was issued, to all shops in which food is sold, to the effect that the public should not in the interest of Hygiene bring a dog into the shop. I am fully aware that much criticism arose from the appearance of the notices in the shops, but I have had the satisfaction of being thanked by a great many shopkeepers for this, in their opinion, overdue act. The dog lover may continue to ignore the notice for yet awhile, but there has been a very definite positive response to the appeal.

I should like, in conclusion, to express my thanks to the various members of the Health Staff for their continued loyalty and willing help, and for the courteous manner in which they carry out their daily work.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE COCHRANE

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The elevation of the District is from 950 to 1,200 feet above sea-level.

Area of the Borough: 6,337 acres.

Civilian Population: 19,590

Census Population
(8th April, 1951) : 19,556

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

		M.	F.
Live Births - Legitimate	295	163	132
Illegitimate	6	2	4
Total	301	165	136

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population 15.3

		M.	F.
Stillbirths - Legitimate	8	4	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	8	4	4

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 25.9%

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths	265	131	134

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population 13.5

Deaths from puerperal causes:-
Deaths Rate per 1,000 total
 (live and still) births

Puerperal sepsis	0	0.00
Other puerperal causes	0	0.00
Total	0	0.00

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births	36.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	33.8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	166.6

Deaths from Malignant Neoplasm (all ages) 37

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 0

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 0

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

4 deaths from Influenza occurred.

TUBERCULOSIS OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

1 death occurred, giving a death-rate of 0.05 per 1,000

MALIGNANT NEOPLASM.

37 deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of 1.88 per 1,000

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

23 deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of 1.17 per 1,000.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BOROUGH OF BUXTON

DURING YEAR 1951.

Causes of Death				Males	Females
All Causes				131	134
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory		-		1
2.	Tuberculosis, other		-		-
3.	Syphilitic Disease		-		-
4.	Diphtheria		-		-
5.	Whooping Cough		-		-
6.	Meningococcal Infections		-		-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis		-		-
8.	Measles		-		-
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases		1		-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach		3		1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus		6		1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast		-		6
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus		-		4
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms		5		11
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia		-		-
16.	Diabetes		-		1
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		17		17
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina		24		12
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...		2		2
20.	Other Heart Disease		27		39
21.	Other Circulatory Disease		4		5
22.	Influenza		2		2
23.	Pneumonia		2		5
24.	Bronchitis		11		3
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System		2		-
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...		-		1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea		-		-
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis		-		6
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate		3		-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...		-		-
31.	Congenital Malformations		1		2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined Diseases		11		13
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents		3		-
34.	All Other Accidents		5		2
35.	Suicide		1		-
36.	Homicide and Operations of War ...		1		-
Deaths of Infants under 1 year				<div> <div>Total</div> <div>Legitimate</div> <div>Illegitimate</div> </div>	
				5	6
				5	5
				-	1
Live Births				<div> <div>Total</div> <div>Legitimate</div> <div>Illegitimate</div> </div>	
				165	136
				163	132
				2	4
Stillbirths				<div> <div>Total</div> <div>Legitimate</div> <div>Illegitimate</div> </div>	
				4	4
				4	4
				-	-

**BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious
Diseases in the Year, 1951.**

	Eng- land and Wales	126 Cty Boro's and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop- ulations 25000-50000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	BUXTON
Rates per 1,000 Home Population					
BIRTHS					
Live births	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	15.3
Still births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.40
DEATHS					
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	13.5
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.05
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.20
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Acute poliomyeli- tis including polioencephali- tis	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.35
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)					
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00
Scarlet fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.63
Whooping Cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	1.27
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	3.06
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	0.45
Acute poliomyeli- tis (including polioencephalitis Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.15
Non-paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
Food poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
DEATHS					
All causes under 1 year of age	29.6	33.9	27.6	26.4	36.5
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births					
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)					
Puerperal fever & pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	0.00
MATERNAL MORTALITY					
Abortion with Sepsis	0.09	No. of deaths 66			0.00
Abortion without Sepsis	0.05	37			0.00
Puerperal Infections	0.10	70			0.00
Other	0.18	125			0.00

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

(a) Laboratory Facilities: Pathological and Bacteriological Investigations are carried out at the County Public Health Laboratory, Derby, Devonshire Royal Hospital, Buxton and Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport.

(b) Ambulance Facilities: This service is run by the County Council.

(c) Nursing in the Home: This service is administered by the County Council.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres:-

<u>Name & Situation</u>	<u>Clinic held</u>	<u>By whom provided</u>
Maternity & Child Welfare Bridge Street	Mon. 1.30-4. Wed. 1.30-4	Derbys. Cty. Council
Ante-Natal Clinic, Bridge Street.	1st & 3rd Tues. each month.	do.
School Clinic, Bridge Street.	Tues. 10-11.	do.
Eye Clinic	1st, 3rd & 4th Monday each mth.	do.
Orthopaedic Clinic, Bridge Street.	4th Thurs. every two months.	Regional Hospital Board.
Tuberculosis Dispensary Throstle Grove House, Great Egerton Street, Stockport.	Mon - Fri.	do.
Venereal Disease Clinic, Stockport.		do.

(e) Hospitals: Administered by the Regional Hospital Board.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply: The Borough is almost entirely covered by a piped supply, the sufficiency of which has caused on several occasions, during dry periods, some apprehension. Reference was made in the Report for 1950 to the commencement of a new Bore Hole on Stanley Moor and the exploratory work continued during the year. The Balancing Reservoir on Corbar hillside has not yet been constructed.

The water supplies of the Borough are mainly upland surface water. The supplies are tested chemically and bacteriologically at least once a month and daily examinations are conducted for the pH.

There are three main supply reservoirs for the Borough, namely Stanley Moor, Lightwood and Burbage and four subsidiary supplies, Turner Lodge, Cold Springs, Terret and Blake Edge. In the three main supplies there is complete filtration and Chlorinating Plant. Cold Springs supplies a very limited

area of a few houses in the higher part of the Borough towards the N.W. Terret Reservoir supplies a few cottages in the S.W. of the Borough. Blake Edge for many years was unused and supplies, I understand, now only one farm. Turner Lodge, towards the N.E. of the Borough, supplies a small portion of the Eastern part of the town.

Several of the waters have definite plumbo-solvent action, one cupro-solvent action and these are carefully observed and due precautions are taken to minimize the plumbo-solvency.

Whenever any sample of water is found to be unsatisfactory, further sampling is carried out and Chlorox is used to secure bacteriologically pure water.

SECTION D.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1951.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:-

(a) Total	35
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme	30
(c) Private Enterprise	5
(d) Existing Houses converted into Flats	6
(e) New Flats	-

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A) Milk Supply.

Milk production is now controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the local authority is concerned only with milk distribution. The local authority has continued to exercise all the powers at its command to safeguard the milk supplies to the town, whether they be designated raw milk, pasteurised milk, or untreated non-designated milk. The production of raw undesignated milk which carries the greatest risk to public health receives practically no attention from the Ministry. On this account sampling in the Borough has been concentrated more and more on the undesignated milk supplies. In two instances in the year 1951 milk which was being sold in the Borough was found to be a possible source of infection and steps were instantly taken to secure that a pasteurised supply replaced the raw milk.

Full details of our milk supplies, sampling methods and a summary of the results of examination will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS
1949 and 1950.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND
STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 and 1950.

Particulars of Licences granted for the sale of milk under the above Regulations are set out below:-

Dealers in Tuberculin Tested Milk	3
Dealers in "Accredited" Milk	1
Dealers in "Pasteurised" Milk (Supplementary Licence)	1
Dealers in "Sterilised" Milk (Supplementary Licence)	1

(B) Meat.

- (1) Meat Inspection - See Meat Inspector's Report (Appendix A).
- (2) Administration of Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, as regards stalls, shops, stores and vehicles. Inspected by the Sanitary Inspector.
- (3) Slaughterhouses.
Privately owned slaughterhouses. None in use, owing to wartime legislation.

Meat for the Borough is distributed from a Government controlled slaughterhouse in an adjoining authority.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES, -GENERAL.

There was no marked epidemic of infectious disease during the year.

Immunisation against Diphtheria is the responsibility of the County Council and is carried out in the Clinic at Bridge Street. Medical Practitioners were invited by the County to take part in immunisation.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

As mentioned in my submitting the report, I drew attention to the fact that the Radiography Unit had been instrumental in discovering preliminary lesions in some cases where no suspicion had hitherto been aroused.

Number of cases notified during the year	20
Pulmonary	17
Non-pulmonary	3

There was one death from tuberculosis of the respiratory system, and none from non-pulmonary form occurred.

In case of death or removal the house is disinfected.

No action taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

The methods of control are:-

- (a) Sanatorium treatment administered by the Regional Hospital Board.
- (b) The Tuberculosis Dispensary at Throstle Grove House, Great Egerton Street, Stockport.

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1951

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
45	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	8	9	3	-	-	1	-	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FOR YEAR 1951.

Disease	Total Cases Notified (all ages)	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	Analysis of Total Cases in age groups												
				0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-29	20-35	35-45	45-60	60 and over	Under 20 years
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	32	22	-	-	2	-	5	4	17	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	9	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.S. Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	60	-	-	10	9	12	3	3	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	25	-	-	4	4	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Observation Cases:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A P P E N D I X A.

REPORT OF THE MEAT INSPECTOR.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Buxton.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the report on Meat Inspection for the Borough of Buxton from the 1st January, 1951 to the 31st December, 1951.

The Ministry of Food continues to control the marketing and slaughtering of all livestock and allocates them to specified slaughter-houses which serve large areas.

All meat consumed in Buxton comes from the New Mills depot.

This report deals only with home-killed meat - the frozen meat being inspected at the ports.

All home-killed meat, after examination, is stamped and can be identified as having been inspected.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C.E. HALL,
M.R.C.V.S.,
Meat Inspector.

Details of Slaughterhouse and Meat Inspections are set out in the following tables:-

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected ...	520	953	1073	3241	15
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	3	19	10	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:-	85	192	-	378	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	16.34%	20.15%	1.77%	11.66%	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned:-	7	50	-	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:-	100	413	-	-	3 heads
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	19.2%	43.44%	-	-	20%

Visits to Slaughterhouse 127

1. DISEASED OR UNSOUND MEAT SURRENDERED & DESTROYED

TUBERCULOSIS

(a) Generalised whole carcasses destroyed:-

Oxen	60
Pigs	2

(b) Localised portions of carcasses & organs.

Oxen	70
Pigs	3

2. FLUKY LIVERS (Distomatosis)

Oxen	212
Sheep	-

3. Miscellaneous Lesions, Cysts, Abscesses, bruised flesh etc.

Cattle	75
Sheep	378.

A P P E N D I X B.

Meteorological Station,
Buxton.

To the Mayor, Corporation and Citizens of Buxton,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the meteorological report for the year 1951, the 83rd year since the station was first established.

During the year we registered 1513 mm. (59.57 ins) of rain, more than in any year since 1946. Eight months had more than their usual share. October and November were conspicuous: the former because it was unusually dry, only 30.4 mm. (1.20ins) of rain falling during the month: this is 24% of the average for the month. November distinguished itself in the other direction: we had 289mm. (11.36 ins), giving us 24.3% of the average for the month. This was the highest monthly total since January, 1948. Some deposit was recorded on 29 out of the 30 days. The wettest day of the year was November 24th, when 35.8mm. (1.41 ins.) fell in 24 hours. It is perhaps only fair to say that we can do much worse than this when we give our minds to it.

The temperature was below the average for the whole year, but September-December were slightly warmer than usual. We did not have any unusually hot weather in the summer: in fact we could only reach 76° once, on July 21st. The coldest night was December 11th, when the temperature dropped to 18° F. Neither of these figures create a record.

The prevailing wind was S.W., with the N.E. as runner-up.

June, as usual, proved to be the sunniest month, when 205.4 hrs of bright sunshine were registered. The record for the year also occurred on June 5th, with 14.6 hours. The total for the year was 1156.5 hours: this was more than in 1950, but below the average.

During the year, numerous parties and individuals have been shown round the instruments, and there have been frequent enquiries from students, for facts and figures.

I should like to pay tribute to the help given me by Mr. Morgan and the staff of the Public Library, who are always willing to deputise for me during my holidays, and who in many ways help to make the department run smoothly.

I remain, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

E.W. PILKINGTON,
Borough Meteorologist.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
For the Year 1951.

Public Health Department,
Peak Buildings,
BUXTON.

To The Mayor, Aldermen & Burgesses of the Borough of Buxton.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1951. As an economy measure the Report has again been compiled as briefly as possible and has this year been stencilled and duplicated by the office staff instead of being printed by an outside firm of printers.

Details of the department's activities and progress will be found under the appropriate sections of the Report.

There has been one change in staff during the year. Mr. H. Maddock, Additional Sanitary Inspector, left on the 15th February, 1951 to take up another appointment, and he was succeeded by Mr. W.E. Qualtrough who commenced duties on 21st May, 1951.

I again record my appreciation of the help I have received from each of my colleagues. I also thank the members of the Council and Officials in other departments for their continued co-operation.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. CORNHILL

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

The unsatisfactory position regarding infectious disease and disinfection due to loss of direct control by the local authority, referred to in my Annual Report for 1950, still obtains. Although disinfection has been wholly or partly abandoned in many districts, the implication remains that it is still legally necessary by virtue of the offences which may be committed under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 if articles exposed to infection are placed in a dustbin or are transmitted to any other person or to a laundry, or if any infected house or room is let or a room in a hotel or inn is allowed to be occupied without previous disinfection.

Formerly infected bedding and clothing was placed in a special compartment in the ambulance and removed at the same time as the patient to the isolation hospital where the disinfecting station was provided. The ambulances are now the property of the County Council and the hospitals belong to the Regional Hospital Board, yet disinfection still remains the responsibility of the local authority. It would not be practicable for a small authority such as this to provide a special van for the removal of the limited amount of infected bedding and clothing that has to be dealt with. Therefore, these articles are now transported in the Corporation's general utility van. Although it is disinfected after use, employees in other departments are not happy about using the van immediately afterwards. Conversely, the transport of bedding and clothing in a van which has been used for conveying dirty tools and equipment is not at all desirable. An indication from the Ministry of Health as to whether or not disinfection is now considered necessary would be appreciated. Meanwhile it will be carried out as a precautionary measure in this district.

The disinfecting station is situated in the grounds of the Ashwood Dale Hospital, the machine being of the "Washington Lyons" type.

Details of the work done during the year are as follows:-

Number of rooms disinfected	88
Number of articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected at the disinfecting station ...	313
Library books disinfected	20
Number of visits paid by Sanitary Inspectors to premises in connection with infectious disease and disinfections	105

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Connections of drains to the new sewers in the Harpur Hill area are proceeding as quickly as circumstances permit and will be carried out in conjunction with a scheme for converting pail closets during the next two years.

No. of Houses in the Borough connected to sewers	4749
No. of Houses not connected to sewers	233
No. of connections made during the year:-	
(a) Existing houses	9
(b) New houses	35
(c) Other premises	2
No. of conversions of pail closets to W.C's ...	16

Further details of tests applied and work carried out in connection with sewers and drains during the year are given in Appendix III.

HOUSING

The Buxton (Grin Row, Ladmanlow) Clearance Order 1950 was confirmed by the Minister of Health in the early part of this year and the re-housing of 46 displaced persons from the 20 cottages included in the area was completed by the end of the year.

Extensive repairs and improvements, including the re-roofing, of 106 Macclesfield Old Road enabled the Council to cancel an Undertaking previously given by the owner that the cottage would not be used for human habitation until it had been rendered fit for the purpose.

The problems of providing new housing accommodation and of maintaining existing properties in a reasonable state of repair are such as are common throughout the country and are too well known to require further comment here.

The following is a summary of work done under the Housing and Public Health Acts during the year:-

(a) HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Number of houses inspected under the Housing Act	28
Number of unfit houses closed and undertakings not to re-let for human habitation accepted . . .	-
Number of Closing Orders made on parts of buildings unfit for human habitation	-

(b) PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Number of houses inspected for defects under Public Health Act	415
Number of houses at which defects were remedied:	
(1) By owners after informal notices	76
" " " formal notices	2
(2) By the Corporation:-	
(i) In default of owners	1
(ii) By agreement with owners following informal action	4

FOOD INSPECTION, ETC.

Food inspection by the Sanitary Inspectors was mainly confined to food other than meat. Inspection of meat at time of slaughtering was wholly performed by the Veterinary Surgeon who has been appointed Meat Inspector for this purpose.

Details of the work are set out below:-

Inspections of Shops and Market Stalls		767
<u>Unsound Food Surrendered:-</u>		
	No. of Articles.	Weight in lbs.
Meat: Offal		120
Tinned	95	
Ham Tinned	184	
Vegetables: Tinned	27	
Fish: Tinned	132	
Wet		151
Milk: Tinned	45	

Unsound Food Surrendered (Cont'd.)

	<u>No. of Articles.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Jams and Marmalade	27	
Fruit - tinned	94	
Tomatoes - tinned	117	
Bacon		1½
Fish Cakes		9
Mincemeat - tinned	3	
Christmas Puddings	5	
Tomato juice	240	
Ices	688	
Soup	9	
Spaghetti	2	
Table jellies	2	
Morefat Whipping	1	
Eggs	144	
Flour		112
Butter		37
Rabbits	60	
Ducks	1	
Bovine Head & tongue	1	
Fruit Cake		5
Tea cakes	80	

MILK AND DAIRIES

The milk supply of Buxton is derived from 41 sources, as follows:-

Producer/retailers: within the Borough	17
Producer/wholesalers: within the Borough	3
Producer/retailers: from without the Borough	4
Producer/wholesalers: from without the Borough	<u>17</u>
Total	<u>41</u>

Several of the above-mentioned producers within the Borough sell their surplus milk wholesale to dairies in Manchester, and in addition there are about 6 producers who sell all their milk wholesale at Manchester.

The number of Registered Premises in the Borough and visits made during the year are as follows:-

No. of Registered Dairies	9
No. of Registered Milk Distributors	9
No. of inspections made	72
No. of Visits, Milk Sampling	212

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK

Number of samples taken in 1951 was 226 as against 251 for the year 1950.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries sample all designated raw milk supplies once per quarter for the methylene blue reduction test (keeping quality), but they do not carry out any biological tests. They do not make any tests of raw non-designated milk supplies. We sample all designated milk supplies once every three months for biological test only, and all non-designated milk supplies once per month for both biological and methylene blue tests.

The sampling of Pasteurised milk is carried out by the County Sanitary Offices.

Details of samples taken and results of tests are summarized in the following table:-

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES

Designation	No. of Samples	Tubercle Bacilli			Methylene Blue		
		Neg.	Pos.	No Result	Passed	Failed	No Result
Non-Designated	127	122	4	1	104	21	2
Tuberculin Tested	41	41	-	-	-	-	-
Accredited	58	55	1	2	-	-	-
Totals	226	218	5	3	104	21	2

PASTEURISED MILK SAMPLES TAKEN BY COUNTY COUNCIL

<u>No. of Establishments</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
2	36	35	1

Immediately notification is received that a sample has failed to pass the T.B. biological test the Ministry's Divisional Veterinary Surgeon is 'phoned and he visits the farm for the purpose of identifying the affected cow and having it slaughtered.

On two occasions the Veterinary Surgeon advised that the whole of the milk should be pasteurised until the infected animals had been isolated and slaughtered and the remainder of the herds had been certified free from infection.

Where two successive samples of milk from any one supplier fail to pass the methylene blue reduction test, notification is sent to the County Milk Production Officer with a request for him to visit the farm.

In the interests of Public Health the foregoing results prove how important it is that Local Authorities should continue to fill the gap in the Ministry's imperfect organization, by sampling the sources of milk supply which are most likely to be unsatisfactory.

I C E C R E A M

There are only two Manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough and both use a cold mix. There are 57 dealers in ice cream and the majority sell only pre-packed ices.

During the year 112 visits were made to ice cream premises and 7 additional premises were registered for the sale of ice cream.

17 samples of ice cream were submitted for the methylene blue reduction test. 4 did not arrive at the Laboratory within the specified time and were discarded. The remainder were graded as follows:-

Provisional Grade	1	10
"	"	2 3
"	"	3 0
"	"	4 0
			<u>13</u>

The Food and Drugs Authority (Derbyshire County Council) submit samples to the County Analyst for quality tests. He reports that all the samples taken during the year were satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS

The Derbyshire County Council is the "Food and Drugs" Authority for the area and I am indebted to the County Analyst for the following report in respect of samples obtained within the Borough and action taken during the year 1951.

(1) Total number of samples taken 85

(2) Milk samples included in above total 23

There is now a standard for Ice Cream and this facilitates action under the Food & Drugs Act in those instances where analysis discloses deficiencies in either fat, milk solids or sugar. This replaces the earlier temporary arrangement - particulars of which were supplied by the Ministry to Local Authorities as well as to Food & Drugs Authorities - and in these circumstances separate records have not been drawn up to divide the Ice Cream samples according to the Districts in which they were taken.

The above indication of 62 samples other than Milk will undoubtedly include Ice Cream samples, and these must have been classed as satisfactory in composition since the register of samples reported against (which contains all particulars) does not include any Ice Creams from the Buxton area.

Milks. No serious irregularities were found and no proceedings taken. Two samples were somewhat deficient in fat and the vendors were cautioned.

Other Foods. Informal samples of Vitamin Concentrates were deficient in Vitamin A or Vitamin B₁. Formal samples were then taken and analysis disclosed a deficiency in the Vitamin B₁ content of one brand of capsules and a deficiency of Vitamin A in another brand of capsules. These medicaments were, of course, pre-packed and the manufacturers were cautioned. Further samples of these brands were found to agree with the composition declared on the label.

The remaining samples were all classed as satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY-SAMPLING.

Samples are taken at least once per month from each of the seven reservoirs serving the town.

The bacteriological examinations have been carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Stepping Hill Hospital, and the chemical examinations have been carried out by the Sewage Works Manager at the Corporation's Sewage Works laboratory. The following is a summary of the results of samples taken during the year:-

	No. of Samples. Satisf. Unsat.		
For chemical examination	91	69	22
For bacteriological examination	<u>94</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>28</u>
	185	135	50

Reference to this service is also made in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

F A C T O R I E S

Particulars as to registered factories and work done under the Factories Act, 1937, are given below:-

1. INSPECTIONS (Including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors):

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspect'ns	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by L.As.	13	26	1	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	102	129	3	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding outworkers' premises)	6	-	-	-
TOTAL	121	155	4	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme-died	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp'tr	By H.M. Insp'tr	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	1	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	1	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventila-tion	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	2	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	19	4	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	24	5	-	-	Nil

Outwork in unwholesome premises ... Nil

RAG FLOCK

The Chief Sanitary Inspector has been authorized to administer the provisions of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951 which came into force on 1st November, 1951. There are no premises in the Borough subject to Licensing for the manufacture of rag flock, but two premises have been registered for the use of filling materials in the manufacture of new articles of upholstery. The Act does not cover the reconditioning of upholstery or the sale of second-hand articles containing unclean materials.

SHOPS ACT 1950.

Work done during the year is summarised below:-

Number of shops entered in Register	414
Number of inspections of shops made during 1951	522

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Two smoke observations were taken during the year, but no nuisance was recorded.

THEATRES MUSIC HALLS, Etc.

There are four places of amusement in the Borough, viz.: The Opera House, The Pavilion Gardens, The Spa Cinema, and The Playhouse. All the establishments are well managed.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Particulars as to offensive trades established in the Borough and inspection of premises are given below:-

Established Trades - Tripe Boiler	1
Inspections made	11

RODENT CONTROL

Two Rodent Operatives (one full time and one part-time) are employed and the work is organised in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Local Authority Circular N.S. No.19, dated 9th February, 1948.

SEWER TREATMENT.

The total number of manholes in foul and connected systems is 1000.

In February the second maintenance treatment for the year April, 1950 - March 1951 was carried out, sausage rusk and zinc phosphide being used.

Test baiting of approximately 10 per cent. of the manholes in the areas not previously affected was carried out in June. This was followed by the first maintenance treatment in July. On both these occasions bread mash and arsenic were used.

Details of the test and treatments are as follows:-

MAINTENANCE TREATMENTS:

	Feb.	July
1. Number of manholes baited	114	574
2. Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	36	152
3. Number of manholes showing complete prebait take (on one or both days)	31	146
4. Number of manholes test-baited in conjunction with this treatment and not included in No. 1 above	Nil	65

TEST BAIT:

1. Number of manholes baited	June
2. Number of test bait takes	100
	35

SURFACE TREATMENTS.

Free treatment for the destruction of rats and mice is given at private premises.

A routine search of all premises throughout the district is maintained, local authority premises are inspected at regular intervals, and complaints are attended to immediately. The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:-

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business & Industrial)	
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	21	4982	40	698	5741
2. Number of properties inspected by the L.A. during 1951 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise.	(a) 4	114	-	27	145
	(b) 5	1873	12	288	2178
3. Number of properties (under 2) found to be infested by rats	Major -	-	-	-	-
	Minor 8	34	-	19	61
4. Number of properties (under 2) found to be seriously infested by mice	-	-	-	-	-
5. Number of infested properties (under 3 & 4) treated by the L.A.	8	152	-	24	184
6. Number of notices served under Sect. 4:					
(1) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	46	7155	52	1056	8309
7. Number of cases in which default action was taken by L.A. following issue of notice under Sect. 4.	-	-	-	-	-
8. Legal Proceedings.	-	-	-	-	-
9. No. of "block" control schemes carried out1.....				

REFUSE AND SALVAGE

A weekly collection of house and trade refuse with additional collections from hotels and restaurants as required operates throughout the Borough except for a few isolated premises in the outlying parts. There are occasions when collections get into arrear owing to bad weather conditions, sickness amongst employees and shortage of suitable labour, but normal collections are restored as rapidly as possible. There are three refuse collection vehicles operating full time and the whole of the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

A Report was considered by the Health Committee in February on the question of inaugurating a Municipal Bin Scheme to overcome the difficulties experienced in securing the replacement of worn out dustbins, but owing to the restriction on galvanizing, the matter was postponed for the time being.

Endeavours have been made during the year to increase our salvage collection. Trailers are fitted to the side loading refuse collecting vehicles and sacks are carried by the rear loading vehicle which also has a rack on the roof for the reception of salvaged articles. A separate vehicle is used wholly for the collection of salvage from shops and business premises. Three large metal containers for the reception of newspapers, magazines etc., are placed on the Market Square, at Cote Heath Park and on Fairfield Common. Sacks have been provided to householders on request, films have been shown at the local cinemas, posters have been displayed and printed handbills have been distributed by the dustmen. Slogans have been painted on one of the refuse collection vehicles. We participated in the campaign launched by the Waste Paper Recovery Association, but were not fortunate enough to be amongst the prize winners. All employees engaged in salvage collection and disposal have received an incentive bonus based upon the quantity of materials salvaged as follows:-

Waste Paper:-	First 10 tons per month	- no bonus
	Next 5 " " "	- 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
	Over 15 " " "	- 50%
Rags & Scrap Metal		- 25%

Serious consideration was again given to the possibilities of salvaging and baling tins but transport costs and other problems which would arise make the project uneconomical and impracticable at the present time.

The new power press for baling paper and rags is giving excellent service.

The total quantity and value of materials salvaged during the year is as follows:-

	T.	C.	Q.	L.	£:	s:	d
Mixed Waste Paper	151.	19.	3.	16	2168.	13.	6
Books & Magazines	14.	6.	2.	0	342.	6.	-
Container Waste	29.	6.	3.	12	469.	3.	11
Newspapers	12.	3.	0.	0	303.	15.	-
Scrap Metal	20.	11.	3.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	112.	12.	7
Rags, Woollens, Sacking, string etc.	12.	10.	0.	13	372.	3.	3
	240.	18.	0.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	3768.	14.	3

A P P E N D I X I.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Infectious Disease and Infected Premises ...	29
Housing Acts ...	28
Houses - For Defects under the P.H. Acts ...	115
On Complaint ...	271
Re-inspections ...	856
Visits to work in progress ...	317
Infectious Disease visits ...	105
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	72
Milk sampling ...	212
Ice Cream Premises ...	112
Factories ...	155
Outworker ...	1
Bakehouses ...	62
Smoke Observations ...	2
Food Shops and Stalls ...	767
Hotels and Restaurants ...	61
Food Preparation Premises ...	47
Offensive Trades ...	11
Stables and Manure Heaps ...	2
Piggeries ...	2
Schools ...	6
Theatres and Places of Amusement ...	6
Tents, Sheds, Vans, Etc. ...	7
Shops Act - Routine ...	178
Wednesday ...	119
Sunday ...	225
Public Sanitary Conveniences ...	219
Miscellaneous Inspections and Visits ...	709
Complaints - General ...	27
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	4
Controlled Tip Inspections ...	195
Water sampling ...	178
Rodent Control ...	104
	<hr/>
	5204

A P P E N D I X II

NOTICES, &c.

INFORMAL NOTICES SERVED:-

Verbal ...	77
Letters ...	21
Written Notices ...	<hr/> 71
Total ...	<hr/> 169

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED:-

Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 24 - Repair Public Sewers ...	4
Section 45 - Repair Water Closet ...	2
Section 47 - Conversion of Pail Closet to Water Closet ...	3
Section 56 - Paving of Paths, Etc.	1
Section 75 - Provision of refuse bins ...	6
Section 93 - Abate Nuisance ...	5

Housing Act, 1936.

Section 9 ...	8
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A P P E N D I X III

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Overcrowding	1
Rooms stripped and cleansed	4
Rooms disinfected after Inf. Disease	88
Bedding and clothing disinfected	313
Library books disinfected	20
Verminous rooms disinfested	9
Walls repaired internally	7
Ceilings repaired or renewed	2
Windows repaired or renewed	18
Firegrates repaired or renewed	1
Doors and other woodwork repaired	2
Sinks provided or renewed	3
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	7
Water supply improved	5
Water fittings repaired or renewed	8
Roofs repaired	14
External walls repaired	6
Steps and sills repaired	1
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	6
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	7
Public sewers repaired or renewed	1
" " unstopped and cleansed	23
Drains repaired or renewed	11
" unstopped and cleansed	49
" additional provided	6
" old drains tested	9
" new drains tested	23
Gully traps provided or renewed	8
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	11
Soil pipes provided or renewed	2
Cesspools abolished	2
Water closets - provided in lieu of pail closets	4
- repaired or renewed	8
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	5
Closet compartments repaired or improved	1
Yard and passage paving provided or repaired	9
New dustbins provided	40
Improper keeping of animals discontinued	2
Accumulations or deposits removed	7
Public Conveniences - structures repaired or improved.	5
- fittings repaired or renewed	58
- cleansed and redecorated	7
Factories - Cleansed	1
" - Sanitary Conveniences provided	1
" " improved or repaired	1
Food Premises - Washing facilities provided	1
Floors repaired or renewed	3
Miscellaneous defects remedied or nuisances abated	4

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